

evening of the 6th. It was then deemed advisable to call in other physicians. Accordingly, Messrs. Hall and Coolidge were invited, and promptly responded; but they thought it further advisable to send for the assistance of Dr. Wood, of Baltimore. That gentleman attended immediately, and in the same cars came Col. Taylor, the brother of the General, and his family, who had likewise been telegraphed. By this (the morning of the 6th), the disease had made rapid encroachments on his frame; but by the united skill of these eminent practitioners, the visible stages of the cholera morbus were soon after checked. However, fever ensued; and from a remittent character, it took the form of typhoid. Anxiety now began to manifest itself, not only among the exalted patient's family, but among the physicians themselves. His chances of life hung upon a thread.

Meanwhile, there were other causes, besides merely eating and drinking, that operated fatally upon his system. To his medical attendant on the 5th, he said, "I should be surprised if this were to terminate in my death. I did not expect to encounter what has beset me since my elevation to the Presidency. God knows that I have endeavored to fulfill what I conceived to be an honest duty. But I have been mistaken. My motives have been misconstrued, and my feelings most grossly outraged." He alluded doubtless to the slavery question, and the manner in which he had been variously assailed. Even the sanctity of his sick chamber was invaded by certain Southern ultraists, who came to warn him that unless he took some necessary step to protect the South, they would vote a resolution of censure on his conduct in the Galphin business. I repeat merely what I know to be true.

On the 5th, Messrs. Stephens and Toombs waited upon him as a committee appointed by an ultra caucus, to remonstrate on the same subject; and according to facts since developed the interview concluded with a threat similar to the above. It was not until after his illness of the 4th, and the conference of the 5th, that the mind of the President seemed so sadly oppressed, and which called forth the remarks just alluded to. From this time forward his mental sufferings were equal to his physical.

But to proceed. Toward the evening of the 5th, the chronic type of dysentery which had set in disappeared, and vomiting ensued. Dr. Johnson (of Philadelphia, who is eminent in these branches of treatment), was telegraphed, and a reply received from him that he would arrive last evening; but, alas! too late to be of any service.

The condition of the patient was now at its critical point. The sick chamber was restored to solemn silence, attendants placed on the outside, and no one permitted to enter except the physicians. The family of the President, with Colonel Bliss and other relatives of the deceased, occupied a room adjoining, where they remained overwhelmed with grief, and refusing even the indulgence of necessary repose. Bulletins were hourly sent out, to inform the masses of the changes observable in the patient; but those so slightly varied for the better, that all hopes of his safety were dispelled at 11 o'clock. From that period until daylight the utmost anxiety prevailed.

The 9th dawned, but gloom still surrounded the Executive mansion. Thousands began to flood the avenues leading thither, and throughout the day a messenger was kept posted at the main door to answer the interrogatories that were incessantly poured upon him. At 10 A. M. a report was circulated that the President had rallied at 1 P. M. that he was dead. The consternation created by the latter rumor was happily relieved by an official bulletin, at half past 3, that the crisis had been passed, and that he was then beyond immediate danger. Bells rang for joy, and even the boys in the streets lit bonfires, and shouted in childish gratulation. These streamers to the White House were greater than ever, but about 7 in the evening the pall of gloom again shrouded all faces, for it was announced that the illustrious hero was dying.

I will not attempt to describe the commotion that ensued from excess of apprehension, and Colonel Bliss, who had never shed a tear perhaps upon the battle-field, wept like an infant. At 5—two hours previous—the physicians refused to administer any more medicine—considering his case hopeless, and in the hands of God. The heads of departments, corporated authorities of the city, diplomatic body, and officers of the army and navy paid their respects often during the day, and seemed to entertain lively feelings of solicitude for his safety. Everything that could possibly contribute to the comfort of the sick, henceforward, was extended; but the sands of life had run down, and his hours were numbered.

At 9 o'clock the vomiting ceased, as all pain had disappeared about 4 in the afternoon. But the system had wasted under the shock, and gradually sunk beyond recovery. Green matter was thrown from his stomach at intervals until 20 minutes past 10—that peculiar coloration of bile that indicates the dissolution of patients thus seized. At 35 minutes past 10 his wife and other members of his family were called to his bedside, to receive his last earthly adieu—a farewell that the stoutest could not gaze upon without a tear. It must be remembered that this was a domestic life: and his beloved partner, ignorant as himself of those fashionable formulas which sunder the husband from the wife, felt for the first time the loneliness of a bereaved heart, and understood nothing of that rigid discipline that would have dictated to her, "go and weep in solitude—society deceives it." Her abandonment and grief were truly heart-piercing and painful.

