



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. The different Artificers' Work usually employed in building, measured or valued, on the most reasonable terms.

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

[As the County Council have been pleased to dispense with his services as School Superintendent, he will now devote his whole time to professional business.]

MESSRS. McNAB & MARTIN, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., Office under the "Advertiser" Office, MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. ALL persons may obtain MARRIAGE LICENSES at the residence of the Agent, half a mile from Guelph, on the York Road.

RICHARD FOWLER BUDD, Feb. 20, 1851. 191-4f

REMOVAL. MR. JARVIS, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office removed to that recently occupied by the late T. R. Brock, Esq., North-east Corner Market Square. Guelph, Dec. 24, 1850. 193

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.

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.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co. AGENT FOR GUELPH, WILLIAM HEWAT, Esq., District Treasurer.

EMILIUS IRVING, Barrister at Law, &c., Notary Public, GALT.

Office in Main Street, opposite Mr. Ramors's Store. 186-4f

THOMAS GORDON, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT, OWEN SOUND.

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.

MR. F. MARCON, LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, GUELPH.

Agent for the Canada Company, and Bank of Montreal.

THE Undersigned have entered into Partnership in the practice of the LAW, under the name and firm of Ferguson & Hurd.

OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH. A. J. FERGUSSON, EDWARD E. W. HURD.

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE. APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. Guelph, April 7, 1851. 198-4f

Business Directory.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Distribution of Marriage Licenses.

LAZARUS PARKINSON, Park House, near Worsfold's Inn, Eramosa, April 23, 1851. 201

MISSSES FOXTON & WATSON, MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS, FROM HAMILTON, MACDONALD STREET, Second House from Wyndham Street.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and made up in the most fashionable style. Guelph, April 1, 1851. 197-4f

WALTER P. NEWMAN, Accountant, Commission & General Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public, AGENT FOR THE AMERICAN INSURANCE CO., ELORA, COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

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.

Country 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

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.

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

W. FELL, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, Opposite the Building Society's Rooms, KING STREET, HAMILTON.

NOTARIAL PRESSES, Notary and Office Seals, Professional and Business Cards, Door and Coffin Plates, and every description of Engraving and Printing.

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 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. PROVINCIAL MUTUAL & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

Poetry.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. Keep it before the people That the earth was made for man, That the flowers were strown And fruits were grown

To bless and never to ban; That sun and rain, And corn and grain, Are yours and mine, my brother—

Free gifts from Heaven, And freely given To one as well as another!

Keep it before the people That man is the image of God, Whose limbs or soul Ye may not control

With shackle, or shame, or rod! We may not be sold For silver or gold— Neither you nor I, my brother—

For freedom was given By God, from Heaven, To one as well as another!

Keep it before the people That famine, and crime, and woe, Forever abide, Still side by side,

With luxury's dazzling show; That Lazarus crawls From Dives's halls, And stares at his gate, my brother—

Yet life was given By God, from Heaven, To one as well as another!

Keep it before the people That the laborer claims his meed— The right of soil, And the right to toil, From spur and bridle freed;

The right to bear And the right to share, With you and me, my brother, Whatever is given

By God, from Heaven, To one as well as another!

To the Editor of the Canadian Son of Temperance. NATIONAL JUBILEE OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE, TO BE HELD IN TORONTO, June 15th, 1851.

Mr. Editor:—The National Division of North America will meet on the 17th day of June next for the transaction of business, and on Wednesday the 18th a Grand Celebration of the Order will take place by a procession and mass meeting.

The sub Divisions located in this city are active and zealous in making the necessary arrangements for this great event. The joint Committee of arrangements (composed of representatives from Ontario Division No. 26, Toronto Division No. 154 and Coldstream Division No. 212) held their first meeting last evening, when the Committee entered in a most energetic manner, to make the necessary preliminary arrangements, not only to make this great festival interesting but also to make it highly useful.

