

DOMINION SALOON,
(LATE ORAN'S SHED 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.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
At JOHN A. WOOD'S.

MAPLE SUGAR!
At JOHN A. WOOD'S.

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

AMBER SYRUP
At JOHN A. WOOD'S.

AUCTION SALE.
REAL ESTATE
IN THE TOWN OF GUELPH.

M. R. CROFT has instructed
to sell by public auction
On Tuesday 28th of April
on the premises, that most desirable lot known
as Lot 785, corner of Suffolk and Dea of Guelph,
Canada Company Survey, in the Township of
Guelph, and is a first class building
purpose. Also, Lot 9, on the Loon Road.
The above Lots are well adapted for
business and professional men, or as an
investment. Sale at 2 o'clock.
Terms liberal, and will be made known at time
of sale, or on application to the proprietor, and
at the office of the auctioneer.
W. S. G. KNOWLES, Auctioneer,
Guelph, 15th April, 1868.

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.

Dominion Store!
(Late Post Office Store.)

**JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Em-
broidery 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 GATES & CO'S VICTORIA SEWING
Machines. Don't forget the stand, next to the
Wellington Hotel.

MRS. ROBINSON,
Upper Windham Street, Guelph.
Guelph 1st Feb. 1868.

DAVIDSON & CHADWICK,
LAND, LOAN, INSURANCE,
And General Agents.

Office—Town Hall Buildings, Guelph.

**AGENTS FOR THE
Royal Insurance Comp'y**
**AGENTS FOR THE
Standard Life Assurance Coy'**
**AGENTS FOR THE
Trust and Loan Company.**
**AGENTS FOR THE
Canada Permanent Building and
Savings Society.**

A large amount of private funds to lend
upon real and personal security. Rates moderate.
Guelph, 4th Feb. 1868.

Dairy Farm & Mill Site
FOR SALE IN PUSLINCHE.

FOR SALE by private contract, the rear halves
of Lots 3 and 4, in the 20th concession,
and broken lots 3 and 4, in the 11th Concession,
of the Township of Puslinch; containing 239
acres more or less.
This desirable property will be sold in one or
more lots, to suit purchasers.
The soil is a good loam, and the land is magni-
fically watered both by the river itself and by a
creek, on which there is a GOOD MILL SITE.—
For a DAIRY FARM this property offers unequal-
led advantages. 150 acres are cleared and under
cultivation, the greater part free from stumps.—
There are two Log Houses on the property, with
Log Burns, Stable, Cattle Sheds, Garden, &c., at-
tached to each house. The property is about five
miles from Guelph, and a good road leads to it.
Terms of Sale, Liberal. Apply to
PALMER & LILLIE,
Solicitors, &c., Day's Block, Guelph,
Guelph, Jan. 2nd 1868, 741-741

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers having contracts with this office
are notified that unless their changes
be notified to the Evening Mercury before 12 o'clock,
their advertisements cannot be altered until the following day.
Advertisements for the WEEKLY MER-
CURY should be handed in as early as
possible on Wednesday morning in or-
der to secure insertion.

Evening Mercury.
OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET.
THURSDAY EV'G, APRIL 23, 1868.

ENGLISH MAGAZINES.—Mr T. J. Day
has received a large supply of all the
leading English Magazines for April.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Burns left Toron-
to on Wednesday evening, with Mrs.
Burns, en route to Scotland, where they
intend to spend some months in visiting
old scenes and old friends.

EMIGRANTS.—Already the annual exo-
dus from the Old World has begun. On
Wednesday last 200 English emigrants
passed through Guelph on the Grand
Trunk, the cars being specially fitted up
for such class of passengers.

THE DAILY BRITON.—This is the
name of a new daily paper issued from
the office of the St. Catherine's Post. It
is, in fact, the daily edition of that jour-
nal. It is got up with care, and is well
printed. We wish it more success and a
longer term of existence than favored its
predecessor.

The corner stone of the St. Andrew's
Presbyterian Church, in course
of erection in Streetsville, was laid on
Monday in presence of a large assem-
bly that gathered to witness the cere-
mony. The proceedings were inaugu-
rated by the Rev. Alex. Topp, of Knox's
Church, Toronto.

