



Business Directory.

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Herald adjoining Rev. A. Palmer.
Guelph, Feb. 11, 1850. 190

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Feb. 11, 1851. 190

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EDWARD E. W. HURD.

THE DIVISION COURTS OF the County of Waterloo will hold their sittings at

Wilnot, Feb. 4th, 1851.
Berlin, " 5th, "
Preston, " 7th, "
Guelph, " 10th, "
Erin, " 13th, "
Fergus, " 15th, "
Sydenham, March 17th, "
Egremont " 20th, "

ABFRED BAKER, Clerk No. 1.

Business Directory.

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Of all Sizes and Patterns.

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

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

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

JAMES GEDDES,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
ELORA,
COUNTY OF WATERLOO.
February 22, 1849. 36.

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE WATERLOO COUNTY COUNCIL open on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

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To all whom it may Concern.

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LOUIS W. DESAUER, Preston,
AGENT FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF Waterloo, Wilnot, and Woolwich.
Preston, Nov. 4, 1850. 170-4f

A. D. FERRIER,
CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND
General Agent.

Waterloo County Clerk's Office, Guelph.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 1 30 half Chests fresh Teas, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black.

5 Bbls. prime "Porto Rico" Coffee
2 Hhd. bright Muscavado 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. 150-4f

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THE increasing demand for this valuable Medicine has induced the proprietor to appoint the following agents:—Mr. OLIVER, Galt; Mr. HESPELER, New Hope; Mr. WATSON, Fergus; and Mr. PHILIP, Elora; where they may now be obtained. Price 1s. 3d. per box.
Guelph, Oct. 21, 1850. 174

Poetry.

THE RABBIT ON THE WALL.

BY CATHERINE ALLAN.

The cottage work is over,
The evening meal is done;
Hark! through the starlit stillness
You hear the rattle run.
The cotter's children whisper,
Then speak out one and all,
"Come, father, make for Johnny
A rabbit on the wall."

He smilingly assenting,
They gather round his chair;
"Now, grandma, you hold Johnny—
Don't let the candle flare—"
So speaking, from his fingers
He throws a shadow tall,
That seems, the moment after,
A rabbit on the wall.

The children shout with laughter,
The uproar louder grows,
E'en grandma chuckles faintly,
And Johnny chirps and crows.
There no'er was gilded painting,
Hung up in lordly hall,
Gave half the simple pleasure,
This rabbit on the wall.

Al! who does not remember,
When humble sports like these,
Than many a costlier pastime
Had greater power to please?
When o'er life's autumn pathway
The sera leaves thickly fall,
How oft we sigh, recalling
The rabbit on the wall.

Deferred Articles.

FRIGHTFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

On Monday Morning, the 27th of Jan., at three o'clock, the steamer *John Adams*, Capt. H. A. Jones, with a heavy freight and a large number of passengers, bound for Cincinnati, when near the head of Island Eighty-two, in the Mississippi, struck a snag or stump, and sunk in two minutes. The cabin parted from the hull, and the latter went down about sixty feet of water. She had about ninety or one hundred deck passengers, a few of whom only were saved. The cabin, in breaking from the hull, separated in the middle, which, doubtless, was the cause of many of the cabin passengers saving their lives. The ladies in the cabin were all saved. After suffering many hours in the water, they were enabled to get ashore. The forward portion of the cabin, including the fixtures, floated down to the head of Island Eighty-three, where it grounded. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the steamer *Peytona* came along, and took the passengers on board from that part of the wreck. From thence, the *Peytona* proceeded with all possible haste to the other portion of the wreck.

Owing to the early hour at which the *John Adams* sunk, almost every one was asleep, and it being so sudden few were able to get sufficient clothing to cover themselves, and many of them are indeed in a most destitute condition.

Captain Sialcross makes the following summary of persons on the boat, and the number saved:—

	Saved.	On board.
Cabin passengers	31	100
Deck	5	86
Officers	11	11
Crew, &c.	7	32
Total	107	230

This shows the number missing to be 123. The deck passengers were Californians, and German and Irish Emigrants, who were going to Cincinnati. The cargo was also for Cincinnati.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—A monster indignation meeting is to be held in Toronto, shortly, on the Seat of Government question. We hope the "platform" of our neighbors will be sufficiently capacious to afford room for the co-operation of the whole Province.—*Spectator.*

BOARD OF WORKS—It is said that the Hon. H. H. Killaly is to be assistant Commissioner of Public Works, without a seat in Parliament, and that his practical knowledge in the office will enable the Government to reduce the number of engineers employed in the department. A saving of £500 a year will be effected by the movement, and probably an increase of efficiency.—*Globe.*

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, Feb. 15, 1851.
His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

The Hon. Joseph Bourret, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, to be Chief Commissioner thereof, in place of the Hon. William H. Merritt, resigned.

