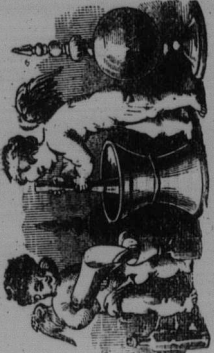


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Evening Mercury.

THURSDAY EVENING, 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.

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.

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 themselves, and 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 in regard to the same, and in 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 His own glory and the prosperity 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 saw 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 burden 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 they could not judge 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 conversion of 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 is 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 essence 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 some years since 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. Carroll 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. Carroll'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. McKenzie 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 Scriptures 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 escapes 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.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders, Esq., Police Magistrate. Thursday, March 25.—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 Tebuiaru. There were detachments of the Paraguayan army in the environs of Asuncion, 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. Dulce 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 34 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 Kirby 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 the Pointe St. Charles and Ottawa street churches. He preached last Sunday morning in the Ottawa street church, and in the evening at Point St. Charles. The disease proved to be erysipelas, and it was impossible to arrest its progress. He was buried in his last illness by the Rev. G. McRitchie and other friends. Rev. Mr. Garbutt was a young man of great promise and eloquence, and his church has lost one of its most earnest servants. His remains, according to his own request, were taken by train, on Monday evening to his home in Peel in the County of Wellington. His brother had received intelligence of his illness, and was at his bedside when he died. Deceased was a son of Mr. T. Garbutt, of Peel township.

THE NEW CANON ON THE TEMPORALITIES OF THE CHURCH.

We observe that this meeting of the Provincial Synod, has not yet passed into law, owing to the want of the signature of the Governor in Council. On this account the annual meeting on Easter Monday will be held under the old Act. We understand that the new Canon will make some considerable alterations in the internal management of congregations, one of which is, that henceforth the sale of pews will not be permitted.

T. G. & B. RAILWAY.—The Toronto Department have agreed to cover a conditional By-law from the Township of Luther, for the Toronto, Grey and Bruce (narrow gauge) Railway. Mr. Guthrie of this town is to prepare the By-law which will be introduced on the first of April. This is the practical answer to Laidlaw's contention that such By-laws are illegal and useless.

THE DUNDAS ASSAULT CASE.—George Pirie, who was convicted of common assault on the editor of the Dundas Free Banner, appeared for sentence, and his Lordship stated that as Mr. Somerville had been revenging himself on the defendant by abusing him since the assault in most infamous language, he would merely inflict a fine on defendant of \$5.

No PAPER TOMORROW.—No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow, it being Good Friday, and generally observed as a holiday.

Grammar School Reunion.

The fifth annual reunion of the Guelph Grammar School was held in the Town Hall last (Wednesday) night—the Rev. Mr. Ball in the chair. The object of the entertainment this year was to raise funds to pay off a debt incurred in planting trees and otherwise decorating and improving the school grounds. The hall was well filled, and the proceedings generally gave satisfaction. The instrumental duet by Masters Griffin and Hutton was very well executed; and in the recitations and dialogues which followed Masters Kelly, Davidson, Friesinger, Watt, Ball, McKenzie, McGregor, Cormack, Prest and Bruce sustained their parts with success. The songs by Mrs. Cuthbert, Miss E. Green and Mr. Kittridge were received with great applause. The second part of the entertainment was opened by Miss Green, in a song, "Bride of Athlone," which was exceedingly well rendered; and the same may be said of Mrs. Cuthbert's song, "Good-bye, Sweetheart." Mr. Watt's "Waterloo," "The Two Lecturers," by Masters McKenzie and Griffin, "Nobody's Child," by Master Hutton, and "Hamlet and the Ghost," by Masters Ball and McKenzie, were all well delivered. The songs by Messrs. Kittridge and Thos. H. Taylor were warmly enjoyed, and the Misses M. and L. Stevenson favored the company with a very pretty duet on the piano. Mr. Dunn made a few remarks concerning the present position and prospects of the Grammar School, and the proceedings were wound up by the singing of the national anthem by the company. We may add that the hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and bore testimony to the good taste of the designers.

After the close of the entertainment, two books denoted by Mr. J. B. Thornton were presented to Messrs R. Watt and P. Ball; while three extra prizes were handed to Messrs. McGregor, Griffin and McKenzie—two of these were given by Mr. R. Cuthbert. Another extra prize was awarded by the Committee to Master John Davidson for selling the greatest number of tickets.

Book Notices.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for April has been received from the publishers, Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. The contents are: Malbone, an Oldport Romance, The Mission of Birds, Autobiography of a Shaker, Run Wild, A Strange Arrival, How We Grow in the Great Northwest, A Carpet-bagger in Pennsylvania, The Fox in the Household, Our Inebriates, classified and classified, Doorstep Acquaintance, The Pacific Railroad Open, A Ride with a Mad Horse in a Freight Car, To-day, Notes, Reviews and Literary Notices.

