

Business Cards.

DUNBAR, MERRITT & BISCOE, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office—Over Harvey's Drug Store. Guelph, Oct. 7, 1873.

OLIVER & MACDONALD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office—Corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets, up stairs Guelph, Ont.

GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Guelph, Ontario.

LEMON, PETERSON & McLEAN, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers and Notaries Public. Office—Brownlow's New Buildings, near the Registry Office.

WILLIAM J. PATERSON, Official Assignee for the County of Wellington. Office—Opposite Town Hall, Guelph. dw

STEPHEN BOLT, Architect, Contractor and Builder. Planning Mill, and every kind of Joiner's Work prepared for the trade and the public. The Factory is on Quebec Street, Guelph. dw

MONEY TO LEND, In sum to suit borrowers. No solicitors fees or commission charged. Apply direct to the undersigned. GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN, April 16, 1874. dwf Guelph

LIME, BRICKS AND TILES, FOR SALE. The subscribers are prepared to furnish Lime in quantities to suit purchasers at the kilns on the York Road, Guelph. Also, constantly on hand, First-class Bricks and Tiles, at their residence, Liverpool-st., Guelph. PEARSON & SON, Guelph, March 31, 1874. 3m

DOMINION SALOON RESTAURANT, Opposite the Market, Guelph. The subscriber begs to notify his friends and the public that he is now proprietor of the above saloon, and hopes by keeping none but first-class liquors and cigars to receive a share of public patronage. Oysters in their season. First-class accommodation for suppers. First-class commodes for the ladies. N. DEADY, Proprietor. Guelph, April 7, 1874. dw

PLASTER AND SALT, The subscriber has on hand 500 tons of the best Caledonia and Paris Plaster and Lead Salt. Also on hand, seed grain of all kinds. The highest price paid for potatoes and turnips. Gordon Street, near the G. T. R. crossing Guelph, Feb. 25, 1874. 3mdw

F. STURDY, House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. Shop next to the Wellington Hotel, Wyndham Street, Guelph. dw

PARKER'S HOTEL, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE MARKET, GUELPH. First-class accommodation for travellers. Commodious stabling and an attentive hostler. The best Liquors and Cigars at the bar. Also has just fitted up a room where Oysters will be served up at all hours, in the favorite style. Pickled Salmon Lobsters and Sardines.

HOTEL CARD, The Right Man in the Right Place. Thomas Ward, late of the Crown Hotel, begs to inform the travelling public that he has acquired possession of the Victoria Hotel, and has hopes by courtesy, attention and good accommodation to merit a fair share of public patronage, both from old and new friends. The best of Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c., constantly on hand. A good hostler at ways in attendance. Remember to spot next door to the post office. THOMAS WARD, Proprietor. Guelph, Dec. 11, 1873.

CASH FOR WOOL, HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, CALF SKINS, AND WOOL PICKINGS, The highest market price paid for the above at No. 4, Gordon Street, Day's old Block, Guelph. Guelph, Jan. 1, 1874. MOULTON & BIGH, dw

THORP'S HOTEL, GUELPH—Re-modelled and newly furnished. Good accommodation for commercial travellers. Free combings and bath for all trains. First-class laundry in connection. 14-15 W. JAS. A. THORP Proprietor

IRON CASTINGS, Of all kinds, made to order at CROWE'S IRON WORKS, Norfolk Street, Guelph. JOHN CROWE, Proprietor

WM. NELSON, Clothes Cleaner and Renovator, All Clothing entrusted to his care will be cleaned and renovated to the satisfaction of his customers. He also has a Laundry in connection. He returns thanks for past patronage, and trusts he will continue to receive the support of the public generally. Residence Devonshire Street, Guelph. April 20, 1874. dm

THOS. WORSWICK, MANUFACTURER OF MACHINISTS' TOOLS, Complete, with best modern attachments. STEAM ENGINES, Of a superior class, with variable cut off. Also cheap Portable Stationary Engines, the smaller sizes of which are designed for Printing Offices, and others requiring small power. Jobbing will receive Careful Attention. THOS WORSWICK, Guelph, Ont. Dec. 17, 1873. dwy

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Servant Girl, Apply to MRS. BISCOE, Woolwich Street. 12d

WANTED—A Cook, Apply to Mrs. Lemon. 17-dst

SERVANT WANTED—Wanted, a first-class servant. Apply at Anderson's Bookstore. 22-dst

WANTED—To rent, by Sept. 1st, a preferred. Apply at this office. mid-dw

TWO ASSISTANT MILLINERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY at the Fashionable West End. Must trim well. May 14-dst A. O. BUCHAN.