THE LAST MOMENTS.

At a few minutes past 10, as I have already said, it became apparent that the soul

of the hero and conqueror was about taking its rest. The medical yielded to the spiritual agent, whose office it was to prepare for the approach of that king of terrors—Death. But there was nothing in the conduct of the sufferer to indicate that he feared the mortal leap. In the secret communion of his heart with heaven, who can say that he died not a Christian? After prayer he seemed greatly refreshed, and called for a glass of water. It was given him, and he drank very sparingly. He then inquired of Dr. Weatherspoon how long he would live, to which the other replied, "I hope, General, for many years to come," but thinking this a useless deception, he added, "I fear, not many hours." "I know it," was the response; then, after musing a few moments, he asked for his family. They were sent for, and soon entered.

The interview was indescribably affecting—Mrs. Taylor prostrating herself at the bed-side, and her children clinging around her with sobs and groans, expressive of their agony. The pain which had afflicted the patient in the side of his chest ceased, and, attended by other symptoms of ease, it was thought he might endure till next morning. But he himself could better, and so declared in a quite audible voice. He was then asked whether he was comfortable. "Very," he replied, "but the storm, in passing, has swept away the trunk." "The subject of his previous broodings—the subject of his previous broodings—the slavery question—" and observed, "I am about to die—I expect the summons soon. I have endeavored to discharge all my official duties faithfully—I regret nothing, but am sorry that I am about to leave my friends." These were his last audible words. He essayed to speak to his wife a few moments before his demise, but his voice failed him. Dr. Weatherspoon administered a stimulus, but it was powerless in reviving the functions. The soul of the hero had fled—no more to return till the Great Archangel's Trumpet shall sound!

"The lightnings may flash, and the thunder may rattle. He needs not, he hears not—his free from all pain. He sleeps his last sleep—he has fought his last battle. No sound can awake him to glory again." Congestion of the brain and stomach began at half-past 8 o'clock, so that no earthly power could stay the fatal result which has plunged the nation in mourning. The unwearied attentions of his medical advisers deserve credit, and their skill is unquestionable. It is believed, however, that had the mind of the President not been laboring under embarrassment and affliction, proceeding from causes named, the disease could have been checked and his life saved. But now that he is gone, it is vain to speculate. One succeeds him whose sensitiveness is not quite so keen, because intimate with all the trials of politics, and therefore possessing fortitude sufficient to withstand them.

Those surrounding the dying President at the moment were his own family, including Col. Bliss, Col. Taylor and family, Vice President Fillmore, several senators and members, several members of the diplomatic corps, the Cabinet, Messrs. Benton, Woods, Coolidge, and Weatherspoon, and a large number of intimate friends. Within a large number of the grounds were literally covered with an immense multitude, who continued to linger in groups until after midnight, scarce crediting the intelligence, though officially announced. Gen. Taylor died without a struggle. It was a kind of sinking into eternity, without feeling its pain or experiencing its horrors. When all was over, the chamber was cleared, until the undertakers had concluded their duties. The body was encased in ice, and ordered to remain where it was until morning, when it was finally robed for the grave, and laid out in state in the East Room. Thus ended the melancholy siege of disease against a strong bulwark of nature.

President Taylor was born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1784, and was therefore 66 years of age. His ancestors left England two centuries ago, and settled in Virginia. Richard Taylor, his father, was a Colonel in the Continental Army, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1790. "The family home," says the Gallery of Illustrious Americans, "was in the midst of hostile tribes, where men never slept without first looking at the priming of their rifles. Young Taylor was familiar from his infancy with the gleam of the tomahawk and the yell of the savage. An earnest military passion lurking in his character was nurtured by the romance of frontier life, and inflamed by household legends of the revolution. His education was plain and substantial, and fitted him for the great business of life. Thoughtfulness, sound judgment, sturdiness and stability, with a magnanimous heart, made up his character."