The joint Committee are to meet weekly till this great gathering assembles. They will be men from all parts of the country and from the crowded Atlantic cities, and from the vast forests and prairies of the far West; from the land of the pine and the hemlock, and from where the palm-tree and the orange flourish—all banded together as one heart and one soul against the gigantic evil of our land. They come not with the flaming sword or bristling bayonets, but with

"With those mild arms of truth and love, Made mighty through the living God."

No war cry will be heard; no stern shout will ring out upon the air; their banners will wear no warlike inscriptions such as attended the embattled hosts of the foe of old; but in their place will stand "Love and Fidelity"—the watchword of the associated multitude, "Purity and Peace."

It is expected that all the sub Divisions of the C. W. will turn out full ranks, and participate in this grand demonstration in honor of their cause—and also in shaking the strong foundation of drunkenness in our favored land.

Arrangements are being made with the Steamboat Companies for the conveyance hither of Brothers at a distance, and with the Hotels for their entertainment at less than ordinary charges; and no effort will be spared to render their visit as agreeable, and inexpensive as possible.

By inserting the above you will oblige—Yours in L. P. and F. JOHN M. ROSS, Secretary Joint Committee. Rooms of Ontario Division, No. 26. Toronto, 3rd May, 1851.

N. B.—All papers favorable to the cause of temperance will please copy this letter. J. M. R.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY. On the 2nd May—the evening previous to the departure of the Cambria—the ministry met with a defeat on an important question.

The House having resolved itself into a committee on the Property Tax Bill,

Mr HUME moved an amendment limiting the duration of the tax in its present state to one year, and made along speech in favor of direct taxation, which was followed by a long discussion on the merits and demerits of that mode of levying taxes, in which Mr Codden, Mr S. Herbert, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Disraeli, Lord John Russell, and several other members took part. Mr Hume having briefly replied, the committee divided, when there appeared

For the amendment,.....244 Against it,.....230 Majority against Government,—14

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The House telegraph wires in Broome street, between Broadway and Crosby street, suddenly snapped on Saturday, and are said to have struck a tree about six inches in diameter, cutting it nearly in two. The wires then caught a coal scuttle, standing on the side walk, and hurled it to a great height in the air. Fortunately none of the passers-by were injured.—N. Y. Spectator.

GREAT OX.—The Cleveland Herald states that an immense ox, raised by a gentleman of that city, will be sent to the World's Fair. He has been fed and fattened for eight years, and now weighs 4,000 pounds. A great ox, truly.

Upwards of 3000 of the inhabitants of the Island of South Uist and Mull, have petitioned the British Government to convey them to Canada as emigrants. Sir J. Mathieson has offered to pay the passage of fifty of his tenantry, with their families, to Canada,—to forgive them all their arrears of rent,—to send a Free Church Minister along with them,—and to give each head of family a small sum in cash, on their arrival in Canada. The offer has been accepted by most of the tenantry.

Twenty-five Dollars for a Scalp.—Mr. H. N. Folsom, of Oakville advertises in the Fort Smith Herald, a reward of \$200 for the recovery of a slave, and says, "if he cannot be taken alive he will pay a reward of twenty-five dollars for his scalp." Wouldn't the U. S. Government do well to pay for scalps and send out its hunters to tomahawk as well as catch slaves! It might help to save the Union.—Mihewakie Democrat.

CROSS BREEDING.—We understand that the attention of the agriculturists in this district has lately been directed to the subject of breeding, from a pamphlet by Dr Harvey. The opening remark is this: "That a male animal that has once had fruitful connection with a female, may so influence her future offspring begotten by other males as, to a greater or less extent, to engrain upon them his own distinctive features." Of this singular phenomenon, examples are given; but what is known regarding it is deficient both in scientific accuracy and practical value—and illustrative cases are solicited from the agricultural societies of the United Kingdom. Dr Harvey gives examples in horses, cattle, and sheep, as well as in the human species. The subject is one of great practical importance to agriculturists.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—The barque Regatta, which arrived at this port on the 4th inst., brings a large and valuable freight of live animals from India, consigned to Messrs. Barnum & Howe, intended for their great Museum Caravan, the first exhibition of which will be given in Newark. The collection consists of nine elephants, with their "trunks" and other baggage; six box constrictors; 4 porcupine; the only living one ever brought here; a Birmese boy; and a number of monkeys.—N. Y. Chris. Ade.