ANOTHER SAVINGS BANK.—The Royal
Canadian has opened a savings bank in
connection with its Branch at Galt, and
most likely at other places too. The
terms are much the same as those ad-
vertised by the Bank of Commerce. Gov-
ernment is not to be allowed to have its
way in all things apparently.

A TERRIBLE RUNAWAY.—The Spectator
tells of the worst runaway accident we
have heard for a long time. A span of
horses attached to a wagon containing
a man and his wife and three children,
an old lady and another man took fright
and ran away throwing out the living
freight of the vehicle and injuring
them all severely with the exception of
the children. The old lady was hurt
about the breast and had her leg sprain-
ed, the mother of the children had a
number of teeth knocked out; the men
were both insensible, and one was found
to have sustained a fracture of the right
arm, while the other had a fearful gash
over the temple and was badly cut about
the breast and shoulder.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. GEORGE.—This
evening the St. George's Society of this
town will celebrate the birthday of Eng-
land's patron saint, by a dinner in the
Town Hall. It is very probable that the
saints possessed all the likes and dislikes
inherent in their countrymen. For in-
stance, it is said that St. Patrick had a
strong weakness for good potheen, and St.
Andrew, we have every reason to believe,
relished haggis. The name of the Ger-
man saint has escaped our memory, but
we can easily picture to ourselves a pious
looking man, with mild blue eyes, eating
Bologna sausage with every visible man-
ifestation of satisfaction, and occasionally
indulging in a mouthful of lager. Every
man to his fancy, but we think that St.
George showed excellent powers of dis-
criminating edibles, and evinced good
taste when he declared his preference for
roast beef and plum pudding, although
the feeding of cattle had not been brought
to such perfection in his day as it is now,
so that it is not probable he ever tasted
anything equal to a slice of 'Abe Lincoln'.
Well, well, if the good man could only
look in to-night upon the descendants of
those Englishmen who lived at the time
he was taking exercise on a high-bred
horse, and making his living by killing
dragons, he would find they were no dis-
grace to their ancestors. In this connec-
tion we may remind our readers that the
23rd of April is a day important in the
history of Guelph. Forty-one years ago
the first tree of the wilderness, which then
stood in solemn silence where we now
behold daily symbols of the highest civil-
ization, was cut down. It is but a short
period, not much more than half a life-
time, yet its lapse has witnessed wonders.
A forest converted into a busy mart,
thronged with human beings, hurrying,
bustling, trading; locomotives thunder-
ing along hourly where sometime men
were obliged to trudge on foot; the hum
of commerce for the lonely sighing of the
wind. Forty-one years from now
those who take note of the 23rd of April
will perhaps be able to record as great
changes, as many improvements since
the year 1827 as have taken place since

THE GREAT WESTERN AND THE GOVERNMENT.
Papers containing the case of the Great
Western Railway, as presented before
the Privy Council on the 8th of April,
were brought down to the House on
Tuesday. It appears that the Great
Western desires the Government to as-
sent to one of the three following propo-
sitions:—
1st. That they should be placed as to
their shareholders in the same position as
the Grand Trunk as to their stock, and
the Northern as to their bonds; and their
shareholders should be allowed a divid-
end of 6 per cent. per annum before any
payment of interest to the Province; or
second, not all the payments they have
made on account of either interest or
principal, and the credits they have been
allowed for postal or military service,
amounting in the whole to \$463,457
sterling should be accepted by the Gov-
ernment on account of principal. That
the Provinces should receive all inter-
est on the loan from its commencement
and the Company should pay the bal-
ance of the principal, \$306,525, on or be-
fore the first day of January next, in full
discharge of their Government debt; or,
thirdly, that the Company should mem-
orialise Parliament for relief in the pre-
mises; that the Government should assent
to the reference of their memorial to a
special committee, and allow the report
of such committee to receive the consid-
eration of the House.

A QUEER INCIDENT.—The following
queer incident in connection with the
late Mr. Mettee's funeral is worth men-
tioning, if it is not a branch of good taste
to make merry over so sad a subject.
When the burial service was over at the
cemetery, and the crowd dispersing, some
of the members of the procession, whose
legs had become a little tired, were dis-
heartened at the idea of walking back to
the city, a distance of two miles. The
funeral car with its six noble steeds was
a very tempting spectacle, so, after a
little parley, some dozen or so clambered
into the empty hearse, two or three more
perched themselves on the outside, with
one on the back of each of the horses as out-
riders, and in this manner the catastrophe
came into town, and, as may be readily
imagined, the sight created quite a sen-
sation among the quiet denizens of
Sherbrooke street and Union Avenue.

