

GUELPH



THE GAZETTE

AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

GUELPH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 176.

VOL. IV—NO. 20.

Business Directory.

GUELPH HERALD Printing Establishment, North West Corner of the Market Square. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, SUCH AS— Business Cards, Insurance Policies, Circulars, Posters, Pamphlets, Way Bills, Catalogues, Blanks, Stationery, Bill Heads, Hand Bills, Stage Bills, Book Work, Cards, &c. &c. &c. Neatly executed, with the utmost expedition and upon moderate terms.

A CARD.

JAMES LYND, IMPORTER OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH. April 1, 1850. 145

REMOVAL.

DR. W. A. LIDDELL HAS removed to the house lately occupied by F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., adjoining the residence of the Rev. A. PALMER. N. B.—Continues to attend patients in the country. Guelph, June 4, 1850. 151

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE Office of the Distributor of Marriage Licenses is removed to the Store of Messrs. BUDD & LYND, corner of Wyndham street, immediately below Mr. Sandilands.

RICHARD FOWLER BUDD, Agent for Granting Marriage Licenses. Guelph, Oct. 15, 1849. 121-4

H. GREGORY,

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GLDIER, DUNDAS. IF THE above is prepared to execute, on the most reasonable terms, Business, Flags, Devices, &c., in a style that cannot be excelled on this Continent.

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, N. B. Old Paintings renovated and touched up.

MISS MARY CAMPBELL, Milliner, Dress and Habit Maker, All orders made up according to the Latest New York Fashions. Residence—First Door West of the Wesleyan Chapel. Guelph, Feb. 4, 1850. 137-4

THOMAS GORDON, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT, OWEN SOUND.

ROBERT OSBORNE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, VICTORIA BUILDINGS, KING ST., HAMILTON.

Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, and Wedding Rings, always on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

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E. & C. GURNEY & A. CARPENTER, Manufacturers of Cooking, Parlor & Plate Stoves Of all Sizes and Patterns.

ALSO—Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Turning Lathes, Paint Mills, Pipe Boxes, &c. Castings made to Order.

CAREY'S PATENT THRASHING MACHINES, The most approved in the Province always on hand. John Street, Hamilton. 12

JNO. P. LARKIN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Corner of King and John Streets, HAMILTON.

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms at the lowest Montreal Prices.

WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, Capital \$1,000,000. EZRA HOPKINS, HAMILTON, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron. August 27, 1850. 166-1y.

MR. F. MARCON, LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, GUELPH. Agent for the Canada Company, and Bank of Montreal.

Business Directory.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. JOSEPH PARKINSON, Esq., Agent for granting Marriage Licenses, will attend to all applications, come from where they may, when the parties are duly qualified to present them. Park House, near Worsfold's Inn, 191 Eramosa, July 20, 1850. 8m

J. LAMOND SMITH, Conveyancer, Notary Public, AND GENERAL AGENT, FERGUS. 149-1y

JOHN HARRISON, Joiner, Builder & Cabinet Maker, GUELPH. Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for Buildings. The different Artificers' Work usually employed in building, measured or valued, on the most reasonable terms.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co. AGENT FOR GUELPH, WILLIAM HEWAT, Esq., District Treasurer.

MR. J. DAVIS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., GUELPH, WELLINGTON DISTRICT, C. W.

ANDREW GEDDES, ESQ., Government Agent for the District of Wellington, CROWN LAND OFFICE, ELORA, On the regular Mail Road from Guelph to Owen's Sound.

ARCHIBALD MACNAB, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, SYDENHAM VILLAGE, OWEN'S SOUND.

JAMES GEDDES, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., ELORA, WELLINGTON DISTRICT. February 22, 1849. 56.

THE Undersigned have entered into Partnership in the practice of the LAW, under the name and firm of FERGUSON & HURD, OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH. A. J. FERGUSSON, EDWARD E. W. HURD.

