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Only original and genuine

Tobacco Antidote!

Packets 50c. each.

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Chemists and Druggists,

Agents for the County of Wellington.

Guelph, March 15. dw

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,

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J. MILLER, Proprietor.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL has recently been opened and fitted up in a style to meet the wants of the TRAVELLING PUBLIC, and secure to its patrons all the comforts and convenience of a home.

Particular attention is paid to the Table,

which will always be furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERICAL TRAVELLERS, with

LIVERY STABLE

Attached to the Hotel to meet the requirements of all permanent as well as transient customers.

Guelph, March 15. do t

To the Trade.

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700 BOXES CHEESE OF Extra Quality.

175 BOXES VERY CHOICE

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Guelph, March 15.

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Has much pleasure in informing the public that he is prepared to fill orders for

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD

FOR MELODEONS AND REED ORGANS.

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A comprehensive system of instruction, and an improvement on all other methods for the simplicity and progressive character of its Studies, Exercises, Solos, Voluntaries, and Recreative Pieces—containing a splendid selection of choice pieces of every grade of difficulty, from favorite and popular authors, adopting for Reed Organs the system so successfully carried for the Piano Forte in "Richardson's New Method" for the latter instrument. Arranged expressly for Cabinet, American, Metropolitan, Prince & Co., Carhart & Needham, Burdett, and all other Reed Organs; also for the Melodeon and Harmonium. By William H. Clarke, author of "The American Organ Instructor." Price in boards, \$2.50. Sent postpaid. Oliver Ditson & Co., publishers, 277 Washington-st., Boston. Charles H. Ditson & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.

A RARE CHANCE.

A Six Year's Lease and Furniture of a First-class Hotel in the Town of Guelph for sale.

To be sold by private sale, a six year's lease and furniture of one of the best Hotels in the Town of Guelph. The subscriber being about to leave Canada, wishes to dispose of the above. For further particulars apply to

M. DEADY, Deady's Hotel, Guelph, Guelph, 8th Feb.

Special Notices.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Is the best article known to preserve the hair. It will positively restore gray hair to its original and promote its growth. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It makes the hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority. For sale by all druggists. Price \$1. R. F. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors. mar 12 dwim

"Life's path is rough," the old man said, "I'm weary,—I would that I were dead! I asked what ailed him, and he feebly sighed in humbling accents he me replied, 'It is not that I am feeble, old, forlorn, 'Tis a light load and an infirm cure.'"

Note.—Those who are similarly afflicted will please call at E. Harvey & Co's and get a box of Briggs' Curative, and in a jiffy his or her Corns, with all its torments, will disappear. For sale by all druggists. C. H. Wright & Co agent for British possessions. The summer is gone and the autumn is past, July and winter has come in at last. These snow flakes are falling quick thro' the air, covering the ground with a mantle rare; The ice king his joys is quickly in being; The merry sleigh-bells are gaily ringing; And whether it be by day, or whether by night, Leap, or crawl, or tear through the snow, The breeze doth whisper, "Tis winter, take care!" And the night wind doth bellow "Beware! beware!" But if you should suffer from asthma or cold, Coughs, hoarseness, rheumatic pains, Catarrhs, bronchitis, or other affections, supposed to shorten our frail humanity, Don't stop a minute, but instantly procure, and purchase a bottle of Briggs' Alevator. For sale by E. Harvey & Co., and all druggists. C. H. Wright & Co., Hamilton, general agents for British possessions

Allen's Celebrated Lung Balm—

Cures Colds, Coughs and Consumption.

Allen's Celebrated Lung Balm—

Cures Bronchitis, Asthma and Croup.

Allen's Celebrated Lung Balm—

Imparts strength to the system.

Allen's Celebrated Lung Balm—

is pleasant to the taste, and the money will be refunded. It is recommended by prominent physicians; and while it is pleasant to take and harmless in its nature, it is a powerful remedy for curing all diseases of the Lungs. Sold by all Druggists.

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Beautiful Hair

Natures Crown—You must cultivate.

GRAY HAIR

Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Restores gray hair to its natural color and beauty, and produces luxuriant growth. It gives the hair a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance.

