

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR At JOHN A. WOOD'S.

MAPLE SUGAR! At JOHN A. WOOD'S.

BISCUIT Arrowroot, Cream, Fruit, Victoria, Abernethy, Wine and Ginger Nut BISCUITS At JOHN A. WOOD'S.

AMBER SYRUP At JOHN A. WOOD'S.

AUCTION SALE. REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF GUELPH.

M. R. CROFT has instructed the undersigned to sell by public auction On Tuesday 28th of April, on the premises, that most desirable Lot, known as Lot 755, corner of Suffolk and Dublin Streets, Canada Company Survey, in the Town of Guelph.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

LOT No. 1, in the Town of Guelph, nearly a quarter of an acre of land, with three fronts, situated between the Grand Trunk Station and O'Neil's Hotel, well located either for Warehouse or private residence.

Also, a choice Farm in Erin.

Also, a Farm of 133 Acres.

EXCELLENT LAND, being composed of Lot 1, in the 8th Concession, and part of Lot 1 in the 7th Concession, Division C, in the Township of Guelph, 2 1/2 miles from the Town of Guelph.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BY AUCTION

F. J. B. FORBES has been instructed to sell by public auction the following valuable town property:

1. That three storey stone Hotel, opposite the market, in the Town of Guelph, at present occupied by James Lindsay, and known as Lindsay's Hotel.

2. The large and commodious stone Warehouse adjoining, extending from Market Square to Macdonnell Street, having two fronts, occupied by the Messrs. Sharpe, and known as Sharpe's Seed Store.

3. West-half of Lot 15, in the 14th Concession of Peel, 100 acres, on the gravel road, and nine miles from Elora; about 80 acres cleared and fenced, land of the best quality.

4. West-half of Lot 12, in the 15th Concession of Peel, 100 acres, principally hardwood land, some 3000—valuable, being near to a saw mill.

On Wednesday, 6th May, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon. This indispensible. Terms of payment made known at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to THOMPSON & JACKSON, Land, Loan and General Agents, Wyndham-st. Guelph, 21st April, 1868. dw2

Dominion Store! (Late Post-Office Store.)

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Em-broidery for Ladies Underclothing. Also Cor Braiding on all sorts of Dress Goods.

Some of the Finest Patterns ever seen Call and see them, they are for sale singly—Stunning done to order on the shortest notice. Also have on hand an assortment of

New Oranges and Lemons. For sale GATES & CO'S VICTORIA SEWING Machines. Don't forget the stand, next to the Wellington Hotel.

MRS. ROBINSON, Upper Wyndham Street, Guelph, Feb. 10th, 1868. TUITION. An experienced Teacher wishes a few tuitions. Address: A. S., Post Office, Guelph. Guelph, 23rd April, 1868. dw2

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

Advertisements for the WEEKLY MERCURY should be handed in as early as possible on Wednesday morning in order to secure insertion.

Evening Mercury. OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET. SATURDAY EV'G, APRIL 25, 1868.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A man and woman were thrown out of a buggy near New Aberdeen on Wednesday last, and received severe injuries. The former was badly bruised about the side; and the latter had her leg broken at the ankle.

MEDICAL.—We learn from the Elora Times that a meeting of the North Wellington Medical Association will be held at Biggar's Hotel, Elora, on Monday, the 4th prox. The Medical Council of Ontario is expected to meet at Guelph on or about the 10th of May, and it is proposed that the Medical fraternity of Wellington take some steps towards entertaining them. Hence the meeting.

THE LISTOWEL BANNER.—This paper comes to us this week enlarged to a 32 column sheet, and much improved in appearance. The publishers merit support, for they exhibit no small amount of enterprise. That they labor assiduously is the only solution to the question how such a good thing as the Banner can possibly come out of such a village as Listowel. It ranks in the first class of our country exchanges, and we wish it continued and increased prosperity.

