



Business Directory.

DR. W. A. LIDDELL, House adjoining Rev. A. Palmer. Guelph, Feb. 11, 1850. 190

JOHN HARRISON, Joiner, Builder & Cabinet Maker, GUELPH. Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for Buildings.

ALEXANDER ALLAN, NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER, Waterloo, by Preston.

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Business Directory.

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JAMES GEDDES, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., ELORA, COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

J. LAMOND SMITH, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and GENERAL AGENT, FERGUS. 149-ly

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COURT HOUSE, Guelph. 34-ly

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LOUIS W. DESSAUER, Preston, AGENT FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF Waterloo, Wilmot, and Woolwich. Preston, Nov. 4, 1850. 176-ly

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

HAYWARD'S VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. THE increasing demand for this valuable Medicine has induced the proprietor to appoint the following agents:—Mr. OLIVER, Galt; Mr. HESSELER, New Hope; Mr. WATSON, Fergus; and Mr. PAUL, Elora; where they may now be obtained. Price 1s. 3d. per box.

Guelph, Oct. 21, 1850. 174

Poetry.

THE MURMUR OF THE SHELL. BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

A sailor left his native land, A simple gift he gave, A sea-shell gathered by his hand, From out the rippling wave; Oh, love, by this remember me! Far inland thou must dwell— But thou shalt hear the sounding sea, In the murmur of the shell.

Wonderful and important Invention.—A few days since on going into the County Court, now sitting in this city, we were not a little astonished to observe, on the Clerk's table, a most mysterious looking machine, resembling the "Wheel of Fortune."

Maniacs in Scotland.—On the banks of the Kelso river, at Lochcarron, Ross-shire, a maniac resides in a lonely little hovel, who has been chained to a pillar for many years, and so confined is he by the necessary restraint, that his body has actually grown into the form of a crouching posture.

The Desjardins Canal.—We have much pleasure in informing our readers that a clean sweep has been made, and that the great "Bashaw" has been unceremoniously bundled out. At the election of Directors, on Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen: Jas. Coleman, Dr. Hamilton, Thomas H. McKenzie, R. Spence, and A. F. Begue.

Effects of Intemperance.—An old man by the name of Dougherty, was found dead yesterday morning in the vicinity of the Old Market, in this city. It appears that the deceased, habitually addicted to intemperance, had been drinking late on Monday night, and had either fallen or lain down on his way home, in which position he was discovered lifeless the next morning.

The Tobacco Hound.—In North Attleborough, Mass. there is kept in a manufacturing establishment, a large mastiff, who takes as does the most inveterate lover of the weed, so he must have it, and will sit all day in the centre of the shop, chewing away with a great appetite and a good relish.

A Rival of Professor Webster.—The Court of Assizes of the Haute Garonne, four days ago, tried a man named Meda, for the murder of M. Guittou, a notary of Saint-Sulpice-de-Lezat. On the 29th December last the accused went several times to M. Guittou's office, and pressed him to accompany him to his house to draw up some deeds.

Direction of a field of that sort of soil.—This field was accordingly examined, and in a pit the body of the deceased was discovered. Meda calmly exclaimed, on seeing the body produced, "It was not I who did the deed!" He was taken to prison, and after a while sent for his wife and admitted to her that he was the murderer. The poor woman shrieked and fainted. To the examining magistrate he also admitted that he had put the deceased to death, and had thrown the body into the pit, but he labored to show that it was in a moment of passion and without premeditation. A multitude of minute circumstances, however, proved that the murder had been deliberately planned, and that he had long entertained bitter animosity against the deceased, to whom he was a debtor, and who had latterly pressed him for payment of his money.

LAST HOURS OF A SINGLE GENTLEMAN.

This morning, November 11, at half past 11 o'clock precisely, an unfortunate young man, Mr. Edward Pinckney underwent the extreme penalty of infatuation, by expiating his attachment to Mary Ann Gale, in front of the altar railing of St. Mary's church, Kingston.

It will be in the recollection of all those friends of the parties who were at Jones' party at Brighton, two years ago, that Pinckney was there and then first introduced to Mary Gale, to whom he instantly began to direct particular attentions—waiting with her no less than six times that evening, and handing her things at supper in the most devoted manner.

From Punch. This morning, November 11, at half past 11 o'clock precisely, an unfortunate young man, Mr. Edward Pinckney underwent the extreme penalty of infatuation, by expiating his attachment to Mary Ann Gale, in front of the altar railing of St. Mary's church, Kingston.

Having descended the staircase with a quick step, he entered the apartment which his brother shared, and a few minutes later, he was seen to emerge with a glass of ale.

Having enquired the time, and ascertaining that it was ten minutes to eleven, he remarked that it would soon be over. His brother then inquired if he could do anything for him, when he said he should like to have a glass of ale.

All necessary preliminaries having now been settled, and the prescribed formalities gone through, the usual question to be by wife? "To which the youth replied, in a distinct voice, "I will."

The necessity of maintaining religion and advancing Christian knowledge, has long been considered the greatest privilege enjoyed by every Christian statesman, and the noblest aim of every Christian layman.

In general, however, British sovereigns, British statesmen, and the British people, have been negligent of these important duties. The maintenance of religion and the advancement of Christian knowledge have been their especial care; and in the halo of prosperity and glory which has long surrounded the British name, we have a significant proof that righteousness exalteth a nation.

While it was the practice of Great Britain to maintain and advance true religion, she showed every toleration for other religious principles and institutions, however adverse in doctrine and feeling they might be; and though error in former times did not receive her support, other religious opinions were not interfered with, whilst unaggressive and established institutions and vested interests in temporalities were respected.

