

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 EVE'G, APRIL 11, 1868.

MARKED ECONOMY.—The sum of \$325 was deposited in one day in the Elora post office, to be sent to the Government Savings Bank.

BASE BALL.—The "Maple Leaf" Base Ball Club played the first game of the season yesterday. They complain that weather was not very favourable.

WEST WARD ELECTION.—The nomination of a Councillor to serve in the place of Mr. Massie, elected Deputy Reeve, will take place in the Senior Girls' School House, at 10 a. m. on Thursday, 16th inst.

THE PASSOVER.—The descendants of Abraham are at present celebrating the feast of the passover. The festival began on Sunday evening last, and will continue from that time eight days.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE GRAND TRUNK.—Twenty-five new locomotives are being constructed for the Grand Trunk Company by Messrs. Neilson & Co., Glasgow, from the design of Mr. Richard Eaton, of Montreal.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—A man named Michael McAfee, a well digger living in Droyon, unfortunately had his feet badly frozen about five weeks ago. On Thursday the 2nd inst., Dr. Tuck found it necessary to amputate both feet, which operation he successfully performed. McAfee is now doing well.

FURIOUS ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.—According to the London Free Press a half drunken woman went into a grocer's store in the village of Iona, and demanded liquor, which the proprietor, an old man, refusing to give, she caught him by the throat and almost choked him to death. A boy interfered and saved him.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The last number of this periodical has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. It is unnecessary to say that the following articles are well written: Trades Unions; Ireland, the Atomic Theory of Lucretius; Montalembert's Monks of the West; Popular Philosophy in its Relation to Life, etc. For sale at the bookstores.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING MERCURY.—On Tuesday last we issued three editions of the "Mercury," and during the day our news boys sold over FOURTEEN HUNDRED COPIES. The daily circulation since then ranges from 600 to 700 copies. This is a fact which should be noted by business men and others wishing to make announcements to the public through the most extensively circulated advertising medium.

THE TOWNSEND FAMILY.—We would again remind our readers that these talented players will appear in the Town Hall on Monday night. It is unnecessary to say anything laudatory of them; they have been here before and demonstrated their powers, which, from the reports that we reach of their playing in other places, we feel certain are in no way deteriorated. The programme is an attractive one, and we would bespeak for the company a hearty reception.

LACROSSE.—The first game of Lacrosse was played in Guelph yesterday, and was continued for more than three hours. The boys, of whom there were eight on each side, say it was capital fun. A number of spectators assembled to witness the inauguration of the national game in Guelph. Unfortunately one boy in running stumbled and fell, fracturing his collar bone. He was improving this morning.

SLANDER CASES.—Four slander cases have been tried at the Goderich Assizes, which are pronounced to be "frivolous." The verdicts were very wisely returned so low that little encouragement beyond a verdict was obtained. As the judge truly remarked, they were of little benefit to any but the lawyers. For the honor of the county, the Star trusts never again to see so many cases placed in the docket at once, arising out of spite or ill will, for that seemed to be the bottom of them all. Judges are not sent to try petty quarrels, but to administer justice between man and man.

THE THREE DOMINION STEERS.—Mr. Reeves sold the three steers which he bought from Mr. George Hood at the Bull's Head Cattle Market, Montreal. They are mentioned by the Witness in its notice of the Easter Fair. It says: This is our Easter market, and our supply of cattle would do credit to any market in the world. Where there are so many Easter cattle, it is not easy to particularize; but two cattle brought in by Mr. Reeves are certainly the best pair of cattle brought to this market for many years. They are said to weigh over 3000 lbs. each, live weight.

Attempted Suicide in Gaol.