LARGE SUM OF MONEY ABSTRACTED.—On the 21st inst., one of the Banks in London sent to its correspondent in New York, by the American Express Company a package containing \$1,387.86 in greenbacks, and \$447 in 5-20 coupons, gold value, due 1st May. Upon the arrival of the package at its destination it was duly opened, when it was found that all that was valuable had been abstracted, and a copy of the Globe substituted. No present clue exists as to the perpetrators of the fraud.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.—The first number of the weekly edition of the Toronto Telegraph is before us. It is a large sized paper well printed, and containing much interesting reading matter. If the same success attend the Weekly as has marked the course of the Daily Telegraph the publishers will indeed be fortunate. The latter has always been a spy sheet, outspoken, and bold sometimes to the verge of rashness, but its independence of tone has been one means of recommending it to public favor. Its local department is well sustained, and there is considerable ability displayed in the editorial department. We wish the Weekly Telegraph success.

KILLED BY A FALL.—A man named Tilley, a resident of Owen Sound, while travelling on a load of goods fell off the wagon as it was ascending the Salem Hill. The teamster took him on the load again and brought him to Armstrong's tavern, Bosworth, where he was put to bed. When the family retired for the night he was apparently doing well; in the morning he was found dead in his bed. An inquest was held, and a post-mortem examination revealed the fact that seven of the man's ribs were broken, and his liver injured. Drink was the cause.

CORKING UP THE MUSIC.—Some two years ago a public subscription was opened in Galt, for the purchase of Band Instruments, and as the subscribers have never heard a "toot" from them, a person who considered himself a victim wrote to the Reformer, asking what had become of the instruments. A correspondent of the Reporter supplies the necessary information. The original subscription fell short of the price of the instruments by \$50, which amount was paid by four gentlemen, on condition that the same should be refunded at some future time. The members of the band have found themselves unable to make up the sum so long due, and consequently the gentlemen referred to have taken possession, and still retain the instruments, until the money advanced by them is repaid.

ACCIDENT.—The Berlin Telegraph relates the following: A young man named Wm. Cronan, employed in Brethaupt's tannery in this town, narrowly escaped from a frightful death on Tuesday morning last. His right arm got caught in a chain connected with a car which is used in drawing tan bark, and before he could be extricated he was wound up with the chain and drawn twice around the cylinder. Luckily one of the workmen seeing the great peril in which Cronan was placed, hurried to his assistance, and pulling the lever immediately stopped the power and the poor fellow was released. His right arm was found to be fearfully crushed, and he sustained other injuries about the head.

Parliament of Canada. HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, April 23.

DEBATE ON THE MILITIA BILL CONTINUED. Dr. Parker said, we were standing at the commencement of our existence as a Dominion, and it was axiomatic that we had to adopt a system of defence suited to the Dominion. It did not appear to him that the Government had considered this question with that attention which its importance demanded, and which the various interests involved in it imperatively required that it should receive. Among the several systems of defence there were chiefly two; the continental system or that of Europe, and the American system, that which prevailed in the United States before the American war. The continental system of a constantly arming and preparing for war had led to the most disastrous results, and produced more internal weaknesses and premature decay than all the evils together under which Europe labored. Yet this was the system the Government proposed to introduce, not heeding the fact that in Europe, Prussia, the nation which had best husbanded her resources, had won the most brilliant victories of modern times; and not heeding the wonderful progress in military science made by Americans also within the past few years. Till then, like Prussia, the United States had wisely husbanded their resources, and when the time for war came they put forth their strength with such effect as in a year or two made them one of the foremost military nations of the world. Why could not this example have been followed, rather than one which had led to most impoverishing wars? Again, if war should be contemplated, he believed they would at once find the necessity for having definite relations with the mother country on the question of defence and expenditure for war purposes. This was a matter which had not been attended to by the Government, and it was one which a misunderstanding must almost inevitably arise; and hence it was to be regretted that it had not been settled at the outset. As then the militia was contemplated by the Dominion, 40,000 men must be a sufficient force, as a defensive force, on border raids, such as that of 1866, it was altogether too costly and in excess of what was needed, while on the other hand, if intended as a nucleus of preparation, for possible war with the United States, it was futile and miserably inefficient. For such a purpose all the elements of an army were, in reality, requisite. In either case, he considered the measure an act of the most monstrous folly ever proposed to be perpetrated on any people. He then contrasted the organization proposed under this bill, with the existing system. In the first place, the volunteer organization was, undoubtedly, one which would be regarded with most favor by the people. They would dislike the means proposed by this bill, because service would be compulsory and because, on the very face of it, the inefficiency of the measure as a whole was patent. According to the bill now under consideration these 40,000 men went out at the end of two years after having received a few hours drill yearly, and would be then as incompetent almost as the 40,000 who would be called on to fill their places. The system altogether was a most inefficient substitute for the existing one. This had admirably answered the purpose for which it was designed, and had the Government encouraged it, they might at any time have been able to get together 50,000 men, better drilled, more zealous and more willing and able to defend their country than the men now to be enrolled. He would not oppose the Bill on the second reading, but if certain alterations were not made in it at an early stage, he would take the responsibility of the measure. As to the fortification question, that was one which he would discuss when it came properly before the house.

