Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 21. GUELPH, ON., CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1867. PRICE ONE PE

Apprentices Wanted.

WANTED, three apprentices to the tailoring business. Enquire at

JOHN HILL'S, Merchant Tailor,

Guelph, 30th July, 1867. Quebec Street.

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A FULL ASSORTMEMT!

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August 3rd, 1867. d-tf

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S. CORNELL

Preston, 11th July, 1867.

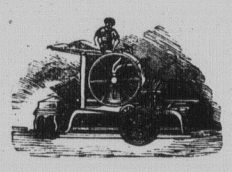
THE EVENING MERCURY

CHEAP BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING HOUSE!

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE GOLDEN LION,

Macdonnell Street, - - GUELPH.



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HAVE much pleasure in intimating to their numerous patrons and the public in general that they have

REMOVED

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In connection with the EVENING and WEEKLY MERCURY Newspapers we have the Largest and most complete JOB DEPARTMENT west of the City of Toronto. We have within the past few days added an immense assortment of

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Imported direct from Miller & Richards, Edinburgh. We have also in constant operation

THREE POWER AND
TWO HAND PRESSES,

Thus enabling us to turn out work on the shortest possible notice. Having such facilities at our command, employing none but the best of workmen, and using good stock, we enjoy great advantages in the execution of all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BOOK and JOB PRINTING.

Our charges in the future, as in the past, will be moderate, at least

20 per Cent. under any other Office in the County,

While the style and quality of the work will be fully up to that of the large cities.

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Will find it specially to his advantage to give us a call and examine specimens and learn prices.

All Orders by Post Promptly attended to.

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EVENING MERCURY OFFICE,

Macdonnell St., Guelph.

GUELPH POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Delivery of Mails.

	DELIVERY. A.M.	DELIVERY. P.M.	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.
Hamilton	8.00	12.30	6.30	4.15
Great Western	8.00	12.30	6.30	4.15
Grand Trunk, west		3.30	9.30	
Toronto	10.30	6.30	9.30	2.30
Arkell, Eden Mills, Nassagaweya, Campbellsville, Lowville, Nelson,		6.30	10.30	
Wellington Square, Aberfoyle, Freelton, Greensville, Morriston, Puslinch, Strabané,		6.30	10.30	
Eramosa, Everton, Ospringe,	Monday, Wed'y. & Friday. 11.30			12.30
			P.M.	
Elora	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Fergus	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Marden		1.30		12.30
Ponsonby		1.30		12.30
Alma	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Wynford	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Montreal	10.30	6.30		2.30
Grand Trunk, east	10.30	6.30		2.30
Orangeville		6.30		2.30
Way Mail, between Guelph & Toronto,	10.30			2.30
			A.M.	
Gourock	8.00			4.15
Berlin	10.30	3.30	9.30	5.30
Waterloo	10.30	3.30	9.30	5.30

Guelph P. O., July 23, 1867.

SOUTH RIDING
OF WELLINGTON.

To the Electors of the South Riding of Wellington:

GENTLEMEN,—

I am a candidate for the representation of South Wellington in the House of Commons. I have become so at the request of a Convention of Reform Delegates, lately held in the Town of Guelph, and also at the request of many of my political friends throughout the Riding, who, while approving of my public career in the past, have been kind enough to express a willingness to still further extend the confidence reposed in me at the three last general elections.

I regard the new Constitution, so graciously conceded to us by Her Majesty and the British Parliament, as the means by which the British North American Colonies will become firmly bound together, and our connection with the British Empire established upon a firm and lasting basis, and if elected as your representative, I shall consider it my first and paramount duty to give a hearty and loyal support to the provisions of that Act.

On entering upon our new state of political existence, many important questions will of necessity engage the attention of our first Parliament, and much will depend upon the ability and integrity of the gentlemen composing it. A good and economical government is what the country most requires. Honesty of purpose, intelligence and ability are among the qualities necessary in the gentlemen at the head of our affairs, and to such men—if I am convinced that they are honestly working for the welfare of the Confederation—I will tender a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to barter the best interests of the country for the sake of place and power, or who will make their public duty subservient to their own personal aggrandizement.