In 1807, at the age of 23, he received a Lieutenant's commission from President Jefferson, and entered the army. For his gallant defence of Fort Harrison on the 4th September, 1812, he received from Mr. Madison a commission as Brevet Major. In 1822 he was raised to the rank of Colonel and sent to Florida. On the 25th of December, 1827, he gained the victory of Okeechobee, and was immediately thereafter appointed a Brigadier General. His brilliant military career in Mexico is well remembered, and constitutes an important part of National History. His duties there being ended, he was elected to the Presidency of the United States, and was inaugurated on the 6th of March, 1849. He has left a widow, a daughter, Mrs. Bliss, and a son, still quite a young man. His two other daughters—Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Davis—are deceased.

HIS SUCCESSOR.

Millard Fillmore, the new President of the United States, was born at Summerhill, Cayuga County, in the State of New York, on the 7th of January, 1800. In the early part of his life he learned the clothier trade,

but afterwards betook himself to the study of law, and soon distinguished himself as an able advocate. Shortly after he was elected a member of the Assembly of Erie County. In 1832 he was elected a member of Congress, and greatly distinguished himself for his abilities and close attention to business.

Last year he was elected Vice President, and now by the death of General Taylor, and in accordance with the constitution of the Republic, he is President of the United States. In politics he is a moderate Whig, and is esteemed a good statesman. His father, who is still alive, cultivates a small farm in Erie County.

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR. Saturday was observed with much solemnity. Business was nearly suspended. Among the salutes fired to the memory of the President, was one of 66 guns from the British mail steamer Europa. Her flags are half mast shrouded with crape. All mourners have returned from Washington. The widow of Gen. Taylor, and family, removed to the residence of Secretary Meredith, on Saturday. After spending a few days there, they will take up their abode with their friends.

That had the member who took offence been called on to forbear disturbing the silence of the Reporters' Gallery while he was within the House this meeting would not have attempted to justify the circumstances, however much they might have regretted that any hon. member would treat as an offence that which certainly was not so intended. But the affair having occurred beyond the bar of the House we conceive the Reporter was quite justified in courteously requesting the hon. member to refrain from hindering him in the exercise of his recognized duty in the place he occupied.

That the measure of the House passed on the 20th inst., brings the very unexpected tidings that the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel deceased on the 29th ult. Few men of more commanding talent, of more consummate ability to pilot aright the vessel of the State, of more general or more correct information, of greater prudence, or of more unblemished integrity, have ever presided in the Councils of the Empire, and few have ever shared more largely of the confidence of the monarch and of the nation. A few years since, ere yet the Hon. Baronet had forfeited the confidence of his party by his adoption of the dogmas of the Cobden school, the absurdities of the free traders, the present event had been deemed a national calamity difficult to stymie. When subsequently the Whigs had obtained the ascendancy, aided in no small degree by the defection of the chief of their opponents, and the Conservatives, choosing their broken ranks rallied under a new leader, a small band of Sir Robert's personal friends and proselytes to his newly-adopted creed formed themselves into a third party, and were called by his name. The late Baronet, however, on his resignation of office, disclaimed taking a leading part in politics, although he has occasionally thrown the weight of his influence he still possessed into the scale, and the party has waxed small by degrees, until, at the period of his decease, it was perhaps all but extinct. Notwithstanding the untoward event which has cast a cloud over the latter years of his life, few names will occupy a higher place in the annals of the nation than that of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel.

The Russell Cabinet have suffered another defeat in the House of Lords—on the Irish Franchise Bill—an amendment having been carried against Government by a majority of twenty-two, when the Bill was withdrawn, as were also the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Bill and some others. It is stated from Washington, under date of July 19th, that President Fillmore is taken dangerously ill of cholera on the previous evening, and that several physicians were in attendance. At Cincinnati and St. Louis the epidemic prevails to a considerable extent.

In the Provincial Parliament little business has been done during the last week, but there have been "scenes" to which only Punch could do justice. Mr. Boulton attacks the learned and independent French members on their determination to withstand retrenchment, and Cauchon calls "Glorious Old Norfolk" a nuisance and a humbug, which epithets the Speaker thought not strictly parliamentary, while he held that the first might not be applied improperly. Mr. Perry recommended Col. Gully to turn dancing-master, to which the Colonel responded "I would make a good dancing bear; Gully asserted that old "wote and flower" did not know the difference between one side and the other, (in grammar,) and was against tying up dogs; and Mr. Perry opined that as the gentleman did not like a tax on dogs, perhaps he would prefer one on puppies. But the most popular scene of the season came off last Thursday evening, when the whole of the reporters for the press felt compelled to leave the House, with the determination no longer to report their proceedings. The following, from the Patriot's report of a subsequent meeting of the Toronto Press, will give an idea of the affair and its result:

