

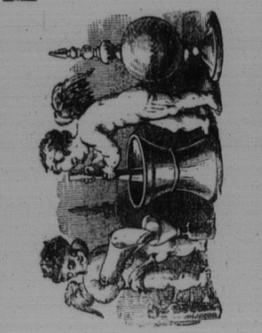
Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. II. NO. 217.

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1869.

PRICE ONE PENNY

MEDICAL HALL, GUELPH.



DR. L. M. BYRN'S
Only original and genuine

Tobacco Antidote!

Packets 50c. each.

E. HARVEY & CO.

Chemists and Druggists.

Agents for the County of Wellington.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,

West Market Square, Guelph.

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 his 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 COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, with

LIVERY STABLE

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

To the Trade.

JUST RECEIVED
700 BOXES CHEESE OF
Extra Quality.

275 BOXES VERY CHOICE

PING SUEY & MOYUNE
YOUNG HYSON.

JAMES MASSIE & CO.

Guelph, March 9

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD

FOR

MELODEONS AND REED ORGANS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A comprehensive system of instruction, and an improvement on all other methods for the simplicity and progressive character of its Studies, Exercises, Scales, Voluntaries, and Recreative Pieces—containing a splendid selection of choice pieces of every degree of difficulty, from favorite and popular authors; adapted for Reed Organs, American, Metropolitan, Prince & Co., Cahart & Swellham, Burlett, Esty, 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., 511 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 is going to leave Canada, wishes to dispose of the above. Further particulars apply to M. BEADY, Beady's Hotel, Guelph, Guelph, 8th Feb.

Special Notice.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN

HAIR RENEWER.

Is the best article known to preserve the hair, and to restore 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 authorities. For sale by all druggists. Price \$1. R. P. HALL & Co., Nassau, N. H., proprietors mar 12 dwim

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, prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year. We are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important it is to have at hand 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. It cures the suffering, relieves the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wanted health.

Mr. J. B. Cross, of Baldwin, Chenango Co., N.Y., writes: "I was cured by a neighbor of getting 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 this practical evidence of its merits I procured a bottle. My wife at that time was so low with the physicians' treatment that she could not get up. She commenced using the Balsam and, to my surprise, she was able to rise herself from the bed, and was able to dress with its operation. She obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing, and was strong enough to attend to her household duties, and to go to her health, doing that which several physicians had tried to do but had failed.

Prepared by J. C. POWELL & SON, 18 Tremont-st., Boston, and for sale by druggists generally.

ACROSTIC.

Gently it penetrates through every pore,
Relieving sufferers from each aching sore;
It wounds it heals with certainty and speed;
Cures, hours, from inflammation soon are freed;
Eruptions, at its presence disappear;
Skins lose acrid taint, and the complexion clears.

Salve, such as GALE'S, every one should buy,
As it is his wondrous merits testify,
Let those who doubt, a single box but try—
Even, then, its true deserts would have;
Verily, believers would laud GALE'S SALVE,
Feb. 22nd, 1869. dwim

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Thoroughly pure and perfect. It is harmless to the hair, and does not discolor the scalp. It removes all dandruff, itching, and all other bad effects of bad dyes. It invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and is highly appreciated at Bachelor's Hair Dye Factory, No. 16, Bond-st., N.Y. dwim

Allen's Celebrated Lung Balsam

Cures Coughs, Croup, and Consumption.

Allen's Celebrated Lung Balsam—Cures Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup.

Allen's Celebrated Lung Balsam—Imparts strength to the system.

Allen's Celebrated Lung Balsam—Is pleasant to take.

Allen's Celebrated Lung Balsam—A safe and certain remedy for the money well repaid. 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.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Agents, 380, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

A. B. PETRIE and E. HARVEY, Agents for Guelph, Feb 25—dwim

Beautiful Hair

Nature's Crown—You must cultivate it.

GRAY HAIR is a certain indication of old age. It is a sign of the body's decline.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Restores gray hair to its natural color, and produces luxuriant growth. It gives the hair its natural gloss and elasticity. It is a safe and certain remedy for the money well repaid. 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.

