

## REMOVAL!

Or any other form of bowel disease in Children or Adults.

### THE PAIN KILLER

IS A SURE REMEDY.

It has been favorably known for nearly 30 years, and has been tested in every variety of climate. It is used both

## A. B. PETRIE

IS REMOVING HIS

### DRUG ESTABLISHMENT

To the premises lately occupied by the GORE BANK, and known as the

### Old Post Office!

WYNDHAM STREET.

Guelph, 12th August. d4w

### PRESTON MINERAL BATHS!

AND SULPHUR SPRINGS,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

### NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

PRESTON, ONTARIO.

These popular Baths are open for the accommodation of the public. The Spring which supplies these Baths possesses medicinal qualities not surpassed by any other in America.

S. CORNELL, Proprietor  
ton, June 16. d4w 3m

### HAIRDRESSERS' AGREEMENT

W. E. the undersigned Hairdressers of Guelph, hereby agree to the following tariff, to come into effect on MONDAY morning the 19th of August, 1868.

For Shaving . . . . . 10 cents  
Hair Cutting . . . . . 12 1/2  
Shampooing . . . . . 20 "

GEORGE ALLEN, W. H. SUMMERS,  
JOSEPH MIMMOK, J. W. SIFFLE,  
Guelph, 7th August. d

### How to Cool Off.

Gentlemen, come to the

### DOMINION SALOON

If you like a FANCY DRINK of any kind, got up in first-class style.

Pilgrim's celebrated Plain Soda and Ginger Ale received daily from Hamilton.

### DENIS BUNYAN.

Guelph, 7th August. d4w

### LUMBER & WOOD YARD.

### CHARLES HEATH

HAS opened a Lumber and Wood Yard on

### Quebec-St. West of English Church,

Where Lumber of all kinds can be had in lots to suit purchasers.

### CORDWOOD

For sale by the cord, half-cord and quarter-cord, and delivered in any part of the Town.

### FLOUR & FEED

Also for sale, Flour and Feed, delivered in any part of the Town according to order.

All orders from Town or Country will be promptly attended to.

### CHARLES HEATH.

Guelph, May 14, 1868. d4w

### CHEAP FIREWOOD!

THE Subscriber is prepared to enter into contracts to supply Firewood, consisting of Cedar, Tamarack, Hemlock, Pine and Balsam in quantities of not less than five cords. Price, delivered, \$2 25 per cord. Persons hauling the wood themselves will be supplied at \$1 75 per cord. As the subscriber intends burning of underbrush in the fall, the timber must be removed during this summer.

### CEDAR POSTS FOR SALE

Aldo for sale about 5,000 good cedar posts, cheap. Apply to H. HATCH, at his office, or Mr. Wm. Cooper, on the farm adjoining the residence of L. Lewis, Esq.

Guelph, June 15. d-3m

### 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

And the table with all the delicacies of the season. In fact no expense will be spared to make it a first-class establishment.

### LUNCHEON!

Every day from 1 to 3 o'clock.

### OYSTERS AND GAME,

Etc. Dinner and Supper parties provided short notice, at reasonable charges.

### JOHN MILLER,

Proprietor.

Late of the Commercial Hotel, Whitby

### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Guelph, Jan. 29, 1868. do if

### ALBION HOTEL!

St. Paul-st., MONTREAL.

MR. DECKER would say that having resumed the management of the Albion, he begs by personal attention to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last 12 years.

Montreal 30th March, 1868. L. W. DECKER, d

### HALIFAX HOTEL.

HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

THIS Hotel is the largest and most commodious in the city of Halifax, and being centrally situated will be found most convenient for business men and tourists.

HENRY HESSLEIN, Proprietor  
Halifax, 12th August. d4w 3m

### For Summer Complaint,

Diarrhea, Dysentery & Cholera,

Or any other form of bowel disease in Children or Adults.

### THE PAIN KILLER

IS A SURE REMEDY.

It has been favorably known for nearly 30 years, and has been tested in every variety of climate. It is used both

### Internally and Externally.

And for Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, it is the most popular Medicine extant.

Sold by all Druggists, and Country Dealers.

FERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors.  
August 12. d4w 3m Montreal P. O.

### HARVEST.

A large variety of Scythes, Scythe handles, Cradles, Forks, Stones, Rakes, Grindstones, and other articles suitable to the season. Also Brass and Enamelled Preserving Kettles.