On Thursday evening while the Legislative Assembly was in the midst of a debate on a series of resolutions introduced by the hon. member for East York, and while Mr. Attorney General Baldwin was addressing the House, the member for Guelph left his seat and placed himself, beside some ladies who were sitting in the strangers' gallery immediately in front of the reporters' gallery, commencing talking and laughing so loudly that the reporters could not hear half the debate. One of the reporters of the Globe after a continuance of the interruption for some time, addressed the hon. member in the following words:—"Will you be kind enough to allow me to hear the speaker?" The member seemed annoyed, and asked the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the reporter into custody, but his order not being obeyed, he continued to talk as if nothing had happened. About a hour afterwards, the member for Guelph met the reporter in the lobby as he was leaving the House and asked him if he was the person who had insulted him. The reporter replied, "I only asked you to allow me to be heard." Mr. Christie then asked an apology, which the reporter declined to give, on the ground that he had intended to do so at the time in his place. The member for Guelph took Mr. Christie to witness, that instead of an apology, the reporter had said that he (the member) was out of his place, which ended the interview.

The following resolutions were thereupon unanimously adopted by the members of the Press:—"Resolved, That the existence of an obsolete privilege of Parliament, to the effect that persons not members shall only be admitted to the House of Commons, and may be expelled therefrom at the wish of any one member, is not doubted by this meeting; but they are perfectly satisfied that the revival of it is inconsistent with the advance of the age, and will not be sustained by the public opinion of this Province. That notwithstanding the existence of the 'privilege' in question, the Press has been for a long period recognized as a necessary agent for the attainment of good government in the representative system of every free country; by the providing of a special place for the accommodation of Reporters from the Public Journals in all the National Legislative Chambers; and that the communication of the proceedings of the legislative bodies to the public by means of the Press has become an essential element in the working of every free constitutional government, which, for the safety and welfare of the community, should be facilitated and encouraged. That the Canadian Legislative Assembly has in this manner recognized the Reporters from the public press, by setting aside a portion of the House to their use, and has thereby admitted that it is desirable and necessary that Reports should be taken—that gentlemen who come to the House with that view are entitled to all the necessary facilities; and especially that such necessary facilities should be maintained in the vicinity of the Reporters' Gallery, outside the bar of the House, as the nature of their duties require. That had the member who took offence been called on to forbear disturbing the silence of the Reporters' Gallery while he was within the House this meeting would not have attempted to justify the circumstances, however much they might have regretted that any hon. member would treat as an offence that which certainly was not so intended. 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Societies of a kindred nature to the Institute, of the constitution of which we had cognizance in the old country, were wont to conjoin themselves with the annual general meeting of their members. The annual general meeting of the Association here have deemed it requisite, doubtless for divers good and weighty reasons, to have such meetings quietly, and which the constitution directs to be publicly announced. At the first of these, held in their library some three months since, a quorum desirable delay was necessary before a quorum could be collected in order to proceed to business, which, after all, consisted in reading a report not particularly interesting. We can readily suppose that during the following quarter, matters having progressed in the usual routine, it would be difficult for the officers to get up a report without material. The announcement of the meeting was however made as ordered, and we understand the worthy President had managed to find matter for a report. Unfortunately, however, on the day announced, the Secretary was called to Hamilton on business that brooked no delay; a circumstance stated by us to several of the members during the day, and among others to Mr. James Ferguson, together with our conviction that there would be no meeting—the Vice President was called to attend a patient in the country in his medical capacity—and the aged President, having come to town from his distant residence, with the special purpose of making his report, unfortunately mistook the place of meeting, going to the Library instead of the Court House. Meantime, some half-dozen individuals having dropped in at the Court House in the dusk of the evening, the faces were not the duty of the officers to be in attendance, although aware there was no business to transact, and that there would be few or none of the members present. Their absence, as we have shown, in the case of the majority was involuntary, and for aught we know, that of the others may have been caused by circumstances equally beyond their control, and had, no doubt, at the earliest opportunity been explained and apologized for; but that half-a-dozen individuals should wantonly assume and denigrate such involuntary offence apathy and neglect, meriting the censure of their High Mightinesses, which they forthwith proceeded to inflict in a subsequently drawn up resolution, is suppositively absurd and ridiculous, and will, we hope, be treated by the gentlemen designated, with silent contempt. If there was anything worth communicating to the meeting in relation to the affairs of the Institute, Mr. Ferguson, who is a member of the Committee, ought to have been aware of it, and had shown more courtesy, not to say common sense, had he made such communication, apologizing for the absence of his fellow members, than he has done in suffering himself to be thrust forward in such preposterous fashion to malign them.

