Guelph Evening Mercury.

VOL. 1. NO. 240. GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY

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

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 Wyndham 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 despatch and kept always on hand. Cash paid for all kinds of Lumber at the yard.

Guelph, March 10th, 1868. d3mwy

DR. JAMES' NEW DISCOVERY,

GREEN MOUNTAIN OIL.

WARRANTED TO CURE

Rheumatic Pains of all kinds, Diptheria, Croup and Burns, Deafness and Sore Eyes, Rheumatic Pains, Stiff Joints, Pains in the Back, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Sore Throat

SPRAINS, Wounds and Bruises
NEURALGIA, Toothache and Headache
EARACHE and Stiff Neck
SALT RHEUM
ERYSIPELAS
FROSTED FEET AND CHILBLAINS.

This Oil is mild and pleasant, and is a GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE for children teething. It will relieve Nervous Complaints. **Ladies should Use it,** as it always leaves you better than it finds you, and one bottle often effects a cure.

Druggists, merchants and others supplied at the lowest price. For sale in Guelph by Messrs. N. Higinbotham, A. B. Petrie and E. Harvey.

Prepared by

J. H. LEMON,

Woolwich Street, in rear of the Old Alma Block, Guelph, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Guelph, March 28, 1868. dw

NOT RUN AWAY YET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his old friends and the Public, that though several noted characters have lately been constrained to leave Guelph for the sake of their health, he is still hale and hearty, and hangs out his shingle at the old spot,

CORK STREET,

OPPOSITE

DEADY'S HOTEL,

Where he is prepared as formerly to make up CLOTHING of every description at short notice and in a superior style.

To Farmers!

Having had 30 years experience, and devoting all his time to the business, he can make up

Home-made CLOTH!

And trim it CHEAPER than can be done at any other Establishment in Town.

All Work carefully finished, and at Moderate Rates.

WM. MITCHELL,

Guelph, Feb. 21, 1868. w3m-d6w

Dominion Store!

(Late Post Office Store.)

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Embroidery for Ladies Underclothing. Also for Braiding on all sorts of Dress Goods.

Some of the Finest Patterns ever seen

Call and see them, they are for sale singly.—Stamping done to order on the shortest notice. Also on hand an assortment of

New Oranges and Lemons.

For sale GATE'S & CO'S. VICTORIA SEWING Machines. Don't forget the stand, next to the Wellington Hotel.

MRS. ROBINSON,

Upper Wyndham Street, Guelph.

Guelph Feb. 19th, 1868. daw

Apothecaries' Hall!

Sewing Machine Oil.

JUST received, a supply of very fine Oil, made to suit

Sewing Machines

Superior to all other Oils.

Will wear longer, and does not clog up the finest parts of the machine.

A. B. PETRIE,

Chemist, Market Square.

Guelph, April 23. daw tf

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Farmers, was dissolved this 4th day of April, 1868, by mutual consent.

ARCHIBALD REID,
DUNCAN McDOUGALD

Witness: JOHN McDOUGALL.

Guelph, 15th April, 1868. w4

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.

WEDNESDAY EV'G, APRIL 22, 1868.

MUSIC.—Last night the members of Dyson's Cornet Band took their instruments out to give them an airing, and marching through the streets played several beautiful airs, very much to the delight of those whose ears the lively strains greeted.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Mr. Caleb Chase, long and favourably known in Guelph, has opened a Blacksmith Shop near Goldie's Mills. Mr. Chase's abilities in his trade are first class, and will, no doubt, secure him a liberal patronage.

SOCIAL AT EVERTON.—Our correspondent's account of the Social at Everton reached us too late for insertion in this week's paper.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE. — Rev. Mr. Ball delivered a Lecture in the Temperance Hall on Tuesday night last. The attendance was large and the audience listened attentively to the remarks of the lecturer on the subject, in which most of them take a deep interest. At the close several new members signed the pledge. The choir in connection with the Society did efficient service in the course of the evening.

DAILY MAIL.—We are very glad to learn that our friends at the village of Douglas now enjoy the luxury of a daily mail, being supplied therewith from Fergus. It may be unnecessary to add that the post office at the former place is known by the name of Garafraxa.

PRESENTATION.—On Monday last the Wardens of St. George's Church, presented Miss Wightman, in the name of the Vestry, with an elegantly bound Church Service, and a handsome Hymn Book, as a token of their appreciation of her services as organist for a long time past.