JOHN HORSMAN, Guelph.

### BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Remedies the effects of bad dye. Invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful brown or black. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Bachelor's Wig Factory, No. 16, Bond-St., N. Y. d4w

### HALL'S VEGETABLE SILICIAN HAIR RENEWER.

RENEWSTHE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.

RENEWSTHE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.

REnews the brush, wavy hair to silky softness.— Beautiful hair dressing.

One bottle shows its effects.

R. P. HALL & Co., Washn., N. H., Proprietors.  
For sale by all druggists. Jul. 14. d4w

### Evening Mercury

OFFICE.....MADONNELL STREET.

FRIDAY EV'NG, AUG 14, 1868.

### Local and General Items.

Turkey has lost 40,000 men in Crete.

Boston has 60 female physicians.

Early Saturday closing is coming into favor in Toronto.

Queen Victoria's kitchen expenses are \$30,000 per annum.

It is said Gen. Beauregard is to marry a New York heiress.

Business is very dull all over the country at present in the dry goods line.

Lawrence's Silver Cornet Band serenaded the town last evening, playing some delightful pieces of music.

J. P. Alexander, called the 'Cattle King' of Illinois, owns over 75,000 head of cattle.

The resignation of Colonel Dennison of the Toronto, has been accepted.

Miss Rye sails for England on Saturday. It is not known whether she will bring out another cargo of domestic girls or not.

Accounts from Rome represent that the number of desertions of foreign volunteers from the Papal service is daily increasing.

Commodore Vanderbilt is putting down flagging stones in front of his new residence, which cost \$1000 each.

A person called the editor of the Cambridge (Me.) Chronicle a few days ago for publishing offensive personal remarks against him.

Two Mormons claim to have converted 10,000 women in England during the past year.

Knox's Church Sabbath School picnic is being held on Mr. Rickaby's grounds this afternoon.

Incendiarism is being attempted in Akeleyville, but as yet it has produced no serious results.

A gold and silver mine, which promises to be very rich, has been discovered on the farm of Mr. John Webster, Lot 23, 2d con., Landsdowne.

A base ball tournament, to take place this fall in some westerly part of Ontario, has been mooted. It is difficult to predict the fate of the proposition.

The inauguration of the discount movement in North Waterloo has been postponed for a week, in consequence of some of the business men shying.

A \$5 bill passed through the Bank of Commerce, New York, last week, marked "The last of a large fortune. Beware of the liberating cup."

The attendance at the "Social," held in connection with the Wesleyan Church, at the residence of Mr. George Smith, last evening was large and respectable.

A base ball match was played in London on Wednesday last, between the Tecumseh club of that city and the Victoria club of Ingersoll. Score, Tecumseh, 26, Victoria 25.

A man named Lochead, of Pakenham, was stabbed three times with a tobacco knife, a few nights ago, by a man named Patrick Doyle, whose ire he had aroused.

St. Mary's is organizing a Rifle Association. A meeting has been held and officers appointed, and when the committee has secured the requisite number of members, and the necessary amount of fees, like Paddy, they will "shoot all before them."

### Burglars are again prospecting in London.

Two of them were frightened away from a brewery a couple of nights ago, without having got either their "pockets full of money, or their bellies full of beer."

Parties recently arrived in Guelph report business as dull in Great Britain. A general feeling of distrust appears to pervade all circles; the drought is killing the crops; upon the whole the prospects are very forboding.

FOR ENGLAND.—Mr. John Sleeman, who has pursued the business of a brewer in Guelph for the last twenty years, has retired, and this (Friday) morning he started on a trip to England, from where he has been absent about thirty years.

LACROSSE.—The Hamilton Lacrosse Club has sent a challenge to the Guelph Club to play a match, and the latter have agreed to accommodate them on Monday week, if that day will suit their convenience.

ANOTHER BASE BALL MATCH.—On Saturday, the 22nd inst., a match will be played between the second nine of the Maple Leaf Club and the Hunkidora Club of Acton, on the grounds of the latter.

Isaac W. Longford, of the township of London, was committed on the 3rd inst., to stand his trial at the assizes for an inhuman outrage perpetrated by him on a little girl, the daughter of his brother. The extension of mercy to such a wretch would be a glaring abuse of the virtue.