I am in principle opposed to the form of government styled "a Coalition." I believe that the general tendency of such arrangements leads to the abnegation or abandonment of principle, the lowering of public morality, lavish public expenditure and general corruption in the management of our public affairs. But while holding those views in all sincerity, I am decidedly opposed to the introduction of anything like a factious opposition such as has too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months must have convinced the most skeptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country. I believe the Volunteer system of service to be most in accordance with the genius of our people and best adapted to the wants of our country. But the Volunteer system to be kept efficient must be encouraged and supported. Officers and men serving for a number of years do so at much personal sacrifice, and have to be ready at a moment's notice to leave their homes and their business at the call of duty. If, therefore, we have men amongst us who are thus ready and willing to make such sacrifices for our protection, we should not hesitate to accord to them in return encouragement of the most generous character. If elected I will do all in my power to foster and encourage our Volunteer Militia system so far as it is compatible with the resources of the country. I am also in favour of some general scheme which will have for its object the encouragement of rifle practice amongst the young men of our country.

I am in favor of a renewal of reciprocal free trade with the United States of America, such as will be of mutual advantage, and consistent with the honour of both countries.

A general revision and equalization of our Tariff will become necessary under our new Constitution. If elected I will endeavour to secure a measure based upon equitable principles to all interests and sections of the Dominion.

I am in favor of a lower and uniform rate of postage upon letters, the total abolition of postage on newspapers, and I am also in favor of the passing of some measure which will be the means of reducing the exorbitant charges now made for the transmission of messages by telegraph.

The Currency question will doubtless engage the early attention of the Legislature. I am in favor of a uniform currency throughout the Dominion, and I will support any well digested measure for the redemption of the *Silver Nuisance* which we at present labour under.

I am opposed to the reenactment of the Usury Laws.

Such, gentlemen, is a brief outline of the views which I hold on the public questions of the day, and also of the course which I am resolved to pursue, should you again confer upon me the honour of being your representative. It is, therefore, for you to say whether you approve of my principles and can trust in my integrity. To judge of a man's character it is necessary to examine his past life; you have to look at his actions and from them draw your conclusions. I have been a resident in the Riding for nearly forty years, and for half of that period a servant of the public, and to that public I now appeal whether I have ever neglected my duty, or attempted to advance my own interests at the expense of the community.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

D. STIRTON.

Puslinch, July 9, 1867.

MONTREAL

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO'Y.

1867 1867

GUELPH AGENCY.

Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Steamship NESTORIAN, from Quebec, 17th of August, for Liverpool.

Steamer ST. GEORGE will leave Quebec on the 17th for Glasgow direct.

Tickets to and from the Old Country, Passage Certificates to bring friends out, Return Tickets good for six months, issued at reduced rates. State Rooms secured, and every information given on application. Insurance Policies for the voyage issued at the low rate of $1 per 1,000 up to 10,000.

Apply to

GEORGE A. OXNARD,
Agent, G. T. R., Guelph.

Guelph, July 23, 1867. daw tf.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the practice of the Law in all it branches, under the name, style and firm of McCurry & Mitchell.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
Mail	9.45 a. m.	Day Express	9.45 a.m.
Day Express	2.55 p. m.	Eve. Express	3.33 p. m
Ev. Express	6.45 p. m.	Mail	5.50 "
Night Ex	2.45 a. m.	Night Ex	2.45 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

ARRIVE AT GUELPH.		DEPART.	
Mixed	11.10 a. m.	Accommodat'n	7.40 a.m
Accom'd'n	11.40 a. m.	Mixed	1.45 p.m
Do	9.10 p. m.	Accom.	4.50 p.m

Evening Mercury.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.

Local News.

The Board of School Trustees adjourned last night for want of a quorum.

A brother of the Hon. Mr. McDougall died at St. Mary's on Sunday.

A CURIOSITY.—Mr. Oakes, of the Great Western Hotel, has shown us what might be called a vegetable curiosity. It is a corn stalk which grew in his garden, and on which there are no less than eleven heads of corn. This is considerably beyond the usual order of things.

NORTH WARD SCHOOL.—The inhabitants of the North Ward are respectfully informed that the School re-opens on Monday next, the 19th inst., at 9 a. m.—each pupil to pay 12½c. for the remainder of the month of August. The master will feel much obliged to those parents who send their children on the day of commencement.