STRABISMUS: ITS PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT. By A. M. Rosebrugh, M.D.

This is a pamphlet of fifteen pages, illustrated by three figures, in which Dr. Rosebrugh treats at length on the causes of strabismus or cross-eye. He mentions that it is a remarkable fact that although no affection of the eye has attracted more attention than that of squint or cross-eye, it was not until the year 1838 that the first successful operation was performed for its relief; and that it is only within the last six or eight years the true cause of squint has been fully known, and its treatment placed upon a scientific basis. Dr. Rosebrugh points out that it has been satisfactorily demonstrated by the examination of a very large number of cases that squint depends, as a rule, upon an optical defect, which if scientifically treated at the outset by the use of proper spectacles, the development of the squint is prevented. The treatise is concluded with a minute description of the modern operations that are performed for the relief of the different varieties of *convergent* cross-eye.

Flight and Marriage.

Sir.—A great sensation has lately been created in this neighbourhood by the marriage of a young girl to an old bachelor. It appears that the young lady started for church last Sabbath morning. On the way, however, she was met by her aged friend, who immediately popped the question, to which she with readiness consented. The next morning, shortly after sunrise—a license having been procured—they were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The bride's father being very indignant about the affair, paraded the streets of Douglas during the rest of the day with a bronsteech over his shoulder, threatening to shoot the man who had deprived him of his daughter. The old gentleman, however, at length became more reconciled, and we sincerely hope that a friendly understanding may be established. Yours, &c.

LEFT LAMENTING.
Douglas, March 22nd, 1869.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.—A reign of terror has been established by the Spaniards in Cuba. More than three hundred Cubans have just been exiled to Fernando Po, an unhealthy Spanish possession on the western coast of Africa. An insurgent leader, who was captured near Villa Clara, has been shot. Many other prominent prisoners have been treated the same way. But this severity, far from intimidating the Cubans, inspires them with new confidence in the ultimate success of their cause.

GUMBLING.—The Tory dissatisfaction at Sir John's delay in filling up the two Cabinet vacancies from Ontario is becoming every day stronger. It is alleged with force that these offices have been vacant for over a year. That, however, is just about the time required by Sir John to settle such small matters as a County Judgeship; so Sir John's Tory friends must rest their souls in patience.

THE HAMILTON MAIL ROBBERY.—Jas. McKay was tried at Hamilton, on Tuesday, for extracting a money letter from a mail bag at the Station Post Office, Hamilton, on the 11th day of May last. The evidence adduced at former examinations has already been published, and as most of it is yet fresh in the minds of our readers, it is not necessary to give the particulars in detail. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

THE POLAR REGIONS.—According to Professor Norcenkiold, of the Swedish Arctic Expedition of last year, the Polar ice is far more open in the autumn than at any other season, but the idea of an open polar sea is chimerical. The ice must be reached by sledges, ice sails, or not at all.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Don't forget the auction sale of fancy goods and stationery, at Clark's music store, this evening at 7 o'clock.

PRESENTATION.—The Galt Reformer says that a surprise party consisting of members of the Bible Class and well-wishers of the Rev. Mr. Porteous, Pastor of the C. P. C., Kirkwall, visited the manse on Tuesday evening last, and presented the pastor with two valuable robes and a set of harness as a mark of the appreciation and esteem in which they hold his labors for their eternal welfare.

AN EXPOSURE OF THE INCONSISTENCIES AND COLONIES OF THE AUTHOR OF THE WOLFE SERIES OF TRACTS: by John Guthrie, A. M.—This is a reprint of a tract published by a minister of a Morrisonian congregation in Glasgow, Scotland, in defence of the peculiar tenets of that denomination. The Rev. Mr. Howie of Guelph has republished this tract in answer to the one reprinted and circulated by "A Lover of the Old Gospel," and it will doubtless be read with interest, as it bears on the case of the Rev. J. K. Smith of Galt. It is for sale at all the bookstores.

COMPLIMENTARY ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. GRIFFITH.—We learn with much pleasure indeed, that a complimentary entertainment, consisting of a concert, literary amusement, and a velocipede exhibition, is to be given to Dr. Griffith, at Elora, on Friday evening, April 2nd, in honor of his literary attainments. We are glad to find the Elora people showing their appreciation of his talents—it is only due to him. We have no doubt it will be a grand success.