BIG WORK.—The Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company of Middlesex issued 1,631 policies in June, and 1,693 in July, making a total for the two months of 3,324. The policies issued during the two corresponding months of last year numbered 2,065.

The Waterloo Chronicle would like to know where a better cradler can be found than John Bugg, who lives near Linwood, and who on Monday week cut six acres of spring wheat in ten hours.

The fax crop in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's has been uncommonly good this year. The proprietor of a mill in that town has been paying out \$500 a day for the last week for the article. The price is \$14 per ton.

Dr. Grant, M. P., publishes further statements of the explorations in a cave recently visited in Wakefield township, about 25 miles from Ottawa. Several additional caverns were discovered, and a well communicating with a subterranean lake sounded to the depth of over 100 feet.

Two laborers engaged in the construction of the new Suspension Bridge walked over the Niagara on Sunday last on the lower cable, holding on to the upper one. A large crowd looked on and wondered. Better if they hadn't, for then the adventurers would not have been so well pleased with their exploit.

The two French officers sent out with the Abyssinian expedition, have returned to Paris. The Daily News correspondent says these gentlemen concur with Marshall Bageaud, that the English infantry is the most formidable in the world; it is heaven's own mercy that there is not more of it; and that the same praise may be extended to our navy and artillery.

Wm. Alexander, of Elms, was on horseback a few days ago and was strenuously endeavoring to convince three comrades, who were also mounted, that his horse was swifter than theirs. But in the attempt he ran against a clumsy sow which stood in the road, when he and his horse turned a somersault, and he sustained fracture of the collar bone, and other injuries.

CLOSING THE POST OFFICE ON HOLIDAYS.—A gentleman in town having written to the Post Office Inspector, making enquiry in regard to the legality of closing the Post Office on holidays, received the following reply:—"The Postmaster General has decided that the custom of the place must govern the Post Office in regard to Corporation holidays. If there is a Bank in the place, and it does not close on such holidays, the Post Office must be open during Bank hours. If there is no bank in the place, then if the holiday be generally observed, the Post Office may be closed, but not otherwise."

ATTEMPT TO BREAK SANDWICH GAOL.—A few days ago an attempt was made by three prisoners to escape from gaol at Sandwich. Of the trio one was imprisoned for highway robbery and acted the part of ringleader. While out at work in the yard he managed to possess himself of a shoemaker's knife, and by indenting the edge formed it into a very decent saw. He then set to work to saw a bar of the window looking from the ward into the court yard, the other two keeping watch. The other prisoners were aware of the movements, and looked on with anxiety, anxiously expecting deliverance. But the plans were frustrated by the vigilance of the gaoler, who observed the operations, and coming upon the man who worked and the two men who kept watch, he with his assistants put them in irons. Another chap who refused to go to work next day was served in the same way, and all were brought before the Police Magistrate on a complaint of attempting to break gaol. They will probably be heavily punished.

### Notes of a Trip to the Maritime Provinces.

THE CITY OF HALIFAX.

Leaving Pictou and the mining district the traveller gets on board the train for Halifax, the capital and chief city of the Province.

Part of this railway—from Halifax to Windsor—was completed in 1853, the remaining portion, from Windsor to Pictou, was opened only last year. It belongs to the Government, who built and now work it. This is a peculiarity about all the railroads both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Either through lack of enterprise or sufficient capital, companies could not be formed to build the railroads, and the Government had to step in and do it. The line is 113 miles long, and after a ride of five hours we reached the city of Halifax.

This city is pleasantly situated on the rising ground running back from the harbor or roadside, which extends inland for several miles. The houses are built close to the water edge, and the wharves, which are of wood, are run out into the stream. It presents a very fine appearance from the harbor. From near Point Pleasant, on the south side, to the railway station, at the northern extremity of the city, you see before you a close built, compact city, with here and there some church or other imposing public building standing out more prominent amid the surrounding houses. The streets are all well laid out, running mostly at right angles to each other, and the drainage, owing to the rise in the ground, is excellent. A large proportion of the dwelling houses, and not a few of the largest hotels and stores, are built of wood, and never having seen a coat of paint they present a dingy and weather-beaten appearance. A peculiarity in the construction of most of the wooden houses in this city, and indeed all over the Lower Provinces, is that instead of being clapboarded or plastered, they are shingled from roof to foundation. When the work is neatly done they look well enough.

There are some fine public buildings and private dwellings in Halifax, but they generally lose in appearance from being surrounded with old fashioned, mean-looking, tumble-down houses.

