



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

REMOVAL.
DR. W. A. LIDDELL
 HAS removed to the house lately occu-
 pied by F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Esq.,
 adjoining the residence of the Rev. A.
 PALMER.
 N. B.—Continues to attend patients in
 the country.
 Guelph, June 4, 1850. 154

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
 THE Office of the Distributor of Mar-
 riage Licenses is removed to the Store
 of Messrs. BUDD & LYND, corner of
 Wyndham street, immediately below Mr.
 Sandilands.
 RICHARD FOWLER BUDD,
 Agent for Granting Marriage Licenses.
 Guelph, Oct. 15, 1849. 121-1f

H. GREGORY,
 ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GILDER,
 DUNDAS.
 The above is prepared to execute, on the
 most reasonable terms, Banners, Flags, Devices,
 &c., in a style that cannot be excelled on this
 Continent.
 TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,
 N. B. Old Paintings renovated and touched up.
MISS MARY CAMPBELL,
 Milliner, Dress and Habit Maker,
 All orders made up according to the Latest
 New York Fashions.
 Residence—First Door West of the
 Wesleyan Chapel.
 Guelph, Feb. 4, 1850. 137-1f

THOMAS GORDON,
 LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,
 OWEN'S SOUND.
 ROBERT OSBORNE,
 Watch Maker and Jeweller,
 VICTORIA BUILDINGS, KING ST.,
 HAMILTON.
 Gold and Silver Watches, Silver
 Spoons, and Wedding Rings, always on
 hand. Orders from the country punctually
 attended to.
JOHN STREET FOUNDRY.
E. & C. GURNEY & A. CARPENTER,
 Manufacturers of
Cooking, Parlor & Plate Stoves
 Of all Sizes and Patterns.
 ALSO,—Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers
 Turning Lathes, Paint Mills, Pipe Boxes,
 &c. Castings made to Order.
CAREY'S
PATENT THRASHING MACHINES.
 The most approved in the Province
 always on hand.
 John Street, Hamilton. 12

JNO. P. LARKIN,
 WHOLESALE DEALER IN STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Corner of King and John Streets,
 HAMILTON.
 Merchants supplied on
 liberal terms at the lowest Montreal Prices.
WASHINGTON
 Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company,
 Capital \$1,000,000.
EZRA HOPKINS,
 HAMILTON,
 Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
 August 27, 1850. 166-1y.

MR. F. MARCÓN,
 LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER,
 AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
 GUELPH.
 Agent for the Canada Company, and Bank
 of Montreal.
MARRIAGE LICENSES.
JOSEPH PARKINSON, Esq., Agent
 for granting Marriage Licenses, will
 attend to all applications, come from where
 they may, when the parties are duly qual-
 ified to present them.
 Park House, near Worsfold's Inn, } 161
 Eramosa, July 20, 1850. } 3m

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

Business Directory.
JOHN HARRISON,
 Joiner, Builder & Cabinet Maker,
 GUELPH.
 Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for Buildings.
 The different Artificers' Work usually employed
 in building, measured or valued, on the most
 reasonable terms.
THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE Co.
 AGENT FOR GUELPH,
 WILLIAM HEWAT, Esq., District Treasurer.
MR. J. DAVIS,
 Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
 NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
 GUELPH,
 WELLINGTON DISTRICT, C. W.
ANDREW GEDDES, ESQ.,
 Government Agent for the District of
 Wellington,
 CROWN LAND OFFICE, ELORA,
 On the regular Mail Road from Guelph to
 Owen's Sound.
ARCHIBALD MACNAB,
 PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
 SYDENHAM VILLAGE,
 OWEN'S SOUND.
JAMES GEDDES,
 Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
 ELORA,
 WELLINGTON DISTRICT.
 February 22, 1849. 36.

