Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. II. NO. 287.

GUELPH ONT., CANADA, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1869.

PRICE ONE PENNY

A UCTION SALE

Household Furniture

ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL East Market Square, Güelph.

JAMES O'NEIL having retired from the business and let the Hotel, has instructed S. G. Knowles to sell by Public Auction

On Monday the 21st of June

Also, One Span of Horses

GARDEN TOOLS

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS, BOYS' CARDEN TOOLS, CHILDREN'S CARDEN TOOLS.

J. HORSMAN'S

EAVINGNew Yorkevery Thursday for Quee

FARE FROM HAMILTON
First Cabin, - 887, gold value
Steerage - 29, 41
Berths not cured until paid for. For furthe

Berths not cured until paid for. For furthe garticulars apply to CHARLES T. JONES & CO. Exchange Brokers, Hamilton Agents for the Eric and New York Railway, Parer from Hamilton to New York 37, gold vaine hamilton 1s June, 1868

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. WM. BUDD,

Undertakers!

GLASGOW HAM CURER.

Evening Mercuny

SATURDAY EV'G, JUNE 19, 1869

The World Over.

The inhabitants of Glenallan intend celebrating Coronation Day, (the 28th inst.,) instead of the Queen's Birthday, which they allowed to pass without

In a divorce case in Indiana, the wo-man, who was the plaintiff, being the owner of a farm, and the man possessed of nothing, the defendant's attorney ask-ed for alimony for the husband. He didn't get it.

A TRUE BALSAM.-Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is truely a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Bronchitis, and Consumption speedily disappear under its balsamic influence.

On Saturday last, Mr. Edward Armstrong, of the 5th line, Tarfalgar, having fallen asleep, was thrown from his waggon, and alighting on his head, received some bruises on that important part of the body, spraining his neck slightly on one side, and injuring his hands. He was seen by some person in an insensible condition, and carried home.

tition, and carried home.

The Waterloo County Poor House was opened on Tuesday last, and the people of the County Town indulged in a dinner—a big dinner we mean, not one of the ordinary dinners at home—in the basement. There was something to take after dinner, and toasts and speeches, too, and all the other accessories of a "good time." "Here's to you," Waterloo.

A Chicago reporter who attended a spring opening of a fashionable millinery, says of it "A cabbage leaf trimmed with three red peppers and a dried cherry sells for \$35. It is called a jockey; has one great advantage—can be eaten as a salad when the season changes.—One composed of three sighs and a bit of pink-coloured fog, was considered cheap at \$55.

sidered cheap at \$55.

Mr. Langdon has got the most handsome vehicle for carrying goods to customers that there is in town. Indeed, it
seems far too genteel for such a purpose.
It has the advantage of being able to announce its arrival, as it is furnished with
a clear toned bell which is fastened to
the centre of the front anxle. Hereafter
we shall scarcely be able to tell whether
we should look out for the cars or the
waggon when the bell rings.

waggon when the bell rings.

WHAT TOBACCO DID.—The other day whilst a man named John Mack was at work at a circular saw in Garner's mill St. Mary's, he had a narrow escape thro' the agency of a plug of tobacco which he had in an inside vest pocket, from a violent and shocking death. It working at the saw, he partially lost his balance, and to regain it again naturally bent back, throwing out his breast which came in contact with the saw. In the twinkling of an eye, the sharp-toothed machine tore his vest into rags, and ripped the plug of tobacco into fine cut, but left the man shocked and frightened, yet uninjured. The plug of tobacco saved him from being cut in two, by giving him a moment to escape out of the fatal orbit of the saw.

HEADACHE.—How many ladies, both

the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open square beyond. The building is of large dimensions, being 136 feet extreme length, 72 feet in breadth, and 50 feet from the basement floor to the church ceiling, the clurch proper having a height of 32 feet by 100 feet in length, and will accommodate 1,350 people. The structure is of stone, the doors and windows being of white Galt or Guelph stone, and the rest of the walls of blue stone: The windows are Gothic in design, and will have lead sashes, with diamond lights of enamelled glass. There are heavy buttresses all round the building. The front doors and two side windows next the tower are continued up, terminating with pointed roofs. The mason work is what is known as broken coursed, tape pointed. The front entrance faces the town, and is reached by a flight of stone steps, from which stairs on either side lead to the galleries, and another set of stairs to the basement. Still ascending a few steps more lead you into the vestibule, from whence there are three entrances into the church—one in the centre and one at each side. Four passages lead to the paws—two in the centre and one at each side. Four passages lead to the reach side. Four passages lead to the pews—two in the centre and one at each side. The pews are of circular form. The galleries are carried round three sides of the building, being supported on cast iron pillars, The basement is divided off into Sabbath School room, lecture room, session room and vestry.—The ceiling will show the truss beams slightly eliptical in shape, which along with the pews and other wood work will be varnished. The pulpit is wide and open like a lecture desk, with an alcove behind and open tracery in front. The ornamentation is chaste, and in perfect keeping with the character of the building. The spire is at the south end over the entrance, and is to be carried up square with stone SS feet. It will have large windows on each side, with small urrets at the corners. It will be finished wi

An Interesting Day in Galt.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE
OF KNOX CHURCH.