The officers of the Institute have been assiduous in their endeavors to promote the objects of the Society—more especially have some of their number been subjected to much personal labor, and even pecuniary loss, in their anxiety for the advancement of its interests—and they merit, as we doubt not they receive, the grateful thanks of the members. If, actuated by personal pique, or other equally unworthy motive, parties are tolerated in such endeavors to cast odium on the unpaid and zealous officers of our public institutions, it is not impossible that gentlemen may henceforth be shy in putting themselves in a position, the occupancy of which may subject them to similar insults.

GO ALONG, JOHN.—We occasionally find, in persons otherwise possessing a creditable modicum of what is in Scotland very graphically termed "mother wit," a strange fatuity, inducing them, when unhappily they have got into a false position, to keep plunging and flourishing in abortive efforts to advance, instead of at once backing out, double quick, as prudence would dictate. Moreover, these persons generally display such ludicrous inconspicuousness of their whereabouts, such grotesque efforts to get out by the wrong door, as combine, in the apprehension of the "intelligent community," large instruction with no small amusement. An admirable and well preserved specimen of the class thus indicated, is our amiable and veracious little neighbor, the Dowager Editor of the Advertiser. A fortnight since, as our readers here aware, we had the honor of a communication from our old friend Thomas—or, as he familiarly abbreviates, Tom Dismwold, Esq., of that ilk, desiring information in regard to the parties appointed at a recent public meeting to proceed to Toronto for the purpose of preventing the Strong Government from making nice meat of the County. We had at the same time a shrewd suspicion that Tom knew more of the matter than he chose to state, and that in fact his object was to expose the attempt of the Advertiser to falsify a public document, rather than to obtain information in a matter which had already excited the notice and the ridicule of the inhabitants of the vicinity generally. Had we really anticipated a denial of the fact, or that Tom's query would have induced witlike of the wriggling and dodging we have witnessed, we had in mercy suppressed the communication, and let the Advertiser stick his supplementary joint to the tail of the deputation that trick lended; but when it was apparent that the charge was out and couldn't be defended, we anticipated that, as usual, the charge would be turned over to "our reporter," or our some one else, and there would be an end of it. In last number of the Advertiser, the ex-Editor has favored the public with another rignarolo effusion, explaining, he calls it, the reasons why his name was published in the resolution appointing a deputation to proceed to Toronto, and giving "the opinion of the others to justify the error, if the insertion of the name was an error;" and then, as it is justified, however it may be palliated or excused, he breaks away and goes on another track, insinuating that we had not contradicted Mr. Brock's assertion that "the statement made by the Advertiser is not correct." We asserted, in what we deemed sufficiently unmistakable and literally correct, that we were prepared to uphold the assertion; but deeming the fact of the surreptitious alteration of the resolution the main matter in dispute, we naturally dwelt on it.

But above all, the contempt of the Ex-Editor to lead the "intelligent community" to suppose that he believes "Tom Dismwold" to be an assumed signature, is preposterous. What! Tom a myth, Puck, Robin Goodfellow, or something of that sort? Nonsense! Solid flesh and b'g'd we warrant him.—"A thirty old soul, as ere cracked a bottle or fathomed a bowl." His name can't be found on the subscription list? If we remember aright, the same assertion was made some twelve months since, but we doubt the fact and report; they might also state their opinion as to whether the term "bottle green" used by Tom in connection with the loss of his dollars, was meant to apply to an outer garment, or to the person engaged therein—a bottle green coat, or a bottle green man. Had not our friend Tom been from home, we should no doubt have had the pleasure of communicating his reply to the Ex-Editor's attack. We think we can promise it will be forthcoming, and will be to the point. Meantime we shall not waste further time with this frivolous affair.