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

THE CANADA
Life Assurance Company.
 AGENT FOR GUELPH,
 T. SANDILANDS.
W. FELL,
 ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
 Opposite the Building Society's Rooms,
 KING STREET, HAMILTON.
NOTARIAL PRESSES,
 Notary and Office-Scissors, Professional and Business
 Cards, Door and Coffin Plates, and every description
 of Engraving and Printing.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE WATER-
LOO COUNTY COUNCIL open on every
 Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and
 Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M., and
 3 P. M.
COURT HOUSE, }
 Guelph, } 34-1y

To all whom it may Concern.
MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had
 upon application at the office of the
 Distributor in FERGUS,
 A. DINGWALL FORDYCE.
A. D. FERRIER,
 CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC,
 AND
 General Agent,
 Waterloo County Clerk's Office, Guelph.

TO LET,
 THE Two comfortable and commodious
 DWELLING-HOUSES, in McDo-
 nald Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Jn.
 JACKSON & Mr. CHAS. DAVIDSON.
 Apply to CHAS. DAVIDSON. 153-1f.

THE Subscriber offers for sale,
 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. 156-1f

A PIANO FOR SALE,
 UPON very reasonable terms. Inquire
 at this office.
 Guelph, Oct. 18, 1850. 174

THE DIVISION COURTS
 OF the County of Waterloo will hold
 their sittings at
 Wilmot, Dec. 3rd, 1850.
 Berlin, " 4th, "
 Preston, " 6th, "
 Guelph, " 9th, "
 Erin, " 17th, "
 Fergus, " 19th, "
 Sydenham, Jan. 20th, 1851.
 Egremont " 16th, "
 ALFRED BAKER, Clerk No. 1.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
 County of Waterloo, } BY Virtue of a
 To Wit, } Writ of Exe-
 cution issued out of Her Majesty's Court
 of Queen's Bench at Toronto, and to me
 directed, against the Lands and Tenements
 of Alphonsus William Henry Rose and
 Geo. Jas. Gale, Defendants, at the suit of
 Jonathan Watson, Thos. Watson and Jas.
 Acheson, Plaintiffs, I have seized and taken
 in execution the following Lands, viz.:
 Lots Nos. 1, 3, and 8, in the Fifth Con-
 cession of Derby, and Lots No. 2, and
 11, in the Sixth Concession of Derby,
 containing nine hundred and ninety one
 acres, more or less; which said Lands
 and Tenements I shall expose for sale at
 the Court House, in Guelph, in the said
 County, on Saturday, the Nineteenth day
 of October next, at the hour of Twelve
 o'clock Noon.
 GEO. J. GRANGE,
 Sheriff, C. W.
 Sheriff's Office, Guelph, }
 July 15th, 1850. } 169-3m

The above Sale is postponed till
 Saturday, the 23rd day of November next,
 at the Court House in Guelph aforesaid,
 at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon.
 GEO. J. GRANGE,
 Sheriff, C. W.
 Sheriff's Office, Guelph, }
 Oct., 19th, 1850. } 174-5

PROVINCIAL MUTUAL & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
LOUIS W. DESSAUER, Preston,
 AGENT FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF
 Waterloo, Wilmot, and Woolwich.
 Preston, Nov. 4, 1850. 176-1f

TO HOTEL TAVERN-KEEPERS,
AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.
 THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on
 hand a large and assorted Stock of
 Brandies, Rums, Gins, Whiskies, Peppermint,
 &c., Port, Pale and Gold Sherries,
 and Madeira Wines, &c., by the Case
 or Gallon, of various qualities and prices,
 to suit purchasers. Some qualities are
 particularly well deserving the attention
 of the Connoisseur, and none can fail to
 give satisfaction according to price.
 W. J. BROWN & CO.
 Guelph, Sept. 10, 1850. 163-1