THE CANADA Life Assurance Company, AGENT FOR GUELPH, T. SANDILANDS.

W. FELL, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, Opposite the Building Society's Rooms, KING STREET, HAMILTON.

NOTARIAL PRESSES, Notary and Office Seal, Professional and Business Cards, Doorn and Collie Plates, and every description of Engraving and Printing.

OFFICE of the CLERK of the WATER-LOO COUNTY COUNCIL open on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. COURT HOUSE, Guelph. 84-1y

To all whom it may Concern.

MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor in FERGUS, A. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

A. D. FERRIER, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND General Agent, Waterloo County Clerk's Office, Guelph.

TO LET, Two comfortable and commodious DWELLING-HOUSES, in McDonald Street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. JACKSON & Mr. CHAS. DAVIDSON. Apply to CHAS. DAVIDSON. 153-4f.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 30 half Chests fresh Teas, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black. 5 Bbls. prime "Porto Rico" Coffee 2 Hhd. bright Muscovado Sugar. 2 Tierces Pulverized loaf do., a superior article. 1 Tierce New Rice. 6 Boxes Honeydew Tobacco, 5 and 8. G. ELLIOTT. Guelph, June 25, 1850. 156-4f

Poetry.

THE LUXURY OF LUXURIES.

Go thou and wipe away the tear That dims the widow's eye, Bo a father to the fatherless, And still the orphan's sigh; Help thou thy brother in distress, With open hand and heart; But do not thus when seen by none, Save him who dwells apart. Rejoice with those of spirit glad, Upraise the drooping head, And to the wretched let thy words Bring back the hope long fled; Forgive as thou wouldst be forgiven, And for thy fellows live; Be happy in the happiness Thou canst not to others give. These are the heavenly luxuries The poorest can enjoy, These are the blissful banquetings Of which men never cloy. Let rich and poor, and old and young, Know this truth as they should— The luxury of luxuries Is that of doing good!

From the Montreal Transcript. Montreal Industrial Exhibition.

The distribution of the prizes took place at the Bonsecours Market last night—too late, however, to enable us to obtain a list for publication. Under these circumstances, we can only refer to some few prominent articles which have taken prizes, and which have attracted much attention from their great beauty and excellence. First in this class is to be placed some imitation marble work, executed by Mr. McArthur, of Ramsay & McArthur's, of this city, and consisting of chimney-pieces, centre-tables, &c. &c. So admirably is this work executed, that in the case of common pine tables, done to represent mahogany and oak, it is only upon the closest examination that the deception is discovered. It is the same with several chimney-pieces and sections of columns. Thousands have refused to believe that they are not what they appear to be. But the gem of this group is an imitation mosaic table, painted on the common limestone of the country, and representing some hundred different species of marbles, many of them copied from the original marbles, and all executed with a skill and fidelity which it would be difficult to rival. This piece of workmanship has attracted more attention than anything else in the exhibition, and it deserved to do so. On the same day, are some iron centre-tables painted by Kreighoff, and which are also worthy of notice; and near them is a very pretty wardrobe, in white and gold, painted by Mr. McArthur, and constructed in first-rate style, by Mr. Tweedie, Upholsterer, of Notre Dame street.

The furniture which has taken the largest prize, is a set of black walnut chairs, sofa, &c., made by Meaken & Read, of Great St. James street, and which is the same, we understand, intended to be presented to the Queen. The style is quaint, and the workmanship seems to be very good. Mr. Meaken's son has also taken the apprenticeship prize offered by the Mechanics' Institute for a piece of very nice carving in wood. Some magnificent furniture from the warehouse of Messrs. Hilton & Baird, has also taken first prizes. It would be difficult to conceive anything more gorgeous and beautiful than this furniture, which attracted great attention. Of the prizes for carriages, we see that Quebec and Montreal have nearly divided the list. A summer carriage by Saurin, of Quebec, has been much admired, and the same may be said of a family carriage by O'Meara, of the Haymarket. Wright and McLean have taken a prize for a very dainty little single sleigh, which would astonish the world in Hyde Park; and the same may be said of a double sleigh by O'Meara, which has taken the first prize. There have been some capital specimens of manufactured and domestic articles exhibited, particularly blankets, which would vie with any imported. We see that Mr. Dickson, of Toronto, and the Messrs. Barber, of Bequeuing, have taken prizes in this list.

In the hardware, S. Shaw, of Toronto, has taken the first prize for axes, and a lot from Dundas the second prize. Of the wheat, the two largest premiums have gone to Upper Canada—the Canada Company's sample taking the first prize; John Allan, of Longue Point, has the third prize. The other articles in this department are too numerous to attempt going over them. We see, however, that Messrs Wilcock and Pitts, have taken prizes for cabin and soda biscuit. The various samples of grain, lard, honey, &c., in this class have been much spoken of, and are highly creditable to the industry of the country.

An article which has attracted a good deal of attention at the exhibition, is a sample of porpoise leather, made below Quebec. It is the skin of a fish, after the oil had been extracted, and promises to be a most valuable invention. It is as soft in its texture as French kid, and so tough

that it is almost impossible to break a piece of it. We are told by a person who used it, that it does not crack, and that its durability almost exceeds belief. The sample brought in here was immediately bought up, and we make little doubt the article will have a rapid demand. Apropos of leather, Mr. Dangerfield has exhibited some very beautiful specimens of ladies' and gentlemen's shoes and boots, made in a way that few besides Dangerfield can come up to.

A stand which excited a great deal of attention was the one containing specimens of soap and candles from the factory of Mr. Mathewson. It is evident that Canada has nothing to learn in that way from other countries, and that (whatever we may want in other respects) we are able to "lighten our own ways." In speaking of hardware, too, we ought to have mentioned the numerous samples of stoves sent in by Mr. Ladd, who took the first prize for a cooking stove. Mr. L. also exhibited a portable grist mill, which attracted a great deal of attention, and some very capital specimens of castings. A beautiful old country plough, made by Mr. Fleck, took the first prize. There were also some good ploughs from the Upper Province, one of which took the second prize.

Amongst other articles which attracted a good deal of attention, we ought not to omit some very beautiful specimens of needle work. Two pieces in worsted, by Mrs. Bennett, of Beauharnois, to which the first prize was awarded, were truly wonderful for the effect produced; and the same may be said of a bird in worsted, worked by one of the seurs de la congregation. There was also a worked chair at the upper end of the room, and which we understand came from Gabriel street, Julien's establishment, which was very beautiful.

In the way of the fine arts, two specimens are particularly deserving of notice—viz. a child's head, and the head of the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, both done in marble by Boulet, of this city. They are exceedingly beautiful, and indicate a perfection in this branch we were not prepared for.

We understand that the Judges have recommended a number of articles to be sent home; and it is also generally suggested that a similar Exhibition shall be held every year in Montreal—a proposal which cannot fail—to meet with general approval. A very respectable, honorable set of fellows are the lawyers in the main, and not at all the out-and-out rascals which they are represented to be. So far as our knowledge goes, they are much like other men—neither better nor worse as a class—but undoubtedly subjected to certain temptations peculiar to their profession, from which other men in other callings are exempt. To an attorney, a nice little quarrel, in a legal way, has the same sort of interest that a compound fracture of a leg or arm has to his neighbor, the surgeon. The physician loves 'fees,' and the lawyer loves 'costs,' a pastime which when kept within moderate bounds, is at the worst only a sort of 'animal weakness,' but sometimes the love of 'costs,' becomes so extravagant and engrossing in the minds of mere pettifoggers as to form the 'one idea' of their cogitations and pursuits. It was of one of this sort of animals that old Councilor Stower, of Essex county N. Y., made one day in court, the following caustic observations:—"they are incapable of conceiving of heaven, but a court instituted for the special benefit of the profession, and who, in saying the Lord's prayer, make a characteristic interpolation, and read—Give us this day our daily bread with costs!"

Discovery of Enormous Fossil Eggs.—We have received Mauritius papers to the 13th ultimo. The Mauritius mentions, on the authority of a Bourbon journal, that a singular discovery has been made in Madagascar. Fossil eggs, of an enormous size, have been found in the bed of a torrent. The shells are an eighth of an inch thick, and the circumference of the egg itself is two feet eight inches lengthways, and two feet two inches round the middle. One, which has been opened, contained eight and a-half litres, or about two gallons! What was to come out of these eggs? Bird or crocodile? The natives seem to be well acquainted with them, and say that ancient tradition is uniform as to the former existence of a bird large enough to carry off an ox. This is only a little smaller than the roc of Oriental fable, which waited patiently till he saw the elephant and rhinoceros fighting, and then carried off both at one stoop. Some fossil bones were found in the same place as the eggs; but the Bourbon editor says, that he will leave it to the pupils of the great Cuvier, to decide what animal they belong to. If they should prove to be the bones of a bird, of size corresponding with the eggs, the discovery will, indeed, be an extraordinary one.—Calcutta Englishman.

ROMANCE OF THE HAREM.

We noticed lately the strangling of a eunuch by a lady in Turkey, the *quandam* wife of a Dr. Mellinger, who took this method of vindicating the "rights of women." It turns out that she is not, as was supposed, a "wild Irish girl," but a wily Greek. The *Semaphore of Marseilles* gives the following detailed particulars of this romance of the harem:—"A few years ago, a Greek girl of uncommon beauty was married to Mr. Mellinger, an English lawyer residing at Constantinople, where he had acquired a high reputation. Several children were born of this marriage, which, to all appearance, seemed likely to continue a happy one. Thanks to his profession and to his distinguished merits, Mr. Mellinger received frequent visits from the highest dignitaries of the empire, and, among others, from his Excellency Pasha, now brother-in-law of the Sultan. It would appear that the doctor, having discovered the existence of an intrigue between this gentleman and his wife, resolved upon quitting Constantinople and taking the guilty one over to England; but the Greek refused to submit, doubtless already bent upon other schemes. Mr. Mellinger, however, did not abandon her children and her husband. After her divorce, the connexion of Madame Mellinger with Pasha was but of short duration. But she shortly accomplished the conquest of Mehmet Pasha, who had just been appointed to the governorship of Belgrade; and in order the more entirely to captivate this distinguished personage, she became a Mussulman—a circumstance which immediately induced the emperor to take her with him to his seat of government, and, finally, to make her his wife. Although greatly attached to his wife, Mehmet's happiness was not complete, as there was reason to fear that their union would be sterile. Accordingly, he ventured a kind of reproach to his wife on the subject, who immediately replied with a smile, "Is this the cause of your dejection, my lord? why did you not mention it sooner?" "How so?" "Would you prefer a boy or a girl?" "A boy by all means." "You shall have one." After a short interval, the crafty Greek feigned to be in the condition her lord desired, while every means were employed prudently to enable her to escape from the apartment. The blindness of his passion rendered this an easy task, nor did a doubt cross his mind as to the legitimacy of the infant presented to him, which he named Belgrade Bey, and the town showed itself splendid rejoicings. A short time afterwards, his Excellency Mehmet Pasha was recalled to Constantinople, and subsequently appointed Ambassador of the Ottoman Porte in London. But previous to his departure he expressed a wish that he might have another boy, a brother and companion for the beloved Belgrade. His happiness, this ambition almost of the same age, of whose future career he had already formed the most brilliant anticipations. As she had done in the first instance, his wife replied, "You shall have one."

