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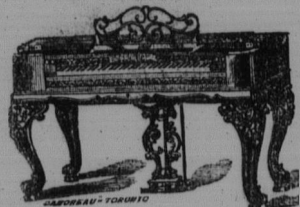
Guelph Mercury

VOL. II. NO. 254.

GUELPH ONT., CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1869.

PRICE ONE PENNY

REMOVAL AND DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. GUELPH MELODEON AND ORGAN COMPANY



MELODEON, WOOD & Co., in returning their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm of BELL, WOOD & Co., would beg to state that having dissolved partnership with the other members of the firm, they have taken over and managed, turning Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, one door East of the old stand,

EAST MARKET SQUARE In our large three-story stone building known as the old Advantages Printing Office, and hope by strict attention to business and liberal terms to merit the confidence of the musical public.

The lessons are all practical mechanics, and as they intend using the best of stock, and their men being all tried Melodeon makers, the public may depend on getting as good an instrument as can be obtained in the Great West or the Dominion of Canada.

TWO FIRST PRIZES We were awarded two first prizes on both Melodeons and Cabinet Organs at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868, and one of our partners is the same Mr. Wood whose tuning has taken nearly all of the first prizes at Provincial Fairs for the last eight years.

We wish especially to inform the public that, being practical mechanics, and having taken with us nearly all the workmen, whose work has gained such a reputation in Canada, we defy our late partners, or any men whom they can procure from Prince's or any other establishment, to turn out work equal—far less superior—to the instruments made by us. We do not intend to rest our claims for support on puffing, but invite comparison as the best test of the superiority of our work.

We would remain the agents of the late firm and intend the purchase that although the factory is one door East of the old stand, all the work is made by the same workmen, and under the supervision of two of the partners who have always managed the mechanical part of the business of the late firm, and the tuning is exclusively done by Mr. Wood, so that we have now facilities for turning out a more perfect instrument than could be done in the old factory.

Repairing done as usual, and in future PIANO TUNING will be done by Mr. Wood exclusively. Price of tuning in town \$1.00. All instruments warranted for five years.

Orders by letter will receive our full attention. Remember the Standard—Old Advantages Office, East Market Square.

R. M. LEED, R. E. WOOD, J. JACKSON, Guelph 17th April.

1869. SPRING 1869

AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS

Seasonable and New.

W.M. STEWART

Has now a full stock of NEW DRY GOODS, purchased and imported.

DIRECT FROM THE

BRITISH MARKETS

W. S. gives the BEST VALUE and GREATEST

BARGAINS

Of any House in the trade.

Terms Strictly Cash.

Special attention called to a lot of Nottingham

LACE CURTAINS

CHEAP.

W.M. STEWART.

Guelph, 16th April. 1869

DOMINION STORE.

Fire Crackers

FOR THE

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY!

Wholesale and Retail.

AT MRS. ROBINSON'S

Dominion Store, Upper Wyndham-st.

Guelph, 25th April. 1869

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. W.M. BUDD,

Organist of the Congregational Church

Hops to inform her Pupils and friends that her school will re-open MONDAY, 4th JANUARY, 1869. she will also be prepared to give Private Lessons on the Organ, Piano and Melodeon—Residence: North Street, Guelph, Ontario.

December 20. 1868

Evening Mercury.

WEDNESDAY EV'NG, MAY 12, 1869.

Presbytery of Guelph.

Galt Revival Case Once More.

Reconsideration of the Report of the Committee of Enquiry Carried.

FINDING OF THE FORMER MEETING OF PRESBYTERY REVERSED.

The Presbytery of Guelph, in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church, met in Knox Church on Tuesday the 11th inst. Additional interest was attached to this meeting from the fact that a motion would be brought up by Mr. Smellie, of Fergus, which he had given notice previously in relation to the members, that he intended to move that the decision come to at last meeting of Presbytery, in regard to the report of the committee of enquiry, as to the rise, progress, and present position of the revival movement in Galt, be reconsidered. A large number of people were present during the day, many of them, both ladies and gentlemen, being from Galt and its neighbourhood.