LIST OF LETTERS
 REMAINING in the Post Office,
 Guelph, 14th Nov., 1850.
 William Allen
 James Armstrong
 Mary Anshrow
 Edward Black
 Wm Bailey
 F B Brown
 T & J Bourke
 Mrs Thos Beal
 John Burns
 Wm Crawford
 Michael Cox
 James Coghlin
 Batt Casey
 Miss E Carter
 Richard Carter
 J H Clarke
 John Coughlin
 John Crosbie
 Jehu Clarke
 Mr Low Dixon
 Joseph Dooly
 Dennis Dooly
 Andrew Farrell
 G W Fraser
 Edward Fielding
 Joseph Gowdy
 Mrs Goodeve
 D Guthrie 2
 Col Heath
 Edward Howard
 Benjamin House
 Wm Hacking 2
 John Heffernan
 John Jameson
 Miss Kennedy
 James Kirkpatrick
 Michael King
 Joseph Kirby
 John Leslie
 James Lynch
 Robert Little
 James Meadows
 Mary Jane Moran
 James Murphy
 Eben Mower
 Thos Murphy
 Martin Madigan 3
 James Moore
 George Merritt
 Wm Maker
 P McGarr
 John McGill
 John J McKenzie
 James McDermid
 Richard Nagle
 M E R Neeve
 John Neeve
 Wm Orr
 Robert Oliver jun 2
 Timothy O'Keefe
 Stephen Piper
 Edward Passmore
 Wm Richardson
 Robertson & Watt
 John Ramley
 Jonas Roundtree
 Samuel Roub
 Michael Ryan
 Patrick Shea
 James Stephens
 Hugh Smith
 Wm Stewart
 J L Squire
 Robert Thom
 Rev R J Williams
 John Watson
 Wm Wallace
 George Wakefield
 ROBERT CORBET,
 Post Master.

LIST OF LETTERS
 REMAINING in the Post Office Elora,
 Nov. 1st, 1850.
 Black James
 Cattnach John
 Clements William
 Carter David
 Davidson James
 Devereux John
 English Thomas
 Fletcher Joseph
 Fletcher Adam
 Hacking W 2
 Hawkins W
 Knox Robert 2
 Lillie Alex
 Guelph, " 9th, "
 Erin, " 17th, "
 Fergus, " 19th, "
 McQuire Rd
 McQuarrie Alex
 Milne James
 Mennie John
 Macdonald Hugh
 Morrissey Michal
 Norris John
 Naughton John
 Ormandy Wm
 O'Connell Patrick
 Philip Mrs
 Preston Miss
 Robinson Samuel
 Stephen Andrew
 Smith Florence
 Smith William
 Tuckee Wm
 Waters Robert
 Young Matthew
 CHARLES ALLAN,
 Post Master.