The Hon. Hamilton H. Killaly, to be Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, in place of the Hon. Joseph Bourret, appointed Chief Commissioner thereof.

Public Works—Hon. Mr. Killaly has entered upon his duties as assistant Commissioner. It will be recollected that when Mr. Cameron resigned his office declaring it to be unnecessary, it was argued

FURTHER NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

New York, Feb. 15.

The steamer *Africa* arrived at Cork on the 2nd January. She broke both her shafts when nine days out, and ran to the Westward six days, until she put into Cork. She has chartered the *Cambria* to bring her freight, which was to sail for New York on the 4th inst. It is thought it will take three months to repair the damage to the *Africa's* machinery. Her mails came by the *Africa*, and also the passengers. She experienced very severe weather. She broke the shafts of both engines during a hurricane, and the paddle-boxes being both carried away, she was totally disabled. After six days' beating westward, she finally put back, and reached Cork at 8 P. M. on Wednesday, the 22nd January. The vessel sustained no damage beyond that above stated. Crew and passengers were all well. A card was published at Cork, by the passengers of the *Africa*, bearing high testimony of the great power and strength of the ship, in contending for nine days against an almost unparalleled Western gale, under great, and to her admirable conduct, in standing 500 miles. They awarded high praise to Capt. West for his great exertions, and particularly to his first officer, and also to the Chief Engineer.

The *Cambria* left Liverpool for Cork on the 27th, and was to leave there on the 4th February with nothing but the cargo of the *Africa*. The propeller of the *Cambria* arrived out from Philadelphia on the 30th inst.

The weather on the British coast has been very stormy—many vessels were obliged to put back.

Political affairs progressing favorably. Money easy and rather plentiful. No further change in the rate of Bank discounts, which are 3 per cent. Exchange in favor of the buyers.

The chief nations in Europe are preparing to send their productions to the World's Fair. The report is revived that the Pope is about to abdicate and retire to a Monastery for life.

Cardinal Antonetti, we are told, regrets that the recent aggression was not attempted in another form, and that the same steps were not taken simultaneously in the United States, by the creating of three Cardinals.

The Dresden Conference seems likely to end in complete discomfiture of the liberal party in Germany.

Advices from Hamburg announce that on the 29th ult., a corps of 2,000 Austrian troops had entered the city. The new Government of Holstein has not yet taken possession of the city.

The French President has sustained his position, which is saying more than can be said of his enemies. The ultra legitimists make no secret of their dissatisfaction with the conduct of M. Thiers and M. Bugey. The people have been tranquil. The funds remain the same.

The Dresden Conference have got into a fix, in the first commission for the choice of a Federal head of confederation. These votes out of ten were apposed to the plans brought before it. The second commission is occupied in examining what it has done. Already is the Erfurt Union justified by events.

The German Princes cannot or will not restore the union which united all Germans into one great political body.

ENGLAND.
London, Jan. 31.
Outline of Her Majesty's Speech.

Her Majesty will announce that she receives the most friendly assurances from foreign powers, and is gratified to know that peace has been restored in those States in the North of Europe so lately engaged in war, or preparing for the commencement of hostilities.

The Queen then congratulates the Members of both Houses on the tranquility which prevails, not only at home but in all foreign parts, and the colonies. The people are contented and happy. Revenue in excess of expenditure.

Her Majesty regrets that in some Counties Agriculture is rather depressed, but she trusts it will be only temporary.

Her Majesty then directs attention to the trade with Brazil, and suggests the desirableness of arranging the sugar trade, &c., with that country. In the usual phraseology, the intention respecting Brazil will be acceptable news to the Free Traders of Liverpool.

The law reform measures will be uniformly acceptable.

Ministers have a plan for relieving Agriculture, but it will not be matured until the Chancellor of the Exchequer sees what kind of a Financial statement he can make.

FRANCE.
The Ministerial crisis is over. Another new Cabinet has been formed. A messenger from the President informed the Assembly that the following Ministers had been appointed:

M. Dailze, Minister of Interior.
Mr. Brémont, Foreign Affairs.
Gen. Randon, War.
Admiral de Valant, Marine.
M. Girard, Public Instruction.
M. Schneider, Commerce.
M. Germain, Finance.
M. Magne, Public Works.
M. De Boyen, Justice.

By the friends of Retrenchment that one Commissioner and competent engineers could do all the business.

That one of them might be called Assistant Commissioner, that a second political head was unnecessary. This was hoisted at by the *Globe*, and he learnedly proved that the office must be filled up by a member of Parliament, or the law would be violated.