Prepared by S. A. ALLEN, 25 Barclay Street and 40 Park Place, N. Y., and 206 High Holborn, London, England.

For sale by all Druggists. E. HARVEY & CO., February 1. dwimly Wholesale Agents

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, prevent and change the climate of all seasons of the year. It is a fortunate cure to escape their baneful influence. How important it is to have a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in Wistar's Balsam to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, cleansing and wonderful Balsam, once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Mr. JAMES BYRN, of Halifax, Cheungung Co., N. Y., writes: "I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that, in case it did not produce good effects he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practical evidence of its merits, I purchased a bottle, and used it with so low with W.L.T. the physician termed Severe Consumption as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing constantly and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operation that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing, and was strong enough to sit up. The fifth bottle entirely restored her to health, doing that which several physicians had tried to do but had failed."

Prepared by W.L.T. FOWLE & SONS, 18 Tremont-st. Boston, and for sale by druggists generally.

AGROSTIC.

Gently it penetrates through every pore, Relieving sufferers from each angry sore. A little wounds it heals with certainty and speed. Cuts, burns, from inflammation soon are freed; Eruptions, at its presence disappear; Skin-ache, eczema, and the complexion clear.

Salve, such as GRACE'S, every one should buy, All to his wounds and sores testify. If of those who doubt, a single box but try. Verily, then its true deserts would have. Even unbelievers would laud GRACE'S SALVE. Feb. 23rd, 1869.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Thoroughly true and perfect Dye—Harmless in its application. No disappointment. No itching. No itching. Remedies the effects of bad dyes. Invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful brown or black. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Bachelor's Hair Factor, No. 16, Bond-St. N. Y. dw

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JOHN A. McMILLAN

Has much pleasure in informing the public that he is prepared to fill orders for

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Boots & Shoes!

For Spring and Summer Trade.

All high manufacture, and as cheap as any house in Toronto or Montreal.

Dealers in Boots and Shoes are requested to call and examine my Stock and Price before ordering elsewhere.

An immense stock of Boots and Shoes always on hand.

WANTED.

A Partner, with \$5,000 or \$6,000 cash. A splendid opening for a partner. My address, if by letter, post paid.

JOHN A. McMILLAN, Wellington Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Wyndham Street, Guelph, March 24, 1869. dw

BOARDERS.

Board can be had for a lady and gentleman, or three gentlemen, at MRS. LAIDLAW'S, near the marble works. mar 17-69

Job Printing of every description

executed cheaply and promptly at the Mercury Steam Printing House, Macdonnell Street, Guelph. An immense assortment of the latest and most choice designs in plain and ornamental type has just been added to our previously large stock, rendering our establishment the most complete office in all its appointments to be found West of Toronto. Our charges are the lowest, and our work the best in the county.

Evening Mercury.

THURSDAY EVENG, MARCH 25, 1869.

Presbytery of Guelph.

The Galt Revival Case Again.

Report of the Committee of Enquiry.

DISCUSSION THEREON.

(Continued from yesterday.)

After the report and letters published yesterday had been read, some discussion took place, whether they should be considered part of the report. Mr. Ball raised this question.

Mr. Torrance replied that he understood they formed part of the report.

Mr. Smith said it was necessary to the Presbytery that these letters should be before them, when they could take the whole matter into consideration. The first thing to settle was whether or not the report should be received.

Mr. Davidson moved that the report be received.

Mr. Smith could not quite fall in with that. The committee had not sufficient time to make proper inquiry into this great work, and could not therefore be expected to form an intelligent and decided judgment on it. He thought that this revival it looked seriously and deeply into would be found to be of God. If not it should be thoroughly sifted, cut down and condemned. At first he felt inclined not to send in any report to the committee. With the exception of the one now sent in he had never written a word about the great work which had been going on. Under the circumstances therefore, any finding they might come to would be perfectly useless, for he would not give a straw for their deliverance.

Mr. Torrance—If Mr. Smith, after going through the revival for six months is not prepared to give a report of it, what could the Presbytery expect of the committee?

Mr. Smith—I only reported when called on.