Poetry.
 From the Ladies' Repository.
DREAM-LAND.
 BY HARRIET J. BERRY.
 Last night I lived a life-time
 Of happiness untold;
 And dull reality to-day
 Seems doubly dull and cold.
 I did not roam through Tempe's vale,
 Or drink Castalian streams,
 But trod Affection's Eden,
 And quaffed the light of dreams.
 Methought 'twas summer, and the earth
 Had put her glory on;
 I saw the smiles of sunset,
 The blushes of the dawn;
 No light was near the blossoms,
 No winter thaws to freeze,
 Where Fancy planted, planned, and reamed
 Her own Hesperides.
 There were merry voices blending
 In harmony and glee,
 And gentle hands were clasped in mine,
 Of those that care for me;
 While greetings, long forgotten,
 Rose from the buried past,
 And fell as kindly on my ear
 As when I heard them last.
 As well-known forms were fitting
 Around the circle gay,
 I uttered some familiar name,
 And all was swept away!
 But Hope, the faithless charmer,
 Smiled on the shivered chain,
 And whispered, now faded quite,
 That all should meet again.
 Ye who the siren's promise,
 In waking dreams, have heard,
 And waited till the heart was sick,
 And pined with hope deferred,
 Go, drink of nature's Lethæ,
 And live the night away
 In visions "less glowing far"
 Than ever came by day.
 From the Hamilton Spectator.
Mackenzie and his Prospects.
 The electioneering address of Mackenzie
 to the electors of York, has called
 forth very conflicting opinions from
 the press, and it is difficult to find two
 journals entertaining the same sentiments on
 the subject. The address has also given
 us a little insight into the policy of certain
 parties who have heretofore been hiding
 their light under a bushel, and concealing
 their real sentiments as much as possible.
 We allude more particularly to the "clear
 grits," who have been called Annexation-
 ists in disguise, but who have managed to
 mystify the people as to their political
 views, while they have affected to take
 a lead in the great absorbing question of
 re-annexation. These gentlemen, if we are
 to consider the North American their or-
 gan, are strenuously opposed to the re-
 appearance of Mackenzie in political life,
 and vie with those who have been distin-
 guished as the High Church party in de-
 nouncing him. A number of unexpected
 characters, to destroy an erring but re-
 pentant old man, certainly appears ex-
 traordinary, and we have little sympathy
 with those who so stultify themselves. It
 has never been shown that Mackenzie
 was more a traitor than Lafontaine, or
 Nelson, or Papineau, all of whom occupy
 places in the House of Assembly, whilst
 the first-named is the chief adviser of the
 Governor-General; but whatever his
 crimes may have been, the pardon of his
 Sovereign has been extended, and he is
 once more entitled to all the rights and
 privileges of a British subject. We are
 sorry to see that among those who are
 determined to deprive him of those rights,
 the foremost are persons who have other-
 wise openly avowed their own allegiance,
 or others who seek by "sapping and min-
 ing" to bring about the separation of
 Canada from the Mother Country. The
 Montreal Herald calls Mackenzie all sorts
 of hard names, because he once was a
 Rebel. Yet the very paper which deals
 thus harshly with Mackenzie, advocated the
 overthrow of British institutions, and an-
 nexation to the neighboring Republic, for
 months. Col. Prince, a very powerful man,
 kicked Mackenzie, who is hardly one-half
 his size, and ill at the time, out of the
 House of Assembly, because he was a Re-
 bel, yet a very few months afterward Col.
 Prince advocated Independence, which
 Mackenzie, Rebel as he is, and possessed
 of far more experience than his assailant,
 will not sanction or support. The "clear
 grit" North American, a quasi-Annexa-
 tion journal, without a tinge of the man-
 liness of the Independent, comes out in
 opposition to Mackenzie, for no reason that
 we can imagine, except that the latter is
 determined to support the British Consti-
 tution. The different newspapers named,
 and the gallant Colonel, may not like to
 have their names arranged side by side
 with the name of Mackenzie, but looking
 at events both past and present; which
 occupies the most noble position?
 We have no desire to see Mackenzie
 in Parliament, indeed we think he may do
 a great deal of mischief if he gets there,
 but what can be more indecent than to see
 persons denouncing a brother mortal,
 whose only crime is that he has abjured
 the very principles which they all advo-