GOT HIS HANDS FROZEN.—On Sunday last Mr. Chas. Findlay, youngest son of Jas. Findlay, Esq., Salem, got his hands frozen while driving from home to church at Elora. He suddenly complained to his brother, Mr. Alex. Findlay, who was with him at the time, of the intense cold of his hands, and after he got out of the cutter fell prostrate on the ground. He was conveyed to the hotel and the young gentleman's hands were immediately put into cold water, which ultimately restored the circulation.

A ROW IN ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE.—About half-past ten o'clock last night, a man named John Welsh, accompanied by another young fellow, got on the spree, and went up to the house of Mr. Lawson, St. George's Square, wherethey kicked in the door, and in turn were hoisted out by the proprietor, who was aroused from his slumber by the noise. Welsh and the other went off, but the former soon returned with three or four more fellows, who made a most noisy disturbance with their tongues outside the house and abused Mr. Lawson in a shameful manner. A warrant has been issued for Welsh's arrest, and the case will probably come before the Police Magistrate on Saturday.

SHADE TREES.—The appearance of Guelph might be very much improved if the citizens would plant trees opposite their residences or stores. In other towns, more particularly in the United States, this plan is carried out with great success. The Commissioners on Shade Trees and Public Grounds in Worcester, Mass. have voted that any person owning land bordering on any street or highway of the city shall properly set out the suitable trees in the street or highway opposite his land—with the approval and under the direction of the Commissioners—shall be paid the sum of one dollar for each tree thus set, provided the tree be living, and the compensation be claimed in the month of September following. We believe that a somewhat similar plan was carried out in the Village of Orillia, County of Simcoe, with the most pleasing results. Next month will be a good season to transplant trees; and if the Town Council will take the matter in hand and appoint a committee on shade trees, the question would at once assume a definite shape.

MARRIAGES.

McDONNELL—McKAY. At Owen Sound, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. Grant, Mr. Alex. McDonnell, of Balmichol farm, Minto, to Miss Margaret McKay, of Owen Sound.

DIED.

HUGHES.—At Colborne, on the 25th inst., of typhoid fever, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Hough, Esq., of the Colborne Works, aged 25 years.
MILLAR.—In Erin, on the 17th inst., Annie, daughter of Mr. Duncan McMillan, aged 11 months.
CRITCHTON.—In Guelph Township, on the 19th inst., after a lingering illness, Barbara, wife of Mr. Wm. Critchton, aged 39 years.
SCOTT.—In Puslinch, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. Christina Scott, aged 54 years. Deceased had been a resident of this township for thirty-five years.

New Advertisements.

SUGARS and SYRUPS
REDUCED IN PRICE

At the popular Stores of

JOHN A. WOOD

Alma Block and Lower Wyndham-st.
Guelph, 24th March. dw

TOWNS OF GUELPH.

Application for the offices of TOWN CLERK and TREASURER

Will be received until half-past seven o'clock p.m. on MONDAY the 30th day of April next. Applicants to name three good and sufficient sureties for \$1,000 each.

JAMES HOUGH, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office,
Guelph, 24th March, 1869. dw10

OLENVAH DISTILLERY for SALE

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 Tubs, Fermenting Tubs, Rectifiers, one run of stone for chopping grain, cattle sheds, pig pens, ice house, stable, &c., with about 4 acres of land, now in first-class order. Mashing capacity 80 to 100 bushels, and with little expense could be increased to 150 bushels per day. The above distillery is situated within half a mile from Fergus, and convenient to the proposed station at Fergus of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. This line of railway is now in course of 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 little practical skill and a moderate amount of capital would find this a highly remunerative investment. Apply to
DAVIDSON & CHADWICK,
General Agents, Guelph.
Guelph, 25th March. dw5

APPLES AND POTATOES

A LARGE SUPPLY

AT J. & D. MARTIN'S

Wynham Street, Guelph, 24th March. dw

SALE BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF

Fancy Goods!

AND STATIONERY

AT CLARKE'S MUSIC STORE.

On Thursday Evening, 25th instant.

Same to commence at seven o'clock. NO RESERVE.

W. WARNER CLARKE,
Guelph, March 24. dw 11
Market Square, Guelph

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

FARMERS,

Buy your Clover and Timothy at

HUGH WALKER'S

Good Seed at a Small Price.

HUGH WALKER,

Guelph, March 24 dw
Opposite the English Church, Wyndham-st.

POSTPONED AUCTION.

Fare chance to procure

AN EXCELLENT FARM

Auction sale of valuable farm property in the Township of Guelph, containing about 263 acres, with special Stone Dwelling House, and Frame and Stone Barns and outbuildings. This is one of the best farms in the Township, and is composed of: Firstly, Lots 19 and 11 in the 4th Concession of Division 4, containing 37-57th acres more or less. Secondly, parts of Lots Nos. 19 and 11, in the 5th Concession of Division 4, containing 52-44th acres, more or less. The property is in one block, bounded in the rear by the River Speed, is about five miles from the town of Guelph, and half a mile from the Fergus and Erin gravelled road, well watered and in a good state of cultivation.