Mr. Torrance said the committee had taken great pains in the matter. They had put themselves in communication with the parties best acquainted with the movement. They had obtained reports from Mr. Smith and Mr. Murdoch. They had made every possible enquiry in regard to the movement on the spot, and he did not see how the committee could present a fuller statement.

Mr. Ball was thoroughly dissatisfied with the report. He could do no less than receive it, although he was sorry it took the direction it did. Still they could not get at the subject till it was on the table. He seconded the motion for the reception of the report, which was carried.

Mr. Murdoch then rose and moved the following resolution:—"That the Presbytery having heard the report of the committee appointed at last meeting to enquire into the origin, progress, and present state of the religious movement in Galt, and to report thereon, and having regard to the conflicting views held by those competent to judge as to the real and permanent results for good resulting therefrom, while deeply solicitous for a revival of true religion amongst us, and trusting that God may more and more arise and plead his own cause and overturn for His own glory and the glory of His Church this and every other movement within our bounds, meantime deem it premature to give any deliverance on the matter. The Presbytery, however, do call the serious attention of ministers and kirk sessions to the subordinate standard of our church in regard to the question 'by whom is the word of God to be preached,' especially to question No. 158 of the Larger Catechism in the answer to which it is stated—'The word of God is to be preached only by such as are sufficiently gifted and also duly appointed and called to that office.'"

This resolution was a kind of compromise. He did not wish the Presbytery to deal in a condemnatory spirit with the great revival which had been going on and spreading. It pronounced no opinion on the work, but directed attention to the great evil in regard to the instrumentality by which the work had been begun and carried on, and without which some thought it could not be carried on.

It was right that he should give his reasons why he could not find his way clear to an unqualified approval of it. And first he objected to lay preachers, who had no authority for preaching under the standards of our church. He could not stand side by side with those who do not believe in church organization, who do not want to believe in it, who said that by believing in it, and acting in accordance with it, would lessen their usefulness. If he believed all this he would not have been a Presbyterian. Nor could he conscientiously join in the doctrine preached by Mr. Russell. He thought as Christ died for you, all you had to do was to believe, and you would be saved. That was not the gospel after. He would Mr. Russell put it in this commercial way. Suppose you owe a debt of \$10,000 and can't pay it. Suppose a friend deposits that amount to your credit in the bank, all you have to do is just to draw the money, pay the debt, and you are acquitted.

This was not the doctrine which the Bible taught, and which their standards warranted. Other expressions were used which are calculated to undermine our faith. One of the doctrines preached was, not so much to trust in a living Saviour as in a past fact. If it is true that Christ paid the debt in that commercial way, then it makes little difference whether we believe or not, for the debt is anyway. That led to the doctrine of no prayer, and he could unhesitatingly say that this doctrine—that it was the duty of the unbeliever not to pray—that he ought not to do it—that his praying would have no effect—was taught. They were told that the unbeliever could not use the Lord's Prayer,

and say, "Our Father, who art in Heaven," but he should say, "Our Father, who art in hell." That such statements were made could be amply corroborated. There was no doubt these views have prevailed, and do prevail in Galt, and that they originated at these meetings.