cate? Mackenzie may be a very danger-
 ous man and an unsafe politician, but
 the first stone thrown at him should be
 delivered by cleaner hands. For our
 part, we sincerely believe that Mackenzie
 is in earnest in his opposition to Annexa-
 tion, and that redeeming quality alone
 should cover a multitude of political sins.
 At all events, he does not deserve to be
 attacked by those who are laboring for the
 accomplishment of the object in which he
 was once engaged, but which he now re-
 pudiate with all the ability of which he is
 master. The truth is that Mackenzie is
 looked upon with suspicion by all parties,
 because he holds aloof from all, and ap-
 pears inclined to make a stand on his
 own foundation, with the expectation prob-
 ably, that he may regain some portion of
 the popularity which he once possessed.
 He can hardly be blamed for this discre-
 tion, but political warfare in this country
 is conducted much on the guerilla system,
 and Mackenzie is looked upon as a perfect
 Ishmaelite. We shall be surprised,
 however, if he does not yet make himself
 felt by those who have turned the cold
 shoulder upon him in the day of adversity,
 and started the mad dog cry the moment
 he makes an effort to redeem himself.
 From the Quebec Mercury.
REBELLION LOSSES.
 We have just been treated, and a rich treat it
 certainly is, with a copy of the Report of the
 Commissioners under "The Rebellion Losses Act,"
 as laid before the Assembly by order of the Gov-
 ernor-General, on the 8th Aug. last, pursuant to an
 Address of the House to His Excellency.
 The Report is divided into two classes. The
 first class comprises all the claims on which the
 evidence has been heard (but on none of which
 any judgment has been rendered) to the number of
 613, as well as the several amounts of the inden-
 nity claimed, and the grounds on which those
 claims are founded, with the names and residences
 of the parties. The sum claimed by these 613
 parties, amounts to £25,799 5s. 8d. currency.
 The second class comprises all the remaining
 claimants, with their residences, amounts, and
 grounds of claims. The number of these is 1925,
 and the sum claimed by them £106,289 14s. 4d.
 currency. The total amount claimed by the two
 classes consequently is £202,089, divisible among
 2538 claimants. The reader may recollect that
 the movement started by this infamous Act—which
 gave rise to the conflagration of the Parliament
 House at Montreal, with all its public records, its
 two most valuable libraries, the ill-treatment of
 Esau, A. Leblanc, and W. C. Hanson,) in-
 cluded in the Report and decision of the Com-
 missioners will very materially reduce both the
 number of claimants and the amounts of indemnity.
 We should like, by the way, to understand how
 the Commission of the Rebellion Losses Com-
 missioners will now be confined to the
 hearing of the claims in the second class, and to
 the judgments on both. Observing in conclu-
 sion that it must be apparent that no honest
 intelligence or industry can accomplish this within
 the time prescribed by the Statute, and we there-
 fore avail ourselves of this opportunity to state the
 fact, for the information of His Lordship.
 The reception of claims under the Statute was
 limited by it to the 1st May, 1850. How the
 Commissioners are now to get through the busi-
 ness we know not, unless the Government, by
 another equally dishonest Legislative Act with
 the former, come to their relief. We the mem-
 bers of the House of Commons, and the mem-
 bers of the House of Assembly, are faring
 among themselves, "by way of compensation for
 the duties assigned them, and for the expense at-
 tending their sittings"—from the 10th to 20th
 July, 1849, at 10¢ per day, and thence to 31st
 March, 1850, at 40¢, the handsome sum of
 £3,053, (besides £232 more for contingent ex-
 penses of the Commission.) Mr. Moore pocketing
 for his share £210, Mr. Viger (acting also as
 Treasurer to the Commission) £507, Mr. Simp-
 son £511, Mr. Hanson £509, Mr. Leblanc £508,
 and Mr. Newhouse (Clerk) £508! Their al-
 lowances since March last, are of course to be
 paid at the above, and are still running on, we
 apprehend, at the same rate, i. e. forty shillings
 per day, or say £24 a week, for the six employees
 at this most profitable job. It is difficult to im-
 agine more prodigious and audacious than that carried
 on under this nefarious Act, of itself misappropri-
 ating so large an amount of public money.
 Some of the items in the first class are very
 edifying. For instance, there is one claim of
 £19,745 15s. 7d., by George Weeks and A. La-
 framboise, "assignees to the bankrupt estate of
 Wolfred Nelson," the most conspicuous and pro-
 minent among the insurgents in 1837,—another,
 of £5,359 10s. 11d., by W. H. Scott, M. P. E.,
 who also was one of the patriots of that day,—a
 third, of £2,874 2s. 11d., by J. B. Dumouchel,
 a patriot also if we mistake not,—again, £2,409
 7s., by Jean J. Girouard, do., for whose apprehen-
 sion, or rather self-delivery, for the man surren-
 dered himself, in the winter of 1838—one of the
 Commissioners (Mr. Simpson, to whom he chose
 to give himself up,) pocketed £500,—further,
 £1,256 6s., to Mr. Bacle, one of the same
 among those five individuals,—making a total
 of £21,781 11s. 10d., for we count Dr.
 Nelson really one of the claimants, although
 the claim is made in the name of the assignees of
 his bankrupt estate, made bankrupt by his active
 and leading agency in the rebellion, to £22,635
 2s. 5d. There are, over and above this round
 amount of claims, £13,921 11s. 8d. more, by the
 Fabriques of St. Etienne and St. Benoit, viz. by
 the former, £6,739 15s. 6d.—the latter, £7,182
 16s., on account, we imagine, of the churches in
 those parishes which the rebels had taken pos-
 session of, and converted into strongholds, and
 which to dislodge them, were burnt to the
 ground, by Her Majesty's troops,—making a lump sum
 of £46,556, to seven (the leading revolutionary
 spirit of course) of the 693 claimants of the first
 class, the total of whose claims is £35,790.