APPREHENSION.—The Hamilton Times
says:—The youth who stole \$8,000 in
American bonds, from the safe of D.
Moore & Co., on Friday night last, was
apprehended on Monday at Lockport,
N. Y. Central Railroad, accompanied by
his female travelling companion, with
the design of continuing their tour
eastward. It is understood that the funds
recovered, but the abstractor, not being
liable to extradition no further mole-
station in consequence of the occurrence.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.—We learn with
pleasure that Col. Wilson has been ap-
pointed Judge of this county, rendered
vacant by the death of the late Judge
Tolson. We also understand that D.
Tisdale, Esq., is likely to be appointed
Clerk of the Peace and County Crown
Attorney, the position heretofore held by
Col. Wilson.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Among
the late distinguished arrivals at Ottawa,
the Times mentions whiskey detective
Mason, and his staff of informers.

Parliament of Canada.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 21.

Yesterday Hon. Mr. Cartier moved the
second reading of the Bill respecting
militia and defence of the Dominion of
Canada. He went into detail on the ex-
pense to be incurred under it, and the
sum which he proposed to expend on for-
tifications. For that purpose he proposed
to borrow annually for five years, under
the Imperial guarantee, at four per cent.
and one per cent sinking fund, the sum of
£20,000 sterling, and the annual charge
on the amount would be—1st year, \$53-
83; 2nd year, \$107,000; 3rd year, \$160-
601; 4th year, \$214,133; 5th year, \$27-
666. From this it would be seen that
the maximum would be \$67,000. By this
measure which he brought down, he
would satisfy the house that the ordinary
expenditure to maintain the militia force
efficient would be only \$900,000—say
\$1,000,000—then, with the highest ex-
penditure on fortifications it would only
amount to \$1,267,000; whereas during
the last four years there had been spent
on an average something like \$900,000
a year. Under the new system they would
have fortifications and better military or-
ganization at a cost of at the most \$1-
267,000 a year, and the cost would be
even reach that amount during the first
four years. After the fifth year the an-
nual rate would remain the same for 28
or 32 years according as the sinking fund
was invested, at 5 or 6 per cent; then the
charge would diminish as the sinking
fund increased. The annual payment
would diminish for five years in the re-
verse order in which it increased during
the first five years, so that the entire debt
would be extinguished in 32 or 42 years
just as the sinking fund was invested at
5 or 6 per cent. In a few days he might
bring before the house a resolution to
appropriate the necessary amount under
the Imperial guarantee. With regard to
the expenditure of \$1,000,000, he would
explain that the sum of \$100,000 or \$200-
000 would be spent in New Brunswick;
\$420,000 in Montreal, and the remainder
in Ontario between Kingston, Toronto,
Hamilton and Paris or London.

Mr. Chamberlain introduced a Bill to
amend Act of present Session entitled an
Act relating to the indemnity to Members
and Salaries of the Speakers of both
Houses of Parliament. (Cries of "Ex-
plain, Explain.") He stated that by this
bill he proposed to fix the indemnity of
members after the present session at
\$450 for a session of 60 days, and at \$5
a day if the session should fall short of 60
days.

A smart discussion took place which
ended in a personal squabble between
Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Jones.
The bill was ordered to be read a sec-
ond time on Monday.

Mr. McCallum inquired whether it is
the intention of Government to man the
Provincial Gunboats with men from the
Royal Navy as formerly, or with men
from the Volunteer Naval Companies.
Sir G. E. Cartier said the Government
intended to have the Provincial Gunboats
manned as formerly. There had been a
gunboat chartered by the Government,
however, the Hercules, which would not
be manned as formerly.

Mr. Oliver inquired whether the Gov-
ernment had decided to press for pay-
ment of claims due by the Great Western
Railway Company to make all arrange-
ments in this as to other matters, take
every reasonable and proper means for
the preservation and protection of the
public interests. The House was in pos-
session of the correspondence which had
taken place on the subject.

In reply to Mr. Radford, Hon. Mr.
Rose said it had been the desire of the
Government in the past, and was their
intention in future to make all arrange-
ments in their power to lessen the incon-
venience which had hitherto resulted to
the public from the excess of silver cur-
rency.