On Friday morning last McGregor the forger, who made such a conspicuous figure a short time ago, and who now lies in gaol awaiting trial, attempted to commit suicide by opening one of the veins of his left arm. He had laid his plans for quitting this life most deliberately, and as he now lies on his pallet carefully watched and tended he enters into details of his plot against his own existence without reluctance. He intended to commit the desperate deed the night previous, but had not his arrangements, which consisted in the writing of some letters to his wife and relatives, completed. He had once entertained an intention of studying medicine, and had made himself acquainted with the elements of anatomy. He therefore knew where to find the vein from which his life blood would speedily flow, and had in his possession for some time previous a needle with which he proposed to open it. But chance placed a more dangerous instrument in his way. The turkey had lent a razor to John Long, who was released on bail on Thursday night, and McGregor got hold of it. The turkey had probably forgotten it. McGregor tells why he chose to cut the vein and bleed to death instead of resorting to the common method of cutting his throat. He knew that his body would be sent to his relatives, and he did not wish to appal them by the ghastly spectacle that an incision in his throat would undoubtedly have presented. His arrangements being completed on Friday morning he opened the vein, and wishing to avoid flooding the cell with blood held the wash basin to receive the vermillion stream. He had eaten nothing for a considerable time, and after he had bled freely for some time he fainted, and the red tide stagnated. He had been lying on his bed all the time, and was found there when the turkey entered somewhat sooner than was his wont. The gaol surgeon, Dr. Herod, being from home, or not to be found immediately, Dr. McGuire's services were procured and the wound bound up. McGregor is still very weak but the color is returning to his face and he is fast recovering. We asked him if, when he felt life fleeing, he did not regret his rashness? He said he then felt no pang equal to what he had endured in reflecting on his folly and his crime. With his name dishonoured and a period of servitude before him his hopes for this life fled, and he would have chosen to flee to those ills he knew not of, rather than face those he saw plainly and palpably before him. We asked further for an explanation of the anomaly that a man should not fear death and yet be deficient of that moral courage which would enable him to atone for his crime, and, coming forth refined, leave the contempts of the world, and silence censure by the unexceptionable character of his future career. The reply might be summed up in the words: "The fear of man bringeth a snare." McGregor felt that his name was despised now, nor did he dare to hope that the world would be more charitable when he had made an atonement to broken laws; he believed, moreover, that he would be indicted on a multitude of charges, and hence he resolved to avoid all these dilemmas by plunging with suicidal hand into one infinitely greater than them all.

THE SILVER DIFFICULTY.—We learn that the branch of the Bank of Montreal in Toronto shipped silver to the value of \$125,000 to New York within the past week. Brokers are purchasing all that is offered on account of the bank at 4 1/2 per cent. discount for large, and 5 per cent. discount for small silver, giving at the same time a guarantee that it will be exported. The agencies of the bank at Kingston, Hamilton, London, Guelph, and other places, also commenced purchasing last week, and have already shipped a considerable quantity. The only restriction imposed is that the silver is not to be defaced in a way to decrease its value, as it is all sold by weight.

SUPPORT OF MR. MCGEE'S FAMILY.—The Executive Council had a sitting on Wednesday afternoon, during which, among other matters, the subject of a provision for the family of the deceased Hon. Mr. McGee, is stated to have been again discussed. Ministers are unanimous in their desire to make the annuity as liberal as possible, and various sums were mentioned. The amount which seemed to meet most favor was an allowance of four hundred or five hundred pounds per annum for the life of the widow.

PRESENTATION TO DR. BURNS.—On Thursday afternoon the Rev. Professor Burns was waited on at his house, by a number of gentlemen forming a committee of subscribers to the handsome gift of \$600, presented to him as a token of respect and good will, and in view of his contemplated visit to Scotland in about two weeks. Accompanying the purse was a very affectionate address, in which the subscribers speak of the long and valuable services of the venerable Doctor to the cause of religion in Canada. The Dr. thanked them in feeling and appropriate language.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Friday last was generally observed as a holiday in town. The shops and all other public institutions were closed, and people enjoyed themselves as well as they could in a quiet way. There was service in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. The weather was not very favorable for holiday diversions, but most people like holidays, no matter what may be the hue of the sky.

Hon John Young is mentioned as a candidate for the representation of Montreal West. It is also stated that Mr. P. Redpath will come forward in the manufacturing interest.

In almost every other house in Mitchell there is some case or other of sickness. In some instances whole families are prostrated. Measles appear to be the prevailing disease, and is mostly confined to children.

Town Council—Special Meeting.

The Council met on Monday night. Present the Mayor in the chair, Dr. Herod, Messrs. Mitchell, Howard, Day, Harvey, Hoffmann, Mays, McCurry, Chadwick, Massie and Melvin.

Mr. McCurry presented the report of the Railway Committee, which was as follows:—
Your Committee agreed with the petitioners in the petition referred to them at the last meeting of this Council, as to the necessity of immediately taking steps to secure the bringing of the Great Western Railway Station into the Town, and if possible obtaining a union of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Stations, and recommend that an invitation to the Superintendents of those roads to send their Engineers for the purpose of selecting the best locality for such Union Station be forthwith sent.