E. HARVEY & CO., Wholesale Agents, Guelph, Feb 25—dwim

CANNED PEACHES!

CANNED CORN, CANNED TOMATOES,

AT E. O'DONNELL & CO'S

Guelph, 26th March, 69

TOWN OF GUELPH.

Application for the office of

TOWN CLERK AND TREASURER

Will be received in full payment seven o'clock p.m. on MONDAY the 29th day of April next.

Applicants to name three good and sufficient sureties for \$4,000 each.

JAMES HOGGH, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Guelph, 25th March, 1869. dwim

GLENVAT DISTILLERY FOR SALE

NEAL FEIGUS.

This distillery, driven by steam power, now six years in operation, was last summer at great cost altered and refitted on the most approved system with new Worm, Mash Tub, Fermenting Tubs, Rectifiers, etc. run of stone for clapping grain, cattle sheds, pig pens, ice house, stable, &c., with about 45 acres of land, now in first-class order. Making capacity 20 to 100 bushels, and with the expense could be increased to 150 bushels per day. The above distillery is situated within half a mile from Exeter, and convenient to the proposed station at Exeter of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. This line of railway is now under construction, and will be in running order during the fall of this year, thereby giving the distillery ready access to all markets.

Any person having a list of a moderate capital would find the above property a highly remunerative investment. Apply to

J. A. VIGOR & CHADWICK, General Agents, Guelph, 25th March, 1869. dwim

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

CHURCH-ST. - - - GUELPH

MISS WIGHTMAN begs to announce that her school will re-open on the 5th of April.

MISS WIGHTMAN, 27th March, 1869. do

LOST OR STOLEN.

Brindle BULL PUP, with ears cropped. Answers to the name of "Boney" had on a leather collar with a brass ring. Whoever returns him to George Hood, butcher, will be rewarded. If found in any person's possession after this notice, they will be prosecuted.

Guelph, March 24, 1869. do

SITUATION WANTED.

As a housekeeper or nursery governess in a respectable family. Remuneration not of so much consequence as a comfortable home. Enquire of Mr. Wells, Post Office, Guelph.

Guelph, 27th March, 1869. do

Evening Mercury.

TUESDAY EV'G, MARCH 30, 1869.

LOCAL ITEMS.

We call attention to the advertisement that appears in another column regarding the re-opening of the schools, and especially to the clause respecting the examination for grading the pupils. All pupils should make it their point to attend at the beginning, so as to have their places properly assigned.

MUDDY CROSSINGS.—The street crossings in this town are in a horrible state; and if the Corporation will employ some men to clean them they will receive the thanks of pedestrians. There are lots of idle men about town who would be glad of the job, and the cost will be, comparatively speaking, a trifle.

GOING AHEAD.—Messrs. J. & T. Davidson, woollen manufacturers, have leased the large stone building near the Erasmus bridge, lately used as a planing mill, which they have fitted up for the manufacture of woollen goods. Amongst other improvements, they have put up an engine of 15 horse-power, built by A. Robertson & Sons, Guelph. We learn that Messrs. R. & J. Stewart, who formerly occupied this building, contemplate erecting a large planing mill opposite the Alma Block, during the coming season. These changes are undoubted evidences of the steady growth of trade in this town.

FOR THE POOR.—A well-known merchant in this town has very generously left at this office some packages of tea and sugar, for distribution amongst the destitute people alluded to in our article yesterday, or for any others labouring under similar distress. A line from any of the members of the Ladies' Benevolent Society will entitle the bearer thereof to one of these packages of tea and one of sugar. We may mention that the donor of these gifts was very prompt in responding to the appeal made in yesterday's MERCURY, the paper having been issued but an hour or two before he made his appearance at this office. We trust his example will be followed by others.