Mr. O'Connor moved that a special
committee be appointed to inquire into
the desirableness and practicability of
cultivating the vine and making wine in
Canada, and that the petition of D. W.
Beadle, President of the Canada Vine
Growers Association, be referred to the
said committee. The committee to be
composed of Messrs. Rose, Howland,
Chauveau, Anglin, Carling, Holton,
McClelland, Stephenson, Macfarlane, Morris,
Pope, McMonnies, D. A. McDonald and
the mover.—Carried.

The adjourned debate on the motion of
the Hon. Mr. Cartier for the second read-
ing of the Militia Bill was resumed.
Hon. Mr. Dorton objected to the arrange-
ment introduced by the Minister of Militia
as one which was anything but an im-
provement on previous measures in Can-
ada and other countries. Here we had
a substitute for our volunteer system, under
which, when wanted, they had raised
from 30,000 to 33,000 men, who volun-
tarily turned out after being well drilled
for months. This was a force in every
way far superior to the 40,000 men who
were under the new system to be drilled
only 15 or 16 days in the year. Their
former force, he believed, would have
been more efficient for military purposes
in one year than their present force would
be in ten years. It was absurd to think
that eight days' drill for a couple of years
in succession would give them a body of
men efficiently trained in the arts of war.
A system which would compel 40,000
men to exercise for only eight days yearly,
whenever the Commander-in-chief chose,
would be found a miserable failure. It
had been said by the Minister of Militia
that the expenses of the militia organiza-
tion for the last five years had been at the
rate of \$1,500,000 a year. Now what
were the facts—in 1863 the expenses of
organizing the militia were some \$400-
000. Next year about \$500,000. In 1865
\$750,000, in 1866 \$1,640,000, out of which
the frontier service cost \$1,123,000, leav-
ing less than half a million for the ordi-
nary service of the militia. In 1867 the
expenditure was \$1,412,000 of which
\$616,000 only were paid out for the ordi-
nary militia service, so that in reality for
the last five years the expenses connected
with the organization of the militia had
never exceeded half a million yearly.
Now it was proposed to double the ex-
pense and give them a force far less ef-
ficient. The system of conscription to be

**enforced would not only offer no induc-
ment to the young men of the country to
join the force; but would act as a positive
drawback. In his opinion, one of the great
alms of the Government should be to en-
courage the military spirit abroad in the
Dominion, and in this respect he explained
that the measure before the house was
deficient.**

Mr. Sturton said this was perhaps the
most important question which could en-
gage the attention of Parliament. The
measure before the House had been in-
troduced with a great flourish of trumpets,
but how was it received? One gentleman
of experience after another had arisen to
express dissatisfaction with the scheme
and denounce it. The people of the
country were undoubtedly loyal and de-
sired to see a sound militia system adopt-
ed. They had past experience in this
direction, and found in the volunteer sys-
tem one which was most effective in every
respect. It was then most unfortunate
that that system should be done away
with and that a compulsory system should
be covertly introduced as was proposed to
be done in the Bill before the House. It
was very clear that with a force com-
pulsorily brought together, there would not
be the same proficiency in the men called
out as under the volunteer system, and,
in fact, there was no comparison between
the two systems here. If there was one
idea more general than another in the
country it was that every encouragement
should be given by the Government to
drill associations, that great care be taken
to provide for the service of those citizen
soldiers the newest and best weapons of
war, and that in every respect the young
men should be got to take an interest in
military matters. A military organiza-
tion got up upon such principles on the
volunteer system would be infinitely
preferred to the compulsory system.
(Cheers.)

Other members followed, and spoke in
opposition to the bill.
Mr. Drow, after a close study of the
Bill, had come to the conclusion that he
was to have very few advantages from
money to be expended, all that the bill
was to yield was eight days drill for 40-
000 men. He considered its effect would
be to destroy the volunteer force; and if
that were to be the effect he thought the
Minister of Militia should reconsider it.
As regarded the 50c allowance to officers
he had letters from all parts of the
country saying they would rather have
nothing than accept 50c.

Mr. Mackenzie moved the adjournment
of the debate. In doing so he asked if it
was the intention of the Government to
introduce a Bill to provide for the fortifica-
tions.