SEIZURE OF WATERLOO BREWERIES AND MALT HOUSES.—We are informed that Mr. District Inspector Romaine, assisted by Mr. Officer Davis, on Tuesday seized the breweries and malt houses of David Kuntz, Christopher Huether, Jos. Speitz, and the brewery of George Seip, all in the County of Waterloo, for violation of the Act respecting Inland Revenue.

COST OF THE DOG LUXURY.—We happened, says the *Canada Farmer*, to glance, the other day, at the published account of the Treasurer for the township of Puslinch, as it appeared in a local paper. Observing that "paid destruction of sheep" came very often, we had the curiosity to foot up these items. The result was that out of $449.54 of township expenditure, $354.25 were paid for the destruction of sheep. We don't suppose the Puslinch dogs are any worse than others, and the inference is clear that the dog luxury (nuisance?) is a very expensive affair. The fondness of many human beings for dogs is very inexplicable to us. We are patriotic enough to wish that the crows had at least nine-tenths of the canine race as it exists in Canada.

JACKSON & HALLETT.—Our readers will see by the advertisement in another column that Messrs. Jackson & Hallet have purchased the Grocery business of Mr. John L. Lewis, and will in future carry it on in the same store on their own account. The new firm are well known in Guelph, Mr. Jackson having been in the business in Guelph ten years, and they will spare no pains to meet the wants and wishes of their customers and the public. The stock of Groceries, Liquors, etc., is now large and well assorted, and worthy the attention of heads of families, hotel keepers and others in town and country.

MYSTERIOUS WARNING.—A few days ago, says the Toronto *Telegraph*, his Worship the Mayor received an anonymous letter stating that a plot had been prepared to set fire to the Drill Shed on either Saturday or Sunday night. The letter bore evidences of being genuine, and was written in such a way that his Worship felt it to be his duty not to neglect it. He therefore informed the military authorities who decided to take steps to defeat the scheme should an attempt be made to put it into execution. The matter was kept perfectly quiet, until about nine o'clock on Saturday night, when a number of volunteers were sent for, were told of the plot, and were then armed and hidden around the drill shed. They remained on the watch all night, but no attempt was made. Last night another lot kept guard, and with the same result. If any such plot were intended these followers of Guy Fawkes must have discovered that the volunteers were lying in wait for them, or were, from some other cause, afraid to make the attempt. Hereafter a guard will be placed on the shed each night, and if an incendiary should be caught it is questionable if he will be troubled with the formality of a trial before a court of law.

Erin Correspondence.

From our own Correspondent.

Our pretty little village is about waking up from its lethargy, and considerable improvements are contemplated to be executed in the course of the coming summer. Mr. William Chisholm has lately purchased the old tavern next door to Mr. Clarke's hotel, and proposes building a brick front to it, and otherwise fitting it up so as to render it a first-class house of entertainment. Messrs. Harvard & Walker, hardware merchants, have purchased the large three storey store next the post office, which they purpose bringing to the front immediately, and improving to meet the ideas and requirements of the present age. Mr. W. Matthews, harness maker, intends building a new brick store and dwelling house opposite the New Mill. The latter building is to be favoured with a coat or two of white paint, and is destined to undergo some further improvements. Dr. McNaughton has the brick laid down for the erection of a beautiful villa. Several other buildings of minor importance are to be erected. A new lawyer has taken up his abode among us, Mr. James Lennon, an obliging gentleman who comes from Wellington Square, well recommended. I was sorry to see such a poor exhibition of cattle as were present at the last Quarterly Fair at Erin. With a few exceptions they were all of inferior quality. There is no reason why this should be so. Erin is well adapted for cattle raising and cattle feeding purposes and is altogether inexcusable in being so far behind the neighbouring townships in the production of good animals.

Erin, April 21st, 1868.

