

# The Evening Mercury.

VOL. 1. NO. 258.

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1868.

PRICE ONE PENNY

**Apothecaries' Hall**  
MARKET SQUARE.

**PAINTS AND OILS.**

**ON HAND**, a large supply of  
Boiled Linseed Oil  
Raw Linseed Oil  
Elephant Oil  
Cod Oil  
Neatsfoot Oil  
COPAL VARNISH  
Demar Varnish  
Heather Varnish  
Straw Varnish  
WHITE LEAD  
Red Lead  
Chrome Yellow  
Chromer Green  
Paint and Varnish Brushes, &c.

**A. B. PETRIE,**  
Chemist, Market Square,  
Guelph, 7th day.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY**



**CHANGE OF TIME TABLE**

**Monday Next, 11th Inst.,**  
Trains are timed to leave

**GUELPH**

AS UNDER:  
LEAVE GUELPH 6.45 a. m.  
" " 2.50 p. m. to Hamilton  
" " 4.45 p. m.

Connecting with Trains on Main Line, bound  
**EAST. EAST.**  
West at 10 a. m. West at 1.25 p. m.

Arrive at Guelph 10.15. 11.20. 8.45  
For particulars see small hand bills, to be had on application at any of the Company's stations.

THOMAS SWINYARD,  
General Manager,  
Hamilton, 9th May, 1868.

**GALLERY OF ART.**  
R. W. LAIRD,  
Looking Glass and Picture Frame  
MANUFACTURER,  
79 King-st. West,  
TORONTO.

The Trade supplied with Washable Gilt and imitation Rosewood Mouldings and Looking Glass Plate. Country orders promptly attended to Toronto 1st April 1868. dwly.

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR**  
At JOHN A. WOOD'S.

**MAPLE SUGAR!**  
At JOHN A. WOOD'S.

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

**AMBER SYRUP**  
At JOHN A. WOOD'S.

**NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP**

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Guelph and surrounding country that he has leased and fitted up the Blacksmith Shop, being that old and well-known stand on Cardigan Street, near Goldie's, formerly known as the People's Mills, where he intends to carry on the Blacksmith business in all its branches.

**HORSE SHOEING.**—Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing. As the subscriber intends to keep none but a first-class horse-shoer, the public can rely on getting all work in that line done in a satisfactory manner.

**IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.**—The subscriber begs to intimate to farmers that he is now manufacturing, and has for sale first-class Steel Mould Board Ploughs, (Grag's pattern.) Ploughs of other patterns made to order. Wagons and all kinds of Farm Implements made to order and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

**WOOD WORK.**—A first-class wood worker kept in connection with the shop. The subscriber having had long experience in the above business, hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers to merit a share of public patronage.

Don't forget the Stand, near Goldie's Mills.  
CALEB CHASE,  
Guelph, 24th April, 1868.

**CASTLE GARDEN SALOON**  
MARKET SQUARE,  
GUELPH, ONT.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has leased the above premises for a term of years, and has refitted it in a very superior and substantial manner, and hopes to share a portion of the patronage of the public.

**THE BAR**  
will be supplied with the best  
Wines, Liquors & Cigars

**LUNCHEON!**  
Every day from 1 to 2 o'clock.

**OYSTERS AND GAME,**  
Etc. Dinner and Supper parties provided short notice, at reasonable charges.

**REMOVAL.**  
**STEPHEN BOULT,**  
Architect and Builder,  
Has Removed his Workshop and Planing Factory to QUEBEC STREET, (site of the old Congregational Church,) a short distance east of Wynnham Street.

**Plans, Specifications & Estimates,**  
Supplied, and work superintended in all its branches.

STEPHEN BOULT having succeeded to the old established Lumber Yard of Thos. McCrae, Esq., begs a continuance of public patronage. All kinds of Lumber on hand. Prompt attention given to all orders.