☞ Mr Bruce has declined, under present circumstances, to become a candidate for the representation of North Bruce in the Ontario Legislature. Mr Sinclair thus remains in undisputed possession of the field; at least, so says the Paisley *Advocate*.

☞ Fighting Tom Ferguson, at a meeting in Cardwell, the other night, expressed a wish to have a shot at Dr Phillips, whenever the latter gentleman would find it convenient to accommodate him. On being told that his desire for target practice would be gratified as soon as possible, Tom said no more about it.

Writs Received.

The election writs for the City of Hamilton and the Electoral District of South Wentworth were received Monday morning by J. H. Greer, Esq., Registrar of the County. The nominations for the city will be made on Monday, August 26th; polling days, 3d and 4th of September. Nominations for South Wentworth, August 23d; polling days, September 30th and 31st.

The Sheriff, we learn, has received the writ for North Wentworth, but we have not learnt the days of election.

Erin Township Council.

AUGUST 5, 1867.—The Municipal Council met this day at 10 o'clock. Members all present—the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved. Petitions from indigent persons were referred to Finance Committe. The attention of the Council, by petition, was called to a certain hill in the 5th concession, between Lots No. 27 and 28, on the cross-road; and on motion made and seconded, a committee was appointed, consisting of the Reeve, Messrs Berry and Cornock, to examine the said hill and report at next meeting of Council. Mr McMillan was appointed to enquire into the matter of difference between Wm Hall and Robert Hill, Poundkeeper at Hillsburg, to report at next meeting of Council. The claims for damage done to sheep presented by Case Kenny, David Sibbald and Alexander Smith, were ordered to be paid. The Finance Committee met and reported as follows: Your Committee would recommend that the following indigent persons be paid, viz: Alex. Fraser, $4; Wm Cox, $4; Arthur Atkinson, $4; Thomas Price, $4; Betsey McFarlane, $3. Your committee would also recommend that John S. Walker be paid $21 for three Road Scrapers, and that Robert Houston be requested to procure proper aid and care for the orphan boy, Daniel Brown, who fell from a horse in Erin Village while crossing a culvert, and was badly hurt. All which is respectfully submitted. Geo. Martin, chairman. The report was adopted and the payments ordered by the Reeve. Leave was granted to bring in a By-law authorising Henry Fielding to take the stream of the Grand River through the crossroad between Lots 17 and 18 in the 4th con., opposite his farm, under certain conditions—which was introduced and read a first and second time. The Treasurer was instructed to pay the School Teachers' claims out of the general funds until the Government Grant is received, which is delayed on account of the report not having been sent in time to the Education Office. On motion, By-law No. 8, granting certain privileges to Henry Fielding, under certain conditions, was read a third time and passed. The Council then adjourned until Thursday, 5th September next.

No candidate for parliamentary honors now offers himself. He has only been prevailed upon by the solicitations of a numerous and influential body of electors, to allow himself to be put in nomination. Nay, a man who was never, it may be, once thought of for a candidate by any body but himself, will keep paragraphs going in the papers for weeks, about his proposed candidature, ending by a magnanimous and self-sacrificing declination on the score of business requiring his attention, or something else equally pertinent. This course has a threefold motive:—1. It fishes for an immediate requisition; 2. It keeps the individual's name before the public: he is thenceforth in the succession, as it were, and has a sort of claim for consideration next time; and, 3. It indirectly and incidentally advertises his business.

☞ There is to be a boat race on the Hudson between the renowned rower, Hamill, and Walter Brown, who styles himself the champion oarsman of America. Two hundred dollars have been staked, but the day for the match has not yet

THE CONTEST IN SOUTH WELLINGTON.

REFORM MEETING at ABERFOYLE

STIRTON AND GOW CARRY ALL BEFORE THEM.

A meeting of Messrs Stirton and Gow's committee in Puslinch was held at Johnston's Hotel, Aberfoyle, last (Monday) night, to transact some business relating to the election. A large number of electors, hearing that the two Reform candidates would be present, also turned out, when it was deemed advisable to turn it into a public meeting. Accordingly John Black, Esq., was appointed chairman, and Mr. Jas. McLean, Aberfoyle, secretary.