Every minister within the bounds of the Presbytery, as well as the representative elders, we believe, were present. Rev. Mr. Ball, in the absence of the Moderator, Rev. Mr. Thomson, was appointed Moderator pro tem.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read and sustained, Mr. Middlemiss suggested that the members should confer in private so as to be able to come to an understanding as to how the business before the Presbytery was to be conducted.

The Presbytery accordingly retired for a few moments, and on returning to the Church, Mr. Smellie said that although he had already given notice to the members by circular that he intended to move for a reconsideration of the decision come to at last meeting, he found that he would require to give formal notice of such intention, which he now did, in regard to the state of matters as affecting the revival movement in Galt, and that he would bring up this motion in the afternoon.

The understanding come to was that such motion would come up as the first business in the afternoon.

Mr. McDonald moved that the Rev. W. F. Clarke and another minister, whose name we could not catch, be offered a seat in the Presbytery as corresponding members.

Mr. McKenzie, before the motion was put, said he had heard that Mr. Clarke had, outside of the Presbytery, been denouncing the course taken at the last meeting.

Mr. Ball called Mr. McKenzie to order. Mr. McKenzie said he was credibly informed that such was the case.

Mr. Clarke said before the resolution was put he would like to ask the Presbytery to define the duties of a corresponding member. He would frankly own that he had dissented from the action taken at last meeting of the Presbytery, but he had said no more in regard to the matter than members had done for themselves. If he had given umbrage to any one he would be glad to listen as a spectator. If to be a corresponding member abridged in any way his liberty of speech or opinion then he would respectfully decline to be a corresponding member.

Mr. Ball said Mr. Clarke had in no way exceeded his right or liberty.

The motion was then carried.

Mr. Graham in regard to his proposed resignation of his charge at Wintebourne, said he had come prepared to do so, but as he found this step would complicate matters, he asked of the Presbytery the privilege of a month or two's leave of absence in order that he might see his way clearly as to the acceptance of a call. There were present deputations from Elmira, Hawksville and Wintebourne if the Presbytery chose to hear them.

Mr. Smellie said the Presbytery no doubt would be willing to grant Mr. Graham leave of absence, and also to express their sympathy with Mr. Graham in the bereavement he has lately sustained. The only question was in regard to the supply.

Mr. Graham said if the question of supply were left in his hands he would attend to it.

On this understanding the Presbytery adjourned at 12 o'clock to meet again at half past two o'clock.

When the Presbytery at half past two o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Thomson, Moderator, took the chair.

Mr. Smellie, with permission of the Presbytery, referred to a meeting held in Hamilton at the request of Professors Young and Cavan and Rev. Messrs. D. Inglis and W. Reid, at which Mr. Murdoch and he were present, when matters which led to personal misunderstanding between them were fully gone into, and resulted in the following minute being drawn up, to which they both agreed. As senior minister he would read it. Both assented to the recommendations it contained, and it was then made public in the presence of the Court in the hope that the matter of personal misunderstanding between Mr. Murdoch and him would be removed from the discussion. The minute was as follows:

At Hamilton, on the 3rd day of May, 1869, the Rev. Messrs. Smith and Murdoch of Galt, had a conference with a few friends in regard to differences of a personal nature which had arisen between them. The following is a minute of the results of the conference:

I. Mr. Murdoch complains of what he considers a breach of faith on Mr. Smith's part, inasmuch as, after they had agreed to act unitedly in the recognition or non-recognition of Messrs. Russell and Carroll, Mr. Smith invited these gentlemen into his church, and cooperated with them, without consulting Mr. Murdoch.

Mr. Smith replies, that, though Mr. Murdoch and he did both of them in conversation express themselves to the effect that united action would be a good thing, he did not understand that anything of the nature of an agreement between them had been entered into. The friends of the parties, in conference, are of opinion that Mr. Smith's explanation on this point should be accepted as satisfactory.