We learn from the Bytown-Gazette that at the Perth Assizes last week, true bills were found against J. L. McDougall, Esq., and Wm. Harris Esq., for participating in the riot, that took place at Renfrew some few weeks since.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN. New York May 19. The United States Mail Steamer Franklin arrived at her dock at 7 o'clock this morning, with four days later news from Europe. The Franklin sailed from Havre on the 6th inst., and from Cowes, England, on 4 p. m. on the 7th; her voyage from the latter place has, therefore, occupied 11 1/2 days. She brings the London mails from the morning mails of the 7th, which were taken from Southampton by special steamers; she brings upwards of 100 passengers, and a fair freight of general merchandise from Havre.

The United States mail steamer Washington, Captain Flood, arrived off Cowes, from New York on the 3rd of May.

The British and North American mail steamer Africa reached Liverpool on the 4th inst., in ten days three hours and forty-five minutes.

MARKETS. English Corn at Mark-lane was steady at the rates brought by the previous steamer. Wheat was in limited demand,

but floating. Cargoes of wheat and Indian corn were eagerly inquired for.—Flour is firmly held, in consequence of the weather being cold for the season.

FRANCE. From Paris, we learn that the 4th of May's anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic, had passed off without the slightest attempt at disturbance.

AUSTRIA. It was stated that a note had been forwarded from Vienna, to Constantinople, demanding the detention, for two years longer, of fourteen Hungarian fugitives. Austria offered to bear the expenses.

The Franklin's news, in general, contain nothing very exciting.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION. Royal Inauguration by the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Her Majesty's Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, with an assemblage within the Crystal Palace of 30,000 persons.

FROM THE EUROPEAN TIMES, May 3. After several days' excitement, during which the public curiosity has been wound up to the highest pitch, the morning of Thursday, the day fixed for the opening of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations opened most auspiciously. On the preceding day we had rain and hail with very cold weather; but the glorious day of May was unintermitted by scarcely a cloud; and at mid-day, when the Queen ascended the throne, the effulgence of the sun left no other wish ungratified. As far as the mortal arrangements depended upon man, they were perfect; and I rejoice to say that the day passed off without a single accident.