BOARD—Six respectable young men can obtain board in a healthy locality three minutes walk from Post Office. Apply at the store of Mr. Murray, next to the Express Office. Tu-dw

TWO SOFT WATER TANKS FOR SALE, lined with lead. Size, 6 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in., depth, 4 ft. 6 in.; and 6 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in., depth, 4 ft. Apply to C. BRAWFORD, Guelph, April 16, 1874. dw

MORTGAGE FOR SALE, ON REAL ESTATE, For \$3,700, 10 years to run, interest at 7 per cent, payable yearly. Apply to ROBERT SCHELL, Solicitor, Guelph. May 11, 1874. ds

MAPLE LEAF BASE BALL CLUB, A special meeting of the above Club will be held at the ROYAL HOTEL, on Thursday Evening, May 14, at 8 o'clock sharp. Important business will be brought before the meeting. A full attendance requested. W. WEIR, Secretary. Guelph, May 9th, 1874. dwvt

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY, In unlimited supply on good Farm and Town Security. Lowest rates and most moderate charges. HART & SPEIRS, Guelph, May 1, 1874. dw2w Day's Block

SEED BARLEY AND SPRING WHEAT FOR SALE—At the Guelph Packing House, opposite the Grand Trunk Passenger Station. Guelph, Apr. 24, 1874. dwvt

COW STRAYED—Strayed from Guelph, on Sunday last, a large dry cow, red and white, with a mark on left hip. She was bought from a party in Galt. Any person returning her or giving information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded. ROBT. COCHRAN, Guelph, May 9th, 1874. dwvt

MAGIC! The Vanishing Photograph, Will appear or disappear at pleasure of the performer. Post paid for 25 cents, three for 50 cents. GREENFIELD & Co., Box 220, Toronto. Manufacturers of Puzzles, Novelties, &c. Agents and dealers liberally dealt with.

Brass Castings, MADE TO ORDER BY HARLEY & HEATHER, IRON FOUNDERS, Huskisson street, eastside Market house Guelph, April 27th, 1874. dwsm

TO BUILDERS, The subscribers have on hand and will continue to keep Glazed Sewer Pipes ALL SIZES; FLUE PIPES, OVAL AND ROUND, Made by Messrs. Campbell & Son, Hamilton. All orders executed promptly.

H. CLEARHUE & CO., Successors to Robert Rao & Co., May 11. GUELPH. dwim

NEW Paint Shop, The undersigned begs to announce that he has commenced business as Carriage and House Painters, Paper Hangers, &c., in the Shop near the Eramosa Bridge, opposite Dalgleish & Co's Wheel Works, where they will be at all times prepared to execute any orders with which they may be favored, with promptness, and in the very best manner. CORMIE & EAGAN, T. ALEX. CORMIE, JEREMIAH EAGAN, Guelph, May 9, 1874. dwim

NEW Paint Shop, The undersigned begs to inform the people of Guelph and surrounding country that he has opened a new paintshop in Quebec Street, next Fenwick's Furniture shop, and opposite St. Charles' Church. He is now prepared to undertake all kinds of Painting, Glazing, Graining and Paper Hanging on short notice. He hopes by strict attention to business and using none but the best materials to secure a share of public patronage. All orders whether from town or country promptly attended to. W. HUMPHRIES, Guelph March 1, 1874. dwsm

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS, Cheap Window Plants, Purchasers will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock before going elsewhere. Bouquets, Pine Apples, Bananas, &c., The oldest daughter of late Hon. D'Arcy McGee was married on Tuesday to Mr. F. A. Quinn, advocate, of Montreal.

R. EVANS' Cheap Fruit Store, WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH, Next to Jackson & Hallett's. dm May 11, 1874.

Guelph Evening Mercury

THURSDAY EV'NG, MAY 14, 1874.

Local and Other Items, HOME AGAIN.—Mr. W. S. Smith, after a pleasant sojourn of some months in England, has returned to Guelph hale and hearty, and looking as weather beaten as the Ancient Mariner.

SODA WATER.—Messrs. E. Harvey & Co. have their superb soda water fountain in operation for the season, and thirsty wayfarers can now have a glass of delicious soda water, flavored with the choicest syrups.