MR. GEORGE EASTON.—The Globe speaks thus of this celebrated temperance lecturer, who will deliver a temperance address in the Town Hall, Guelph, on Thursday evening, 1st April.—The great feature of the evening was Mr. Easton. It is quite impossible to give any adequate idea of this gentleman's powers as an orator. His noble physique at once strikes the audience, and when he begins to speak it is felt that he is a giant both in body and soul. He is intensely Scotch, and in some of his more impassioned passages he brings to mind one of the old Covenanting preachers on the hill side. We can hardly conceive a more interesting evening's entertainment for any man—whatever his views on the temperance question may be—than to hear one of Mr. Easton's lectures.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Mr. Editor, I believe the very hearing alarms you. Their number and length must be a good test of patience. I have been at many of them. What Canadian schools need is a competent staff of School Commissioners to supervise them. Law, medicine, theology, &c. have their respective managers, and why should education not have its managers? Why should the people desire to manage what they say they do not understand? Does payment give a right to dictate? If so, begin with doctors, lawyers and ministers. The spirit of the new school bill evidently contemplates the withdrawal of the management of the schools from the people, and the placing of it in the hands of commissioners. The change would relieve the trustees of an office as ill paid as it is sometimes ill filled. They would preside at examinations and discriminate between progress and its dinsel. They would raise a public confidence; and more would come to hear their opinion than even come now, notwithstanding the epicurean allowances of mock dramas, music, recitations, cakes and coffee.—"VISITOR."

SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION.—On Friday, the 19th inst., the public examination of the school in S. No. 4, Nichol, took place. The day was rather stormy; still it was gratifying to see such a large number of visitors present. This is due, no doubt, to the untiring zeal of Mr. Talbot, who, during the little more than two years of his residence in this section, has proved himself an able and successful teacher. The school is a very large one, and all the classes could not be heard. Those, however, that were heard, acquitted themselves as children will who are well taught—answering promptly and clearly—the whole school maintaining the best of order. Mr. Talbot was assisted throughout the day by Messrs. Anderson, Harold, McLean, Flewelling, D. Talbot and Scott, teachers. In the evening a number of dialogues and recitations, interspersed with pieces of music, were rendered by the pupils in a very natural and pleasing manner. Tea and cakes were supplied at noon and night by the "little folks" who seemed immensely to enjoy the position of "mine host" and hostess.

St. Andrew's Church Sabbath School Reunion.

The annual reunion of St. Andrew's Church Sabbath-school in this town was held in the Town Hall, Jan. (Monday) evening, and was a splendid success. The attendance of scholars, and parents in particular, was very large, the hall being comfortably filled, presenting one of the finest sights a person could wish to witness. The scholars were decked in their best, and parents looked upon their progeny with delight, each one seeming prouder than the other. The refreshments were served to the juveniles and adults in the room outside the bar of the Council Chamber. The tables fairly groaned beneath the abundance of good things which had been so liberally provided. The vast audience having appeared their appetites with these creature comforts adjourned to the hall, where the most interesting part of the evening's entertainment was to take place. The sight of a piano and an organ upon the platform told the assemblage that something extra was to be expected in the musical line, and they were not disappointed, for Mr. Walker and his juvenile choir repeatedly called forth the unbounded applause of the school. The choir has only been organized since last November, and the correctness with which they rendered the various difficult anthems which were on the programme, as well as the pathos and feeling thrown into them, surpassed anything of a similar kind we have ever heard, and reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Walker for his musical attainments. The singing of the infant class taught by Miss Stewart was peculiarly pleasant, considering the tender age of the sweet little warblers, some of whom could hardly lip the words. It is evident that the old style of Sabbath school anniversaries is fast gliding away. The children like something in which scholars they can take part. An improvement in the taking place in the Palmody of the Presbyterian churches—and there was much need of it. St. Andrew's congregation is fully alive to this and maintains a very efficient choir. Young people, as well as the old ones, like good music, and the lack of this has been, in a great drawback to Presbyterian churches in general. The following are some of the selections sung last evening: Anthem, "Children of Jerusalem"; hymn, "Salvation"; infant class, "Hail or rain"; anthem, "I will arise"; hymn, "Praise the Lord"; infant class, "Little drops of water"; duet and chorus, "Hearken unto me"; hymn, "Suffer little children"; duet and chorus, "Beautiful star"; The recitations and dialogues were also given with rare correctness. The dialogue of the Misses and Master Cossitt, which terminated in a chorus with pianoforte accompaniment, was one of the best pieces of the evening. These little ones have often appeared before Guelph audiences, and upon each occasion leave a very favorable impression of the natural talent they possess. The comic dialogues of Masters A. Glass and Heatherington was given in an admirable style, calling forth prolonged applause. The little ones who took part in the recitations were Masters Hignitham (who recited the selections allotted to him in a master-like manner), beyond his years, Lincoln Cossitt, Alex. Walker and John Kennedy, each of whom did ample justice to the pieces allotted them. The little girls were the Misses Cossitt, Clara Beattie, Janet Anderson, Maggie Davidson, Amelia Henderson and—Nicholson. It need hardly be said that these little Misses fully sustained the prestige of their sex in this line.