At present your committee are not prepared to recommend any particular locality.

Your committee have been informed that the Engineer of the Great Western Road has expressed his opinion that that Company will move their Station on reasonable terms, and recommend that those terms be at once ascertained.

They do not in this report enlarge on the necessity of promptly pushing the matter forward, as they find not only the members of this Council but the public generally duly impressed with its importance.

Mr. McCurry said the Committee had made an examination and formed an idea of what locality would be most suitable for a station, but they did not at present consider it judicious to name the locality.

On motion of Mr. Massie the Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report; Mr. Howard in the chair. The first clause was adopted without debate; on the second

The Mayor said the Committee had reasons for not mentioning the locality, and thought the Council should give the Committee more definite instructions as to what they desired them to do.

Dr. Herod thought it would be advisable first to ascertain how the Great Western is to come into town, whether the trains can be brought down the Grand Trunk from about the present point of intersection of the two railways, or whether there will have to be a new line. Until the two companies can agree he could not see what the Town was able to perform. When there is an agreement between them it will be time enough for the town to clothe the Committee with power to give any specified guarantee to the Company. If they proposed to give the Market Square they had no power to do so. It was given first by the Canada Company, and they would have to be consulted and their authority obtained. Besides an Act of Parliament would be required, as well as the assent of the ratepayers.

Mr. McCurry said if the Engineers could agree on the locality they could agree on the terms. If they were invited here they would make propositions which would afterwards be laid before the Council.

Mr. Massie thought the Committee should open correspondence with the Superintendents of the Grand Trunk and Great Western and ascertain their requirements. The Town will have to make advances, and the Committee should think what inducements they will offer. He had been taking with Mr. Swinyard, and he knew that the Great Western would not give the line to town without a tangible encouragement. The Grand Trunk will not let the Great Western run on their line, but by offering them ground on which to build they might bring the track down.

Mr. McCurry said the Committee could not tell what they would give before they knew what was wanted.

Mr. Melvin believed the report to be very nearly correct. It would be better to fit to the Company as well as to the town to have the Great Western station there. It would do more harm than good. It is a Union Station that is required. The Council would not be doing justice if they said, we will give you such and such things. Let it first be ascertained what is wanted, and if the demand be heavy let the matter go before the ratepayers.

Mr. Chadwick thought the Engineers should be invited to come here. The two lines could probably be run down side by side.

Mr. McCurry wanted to know the feelings of the Council on the subject of getting the Great Western station here, if the two companies could not agree.

Dr. Herod thought that if the Companies could not be brought into harmony the project would fall through. But there was a prospect that they might be had almost agreed about a Union station in Guelph once before. He thought the committee should at once put themselves in communication with the Superintendents.

The Mayor believed it possible for the Companies to forget their rivalry so far as to accomplish the project under consideration, and he would be willing to go any reasonable length in promoting the establishing of a union station.

Mr. Massie was of opinion that the G. W. Co. would not be found somewhat refractory, for at the time they wanted the station in this town no inducements were offered them, and now they will be inclined to be dictatorial when we have taken action merely for our own benefit.

Mr. Harvey thought that the course recommended by the Committee was the right one. He believed that the G. W. Co. would make the same offer now that they had previously, to build their station in town if they were granted a site for it. If the G. W. Co. would then run down inside their fences the matter might be accomplished, if not he had doubts about the station being brought to town, for owners of property made exorbitant demands for right of way.

Assassination of Mr. McGee.

Whelan before the Police Magistrate

The assassination case was brought before the Police Magistrate of Ottawa on Thursday. The prisoner Whelan was brought in under guard, and placed in the dock on the direct charge of the murder of Mr. McGee, late before the authorities last night. He appeared somewhat worn and fatigued, as if he had passed a sleepless night, but assumed an air of apparent indifference. Mr. O'Reilly, Q.C., Recorder of Kingston, appeared on behalf of the Crown. The information was laid by Detective O'Neil, and was to the effect that the prisoner on the 7th day of April, did feloniously and with malice aforethought kill and murder the Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee. The prisoner had no counsel.