A FRIENDLY NOTICE.—A general Temperance festival is to be held here next Thursday, at which the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Toronto, and other gentlemen will deliver suitable addresses. Flags are being prepared, we are told, in numbers; the crack Musicians and Choristers of the town and neighborhood are bidden to the feast; and the Temperance Authorities say, it will be a very grand affair.—Tickets of admission for tea, is 3d. each.—Advertiser.

We copy the above without the intention of questioning the motive, or marking the animus of the writer; but simply to guard the friends of the Temperance cause at a distance, who may propose being present at the ensuing festival, and to whom the irony of the thing may not be obvious, against having expectations excited by this preposterous announcement, which must necessarily be disappointed. There have been no crack Musicians and Choristers of the town and neighborhood bidden to the feast. A single banner has, we believe, been procured by "The Guelph Division of the Sons of Temperance," a small society instituted not quite three weeks since; we may add, for the information of the Advertiser, that it is white—a most emblem of the cause the society advocate, and of their motives in aiding it. Then, as to the "crack musicians and chorists": Some eight or ten humble individuals, having not the slightest pretensions to proficiency in the science of Music, a few weeks since formed themselves into a Temperance Choir, and have practised together several Temperance Hymns, not with the intention of parading their attainments, nor even with the design of acquiring skill in vocal harmony, but simply and solely, according to their small ability, to sustain and help onward a cause which they deem of paramount importance to the interests of humanity. We might portance to the interests of humanity. We might justly whisper, for the information of our contemporary, that they defray their incidental expenses from their own earnings, and that we scarce think they will ever be guilty of the bad taste of puffing their own acquisitions in the public prints.

ELORA ROAD.—The Elora and Saugene Road Company having procured a License from the County Council, as stated in our last, the Directors on Saturday week let to Mr. Daniel Gills, farmer, Woolwich, the first six sections—comprising the one and a half miles intervening between Card's Corner and the line dividing Guelph from Nichol—for £356, 15 pence, in stock, and the contract to be finished by 1st November. There were no bidders, leading towards to Hirst's Tavern, and containing about three miles. These were, however, afterwards let off to the same party on the same condition of payment, to be finished by 1st Oct. 1851.

ELORA TPA MEETING.—We are requested to intimate that there will be a Tea Meeting in the Methodist Chapel, Elora, in behalf of the funds of the Sabbath School, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 3 p. m. Admittance 1s. 3d.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Daniel Eugene McIntyre, Esq., to be Sheriff of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, in place of Donald James McDonell, Esq., resigned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUELPH HERALD. Sir—I hear many people in this town, in which I have resided for some time, maintain that slaves in the United States are better off than a great many free people. Having passed nine and twenty years of my life in slavery, I think I have seen enough of the system, to be able to refute such statements; and in order to have an opportunity of doing so, I intend to deliver a lecture on the subject in question, on the first day of August next—Emancipation Day—if you would oblige me by getting me a suitable place to speak in, and announcing my intention by a few handbills.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant, JACKSON MOTTIN.

Guelph, 22nd July, 1850.

The meeting will take place in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Market Square, on Thursday week, at half-past 7 p. m. Admittance 7d. each.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. From Liverpool July 6th.

NEW YORK, July 20, 8 A. M. Flour slightly advanced, with an increased demand. Accounts from the manufacturing districts represent an increased trade. Lisbon is blockaded by the American fleet. Death of Sir Robert Peel.—Sir Robert Peel was killed on the 29th June, by a fall from his horse. Louis Philippe repented dying. Russia refuses to receive the French Ambassador. Treatment of the American Minister at Madrid.—The correspondent of the Daily News, writing from Madrid, June 18, says: "The Neapolitan Ambassador, Prince Cambréno, gave a splendid ball at his palace Calle Mayor the night before last. Among the guests were the American plenipotentiary and his attaches. The news from Cuba, as well as the indignant observations of the organs of every shade of public opinion, were discussed, and had the American diplomatist understood Spanish he would have heard the conduct of his countrymen qualified in a manner much more vigorous than polite. However, as his Excellency, like Beau Brummel, was the studied French, he was stopped by the difficulty of getting over the elements,