"Impossible," exclaimed the husband, at first pleased. "As truly as Mehmet is our prophet!" "Well," replied Mehmet, "God is great! and it was thus that you announced my first-born. At the end of a month she again delivered herself of a male child, and the Pasha was most delighted of men, but he was soon obliged to set out for London, and left his wife at Constantinople to complete her accouchement. This man all the Greek desired; and, using the same name as before, she presented one fine morning, to her assembled slaves and to a few persons of her husband's family, a fine child of the male sex, who received the name of Usnad Bey. After the lapse of a few days the child fell seriously ill, and was sent, by order of the physicians, to Pera, under the care of his governess. Pera, as every one knows, is a suburb of Constantinople, inhabited by the mercantile community and by European and French families. Its air is purer than that of the city, and, accordingly, young Usnad was soon brought back in perfect health by his governess, the same woman who had performed the offices of nurse at home, an old black eunuch, who had brought up the Pasha, possessed his entire confidence, and managed his entire household, could by no means be so easily deceived. This man, who was thus recognized as Usnad Bey, in the presence of several slaves, said to his mistress, "Well, my lady, if that child be Usnad Bey, he has become singularly altered by his sojourn at Pera among the infidels." "The child remained silent, and carried off the child, directing a fierce glance at the eunuch. Doubt had established itself, however, in the old man's mind; moreover, he had long been enlightened with respect to his mistress's doings; he knew the whole history of Belgrade Bey, and the reason he had not mentioned it to his master was, that at the time he discovered the trick, the Pasha had already grown fond of the little being whom he believed to be his son, and the eunuch had not courage to undo him. But two supposititious children, in the first place, and then the impudent substitution of another child for the one which had been received as a legitimate offspring, formed a complication of knavery to which the indignant old man refused to render himself an accomplice by remaining tongue inactive. He took himself to Pera, and proceeding step by step in his investigations, with that cautious prudence and incessant activity so peculiar to the people of the east, and especially to the inmates of the harem, he succeeded in acquiring positive evidence of the death of the veritable Usnad Bey, and of the substitution of a child of the same name, purchased of parents in the lowest grade of life. The eunuch then returned, and, pointing to the pretended Usnad Bey, said to his mistress, "Madam, let me beg of you to send that child back to his father—Mansul, the fisherman. I know all." At these words the woman became livid, and left him, saying, "It is well." Shortly before the time of afternoon prayer, she sent for a bath. No sooner did she hear this, than her project was immediately formed. The old man, as we have said, was governor of the Pasha's household, and, as such, occupied a sumptuous apartment, to which he was here that his mistress sought him out. The eunuch was attended by two slaves; she dismissed them with an imperious gesture, and remained alone with the old man. "You were determined to find it out, then?" she said. "Yes, and I did find it out." "To whom have you spoken about what you discovered?" "To no one yet, but I shall write to my master." "How do you intend to tell him your tongue?" "Nothing; I am determined to speak." "And to write?" "Yes, I mean to write." "Then, take that to seal your letter with." At these words she seized a noose round the neck of the wretched old man, and commenced strangling him. The eunuch was feeble, and, taken by surprise, could offer but little resistance. He struggled in vain, and lighted all; next, as she redoubled her efforts, she exclaimed with the rage of a fury,—"Ah! you wanted to know all—you shall know more than you bargained for! You sought for life, did you? Now write to your master! write, old fool!" At the vociferation of the assassin, and the groans of the victim, one of the slaves returned into the apartment, and at the sight of the horrible scene