After the Coroner was examined, Sergt John Wylde, of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, gave his evidence, to the effect that he knew prisoner in Quebec in 1865-66, by the name of James Sullivan, that he had worked at the citadel as a tailor, that while there he was arrested on a charge of Fenianism, but was found not guilty, and released.

Wm. Graham, the doorkeeper of the House of Commons, swore that on Monday his attention was particularly attracted to the prisoner by his going up and down to and from the gallery of the House four or five times that night, and appeared to be in a fidgety way the whole evening. The same night, between nine and ten o'clock, prisoner had a long conversation with Patrick Buckley in the grand lobby of the House.

Edward John O'Neil, sworn—I am a detective officer; got some information about the prisoner relative to the murder of Mr. McGee on the day of the murder; went in search of the prisoner in company with Detective Cullen of the city police of Montreal, and Sergeant Donohue of the water police of Montreal, and other officers; found him in the house of Michael Starrs about half-past ten that night; from appearance he had just gone into the house; arrested him; said to him first, "What is your name?" He answered, "James Whelan." It then said to my prisoner, "I had previously received information that he had a pistol. Therefore I placed my hands on each side of his coat pockets, and said to him—let me have what you have got in your possession; at this time Sergeant Davis came up; I allowed him to search the right hand coat pocket while I searched the left, first having felt a lump in each of the pockets; in the left coat pocket I found a box of pistol cartridges such as those used by Smith & Wesson's revolvers; these were produced in court; they are Beech's cartridges; there were 29 cartridges; there are now 28 cartridges; I gave the other one to Sergeant Davis; immediately after taking the cartridges out of the left coat pocket, O'Donohue of the Montreal Police took a cleaner out of the same pocket. Sergeant Davis then pulled a revolver out of his right coat pocket, the same revolver that is now produced in court. It is Smith & Wesson's make—a new one—a six-shooter. No. 50847 marked on the butt of the stock. Six charges in chambers were found when taken, five of them appeared to have been in for some time, from the grease and dust round the edges, and discoloration; the other appeared only recently put in. My attention was then drawn to the revolver itself, one barrel was recently greased on the inside, and the muzzle then showed indications of a new revolver, as if the revolver had been but recently discharged. I found also that in the front part of the cylinder, at the mouth of each of the cells, there were indications of grease having been carefully pressed on the top of every ball and pressed down. It appeared to have been done to avoid suspicion of the revolver being just lately discharged. Cartridges are placed in the revolver from the butt end of the cylinder, and the grease inside the cylinder could not have been from the cartridges. Grease could not have been pushed down the cylinder by the cartridges. Detective Cullen, myself and the other officers with us, went up stairs, searched his trunk, and found some private letters, newspapers, some books, a number of papers called Irish American, published in New York, dated 7th March, 1868, a paper published in the interests of Fenianism; O'Reilly here read the headings of different articles in it indicating such characters. From the heading of the articles it shows to be a paper devoted to Fenianism; in his jacket was found the Constitution and By-laws of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Montreal. Among the articles found on the prisoner was a little black-covered book, which the Queen's Council considered of importance, and declined opening it in court but would reserve examination to some other occasion. A valentine was also found among the papers, having on it a picture of a man hanging, with the neck to a log of wood, the following verse being below the cut:—"This is the shadow of what really should be of all such unworthy beings as thee. A log of wood and a bit of twine will suit you better than me for a valentine." After satisfying ourselves of the search, we brought him to the lock-up. When on his way to the lock-up, I asked him how he was going to account for where he had been on Monday night? He said that was easily done. I then said—"See here; what time did you leave the Parliament Buildings on Monday night?" He said he had left a little while before the house adjourned. I said, "You left it when the house adjourned in the neighbourhood of a quarter after 2 o'clock." He replied it was only 10 minutes after 2 when I was at the Russell House. I then added "It is all right if you can manage that." I believe the bullet produced in Court to be one of the cartridge bullets used in Smith and Wesson's revolvers. That is the bullet I received from the Coroner. I compared it with those in the prisoner's tin box, and also with those in the revolver; it exactly corresponds to those in the cylinder of the revolver. I found that cartridges of this description were for sale at Thomas Isaac's; those for sale here are for the same sort of a revolver, but for those four or five sizes smaller. The prisoner exhibited considerable nervousness during O'Neil's examination. The prisoner declared that he had no questions to put.