of the constitution of which we had cognizance in the old country, were wont to conjoin themselves with the annual general meeting of their members. The annual general meeting of the Association here have deemed it requisite, doubtless for divers good and weighty reasons, to have such meetings quietly, and which the constitution directs to be publicly announced. At the first of these, held in their library some three months since, a quorum desirable delay was necessary before a quorum could be collected in order to proceed to business, which, after all, consisted in reading a report not particularly interesting. We can readily suppose that during the following quarter, matters having progressed in the usual routine, it would be difficult for the officers to get up a report without material. The announcement of the meeting was however made as ordered, and we understand the worthy President had managed to find matter for a report. Unfortunately, however, on the day announced, the Secretary was called to Hamilton on business that brooked no delay; a circumstance stated by us to several of the members during the day, and among others to Mr. James Ferguson, together with our conviction that there would be no meeting—the Vice President was called to attend a patient in the country in his medical capacity—and the aged President, having come to town from his distant residence, with the special purpose of making his report, unfortunately mistook the place of meeting, going to the Library instead of the Court House. Meantime, some half-dozen individuals having dropped in at the Court House in the dusk of the evening, the faces were not the duty of the officers to be in attendance, although aware there was no business to transact, and that there would be few or none of the members present. Their absence, as we have shown, in the case of the majority was involuntary, and for aught we know, that of the others may have been caused by circumstances equally beyond their control, and had, no doubt, at the earliest opportunity been explained and apologized for; but that half-a-dozen individuals should wantonly assume and denigrate such involuntary offence apathy and neglect, meriting the censure of their High Mightinesses, which they forthwith proceeded to inflict in a subsequently drawn up resolution, is suppositively absurd and ridiculous, and will, we hope, be treated by the gentlemen designated, with silent contempt. If there was anything worth communicating to the meeting in relation to the affairs of the Institute, Mr. Ferguson, who is a member of the Committee, ought to have been aware of it, and had shown more courtesy, not to say common sense, had he made such communication, apologizing for the absence of his fellow members, than he has done in suffering himself to be thrust forward in such preposterous fashion to malign them.

The officers of the Institute have been assiduous in their endeavors to promote the objects of the Society—more especially have some of their number been subjected to much personal labor, and even pecuniary loss, in their anxiety for the advancement of its interests—and they merit, as we doubt not they receive, the grateful thanks of the members. If, actuated by personal pique, or other equally unworthy motive, parties are tolerated in such endeavors to cast odium on the unpaid and zealous officers of our public institutions, it is not impossible that gentlemen may henceforth be shy in putting themselves in a position, the occupancy of which may subject them to similar insults.

GO ALONG, JOHN.—We occasionally find, in persons otherwise possessing a creditable modicum of what is in Scotland very graphically termed "mother wit," a strange fatuity, inducing them, when unhappily they have got into a false position, to keep plunging and flourishing in abortive efforts to advance, instead of at once backing out, double quick, as prudence would dictate. Moreover, these persons generally display such ludicrous inconspicuousness of their whereabouts, such grotesque efforts to get out by the wrong door, as combine, in the apprehension of the "intelligent community," large instruction with no small amusement. An admirable and well preserved specimen of the class thus indicated, is our amiable and veracious little neighbor, the Dowager Editor of the Advertiser. A fortnight since, as our readers here aware, we had the honor of a communication from our old friend Thomas—or, as he familiarly abbreviates, Tom Dismwold, Esq., of that ilk, desiring information in regard to the parties appointed at a recent public meeting to proceed to Toronto for the purpose of preventing the Strong Government from making nice meat of the County. We had at the same time a shrewd suspicion that Tom knew more of the matter than he chose to state, and that in fact his object was to expose the attempt of the Advertiser to falsify a public document, rather than to obtain information in a matter which had already excited the notice and the ridicule of the inhabitants of the vicinity generally. Had we really anticipated a denial of the fact, or that Tom's query would have induced witlike of the wriggling and dodging we have witnessed, we had in mercy suppressed the communication, and let the Advertiser stick his supplementary joint to the tail of the deputation that trick lended; but when it was apparent that the charge was out and couldn't be defended, we anticipated that, as usual, the charge would be turned over to "our reporter," or our some one else, and there would be an end of it. In last number of the Advertiser, the ex-Editor has favored the public with another rignarolo effusion, explaining, he calls it, the reasons why his name was published in the resolution appointing a deputation to proceed to Toronto, and giving "the opinion of the others to justify the error, if the insertion of the name was an error;" and then, as it is justified, however it may be palliated or excused, he breaks away and goes on another track, insinuating that we had not contradicted Mr. Brock's assertion that "the statement made by the Advertiser is not correct." We asserted, in what we deemed sufficiently unmistakable and literally correct, that we were prepared to uphold the assertion; but deeming the fact of the surreptitious alteration of the resolution the main matter in dispute, we naturally dwelt on it.

