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WILLIAM J. PATERSON, Official Assignee for the County of Wellington.
D. BROOK, Office and Residence Directly opposite Chalmers Church.
GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery.
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W. M. FOSTER, L. D. S., Surgeon Dentist, Guelph.
NELLES, ROMAIN & CO., General Commission Merchant.
RAYMOND'S SEWING MACHINES.
CHARLES RAYMOND, GUELPH, ONT.
CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
Accident, Life and Guarantee.
GAS FITTING AND STEAM FITTING.
AT HOWARD'S Changing Pipes, &c. or Repairs.
HEATHER'S Stove and Plough Depot.

New Advertisements.

TWO CHOPPERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
BOARD AND LODGING.
MAN WANTED.
COOK WANTED.
HOUSE TO RENT.
STOREHOUSE TO LET.
WANTED.
THORP'S HOTEL, GUELPH, remodelled and newly furnished.
BARE CHANCE.
LARGE STOVE FOR SALE CHEAP.
LORNE PLACE—VILLA SITES.
J. M. MORTIMER, Veterinary Surgeon.
NEW MUSIC STORE, Quebec St., Guelph.
SALE OF LANDS.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On Wednesday, 6th November, 1872.
WELLINGTON LUMBER YARD.
Douglas & Bannerman.
LUMBER.
Flour and Feed as usual.
DUIGAN'S PUBLIC CAB.

Guelph Evening Mercury.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, 1872.
Town and County News.
Municipal Loan Fund.—The Mayor, the Town Clerk and Mr. Cassie, Chairman of the Finance Committee, went to Toronto today to interview the Provincial Treasurer about the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund debt.
The Galt and Doon Railway.—The Galt Reformer says that the prospects of the completion of this railway are very bright.
Masonic Lectures.—We beg to announce that M. W. Bro. Morris, P. G. M. of Kentucky, and P. G. D. M. of Canada, will deliver a lecture on the Holy Land in Guelph Lodge room, on Wednesday evening the 4th inst., at half-past seven o'clock.
Presentation to a Reformer.—A large number of prominent Reformers in Toronto assembled on Tuesday afternoon, at the Queen's Hotel, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Robert Jaffray, with a tangible expression of their appreciation of the many important services he has rendered the cause of Reform during a residence of many years in that city.
Police Court.
Suspected Murder Near Sarnia.
NEWS ITEMS.
WELLINGTON LUMBER YARD.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

Steamer Burned.
Fees of Consuls.
Horse Epidemic in the United States.
Oxen vs. Horses.
Political Excitement in Madrid.
Destruction of Lord Massey's Country Seat.
Mr. Froude's Closing Lecture.
CLOSING REMARKS.

Mr. Froude's Closing Lecture.

(Continued from yesterday.)
ELEMENTS OF IRISH REFORM.
It is high treason to say a word against O'Connell; very well, then, I must be a traitor. O'Connell was for 46 years all but omnipotent with Irish subjects. He had carried emancipation, and had used his enormous influence to pass the Land Act. Instead of clamouring for repeal which he knew he could not carry, he might have stopped the unjust evictions, just as Gladstone has done in our day. Two measures were passed after the reign of O'Connell, but they were the work of Sir Robert Peel and the English Liberals. By the first of the two, the English peasantry of Ireland were armed, and the well-known Irish police, composed of the wildest Famine mob, controlled the country. The entire nation was metamorphosed, and in our whole dominions there is not a force more trustworthy nor more efficient.
That was one thing; another more important measure was, that education, universal in character, was provided in every part of the country, opening to the poorest its advantages, and free alike to Catholic and the Protestant. Where the children of both creeds are brought up together and learn even one thing, that they are made of common flesh, that former it is no can help it, foster any day of judgment. (Laughter and applause.) Some of our English philosophers are so fond of liberty, or so fond of priests, that they are inclined to indulge in them. One very eminent radical writer consoles himself that Voltaire, Diderot, and when the education of this man had passed away, he developed into a practical atheist. (Laughter and applause.) The world has had enough of sectarian bigotry. No wise statesman wishes to indulge its continuance, nor does it do any good, it fosters any thing that divides any nation into political camps upon a question about which one of us know as much as another, and all know next to nothing. (Laughter.)
IRISH LAND TENURE AND ITS EFFECTS.
These two measures, the establishment of the Irish police and the establishment of the Irish national education, have in every way proved admirable, but the serious difficulty that remained, untouched was the system of landed tenures. A third part of the Irish soil was still owned by absentee, half of the rest belonged to needy, thriftless gentlemen, whose estates were encumbered up to the brim, without a shilling to spend on farm buildings. In 1782 Ireland had 3,000,000 inhabitants; in 1846 the 3,000,000 had become 9,000,000. The Catholic clergy had encouraged early marriages among the people in order to promote money and land, and when any young lad and a lass fell in love and were married they were assigned an acre or two of irreclaimable bog. Into the bog they put a few potatoes and began married life, not having five pounds in their pockets, and yet they were as well off as the neighbors. They produced a dozen children with the most pious confidence that God Almighty had sent them, and that God Almighty would provide for them. The Irish are intensely affectionate. Fathers, mothers, and children cling to the spot where they were born, at the parents at the time of the marriage, and the amount of their holding into half a dozen divisions, where formerly there was hardly land enough to produce for their families the loving and eternal potato, and so it went on. Of the nine millions it was reckoned there were at least two millions of beggars, creatures absolutely idle, wandering from cabin to cabin through the land, asking charity for the love of God, and never asking in vain. It is a wonderful commentary on Catholic emancipation and the government of Ireland by O'Connell.