Mr. Stirton on being introduced, said he would not detain them by making a long speech, but would content himself by referring to one or two points in Mr. Leslie's address, which he had just read. Before doing so, however, he would say a word or two about the effort Mr. Leslie and his friends were making to run him under false colours. They had circulated a bill in which Messrs. Stone and Leslie were called the "Union candidates." In this of course was contained the insinuation that Mr. Gow and himself were anti-unionists. He denounced it as false, and as being nothing else than a mean attempt on the part of Mr. Leslie and his friends to raise a false issue, which they knew in their hearts had no foundation in fact. Who were instrumental in bringing about Confederation but the Reformers? Did Mr. Leslie ever take the slightest interest in trying to get it carried out? Never. When he (Mr. Stirton) held meetings in Puslinch when Confederation was first proposed, did Mr. Leslie attend any of them, or did he say a word in its favour, or did he show that he cared in the slightest degree whether it was carried or not? He never did.—Such an attempt to bamboozle the electors was anything but creditable to Mr. Leslie and his friends. He would do the Conservatives the justice to say that the large majority of them were as favourable to Confederation as the Reformers, when they found they could not help themselves. Their leaders when forced to accept it, took in up, and rather than lose office helped to carry it. The only difference therefore between parties was as to the way in which it should be worked. Reformers said it could best be done by party government—the Conservatives on the other hand being in the minority were trying to gain over a few weak-kneed Reformers. Mr. Leslie in his address says that his experience in Municipal matters should qualify him to act intelligently in the Legislature. Mr. Leslie had been a long time in the Township Council and also in the County Council, but he maintained that he had never exercised that influence which length of service and experience should have given him. He was Warden of the County it is true, but he was put in not by his own friends but by the Reformers to keep out a man whom the differed with on the roads question. Mr. Leslie said he would not condemn the Government till their policy was declared. This was exactly the same position Mr. Gow and he took. The ministry will have to declare their policy in the Speech from the throne, and then they would judge whether it was worthy or not of support.—He then went on to speak of the real issue before the electors. Mr. Leslie stood before them as a Conservative. He never had been anything else. He was prepared to support John A. Macdonald now, just as he had before endorsed and defended every corrupt act of his before. This was the point for the electors to consider. Mr. Leslie's friends were trying all sorts of dodges to wean over a few supporters. They were doing their best with the Union cry, which he had shewn to be dishonest. They were telling the people of Puslinch that they were not sincere in opposing him [Mr. Stirton] that they wished to get two Puslinch men in. But in Guelph they told a different story. There they were running Stone and Leslie on the pure Conservative ticket, but when they came down here they changed their tactics. But they could not deceive the people of Puslinch in this way, and he felt confident that as in past times the Reformers of Puslinch would be found true to the party, and nobly support the men who had come out in their true colours, and who had not sought to gain support by trickery and deception. Mr. Stirton made an excellent speech which was listened to with much attention, the only interruption being from three or four rabid Tories, headed by an individual whose incoherent utterances were attributed to the warm weather and copious libations of *eau de vie*.

Mr Gow was next introduced and spoke for more than half an hour with great effect, carrying the audience entirely with him. He referred at length to the agencies at work in the hope that his defeat might be secured. After every means had been tried to get out opposition to him, and when the prospect was rather discouraging, members of the government had come up to the Riding, and told the Conservatives what a victory it would be if Gow could be defeated. The drooping spirits of the Tories were revived by these words. Every means were resorted to in order to bring out an opponent to him. Every agency was set to work that might tend to weaken the Reformers. The influence of the Tavernkeepers was sought, and a combination called the Licensed Victuallers Association was readily enlisted against him, and for what? Because as Mayor of Guelph he sought to do his duty, in carrying into effect the law for closing taverns on Sundays and during other unlawful hours. Money was freely subscribed, and is being freely circulated, in fact every effort was employed to weaken the Reform cause. But he had no fear of the result. The staunch Reformers of Puslinch are not to be bought over in this way. They must however clearly understand the issue, and not be led away by misrepresentation or induced to vote as the Conservatives wished for Mr. Stirton and Mr. Leslie. He never asked a Conservative for his vote, nor would he do so, but he expected the Reformers would stand true to their principles as they had done in past times.