Mr. Massie, the indefatigable Superintendent of the school, who has labored for years without relaxation to bring it to its present standing, having moved Mr. D. Allan into the chair, read the annual report of the school. From it we learn that the school is in a most efficient state. The number of scholars on the roll is 159; while the average attendance during the year was 113; total amount of collections, \$102.04. The report speaks of the receipts and disbursements thus:—Our expenditure for the year has been somewhat in excess of our receipts, and we are \$21.94 in debt. This is not a large sum for our congregation, but I regret that the balance is not on the other side of the ledger. We have collected for missionary purposes \$43.86 and paid \$45, for current expenses we have collected \$58.23 and paid \$62.50, which, with a balance in arrears from 1867 of \$16.48, leaves us, as stated before, \$21.94 in debt. The report then speaks of the steady increase which Sabbath Schools are making all over the world, and through the liberality of the followers of Christ are attaining a degree of importance and usefulness that makes them second only to the church itself. Though nominally in their infancy, Sabbath Schools, and their work, are gradually extending and improving in their usefulness, and reaching those who have never before been in youth hear the gracious invitation of our Saviour; and it is not, or ought it not to be, a personal matter with every member of the church to have the Sabbath school cause succeed.

Mr. Massie then thanked those assembled that night for their presence, as indicated that they, like himself, were interested in the great and glorious cause. He and the noble band of teachers who surrounded him would regard it as an incentive to greater endeavours in the future. He also gave a very interesting account of the progress made by the orphan allotted to the school in Calcutta. The Rev. Mr. Hogg gave a short address, in which he urged upon parents the necessity of co-operating with the teachers for the spiritual welfare of their children. A collection was then taken up which amounted to a large sum. The national anthem brought the evening's proceedings to a close. Mrs. Budd, with her usual ability, presided at the melodeon, materially assisting the choir. The whole of the arrangements were very complete in every part, and all dispersed well satisfied with that occurred on the evening.

PRUNING.—The proper time for pruning trees has long been in dispute. This is, however, come to be acknowledged as the best. To prune in the fall or winter is to expose the cuts to frost, and to prune before the buds have started is to expose them to a flow of sap; but as soon as a frost is over and the buds fairly start, there are both the first and second growths of the season to heal them over. This is, therefore, the best time of the year for pruning, the next is summer, just before the second growth sets in, when all branches may be cut off, and the wound will heal before winter, but not large branches.

CROSSHILL CORRESPONDENCE.
Colds, coughs and pulmonary affections are the rage, and the medicines are divided down to the shades of their former selves. One was completely prostrated, and another, attenuated and crippled by rheumatism, is dragged about day and night by a jaded horse, between which and its master it seems almost impossible that there should be a subsist as warm a friendship as there did between the pilgrim to St. Sophia and his ass. It is pleasant to note, however, that from so much sickness but few deaths have resulted. Age and infancy have in a very few instances been borne down by the last enemy, but there is only one case of which I am aware wherein an apparently robust individual is likely not to recover from disease incident to the season. Appropos let me remark that the rumor which gained ground some time ago of the small pox having appeared on the line of the G. T. R., has brought vaccination wonderfully into practice; and there is nothing in the physician's "poke" more frequently pressed into service than the quill charged with the vaccinating virus. People have still as much respect for their beauty as when Cosar, with keen and subtle perception, ordered his cohorts to direct their sword cuts at the faces of Pompey's young patrician cavalry. Seriously, the report, whether true or false, has been instrumental in awakening country people, generally apathetic as regards disease until it is upon them, to an appreciation of the necessity for taking means to anticipate the attack of one of the most virulent scourges of the human race.