Mrs. Trotter swore that prisoner was in her house about two weeks ago. He asked for a glass of wine, and she gave him a glass of wine, and she said she had no pen and ink—he then asked for another glass of wine

but she refused to give him more. When in the house he conducted himself in such a way as to displease Mrs. Trotter.

Mr. O'Reilly at this stage asked on behalf of the prosecution, that the prisoner should be remanded for eight days, as he believed from his knowledge of the case that this delay was important for the ends of justice. The Magistrate at once granted the delay, and the prisoner was removed under guard of the Rifle Brigade.

Further Developments.

Whelan, it is alleged, was at the Chicago Convention of Fenians. He can be traced to Hamilton at the time of the Ridgeway affair, when he boasted that he was a Fenian. It is a fact, and one which will be given in evidence, that Doyle actually saw Whelan coming along Sparks st. in the direction from the place where the murder of Mr. McGee was effected. That Whelan was seen at the door of the main entrance of the Parliament buildings a moment before Mr. McGee passed out on his way to his lodgings, looking anxiously in the direction of the lobby where Mr. McGee was supposed to be, will be established in evidence. This coupled with the fact of his repeated expressions of hostility to Mr. McGee, and the fact of his crouching attitude at the main entrance to the Parliament house, apparently watching for Mr. McGee, his presenting tickets four times to get to the gallery of the Commons, the first time being while Mr. McGee was speaking, has a very suspicious look.

The Prevailing Opinion.

The excitement and interest regarding Whelan is increasing from the facts disclosed at the Police Court, the general opinion being that the authorities have got hold of the right man, and an impression is created that a web has been carefully wound round the guilty parties which will make it impossible for them to escape. The idea is that a ring of Fenians was formed here for the purpose of Mr. McGee's assassination, parties here being the mere puppets of others in the United States pulling the wires. It will be difficult for Patk. Buckley to clear himself unless he can explain away the evidence given by Graham at the Police Court.

Diligence of the Officials.

The detectives made an expedition on Wednesday to the country, and their enquiries have led thoroughly to explode the story about the cab that left the city at the period of the murder. There is very little doubt that additional evidence of an important character will be elicited from the accomplices in the plot, or from some others during the day. The private examination of witnesses by the Crown Counsel and Police Magistrate still continues. It has gone on indeed almost all day, and will for many days to come.

Whelan Obstinate.

Whelan refuses to account for himself in many particulars. He was asked where and when he purchased his revolver, but refused to make any statement on the subject. It is stated that the Crown will be able to establish that on the Thursday night preceding the murder, Whelan was late at Mrs. McKenna's, nearly opposite Trotter's, and that night a pistol was fired in that direction as a man passed Trotter's. The Hamilton Spectator says that Whelan in all respects answers the description of an individual of the same name who was arrested in Hamilton in December, 1865, for larceny and attempting to stab a policeman, for which offence he passed sometime in the Hamilton gaol. From information received by the Police authorities as to his connection with Fenianism, they attempted to arrest him upon that charge after his release from prison, but he escaped.

The Feeling in Montreal.

An informal meeting of the City Council was held on Wednesday forenoon, at which it was unanimously resolved that the funeral expenses of the Hon. Mr. McGee should be borne by the city. An appropriation of \$1,000 was made immediately. It was also resolved that the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of the murderers.

THE BANKS.

A meeting of Bank Presidents and Managers took place in Ottawa on Wednesday last. Nearly all the banks in the Dominion were represented. The following points were discussed:—1st, Whether it would be to the interest of the country that the Government should take control of the currency, and the opinion was unanimously against it, as from the experience of other countries, it was shown that the result had always been ruin and bankruptcy. The next question discussed was whether, if the banks accepted the Government scheme and surrendered their circulation, they could meet all the wants of the mercantile, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country. As the effect of its acceptance would be to the banks an immediate contraction of their line of discount to the extent of ten or eleven millions of dollars, besides preventing them from expanding at certain seasons of the year to meet the requirements of the large produce and lumbering interests, the unanimous opinion was they could not. It was also agreed by all that if driven to surrender their circulation, they would be obliged to close up their institutions, or confine their operations solely to large commercial centres, thereby depriving country towns and villages of local banking privileges. Sound views were expressed at the meeting by men of all political parties. It is well understood that the pretext of the Government in forcing on the banks the legal tender as a means of furnishing a better circulating medium is nonsense.