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE.—Messrs. Smith & Sutton have rented the store on the corner of Wyndham and Quebec streets, and intend carrying on the confectionery business. The place has been refitted and will no doubt be an excellent resort. We understand they open to-morrow.

ARREST OF HILLEN.—Benjamin Hillen, late turnkey of the gaol, was to-day arrested by Chief Constable Kelly and lodged in one of the cells of Castle Mercer, sufficient evidence having accumulated to implicate the prisoner in the escape on the 15th April last of Samuel McLean.

Y. M. C. A.—The regular weekly meeting of the Association will be held in the rooms to-night at 8 o'clock, when an essay will be read by Mr. Robt. Shaw on "The Millennium." We hope there will be a good turnout of the members, as it is expected that there will be some discussion on the views brought forward on this subject.

TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT.—The L. O. G. T. intend giving a grand entertainment in the Good Templars' Hall on Monday evening next, when an excellent programme will be presented, consisting of speeches, singing, recitations, dialogues, &c. Miss Gerrie and other prominent vocalists are expected to be present. Admission 10 cents.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—This (Thursday) forenoon, as a milkman named Knowles was driving along Paisley street, his horse became obstreperous, and bolted around the corner of Cambridge street, damaging the fence in its passage, and throwing the harmless vendor of the lactical fluid from his rightful position to one less elevated. He was slightly damaged, and for a short time, milk had a "come down."

POLICE COURT, (Before the Police Magistrate.) May 14. James Burgess, charged with vagrancy and the use of insulting language, was sentenced to twenty-one days in gaol at hard labor.

Edwin Gilbert, an employee at the G. W. R. wharf, Hamilton, had a rib broken and was bruised about the head and body while making up a train on Wednesday.

Mr. E. Caswell, Deputy Reeve of Ingersoll, has resigned his position, and Mr. Allan McLean will probably take his place at the Council Board.

The Presbytery having charge over Erskine Church, Ingersoll, have refused the request of Chalmers' Church, Quebec, to have the Rev. Mr. Wright translated to that city.

Housekeepers should know that a small piece of paper or linen moistened with spirits of turpentine and put into a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservative against moths.

"My dear" said the sentimental Mrs. Waddler, "home, you know, is the dearest place on earth." "Well, yes," said the practical Mr. Waddler, "it costs me about twice as much as any other spot."

Mr. T. M. Fairbairn, M.P.P. for West Peterboro, died on Wednesday morning at Jacksonville, Florida, where he had gone a few months ago for the benefit of his health, which had been failing for some time past. He will be buried at Peterboro.

John McKewen, Esq., M.A., of the town of St. Catharines; Cassimir Stanislaus Gzowski, Esq., C.E.; and John Macdonald, Esq., of the City of Toronto, have been appointed members of the Senate of the University of Toronto.

Bayard Taylor deplores the effect of civilization in Egypt. It costs twice as much as it used to get up the Nile, and there are more folks loafing about in the way. It ain't comfortable.

The late Mr. Robert Freeland, of Gryffe Castle, Bridge of Weir, Scotland, cotton spinner, has bequeathed legacies to religious and charitable institutions and to his servants amounting to upwards of £40,000.

A proclamation has been issued prohibiting the manufacture or importation into the North West Territories, outside the Province, of intoxicating drinks. The Government is evidently taking active measures for the suppression of the notorious Indian whiskey trade.

SCIENCE IN TORONTO.—On Wednesday evening an Englishman named Henry Young, aged about 25, shot himself through the head with a pistol, in his bedroom at No. 4 James street, where he was lodging. The bullet entered his right eye and caused death almost instantly. An inquest was held at eight o'clock, when it transpired that the unfortunate man had arrived in this country only a month ago. He appears to have become despondent through want of employment, and for some time had been indulging in strong drink.

The eldest daughter of late Hon. D'Arcy McGee was married on Tuesday to Mr. F. A. Quinn, advocate, of Montreal.

Mr. Samuel Capper, Dominion Emigration agent at Manchester, England, sailed by the Allan steamer *Hibernia* on the 7th inst. for this country, bringing 200 Good Templars.

The Progress of Oddfellowship.