**Planing Done to Order,**  
AND ALL KINDS OF  
Mouldings, Sashes, Doors, Blinds  
and Machine Joiners' Work.

Executed with dispatch and kept always on hand. Cash paid for all kinds of Lumber at the yard. Guelph, March 10th, 1868. dsmwy

**POTATOES!**  
Potatoes of all Kinds

Wholesale and Retail,  
**AT WEBSTER'S**  
Grain and Flour Store,  
West Market Square, Guelph,  
Guelph, March 20, 1868. do if

**CHEAP Photographs**

**W. BURGESS**  
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public of Guelph and surrounding country that having received a large lot of FRAMES suitable for

**Christmas Presents,**  
he will through the HOLIDAYS furnish all kinds of Photographs at greatly

**REDUCED PRICES.**  
Parties wishing to make presents of Photographs to their friends should call at once.

**PICTURES**  
of all kinds furnished in the first style of the art.

Gallery above John A. Wood's Grocery Store.  
**W. BURGESS**  
Guelph, 13th December, 1867. dw

**R. J. JEANNERET.**  
From England,  
(Established in London, Ont., 1842, and in Guelph 1863.)

**WORKING WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER**

**DAYS BLOCK,**  
Opposite the Market, Guelph.

FOR sale cheap, best quality of English and other Fine Gold Working, also a fine assortment of Ladies' English Dress Rings. Guelph, 8th April, 1868. dw

**DOMINION SALOON,**  
(LATE GRAND'S SHADES SALOON.)

**OPPOSITE THE MARKET, GUELPH.**  
CHOICE LIQUORS, Cigars, Oysters, &c., &c. Always on hand. Meals furnished at all hours.  
**DENIS BUNYAN,**  
Guelph, December 2, 1867. dawly

**SALE OF TWO FARMS IN PUSLINCH.**  
FOR Sale by PRIVATE BARGAIN two farms in Puslinch. They consist of the front and rear halves of Lot No. 25, in the 7th concession. There are 100 acres in the front half and 80 acres in the rear half. Both farms are in a good state of cultivation and well fenced. There is a good Dwelling House and banked frame barn on the rear half, and fair buildings and a first-rate orchard in the front half. Terms reasonable and may be learned on application to the subscriber, if by letter post paid.

GEO. PRASER,  
Salem P.O., Co. Wellington,  
March 6th, 1868. tw

**ALBION HOTEL!**  
St. Paul-st., MONTREAL.

MR. DECKER would say that having resigned the management of the Albion, he hopes by personal attention to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last 12 years.  
L. W. DECKER.  
Montreal, 30th March, 1868.

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.**  
Advertisers having contracts with this office are notified that unless their charges for the EVENING MERCURY are handed in before 12 o'clock, their advertisements cannot be inserted 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.  
THURSDAY EV'NG, MAY 14, 1868.

**KENNEDY TONIGHT.**—Our readers will not fail to remember that Mr. Kennedy, the great Scottish vocalist gives his first Concert in the Town Hall tonight. The programme is a splendid one, and cannot fail to suit all tastes.

**CRICKETANA.**—A friendly game of Cricket will be played on the field of the Guelph Cricket Club, on Saturday next. Play will commence, weather permitting, at 2 p.m. A good attendance is requested.

**WALLACK AGAIN.**—Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather on Wednesday night, many ladies and gentlemen were unable to attend Mr. Wallack's entertainment. He has therefore by general request made arrangements to give another performance on Saturday night, when he will appear in an entirely new programme. Mr. Wallack, as those who were present on Tuesday night can testify, is well worth seeing, and we bespeak for him a good house on Saturday night. See advertisement.

**SERIOUS STABBING CASE.**—On Monday evening last a quarrel occurred between two lumbermen in Belleville. One is named Leduc, and the other Hyland. They disputed in a hotel, and the proprietor separated them, and removed Hyland from the place. But Leduc followed him and inflicted five wounds with a knife, four of them being in the breast, and one on the forehead. Hyland's condition is critical, and Leduc having been arrested and brought before the magistrate, was remanded until the result of the wounds was determined by time.