Sir G. E. Cartier said a message from
his Excellency would be brought down
recommending the appropriation of \$1-
000,000 for the fortification of Montreal
and other places west of Montreal, and St.
John, N. B. If this resolution was
adopted, he would then introduce a Bill
to carry it into effect.

Mr. Mackenzie asked if the message
would contain the items of expenditure,
based on estimates showing the amounts
for each work, the nature of that work,
and where located.
Sir G. E. Cartier replied in the negative.
The debate was then adjourned, and
made the first order for to-morrow.

Mr. Bright on the Irish Church.
The full report of John Bright's last
speech on the Irish Church question con-
tains some interesting statements. He
does not believe that the Episcopalians of
Ireland number more than 700,000.
When the census enumerators go round,
if a man is not a Catholic or Presbyterian
he is put down, unless he can state that
he belongs to some other sect, as an Epis-
copalian. The number in actual connec-
tion with the church is not above five or
six hundred thousand persons, or not
much more than the population of Liver-
pool, Manchester, or Glasgow. "And
yet," says Mr. Bright to the British Par-
liament, "for this small population you
have no less than twelve bishops and two
archbishops, and you devote to their reli-
gion not less an income than is derivable
from a capital sum of some ten millions
sterling." In the course of his speech,
Mr. Bright related the following:—

"Some years ago, I had the pleasure of
spending some days at the house of the
late Lord Aberdeen, after he ceased to be
First Minister. He was talking of the
disruption of the Church of Scotland, and
he said that nothing in the course of his
public life, he thought, had given him so
much pain as the disruption of the Free
Church in the country. But he said he
lived long enough to discover that it was
one of the greatest blessings that had
ever come to Scotland. There had been
a vast increase in the number of churches,
a corresponding increase in the number
of manse or minister's houses; schools,
also, had been multiplied to an extraor-
dinary extent; and there had been im-
ported, he said, into the Scotch Church, a
vitality and an energy which he had not
known for a long period, while education,
morality, and religion had received a
wonderful impulse in consequence of that
change."

GRAND OPENING DAY.—The magnif-
icent Show Room of the "Bradford
House," Guelph, will be opened for the
season to-morrow (Friday) morning.—
From the well known ability of the par-
ties who have the management of the
above establishment we bespeak for our
lady readers such a display of artistic
taste as is seldom to be found in any store
outside the larger cities.

MONTREAL WEST.—The Daily News
of Tuesday says: At the urgent and unan-
imous request of the committee appointed
at the meeting on Friday night last, Mr.
M. P. Ryan has consented to allow him-
self to be nominated as a candidate for
the Western Division of Montreal. The
committee met in the Mechanics' Hall
yesterday afternoon, and the members,
representing all classes, creeds and nation-
alities, pledge themselves to secure the
return of Mr. Ryan. The meeting was
one of the most enthusiastic ever held in
this city, and when Mr. Ryan accepted
the nomination the building fairly rung
with cheers.

It is said that the disaster to the Sea
Bird occurred in water 300 feet deep. Be-
cause of the great depth of water, it is
believed that the bodies of those who
sank will not rise and float, but will
remain at the bottom forever. The fact
that the steamer Niagara sank in 1855,
in water 200 feet deep, and that not a
single body was ever recovered, is cited
to sustain the theory.

The Montreal Gazette is printing a se-
ries of papers on "Thomas D'Arcy Mc-
Gee, the Poet," giving selections from his
numerous poems.

BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Florence, April 22.—Prince Humbert
was married to the Princess Margaret, his
cousin, to-day.

Madrid, April 22.—Narvaez, President
of the Council and Minister of War, is
dying.

London, April 22.—Sir Morton Peto and
Mr. Lawrence Olliphant have resigned
their seats in the House of Commons.
Barry and Keeffe are the names of the
supposed Fenian incendiaries who were
arrested at Buckingham palace last night.
They were brought up before a pri-
vate magistrate this morning, and after a brief
examination, remanded to jail until a
chemical analysis is made of the combust-
ible fluid found in their possession.

Dublin, April 22.—The Prince of Wales
accompanied by the principal officers of
State and a large and brilliant suite, visit-
ed the Roman Catholic university at May-
nooth to-day. Mr. Johnston, the Orange
Secretary, has been released from con-
finement at Belfast.

Berlin, April 22.—Count Von Bismarck
has withdrawn from the North German
Parliament. He takes this action in con-
sequence of amendments made by the Op-
position party to the Federal Debt Bill
introduced by the Government.