Mr. Young would not follow on the ground taken by those who had preceded him; but confine himself more particularly to the scheme of defence brought down by the Government. That scheme proposed a complete revolution. He contrasted it with the system heretofore prevailing. For the first time on this continent the germs of the European military system were to be introduced; conscription was to replace the volunteer system; and they were to have fortified cities and garrisons placed in them so that in almost every respect, their system was to be a copy of that obtaining on the continent of Europe. To his mind, the change was not altogether unwarrantable, but was one which must in the end prove disastrous. When it became known that in the Dominion, the system of conscription was to prevail, whereas in the United States it did not, then the little emigration coming to this land at present would soon become smaller by degrees and beautifully less! Besides, he regarded this measure as but a commencement. The end they did not see. The system would, by-and-by, be expanded, and so would their fortifications, until there was a saying where the limits would be. The cost of the proposed system was, undoubtedly a very material consideration, and added to the existing debt of the Dominion, there would be an enormous expenditure created, such as must very materially overburden the country. The honorable gentleman next pointed out the inefficiency of the measure, as one defence of the country. If this bill became law, his belief was that in one year, not only would they have no volunteers, but they would have no force whatever which could be relied on in time of danger. He thought there had never been a bill introduced into the Parliament of Canada which would give the country less value for its money. If the Government really desired to create an efficient force beyond questions, they ought to abandon the present scheme, and maintain and encourage their volunteers. Rifle associations ought to be fostered, and the ordinary militia should be thoroughly enrolled, and placed in such a state as would enable the authorities to call them out in twenty-four or forty-eight hours. Once commenced such a system as that now introduced, and it would be found no easy matter to revert to a more moderate and less expensive scheme.

THE CANADIAN LOAN.—The London Times says it is stated that the proposed loan by imperial guarantee for the Intercolonial Railway has been postponed. The Canadian ministers who were at one time expected in England early in April in order to negotiate it, have found it necessary to remain at Ottawa until after the prorogation of their Parliament.

THE OTTAWA TRAGEDY. Whelan the Murderer beyond all doubt.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS. The most important revelations in regard to the murder of Mr. McGee have just been brought to light. They constitute perhaps the only link wanting to bring home the charge of murder to the prisoner Whelan, and make Doyle his accomplice. The following facts are detailed by Detectives Cullen and Hess: On Thursday, the 16th April, 1868, we went, when the Court adjourned at half-past five, to the gaol, and after the officials left the corridor on which Whelan and Doyle are confined, took up our positions immediately outside the door forming the entrance to the corridor. A long conversation then took place between Whelan and Doyle, during which the former admitted having committed the murder, acknowledged his guilt, and seemed to gloat over it in the most revolting terms. The origin of the affair was as follows: "Doyle was confined in a certain cell in gaol, and one day when Whelan was brought back he was placed in another cell close by in the same corridor. Detectives Cullen and Hess then took up a position near at hand, and a slight noise attracting Whelan's attention, he called out 'Who's there?' Doyle recognising his voice, replied, 'It's me, Jim.' A conversation then ensued between them, during which according to the evidence of the two witnesses, Whelan made admissions to Doyle which amount to a confession of the crime. The conversation is given in full, and shows Whelan to be a most reckless and abandoned character.