Halifax is an old city, having been founded in the year 1749, by the Lords of Trade, who gave it this name in compliment to the Earl of Halifax, who was then at the head of the Board. The scheme for its establishment is said to have originated with the people of Massachusetts, then subjects of the British Crown, who in calling the attention of the Government to the claims and encroachments of the French on the territory of Acadia, suggested the importance of founding such a city. Inducements were held out for immigration, and the British Government having appropriated £40,000 to aid the enterprise, over 1100 settlers with their families were soon found to volunteer. These were brought across the Atlantic by government transporters to the mouth, a town on the opposite side of the harbor, was founded two years after, and both it and Halifax, during the first years of their existence suffered very much from the depredations of the French and Indians, who were set on by French emissaries. Within four years after the town of Halifax was founded, 2,000 German settlers arrived in the colony, some of whom stopped in Halifax, but the majority of them went farther west along the coast, and founded the town of Lunenburg. For a long time Halifax did not thrive, although in ten years the government spent more than half a million in improving the town, yet the settlers in the Fisheries, one of the main inducements for immigration, languished, and those who remained were mainly dependant on their subsistence on the money expended by the military authorities.

But Britain being fully aware of its importance in a military point of view, was by no means inclined to let the settlement go down; for to its position as a military and naval station may be ascribed, in a great measure, the downfall of the French power in America. During the American Revolutionary war it became the depot of the British troops and shipping, and from this period, the town of Halifax grew to a size. After the evacuation of Boston, ten thousand soldiers, sailors and loyalists, who arrived with the fleet, were quartered in the town, and provisions rose to almost famine prices. The city was incorporated in 1840, and since that time great improvements have been made in its general appearance, and in the public institutions.

Among the public buildings may be noticed a handsome new edifice lately erected by the Government, which will contain the Custom House, Post Office, with accommodation for other public offices; the old Provincial Building, where the Legislative Council and Assembly sit, and in which are the different government offices. Both these buildings are fine specimens of architecture, and are handsomely furnished. In addition to these are the Government House, Admiralty House, where the Admiral of the station resides, Dalhousie College, Mount Hope Asylum for the Insane, in Dartmouth, the Wellington Barracks, Court House, &c.

Manufactures of every kind are yet in their infancy in Halifax, but within the last few years the natives show an inclination to develop these. They have hitherto depended mainly on the shipping trade, which in some respects though not so profitable as it was, is still extensive and lucrative. Being an important naval and military station, a large amount of government money is spent yearly in the city. Halifax harbor is one of the finest and most capacious on the continent. A wide and deep roadstead extends for miles in front of the city and far above its present limits, in which could be with safety the whole marine of Great Britain's Bedford Basin, a noble sheet of water situated at the head of the harbor, belongs to the Imperial Government. Into it vessels of war are taken in order to refit. Halifax being the headquarters of the British N. American fleet, several war vessels are usually lying at anchor in the harbor, or cruising about its entrance. At the time of our visit the Royal Alfred, one of the largest and strongest iron-clads in the British navy, was lying off the Government dockyard at anchor. She is a magnificent vessel, with a crew, all told, of 630 officers and men, and armed with 18 Armstrong guns, besides other smaller pieces. Several of the Armstrong guns are of the largest calibre—300 pounders. Everything about the vessel is a model of neatness and cleanliness. The fortifications in and about Halifax are well worth a visit. The Citadel, in the very heart of the city, from its elevated position, commands the entrance to the harbor. Guns of large calibre are also placed all around the ramparts, which are faced with stone,

and strengthened by earthworks. From Citadel Hill the stranger commands a magnificent view of the city and suburbs, of the splendid harbor, the beautiful islands at its mouth, the Government Basin, and the rich and varied scenery in the interior of the country. On George's Island, a circular hill situated in the centre of the harbor, the engineers are at present making great improvements in the fortifications, an alley at Point Pleasant, Eastern Battery, Meagher's Beach, York Redoubt, and the new works at Campdown. When these are completed, Halifax will be perfectly impregnable—at least from the sea—for no vessel of war could run the gauntlet of ten or a dozen forts, all armed with the heaviest Armstrong guns, without being blown to atoms.

### (TO BE CONTINUED.)

### A Huge Swindle.

(From the Hamilton Spectator.)