**IMMIGRANTS.**—Says the *Witness*, "We the other day inserted a paragraph from an English paper, stating that a number of English families were being sent hither from Poplar, a district in the east of London, where lately much distress has prevailed. These families were being sent out by an association, and a number of them have arrived here, where, they understood, they would be taken charge of by some government officer. This has been to a great extent a mistake, and they are now—about thirty souls, men, women and children—at the St. George's Home. The men, fathers of the families, are artisans, and would appear to be efficient workmen, and it is hoped that English employers in this city will make it a duty to see that they do not long remain a burden on this Society, whose means are by no means abundant." This is the way in which matters pertaining to immigration are conducted in Canada. They manage them much better in the neighboring Republic, and it is consequently no wonder if the great body of emigrants that yearly pour over to this continent should pass us by, without deigning us more than a passing glance. Here are these men, women and children landed on our shores without money of their own, and without any other reliance than public or private generosity, for the fund at the disposal of emigrant agents is but small, as it is designed to give relief only in very urgent cases. It is cruel to invite emigration unless there be a fair provision made for those who know not where to turn themselves, or what to do when they are set down without money or friends on the shores of a strange country.

**THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.**  
Before T. W. Saunders, Esq., Police Magistrate  
THURSDAY, 14th. — *Ca herine Ogilvy* was charged by Constable T. Lynch, with vagrancy. Whatever Mrs. Ogilvy may be—and she is bad enough—she was evidently not worthy of stripes or of bondage on this occasion. Lynch wanted an opportunity of signaling his valour, and having seen her about his own house brought her to the lock-up. She is living in the country, and said she came to town to get a tooth pulled, but Lynch saw the skirt of a dress some place yesterday similar to the one she had on, and argued irresistibly that she must have been in town. The case was dismissed.

There was some fellow whose name appears to be known to nobody but himself, who, having over estimated his strength when whiskey was his opponent was compelled to succumb, and, as Constable Lynch expressed it, "expose himself to the clemency of the weather" by sitting down close to the Market House, and going to sleep. He was kindly cared for by being dragged into the lock-up, and left to sleep off the effects of his deep potations.

**GARDEN TOOLS,**  
Consisting of Hoes, Rakes, SPADES, Shovels, Reels, Trawls, Edging Knives, Spading Forks, Dutch Hoes, &c., &c.  
JOHN HORSMAN.

**THE OTTAWA TRAGEDY.**  
THREE MORE ARRESTS.

A man named Duggan, a saloon-keeper at the west end of William-st., Montreal, and two accomplices, were arrested on Wednesday morning, charged with being implicated in the plot for the assassination of Mr. McGee. The prisoners were examined before Judge Council with closed doors. One witness testified that he was in Duggan's house last December, and saw suspicious parties there. He heard them talking about the Committee of twenty-four, twelve being American Fenians, and twelve Canadian Fenians. One of them was appointed to do a certain job—witness could not say what job, as he only caught words. One said, "My God, if McGee only knew what is in store for him wouldn't he leave the country?" Witness also heard another say, "Smith, you did that job of burning the Orange Lodge first rate." Witness has identified Whelan at Ottawa as the man he heard called Smith. Witness has also identified Slattery as another party he met at Duggan's. Detective O'Neil left for Ottawa with Duggan on Thursday morning. The witness had already been sent out of town by private conveyance to take train for the field to protect it. A meeting of his committee was held in Lambeth on Saturday, to which Mr. Hughes made a speech, probably without parallel in the annals of contested elections. First he reviewed his own career in Parliament setting forth principles of action as extraordinary as they are honorable to him. He had made it his business, he said, to give time and attention to questions which were comparatively in the shade, on which the liberal party was itself divided, and the touching of which was more likely to bring a man obloquy than popularity. To compel the great land companies to rebuild convenient dwellings for the poor whom they dislodged, to urge arbitration of the "Alabama," claims at a time when both parties had rejected it, to bring to justice the authors of the Jamaica outrages, to secure the representation of minorities; finally, to bring about the passage of a Sunday trading bill, which should relieve from Sunday work the 30,000 shopmen and tradesmen who now are harder worked on Sunday than on any other day—these had been his leading efforts. Singular catalogue for a member of Parliament.