II. Mr. Murdoch also complains of the language used regarding him and other ministers of Galt by Mr. Russell, on a certain evening in Knox Church. Mr.

Smith states that he does not hold himself responsible for what Mr. Russell said; and adds that he himself would not have used such language under any circumstances. The friends of the parties cannot but regard Mr. Smith as responsible for Mr. Russell's language; and they think that Mr. Smith should express to Mr. Murdoch his regret that the language was employed.

III. On the other hand, Mr. Smith complains that Mr. Murdoch, on one occasion, when present at an evening meeting in Knox Church, being dissatisfied with certain views which Mr. Smith expressed regarding prayer, adopted an unbrotherly course, inasmuch as he not only stated at the time, to those sitting beside him, his disapprobation of the views in question, but also, on the following Sabbath, publicly preached against them, without having sought any private explanation from Mr. Smith. Mr. Murdoch replies that he regarded the meeting in Knox Church as a public meeting—members of his own congregation among others having been present; and that he felt it to be necessary for him, in the interests of truth, to take the stand which he did. The friends of the parties are of opinion that Mr. Murdoch was wrong in not seeking an interview with Mr. Smith before publicly condemning the teaching which he had heard from a brother minister, and that he should express to Mr. Smith his regret for having pursued this course.

IV. Mr. Smith complains also, that, in a letter addressed to the Moderator of the Guelph Presbytery, and embodied by the committee in their report to the Presbytery, Mr. Murdoch reiterates the charge of unsound doctrine against Mr. Smith, after Mr. Smith had satisfactorily explained that his views were in harmony with the standards of our church. To this Mr. Murdoch replies that his letter was simply an historical statement of the reasons which had induced him to take the position which he did in reference to the meetings in Knox Church; and that nothing in that letter was meant to be construed as imputing an unwillingness in Mr. Murdoch to accept the statements made by Mr. Smith to the Presbytery. The friends of the parties are of opinion that this explanation should be regarded by Mr. Smith as satisfactory; it being understood that Mr. Murdoch's intention was to express his impressions in his letter, which are personally offensive to Mr. Smith.

V. Still further, Mr. Smith complains of various instances in which Mr. Murdoch's course of action has been calculated to injure his (Mr. Smith's) position as a minister without feeling, and it was the parties, looking upon the instances referred to as mere sequences of the errors and misunderstandings which have been considered in the previous part of this minute, are of opinion, that, if Mr. Smith and Mr. Murdoch are prepared to accept the recommendations already given, no further notice of the instances in question requires to be taken.

Mr. Murdoch said the object in reading the above minute was to remove all animosity. While each might hold his own views, they could still be opposed to one another without feeling, and it was their mutual wish that no reference should be made to personal things at all.

Mr. McKenzie asked leave to withdraw the minute reflecting on Mr. Smith, of which he gave notice at last meeting of Presbytery. The object for which the minute was brought up was substantially gained, and expressed to his mind a more satisfactory finding than could be arrived at by adopting his motion.

Leave was accordingly given to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Ball also begged leave to withdraw the minute reflecting on Mr. Murdoch against the decision come to at the last meeting of Presbytery. This would leave the Presbytery free and would not block their action. It was accordingly, with leave given, withdrawn.

Mr. Smellie rose and said that he had seen a circular which had been sent to him that such deliverance had been come to, for it sent abroad the idea that the Presbytery were unfavorable to the revival movement. Besides, it was premature to give an opinion, for the movement had spread and was spreading over the length and breadth of the land. In view of all this he moved that the Presbytery reconsider the deliverance come to at last meeting.

Mr. Little had pleasure in seconding the motion. At last meeting he had voted for the motion, but on conscientiously considering the matter he had changed his mind.

After some discussion on points of order, Mr. McKenzie moved that the decision be not reconsidered, and gave his reasons for doing so.