There are 35 acres of woodland, about seven of which are cedar timbered. There is also

A SPLENDID ORCHARD

on the premises, containing more than 100 choice fruit bearing trees, and a kitchen garden well stocked.

The Dwelling House is of Guelph stone, two stories high, 36 x 40, with a large Stone Kitchen 18 x 25, with a good pump and soft water cistern. The following buildings are also on the premises: 2 Barns, one with a part stone foundation, 30 x 40, the other a new bank Barn 40 x 60, Wood Shed 32 x 25, Root House, Straw House, Sheep and Granary Buildings 70 x 24, Horse Stable and open shed buildings, 70 x 25, Hog Pen 50 x 20, a desirable farm, and one so eligibly situated is rarely to be met with. Intending purchasers are requested to view the premises.

The above property will be offered in two parcels of about 125 or 140 acres each, to make two farms, under a mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, on WEDNESDAY, 17th March next, at noon, at the Market House, in the Town of Guelph. Title good, and immediate possession can be given. For further particulars and terms apply to Messrs. Lemon & Peterson, Solicitors, Guelph.

The above sale has been POSTPONED till Fair Day,

ON WEDNESDAY, 7th APRIL NEXT

at noon, when the same will be offered for sale at the place and in manner above mentioned. Offers will be received up to the 3rd April by the above named Solicitors.

Guelph, 25th March, 1869. dw2

Sunshine and Shadow

For Two Dollars.

TO BE HAD

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE

Opposite the Market, Guelph.

Guelph, March 25, 1869. dw

LOST OR STOLEN.

A 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. dw1

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

NEW GOODS.

301 Cases and Bales at the Golden Lion.

Now arrived at the BONDED WAREHOUSE, 301 Cases, comprising all of the

Newest Styles and Designs in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

And bought by our MR. CHANCE, with great care, in the FIRST BRITISH MARKETS and direct from the Manufacturers, all of which will be opened out, and on inspection of our store here in the course of a week or so.

Our Business will be Conducted Strictly on the One-Price Principle

HOGG AND CHANCE.

Guelph, March 2, 1869. dw 11

CARD.

JAMES M. JASSIE & CO. having disposed of all their Retail Grocery business in the Alma Block and Day's Block, I beg to inform you that I have purchased their long established Family Grocery Business, No. 1, Day's Block, so successfully carried on under my management.

By keeping the very best class of Goods at the lowest possible prices, and by close personal attention to the business, I hope to receive the continued favors of all old customers, with an increased patronage from the general public.

JOHN RISK.
Guelph, 10th March. dw

No. 2, 2000 Sap Buckets No. 2,

At E. CARROLL & CO'S,
No. 2, Day's Block, Guelph.

No. 2, 1000 Bbls SALT, No. 2,

At E. CARROLL & CO'S,
No. 2, Day's Block, Guelph.

No. 2, 1000 Bags SALT, No. 2,

At E. CARROLL & CO'S,
No. 2, Day's Block, Guelph.

No. 2, Tons Paris and Caledonia PLASTER, No. 2,

At E. CARROLL & CO'S,
No. 2, Day's Block, Guelph.

No. 2, CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED No. 2,

At E. CARROLL & CO'S,
No. Day's Block, Guelph. dw 11

THORNTON'S

New Cheap Bookstore.

Guelph, March 24. dw 11

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW PROVISION STORE!

West Market Square,
(Adjoining John Harris')

FLOUR, FEED

and POTATOES—any quantity. Also Smoked Hams to be had. HIRSCH KENDRY, dw

DRIED APPLES

White Beans, Factory Cheese, Fresh Butter and Eggs, AT E. O'DONNELL & CO'S

Guelph, 20th March. dw

CAUTION.—I hereby notify all parties against purchasing or negotiating a promissory note made by me to William Hoover or order for the sum of \$100, dated the 3rd of March, 1869, and payable at my office seven months after date, as I have received no value for the same, and shall not pay it.
Guelph, 11th March. F. PREST, dw11

BOARD WANTED.

Board wanted, in a private family in town, by a young lady. Apply at this office. dw

CANNED PEACHES! YELLOW REFINED SUGAR!
CANNED CORN, CANNED TOMATOES, Dry Crushed Sugar, Pulverized Sugar, Maple Sugar, AT E. O'DONNELL & CO'S

Guelph, 20th March. dw Guelph, 20th March. dw

JUST RECEIVED, THE NEWEST STYLES OF HATS & CAPS

AT THE GUELPH CLOTH HALL, WYNDHAM STREET.

SHAW & MURTON. dw 11

