# Eurlph Zvening Mercury.

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GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

PRICE ONE PENNY

## Catechism FOR THE PEOPLE.

WHO do the Largest Boot and Shoe Busines PREST & HEPBURN have the largest and best assorted stock of and Shoes in Gae ph? PREST & HEPBURN. st a A Best Styles of Boots

PREST & HEPBURN ahead in Style, Material, and Durability? PREST & HEPBURN

## BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

on, Sept. 8.—Telegrams have d here, announcing the complet the expedition of the Germans Asia to make observations of

MAPLE LEAF.	ABERFOYLE.
OR	
C. Maddock, c 3 3	A. Weir, p
A. P. Crooks, 3b3 4	B. Falconbridge, 2b
R. Collins, cf 5 3	P. Todd, cf
W. Galbraith. 2b3 2	W. Scott, 88
G. Bookless, p 2 4	C. Cockburn 3b
W. Hewer, ss3 4	F. Beattie, rf
J. Steele, 1b 1	W. Ingram, If
J. Kelly, 1f 5	A. Kelso, 1b
F. Woolhouse, rf2 3	N. Cross, c

### WILLIAM WILBERFORCE. REV. W. M. PUNSHON'S LECTURE IN THE WESLEYAN CHURCH.

This distinguished and eloquent minister delivered a lecture on "William Wilberforce—his life, his works and his character"—in the Wesleyan M. Church, last (Tuesday) night. Partly on account of the wet night, and partly from the fact that the tickets were put rather high—50 cents—the attendance was not so large as might, otherwise have been. Still the main bady of the charch was nearly full, with a fair sprinkling in the galleries. Shortly before eight o'clock the eloquent lecturer appeared on the platform,

ter." Wilberforce's book also found its way into the study of a Scottish country minister, who was then preaching a religion he did not believe. His conscience was awakened, his heart was renewed, and ere long all Scotland rang with the eloquence of Thomas Chalmers.
Wilberforce then began his great work—his steady and persistent attack on slavery. He formed his resolution to cancel the shawe of ages by lifting the shackles off the slave, and he never finched from his work till he succeeded. When he first brought his motion before Parliament he introduced it with a speech which Burke said was never equalled for eloquence in modern times. From the time it was first brought in till 1806, it was renewed every year with varying success. The opposition to it was strong and influential—plantars, one Prince of the blood, even modern times. From the time it was first brought in till 1806, it was renewed every year with varying success. The opposition to it was strong and influential—planters, ione Prince of the blood, even the King, was known to be against it.—The political necessities of the time retarded its attainment. But in spite of all these the alaye trade was destined to fall. The opinion was fast gaining hold of the people that this shame should be purged away. In 1807 the abolition of the slave trade was made a Government measure, and it was carried by a sweeping majority, only 16 voting against it. In the hour of triumph Sir Samuel Romilly's allusion to Wilberforce and his twenty years labour in this great work was happy indeed, and its justice acknowledged by Parliament. He said happy must the hon, member be when he lays down his head on his pillow after such a noble triumph. But Wilberforce even in this hour of victory was clothed with humility, and said to his friends the night the vote was taken, "What shall we abolish next," It was the last act of the Grenville Ministry, and on the 25th March, 1807, the bill received the royal assent.

"The lecturer there referred to the

# THE MURDER OF MR. McGEE THE WHELAN TRIAL

THESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

OTTAWA, Sept. 8th.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8th.

The Court opened this morning at the usual hour. An immense crowd of people was present and hundreds were unable to gain admission. The excitement and interest continues unabated. The prisoner Whatenappeared in the dock at 9.20 and looked as hale as yesterday. The first witness' to-day was John Jordan, sworn,—Was on duty as city policeman on the night and morning of the 7th April behind Russell's House; crossing Sapper's Bridge, on way to Susser, street, saw some people coming from the Parliament Buildings; saw a man running down Rideau staeet, opposite Patrick O'Meara's restaurant; saw another following near Michael Starr's; he is Lacroix, heard the first man who came runnining down say McGee was beaten in the upper town; I immediately returned to ascertain: met two men, who said McGee was killed; went to wake the Chief of Police; then went and saw McGee dead on sidewalk; took charge of McGee's body; saw some blood on Mrs. Trotters dress; had seen Lacroix since that time; was one of those who went for him; found him in bed; did not know until he was giving evidence, that he was the man: I had formerly seen him in Sussex street; never saw him before the night of the murder; recognized his clothing; am positive it is the same man; Constable Plnard and myself went for Lacroix; he described the manner in which the person acted when coming to shoot McGee; he said the man was about half way across the platform when he fired; Lacroix was afraid the man might shoot him if he showed himself; he hid in the doorway.

Edward Starr, a messenger in the House of Commons aid definition to the described the manner in which the person acted when coming to shoot McGee; he said the man was about half way across the platform when he fired; Lacroix was afraid the man might shoot him if he showed himself; he hid in the doorway.

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dence, and states that he saw prisoner on the morning in question. Two other policemen were sworn, whose evidence was to the same effect. P. Labelle, another messenger, was also sworn, but his evidence is of no im-

The Court then adjourned till Wed-

## FROM OTTAWA.

This Day's Proceedings.

By Telegraph from our Correspondent.
The evidence highly unfavorable to
the Prisoner—His assumed buoyancy of Spirits giving way to depression — The attempt to break
down Lacroix's evidence likely to
fail.