Paris, April 22.—The *Moniteur*, in an
editorial to-day, says that through the
good sense of the people the business ap-
prehension of an approaching war was
subdued, and the public mind is now
tranquil. This result is in part due to
efforts made by foreign powers to sustain
the pacific policy of France.

London, April 22nd.—The trial of the
Fenians charged with causing the Clerken-
well explosion was resumed this morn-
ing. The examination of witnesses for prose-
cution was concluded. Mr. Clifford, one
of the Wardens at the Clerkenwell house
of detention, was sworn and testified that
on the 12th of December he saw English
and T. Desmond with a trunk on which
was a mark. They were near the prison
wall, which was blown up the next day.
Other witnesses testified that Allen and
Desmond were in just before the explo-
sion occurred; after that they fled, and
were arrested. The interest in the trial
is unabated; the court room was crowded
with spectators.

From Ottawa.

The business of Parliament is progress-
ing very slowly. Fears are openly ex-
pressed that Speaker Cockburn will not
carry out the reductions ordered in the
Contingencies report. It is expected that
the Government will be compelled to
make reductions in the Departmental ex-
penditure. The loose state of affairs in
the Departments continues, and the knife
retches are to be applied with boldness.

Sir John A. Macdonald is experiencing
a good deal of difficulty with his Con-
servative supporters in relation to Car-
tier's Militia Bill, and if they remain true
to their professions the bill will be carried
with difficulty.

The special committee on Banking and
Currency met on Wednesday, and decided
to send the questions to the Presidents
and Secretaries of Boards of Trade, and
to the Presidents and Cashiers of Banks.
A list of names of leading commercia-
men was also drawn up, to whom the
questions will be mailed.

A deputation of delegates from the
Boards of Trade who had been present at
the Convention here, waited on Mr. Rose
on Wednesday, and presented the reports
passed by the Convention. Messrs. Car-
thers, Williams and Rowland composed
the delegation. Delegations of Montreal
merchants, representing the sugar and
hardware interests, also waited on Mr.
Rose. A deputation of brewers will, it is
said, obtain an interview with him to-
morrow. They complain that under the
present law they are exposed to great
hardships and unnecessary expense.

Dickens' Farewell in New York.

Charles Dickens gave his farewell
reading in New York on Monday night,
in presence of a very large audience. At
the close he addressed them as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The shadow
of one word has impeded over me all
the evening, and the time has come
at last when the shadow must fall. It is
but a very short one, but the weight of
such things is not measured by their
length; and two much shorter words ex-
press the whole realm of our human ex-
istence. When I was reading "David
Copperfield" here last Thursday night, I
felt that there was more than usual sig-
nificance for me in Mr. Peggotty's Decla-
ration: "My future life lies over the sea."
And when I closed this book just now, I
felt keenly that I was shortly to estab-
lish such an abode as would have satisfied
even the elder Mr. Weller himself.
(Laughter.) The relations that have
been set up between us in this place—
relations sustained on my side at least, by
the most earnest devotion of myself to
my task; sustained by yourselves on
your side, by the readiest sympathy and
kindest acknowledgment—must now be
broken forever. But I entreat you to be-
lieve that in passing from my sight you
will not pass from my memory. I shall
often recall you as I see you now,
equally by my winter fire, and in the
green, English summer weather. I shall
never recall you as a mere public audi-
ence, but rather as a host of personal
friends, and ever with the greatest grate-
tude, tenderness and consideration. Lad-
ies and gentlemen, I beg to bid you fare-
well. And I pray God bless you, and
God bless the land in which I have met
you. [Great applause, the audience ring-
ing, and with waving handkerchiefs and
loud voices cheering the distinguished re-
ader till he had passed from the room.]

AN EXPERIMENT.—The Young Men's
Christian Association of Hamilton pro-
pose establishing in that city a Reforma-
tory and House of Industry for the re-
formation of erring females. The intention
is to furnish a cottage containing five or
six rooms so that eight or ten persons
could be lodged comfortably. A matron
would be placed in charge of it, and the
inmates occupied under her supervision
in washing and plain sewing, and other
light domestic work. After passing a
probationary term in the Reformatory,
situations will be obtained for these poor
outcasts, as opportunities present them-
selves. The estimated annual expense is
set down at \$2,400.