The public works Act, and Responsible Government required it, &c., &c. Mr. Wethenhall was defeated and a man from the *Upper House* selected by which another defeat was avoided, and public opinion set at defiance. By the resignation of Mr. Merritt, another Commissioner was wanted. But it would not do to force the people. What was to be done? Make Mr. Bourret of the Upper House, Chief, and Mr. Killaly, Assistant, without a seat in either! Admirable responsibility! The most important department of the Government without any one to answer a question to the people's Representatives! We have no doubt of Mr. Killaly's ability and fitness for the duties of the office, but he should be in Parliament.—*N. American.*

Guy vs Ferris.—We learn, with much regret, that this case has terminated in a verdict of £25 for the plaintiff! Colonel Guy's case was closed on Tuesday, when eloquent speeches in defence were delivered by Messrs. Johnson and Loranger, to whom Mr. Guy replied on Wednesday morning. Mr. Justice Mondelet then gave a luminous and lengthened charge to the Jury, which occupied upwards of three hours. The Jury, not being able to agree, were given in charge for the night, and the Court adjourned till Thursday morning, when they brought in the verdict we have stated. The result surprises us very much, but we await the report of the case ere enlarging upon it.—*Globe, Feb. 18.*

The *Montreal Transcript*, speaking of perambulating Parliaments, says that "the system will occasion alternate excitement and alternate dissatisfaction. It cannot last. It does not end in Lord Elgin going home and the Parliament coming back, it will end in a dissolution of the Union, and that will involve territorial and fiscal questions of a most serious nature, to which we may hereafter advert."

The Grand Jury at Three Rivers threw out the Bill in the case of—Fourquin, M. P. P., and others, indicted for arson.

Great Slaughter of Bears and Deer.—Three bears were recently killed about 5 miles from St. Croix Falls, by Mr. Cadott an old one and two cubs. The mother weighed about four hundred pounds. But we learn from the veteran hunter, P. F. Bouchea, that a much greater slaughter was perpetrated in the Drun family on the East Fork of Willow river; the Sioux Indians have recently killed forty bears and upwards of fifty deer in the woods of that river, and are still on the chase.

Several loads of their game, a few days since passed our village on their way to Mendota, Missouri territory.—*Wisconsin Inquirer.*

Extraordinary Yield of Wheat.—Wm. Wallace, Esq., township of Cavan, has informed us, that he imported from Rochester last year, 11 bushels and 40 lbs of the *Soull's* wheat, which he sowed on 7 acres, and which yielded the large quantity of 227 bushels of superior wheat, and averaging over 46 bushels and 41 lbs to each acre.—*Port Hope Watchman.*

Great Britain in 1800 and 1850.—According to the *Leeds Mercury*, the population of Great Britain has nearly doubled between 1800 and 1850. At the beginning of the century it was below 11,000,000, and it is now upwards of 20,000,000. Adding the population of Ireland, the United Kingdom will number upwards of 25,000,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Head has paid all the debts contracted by him or Lola Montes, during their residence together in Paris. He allows Lola £500 a year, on condition that she will not molest him, or mention his name in her forthcoming memoirs.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—The magnificent steamer *Autocrat* bound from New Orleans to Memphis, with a heavy freight, and a number of passengers, came in collision, on the 9th inst., with the steamer *Magnolia*, coming down. The *Autocrat* sunk immediately, and it is supposed over thirty persons were lost, including several cabin passengers belonging to Tennessee, five negro firemen, and one engineer. It is supposed the boat and cargo will prove a total loss.

Jenny Lind has met with immense success here. The proceeds of the first two concerts were over \$10,000.

TEMPERANCE IN ILLINOIS.—The *Tribune* of Sunday says, a bill has been passed in the Illinois House of Representatives which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one quart, unless sold by druggists and physicians, in good faith, for mechanical, medical, or sacramental purposes. If sold to an adult, the fine is \$25 for every breach of the law, and if to a minor under the age of 18 years, the penalty is not less than \$30 or more than \$100. The act also repeals all former laws upon the subject, and completely destroys the license system. Action has yet to be taken on it in the Senate.

Already negotiations are going on actively on this subject in the various factions of the State.

The "Gazette de France" states that Prince Demidoff has received permission from the Emperor of Russia to reside in Paris. Trade is imp. ing.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.
The German press announces that the negotiations respecting the formation of a Provisional Government for Holstein, have been brought to a successful issue. The new Government of Holstein will consist of Federal and Danish Commissioners, who will be supported by a Council of the chief noblemen and moderate middle landed proprietors of the Duchies. The delay in this long-protracted negotiation has been owing to the unscrupulous intrigues of Prussian Commissioners. It has at length been arranged that Frederickfort is to be given up to the Danish troops.

Scandinavian agents are on the alert to entice the soldiers who are being discharged from the Holstein army.