Mr. Murdoch seconded the motion.

Quite a long discussion followed, but the opinion being generally entertained by members that a frank and full discussion be allowed on the whole subject, Mr. McKenzie in deference to his brethren, especially those who were not present at last meeting, withdrew his motion, and he was accordingly agreed to reconsider the whole subject.

Mr. Smellie said he was prepared to submit a motion, and in a few words would indicate what he thought the Presbytery ought to do. They had complicated matters by introducing irrelevant matter in the report and subsequent discussion, in dragging in the names of parties who did not belong to this Court, and who were not amenable to it—that they had been teaching erroneous doctrine. If the work which had been going on was not of God it would come to nought, but if it was of God it would advance. It was not for them to pronounce on it, or to set forth their opinion in regard to the doctrine. All this tended to injure the work of those men, and do incalculable injury to the cause. Then the letters of Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Smith, which contained statements of a conflict-

ing character, should not have been put in the report. It was not for the Presbytery to take them up in the way they did. The subject was a very momentous one. What had we been looking and praying for but an outpouring of the Spirit, and when an answer was given to prayer, then the Presbytery, which should have called these tokens with gratitude, began to discuss its genuineness and to discourage the chief agents in the movement. He deplored all this. It was a scandal to the Presbyterian church that these men should be disparaged and vilified instead of according them our hearty thanks. He thought the work of the committee a failure, and that it would have been better if it had never reported. These were his reasons for moving that the decision of last meeting be reconsidered. He begged to move—

"That the Presbytery having reconsidered the report of the committee appointed to visit Galt, agree to expunge from their record their decision in reference to the same, and allow the report to lie on the table; but inasmuch as the conversion of sinners to God is the great object of the gospel ministry, inasmuch as the answers to the queries, on the state of religion, annually transmitted by the Presbytery to sessions, have never hitherto pressed anything so definite as to gladden the hearts of the brethren, inasmuch further as it is alleged that during the latter part of the past and the beginning of the present year God has been graciously pleased to visit certain portions of the bounds with his blessing, and inasmuch as it is understood that the gracious work referred to has latterly become more extensive, the Presbytery hereby appoint a new and larger committee, the composition of which shall be determined at next *seorsunt*, to meet from time to time, to confer with one another, to distil their impressions and findings, and report to the Presbytery as may be required."

Mr. Ball said if Mr. Smellie would strike out that part referring to the committee, he would be glad to second it.

Mr. Smellie thought this was necessary in order to give the motion completeness.

Mr. Ball said the committee did the best thing they could under the circumstances, and it would be best to meet the views of the Presbytery and leave no sting behind.

Mr. Murdoch—What do you propose to do with the report?

Mr. Smellie—Supersede it.

Mr. Barrie said that if last committee was one-sided this one would be equally so, and he did not see how Mr. Ball's proposal would help it.

Mr. Smellie thought it was necessary to go into the whole matter again. He referred to the employment of men who belonged to no church, who were not in communion with any church, who said they had the commission from God, and not from man, all which tended to bring into disrepute the ministry to a great extent of expediency. He did not call in question their piety or their principles. The whole quarrel had been in regard to their doctrine, and he was sorry the charges which had already been given in had not come in the shape of a libel, when they could have been thoroughly investigated. These charges were to the effect that Morrisonian doctrines were taught—doctrines which led to the belief in universal salvation by the atonement. He went on to argue that it was against the practice of the Presbyterian church at home to admit those men into her pulpits. He pointed out the evil results which would flow from such practices, as for instance in Galt, where he had heard some say they would not give another farthing to Knox College, that they could get better ministers for nothing to convert sinners.

Mr. Ball explained that the very object which Mr. Barrie wants would be accomplished by adopting Mr. Smellie's motion. The Presbytery would drop the report altogether, and they would start on a new foundation.