More singular still is Mr. Hughes's plan of campaign for the coming election,—coming no one knows when, but not later than January next. At the last election he spent £1,100, and another election conducted in the ordinary way would not cost less. But he did not mean to spend any such sum, partly because he could not afford it, and partly because he wanted to see elections thrown open to much poorer men than himself. He announced, therefore, that he would not employ any paid agent whatever, nor hire any room except one, at which just before election his brother might be present. He believed that the ordinary methods of paid canvassers, bill-sticking, committee-rooms, and staffs of clerks at public houses were pure superstition.

Instead of that, he would hold public meetings held in every part of the borough. Such a decision is characteristic of Mr. Hughes's pluck and independence. He is one of the few men in England who don't think it absolutely necessary to go on till doomsday, doing, in each particular, just what their great-grandfathers did. If he succeeds now, he will open the door to a class of men hitherto shut out from the house by poverty, for what with election expenses, with the absence of all compensation for legislative services, and with the social demands upon the purse of a member of Parliament, it is stated that no man with less than £2,000 a year can afford to enjoy this distinction. In some of the constituencies where working-men are to be brought forward, it is proposed to raise by subscription £300 or £400 a year for his support,—a plan in every way most objectionable. No man could desire to sit in the house as a pensioner. Yet it is not easy to see how men dependent on the earnings can enter the House otherwise. To get down, or as Mr. Hughes proposes to abolish the expenses of elections, is at any rate one step.

The opposition to Mr. Hughes's re-election proceeds mainly from the publicans and the sinners—who are enraged at Tom Brown's efforts to close the drinking houses and shops on Sundays. He was threatened at the time with the loss of his seat, but is not a good man to threaten. The enemy have become so active that he thinks it prudent to meet them thus early, but his seat is in no real danger so long as there are working-men left in Lambeth.

**SOCIAL AT ACTON.**—The second of the series of socials in connection with the Presbyterian Congregation of Acton, was held in the house of Chas. Symon, Esq. on the 9th ult. All the rooms in his large and commodious house were filled with a very sociable company, who enjoyed themselves very pleasantly. The meeting was opened and closed by devotional exercises by the Rev. L. Cameron, pastor of the congregation. The proceeds realized amounted to upwards of \$31.00. The next social is to be held in the house of Arch. Campbell, Esq., on Thursday, the 28th inst., and it is to be hoped will be equally successful.

**THE NEW PATENT BILL.**  
The new Patent Bill provides, among other new features, that the Commissioner of Patents is to have a seal, and that he may make out such rules and regulations and forms as are necessary. He is to report annually to Parliament. After a great deal of tinkering over this bill in Council, as printed finally, it provides that any person having been a resident of Canada for at least one year before his application, and having discovered what was not known or used by others before his invention thereof, and not being at the time of his application in public use or on sale in Canada, with his consent or allowance as the discoverer thereof, may, on application, obtain letters patent therefor. The patent may be granted to any person to whom the inventor has assigned or bequeathed. The petitioner for a patent is required to select his domicile at some known and specified place in Canada. Instead of the period of fourteen years in the present law, patents are to issue for five years, and be renewable twice, making the whole period fifteen years. The Government may use the patentee's invention for a reasonable compensation. Patents are to be null within 3 years, unless the manufacture of the invention shall have been commenced by the patentee in Canada; also, eighteen months after patentee or assignees import the article into Canada, patents may be assigned, and must be registered in the Patent Office. Patents in all the Provinces shall remain in force, as if this act had not been passed. The fees are greatly increased under the bill. At present they are \$30 for fourteen years. By this Bill they are proposed to be \$30 for each period of five years or \$60 in all. There is also an increase in the other fees charged. Intending applicants may file a caveat in order to cover an application for an invention which he has not yet perfected, which will be kept secret. The commissioner has the power to suppress a patent in certain cases. The applicant must be fully informed of the reasons therefor, and he may appeal to the Governor in Council. All documents are to be opened to inspection by the Public in the Patent Office. These are in the main the new features of the Bill. It is certainly an improvement on the present law. Formerly, only British subjects resident in Canada could obtain a patent. Now, any inventor resident a year in Canada may do so. Still that can hardly be called a liberal provision which requires one year's residence. There is no clause extending patents in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick to the other Provinces, or the Dominion generally.