The *Borershall* states, from Schwerin, that in spite of the late protests, the Government force of 4,000 Austrians will be quartered on the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg.

According to the Danish papers, the King of Denmark has ordered an immediate exchange of all prisoners made in the late campaign in Holstein. It is reported that the officers of the Holstein army, who were, previous to the war, in the Danish service, and who subsequently broke their oaths of allegiance, by arming against Denmark, will be banished for ever from the Danish dominions.

From the Globe.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The Council went into Committee of the whole on Mr. Alderman Ridout's resolutions in reference to the removal of the Seat of Government from Toronto.

Ald. Ridout said, in moving the adoption of the resolutions now before them, he wished to be understood as not acting in a spirit of hostility towards the inhabitants of Lower Canada. It was desirable that intercommunication should exist, but it was desirable that Western Canada should have justice done to it. He disclaimed the idea of being actuated by selfish motives. His resolutions were brought forward strictly on public grounds. He was a member of the Grand Jury, whose address to the Governor General had been characterized as unprecedented; but he would maintain that the course they pursued was perfectly correct. So far as the Governor General was concerned, he must say that he had never neglected an opportunity of furthering the objects of commerce and agriculture, when his presence or talents could be of service; and for the good in this manner conferred upon this district, during his residence in the city, the inhabitants are under considerable obligations to His Excellency. But the reasons for the removal of the Seat of Government were not conclusive. It had been considered desirable that both branches of the Legislature should have an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the inhabitants and the resources of both sections of the country, and that this could only be obtained by having the removal in the middle of the existing course of Parliament, and not at its close. There could be no doubt that if the Parliament removed during the approaching summer, disappointment and angry feeling would be excited, which might lead to an agitation for the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Hayes seconded the motion.

Ald. Keeselring agreed with the resolutions, but suggested that they might be considered expediently. He was at Montreal when Mr. Sherbrooke's resolutions were passed, and distinctly recollected that they were agreed to on the understanding that the Seat of Government should remain four years at the place to which it was removed, although he was afraid the present resolutions would have little effect, yet the Legislature ought to be made aware that the removal of the Seat of Government during the present year, will be looked upon by Western Canada as a gross departure from the understanding previously come to.

The Mayor was of opinion that decided efforts should be made by every constituency in Upper Canada, as well as that of Toronto, with the view of producing an impression, not on the Governor General or the Government, but on the popular branch of the Legislature. They were indebted to the Governor General for expressing his opinion so early, and for so completely throwing the onus on his advisers. The interests of this section of the Province required that the Seat of Government should remain here the full term of four years, which appeared to him to be the period indicated in Mr. Sherbrooke's resolutions.

Mr. Ashfield continued with previous speakers.

Mr. Smith thought the Council should concentrate its efforts to an attempt to produce an impression upon Mr. Lafontaine; for Lafontaine rules Baldwin, Baldwin rules Hucks, and the three together rule the Governor General.

Mr. Dunn thought they should at once agitate for a dissolution of the Union, or a Federal Union of the Provinces.

Ald. Dempsey concurred in the resolutions.

Mr. Thompson dissenting to the compliments bestowed on the Governor General, for having directly answered a question with regard to the Seat of Government. If they were indebted to anybody at all, it was to Mr. Lafontaine. The Governor General's answer was dictated by the Ministry, and it is known that the Ministry are dictated to by Mr. Lafontaine, who is the embodiment of French Canadian influence. He should be sorry to deny to his Excellency any respect or courtesy which is due to him as the representative of the Queen, but he could not acquiesce in compliments to him to which he is not entitled under the present system of Government. No doubt, the object of the present understanding to which allusion had been made, was that the Members of Lower Canada should spend half their term in Upper Canada, and the Members of Upper Canada half their term in Lower Canada, and thus become acquainted with the wants and wishes of both sections of the Province.

The preamble to the resolutions was then agreed to with a slight alteration in the wording.

On the resolutions being put, Ald. Robinson considered they were not worded sufficiently strong. It was desirable that the Council should declare deliberately and unreservedly that the removal of the Seat of Government at the present time will lead to a repeal of the Union. He would suggest as an amendment to one of the resolutions,—

"That if the removal of the Seat of Government does take place, it is the deliberate opinion of this Council that it will lead to a dissolution of the Union at present existing between Upper and Lower Canada, to prevent which the Council recommend a dissolution of the present Parliament, and an appeal to the country, in order that the opinion of the people respecting this measure may be obtained."

After some further consideration the resolutions were agreed to, and on the Council remaining were adopted, and it was ordered that a copy of the resolutions be transmitted to each member of both branches of the Legislature by the Worship the Mayor, in behalf of the Corporation.