From our correspondent.

The announcement that the cornerstone of the new church now being erected for the congregation of Knox Church (Galt, would be laid on Friday, attracted a large anumber of people from the surrounding country, who, from an early hour in the morning continued to pour into the town, all dressed in their best, and patiently waiting for the hour when the ceremonies would commence. Not a few from Puslinch and other remote townships were also present. The weather was most auspicious throughout the day, and no doubt encouraged many to come out who otherwise would not have a second to the control of the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of Main street, and leads to an open space on the bridge which crosses the river at the foot of

help of the Lord—to the help of the Lord against the mighty. He prayed to God that they would continue to increase and prosper.

Prof. McVicar, on being introduced said he came there a gratified, and silent spectator of their solemnities, and had no idea of saying a word until called upon by Mr. Smith. It was now about ten years since he had addressed the people of Knox Church, and coming among them to-day he was gratified to see tokens of prosperity and progress, and better still, spiritual growth. He would say to them go forward. The truth if cherished, would soon, through the blessing of God, manifest itself in them and in others also. He would counsel them to continue in the good work, and in the end they would see their labours crowned with success.—His prayer was that the beauty of the Lord would be upon them, that He would establish His work in their midst which would redound to His glory, and secure their eternal well-being.

Mr. Alex. Fraser. M. P. P. for Northumberland, brother to Rev. D. Fraser, was next introduced, and joined his congratulations with those of the preceding speakers in the prosperity of Knox church congregation as evidenced by the work in which they were engaged.

A psalm was then given out by Rev. M. Dunbar of Glenmorris, and sung, after which Rev. Mr. Kemp, of Windsor, closed the proceedings with prayer and the benediction.

Immediately after the ministers and elders with their wives and families adjourned to the Town Hall, where the ladies of the congregation had provided a most bountful dinner. Among the ministers present we noticed Rev. Messrs. D. Fraser, Inverness; Hume, St. George; Mc. Mullen, Woodstock; McVicar, Montreal; Coulthard, Valley Field, Quabec; Davidson, Alma; Leask, St. Helens; Bauld, Watford; Travers, Berlin; McGregor, Elora; Smellie, Fergus; Thomson, Erin; Dunbar, Glenmorris; A. McDonald, late of Clinton; McKenzie, Heapeler; Re.

In the evening Rev. D. Fraser, preached in Knox's Church to a very large congregation.

Anglican Synod.

Thursday, 17th.

After prayers the Synod resumed its sittings, and shortly after proceeded to the discussion of the new constitution. The first two clauses were adopted, the second having been somewhat aftered. After recess the patronage of rectories was discussed. The question was whether the patronage should be exclusively under the control of the Bishops, or whether the laity should have a voice in the management. Judge Boswell moved a resolution to the effect that a Committee should be appointed to consider the resolutions already submitted, and report at the present session. The motion was lost.

the original motion.

Mr. J. H. Campbell moved in amendment, that when a vacancy occurred, a meeting of the vestry should be held, and the names of two or more clergymen be agreed upon by vote of the pew-holders, and male communicants shall be presented the Bishop who shall appoint one of them, or the vestry meeting may delegate the patronage entirely to the Bishop.

Archdeacon Fuller moved in amendment that the patronage of the Rectories be vested in the Bishop, with the provision that he obtain the co-peration of the church-wardens and the vestry of the vacant parish.

Mr. W. F. Cumberland thought there seemed to be a danger of a dead lock with the highest authority in the diocess—Suppose the amendment carric. I, and the Bishop makes an appointment; he may be objected to over and over again, and one after another may be refused, and only through ignorance and stupid prejudice. Was that the position the laity should take? The taught electing the teacher? In the case of a school, would they place the appointment of a school-master in the hands of the scholars.

Mr. G. T. Denison said that the gentleman who had preceded Canon Baldwin had the reputation of creating a muss wherever he went, and he (Mr. D.) repudiated the comparison that speaker had instituted between the lay delegates and school-boys, and the vulgerity of mind which he had attributed to them. (Hear, hear.) He contended that the amendment moved by Mr. Campbell, and seconded by himself, could not prove objectionable to the clergy, and he entirely concurred with those who held that the time thad arrived when it was advisable to consult the feelings of the lay element in the choice of their pastors. (Hear, hear.) He went into an English church last Sunday week, and if he had not known where he was going he should have supposed that he was entering a Roman Catholic Church. (Cries of "question" and go on."