As I found on reaching Piccadilly, at nine in the morning, a line of carriages which reached from the Exhibition to the eastern end of Long Acre, a good couple of miles, and the same thing existed west, north, and south. Finding this to be the case, I alighted, and walked into Hyde Park, entering the Commissioners' gate without the slightest inconvenience. The scene upon entering was beautiful in the extreme. Already every seat was occupied, but a member of Parliament, who was an exhibitor, contrived to make a little coterie in the Tuscan department, to which I was admitted, and I saw the whole inauguration scene under the aspect of a point of view. The company kept pouring in until the last moment; and, at half-past eleven o'clock, I gazed upon the wonders of the grand transept, and heard the mighty organ from the west end, the tones wafting their sounds through the maze of British manufactures and productions; whilst at the eastern extremity you saw the American eagle proudly conspicuous over the bold inscription which marked the region of the United States production—long lines of beautiful works with officers and gentlemen, filling up the background, and in every way the eye was turned, some surprising natural or artificial object was to be seen; the first ensemble was altogether most beautiful. Punctually at 12 o'clock the Queen arrived, her entree being marked by long and animated cheering. She seated herself on a chair raised on a platform, surmounted by a spacious elegant blue canopy adorned with feathers worthy of Prince Albert on her left. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. The Court circle was now completely formed, making a tabernacle never to be forgotten. The Queen looked remarkably well, and she wore the order of the Garter, a pink brocade dress, shot with gold, and the Prince looked calmly and proudly happy. The Duke of Wellington, who this day completed his eighty-second year, had been here nearly two hours before, and the commissioners and all the officials and ladies of the household surrounding the throne, presented a scene of extraordinary splendor. The National Anthem was performed, and the music produced most delightful effect in the glass building.—Prince Albert, with the commissioners, presented himself before the Queen and read the report as described in the official programme. I could not help but remark, as the Queen read, that she heard the tones of the Queen when she read the report, and that the Queen's voice was lost in the vast edifice.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then delivered the prayer of inauguration, which was followed by the Alleluiah Chorus of Handel, under the direction of Sir Henry R. Bishop. The effect of this was most striking, and the voices of the chorists were here in the fullest perfection. A procession was then formed of a most interesting character. The states heretofore preceding Messrs. Foxton, Fox, and Henderson, led the way. Then came all the officials engaged in constructing the building; afterwards the foreign acting commissioners; and most singular was it to see the various costumes worn by hard-headed capable men from every quarter of the world. Then followed the Royal Commissioners, amongst whom I noticed Mr. Cobden dressed in a plain black coat. Then followed the venerable Duke of Wellington, walking side by side with the Marquis of Anglesea; both were loudly cheered. The foreign ambassadors, among whom Mr. Lawrence appeared to considerable advantage, from his age and commanding appearance, followed, and her Majesty's ministers, headed by Lord John Russell. These were loudly applauded; and lastly, the Queen and Prince Albert, the one leading the Prince of Wales and the other the Princess Royal, closing the procession, with the royal Prussian guests at the palace and the ladies of the household. The procession first marched along the British or western nave, and then, re-crossing the transept, passed on the eastern extremity, the United States music from the various organs saluted the procession as it passed, and thus every individual in the building was enabled to see every individual in the cortege. The Queen then declared "the Exhibition opened," and the trumpets and artillery announced the fact to the multitudes outside.—The whole auditory arose to give a parting cheer, or series of deafening acclamations of joy, and the ceremony terminated by the retirement of the Queen, who went back to Buckingham Palace in the state in which she had come. The multitudes in the park were countless. I looked through the glass window, and a sea of human beings surrounded me on all sides. Everybody was in good humor, and all the superstitious presentiments of mischief which has been formed in the imagination of some minds, were wholly falsified. Never was so great a spectacle inaugurated with so much good order and tranquillity, in the presence of perhaps half a million of human beings.

The Queen having left the buildings, the company began to circulate. Perhaps your readers at a distance will proceed with me in a rapid tour throughout the various departments of the exhibition. The first objects which strike the visitor upon entrance, either at the north or south end of the transept, are two magnificent gates stretching across, which having passed, he finds himself in the centre of the building, amidst stately, fountains, palm trees, and rare tropical shrubs, the equestrian statues of the Queen and Prince

Albert forming the most prominent features amidst an infinite multitude of objects, each of which is displayed to the best advantage. Along the nave, both towards the east and the west, there is a succession of gigantic statuary, in marble, iron, bronze, and zinc, the latter of a very remarkable character. Almost the first object which arrests your attention is the Koh-i-noor diamond, secured in a strong cage of iron, richly gilded, and, by a contrivance, this precious jewel, which is placed on a small pedestal, sinks at night down into the strong iron chest upon which the cage rests, so that it is safe and secure night and day. Crowds flocked round this jewel to admire its size and brilliancy. Along the whole length of the building, in the centre of the nave, is placed a succession of most striking objects, relieved by the statuary. There are models of bridges and towns, all of elaborate execution, and amongst them the model of Liverpool holds the foremost rank. There are, besides, enormous telescopes, exquisite models of machinery, small chapels to exhibit specimens of stained glass, the Acis and Galatea fountains, the American statues of the Wounded Indian and the Greek Slave, the statue of Shakespeare, and the crystal fountain in the centre of the transept, presenting a very graceful and striking appearance. Perhaps the whole world has never furnished such a remarkable series of attractive objects as are contained in the nave alone.