This evidence is looked upon as conclusive against Whelan, and we understand that Mr. O'Reilly will not seek for further evidence in that direction, as he looks upon it as ample to go to a jury with. The next step will be to elicit further evidence as regards Doyle and Buckley, who certainly appear to have had knowledge that the murder of McGee was in contemplation. The evidence of the proceedings in the gaol is reliable beyond all doubt. Patrick Buckley, prisoner, now in gaol has been dismissed from his post in the house. It is understood that the investigation will be resumed on Tuesday.

THE CONVERSATION. The facts as stated by Cullen and Hess, are as follows:—On Thursday, the 16th April, 1868, we went when the Court adjourned at half-past five, to the gaol, and after the Governor and officials left the corridor in which Whelan and Doyle are confined, took up our position immediately outside the door forming the entrance to the corridor. Whelan said: "Are you there, John?" Doyle said: "Yes."

Whelan then said, 'I was nailed tight to-day.' Doyle: 'You don't say.' Whelan: 'Yes.' You don't know who the informer is? Doyle: 'No.' Whelan: 'Alick Turner.' Doyle: 'No, in a loud tone.' Whelan: 'Yes, by — I wouldn't give sixpence for his carcass. There was boys there to-day that spotted him. I saw a great deal of them here from the country and from Gloucester and all around.' At this time from their ward, a voice called out to Whelan and asked him how did you get on to-day? Whelan answered:—Bad, I was nailed very tight. The voice answered:—I am sorry to hear that. Whelan then said:—I had a nod from your [Slattery's] brother to-day. Voice again:—Is he in town? Whelan said, Yes. He then continued:—You keep as mute as a mouse here. Whelan then spoke to Doyle:—I'll go hard with me. I'll either swing or go to Penitentiary for life. I don't care, I'm prepared for the worst. That — Turner swore to — y hard against me; swore we were all b — y Fenians. There were fourteen witnesses examined. He swore that he was an Englishman. Doyle:—You're in a bad fix. Whelan:—I don't care a d — n, all I depend upon is a good jury. Doyle asked him if he had a lawyer. He said, Yes. Buckley:—He's not worth two sheets of paper. He's afraid of O'Reilly; O'Reilly's little finger is worth his whole carcass. Doyle often said, 'What will happen now; what will become of me; they can do nothing to me.' Whelan answered that 'nothing would happen to him, as they could prove nothing against him.' Doyle:—I wish you'd never done it; and I wish you'd never come near me that night. Whelan:—I would not have come near you only I was drunk. Doyle:—I am sorry, James, you ever done it. Whelan:—I don't care a d — n, I am prepared for the worst. I'll either swing or go to the Penitentiary for life. I would not care a d — n only for one thing. Doyle:—What's that? Whelan:—The old woman. Doyle:—Jim, I'm sorry for you, the whole world will know it. Whelan:—Yes, I'm a great fellow; I shot that fellow; and they have you here, and here I am myself, which makes three of us. Doyle asked him what he said; at the same time witness turned to Hess, bowing his head to call attention to the word. Whelan again repeated the same, using these words:—I shot him like a dog. You're here, I'm here; I'm a great fellow; my name will go down to posterity. Doyle:—Jim, Jim, I'm sorry for you. Whelan:—I wouldn't care a d — n only for my poor mother. Doyle said, 'Is she alive?' Whelan:—'Yes,' and added, my brother's in prison too. Doyle:—What for? Whelan:—Fenianism, for firing at the police barrack in Tullough, Ireland. What a fine family my mother had. What a fine lot of boys. One thing they were fond of—Ireland. One was shot at the firing of the police barrack; one is in prison for the same; and I am here. Whelan then sang a couple of songs, and there was a long silence. He danced

and whistled, and told Doyle about Murphy and Enwright being brought from Montreal here by Cullen. Doyle asked him what for, and Whelan said, Fenianism.