This was strikingly illustrated on the conquest of the Canadas by the British Crown. Our victorious soldiers found Romanism the religion of the French Canadas, and a Romish priesthood endowed with tithes. The then settled country was divided into parishes, and religious houses and places of worship were general therein.

By right of conquest, these temporalities of a hostile nation and an adverse faith were at the disposal of the British Crown; yet the full toleration of their religion, and the undisturbed possession of their churches, parsonages, and tithes, were accorded and subsequently confirmed to the conquered. Emboldened by this concession, they demanded of the British Sovereign the recognition of their faith as the established religion of the Canadas; but in the King's instructions, in reply they were emphatically told, that it was "toleration of the free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome to which they were entitled, and not to the powers and privileges of an Established Church; for that is a preference which belongs only to the Church of England."

Deferred Articles.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER LOWELL. FIFTEEN LIVES LOST. PITTSBURGH, March 26, 1851.

We yesterday received from a gentleman who was present at the dreadful scene attending the collision between the steamers Lowell and S. F. Vinton, both of which were, at the time, heavily laden, the following particulars:—The accident took place near Captain Island, ten miles below Wheeling, at about half past ten o'clock at night. The night was very dark; and as soon as the pilots of the boats perceived each other the bells were tapped, but through some unfortunate mistake or accident, the Lowell ran across the bow of the Vinton, which struck her aft of her boilers. The force of the concussion was tremendous. The Vinton was a large boat, carrying about nine hundred tons, and had probably the strongest hull of any boat on the river. The Lowell sank in about thirty seconds after the collision. The cabin was parted from the hull, and left floating.

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On the faith of this provision for the future religious wants of the settlers, immigrants were and has continued to the present day. But the pious care of the Sovereign was to a great extent defeated by the indifference or neglect of the local executive—by war—and other causes. The delay from time to time arrived; the provision for their spiritual wants existed; but ministers were not supplied, as they should have been, to preach the Word of God. A wide field of spiritual destitution was thus created: the gates were open to the Romish clergy; and in the absence of all means of arriving at religious truth, religious error was adopted by some as the lesser evil; whilst many, alas! lapsed into a state of religious indifference, if not of actual infidelity.

The conquest of Canada took place in the year 1759; and yet with the ample revenues for the support of a clergy, they were, as late as the year 1819, but 10, and even as late as the year 1833, but 47 clergymen of the Established Church in the whole Province of Upper Canada. No wonder, then, that Dissent, whether Romish or Protestant, had a wide field for exertion, and acquired a considerable accession of strength.

During all this time, but little objection was made to the principle on which the Reserves for the clergy of the Established Church were set apart, less complaint of such an appropriation by the Crown; and no serious attempt was made to divert them from the purposes for which they were intended by the Sovereign, and solemnly pledged to the progressive settlers, members of the United Churches of England and Ireland, of whom and of whose descendants the great bulk of the population of the Province consist. But, however culpably negligent, our rulers may have been, the policy of the state to discourage all missionary exertion, and restrain or exclude the soldiers of the church, its temporalities were almost unthought of. But in Canada, as in Ireland, the missionary zeal, energy, and self-denial of the clergy, at length became the immediate cause of persecution and spoliation. At this moment Canada presents the strange anomaly of men who, in common with ourselves, protest against the errors of Romanism, yet leagued with the latter in open hostility to the only sure rampart of defence against Romish aggression; and their untold efforts are now directed to plunder the Established Church of the slender provision remaining for its temporal wants, in the hope of thereby destroying its spiritual efficiency.

In Ireland the various dissenting bodies understood their true position and interests, and openly supported the Church in her struggle, feeling that if she fell before the assaults of Romanism, they must be overwhelmed in her ruins. The church in Ireland withstood the tempest—came purer from the ordeal,—and although stripped to a large extent of her previously slender provision, she has become rich in zeal, in energy, and in the blessed fruits of her now extended field of missionary exertion. The church in Canada is being subjected to a similar trial, and even though she has an unholy and unnatural league to contend with, we doubt not that she will come equally triumphant through the struggle.

Address From the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto to the Laity of the Church in the Canadas.

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Having thus respected the temporalities of an adverse faith, the next care of our Sovereign was the advancement in the conquered Provinces of that true faith of which he was the defender. He saw that their future religious position must be different from that of a country rescued gradually from paganism, in which a temporal provision for the Christian ministry in general grew with the growth of the Christian doctrine. He anticipated that the vast Provinces, thus annexed to the British Crown, must, in time, from their natural advantages, invite a vast immigration of the subjects,—chiefly members of the new United Church of England and Ireland. He knew that a Christian people,—a people accustomed from their earliest years to all the ministrations of the church,—and to whom the continuance of these blessings was secured by the pious endowments of their ancestors,—would not willingly leave the homes of their fathers, the welcome sounds of Gospel truth, and the regular administration of the Christian Sacraments, to encounter the vicissitudes and hardships of a settler's life, unless they were fully assured that in the rich Provinces laid open to them such a provision was made for "the maintenance of religion and advancement of Christian knowledge," as would, at least to some extent, secure to themselves, and in the most ample manner to their descendants, all those blessings which from their own experience they knew to be derivable therefrom. The necessity for this provision was felt by King George III.; and, accordingly, one-seventh of the whole soil of Canada was set apart for the support of the Protestant clergy—a sum then exclusively applied to the ministers of the Established Church. These lands constituted what is now known under the name of the Clergy Reserves.