Upwards of 7,000 emigrants left Guelph for America during the first week in

BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

Latest from Abyssinia.

The British in the Vicinity of Theodore's Camp.

THE BALL ABOUT TO OPEN.

Fenian Trials Postponed.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, April 9th.—The Fenian trials, which were to have commenced during the holidays, have been postponed to the 29th inst. The holidays commence tomorrow, from which day business will be generally suspended, until the morning of Tuesday next.

London, April 10th.—The war office is in receipt of later despatches from the British expedition in Africa operating for the relief of the English captives. General Napier, the commander of the British army, had reached latitude 21. The Abyssinian King, Theodoros, was at Magdala, ready for a siege. His forces consisted of about 5,000 effective men. He had also 26 large guns. Gen. Napier had already completed his plans for a general assault on the works.

American Despatches.

New York, April 10.—Among the passengers on the steamship Wm. Penn, arriving this evening from London, is S. J. Meany, Fenian Head Centre, who was released from servitude by the British Government on condition he returned to the United States. He was placed on the vessel by British officers, and his pardon handed him as the vessel sailed.

Chicago, April 11th.—A fatal accident occurred last night at St. Mary's Cathedral. An alarm of fire was raised, which created a panic in the church, and a rush was made for the door, during which a portion of the galleries fell. Three females were instantly killed, and several others were severely injured, two of them will probably die.

Galveston, Texas, April 10.—In a shooting affray in Hempstead, three whites were killed and two wounded severely. Two blacks were wounded.

Washington, April 11.—Our Consul at Liverpool, Thos. J. Dudley, in a letter to Secretary of State, reports of the American brig Amanda Guin, of New York, on her voyage for Martinique, with the master and all but three of the crew, and the rescue of the survivors by British ship Huntress.

The Murder on the Grand Trunk.—A New Phase.

The following statement appears in a cotemporary, and if the facts be correct, the conclusion is by no means improbable—

"John McFaul, the person taken into custody on suspicion of connection with the Sykes murder, has not yet been discharged. The investigation was continued on Thursday, and adjourned again till Saturday. Up to the present time there has been no testimony that in any way implicates him with the crime.—From the testimony of the conductor of the train, it appears that the conductor, Mr. Sykes, and another passenger were the sole occupants of the car from Prescott. The conductor saw no one speak to Sykes, nor did he see him leave the car. There is no reasonable ground for suspicion against McFaul, from any testimony that has yet been introduced. It is possible that the testimony of the witnesses yet to be sworn, may furnish a clue to solve the mystery. Public opinion is settling down to the conviction that the "murder" was no murder at all. From testimony taken up to the present time, there is nothing to confirm the statement of the dead man in regard to his having been thrown from the train, while there is a positive truth that McFaul, whom he charged with being one of the parties to his death, could not have been on train. It is also certain that no money was taken from him, for his pocket book, containing all the money he had about him after purchasing his ticket, was found on his person. From the testimony of the conductor there could not have been three persons on the train to commit the alleged deed. It appears that the young man procured from his father a sum of money sufficient to take him to Montreal, where he was going to seek employment. At Prescott he had partaken somewhat freely of spirits, and instead of taking the Montreal train started westward. It is the belief of those best acquainted with deceased, that in a state of aberration or somnolence he stepped out of the car and off the train, and that he fancied he had been robbed and thrown off. The reports that his hands had been cut by the robbers while attempting to resist their efforts to throw him off, are untrue. There were no marks upon them.

MR. HOWE'S RECEPTION IN ENGLAND.

—The Montreal Gazette has the following account of Mr. Howe's reception in England:—"Private letters received within a day or two from London state that the Hon. Joseph Howe had had an interview with the Duke of Buckingham, Colonial Secretary, in relation to his appeal mission; and that the Duke, after hearing him at length, quietly replied that the Union was at present the policy of the Empire, and that the Government could not, upon the representations submitted by Mr. Howe or the other Anti-Union delegates whom he understood to be in London, undertake to stultify itself at this early day by reversing the deliberate and well considered course adopted when it advised the Queen to sanction the British American Act last year. It is also understood that the Duke referred to the unconstitutional course adopted by the Repealers, inasmuch as the resolutions passed by the Nova Scotia Assembly, while purporting to be the expressions of the Nova Scotia people, had not received, or been submitted for, the concurrence of the Legislative Council and Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia."