# GUELP



# AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. IV-NO. 2.

GUELPH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 158.

## Business Directorn.

#### GUELPH HERALD Printing Establishment,

North West Corner of the Market Square EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING,

-SUCH AS-Business Cards, Insurance Policies, Circulars. Way Bills Pamphlets. .Planks Catalogues, Funeral Letters Bill-Heads. Hand Bills,

Book Work. Cards. de. de. de. de. Neatly executed, with the utmost expedi- reasonable terms. tion and upon moderate terms.

#### A CARD.

#### JAMES LYND,

IMPORTER OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. MARKET SQUARE, GUELPAL April 1, 1850.

#### REMOVAL.

DR. W. A. LIDDELL AS removed to the house lately occu. LIFE ASSURANCE Co. HAS removed to the many pied by F. H. KERRATRIER, Esq. A adjoining the residence of the Rev. A.

N. D. - Continues to attend pretents in the country. Winelph, June 1, 1850.

#### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE Office of the Distributor of Mar-Is ringe Licensesses removed to the Store of Musers, EUDD & LYND, corner of: Windham street, unny hately below Mr. Barrister and Allernowal Law consternation of the trace many finished Sandilends.

RICHARD FOWLER DUDD, Agent for Graven's Marriage Liver Guel, 6, 089 15, 1914 6 12 121 11

manhour. OKNAMENTAL PAINTERS AS THE

- TRANSPARENT WANDOW SHADES. N. P. Old Paintings removed land toughed up. MR. W. GEO. PATTERSON. Civil Engineer and Arguited.

M. INST. C. D. L. Late of the List Pound of Poplar Works TR. P. will superintend thet Erection

M of Mills in any part of the Province. and furnish Delayers, Estimates, and Spo-calcutons for Brages, and all kinds of any namodation of hases, telias, &c. 1 N. B. -Surveying an! Levelling.

Olice - N stell on to Thorp's Hole Goldph. May 21, 1850.

Water Maken and Fescillen. TATEROUND BUILDING RING BUILD

Rand. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

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Cooking, Parlor & Plate Steves Of all Shire well Potterns. ALSO, - Strate Cutters. Com Shellels Turning Lathes, Paint Mills, Page Boxes,

See. CF Castings made to Order. CYREY'S TO PATENT THE WALLING MACHISTS. The most as well of in the Privince

ATT John isne in

VICEL'S VICENTALLE INSTANCE AND money of Paragraph of Printing. FAMER DRY BODDS Corner of King and John Streets,

· II A MILLTON. Car Country Morchants supplied on be oral terms at the lowest Montreal Prices. Course House, 7

" C. T. HELLIWELL & YO. TOOK SELLERS STATIONERS. KING ST., HAMILTON,

FULL constantly of hand, Writing Paper and School Rooks of all descriptions. Bobbs of his his process of from New York, Boston, and hit delphia, to or lead on short notice; and mest

-Mar. Pasiarcos, AND AGENT, CONVEYANCER, AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

GIELPH. Agent for the Carada Company, and Bank Jan Mont call

Business Directory.

J. LAMOND SMITH, Couvenances Notarn Dublic, AND

GENERAL AGENT, PERGIS.

. OCHELSHED ARE WELCEL. Joiner, Builder & Cabinei Maker, GUELPH.

Stage Billy Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for balldings The different Artificers Work manify employed

> MISS MARY CAMPBELL, Milliner, Dress and Habit Meter, All orders made up according to the Latest New York Fashions Residence-Pirst. Dior. West of the Westeran Chapel. Guelph, Pet. 4, 1550.

THOMAS GORDON. TIS TAND AND GENERAL MEENT, OHEN SOUND.

TABLES CONTRACTOR AD.

ASSEST FOR STITLING WHILLYM HEAVY, Esq., Daywet Freasurer

T. R. BROCK. Convenancet, Accountant, and GENERAL AGENT. Then. B. The and the south mitte a bang. CHELITA

MR. J. DAMES NOTABLY PUBLIC, Se.

VERLINGTON DESTRICT C. W. 1 ANDREW CENTERS WSG. I described Caches Insurance Com Coverament Never Cr the Descripted are at is said livers to are usual

ARCHIBALD MACNAB. Syspismen Villager OWEN'S BOUND.

THE PRINCE ADMITTANA Market Sauaro, uolph, -BY JOHN JONES TO

JAMES GEDDES.

WILLINGTON DESCRICTA Warndry & 1-49 ... PHE Windersumed have leavened june

Con Gold and Silver Wateres, Silver I Warmership in the printing of the Silvers, and Wedding Rings, always on LAW, under the name and form of Forgus on & Hund. OFFICE MARKET SQUARE, GUELPIL A.J. FERGUSSON. LIBWARD P.W. HURD.

> THE CANADA Life Assurance Company

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EXACOSTIAL PRESSES.

OFFIc Don't the Creak of the Wares. The western lines are working Lasty, and we are unaply to get further paracalars, The day, Wednesday, The saddy and Pri day, between the hours of 10.4, st., and

Gueloh.

To all whom it may Concern.

MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had a upon application at the office of the X. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

A. D. FERRIER,

AND General Agent. Waterloo County Clerk's Office, Gaelph

Paetru. LAND OF MISTS AND HEATHER-BELLS.

The wine is red, the lamps are bright, And gems and jewels glance.
Where Ladies with their Loves to night

Are mingling in the dance.
Ent, ah! the masic's softest swells.
No gladness bring to me—
The land of mists and heather-bells.

Is far beyond the sen! I've sought the grove where fire-flies gleam

"Mong tinds of red and gold.
To banish from my mind the aream.
But still the days of old—
The glens, the moore, the mountain-fells, Come back again to nee; The land of mosts and heather-bells, Beyond the Northern seas.

This land is righ with all the hues And treasures of the opinion and my path, "mong mooninglit dows," The censeless insects sings.

But sud my hungering spirit dwell. With one who walk d with u. Mong misty moors and heather bells, Boyond the Northern sea.

#### Deferred Articles.

Monrarat, June 15th; Greet Pireda Griffinte on this Afterin a campenter's shops in Navareth street, estroyear theits, yeare all of lifty nd the Law copal Church of sty Aun's this still exceeding its ravages, towards he Canal, and it is impossible to kny when will be got under. An immense quantity of lember has been destroyed.

Moximum, June 17th The fire in Gashintown, on Saturday, con again a hearly 200, hous . After raging about three hours, it was subdued the vicinity of the Forwarding Stores, at the Canal, which, together with the Gas Company's Works in the neighborhood; narrowly escaped. The exertions of the ferrore Company of the 20th Regiment s of the tire institut three joins whose the whole of their furnations. A rerespeciable women, named Leving bon, was sper property; and another weinsh trun Motionadas reported na sing. The come

To The above is present to execute, on the countries of the property of the property of the countries of the

Hezziren Refren ament!-- Wear old that the Special Committee on the PROVINCIAL JAND STRVINOR Public Expenditure, met on Saturday, and processed to business; and that after a sharp discussion, they set to work to rereach in good enthest, catting down the mbers pay-from 10-, per dem the speaker's salary from \$1000 to flagor and hescibile distinst the Governor G. d's. Mrom £7777 to £5500. The In ethe General and Mrs Morrison quinted room in disgust! Breakers absolu-

Petrigli . . . New Charles a didig The We have removed intelligen Altornen-at-Law, Conveyancer, & c. Havancas law portio 40th hast, which states that the spanish Conveying in reply to the refresentation of the Amer can Consul, et or passing through forms of trial, had liberated the American prisoners, who were to return to the U. S.

NEW ORLEAN, June 15. We have received in digence from Havana as lide by the 10th met, and are happy to state that the Spainsh government had yielded to the representations of our Consul, aided by other American authoristy, and after passing through the forms of a team, and liberated the American prisoners taken on board the beigs, Georgiana

Areful Secaration Disaster. A tole zrapho despatch from Cleveland, this morn ing, says that the steamer Grieth, on her wicy from Baltialo to Toledo, when about 20 miles below Cleveland, at 5 o'clock this ENGRAVER AND PRINTER. Informing took fire and burned to the water to the water to the first water to the wate ports only 30 saved, and those saved themselves by sw mining to shore, Captain Roby, wife and child, are among the lost There were between two and three huned on bourd. The accounts differ as to he loss of life. The last report gives the

Dr. Wissrend-The Supreme Court omin in the case of Dr. Welster, to the effect that every form, necessary, to es stitute a legal trial had been fromplied was They were unanimisus in dismissing the polition. It was the general impression in Boston, that the Governor would next routh, fix the day for the execution of Assessment Woll. Distributor in FERGUS, bality of the prisoner escaping fromthe extreme penalty of the, law.

A man and woman were hanged by Lynch law in Missouri on the 9th of May, CONTENANCLE, NOTARY PUBLIC. - for an attempt to kill a Mrs. Allen. The mob took them about a mile from the town of Liberty, and then suspended them from a tree.

BY-LAWS

Of the Municipal Conneil of the Township of Nichol, passed March 22nd, May 18th, and June 1st, 1850.

BY-LAW No. 8.

Whereas it is expedient and necessary to provide by By law for the removal of all Fences which may be placed on Highways or Road Allowances

Be it enacted by the Township Council of the Town-hip of Nighol, held under and by virtue of An Act 12th Vic. cap. 81, intituled An Act to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, &c., in Upper Canad , and it is hereby enacted by the authority.

14 That, in the event of any Pence being placed upon any Road or Concession Line in the Township of Nichol, the Overseer of Angina again built represent the same to the Township Council, and, setting suder the authority and responsibility of and Council, shall request the owner to remaine said fonce; and as case of refread or dispute, the matter shall be referred to at least three Pence viewers, and it it shall be compilered necessary to complete a Sur. vevor- to hajust the matter in dispute, the Township Reeve shall have the power to appoint the same, and the party femals to be in error shall pay all costs, sints, charges, and expenses, which may have been or shall be in-

curred thereby And he it enacted, That, should it be decided that Ed fence has enemerted upon the highway or road allowance, and that it is need sary that the same shall be removed; and should the owner neglect or relate to remove the same within ten days, after the date of the decision, a fine of five slidings per day shall be imposed for every day, afterwards that said force shall remain gurem wed -- said fine to be recovered, by distress of

goods and chancis JOHN WATT, Town Reer JAMES Megl EEN, Township Clerk Pergus, Nichol, June 1, 1550.

BY LAW No. 9.

I representing the descernaing of the Said ath in the Town-I other more of the river, in the cillage of

Winner is it is experient undanger sees ony to prevent the dration of the Sabbath in the Township of Nichol, and to prohibit persons from buling in the mill dain and other parts of the river, in the village or Fergus and its neigh-

en acted by the Town his Council of the Town-X little under the lessons of the Act 12th Vic. . 31. intit Wet An Act to pro. . . o by tone general law who, That all in its and found between in the mill than, or arts of the rece in a creas or its neighborhood, or cyling in borr sor on raise, or field, guns, on engiging n my gimes, on the Salanth day in the Township of Nichol, on conviction before a Ying strate, shall be liable

in the fines and penalties at ermentioned, that is to say, 1. All persons convicted, upon the testimony of one credible witness, of sailing in boits or on rails, firing gins, or engaging in any amusements or sports on the sub the day, within the Township of Nichol, shall be Table in the penalty of one pound currency for the first offence, and in the feasily of avolounds currency for comery subsequent off new—to be recovered by distress of goods have chattels under avarrant of a Mogistrate.

2. And all persons converted, upon the testimony of me aredable witness, of bathing in the mill dant, or other parts of the riber in Fergus or its neighborhood, or in trating fairer the hour of seven o'clock why exposed that is microthe hour of seven of sex. A. M., shell is being in the penalty of ten shiftings currency for the Best of shee, and one pound, currency for rulised but of Since - to be recovered as aforesand

3. Aml b at charte to That all times so recovered shall the paid over to the Township Treasurer for Township purposes; and that in the event of offenders possessing no goods or chattels as addresaid, they shall, at the diseretion of the Magastrate, be hable to be imprisoned for not less than one week, or more than one calendar month.

JOHN WATT, Town Reeve. JAMES MCQUEEN, Township Clerk. Fergus, Niehol, June 1, 1-50.

### BY BAW No. 10.

To provide for the representation of the Township Councill its of the Township of Nichol, and certain Obsers appointed by them and acting under their -nutharity ...

Whenevs it is expedient and necessary to remunerate the members of the Manierpal Council of the Township of Nichel, and certain officers appointed by them :

Bo it canced by the Municipal Council of the Township of Nichol, held under and by virtue of 12th Vic. 81, intituled An Act to provide by one general law for the election of Manieipal Corporations, &c., in Upper Canada; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the

L. That each amender of said Municipal Corporation, for every day he new attend a meeting of said Corporation, shall be entitled to receive the sum of five shillings.

2. That the Clerk shall receive the sum of twelve pounds for shillings par animim. 3. That the Treasurer shall receive the sum of five-4 That the Strangmentent of Common Schools shall

receive the sum of five pounds per annum. 5. That the Assemble shall receive a sum equal to three pounds for every hundred pounds rated on the

6. That the Collector shall retain a sum equal to three pounds ten shillings for every hundred pounds he may collect for all Township purposes: .That the Andstars shall require the sum of five

shillings each for every day they are employed in the , duties of their office. JOHN WATT, Town Reeve. JAMES McQUEEN, Township Clerk. Fergus, Nichol. June 1, 1850.

Provincial Parliament.

Abridged from the British Colonist. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON THE CLERGY RESERVES.

Tursday, June 18. Mr. Price, in moving the Resolutions which we published a fortnight since, observed, that it would have been more in accordance with his wishes could the question have been made a Cabinet measure, and brought into the House by a Bill; but he had taken the only course that was open to him. Although the principle involved in the question was of the utmost importance—one from which he would never recede—he could not say that it was the most vital question to Causelan interests which exists a contribute the could not appear to the course of the could not say that it was the most vital question to Causelan interests which exists ed, because, although particular denominations were mere highly favored than others, the Clergy Reserves were not given them in perpetuity—they were only receiving a pertion of the interest on the sales, and the power of revocation was still in the hands of the people. For this reason, he held that the immediate settlement of this question was not of such vital importance at present as some others. The House could not legally pass a Bill, because the Imperial authority had passed a measure on the subject at our request; though the act was not exactly in accordance with our wishes, there had been no voice raised against it and it had been in paration for the past ten years. It had to be sure not been considered a settlement of the question by the people, but by their silence they had given their took consent to the right of Great Britain to legislate on the subject. If the ball prepared went home, the lawyers were of opinion ed, because, aithough particular denominations were mere highly favored subject. If the bill preposed went home, the lawyers were of opinion that even if it received the Royal ascent it would be null and void, and that even if it received the Royal ascent it would be null and void, and could not be entiaced. He believed that such a lift could not pass that House; he should be obliged to voto against it binself, and he was sure it would never receive the assent of the House Government. He should now speak efficiently the assent of the House Government. He should now speak efficiently act for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy. The constitutional act for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy. The constitutional act for the support of the Clergy, and he would now proceed to show the magnitude of the property thus a voted. The whole number of acres at apart was 2,395,657. Of these there had been sold under the Act thrand sur George IV., 530,913, and under 3rd and 4th Acteria, 568,749; 1,693, i53 sold, and 1,266,254 remaining undisposed for The lands were sold for the large sum of 2,729,756.

Mr. Sheravoid [Toronto.]—Alf swallowed up by the Crown Banks office; they changed 40 per cent, for collections.

Mr Sherwood [Toronto.]—All swallowed up by the Crown Isan's office; they charged 40 per cent for collection.

Mr Price said that since the present Government came into power, they had only charged 6 per cent, for collection, but this since of £720,750, was over and above all expenses. Of this amount, up to the first December, 1849, £331,890 is, 1d, had been paid, having still due £341,550 [38,11d]. With the interest on this amount when collected, they would have, from the lands already sold, a unified pounds; and when all two lands were disposed of, the proceeds would probably amount to the large sum of two mitions. If they looked at the population of Canada in sects, they would find that a very small proportion of the population were intended to be hencified by this large sum. Out of the 723,000 people, the Ghurch of England had 171,761, and the Church of Scotland 67,300, making a total of 230,641, and these two churches were to get the hon's sharp coving comperatively lattle to the 4-3,781 which remained. Of these there were two clurches, each of whom get a small sum—the Roman Catholas £734 a year for their population of 128,707, and the Wesleyans a so a miserable pittaice for their 90,303; but allowing these as provided for, there were sail 209,641 who were utterly excluded from all participation in the proceeds. The sum of £2,000,000, when realized, world have the charge of only 720 man, wence, and cludden each, a tax of 78, 6d, per head. I his would be the relest endowment in the world, considering the population and comparative wealth of the country; they high take the lists of Lucksia Establishment, but this would for world, considering the population and comparative wealth of the country; they night talk of the Irish or English Establishingut, but this would far exceed thom. He appealed to the House whether it was not desirable that the strife and dissension mused by this great question should be set at test for ever, that we should no longer have the various denominations

at test for ever, that we should no longer bave the vascous denominations claricarring for state pay, and others opposing them. Was it conducted the well-holing of the interests of religion that elergymen should be continually compating for as devision of the spot. Had the Clergy Reserves meter been dreamt of, he believed that the Church of England would have been more numerous; better supported, and more wealthy than sho was at present; those churches which had no State assistance, supported their numerous with far more liberging than those of the Church of the regard, even with their numerous time. It had been said that the supported their immeters with far more liberary than those of the Church of Prighand, even with their appropriation. It had been said that the escenders for Power Canada were not interested in this question; he could show that they were very deeply reterested, because a large quantity of had had been sate part in the Lewer Province for the support of a Protestant Clergy, although it was part a Catholic country. The number of early seeds and 10 LOC, and the quantity sold 352,649, leaving a 11,333 model. The aurount of more respected in the safes was L74. The school of the safes was L74. The 2s. 111: remaining due E15.799 des. 51. The propie of Lower Carala had therefore as good reason to wish the quist on settled on fair and equitable principles as those of Upper Carala in conscientiously discharging their duty on this matter. He did not think it necessary for him. to go over all the declarations of opinion by the Parliament of Canada, in favor of the devotion of those lands either equally to all denominations in the province, to general purposes, or education. On every occasion on which it came up, similar resolutions had been come to. Reports of Coramittees appointed on the subject, taking the same view, he might read, that he did not wish to the pass ten long of the set not only Parliaments open posed of majority of Laborats who dalso, but those containing a large proponderance of Ferress. The wished that to be borne in mind, that it was no party question in these large, it was no party question in these large. a large prependerance of Kernes. Halvished that to be borne in mind, that it was no party question in those days of the enginge was, advocated on men, of all parties; among thom, of a Sampson, a strong Conservative new dead, had moved a resolution to appropriate them to education, and Mr.-Bykort, then member for Linvain, was one of the strongest supporters of the same proposition. Up to the time of Lord Sydemiam, this was the view of almost everybedy, but through his influence a change was worked, and many who had formerly been for giving the lands for general purposes, were now in favor of allowing the Home Government to settle the matter. The bill was sent home, and was sent back, with a despatch the matter. The bill was sent home, and was sent back, with a despatch from Lord John Russell, stating the reasons why it had not received the Royal assent, which were chiefly that the law officers of the Crown had advised that the Act was unconstitutional, that it would indefinitely postadvised that the Act was unconstitutional, that it would indefinitely postpone the rettlement of the question, and that the Provincial Parliament
was the most competent to legislate on the matter. He thought that it
had been shown that the people of Canada have invariably insisted on,
as the Home Government had acknowledged, their right to settle this
question as they pleased, and if they asked to have that power given back
to them which they had surrentered to the Imperial authority, he was
sure it would be granted. The how member for Terento had said lately,
that it was in obedience to public opinion that he had introduced a parti-

sure it would be granted. The fion, member for threath had said lately, that it was in obedience to public opinion that he had introduced a particular measure: he trusted that hon, members would pay regard to public opinion in this matter also—not public clamor, which died away in an hour; but that quiet decided public opinion formed on a full acqueintance with the subject. To produce the welfare, and advance the moral architecture condition of the Province, they were bound to support it; they were bound to support it; on the grant principle of equal rights to all, of were bound to support it on the great principle of equal rights to all, of whatever creed or denomination. He wished to go to Great Britain to ask the power to demiss the root of bitterness which had grown up in ask the power to dismiss the root of bitteraess which that grown up in their midst, which had get church against church, father against son, and son against father; to bring back to harmony and peace the land in which the dwelt. In a short time he trusted that this sneed would be removed, never more to be a cause of strife. He had been told that it was not wise to suggest that we should geare to the present incumbents their endowments during their lives. He thought that the proper course had been taken; it was proper that they show the people of Great Britain that they intended to pay respect to the claims of individuals, many of these incumbents having been brought from England on the fauth of the Government bents having been brought from Legiand on the faith of the consequence. The reason with this question was not settled long ago, was not that the Upper Canadians, or their Assembly, were opposed to its settlement, but because every effort to do so was frustrated by the efforts of the Church, who through the Legislative Council. All the vexation—all Church, who throughd the Legislative Council. All the vexation—al the responsibility from that, ought to rest on the heads of those persons. Hon. Mr. Boulton condemned the Government for not making this a Cabinet measure, and took credit to himself for his previous liberal views Polstically speaking, the introduction of those resolu-

on the question. Postically speaking, the introduction of those resolu-tions was one of the greatest pieces of clap-frap he had ever seen. If this address passed, would not one of the Attorneys General be required to give his opinion upon it to the Home Government, and Mr. Price's Resolutions might be strangled by one of his colleagues. They might Resolutions might be strangled by one of his colleagues. They might as well try to cover an elephant with a guazo veil as to disguise this proceeding with the sophistry that was used. Consuring the practical adoption, by the Ministry, of the double indigrity system, one government for Upper and another for Lower Canada, he goneladed by denouncing as a mockery the bringing froward of this abortive thing—the string of resolutions.

resolutions.

Col. Prince had often listened to this sort of thing. The object of this move was, to produce political capital for the next election; for the question had for years been made the stalking-herse of all political parties. This question convalsed Upper Canada for years, and it had now been settled, and he contended that we had no right ever to discuss it. The Government had disgraced themselves by not making this a Cabin question; they had permitted one of their members to bring it while they evaded all responsibility; but he should recarded while they evaded all responsibility; but he should regard They said that we had no right to legislate and so far he agreed with them : but they put forward our ber with these resolutions, the object of which was to inte

perial settlement. Having referred to the passing of the