Municipal Council of Nassagaweya.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment on Monday, 20th April. Members all present, the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Easterbrook moved, seconded by Mr. J. Kean, that the petition of Henry Cargill and others, on behalf of Sophia McKendry, also the petition of James Campbell and others in behalf of Wm Martin, and also the petition of John Scot and others, in behalf of Samuel Kerr, infirm and indigent persons, be received and read. Mr. Ramsey moved, seconded by Mr. B. H. Kean, that Robt Weir be paid the sum of $60 for collecting taxes for 1867; also the sum of $4, lost on discount on small sums of silver. Mr. Easterbrook moved, seconded by Mr. J. Kean, that John Atkinson be paid the sum of $8.50 for two sheep killed by dogs, the claim being duly certified. Mr. Easterbrook moved, seconded by Mr. J. Kean, that the following persons be paid the following sums, viz:—Sophia McKendry $10, Elizabeth Congden $10, William Martin $6, and Samuel Kerr $10. On motion the Council adjourned for one hour. Council resumed, the Reeve in the chair. Mr. Ramsey moved, seconded by Mr. J. Kean, that the Clerk be instructed to notify the Township Clerk of Eramosa that a committee of this Council will be prepared to meet their Commissioner on the town line 4th con. on Saturday, May 30th at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., to let a proposed job on the town line. Mr. B. H. Kean moved, seconded by Mr. Easterbrook, that in the event of the road between lots 10 and 11 in the first con. of this township being obstructed, that the Reeve be, and is hereby instructed forthwith to go to the Crown Land Office at Toronto, and there ascertain which is the proper line to take the bearing of side lines from for this Township, and on ascertaining that fact, then to employ with the best advice at his disposal, a qualified surveyor to prove the aforesaid line in dispute, and to maintain the allowance of road in accordance with such survey. Mr. B. H. Kean moved, seconded by Mr. J. Kean, that this Council do now adjourn to meet on the second Monday in May next as a Court of Revision and for other township business.

JOHN EASTERBROOK, *Clerk.*

Elora Correspondence.

From our Correspondent.

Last Thursday night the Mechanics' Institute gave the first of their readings and concerts. It was very well attended, from 250 to 300 being present. The proceedings gave general satisfaction. Most of the readings were loudly applauded and a number of the songs was encored. The readings were selected from Burns, Scott, Dickens and W. H. Russell. Another similar entertainment is being prepared for the 29th inst., and when these entertainments are at present so vastly popular and the price of admission only 5 cents, there is no doubt that the Institute will make pretty well out them.

On Friday night the Rev. Mr. Sole delivered a Temperance lecture: Subject—Good Templars. The audience though small seemed to appreciate his remarks. I believe this lecture is the last of the series for the season, although I have heard that it is the intention of the Good Templars to prepare another series immediately.

On Saturday, as I stated in my last letter, a meeting of the North Wellington Teachers' Association was held in the Common School. There was not a very large meeting. The Teachers' fund was the only subject considered. It seems that the present fund is merely nominal. When the fund was established annuitants received from $80 to $280, but now the highest amount received is from $50 to $60. For instance, a teacher who has taught 32 years received for 1866 the paltry sum of $44.80. Some of our Teachers have accordingly been making attempts to organize a society that should be a nucleus around which might gather the majority of Teachers and which then might be an inducement for Teachers to join. As most of the Teachers did not wish to commit themselves before further considering the matter the question was deferred till next meeting. I believe it is the intention of one or more to ventilate and agitate the subject through the press. They propose also to consider a widow and orphans' fund in connection with it.

In one of your last papers you state that some person in Erin Township found, on the 30th of March, a bird's nest containing 3 or 4 eggs, and that such a circumstance was most likely unheard of before. Mr. Robt. Tribe of Pilkington informs me, however, that some 15 or 16 years ago (he is not certain as to the exact year) he, on the 17th of March, (St. Patrick's day) found a bird's nest with 5 eggs, so that it must have been a spring much in advance of this.

Yours, &c.

DELTA.

April 22nd, 1868.

Death of Lord Cardigan.