Whelan—Turner swore that Murphy was with me at McGee's, and that was a lie, John—I was in prison before for eighteen months. Doyle—What for? Whelan—Fenianism. Doyle—Where? Whelan—West of England. Whelan then said—Buckley was before the Court to-day; he told O'Reilly he did not care a d — n for him. When he was giving them the names of the people in the gallery that night he kept mine out. Doyle—That was very good of him. A long silence then ensued. Doyle called him—I do not know what they'll do for me. Whelan—You are all right my boy; they can do nothing to you; they may keep you a week or perhaps a fortnight. Life is sweet; I wish I was as safe as you. They have traced me step by step since I came into the country; everything I have done they have traced it. It all came out in Court to-day. That O'Reilly is a ———, I thought I'd faint when Turner came in, but I bore it like a man; there was not the slightest sign on me. Doyle—Ah, he's the last man I ever thought they'd bring up. So he'll get the reward. Whelan—He will, but his 'evidence amounts to nothing. All he knows is what was said and done in Montreal, but what's to come is the worst. All I depend upon is a good jury. Whelan said, during the time of the above conversation: 'John, you and me must quit telling about what we know. You understand that these b — n's might be listening around.'

Doyle—All right. There was a long silence and a talk about indifferent matters. Then Doyle called to him and asked him what would his poor wife and two children do. Whelan—They are all right. You'll get out in a few days. They have your pension if you're kept. Doyle—No, they'll lose it. Whelan—We are four married men. Doyle—Who. Whelan—Enwright has three or four children, Murphy has two, you have two, and I have none. Doyle—You're the best off. Whelan—Yes. The old woman can scratch for herself. I saved Cullen's life one time, a fellow had him covered at fifteen yards. The following is a memorandum of a conversation held by Robt Hess with the prisoner Doyle, on Monday, 13th April: "On the night of the murder Whelan called to see him (Doyle) at the Russell House, and exhibited to him a revolver, and at the same time asked to accompany him to the Parliament Buildings to hear Mr. McGee make his last speech. He (Doyle) went to the door of the Russell House with Whelan and Buckley, who was standing on the platform. Buckley asked Whelan what had kept him so long inside. In reply Whelan said, 'nothing in particular or, something to that effect. Buckley and Whelan then walked on turned towards the Parliament buildings. That was the last he saw of Whelan until 2 o'clock in the morning, when there came a gentleman into the Russell House and called out that Mr. McGee was shot. When he with the members ran out he saw Whelan standing at the corner of the Russell House; Whelan asked them what was up; Doyle answered 'D'Arcy McGee is shot, Whelan answered, saying, 'that's nothing, I know that.' Doyle remained at the corner for a very short time with Whelan; he then left, walking towards the lower town; Doyle went into the Russell House; Doyle asked Hess what he would advise him to do, Hess said, I can't tell you what to do.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The May number of this excellent magazine has been received from the publishers Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. The contents are: The Turf and Trotting Horse in America; On a pair of Spectacles; The Clear Vision; A gentleman of an old school; Our Roman Catholic Brethren II; Lagos Bar II; The European House Sparrow; A Modern Lettre de Cachet; Did he take the Prince to ride? By-ways of Europe V; After the Burial; The next President; Reviews and Literary Notices. The magazine is for sale at the bookstores.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT IN THE WOODS.—On Friday, the 17th inst., two brothers named Love were chopping in the woods, in Elma, when a tree fell and struck one of them on the head, cutting the scalp open and severing it from the skull down one side as far as the ear. He is in a fair way to recover.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On the afternoon of Saturday, the 18th inst., Thomas Knight, of Elma, was engaged in chopping, when his axe caught on a limb, and descended with full force across his foot, literally splitting it from between the third and fourth toes up to the instep. It was afterwards found necessary to amputate the foot.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.—The annual calendar of this University, just issued, shows that during the year there have been in attendance 64 students in Arts, 19 in Law, and 215 in Medicine. In addition to these, the Grammar School department has been attended by no less than 119 pupils.

THANKS.—The Battalion Band Committee desire to give expression to their sense of the obligation under which the young ladies of Eramosa have laid them, by collecting and handing over, in aid of the Band Fund, the sum of \$21.40. Many thanks ladies.