How different was this from the language of the old Paritan divine, that while there might be sin in prayer, still it was no sin to pray. This was the theology of the Reformation and the Church. As an example of the effect of such erroneous teaching in regard to prayer and faith, and the relation between them, he stated that a family who had attended his church came to him when leaving it, and frankly gave him their reasons, that they preferred the views taught in Knox's Church in regard to prayer to those preached by him. He instanced the case of the men of Nineveh—unconverted men—who had prayed to God, and were spared, and they admitted that the legitimate inference from that was that every man and woman in that city was converted! He referred in his report to the one-sided view of the gospel offered made by these evangelists. The terrors of the law, the awful punishment of hell and eternal damnation—that the devil was on the back of every unconverted man—was the great subject of their preaching. Possibly ministers were to blame for saying too little on these subjects, but though they should never be lost sight of, yet they did not form the whole groundwork of a faith. Could we wonder, in view of such denunciations, that the mere animal feelings were worked on, and the sensibilities were too much operated on, and the results were such as had been seen on the continued indulgence in such sensations. He totally disapproved of the inquiry meetings. At such meetings we often found the young and inexperienced, the self-conceited, who were proud of their attainments, professing to speak on subjects and teach doctrines—such as that of election—which their knowledge was the most meagre. Then in regard to assurance he could not agree with those who spoke about their own conversion and that of others in the most positive terms. He could not say categorically that anybody was converted. But in regard to the good done—in regard to the opinion held by souls—his resolution left that to the decision of God, who would judge righteously. One good result, he knew, had followed this movement, that he and many others never held so fully and clearly the Calvinistic faith as they do now. Another evil resulting from this upheaval in that opinion held by many and maintained, that ordinary means of grace, such as preaching, is not so well fitted for conversion as these evangelistic services. If so, why not have them all the time? He had always been in the belief that every sermon preached was a revival sermon. Another great evil was the lowering of the office of the ministry as an ordinance of God. Mr. Russell's whole tone was to depreciate an ordained ministry. These men—some of whom may be Plymouth Brethren—who acknowledge no set ordinances, trample on the constitution of our church, which we are bound by our vows to maintain and defend; they seek to destroy the great principle that some men are set apart to preach the Gospel and to protect the flock of Christ. If everyone who had a gift for preaching was allowed to do so, what use is there for our colleges? If this rule is to be followed, why is our church so careful about our young men under training, that they are only allowed to preach during the last two sessions of their course? In our churches, true catechists are employed, but the impurities of the Presbytery is first given them, and if they find their teaching to be wrong their mouths are stopped. If every man and woman who think they have the call to do so, are allowed to preach, where he would ask, is it to be the very standard of our church is a condemnation of all church organization. The principle of allowing these evangelists has not been recognized by our Presbyterian brethren in other places. They have not been admitted to the pulpits of any Presbyterian minister in Ontario, nor in Brantford, nor in other other places, and it is strange that we only admitted into one pulpit but once. The speaker then closed by tabling his resolution.

Mr. Ball before putting his amendment would ask a question—In the report certain opinions were said to be held by people in Galt through the preaching of these evangelists, such as that a person could be converted resting on his own unaided powers. Is that true?

Mr. Middlemiss (one of the committee,) said that if a person could believe in senses, especially his ears, the statement was correct. Persons who profess to have been converted, and to lean to the Morrisonian view in regard to prayer, said explicitly that the act of faith was prior to the reception of the Holy Ghost.

Mr. Ball then referred to the solemn work of God which had been going on in Galt, and which was spreading to other places. That it was a great work, sanctified and owned and blessed by God he avowed himself a firm believer in and out. Holding such views he could not support the non-committal motion of Mr. Murdoch, which would go far to strengthen the hands of those unfriendly to the movement, it would damp the ardour of those in others places who were looking and longing for a similar visitation of God. In regard to Mr. Murdoch's objection to the employment of unauthorized teachers, does he not recognize the Wesleyan ministers, and ministers of other evangelical bodies, and exchange pulpits with them? These evangelists find sanction by the convictions of their own mind. They have that sanction such as the Apostles had—the same as Wesley or Whitefield and all other great evangelists had. Would to God that all our ministers were sufficiently gifted as these men are. The principal qualification is that one knows and feels the truth of the Gospel. He had no wish unduly to exalt these men, but he thought they had great qualifications for preaching the Gospel. He had heard Mr. Carrol eight times, and he never heard the Gospel more forcibly preached. He always welcomed such men as him, and would continue to do so. Mr. Murdoch quoted a passage from Ephesians that God gave to some prophets, some apostles and some teachers. He acknowledged the word of God as rightful authority, but who was to shut the mouths of these men? Although Mr. Carrol's visit to his own church had been short, yet it had left marks for eternity. In reference to the result of these evangelistic labors in undervaluing the min-

istry in Galt, a wide difference of opinion might exist, and depended in what current of thought the views of individuals ran. He referred to the charges which Mr. Smith had met at the former Presbytery meeting, and to the numbers who came up from Galt on that stormy day to sustain and cheer him, and maintained that Mr. Smith never stood higher in the estimation of the people than he did to-day.

Mr. Murdoch said he did not refer to any individual minister, but to the ministry as an ordinance of God.

Mr. Ball—Of course, if Mr. Murdoch thinks he is undervalued.