rushed out and began crying all over the house! "The eunuch (mistress of the house) is murdering—the eunuch is strangling the eunuch!" A scene of general confusion ensued. Some of the slaves rushed terror-struck into the street, repeating one after the other, "The eunuch is murdering! the eunuch is murdering!" Others hastened to the bath room, and only reached it as the old eunuch, overpowered, was stretched out senseless upon the marble floor. Betraying no alarm at the publicity of her deed, the eunuch loosened the noose, and slowly retired between a double row of her servants, whose impressions followed her to the door of her apartment. The eunuch had been kind to the slaves, and they lamented his loss. One of them raised him from the ground and discovered that he still breathed. They rubbed him, and a physician was sent for, but it was too late. The wretched man returned to life for a few moments, and found himself strength completely to denounce the guilty one, and to give a detailed account of his assassination. The affair remains at this stage for the present, and all further proceedings will be suspended until the arrival of a communication from London, or of the husband himself. As you may imagine, this mournful event has created a sensation in the higher circles of Mussulman society. It is presumed, however, that the Sultan will not be deterred by the rank of the criminal, and that the punishment of the crime will be signal."

From the Montreal Pilot.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Wm. Shuttle, a private in the 20th Regiment, was indicted for the murder of James Cubis, a private in the same Regiment. The prisoner and deceased were together in the barrack room on the night of the 17th June. Deceased was talking to two other men, when prisoner came up and asked what they were talking of. Deceased replied, "Not of you; go to bed. I want nothing to do with you." Prisoner did, accordingly, go to bed; but got up almost immediately, rushed upon the deceased, and gave him a blow in the neck, with a knife, which seemed to be a table knife ground to a long sharp point. Deceased put his hands to his neck, and said, "I am a dead man." Deceased languished a week and then died. The prisoner had been heard to say, either in jest or earnest, that he would take some one's life, but he would get out of the service, though he were hanged or transported for it. Messrs. Ker and Casnady, for the defence, endeavored to prove the prisoner's insanity. Several of his comrades, who were present at the time he committed the deed, testified that they believed he was the sound state of mind. Mr. Justice Aylwin then charged the jury at great length, who retired, and after a long absence returned with a verdict of Guilty. The usual proclamation being made, Mr. Justice Aylwin pronounced sentence of death, in a most impressive manner. The execution is to take place on Friday, the 12th of December.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, Oct. 29. The Pacific arrived here on Sunday, at 2 P. M., having left Liverpool, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 16th. Flour well supported, at late rates. Corn advanced 6d. to 1s per qt. Full prices for Wheat Trade, generally, during the week, had been steady and prices firm. The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 14th. The British Parliament has been still further prorogued. Very satisfactory arrangements have been made in London, as to the Nicaragua State. No more movements have taken place in the Danish and Schleswig war. Steps are being taken by the Post Office authorities in England, to convey letters to British North America, by the United States Steamers. The Queen of the Belgians, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe, died on the 11th of October. It is stated positively that Keesth and the other Hungarian exiles have returned to the Sardinia to the Ottoman territory. They will proceed to the United States, where they intend to settle.

It is said that the heads of the Oriental party have agreed to the question of prolonging the Presidency, providing that the late municipal demonstrations are not repeated. It is also reported that toward the end of the President's renewed term, it will be right to ask for a Republic. He had promised to throw no obstacle in the way of their own proceeding. Nothing new has occurred in the relative position of the Danes and Schleswig, since the assault in Fredericksburg; and it is now asserted that diplomacy will be called in to settle all difficulties. England and France are named as the mediating powers. The revolutionary feeling seems to be on the increase. Prussia still protests against the course adopted at the Frankfurt Conference.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

New York, Oct. 29. The Canada arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, with dates from Liverpool to the 19th. In breadstuffs generally, the leading features had assumed a firmer aspect, and fair amount of business was doing in Wheat and flour, at improving rates. Flour, also, moving freely, at full rates of last steamer. The Bishop of Toronto came out in the Canada. The Canada got on the rocks about 30 miles East of Halifax last night, but is supposed to have sustained no material injury. The New Steamer Franklin arrived off Cove on the 4th inst., and proceeded to harbor. The general news of this arrival is not of the least interest. It is said that an unusual width of wheat will be sown in England and Ireland this year. By Telegraph we have advices from Paris of Thursday the 17th, which states that the Parliamentary Session had met on that day and after a short but important meeting adjourned.