Mr. Laidlaw boasts that the Premier of Ontario declared the charter of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway to be the most honest Railway charter he had ever seen; and upon the strength of this reported dictum of the leader of the Government he has succeeded in making a good many people believe that the charter really is honest. He also boasts that the scheme possesses the peculiar merit of cheapness, and that, therefore, it is more suited to the wants of the people of the North West Counties. Five thousand dollars a mile is the sum professedly asked for the municipalities, and if that is granted the Company undertake to raise the private capital necessary in addition to construct the line. The ratepayers are asked to contrast this with the expensive-ness of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce line, to secure which the people are required according to the statement of these narrow gaugers, to contribute no less than eight thousand dollars a mile. Let us look at the facts.

The narrow gauge gentlemen say they want only five thousand dollars a mile, and this voted they undertake that the road shall be built. What will our readers think when we tell them that with a scheme professedly based upon a municipal bonus of \$5,000 a mile, these honest gentlemen are actually endeavoring to secure over \$9,000. Here are the figures. From Mount Forest to Owen Sound, the country in which they are now operating, is just forty-five miles. The municipal contributions, therefore, to build that road should be, according to the narrow gauge plan, \$225,000. Now what amounts are they actually asking? Look at them:

Mount Forest	.....	\$30,000
Normanby	.....	50,000
Egmont	.....	50,000
Bentick	.....	40,000
Glenelg	.....	40,000
Sullivan	.....	88,000
Holland	.....	40,000
Sydenham	.....	88,000
Owen Sound	.....	80,000
Derby	.....	88,000
Keppel	.....	80,000

That is equal to just \$9,200 per mile of railway proposed to be built! But it may be said that Egremont and Mount Forest should not be included in this mileage, because they fairly belong to the section between Toronto and the Owen Sound road. Let us concede this, and deduct the seventy thousand dollars from the above, and there remains still the sum of \$7,638 per mile that these narrow gaugers hope to receive from the Townships, while pretending to ask only \$5,000 a mile, and while making a special merit of the fact that their road is to be a cheap road! Cheap it may be, inefficient and worthless the farmers will find it to be, during the late Fall and early Winter months, when they want to push their produce forward rapidly to market; but, as the above figures will show, it will be dear to them, dearer by far to them, than would be the better road connecting with the main lines of railway at Guelph.

Contrast this attempted swindle, this effort to obtain money from municipalities under false pretences, with the conduct of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company. So far from that road costing the Townships \$8,000, the Company have completed their arrangements, and will soon have under construction the first forty-seven miles of the road for a bonus of \$225,000, or leaving out Mount Forest and Egremont, \$119,000 less than these narrow gauge cheap railway men ask to build forty-five miles. The municipalities are interested in the cost of the Railway only in so far as they are asked to contribute to its construction. Beyond that, the better and more substantial the railway the more advantageous to them. On equal terms there is not even a narrow gauge advocate who would not infinitely prefer a railway of uniform gauge with the existing lines of the country. And yet here we have gentlemen who call themselves honest, whose modesty does not interfere with their trading on a profession of honesty, deliberately urging people to accept a narrow gauge railway because it is cheaper, while at the same time talking from their thirty per cent more for it, than their neighbors have contributed for the more substantial and undoubtedly superior broad gauge! We doubt if a cooler swindle was ever attempted upon an unsuspecting people.

### THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders, Esq., Police Magistrate.

FRIDAY, 14th.—MARTIN MARR and JOHN MARR, two little brothers, were brought up this morning for theft. They had, with more of adroitness than might have been expected from their years, broke a little piece off the shutter, and then touched the spring so that they were able to take it off. Having laid the window bare they next broke a pane with a fishing pole, and, putting a hand through, removed the fastening of the sash. They then went through the window, and helped themselves to currants and beer. Mr. Neaves and his family were from home when the boys-burglars entered his shop. The two little fellows did not come home the succeeding night, but yesterday returned and the Chief Constable found them concealed under the bed. They were committed for trial.