I have reason to believe that in many parts of the country there will be such a dearth of provender as has not been experienced for the last four or five years, and should winter take a fancy to recline his hoary head for long on the lap of spring there will be a mortality among cattle next to unprecedented. Straw-stacks are long ago demolished, and the farmer through the chinks of whose barn the passer-by cannot see daylight may and does reckon himself a "lucky dog." This deficiency of sustaining brute life at the most trying period of the year is chiefly owing to im-providence in the early part of the season. Hay was such a heavy crop that people allowed their cattle to waste more than would have sufficed for their subsistence until the showers and sunshine of May again draw nutriment from the earth. The error has been discovered, but too late to be wholly retrieved—three-fourths of the farmer want to buy straw and hay; the remaining fourth have but little to sell.

The effects of dreams on those wanting in the quality of physical courage has been sadly, perhaps I should say terribly, illustrated in the case of a little boy about eight years of age, whose parents reside in this neighbourhood. The child appears to be naturally timid, and by some it is said that since reason showed itself he was always under the power of a slavish fear of the canine race. Certain it is, however, that one night about five or six weeks ago he awoke screaming so as to alarm the family very quickly. It was with difficulty his agitation was beyond his years, Lincoln Cossitt, Alex. Walker and John Kennedy, each of whom did ample justice to the pieces allotted them. The little girls were the Misses Cossitt, Clara Beattie, Janet Anderson, Maggie Davidson, Amelia Henderson and—Nicholson. It need hardly be said that these little Misses fully sustained the prestige of their sex in this line.

Crosshill Correspondence.

The Rev. H. Steele, a Presbyterian clergyman and a native of Nova Scotia, delivered a very interesting lecture upon "The Harmony of the Mosaic and Geological Records of Creation" in Knox's Church last (Monday) evening. The attendance was rather small, the numbers present being much fewer than the excellence of the discourse called for. The Rev. Mr. Hall occupied the chair; and after devotional exercises, Mr. Steele read the first chapter of Genesis, elucidating and illustrating passages of ambiguous meaning. The lecturer then went on with his subject, saying that the barometers of Christianity have often been assailed by atheistic and infidel writers, who sought to the Creator through His works. In later times scientific men have chosen geology by which to prove that the Bible is untrue, and having examined the various strata of earth and disintegrated extinct animal and vegetable remains which must have existed before the present Adam, they therefore conclude that Genesis I. is a fable. At first Christian men were somewhat puzzled to reply to the facts established, holding to the literal interpretation of Scriptures; and it was reserved for Dr. Chalmers, the eminent Scottish divine, to suggest an interpretation of holy writ to reconcile Biblical and Geological records. He said the first of Genesis did not refer to the beginning of the world, but that we had a mere outline given us, and it was left to science to fill up the blanks. The first verse is a mere preface, and does not assert when the beginning really was. According to the theory of geologists all the changes in the rocks took place anterior to man; and with the advance of scientific discovery a further exposition of Genesis was found necessary. Hugh Miller first walked himself of the idea that the six days spoken of as the time of the creation were extended periods, perhaps thousands of years. This opinion was held by ancient writers, and amongst others by Josephus and Philo. In this way the order of creation is perfectly harmonious with scientific research, and each day's work corresponds exactly with the testimony of the rocks. The immense strata of rock disclosed by science are found to contain extinct animal and vegetable life, minute and gigantic; and so perfect are many of these fossil remains that they are regarded their proper place in natural history. In all parts of the world the same remains in the same formation are discovered, and occupying the same relative position one to the other. Owing to the several formations of rock, the speaker proceeded to speak of each layer testified. The primitive rock, consisting of granite, quartz, &c., contained no fossil remains; next came a layer of sand in thickness, containing the remains of animals destitute of the organs of sight and hearing—and not till we ascend 15,000 feet higher do we find animals once endowed with vision and hearing. The Silurian deposits come next, 20,000 feet in thickness, and here we find animals perfectly organized. The old red sandstone is next in the scale, proving remains of fish with vertebrae, and provided with impervious coats of mail, showing that the waters they inhabited were steaming hot. The coal formation, 10,000 feet in thickness, were once a large growth of luxuriant vegetation, mostly ferns; the earth at that period being a hothouse. One writer says that these immense vegetable deposits were converted into coal a million years before the Christian era. Another formation or two, and then we come to the remains of reptiles, but no birds, although their footprints may sometimes be seen eight or nine feet apart, showing their gigantic size, and thus, in Longfellow's beautiful lines they