On Monday evening, 11th inst., the weekly meeting of the Grand Encampment, No. 6, F. Hamilton, was rendered unusually interesting by the presence of several distinguished visitors, who at the close were entertained at dinner in the Commercial Hotel by the Hamilton brethren. Among the guests were: Bro. J. Ham Perry, Grand Patriarch of Whitley; Bro. A. Furves, Past Grand Patriarch; Bro. Samuel G. Dolson, Past Grand Patriarch and Past Grand Representative; and Bro. Weir, Past Chief Patriarch, of London.

In response to the toast of the "Grand Encampment" Grand Patriarch Perry made a most eloquent speech. He spoke of the progress of the order was making in Ontario, and throughout the civilized world. During the last term, tents had been planted at Ingersoll, Manilla, Niagara Falls, the oil regions and Port Hope; making five encampments that had been established during the year, and making an immense increase in membership.

The prospects of the present term were quite as flattering, and by next August they could confidently look forward to an Encampment membership of at least 1,250. The books had already been sent to Manitoba for the opening of an Encampment there, and this was but the commencement of the good work in that great Lone Land. The speaker gave a most interesting sketch of the establishment of the Order in Baltimore fifty-five years ago, when five individuals met to form the foundation of the institution.

The order has true British origin. British hearts, who knew the benefits such an Order was bestowing on the old land. The Order now numbered 430,000. The capital upon which the founders of the institution contributed on that memorable day was about 1832; now the annual revenue was \$4,000,000. Since then 930,000 brethren had been initiated, \$50,000,000 collected, and \$20,000,000 paid out for the charitable purposes for which Odd-fellowship is noted.

CORRUPTION AMONG ENGLISH POLITICIANS.—The revelations made during the progress of the recent contested election trials in England, while they have a most serious aspect, are at the same time rather amusing. Whether or not the direct purchase of votes by the aspirants to Parliamentary honors was something new to the English electors, we are not sure; but in many cases the voters who had been bribed acted in a manner which immediately suggested their complicity in a bargain, and put the authorities on the track for its punishment. Several outspoken electors did not hesitate to admit, and even chuckled over the fact that they had received bribes; and one of the more enterprising, with an eye to business, arranged with the agent of Mr. Green, the Conservative candidate for Wakefield, to secure four votes and receive £8 for the job. These evidences of bribery and corruption, coming to the ears of the opposing party, were made the foundation of charges of a most serious character, which threaten to deprive several English members of Parliament of their seats. One cause of this direct barter with the electors, who are only too susceptible to any approaches from a financial standpoint, is the fact that in many cases the candidates are entire strangers to the electors, and consequently require to use other than legitimate means of interesting those whose suffrages they claim. These recent exposures show that the mother-lode is not free from the corruption that has been so rampant in our own country; and although the upturning of this fruitful source of evil may not be at all pleasant or creditable, it may eventually result in an English Election Law that will have a wide influence in conserving the integrity of the nation and uprooting an evil which threatens to degrade its dignity.

TRIBUTE TO A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF GALT.—We heartily endorse the following from the Galt Reformer:—"We have just learned, and we chronicle the fact with extreme regret, that this town is about to sustain a severe loss, in the departure from it, shortly, of Robert McLean, Esq., who has, we understand, received an appointment in the Scottish Provincial Life Insurance Company of Toronto, similar to that which he has held for years back in the Gore Mutual, but in many respects better. There are few men in Galt whose presence would be more keenly or widely missed than Mr. McLean's. In the church and all its ramifications; in the Temperance Society; in the Council Chamber, as well as in the field of Politics, where he fought many a hard and consistent battle in the cause of Reform, he was ever first amongst the foremost, and we think it not too much to say that the country may be searched far and wide before many can be found so zealous, so energetic, so active, and withal so willing in every good cause. Whilst sorrowing at his departure, however, we cannot but admit that the regret is tinged with a certain measure of gladness at his prospects of a considerably better position. We feel sure that the people of Galt will unite with us in wishing both him and his God-speed, with long life, health, wealth and unmeasured happiness throughout their future career. Mr. McLean, we understand, tendered his resignation of his present position on Monday, and will be leaving town to settle in Toronto as soon as practicable.

Prices for hay in Hamilton range from \$16 to \$24 a ton.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MERCURY

The Russian Czar and Alexis. Their Reception in England. The Baxter-Brooks Row. The Virginus Butchery.