From the Hartford Republican.
LONDON WINE VAULTS.
 The wine vaults of London are a great subter-
 ranean wonder, and I had the pleasure of visiting
 one day through the office of a celebrated
 wine merchant. The vaults cover between thirty
 and forty acres of ground, and that too in the most
 thickly settled portions of the Island city. They
 lie contiguous to the docks, and are immediately
 under the streets and cellars of the buildings about
 the wharves and docks. They were built because
 of the absence of rooms for storing wines near the
 dock, and because of the convenience of a general
 Wine Cellar, where all merchants can store their
 wines and allow them to be tasted, upon order,
 and also purchased therefrom. The only method
 that I know of to gain admission is through an or-
 der to taste the wine of a certain cask—of course
 no one is obliged to taste, or at least to drink,
 though it is rarely so refused. The order that
 my friend and I received ran thus:
 "Admit bearer and friends to taste cask No.
 3421, Oporto Wine."
 We entered the vestibule (of what the temper-
 ance men this side of the water would call "the
 hall") and after presenting our order, were each
 furnished with a tin lamp, attached to a gutter,
 and a long wooden handle, and commenced de-
 scending the steps to the floor of the vault. The
 name of the cellar we were in was the "East
 Vault," and covered thirteen acres of ground.
 The whole space was divided up into streets and
 blocks—the blocks consisting of solid casks of
 wine—Scilly, Oporto, Madeira, Sherry, and all
 the other kinds ever invented. A few little flicker-
 ing lamps just "made the darkness visible,"
 hanging at a few rods distance from each other,
 and the low rumbling of the noisy streets above
 us, sounded like distant thunder. The air was
 deliciously fragrant with the wine odors, and there
 was almost intoxication in breathing it.
 A way we went, threading passage after passage
 and turning corner after corner, until our guide
 stopped short before "Cask 3421, Oporto Wine,"
 and commenced tapping it. My friend looked
 imploringly at me, as much as to say "How shall
 we escape tasting?" An inversion of my glass
 suggested to him an easy mode of escape, and
 when our glasses were full, while the guide was
 looking at the cask, it was an easy matter to pour
 the red wine upon the earth. Looking up and
 seeing our empty glasses, he asked, "Will you
 take another glass?" We told him "no," and
 he remarked that many was the fine lady who
 took her second glass there.
 "And do fine ladies come here to taste your
 vint?" we asked. He replied that they often did
 so, and that more than once he had helped away
 a fair creature in a state of "exaltation." There
 was a secret of the habits of the "upper circles,"
 for no poor men's daughters ever get orders to
 taste the wine in the London Vaults. We turned
 away, and just then a party like ourselves came
 along—a couple of finely-dressed ladies with their
 guide came, very likely, to select wines for some
 great feast, or perhaps merely for the gratification
 of the tasting operation. I ascertained a singular
 fact from a friend in regard to a certain kind of
 wine in these vaults; many has been the year
 since the books of the Vaults show sales of more
 Oporto wine than is made at Oporto! One who
 recollects that Fort wine at this time was remarka-
 bly plenty in all other parts of the world—will
 gaze upon it—it affords a significant clue to many
 glaring facts in the wine importing trade.
 From the New York Tribune.
A MAN BURIED ALIVE.
 In August, 1837, at Aquabogue, Long Island,
 one John Cameron, a native of Scotland, after
 taking his tea, fell into convulsions, and died