In departing, left behind them
Footprints on the sands of time;
After this formation were found reptiles of huge proportions—some specimens resembling lizards and frogs, and the skeletons of which are often as long as 70 feet. There were also fishy monsters, compared with which the whale was but small in size. Above this is a chalk formation, and then the tertiary, where we find the remains of animals mostly extinct—land quadrupeds—the elephant, rhinoceros, and one or two others still remain. Above this is a thin crust of soil—prepared for the reception of man. In imagination, the lecturer turned to the evening of the sixth day. The animals roamed about the gorgeous forests; the feathered tribes flew through the ethereal expanse and warbled sweet songs of joy; while gorgeous insects fluttered thro' the balmy atmosphere humming their Creator's praise. Adam and Eve were then ushered into existence:

"Goddlike erect, with native honour clad
In naked majesty appear'd his kind,
Adorn'd with simple robes,—oh, simple!—fine,
The image of his glorious Maker, show'd."
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure."

Turn to the Mosaic account for parallelism with the geological, and it would be found that after chaos there was creation of light and the formation of the atmosphere. The third day land and vegetation appeared; and on the next the sun, moon and stars; on the next, sea-monsters and birds; and on the sixth day, creeping things, manna, and man. The story record completely coincides with this order of creation, showing from its layers of rock that chaos first reigned supreme, until the light, firmament and waters were created, ending on the evening of the second day; the Silurian formation showed volcanic upheavings, or land formation, and the coal deposits corresponding with that was done on the third day. Next are found animals and birds, and later still the mammalian tribes. No traces of human bones are to be found till we come to the post-terrestrial formation. There is thus complete harmony between the records of Moses and science. A "word" in Scripture is derived from a Hebrew word denoting a period of long or short duration; and in the fourth verse of the 2nd chapter of Genesis the creation of the world is spoken of as having occupied but a day. We do not read that "the evening and the morning were the seventh day." From which the lecturer concluded that the seventh day still continued—God resting from his work of creation. This is the only way of reconciling the Bible and geology. The lecturer concluded his able discourse with a quotation from Hugh Miller's "Testimony of the Rocks" after which a collection was taken up and a vote of thanks given to the gentleman for his instructive and eloquent remarks.

Messrs. Lawry & Stroud, Hamilton, had the finest display in the market at Easter. Amongst other things they exhibited a pair of splendid Durham steers, weighing a ton each, fed by Mr. Thomas Arkell, near Guelph.

BY TELEGRAPH

PER ATLANTIC CABLE.

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

LONDON, March 29.—A review of volunteers was held at Dover to-day, over 30,000 men were present in the ranks. Some accidents happened, and several persons were hurt, but no one seriously. A portion of the channel fleet was off the shore, and went through the movements of a naval review, exchanging salutes with the batteries on land.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Intelligence has been received here of the wreck of the brig *Ferris*. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The captain and crew were saved.

PARIS, March 29.—Officers and privates on leave of absence have been ordered to join their regiments on the first of April.

Harmony between the Bible and Geology.