London, May 13.—The Russian Imperial yacht *Darsherva*, with the Czar on board, went aground yesterday while leaving the harbor of Flushing and was not floated until 11 o'clock this morning. Large crowds gathered at the Railway stations by which the train bearing the Czar will pass. Flags are flying at all points. He will not reach these shores until several hours behind the time fixed in the official programs.

The Czar and Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Dover at seven o'clock this evening. An immense crowd witnessed the debarkation of the party and greeted them with hearty enthusiasm. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur were waiting to receive the Imperial visitors, and conducted them at once to Windsor castle, where they arrived at ten o'clock to-night.

New York, May 13.—A Little Rock dispatch dated 10 o'clock last night, states that firing had commenced again. Baxter has received two cannon from Texas, and it is reported they will be turned upon the State House. The Speaker of the House says he will not preside over the extra session called by Baxter.

New York, April 14.—A Little Rock special says, yesterday afternoon a Sheriff arose in the street between Sheriff Grayson, a Brooksite, and Mayor Henry and Lieut. Hill, of Baxter's forces, during which pistols were freely used. Several others entered into the affray, but all ceased and dispersed as soon as they saw the regulars getting ready to fire upon them.

Additional forces of regulars were expected last night from St. Louis. There are four of Brook's men in the Senate, and if they do not like the action of the associates, one can draw, and another can move for a call of the House, and no quarum would then have to be declared as there is now just a quorum.

John Alexander, shot in Tuesday's skirmish, died yesterday.

New York, May 14.—A Madrid letter states that Gen. Barriel, of the Santiago de Cuba butchery notoriety, has written a letter to a Spanish newspaper in defence of his butchery of the Virginus captives. He states he simply obeyed the Spanish laws in relation to such captives, and as a military officer carried out the laws for which he was not responsible.

The English professional accountants, sent over to examine the books of the Erie Railway, arrived yesterday, and to-day commence operations.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT, Ottawa, May 13. After routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Dymond moved a resolution for an address to the Governor General, praying him to represent to the Imperial Government the desire of the House that the Act passed in 1872 permitting the reprinting of British copyright works in Canada, under certain conditions and restrictions, should receive the Royal assent.

The motion was agreed to. Mr. Cameron (South Ontario) moved for a statement of moneys expended in the past four years in the militia service. He was opposed to the present rate of expenditure, and to the system of maintaining a standing army.

Mr. Bots, Minister of Militia, defended our militia system as necessary in the present condition of the country. Mr. Higginbotham said he had no objection to the hon. gentleman obtaining any information he might deem necessary relative to the expenditure, nor was he going into a discussion on the militia question generally, as this was not the proper time to do so. But he rose to protest against the statement of the mover of this resolution, who said that the volunteer was demoralized by drill, that it unfitted him for the active duties of life afterwards. He characterized the statement as unjust to a large body of our most loyal people, who devoted their time and means to a necessary preparation for the defence of the country; and he expressed his conviction that where the irregularities complained of existed, the fault could be traced to want of proper discipline on the part of the officers. He also denied that officers were fully paid, as it was well known the Lieut. Colonel and the subaltern receive the same pittance of one or two dollars per day. The hon. gentleman might indulge in his own opinions as to peace societies, but he should not misrepresent the volunteers of the country.

The motion was carried. Mr. Bowell moved for correspondence relating to the removal of Dr. Strange from the position of surgeon of A. Battery at Kingston. He attacked the Government for the removal of Dr. Strange. Mr. Mills moved the second reading of his Bill to facilitate the removal of obstructions from navigable rivers.

The motion was carried. Mr. Brooks moved the second reading of the Bill from the Senate to amend the law of libel.

The second reading was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a small Select Committee.

ANDERSON has sent us the "Family Herald" for May, which concludes the thirty-second volume. Subscribe for the new one.

Day has received Chambers' Journal for April, and Boys of England, Sunday Magazine, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, World of Fashion, Sunday at Home, Leisure Hour, Wedding Bells and Family Herald for May.

Alcohol and the Nervous System.

The New York Neurological Society, which was reorganized last month, held its second meeting on Monday evening, the President, Prof. Wm. A. Hammond, M. D., in the chair. The President delivered the inaugural address, selecting for his subject "The Effects of Alcohol upon the Nervous System."