I was prepared to find that the articles from the United States would fall short of the other parts of the Exhibition, from the statement put forth that they had demanded more room than they could adequately fill. Through the exertions of Mr. Riddle, the vacant space has been filled up, and although this division is not so crowded as the British side, it contains a national collection highly interesting. Their cereal and raw materials are very striking. Their mineral department is also very full. The carriages were not the least honorable part of their collection. A series of maps prepared for certain lectures at the various meetings, were admirable, and greatly surpassed those of a similar character in our national and public schools. It is, perhaps invidious to single out individual exhibitors, but I must say that the zeal and energy with which the representatives of Messrs. Lacey & Philips, of Philadelphia, the saddlers, and of Messrs. Cornelius & Co., the lamp-makers, of the same city, came forward voluntarily and pressed upon my notice their respective manufactures, made me feel that our English exhibitors must look well to their laurels, or such smartness will infallibly outstrip them in almost any branch of trade. The exhibition of Daguerotypes is excellent.

Leaving the division devoted to the United States, we enter the great department of the Zollverein, on the north and south sides. The collection of machinery and manufactures, of the most varied description, presents a thousand objects of the highest interest. Austria has a small department on the south, and this is scarcely complete; but, to compensate for this, Austria also, on the north and south sides, exhibits a variety of products which place her in a very advantageous position in the Exhibition. All the Austrian exhibitors are dressed in a simple Austrian great uniform, with coats fastened at the breast with a long clasp, inscribed "Austria," so that the general effect is admirable. Hurrying through the Holland and Belgium, you enter the extensive region of France, which, when complete, will be very beautiful, and worthy of the taste and skill of that great country. Switzerland and Brazil, with Italy and Spain on the north, succeed, and are followed by Greece, Persia, Egypt, and Turkey. The unfortunate delay in the arrival of the Turkish steamer, with their objects, renders their division incomplete; but the space allotted to them the transept having been appropriated to the foreign ambassadors, and ladies of rank who had the entree, the deficiency was admirably concealed. Crossing the transept, you enter the British East Indies, which presents a very beautiful scene to the south you then arrive at a square devoted to Canada, the West Indies, and the Australian colonies. The articles from these interesting spots in the British empire are all admirably illustrative of their rich productions. The minerals and the raw materials, afford abundant scope for study both to the merchant and the philosopher. A beautiful little square of medicinal treasures next attracts vast crowds, who pass on to the sculpture room. You are now, on both sides the nave, fairly in the British domestic latitudes. Whilst agricultural implements occupy the whole remaining length of the extreme south, paper and printing, and machinery in motion, fill up the extreme north; the front of the south side being devoted to Birmingham goods, furniture, Sheffield goods, woolen and mixed fabrics, flax from Ireland, and printed fabrics from Manchester, London, and Glasgow. The front of the north corresponding side presents a succession of departments, with carriages, some of them of the most exquisite construction; mineral manufactures, and marine engines, flanked on the front with paper goods, furniture, furs, leather, and cotton. We have now arrived at the west end, where crowds are seen surrounding the model of Liverpool, which is at this spot in the nave. On the outside of the building are statues, columns, specimens of the clockwork, and a vast variety of architectural and building processes, with a detached building, whence the steam motive power is derived. I have only passed through the ground floor, not having had a single word respecting the contents of the gallery. The first word respecting the contents of the gallery, I will say is, that it is almost beyond the power of any man to accomplish in one day, and to observe the inconceivable variety of objects which meet you at every turn. I say that I went through, but I actually missed the extensive division of machinery, which I did not see till Thursday.

I cannot close this letter without expressing my admiration of the excellent arrangements made for the public, and for the press generally. Capt. Elderton, of the Royal Engineers, conducted this part of the executive with great courtesy and attention. The men composing the corps of sappers and miners, who have been employed in arranging the articles, were almost the only persons who could direct me where to find what I wanted; but their attention and civility deserves notice. It is computed that £50,000 were received by the sale of the season tickets, which added to the sums subscribed, will make about £150,000. The cost of the executive will be, it is said, about £200,000 at least. There is scarce a doubt that sufficient funds will be raised to make it entirely self-supporting.