James Hamill, the champion carman, and Henry Coulter, of Allegheny, met in Pittsburg on Saturday night, and signed articles of agreement to row for the title of sculling champion of the United States, and \$1,000 a side, on the Schuylkill river, on Thursday, June 18.

BY TELEGRAPH. Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

FENIANISM STILL TRUE TO ITS PRINCIPLES.

Assassination of Prince Alfred HE IS DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED!

Arrest of the Assassin!

THE FENIAN TRIALS IN LONDON.

Return of Prince of Wales to England.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE. LONDON, April 24.—Late and startling intelligence has just been received from Australia. Prince Alfred, who is visiting Sydney, was shot and dangerously wounded by an unknown person. The would-be assassin, who was said to be a Fenian, was promptly arrested. The Prince, according to latest advices, was slowly recovering.

MADRID, April 24th.—The following is the new Cabinet: Brabo Murrill, President, vice Narvarez, deceased, and Minister of the Interior; Rancali, Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs; Maynaldi, Minister of War; Oraba, Minister of Finance; Catalana, Minister of Public Works; Marfori, Minister for the Colonies.

LONDON, April 24.—The Times and most of the liberal journals are dissatisfied with the estimates of the Chancellor, and say the Budget is indefinite and unsafe. The Times says the estimates will prove deficient and thinks the new burden ought to fall on the customs instead of income.

Later advices from Japan state that the Tycoon had retired from the Government. The Mikado offers indemnity for the murder of the French sailors at Osaka.

LONDON, April 24, evening.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners accused of having caused the recent explosion in Clerkenwell was resumed at the Old Bailey at 10 o'clock this morning. After the examination of a few more witnesses, whose testimony was merely corroborative of that already given, the case for the prosecution was rested.

At this stage of the proceeding, Mr. M. Williams, the counsel for O'Keefe, moved for the entry of nolle prosequi in the case of his client.

LONDON, Midnight, April 24.—In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Stanley, in reply to a question, admitted that the Emperor had made secret proposals to the British Government with regard to the Cretan difficulty, but which, without the consent of the Czar, could not properly be made public. The plain solution of the reply is that proceedings, which the Sublime Porte will not concede without compulsion, is a policy which it is impossible for Great Britain to pursue.

DUBLIN, April, 24.—The Prince of Wales embarked for England to-day. Before sailing he gave a dinner on the Royal yacht. There were about forty persons present. The utmost enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed.

American Despatches. Chicago, April 24.—The steam saw mill of Green Brothers of Chicago, at Minnetonka, Michigan, was completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The fire was caused by the explosion of a boiler. Eight workmen were instantly killed and four others seriously injured.

St. Louis, April 24th.—A Cheyenne despatch says the Indians attacked a party of laborers in Black Hills yesterday, and killed four of them. They also captured six teams belonging to the train. The Indians are now very troublesome in the vicinity of Fort Stanton. They have killed several settlers.

Richmond, April 24.—Miss Putzal and Mr. Cox, of this city, a ferryman and a negro, were drowned on Wednesday night.

Chicago, April 24.—Theodore Cameron, a gambler, shot and killed Jos. Bruce, last night.

New York, April 25.—The Times special says the nomination of Gen. Schofield to be Secretary of War (the name of Mr. Ewing having been withdrawn), is looked upon by Senators as an extraordinary development of the President just at this stage of the trial.

NORTH RIDING AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Directors of the North Riding Agricultural Society met at Green's Hotel, Arthur Village, on Friday, the 17th of April, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the Society. They adjourned to meet at Armstrong's Hotel, Bosworth, on Saturday, the 30th day of May, at 2 o'clock p. m.

A CALL.—On Tuesday last the members of the established Church of Scotland, Milton, gave a call to the Rev. John Ferguson, son of the late Peter Ferguson, for many years ministers of the same congregation.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—Two men named Tool and McDonald, who are brothers-in-law, were quarrelling in the house of the former, at the village of Hampton, on the 10th instant, when Mrs. Tool, the mother, an old lady, years of age, endeavored to separate the two, and in the excitement fell down and