Rev. Mr. Darling arose at this juncture, and proceeded towards the platform, amidst cries of "order."

Mr. Denison processed to enlarge upon his views, amidst some confusion. Mr. Darling continuing to gesticulate in the most violent and excited manner.

The Rev. Mr. Darling leaped upon the platform, and gesticulated in a most excited manner. He said this person—he would not call him gentleman. (Loud cries of "order" and "question.")

Mr. Darling—I am determined to speak or I will leave this Synod, and leave it fo

Mr. Denison—I decline to say to whom I referred.

Mr. Darling—(amid great uproar)—Mr Denison was in Trinity Church on Sunday week. I saw him there. But I can tell him Trinity Church has more services—larger congregations—larger collections—(Loud uproar).

Mr. Baldwin—Mr. Darling has no right to impute motives, and then get up and make a speech in support of his imputations.

putations.

Rev. Mr. Darling—He was in Trinity
Church; it was Trinity Church he referred to; but he had not the courage to
own it (great uproar); he hadn't the
courage to own it. (Continued uproar, in
the midst of which he resumed his seat).

TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

CREAT BRITAIN

Losdon, June 18.— The excitement over the debate in the House of Lords on the Irish Church Bill increases. The benches, lobbies and galleries of the House were crowded again to-night.

Earl Russell was the first speaker. He said many illustrious statesmen, animated by feelings of justice and generosity for Ireland, had endeavoured to settle the Church question; but their efforts were made in vain. The fact that a small proportion of the people of Ireland belonged to the Church, establishes the justice, as well as necessity, of dealing with the question. The creation of the Irish Church in the beginning was a wise thing, but the result of three centuries made an alteration necessary. The Act of Union was too solemn a compact to be interfered with save in a great crisis; but now a great crisis was at hand. He reviewed the former promises of concession which Mr. Pitt, if he had the opportunity, would have accomplished. He also traced the history of the abolition of prelacy in Scotland. She had been oppressed by penal laws and disabilies, not withstanding promises of relief. He believed that concurrent endowment was preferable to the present measure, but the Catholics refused to accepted it. He held that the Tories were responsible for the present state of Ireland. They had rejected the policy of Pitt, Canning, end Peel, and now, as alternative, they He heid that the Tories were responsible for the present state of Ireland. They had rejected the policy of Pitt, Canning, and Peel, and new, as alternative, they proposed to accept Pitt's policy. But he regretted to say that it was now too late; they had no choice now but to dis-establishand dis-endow. Disendowment need not be total. He was inclined to the generous course which Mr. Bright originally advocated—especially as the Catholics and Presbyterians were to be compensated from the Church revenues. He wished to do the best he could for Ireland, but not to endanger the churches of England and Scotland. Admitting this course to be necessay for Ireland, we must not give a stimulus to those desiring to dis-establish all the Churches. He desired the Tories to accept the verdict of the constituencies to which they had appealed, and said the result of that appeal must be regarded as the deliberate verdict of the nation on the question. He desired them to remember the action of the House of Lords in 1832, and implored their Lordships to act in accordance with the spirit of the Constituencies to which they had appealnes with the spirit of the Constitution, and accept the decision of the nation as final and binding.

The Duke of Abercorn viewed the bill as the production of a man eager for personal and party triumphs rather than for the good of his country. The result would be the alienation of Protestants, introduction of discord, and failure to conciliate the Catholics.

The Duke of Argyle argued that disestablishment and disendowment could not be seperated. He admitted that the question was forced into consideration hastily, and not by protracted agitation but by logical result of political freedom. He thought the measure was an attack on the rights of property, and disliked indiscriminate disendowment. But the ecclesiastical system in Ireland which endorses Protestant acts and the Maynooth College was valueless to the Church, and had never promoted the cause of Protestantism. He urged their Lordships to consider

rience of the operations of disendowed churches led him to oppose the bill unhesitatingly. The disendowment was unfair and unjust.

Lord Westbury pronounced the bill asfull of evil and as of the effect of mistaken policy, which was likely to produce dangerous results, still he felt bound to vote its passage in an amended form; but if amendments were not successful, he must insist on the rejection of the bill. It was the duty of the House to bow to the expressed will of the people, and to respect any policy coming from them, but they should not pass a bill full of evil and mischief. The House was bound to see that that will of the people is really and deliberately expressed. On any other principles it becomes an hereditary oligarcy, which was entirely out of place. In the British Constitution the Coronation oath was only a compact between the Cueen and the receipt from which a retreatment. oath was only a compact between the Queen and the people, from which a party representing the people can release the crown, and does so in every question sent to the House of Lords, which is inconsistent with the companion of t All Crickine and and extra control of the war.

HEADER—Blow many hides, both years and old, who are ablest above to provide the precent of the war.

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