 suddenly. A doctor, named Wright, was sent
 for, but was informed that the man was dead, and
 he immediately went away. The body soon
 swelled up very much, and by some strange idea
 the hands were tied across the stomach. The
 body was interred the day after death, but pre-
 sented none of the appearances of a corpse, being
 quite limber. Mrs. Cameron was absent at the
 time in this city, and did not return for a fortnight.
 After some years, young Cameron entered the
 employment of N. Currier, lithographer, corner of
 Spruce and Nassau streets; and the mother mar-
 ried a man named Falls, a ropermaker, and now
 resides with him at Yorkville. Lately, young
 Cameron having prospered in his business, think-
 ing it his duty to have his father's remains more
 decently interred, and some sort of a monument
 erected to his memory, had his body disinterred
 by a man named Aldridge. To the great surpris-
 e of the man and his assistant, it was with
 the greatest difficulty that they could raise the
 coffin; and on removing the lid, they found the
 remains fresh and undecayed, though a little
 blackened, and the hand behind the head in
 a strange position, as if the deceased had awakened
 from a trance, and struggled for freedom. This
 is the more strange as the hands were tied. The
 coffin was pretty well decayed, and was very
 some parts. This discovery led to a great deal of
 discussion in the neighborhood, and to many
 strange suspicions and surmises. There appears
 to be a desire that an inquest should be held, or
 some investigation that would elicit the facts of
 this mysterious case. The deceased was thirty-
 five years of age, and appeared to be in perfect
 health the day before he was interred. He was
 fond of stabling birds, and used a large quantity
 of arsenic for the purpose. It is expected that a legal
 investigation will take place in a few days.
 A HUMBLE PRIMA DONNA.—In the winter of
 1846 a young girl, poorly clad, attracted some
 attention by her singing at the edge of the pave-
 ment before the Western Club House at Glasgow.
 A shawl enveloped her head and concealed her
 face. She asked no alms, but sung on, accepting
 with grateful thanks the small gifts of the
 passers-by. One night her voice sounded so
 sweetly in the ears of two German gentlemen,
 that they gave her some small coin, and hurried
 on. The rain was falling in torrents. The heart-
 touching tones of the poor girl's voice touched
 them deeply. Suddenly one of them stopped and
 said, "Do you hear that voice? What beauty and
 power! Does no one try to save the possessor of
 such a voice from destruction? Shall a girl with
 such a gift from Heaven die from hunger or
 worse?" "Let us see what we can do," answered
 the other. They returned and enquired of the
 watchman respecting the mysterious songstress.
 He knew nothing of her. She did not have a
 civil that he ever saw. He would inquire. She
 gave him a false address, for she wished to con-
 ceal her name. After about a month's diploma-
 tic negotiations, by means of the watchman, the
 girl agreed at last to visit a benevolent German
 lady. Arrived there, and putting the jealous shawl
 aside, a pale interesting face was discovered. The
 girl gave satisfactory references as to her former
 life. It appeared that she was a native of Edin-
 burgh; that, having become destitute from the
 death of her father, and other circumstances, and
 not being able to get work sufficient to provide for
 her family, and being possessed of a good voice—her
 only family inheritance—she resolved to try to
 make a precarious living by singing in the streets
 during the twilight and evening. When she sang
 to her new friends, her voice seemed to have lost