**A Spiritualist in Trouble.**  
One of the most celebrated of the persons called spiritualists is now before the Vice-Chancellor's Court, as defendant in an extraordinary case. A bill has been filed against Mr. Douglas Home by a widow lady of 75, named Lyon, to compel the restitution of no less a sum than \$60,000, extorted from her by Mr. Home by the exercise of his spiritual influence. Mr. Home does not deny that he had the money, but asserts of course that it was given him by Mrs. Lyon of her own free will, or rather in accordance with the injunctions of the spirit of her dead husband, communicating its wishes to Mrs. Lyon through the involuntary medium of Mr. Home. Bank of England stock to the amount of £34,000 was transferred by Mrs. Lyon to Mr. Home within a few days of their first acquaintance, to which was added not long after a further sum of £6,000 in stock, and a mortgage for £30,000. There appears to be some reason to suppose that Mr. Home intended to escape with his plunder, since a writ of *ne exeat* was obtained against him. He was locked up in Whitecross Prison, and finally was obliged to lodge in court the stock and mortgage securities for the whole amount which Mrs. Lyon had been deprived of. The hearing before Vice-Chancellor Gifford has lasted during the whole of this week, and has been chiefly taken up with the cross-examination of Mrs. Lyon. The counsel of Mr. Home has done his best to show that this old lady of 75 was perfectly sane, clear-headed, competent to manage her property, amounting it is said, to £150,000, and neither out of her mind nor subject to undue influence in giving £30,000 to the spiritual medium who persuaded her that such a gift was the wish of her husband. The evidence is extremely curious, and the case is unfinished. Mr. Home himself must take his turn on the stand next week, and is meantime an object of hoistings by the crowd that gather daily in and around the Court. It is even said there has been an attempt to assassinate him—possibly by some victim less fortunate than Mrs. Lyon. I need not give an opinion on Mr. Home's conduct in this case, but if we should divide Spiritualists broadly into impostors and dupes, it may be feared Mr. Home could not be reckoned among the latter.

**Eighteen Hundred Deaths by Fever in Port Lewis, Mauritius.**  
Collector Smythe has received a letter from the American Consul at Port Lewis, Mauritius, saying that, between the date of his last despatch (Feb. 17) and March 3, the epidemic fever had increased very rapidly. Eighteen hundred persons died in January, and it was thought that February would show even a greater mortality. The mortality is mainly among the higher classes, and the malarial has assumed a typhoid form. Of 140 American seamen in port, only one had died. The steamship *Warrior*, from New York, with 50 men on board, had only 3 men fit for duty, and a number of American vessels had proceeded to sea, with most of their crews in a wretched state. It was almost impossible to procure men to man vessels, as almost every seaman was sick. Not a single vessel in the harbor had escaped, and in some cases officers and crew had all been down. The mail packet, which was to sail on the 6th, had every stateroom and berth engaged, so anxious were the people to get away. The disease had made its appearance at Mahoeburg, in the windward side of the island, and in the district of Haeg, in the north-east part of the island. Business was extremely dull, and very few vessels were in the harbor. Heavy rains had fallen, and the canes on the sugar plantations were looking well, and promised a very large crop for the next year. The population of Port Lewis is between 40,000 and 50,000, and that of the island of Mauritius between 300,000 and 400,000. The island has suffered severely from cholera.