Mr. McKeenzie rose to a point of order, and said Mr. Ball should be satisfied with Mr. Murdoch's explanation.

Mr. Ball would then call it to the proof of those who have left the church, or took these men (evangelists) in the minister's place. When that was proved he would hold the slander a manifest fact. But instead of this we find scores who never attended a church before doing so. How then can we say that the ministry is undervalued? Mr. Murdoch said that the teaching of young people is objectionable. But what does the Scripture say "Have ye not read, out of the mouths of babes and sucklings, &c." He rejoiced in this feature of the work which excited Mr. Murdoch's opposition. He trusted the time would soon come when over all the land and young would be found engaged in this great work.—Another objection was the assurance the converted manifested. But if Mr. Murdoch had mixed as he had done among the people in Galt, and observed the calm and holy peace which pervaded them he had not heard one word that they were preaching being one-sided, and that they heard too much of hell and damnation. It is true that softer words might be used in preaching, but these are the dread realities which God presents, and if a man presents any others, he is false to man's soul and treacherous to God. The Presbytery should be careful to leave no impression on the public mind but what was favourable to this work. They were wrong in not giving the committee more time. It was not possible that from one visit, and the short time given for enquiry that they could fully appreciate, and intelligently judge of the work in Galt. They could only come to one conclusion about it, that it is the work of God. The instruments are themselves men of God, who have been thoroughly tested. They are men, it is true, of like passions as ourselves, and no one was more sorry than he was at Mr. Russell's outbreak, in his fervour against the ministers in Galt. But there will be little escapades of this kind in every movement of the same nature. These men may have failings, but they aim to do the work of God, and the proper course was to take them into our confidence and our pulpits. That they are ambitious or designing no one has dared to say. Have they made any effort to come back and build up a party? As regards the doctrines preached, there are cool, clear headed men in Galt, who if they did not preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, would soon detect and expose the error. He had heard them nine times, and in all their preaching he had not heard one word that he would not preach. Indefinite statements may have been made, but we should look at the fruits of the work in awakening love for each other, for the unconverted, and charity in speech and spirit. He had not yet heard of one who had openly come out from the world, and had turned back. By dwelling upon all the drawbacks, such as the attack on the ministers, and the offence it has given to some is not to be compared to the great work which has been accomplished of hundreds being converted. He believed these evangelists had been sent to us in mercy. Let us throw open our hearts to receive them. Let us not stand on our ecclesiastical dignity or status, but bless God and take courage. He begged to submit the following amendment: Moved in amendment by Mr. Ball, seconded by Mr. Smith, "That the Presbytery find so far as their judgment can go that a great and precious work of God had been done in Galt, and although some things undesirable, yet incident to human weakness, have occurred, the Presbytery rejoices in the blessed visitation of the Spirit of God upon a portion of the church and unite in the prayer that the work of revival may extend to the whole country."

Mr. Torrance said some time ago Mr. Ball did not like any part of the report, nor he liked some parts of it. He read over those parts objected to, and stated that they were the prayerful, deliberate finding of the committee.

(To be concluded on Saturday.)

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

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

Tuesday, March 23.—Three cases came up this morning for judgment by the magistrate—the first one being that of Robert Parker, who was charged with erecting a frame building within the limits proscribed by-law. The case was dismissed, as Mr. Parker stated that he intended to alter the tenement so that it would not come under the ban of the law.

John Beck, for drinking so much old rum that he became enthusiastic, and created quite a stir in the bar-room of the Great Western yesterday, was asked to pay over to the clerk of the court the sum of \$2 and costs, the being the estimated value of the drunk.

Michael O'Neil was nabbed by constable Nichols for making discordant sounds on the London Road yesterday, while on one of the biggest sprees yet perpetrated. Being asked to contribute a donation of \$2 and costs for his innocent amusement, he said he would with the greatest pleasure as soon as he sold some of his clothes, as his spree had reduced his stock of stamps.

ROBBERIES IN DUNDAS.—The presence of burglars in Dundas has been developed by the occurrence of two robberies, on Thursday and Friday nights last. The grocery stores of Andrew Graham and Geo. M. Pirie were broken into and quantities of goods taken from each.