But above all, the contempt of the Ex-Editor to lead the "intelligent community" to suppose that he believes "Tom Dismwold" to be an assumed signature, is preposterous. What! Tom a myth, Puck, Robin Goodfellow, or something of that sort? Nonsense! Solid flesh and b'g'd we warrant him.—"A thirty old soul, as ere cracked a bottle or fathomed a bowl." His name can't be found on the subscription list? If we remember aright, the same assertion was made some twelve months since, but we doubt the fact and report; they might also state their opinion as to whether the term "bottle green" used by Tom in connection with the loss of his dollars, was meant to apply to an outer garment, or to the person engaged therein—a bottle green coat, or a bottle green man. Had not our friend Tom been from home, we should no doubt have had the pleasure of communicating his reply to the Ex-Editor's attack. We think we can promise it will be forthcoming, and will be to the point. Meantime we shall not waste further time with this frivolous affair.

A FRIENDLY NOTICE.—A general Temperance festival is to be held here next Thursday, at which the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Toronto, and other gentlemen will deliver suitable addresses. Flags are being prepared, we are told, in numbers; the crack Musicians and Choristers of the town and neighborhood are bidden to the feast; and the Temperance Authorities say, it will be a very grand affair.—Tickets of admission for tea, is 3d. each.—Advertiser.

We copy the above without the intention of questioning the motive, or marking the animus of the writer; but simply to guard the friends of the Temperance cause at a distance, who may propose being present at the ensuing festival, and to whom the irony of the thing may not be obvious, against having expectations excited by this preposterous announcement, which must necessarily be disappointed. There have been no crack Musicians and Choristers of the town and neighborhood bidden to the feast. A single banner has, we believe, been procured by "The Guelph Division of the Sons of Temperance," a small society instituted not quite three weeks since; we may add, for the information of the Advertiser, that it is white—a most emblem of the cause the society advocate, and of their motives in aiding it. Then, as to the "crack musicians and chorists": Some eight or ten humble individuals, having not the slightest pretensions to proficiency in the science of Music, a few weeks since formed themselves into a Temperance Choir, and have practised together several Temperance Hymns, not with the intention of parading their attainments, nor even with the design of acquiring skill in vocal harmony, but simply and solely, according to their small ability, to sustain and help onward a cause which they deem of paramount importance to the interests of humanity. We might portance to the interests of humanity. We might justly whisper, for the information of our contemporary, that they defray their incidental expenses from their own earnings, and that we scarce think they will ever be guilty of the bad taste of puffing their own acquisitions in the public prints.

ELORA ROAD.—The Elora and Saugene Road Company having procured a License from the County Council, as stated in our last, the Directors on Saturday week let to Mr. Daniel Gills, farmer, Woolwich, the first six sections—comprising the one and a half miles intervening between Card's Corner and the line dividing Guelph from Nichol—for £356, 15 pence, in stock, and the contract to be finished by 1st November. There were no bidders, leading towards to Hirst's Tavern, and containing about three miles. These were, however, afterwards let off to the same party on the same condition of payment, to be finished by 1st Oct. 1851.

ELORA TPA MEETING.—We are requested to intimate that there will be a Tea Meeting in the Methodist Chapel, Elora, in behalf of the funds of the Sabbath School, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 3 p. m. Admittance 1s. 3d.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Daniel Eugene McIntyre, Esq., to be Sheriff of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, in place of Donald James McDonell, Esq., resigned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUELPH HERALD. Sir—I hear many people in this town, in which I have resided for some time, maintain that slaves in the United States are better off than a great many free people. Having passed nine and twenty years of my life in slavery, I think I have seen enough of the system, to be able to refute such statements; and in order to have an opportunity of doing so, I intend to deliver a lecture on the subject in question, on the first day of August next—Emancipation Day—if you would oblige me by getting me a suitable place to speak in, and announcing my intention by a few handbills.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant, JACKSON MOTTIN.

Guelph, 22nd July, 1850.

The meeting will take place in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Market Square, on Thursday week, at half-past 7 p. m. Admittance 7d. each.

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