**Extensive Mail Robberies in Hamilton.**  
James McKay, mail agent at the station in Hamilton, was arrested on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday was brought before the Police Magistrate on a charge of having robbed the mails. Robberies of large sums of money have been made from the mails for nearly a year past, and every effort of the Post Office Department has been unavailingly exerted in order to detect the culprit. The artifice employed to entrap him was similar to that which proved effectual in the case of the post office clerk at Berlin last year. The whole story is summarized in the evidence of Mr. Dewe, Post Office Inspector of the Toronto Division. He deposed as follows:—I had received information that several letters containing money had lately been missed from the mails, and the money had been abstracted in its passage; I made a minute examination in each case, the results of which were to convince me that the money had been taken at the Hamilton Station; I prepared a decoy letter in consequence of these discoveries, addressed to "Miss Stirling, care of W. Findlayson, Esq., Port Hope;" I enclosed therein a piece of silk and four one dollar bills of the Post Office Bank, dated 13th August, 1857, and numbered 13139 C; 22635 B; 24440 A; and 25257 B; I enclosed this letter in another letter addressed to the Postmaster at Grimby, and requested him to mail it on the afternoon of Monday, the 11th, on the travelling post office going west; my chief clerk saw me prepare the decoy letter, and mailed and registered it at Toronto, on the afternoon of Saturday the 9th; the decoy letter in due course should have been received by the clerk on the post office car between five and six on Monday afternoon; it would be his duty to enclose it in a locked leather bag for the travelling post office from Toronto to Montreal; he would hand this bag with others to Mr. McKay, at the Hamilton station, to be put on the train for Toronto; McKay would have the bag in his possession about one hour and ten minutes; on the arrival of the train at Toronto by which this bag was due, I went to the post office in that city, and examined its contents; I found the bundle of letters, usually tied together, broken asunder and were scattered loose in the bag; the decoy letter I had prepared was not there; the next morning I proceeded to Hamilton and procured a warrant for the arrest of McKay; I proceeded to the station with the constable, who took McKay's purse from him and examined it; the purse contained the bill I had enclosed in the letter, numbered "24440 A." I asked McKay if he had a key to open the mail bags and he denied that he had; shortly afterward the constable found a key of the description required secreted in the sofa in Mr. McKay's office. Other witnesses were examined who corroborated this statement and the prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes, bail being refused.

**The Fenian Case.**  
To the Editor of the Guelph Mercury.  
Sir: Having seen in your paper of today a paragraph referring to a person who came down by the stage a few days ago, and who gave himself out as a Fenian. I beg to correct some misstatements which I have no doubt you made unintentionally, relative to the attempt to arrest McLellan. As I was the person who gave information of said party being on the stage to one of the Constables named Hough, I beg to say that I did not refuse to give full information when called on regarding what McLellan said. As far as I can learn, Mr. Kelly when informed of the circumstance promptly did his duty, but to the apparent misunderstanding, on the part of Mr. Hough, of what I told him, I attribute McLellan's escape.

Yours, &c.,  
JOHN L. BRODIE.  
Guelph, May 14th, 1868.

Wood's Patent new jointed bar MOWER and Self-rake Reaper, manufactured by H. A. Massey, Newcastle, Ontario. FIRST PRIZE MANAGER, require only to be seen to be appreciated, on their own merits, and for sale at C. & A. Sharpe's.

**BY TELEGRAPH**  
Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

**BY ATLANTIC CABLE.**  
London, May 13.—Accounts received by mail and telegraph give promise of an unusually large and fine crop of wheat in the country about the Black Sea.

Vienna, May 13.—The bill guaranteeing the right of trial by jury passed the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday.

London, May 13th.—The Queen to-day laid, with imposing ceremonies, the corner stone of a Hospital which is to be built on the Thames, immediately opposite the Houses of Parliament. The Corporation of London presented an address to the Queen, declaring sympathy with Her Majesty for the injuries received by Prince Alfred at the hands of an assassin and expressing their detestation of the attempted crime.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone this afternoon moved the bill to prevent the making of further appointments to livings in the Irish Church for a specified period, and also to suspend the proceedings of the commission on the Irish Church establishment for the same length of time.

Paris, May 13th.—The funeral of Lord Brougham took place to-day at Cannes.

**American Despatches.**  
Indianapolis, May 13th.—The boiler of VanWinkle's saw mill, near Anderson, Ind., exploded last night, instantly killing two men named Moore and Wolf.

Harrisburg, May 13.—The Fenian brotherhood of Pennsylvania met in the Senate Committee rooms to-day. Forty-nine Clashes were represented. Names were elected, and a secret session of three hours held. This evening a large and enthusiastic meeting took place.

New York, May 14.—The *Herald's* London special says Chas. Francis Adams, U. S. Minister to the Court of St. James, who resigned his position some time ago, took leave of the Queen at special audience to-day. Mr. Adams left London soon afterwards for the continent, leaving Mr. Moran in charge of the American Legation.

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