The Rev. H. Steele, a Presbyterian clergyman and a native of Nova Scotia, delivered a very interesting lecture upon "The Harmony of the Mosaic and Geological Records of Creation" in Knox's Church last (Monday) evening. The attendance was rather small, the numbers present being much fewer than the excellence of the discourse called for. The Rev. Mr. Hall occupied the chair; and after devotional exercises, Mr. Steele read the first chapter of Genesis, elucidating and illustrating passages of ambiguous meaning. The lecturer then went on with his subject, saying that the barometers of Christianity have often been assailed by atheistic and infidel writers, who sought to the Creator through His works. In later times scientific men have chosen geology by which to prove that the Bible is untrue, and having examined the various strata of earth and disintegrated extinct animal and vegetable remains which must have existed before the present Adam, they therefore conclude that Genesis I. is a fable. At first Christian men were somewhat puzzled to reply to the facts established, holding to the literal interpretation of Scriptures; and it was reserved for Dr. Chalmers, the eminent Scottish divine, to suggest an interpretation of holy writ to reconcile Biblical and Geological records. He said the first of Genesis did not refer to the beginning of the world, but that we had a mere outline given us, and it was left to science to fill up the blanks. The first verse is a mere preface, and does not assert when the beginning really was. According to the theory of geologists all the changes in the rocks took place anterior to man; and with the advance of scientific discovery a further exposition of Genesis was found necessary. Hugh Miller first walked himself of the idea that the six days spoken of as the time of the creation were extended periods, perhaps thousands of years. This opinion was held by ancient writers, and amongst others by Josephus and Philo. In this way the order of creation is perfectly harmonious with scientific research, and each day's work corresponds exactly with the testimony of the rocks. The immense strata of rock disclosed by science are found to contain extinct animal and vegetable life, minute and gigantic; and so perfect are many of these fossil remains that they are regarded their proper place in natural history. In all parts of the world the same remains in the same formation are discovered, and occupying the same relative position one to the other. Owing to the several formations of rock, the speaker proceeded to speak of each layer testified. The primitive rock, consisting of granite, quartz, &c., contained no fossil remains; next came a layer of sand in thickness, containing the remains of animals destitute of the organs of sight and hearing—and not till we ascend 15,000 feet higher do we find animals once endowed with vision and hearing. The Silurian deposits come next, 20,000 feet in thickness, and here we find animals perfectly organized. The old red sandstone is next in the scale, proving remains of fish with vertebrae, and provided with impervious coats of mail, showing that the waters they inhabited were steaming hot. The coal formation, 10,000 feet in thickness, were once a large growth of luxuriant vegetation, mostly ferns; the earth at that period being a hothouse. One writer says that these immense vegetable deposits were converted into coal a million years before the Christian era. Another formation or two, and then we come to the remains of reptiles, but no birds, although their footprints may sometimes be seen eight or nine feet apart, showing their gigantic size, and thus, in Longfellow's beautiful lines they

In departing, left behind them
Footprints on the sands of time;
After this formation were found reptiles of huge proportions—some specimens resembling lizards and frogs, and the skeletons of which are often as long as 70 feet. There were also fishy monsters, compared with which the whale was but small in size. Above this is a chalk formation, and then the tertiary, where we find the remains of animals mostly extinct—land quadrupeds—the elephant, rhinoceros, and one or two others still remain. Above this is a thin crust of soil—prepared for the reception of man. In imagination, the lecturer turned to the evening of the sixth day. The animals roamed about the gorgeous forests; the feathered tribes flew through the ethereal expanse and warbled sweet songs of joy; while gorgeous insects fluttered thro' the balmy atmosphere humming their Creator's praise. Adam and Eve were then ushered into existence:

"Goddlike erect, with native honour clad
In naked majesty appear'd his kind,
Adorn'd with simple robes,—oh, simple!—fine,
The image of his glorious Maker, show'd."
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure."

Turn to the Mosaic account for parallelism with the geological, and it would be found that after chaos there was creation of light and the formation of the atmosphere. The third day land and vegetation appeared; and on the next the sun, moon and stars; on the next, sea-monsters and birds; and on the sixth day, creeping things, manna, and man. The story record completely coincides with this order of creation, showing from its layers of rock that chaos first