Steamer Burned.

Louisville, Oct. 29.—The steamer Kate Kinney, laying at New Albany wharf, was burned to the water's edge this morning. Loss \$250,000.
Washington, Oct. 30.—The fees received by the Consuls during the past fiscal year amount to \$223,683, in excess of salaries of the Consuls. The excess was only \$147,419 during the preceding year.
Boston, Oct. 30.—Reports from the east show the horse disease to be generally prevalent but in comparatively light form.
Cleveland, Oct. 30.—One lively stable reports twenty-five new cases of horse disease today.
New York, Oct. 30.—The weather is cool and favorable to horse disease, which is now thought to have reached its crisis. Stages and horse-cars running regular trips. Fifty copy of oxen will arrive here from Dutchess County this morning to convey merchandise. Bergh has stopped the use of a considerable number of distempored horses on third avenue line, and will keep his men employed all over the city to-day making arrests.
Madrid, Oct. 29.—While the army bill was under consideration in the Cortes yesterday, Senior Garridos said: The radical party in Spain existed only by the sufferance of the republicans. This remark gave rise to a warm debate, during which a sharp encounter took place between Senior Zorrilla, President of the Council, and Senior Figueras. The latter, in the course of an excited speech, declared that the present was the last Spanish Ministry that would be formed under King Amadeus.
London, Oct. 29.—Lord Massey's country seat, in County Limerick, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$75,000.
Serious Accident on the Great Western Railway.
A NUMBER OF PEOPLE INJURED, BUT NO LIVES LOST.
An accident, which might have resulted much more seriously than it fortunately seems to have done, occurred on Tuesday about half-past one p.m., on the Great Western Railway, at Beansville. While the Pacific express, consisting of two engines, baggage car, express car, four coaches, two Pullman cars and a Wagner motor down an embankment about ten or fifteen feet in height, and were badly smashed, and about forty of the occupants injured, some seriously but not fatally, and others only slightly. Mr. Furness, the conductor of the train, was the most seriously injured, but it is hoped that he will recover, though it is possible he may not, several internal injuries have been sustained.
Mr. Muir, General Superintendent of the road, states that besides the conductor of the train, a Pullman car conductor named Hall, was badly injured about the head and side as well as internally, and a woman had an arm badly sprained and cut from the wrist to the elbow. Those who were injured were all Americans except such as were employees of the road. Mr. Muir was most energetic in doing all he could for the relief of the sufferers. With the exception of the driver, motor and another, who were so seriously injured that they had to be left at Beansville, all the sufferers from the accident were conveyed by special train to Hamilton, where accommodation was provided for them by the railway company, and their recuperation alone. Before being removed from Beansville the injured persons were attended by the medical men of the neighborhood.
A gentleman from Rochester furnishes the Globe with the following statement; "I was in the front passenger car, and the first incident in connection with the accident which came to my knowledge was the sudden detachment of the hinder part of the train, and the precipitation of the bulk of it over the embankment. The car in which I sat, two passenger cars, the baggage and motor cars, the locomotive, and the front car of the detached portion had an axle smashed, and was cast across the track in an angular position. Three Pullman cars, which formed the rear part of the train, coming immediately behind the one cast across the line, were thrown over the embankment some fifteen feet. The train was going at a pretty high speed at the time. I assisted thirteen passengers, all very seriously injured, among whom was the conductor of the train, who seemed to have sustained most serious damage than any of the rest; he had been jammed between the seats, and was not easily extricated. He was removed on a stretcher. I am of opinion that he will not recover. One lady, whose name I have not been able to ascertain seemed to me to have her hand almost severed from her arm, at the wrist; and another, who was also unknown to me, had received serious internal injuries, and was carried away on a stretcher. Two surgeons were brought from Grimshy, who gave every succor in their power to the suffering passengers. There was quite a number, besides the 13 I have referred to, who were seriously but not considerably injured.
The Ottawa Times says that a delegation from the Menonites of Berdiansk, Russia, visited the Minister of Agriculture, upon invitation, on Saturday morning, to confer on the subject of Menonite immigration to Canada.