Mr. Murdoch was very much amazed at the bringing up of this matter again, by no word cause a long and warm debate, in which they would travel over the same ground they did before. He was disposed to go the full length in this matter, even though he stood alone. He would therefore move—"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, receive and adopt generally its findings, and having regard to the conflicting views held by those competent to judge, as to the permanent results for the good of this movement, meantime deem it premature, to give any deliverance on the matter. It having, however, come to the knowledge of the Presbytery that persons who have no ecclesiastical connection, who are recognized and authorized by no church, have with the sanction of some of the ministers and kirk sessions been preaching to some of our congregations, and holding such practices as is contrary to our principles and subordinate standards, hereby express disapprobation of the same, and prohibit the same in future." (Mr. Murdoch with leave of the Presbytery afterwards amended the motion, by striking out all the words after "standards," and substituting the following: "but at the same time having regard to the conflicting views of the members, refer the matter to the Synod for direction in the premises.") In supporting his motion Mr. Murdoch said it did not pronounce any opinion on the work in Galt. He was satisfied a great deal of good had been done, but with it was mingled also a world of evil. He went on to argue that it was undesirable and wrong to allow persons who might consider themselves fitted to preach indiscriminately to occupy their pulpits. He could not see how those who were called to the ministry by their ordination vows could get over the ground he had taken in his motion, unless they trampled down the principles of their church as set forth in their standards. He then read an extract from the address of Principal Willis at the close of the last session of Knox College (see church Record of last month), in which the views now enunciated by him in regard to lay preaching were clearly and forcibly set forth. He characterized these as noble words, having the true Presbyterian ring in them. He continued to speak in support of his motion for nearly half an hour.

Mr. Douglas did not see what good this motion could do. He thought it better to drop the whole matter, and if any difficulties existed in regard to lay preaching, their best course was to leave that to the Synod to say who shall preach and who shall not.

Mr. Middlemiss expressed the earnest hope that Mr. Smellie's motion would be carried. He exceedingly regretted that the Presbytery should have gone so far as it did at the last meeting, which by its action placed the court in a position of antagonism temporarily to what they believed was the work of God, and cast a reproach on it which would not be easily removed. It would be far better for the Presbytery to defer judgment. They all prayed for a revival in the church, and now when there were signs of it, they should be careful and cautious lest they should in any way oppose the work of God. He went on to argue that lay preachers had been in former days employed with great good in the church at home, and instances of the brothers Haldane and Aikman in the last century. He also quoted from John Owen in support of his position. He referred also to the opposition manifested against lay preaching as evidenced by the publication of a pastoral issued by the Church of Scotland in 1799, in reference to which (Mr. Middlemiss) remarked that they (those preachers who were referred to in it) would shine all the brighter after the judgment they got from the General Assembly.

Mr. McKenzie spoke in support of Mr. Murdoch's amendment. He combated some of the arguments brought forward by Mr. Middlemiss, and said that as regards lay preaching he contended for what they had contended against. They were all agreed as to preaching when sanctioned by the church, as in the case of students and catechists, but in this case parties are allowed into some of our pulpits who hold nothing in common with us, and who belong to no denomination. He said he had heard goes to show that those parties (Russell and Carroll) do not hold the truth.

Mr. Smith here called Mr. McKenzie to order and called for proof of the statement that Messrs. Russell and Carroll did not hold the truth. Mr. McKenzie replied that the report said so, and that there was the testimony of others to the same effect. Quite a scene then followed, Messrs. Smith and Ball demanding the proof, and Mr. McKenzie repeating his former statement. During this time the audience got somewhat excited and began to applaud, when some of the members rose and threatened if these manifestations of approval or disapproval were repeated, to move that the court be cleared. Mr. Smith persisted in his demand that Mr. McKenzie either furnish proof of what he said or withdraw his statement. The Moderator in deciding the point of order said that what Mr. McKenzie stated was not a crime, but inasmuch as the result of the teaching of Messrs. Carroll and Russell, but he did not charge them directly with such teaching.