A young man, a clerk in Mr. Leslie's store then came forward and commenced to *read* a speech which had been carefully written out before hand. He came there as the apologist of Mr. Leslie, and begun his little harangue by telling them of a big ship, all launched and manned, which he wanted them to believe was Confed-

before he had her fairly at sea. He lost the thread of his story, looked at the paper, began again, and again got confused until he got himself among shoals and was well nigh coming to grief. [Making a desperate effort he got away from his big ship and next became entangled among Agricultural Societies. He blundered on through one of the silliest and most absurd speeches we ever heard, the audience all the time being convulsed with laughter. It was indeed a sorry spectacle, and if Mr. Leslie was wise he would keep this young sprig at home till he gets his brains better furnished.

Messrs. Stirton and Gow replied to him in a few words, though he was hardly worth the shot, and completely demolished him.

Mr. Hugh Reid, seconded by Mr. John Thomson, moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the electors of Puslinch heartily approve of and endorse the principles laid down by Messrs. Stirton and Gow in their published addresses, and also of the full and lucid arguments which they have adduced in favor of efficient and economical governments, to inaugurate our new Constitution and establish our Union and Dominion on a permanent and equitable basis. And we as electors pledge ourselves to use every lawful means to secure the triumphant return of the former to the House of Commons, and of the latter to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, as our representatives." The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority, only one hand being held up against it.

After the customary votes of thanks to the chairman and secretary, the meeting broke up.

The Ryerson Manifesto.

Stubborn Facts for the Electors.

To the Editor of the Mercury:

SIR—I see in last week's *Advertiser* an address or part of one from Dr. Ryerson to the people of Canada; an address written so evidently under the influence of what he so strongly condemns, viz, party spirit; and so plainly wanting that in which he should be a proficient, viz, common logic;—that I cannot help thinking it is dictated by a selfish as well as a partizan spirit. The men now at the head of affairs have befriended him, and the leader of the opposing party has been hostile to him, so it is very easy to see that he is not exactly an impartial adviser.

After spending a whole column of small type to show the evils of parties and party spirit, to prove that "personal hostilities and party strife have been the most fatal obstacles to our happiness and progress as a people, and have paralyzed and debased the former system of Government;" he tells us he does not object to all parties or associations for legislative or governmental purposes. 'Parties,' he says, 'have been formed, and associations organized to accomplish certain good ends, and such associations have performed a noble work.' All this is as much as to say that he doesn't approve of parties generally, but in some cases he does; but the Dr. has not told us wherein the parties that are so debasing differ from those which have performed such noble works; perhaps he like most other conservatives thinks parties very useful when his own is the strongest, but now when the reverse is the case he pleads very hard to have party differences and party spirit buried and forgotton. If a reform government had been formed would he have pleaded with the conservatives to forget party spirit and support them?

We now come to the pith and substance of the whole address as applicable to the present state of affairs. The Dr. asks: Are the personal and party disputes which paralyzed and debased the former system of government to be rekindled and blown to a flame under the new Government on which we are now entering? Are men and parties to be branded and proscribed in the new state of civil policy for what they have said or done under the old? In other words he might have asked; Are we to think any worse of Cartier, McDonald and Galt now, because they have been robbing the country for the last ten years?

If the question between Reformers and these gentlemen had been simply one of free trade or protection, a legislative or a federal union, representation by population, or things as they were, I could, when the point of difference had been removed, have done as the Doctor wishes us to do now—sit down with them and work out the new constitution heartily without reference to the past; but when the charge against them amounts to breach of trust—to putting their hands into the public chest, and paying away large sums (which the country has lost) without the consent of Parliament; to possessing themselves of the public money dishonestly and appropriating it to their own use; when, I say, the charges are of this grave character the Doctor must indeed be innocent if he supposes that those who were once capable of such acts have all at once become honest and reliable men.

Does the Doctor know anything of Phrenology? Does he expect that that organ of conscientiousness which is too small to keep a man honest is likely to grow stronger while under circumstances in which acquisitiveness has continually been the ruling power?

If the Doctor had convicted his servant of robbing him to a considerable amount some years ago, would he be likely now to reinstate him in a place of trust? or would he not rather get one who had never been convicted of any such crime?