### Goldwin Smith on the Aristocracy.

In a letter to the *Manchester Examiner* and *Times*, Mr. Goldwin Smith speaks of the Aristocracy:—

"The days are coming, unless all the signs in the political heavens deceive us, when if you want to escape from confusion you will have to lose social order on realities, and not on the figments of the Herald's Office. At present you rely for wisdom in legislation on what you call aristocracy, embodied in the House of Lords. No reasonable man will rail at aristocracy. If performed the iron service of an iron time, it now speaks in the graves of the barons of the middle ages, and in its place, in England has replaced a Plutocracy starting medieval titles and medieval coats of arms—the title, which once denoted territorial jurisdiction united with military command, being now as meaningless and as much part of a mere political and social masquerade as the coats of arms themselves. The aristocrat of the middle ages, though semi-barbarous, and though we may be glad that his hour is past, was while his hour lasted a genuine man. He was a worker, not an idler in his time. Before the days of professional police, he gave rude laws to a wild race. Before the days of professional police, he was the only constable. He supplied a need of the time even as an organizer of labour, hateful in many respects as well as transitory, though serfdom was. Circumstances, which cast the character of the medieval aristocrat in a robust, though a coarse mould, kept him always up to the mark. If he failed in the strength which was his virtue, a stronger than he took his land. His privilege, therefore had a solid though temporary basis. It did not rest upon patents and pedigrees, or ecclesiastical, or on political superstition half conscious of its own character. Consequently, he was not a timid reactionist quivering at every breath of change, but himself on occasion a hardy innovator. He framed the Great Charter; he founded representative government; he was the pioneer and the trustee of liberties destined in the natural course of time to become the liberties of the people.

"The aristocracy of the present day are idlers and not workers. It is no fault of theirs. The progress of civilization has taken all the work off their hands. War, justice, police, have been transferred from them to professional soldiers, judges, chief constables. If any of them are workers, it must be because they make work for themselves, and an one who can live in idleness in luxurious idleness, in titled and honored idleness, without work, will make work for himself, unless he has gifts of natural character and intellect which in any body of men must be the exception, not the rule. The exceptions, when they occur, are worthy of all admiration, but it is by the rule that we must practically decide the matter. The inheritance of hereditary wealth and hereditary rank—inheritance which, in speaking of the individual cases, every one admits and assumes to be evil—operate upon the nobility without counteraction or antidote. They are surrounded from their cradles with every circumstance adverse to the self-reliance and manly independence, no vigorous of intellect or elevation of character. The result is that very few of them have even enough energy to attend the House of Lords, and a large portion of their number had sunk into givers of proxies when household suffrage started them into a reputation of the most insulting privilege of indolence. They are no more personally to blame for this than the Oriental is to blame for the languor which is generated in his frame by the climate of the East. This blame rests, if anywhere, on society which plants the thistle and then curies it for not producing figs.

"That mere birth secures intellectual qualities not the very flunkey who stand behind the coronated carriage now believe. And as to education, every one who had had the misfortune to take part in the education of young men of rank knows too well how hopeless the task of the educator generally is when the ordinary spurs to industry are entirely wanting. Accordingly, the argument of the leading speakers in the House of Lords are addressed to essentially uncultured minds. They are appeals not to the higher and calmer wisdom which is supposed to reside in that assembly, but simply to the prejudices and passions of an exclusive class. The speeches of Lord Derby are singularly graceful and full as compositions, and in that respect of little their author to a high place among orators; but in substance no speech ever more devoid of anything which a really educated mind could not ten with respect. They are the utterance of the demagogue of an order, and, apart from the varnish of outward refinement nothing more grossly demagogic was uttered in a parliament. The speech in defence of the Irish Bill in the House of Commons was a mere display of shallow combats, in which there was no thought of the great interests of the State. That of wisdom whether in speeches or in living is living beyond the hour. There is no speech; if might almost be said there is not a sentence, of Lord Derby which will stand the test. And yet Lord Derby is the pride and oracle of the House of Lords.

### American Despatches

Boston 14.—The largest meeting held during the present campaign, was held last night at the Fidelity Hall, the Democrats to ratify the national obligations.

St. Louis 13.—Col. McCung, Radical candidate for Governor, arrived here to-day, and addressed a large crowd in front of the Phant House this evening. While speaking the Seymour and Blair flag was furled before him, subsequently flag was cut down by some one in crowd, which produced great excitement, and fears of a riot were entertained. The police soon appeared, and quiet was restored.

New York 14.—A fire broke this morning on this premises of Appleton & Co., book publishers, the corner of Grant and Green Streets. In less than 15 minutes the whole five story building was in flames. The fourth floor of a paper box factory fell yesterday. There forty girls employed in the building at the time, but only two were injured.