James Thomas Brudenell, seventh Earl of Cardigan, who led the celebrated charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, and whose name has been prominently before the public in more or less honorable connections throughout most of his career, died at his seat in Northamptonshire, England, on the 28th of March, in consequence of a fall from his horse. He was born in 1797, and entered the army at the somewhat mature age of 27, purchasing a cornetcy in the 7th Hussars. The influence of wealthy and family position in the military career in England was strikingly exemplified in his case, for in four years, without having seen a day's service in the field, he had risen to be Lieutenant-Colonel, which, by the usages of the British army made him the actual commander of the regiment. He was the beau ideal of a cavalry officer of the "Guy Livingstone" school; handsome in person; one of the best horsemen of his time; daring, impetuous, ambitious, haughty and passionate in his dealings with men; unscrupulous and successful in his intimacies with women. The scandals of his private conduct became the reproach of the peerage, and his violent and overbearing temper made his regiment the most notorious in the service. For his treatment of a Major Wathen he was court-martialed, censured and placed on half pay. An officer with less interest would probably have remained on half pay to the end of his days but in less than two years he managed to have himself restored and gazetted to the 11th hussars, then serving in India. His short term of service abroad seems to have been as uncomfortable as his military career at home. The officers hated him cordially, and when he brought his command back to England a series of quarrels and bickerings broke out which caused the whole country to ring with his name. He insulted one captain by reprimanding him for introducing Rhine wine in a 'black bottle' at a mess banquet; he provoked another into a breach of discipline which ended in the expulsion of the injured man from the service; and he fought a duel upon Wimbleton Common with Capt. Harvey Tuckett who had served under him in India, and had resigned his commission—so it is said—for the purpose of challenging the noble lord who had tempted the honor of his wife. The subsequent career of Capt. Tuckett, and his wife in Philadelphia have been fully related in a recent number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Capt. Tuckett, was wounded in the duel; and Lord Cardigan was indicted for felony. He availed himself of his privilege as a peer, and elected to be tried by the House of Lords. The trial, which took place in Westminister Hall before one of the most brilliant and aristocratic assemblages which had ever witnessed a prosecution in England since the impeachment of Warren Hastings, was a cruel mockery of justice. There was but the faintest show of pressing the charge, and the accused was hastily acquitted on the ground that there was no certainty that the Harvey Tuckett named in the indictment was identical with the Harvey Tuckett proved to have been shot. Lord Cardigan went back to his regiment with his temper more savage and insolent than ever, and so little affected by public opinion that one of his first actions was to flog a man at Hounslow Barracks after parade on Sunday afternoon. The Adjutant-General publicly admonished him that his subordinates were gentlemen, and that he was in authority not only to exercise military command, but "to give an example of moderation, temper, and discretion." The difficulties of the 11th Hussars were brought before Parliament, and a member stated in the House of Commons that "In two years, the regiment being 350 strong, the Earl of Cardigan had held 105 courts martial. In the same two years he punished in the defaulters' list upwards of 700 men. During the same period 90 men were placed in Canterbury gaol. The punishments exceeded those inflicted in India over a period of 20 years, although the regiment was 700 strong. Nevertheless Lord Cardigan was a good soldier and an efficient disciplinarian, and possibly it was this circumstance quite as much as favoritism which enabled him to retain his rank, and on the outbreak of the Crimean war to be appointed to the command of the Light Brigade. His personal courage was superb. Yet on the field of Balaklava he seems to have let slip two splendid opportunities. The first was when he had a chance to sweep down upon the rear and flank of the Russian horse, then engaged with the English cavalry, but refused because his brother-in-law and superior officer, Lord Lucan, with whom he did not agree, had posted him where he stood. The second was when, on his famous "chestnut horse with the white heels," he rode with the gallant six hundred into the Valley of Death, and left them to get out again as best they could. Despite the admiration aroused by the exploit, the earl's conduct was severely criticised, and soon afterwards he returned home. Good fortune, however, followed him to the end of his life. He was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry (an employment for which he was probably well fitted), and he became a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1855 and Lieutenant-General in 1861

A DENIAL.—We are reluctantly compelled to refer to the painful case in connection with Knox's Church, from a paragraph in last night's *Advertiser*, in which it is charged that we designedly and from sinister motives made a false statement to the effect that the decision of the Presbytery was carried by a majority, the *Advertiser* stating that it was unanimous. We said so advisedly and now repeat it without fear of contradiction that the decision *was* carried by a majority. As to the motives spoken of, we have little doubt the gentleman referred to will readily acquit us of that charge. But whether or not, that is a matter the *Advertiser* has nothing whatever to do with.

Herapath's Railway Journal, in an article on the present and future of the Gt. Western Railway of Canada, pronounces it "a good sound concern and well managed." It adds that the working expenses are a little below the usual English rate, altho' the line is in Canada where the climate is so severe against economical railway working.

The Ottawa Tragedy.