The customary religious services will be held in the Catholic Church tomorrow, being Good Friday. There will also be service in the English Church in the forenoon.

The New York Times advises American politicians to study the speech of Mr. Disraeli, and to try to imitate his courtesy and gentlemanly behaviour.

The Bishop of New Jersey, it is said, has given notice that he will refuse to lay his hands on chignons and piles of false hair.

Vernon Harcourt ("Historicus") has been elected to the chair of International Law at Cambridge University.

BY TELEGRAPH

PER ATLANTIC CABLE.

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

PARIS, March 24.—At the last meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Emperor introduced the project of a law abolishing the whole system of workmen's registers. He expressed his satisfaction with the results attained by the progressive measures of the past few years. After reviewing the former legislation, enlarging the rights and liberties of the working men of France, he said he believed that the law he now proposed would place them in their proper position tending to disarm hatred, and cause force to give way to right. The Emperor's project was adopted by the Council, and the law will be submitted to the Corps Legislatif at an early day.

LONDON, March 24.—It is reported to-day that Halpin, a Fenian prisoner, will be set at liberty shortly, on his giving a guarantee of his future good conduct.

PARIS, March 24.—Later news from Rio Janeiro received. President Lopez was collecting his scattered forces at the mouth of the Tebuihu. There were detachments of the Paraguayan army in the environs of Assuncion, which city was still held by the allies.

MADRID, March 23.—A Guard Mobile has been organized in Andalusia to force the conscription and collection of taxes.

NEW YORK, 24.—Herald's Madrid special says the committee appointed to prepare a new constitution made a report to the Cortez to-day. The draft of the constitution proposes that the future form of government shall be monarchical, and shall consist of a senate and congress. The senators' term shall be 12 years—the senators to be elected by provisional council composed of four for each province. The sessions of congress are to be triennial and universal suffrage is to be the rule in regard to voting. The reign of the king shall be limited to 15 years. The majority of the committee reported in favor of a separation of Church from State, while a minority report advocated the Roman Catholic as the State creed with toleration towards all other religious professions. The liberty of the press and the right of public meeting will be guaranteed. The Cortez yesterday passed the military conscription law.

ASTORIA, March 25.—The steamship City of Limerick from this port for New York has stranded in the Schelde. She will discharge her cargo and report damages before proceeding.

American Despatches

HAVANA, March 24.—Captain Gen. Dules has issued a proclamation, declaring the vessels captured in Spanish waters, or in the sea near this island, with men armed and munitions of war on board, will be treated as pirates.

A Spanish man-of-war has brought to this port the brig Mary Lowell from Nuevaiba. The value of the cargo of the prize brig is estimated at \$200,000. It consists of cannon, small arms, ammunition and other war material.

News have been received of a heavy battle between the Government troops and insurgent troops in the Central department. No details are received but the Spaniards claim 800 rebels killed.

San Francisco, March 24.—Oregon papers report that smoke is issuing from the volcanic mountains in the neighborhood of Jefferson and Three Brothers, and earthquakes are apprehended in consequence.

The prospects of good crops are encouraging throughout the State. Wheat and barley promises better than in any previous year.

CHURCH OPENING AT PRESTON.

The members of the New Connexion Methodist Church have built a fine building for worship at, Preston. It is situated on the west side of the Main street of the village, a few hundred yards north of the Lutheran Church. It is built of blue granite, the size 54 ft. by 38 ft., the height of the ceiling 20 ft., and is a pattern of elegance, comfort and general convenience in all particulars. The builder was Mr. Lewis Kibbs of Hespeler, the cost nearly \$2,000. The opening services were held on Sabbath last, Rev. J. McAllister of Lynden officiating morning and evening, and Rev. J. K. Smith of Galt, in the afternoon. At all the meetings the attendance was large and the services most impressive and edifying. On Monday evening a soiree was held in the old place of worship, and a goodly number of people sat down and partook of a repast; after which several addresses were delivered.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. MR. GARBUTT.

The Montreal Daily News regrets to hear of the sudden death, at about half past nine o'clock on Sunday night, of Rev. Mr. Garbutt, associate Wesleyan Minister of