Price One Penny.

than that which desolated Ireland once fell on Palestine, and the Hebrew king fell on his face in sackcloth and said: "I have sinned and done evil, but these sheep, what have they done? let them depart, and be laid on me and my father's house and not on my people, that they should be plagued?"
I will say no more of the famine, I have to speak here of the consequences, the profoundly significant consequences resulting from the same, and I will take them up one by one. Grattan was to have created a millennium, and it was his endeavors in that way resulted in corruption and dependence, out of which grew the rebellion of '68. Catholic emancipation was to have brought the millennium, but the millennium came in another shape. O'Connell said the only thing to mend matters in the country was repeal. The young Irishmen, maddened by the wretchedness around them, took O'Connell at his word and thought repeal was the remedy, and the revolutionary fires of '48 were the consequence. Four thousand Irishmen were prepared to strike a blow for freedom, and it was self in Ireland at the time, I thought the day of judgment was come at last for unjust authority. I considered, as men of 30 years of age are sometimes apt to do, that it was a simple thing to overthrow a social system, and substitute a better one for it. I had gone over to what the Irish would do. I cannot say that I expected very much from it, for there had been a too great blowing of trumpets; I had already learned that noise and action were usually in an inverse ratio. I cannot say that I expected a glimpse so ignominious and disgraceful. The struggle was put down by a handful of Irish police, and the civilization and ancient glories of Ireland suffered an ignominious defeat, and that was all.
Was it for want of courage? No one who knows the Irish would dare to say it was the very shadow of freedom that vanished before the appearance of a policeman's musket. Let that insurrection perish out of memory. The chief actors in it have long ago washed the stains from their own consciences; some of them here gaining glory under the American flag. The other effect is more substantial. The English Parliament, the Landlord's Parliament, resolved at once that the Irish land should support the Irish poor, and not a shilling of rent should go thereforward into the landlord's pocket, but into every man's stomach, and that a district should be at least supplied with food. A poor law was passed which in some parts of Ireland amounted at that time to confiscation. The Squires and spendthrifts who had encumbered their estates were ruined; delinquent landlords brought up with the trustees of life were turned out to battle in the ranks of labor for a livelihood.
I was staying for a year of the famine in an Irish house, and was invited to a banquet in the Park. Two hundred of us sat down to it. I had found next to me a Scotchman who had come over to Ireland to make his fortune by sheep farming. I recall his language: "Among these gentlemen sitting here there may be one, but certainly not two, who suppose that they came into the world for any other purpose than to ride in fox hunting, shoot snipe, and lose their money in horse races. They will find some day that it is not the purpose for which they were sent into the world at all."
Famine came and swept these fine gentlemen away, and the memory of the class to which they belong has died away out of Ireland by this very great measure of purgation. The other was the exodus. There were 9,000,000 of people in Ireland in 1846, there are now five and one-half millions. A quarter of a million died in the famines. Allowing for the natural rate of increase there have been between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 that have migrated, half as many again as all the inhabitants of Scotland. In the first shock of the calamity, they went away by hundreds of thousands. For many of them the passage money was paid by the landlords; for others subscriptions were raised here; for other friends sent home their savings from their wages to save their families.
Were there nothing else to be said in favor of the Irish peasantry the unspeakable devotion and affection which they have shown in their long trouble would alone commend them to perpetual admiration. Meanwhile in Ireland itself there was a great social revolution. The larger landlords whose fortune enabled them to weather the storm, changed their relations to those of their Irish property. They had learned their lesson at last. Trained agents took the place of the middlemen; rents were cut down and wages raised to twice what they were before, and hundreds and thousands of dollars were expended in improvements in the country. In the great calamities which I know, where the famine laid its hand heaviest on the peasantry, the peasant is far better off than the English agricultural laborer.
The Rebellion of 1848 collapsed, as did Fenianism, which followed later. I do not blame the Irish people for wishing to see their country free, but I do blame them for conducting themselves like school-boys. England was determined, if Ireland should again rise up in rebellion, to meet the exigencies of the occasion. The present system of national education in Ireland is equal to that which exists in the British Empire. It was thought necessary to take out of the hands of the priests the management of the educational system. The heart of many complaints of the Irish people lies in the land; land is the life of the Irish. Agriculture is their only industry, many of the peasantry have been robbed by rich landholders, and it is this plunder that has smitten the most beautiful land in the world. The Irish Land Act, passed three years ago, is the most healing measure for Ireland. If the rich landlords by their old games in Ireland today, they are made to pay high prices for so doing. Heavy fines are imposed on them for disturbing the peasants; egregious crimes have fallen to one-tenth of their former value. The strong aristocracies, in themselves always Spartan, have likewise changed. Ireland claims an independence which she cannot keep or use except to plunge herself in worse evils than she now suffers. I trust that the voice of America will not encourage them in that which could only end in disaster and destruction.
A South Boston horse car company adopted a new and novel expedient on Saturday. In the absence of their sick horses they harnessed a number of employees to a car and made a round trip. The fare charged was 25 cents, and full loads were secured.