A Witness to the Assassination

A man was arrested on Tuesday, named Lacroix, nine miles out of the city. The evidence extracted from this man is of very important character; and if established, brings on the stage a person who actually saw Mr. McGee assassinated. He left Hull on the night of the murder, and according to his own account happened to be going along to the scene of the assassination shortly before the murder. He came along Wellington street near the theatre, crossed the vacant lot there and got on to Sparks street opposite Mrs. Trotter's He observed a man come to Trotter's and apparently to open the door. Farther east he saw a man on the walk, probably a about twenty yards behind the man at the door, whom we must suppose was Mr. McGee. The man farthest east stepped behind Mr. McGee, within a few paces of him and fired. Lacroix says he saw Mr. McGee fall, whereupon his murderer ran back again eastward, stumbling in his haste against a post, and ejaculating the single word, "Jesus." The murderer turned into Campion's Hotel yard, on the south side of Sparks street, not far from Trotter's, and then the witness saw him no more, but with the most incomprehensible and cowardly carelessness Lacroix passed on his way home in the lower town. If his story is true, and we must say it looks very suspicious, his conduct was most barbarous and inhuman. Lacroix further says that though he did not see the features of the murderer, he noticed that the coat worn by that man was dark. He wore light pants and cap, a description, we may remark, which corresponds closely with Whalen's appearance.

Buckley's incarceration has affected him deeply. He has completely broken down, and cries a good deal. There are we understand persons to prove that Doyle told them that he had been told by Whalen that he had shot McGee. A very circumlocutory and not very legal sort of evidence this, but something may be gleaned from it.

Parliament of Canada.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 21, 1868.

Hon. Mr. Rose brought down a message from the Governor-General, transmitting to the House of Commons further estimates of the sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

Mr. Fortin presented the report of the Committee on Fisheries and Navigation.

Sir John A. Macdonald said he had an announcement to make which would be received with gratification by every member of this house, namely, that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to announce her desire and intention to confer on his hon. friend the Minister of Militia [Mr. Cartier] the rank and dignity of baronet of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) He would further state, and he was sure the house would receive this announcement also with satisfaction, that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint his hon. friend the Secretary of State, a Companion of the Bath.

Messrs. Holton Chaveau, Mackenzie, Rose, and Parker congratulated Mr. Cartier on the receipt of the honor he so well deserved.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Rose the Bill respecting the currency was read a second time, and referred to Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Sir J. A. Macdonald the Bill to define the Privileges of Parliament was read a second time, considered in committee of the Whole, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Rose moved the bill respecting Contingencies of Departments be be read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole to-morrow. Read a second time and referred to committee of the Whole.

After recess the Militia Bill was taken up for a second reading.

ABYSSINIAN CONTUMACY: — As the British army advances towards the capital of Abyssinia the expedition commands more attention, and even trivial circumstances assume a certain degree of importance. A correspondent of a London paper shows that adventures are to be met with even in Africa, He tells the following amusing anecdote:—"This morning (17th February) the natives, hitherto so tractable, or at any rate so plausible, gave some slight indication of the "cloven foot," which it will be as well to note. Ever since we have been here the camp has been daily infested with hordes of men, women and children, selling wood, grass, honey, milk, &c., at exhorbitant prices, and, in short, seeking whom they might devour. The nuisance became so great that it was found necessary to organize a sort of military police to repel the intruders. An unusually eager vendor, armed with sword and spear, as all these *canaille* are, attempted to force the sentry; the latter, finding expostulation and gesticulation of no avail, was compelled to use the *argumentum ad baculum* and, to be brief, broke the Tigre gentleman's head just as he was beginning to show fight. A word and a blow, and the blow first, quite flabbergasted the nigger, who retired ingloriously, and I believe subsequently had his broken pate dressed in our hospital. But the matter did not terminate thus simply. There had been several witnesses of the *fracas*, and in another ten minutes between 400 and 500 natives had assembled, crying for vengeance, and invoking the curses of Heaven upon us. Their attitude became so threatening that it was deemed advisable to order out a party of 50 men of the 4th Regiment, with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, to disperse them. This was speedily affected without bloodshed; but we now see what an irritable and dangerous population we have to deal with, just at the moment when certain sanguine officers connected with the expedition were specially exulting in the mildness and tractability of our valuable Tigre allies!"

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* has been at some pains to ascertain the amount of wheat to be received from the various Western States. It is computed as follows:—Iowa, four millions of bushels; Minnesota, 3½ millions; Wisconsin, three millions; Illinois, two millions; total 12½ million bushels. It is not believed that more than from 2½ to 3 million bushels of this amount will find its way to the markets of Great Britain.

BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

Interesting from Abyssinia!

The Fight not Commenced, but Shortly Expected.

Attempt to Burn Buckingham Palace

BY FENIANS.

PROGRESS OF FENIAN TRIALS IN LONDON.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, April 21, midnight—In House of Commons to-night a bill requiring all executions of criminals by hanging to be conducted in private, was considered in committee of the whole. Mr C. Gilpin, member Northampton, moved an amendment abolishing capital punishment. Mr Gregory and Mr Mill opposed the motion. Mr Mill, in the course of his speech, said he was sorry to place himself in opposition to those who desired to modify our criminal law, but by their efforts the application of the death penalty was now confined to cases of murder. At this point he thought they should stop, and allow the punishment of death to remain as the penalty for the commission of the highest crime known to the law. He deprecated the change which was proposed from capital punishment to imprisonment for life. The latter punishment he declared was torture of the most fearful character. The amendment of Mr Gilpin was lost, and the original bill agreed to by the committee.

London, April 22, two a.m.—An alarming report has just been received at the newspaper offices in this city. It is said that two men, supposed to be Fenians, were arrested at a late hour before the servants' door of Buckingham Palace.—They were carrying a hamper which contained a gallon of liquid phosphorus, or Greek fire. The parties made a desperate resistance, and were with much difficulty secured. A third person, in company with those bearing the basket, fled as soon as the latter were seized, and escaped.

London, April 21—Late advices from Japan, via Shanghae, say the Government of the Mikado promises to indemnify all foreigners for any losses which they may have suffered at the hands of either party during the recent civil disturbances.

Paris, April 21—The *Moniteur* to-day says Government will bring a bill before the Corps Legislatif to provide for the completion of extensive public works on the interior and connecting roads of France.

London, April 21—The London *Times* this morning has a special despatch from its correspondent, with the expedition in Abyssinia, who says that on 29th March Gen. Napier, with the advance, was at the village of Redelau. The weather was cool and rain was falling. It was reported that King Theodorus had an army of ten thousand men, and would make a stand against the British. Reuter's telegram from Abyssinia stated that Napier was to make a dash on Magdala on the 2nd instant. This afternoon despatches were received at the India office from Gen Napier, dated April 1st. The General reports that on that day he reached Abdecom, only thirty miles from Magdala, with the advance colum of the expedition. The rear was close at hand, and the entire expedition would concentrate on the left bank of the river Jemma. The Abyssinian King was posted with his army on the. Rasselo. News had been received from the British captives. They continued to be well treated by the King. Gen. Napier says his men are in good health and spirits.

London, April 21—The trial of Fenian prisoners, charged with causing the explosion at Clerkenwell prison, was resumed this morning. Mullaney, the informer, was cross-examined by the counsel for the defence. He testified that he had acted as Fenian centre; boarded with Murphy, and met at his house W. Desmond, one of the prisoners at the bar. Meetings of the conspirators were held at Murphy's house on the 2nd and 13th December, at which he was present. He was asked on both occasions by English and the two Desmonds to go to the explosion.

Vaughan, the other informer, was then called by counsel for the Crown, and examined by the Solicitor General. He testified that he joined the Fenian organization in 1865, and was sworn into the Order by T. Desmond, one of the prisoners on trial. He saw the same Desmond about noon on the day of the explosion, when Desmond informed him of the plot for the release of Burke by blowing up the prison wall.

A REFUTATION.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Halifax, N. S., March 5, 1868:—"The Antis are having one of their great arguments nicely refuted just now. You know how they frightened the poor farmers in the country about the Canadians coming down here, and ruining the market for produce. It does not look much like that at the present. For instance, taking butter as an article; it now commands the high price of thirty cents per pound, and is still advancing notwithstanding all that has been sent down here from old Canada; and further the Canadians here are buying up all the butter they can, and re-shipping it back, as they can get more for it there."

To Sportsmen.

Now opening my Spring Supply of Fish Hooks, Rods and Tackle, consisting of Reels, Nets, Fly Books, Pannier's Landing Rings, Winches, multiplying and plain, Silkworm Gut, Artificial Flies, mounted and plain Hooks, Steel and Brass Swivels, Bait Boxes, Floats, Freble Brazed Hooks, and a variety of Fish Lines—linen, silk, horse hair, &c.

JOHN HORSMAN.