After referring in general terms to the influence of alcohol, he proceeded to narrate the results of scientific investigations commenced by him in 1856 with reference to this subject. The use of alcohol as a beverage was, especially at the present time, engaging a great deal of attention; but few who participated in it considered the matter in its true light, and this was more particularly the case with the advocates of total prohibition: They seemed to indulge in invective rather than arguments, and their facts were based solely on its excessive use. He did not question the truth of the allegation that intemperance produced the most disastrous effects, and even fermented liquors led to results which were entirely abnormal in their character. That alcohol was an absolute necessity in certain cases was equally evident when he was directing attention to the subject, he said that he never failed to recognize the presence of alcohol in the blood, brain, and stomach of dogs which he experimented upon by giving them liquids containing from eight to fifteen per cent. of alcohol. The alcohol was a vital poison, which, when administered in sufficient quantity the condition known as intoxication was produced. Previous to this point the nerves become excited, the mental faculties were quickened, and the face became flushed, but these symptoms subsided with the continuation of their cause. If the potations were renewed the use of the faculties were lost, and temporary insanity was produced. He described the character and method of the formation of the organic tissue, observing that food did not furnish directly any force to the body, it being converted into brain, blood, and muscle, and its benefit to the system was then realized. In alcohol itself, under judicious use, there was an inherent element which stimulated digestion, and the general processes for conducting food to the wants of the body. The experimenter personally made a series of experiments to determine the real value of alcohol as an aliment or a substitute for it. The first was directed to the ascertainment of the influence of alcohol when the food was just sufficient for the wants of the organism; second, when it was not sufficient, and third, when it was more than sufficient. In the first instance, the effect was notably injurious; in the second, the digestion was well performed, the faculties were stimulated, and there was no nervous excitement; but in the third there was produced head-ache, oppression, sleeplessness, and a general indisposition to work. He was sure if the experiment was continued, he would have been seriously ill. Under the influence of alcohol he noticed a very perceptible increase in the weight of his body, and from these investigations he was justified in concluding that alcohol was food. He detailed the results of numerous experiments made upon dogs, rabbits, and other animals until drunkenness, paralysis of the limbs, and death finally ensued, and in the course of his investigations he discovered precisely the same symptoms which he developed themselves in human life. The progressive results of imbibing liquor were excitement, perturbation, and paralysis, and it was singular that under its influence, with varied exceptions, the victim exhibited qualities exactly the reverse of his true character. The first error happened that, when his state of intoxication increased, an individual who was high toned and generous would be anxious to take offence and engage in quarrels without any provocation. It was under these circumstances that outbreaks against the law were perpetrated and men were unable to control their animal qualities. He cited cases coming within his own knowledge, where the introduction of a considerable quantity of alcohol into the system produced immediate death, and where also an emetic administered to a drunken man produced sobriety. Examination of the brains and blood of those who died from delirium tremens or other diseases resulting from drink, showed the presence of alcohol very clearly. This point of the lecture was rendered very interesting by a variety of experiments. He was disposed to think that delirium tremens contained two disorders—one was cerebral, disease produced by alcoholic poison, and the other resulted when a system habituated to take large doses of alcohol, is deprived of the accustomed stimulant. He defined also the nature of chronic intoxication, as the result of a general morbidness of the system, and he observed that from all these diseases, the result of drink, the moral sensibilities were entirely destroyed, and murder may be committed without any provocation. He advocated the moderate use of stimulants under certain circumstances, as indispensable to preserve health, and while he did not think a prohibition he would be in sympathy with the passage of a law restraining the sale of whiskey and rum, but he would cultivate the growth of the hop and vine. On concluding Prof. Hammond was loudly applauded. A short discussion on the subject then ensued, and the meeting adjourned.

VIGOROUS OLD MEN.—The octogenarians are coming rapidly to the forefront of late years. It used to be said that old men shone most in council and young men in war. President Lincoln once said he did not much confide in any general older than himself, and he was of that age which the Germans call "in besten Jahren." But Moltke rehabilitated the old fighting men in the late war with France. Field-Marshal Wrangel recently celebrated his sixtieth birthday with great éclat in Berlin. General Concha, Marquis of Duero, who is past eighty executed last week that brilliant and rapid movement on the Nervion which resulted in the retreat of the Carlists from Bilbao. And to prove that the old men have not lost their presence in council, while they have been taking away from the boys their lead in war, the first party leader in Europe to-day is M. Thiers, who has just completed his seventy-seventh year, and the most energetic and industrious of American Governors is John A. Dix, who was Major and Adjutant in the war of 1812. We think the poets may as well stop walling over these degenerate days.