John A. Macdonald purchased six hundred acres of land at Sarnia from the government for $1200, a portion of which he sold to the Grand Trunk Company for $120,000. Did the Company pay him that price in consideration of his vote and influence in obtaining grants of money from the Government?

G. E. Cartier was in the employ of the Grand Trunk Company as their solicitor; he was also solicitor for the contractors, and received railway stock from Sir Morton Peto when the first Grand Trunk bill was passed to the amount of $250,000, of which $50,000 was paid up; he is also said to have pocketed from first to last $100,000 for his services on behalf of the Grand Trunk, and while receiving these bribes he was paid to look after the interests of his country in parliament. Which of these three masters did he serve?

Mr. A. T. Galt is the man who, as Director of the Grand Trunk Railroad

tion of what is now the Grand Railroad, knowing at the same fact having an agreement in his that effect—that he could buy th for 50c. in the $, by which transa and his partners made a profit *three hundred thousand dollars* also demanded, and received, $50, the American, and $10,312 from nadian section of that line, for M services in that affair as a directo G. T. R. It was Mr. Galt who, as Minister, allowed the Barings a to make a profit of $300,000 o Debenture scheme, which sum was lost to the Province. It wa T. Galt who took without the co Parliament $1,174,000 of the money and handed it to the G. T was Mr. Galt who paid to the Montreal $100,000, taking therefo Trunk securities, which are not cent. It was under Mr. Galt's management that *forty millions* were added to the public debt years.

Now, could Dr. Ryerson look a fairly in the face, tell him that have committed such acts as the to be trusted to manage the affai new Dominion? Could he say t men are fit to be entrusted building of the Intercolonial Rai And would he himself advoca cause so strongly if he had not sharer in the spoils? Who was allowed him to draw public m educational purposes in advance out at interest and put that inter own pocket till it amounted to Thousand Dollars? And when discovered, and he was obliged t it, who was it that allowed him a number of unfounded claims, ing to nearly the sum he had to thus confirming him in the poss his dishonest gains; and at the s raising his salary $1,000 per an was none other than those cor who for years have been the cur country.

It is all very fine for the Dr. t the evils of parties and party spi such acts as these that make pa essary, and if they are evils they evils than uncontrolled extra corruption, and misappropriation lic funds. I care, perhaps, as lit does for party feeling, and dep much as he does the ill will wh feelings have engendered; but us have men to manage our aff are not at the same time paid after interests that conflict with ests of the country; let us have are not placed in a position wh private interests conflict with the duty; and then, and not till then, look for honesty in the administ public affairs, and economy in agement of our finances.

Yours, &c.,
A.

Erin, Aug. 12, 1867.

Cable Ne

OF TO-DA

From Brit

Dublin, Aug. 9.—By t government the trial of was reported to have t dence, has been postpon

Dublin, Aug. 12.—T Moriarty, who was a first Fenian outbreak has been on trial for Commission in that co in the conviction of the has not yet been pronou

London, Aug. 12th been received that an cently attempted to ma point in the Island of F the officer in charge of th by the natives. The nam not given.

London, Aug. 12th, midni House of Lords to-night, the tion of the Reform Bill was Earl Derby was present, and the House recede from all its a to the bill, except the one pr the representation of minors, been accepted by the House o After a long debate, the moti and carried in favor of the gov

From France

Paris, Aug. 12th.—It is agai that a meeting will take pla the Emperor Napoleon and Prussia.

Paris, August 11th.—There great fire at Bordeaux, durin persons are reported killed or

From Austria

Gibraltar, Aug. 12—The frigate, *Novara*, which has spatched to Mexico for the obtaining, and bringing Austria the remains of the peror Maximilian, after rec the Austrian government orders for which she has b at this port, sailed to-da Cruz.

From Prussi

Berlin, Aug 12 (eveni Von Bismarck though su an injury to his hand occas having been caught in th railway car, will on Th preside at a meeting of Council of the North Ge in his capacity of chan confederation.

From It

Florence, Aug. 11. between Austria a suspended.

From

Lisbon, Aug. been made in t cereals importe Portugal.

A meeti having fo that city chair wa Police M of the ance He m 4