Mr. Murdoch appealed to Mr. Torrance whether he did not hear Mr. Carroll preach unsound doctrine.

Mr. Torrance said if Mr. Carroll had been a member of the church he would have considered it his duty to table such a charge against him of teaching doctrines contrary to the fundamental principles of our faith.

Mr. Smellie called Mr. Torrance to order, and then proceeded to administer what he considered a very severe castigation to the gentlemen of the press present for sometimes not reporting correctly, but towards the close of his little lecture qualifying the condemnation by referring to a case in which he was concerned with one of our dissenting ministers.

The Moderator decided that Mr. Torrance was in order, but thought that the Court had departed from the point at issue.

Mr. McKenzie then proceeded with his speech. He condemned the innovations made by these parties in singing hymns, in allowing not only lay preachers but lay female preachers, and spoke of the rancorous feelings which the movement had engendered among families. Good may have been done by the movement, but that it had also been the cause of evil no one would deny.

Mr. Smith spoke in support of Mr. Smellie's motion. He expressed his strong dissent from the report, in that it reopened matters which had been disposed of. It referred to false doctrine taught, but no proof was led. It would have been far better to have laid a direct charge against the report in that he was charged with endorsing what Mr. Russell had said about the other ministers. He was never asked by any member whether he endorsed them or not.

Mr. McCrae—I asked you myself.

Mr. Smellie—If you did then I had forgotten the admitting of two such contradictory letters as Mr. Murdoch's and his own into the report was wrong. He agreed with what Mr. Middlemiss had said about lay preaching. While he held firmly by the standards he thought there was nothing in the word of God to prohibit lay preaching. He spoke of the high character, the capabilities and piety of Messrs. Russell and Carroll, and of the great work they had been the means of accomplishing in Galt and other places. Though the Presbytery and the Synod condemned lay preaching, he would stand up and defend it. Was he not responsible for what was said in his church, and had they not sufficient authority to deal with him. He also spoke in favor of using women as instruments in carrying on God's work, as for instance in speaking to women in a prayer meeting, or in teaching children. He held that every believer should be at liberty to use the gift God had given him or her, and would stand up for every man, woman and child to speak for Christ.

The Court then adjourned (it being six o'clock) till half past seven.

When the Court resumed Mr. Torrance spoke in vindication of the report, that every member of the committee acquiesced in it, and yet it seemed now as though he had to shoulder the whole responsibility.

Mr. McCrae—I stand by it.

Mr. Torrance was glad to hear it. He combated the objections brought forward by Mr. Smith, and quoted from a letter he had received from Mr. Middlemiss, on the strength of which the report referred to the tendency to false teaching. He claimed that the committee had the whole

ground to themselves whether in regard to doctrines held or taught by Mr. Smith, or others employed. Mr. Torrance also held that the committee had obtained all the information necessary to arrive at an opinion. The views put forth were not crude, but were based on information obtained from parties well acquainted with the whole movement. He also referred to statements Mr. Smith had read, contradictory of statements made by him, and reaffirmed what he had said before. In justification of the committee referring with regret to Mr. Smith not disavowing what Mr. Russell said about the other ministers, they were led to do so by Mr. Kay saying that there were parties in Galt who expressed their belief that Mr. Smith concurred in the statements.

Mr. Kay—Nothing of the kind.

Mr. McCrae—It is my impression: you said so.

Mr. Torrance said he still held his impression with regard to Carroll's teaching. Mr. Middlemiss expressed himself the same way, though not so strong, and Mr. Douglas said he was not pleased with his views.

Mr. Middlemiss though holding himself as well as the other members responsible for the report, went on to explain several points in regard to his letter Mr. Torrance had read, which were not inconsistent with the course he had seen it his duty to take in the matter.

Mr. Ball in a short speech dwelt forcibly on the extreme caution the committee had exercised in speaking of the movement in Galt. The other he read that report he was the more convinced it was premature. He proceeded to read portions of the report, in which the most cautious language was employed when speaking of the work in the church, Galt, although when speaking of the results of the prayer meetings in the other churches in town, the words used were of a far more decided character. He also held that the committee travelled out of their way in speaking of Mr. Rev. Smith's conduct. The insinuation contained in the report as directed against Mr. Smith had done a world of evil. Then in regard to Carroll's teaching he gave him (Mr. Ball) a widely different impression as to what he said than what Mr. Torrance had taken away with him. He was satisfied the doctrines taught were in accordance with the Word of God. As to imputation, where would they get any similar movement in which imperfections of some kind had not sprung up. Did we not find them among our young people in every congregation. He thought that in all this movement, Mr. Smith had not got full credit for his share of the work. He had watched over and nursed it. He then explained the motion and supported it on the ground that it would give every opportunity thoroughly to examine and determine the character of the work.

Mr. W. F. Clarke made a short speech in which he expressed the sincere hope that the Presbytery would adopt the motion, and thus remove the implied censure from the great and good work of God which had been going on.

Mr. Millican also spoke in support of the motion, but we could not catch his words. He was understood to say that he was under certain circumstances in favor of lay preaching, as when it was clear that the work of the individuals so employed was signally blessed by God. At the same time he strongly objected to the employment of women as preachers.

Mr. Anderson, Robtson, also spoke for a short time. While there were some things in connection with the movement he could not approve of, still he believed the work was of God.

Mr. James Cowan gave his unqualified testimony in favor of the work in Galt.

Mr. Thomas McCrae spoke briefly in defence of the committee and the report.

After some further discussion and several motions to adjourn and continue the *seorsunt* being voted on, the Presbytery divided, and the motion was declared carried by the following vote:

For the motion: Cameron, Smellie, Smith, Little, Davidson, Ball, Anderson, Millican, McLennan, Bowie, Middlemiss, McLeure and Leutinger, 13 ministers; Cowan, Douglas, Anderson, Black, Dobbin, Barrie, McDiarmid, Adams and Campbell, 9 elders; total 22.

For the amendment, Murdoch, Torrance, Reeve, Barrie, McKenzie, 5 ministers; McCrae, McCorkindale, Wood and Kerr, 4 elders; total 9.

Mr. Murdoch gave notice that he would bring up an appeal to the Synod.

The Presbytery then adjourned, it being nearly 12 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 12th.

The Presbytery met this morning at 10 o'clock. The attendance of visitors was small. After the Presbytery had been constituted a petition was presented, signed by 79 members, and 25 adherents of Knox Church, Galt, praying to be revived into a new congregation.

Rev. Mr. Ball moved the following resolution with regard to the petition, which was carried: That inasmuch as the memorial contains substantive charges against Mr. Smith, it be not received.

Boston manufactures more clothing than any other city in the United States except New York, and vastly more than the metropolis in proportion to her population. The sales of ready-made clothing in Boston amounts to \$50,000,000 annually.

RECEIVED A CALL.—We learn that the Rev. Mr. Burns, for some time past assistant to Rev. Mr. Topp, of Toronto, has received and accepted a unanimous call given him lately by the Canada Presbyterian Church in Perth. He will probably be inducted next week.

A duel is reported in Paris between an actress and an editor who criticised her performances. She shot off a lock of her hair, declared her insulted honor avenged and all hands adjourned to a bountiful repast.

CONCERT.—Dr. French will give a juvenile concert in the Town Hall, on Friday evening next. The programme is good, and the entertainment will, no doubt, be pleasing.

MORE EMIGRANTS.—Thirteen German emigrants, most of them Germans, passed through Guelph last night at ten o'clock, en route for the Western States.

Among the new round hats worn by ladies, the "bee-hive," the "shepherdess," and the "bomb-shell" are said to be the most popular.

A couple, whose united weight was 533 lbs., were married at Stoddard, New Hampshire, on the 10th. The groom weighed 135 pounds, the bride 400.