ARRIVAL OF THE

# EUROPA.

The *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening the 26th inst., with 7 days later news from Europe. She brings sixteen passengers. On the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M., she spoke the U. S. Mail Steamer *Arctic*. The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

The *City of Glasgow* sailed thence on the 12th, for Philadelphia.

The *Atlantic* has been towed to Liverpool to undergo necessary repairs.

The English money market is easy.—Bank rates are unchanged. The last return of the Bank gives £13,600,000 as the amount of bullion in the issue department.

The attention of the English public is chiefly occupied in the exciting debate going on in Parliament relative to the Papal Aggression. Four nights of continuous debate resulted in gaining for Lord John Russell permission to introduce his Bill of Pains and Penalties by a majority of 332.

It is confidently stated that the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, and the Duchess of Sutherland, the Queen's lady-in-waiting, and one of the richest Peeresses in England, are on the eve of becoming Members of the Catholic Church.

On a motion of Mr Disraeli, involving the principles of Free Trade, the Government only carried the point by a majority of fourteen, in a full house; most of the Irish Members, who have heretofore sustained the Ministry, deserted them, and voted with Mr. Disraeli. The Protectionists are greatly elated at their prospects.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was expected to deliver his Budget on the 17th. The trade and revenue, it is said, are even more satisfactory than heretofore, and it is expected that many obnoxious taxes will be repealed.

Attention is being daily more and more directed to the Western coast of Ireland, as a place for the transatlantic Packet Station.

A maniac named Gaul was brought up at the London Police Office, on Friday, charged with threatening to assasinate Lord John Russell.

The weather in England has been unusually mild for the season, and without any appearance of cold weather.

In the National Assembly, leave was granted to bring in a bill for the calling together the Consuls-General, in case of any insurrection from a statement of the financial condition of the country it appears the estimated excess of the expenditure on the receipts for the present year is 55,500,000 francs.

Consols closed at 96 and a fraction, for money and account. American securities are steady, U. States 6's of 1867 are quoted at 108½ a 109; for 62, 102½ a 103½.

The Dotation Bill has been lost in the French Assembly, by a majority of 102. The breach between the President and the Assembly appears to be every day becoming wider. It is now proposed to organize a national subscription to relieve Louis Napoleon from his embarrassments.

Semi-official advices from Dresden state, that with the sanction of Russia, Austria and Prussia have agreed to reinstate a Central German power.

---

The clerks of the peace in Ireland have been called upon by Government to make a return of all the Jesuits and monks registered since the first of January, 1850.

The board of Trinity College, Dublin, have acquired the identical sword worn by King William at the Battle of the Boyne, and which is now in their museum. This precious relic cost them 300 guineas.

A decree against the propagation of Christianity in China has been published by the Governor of Ying Chau.

During the present month an unbroken line of telegraph will be open to the public from Antwerp through Germany and Austria, and, under an arrangement between the different States, the charges will be assimilated.

In Birmingham alone, out of £25,000 subscribed by working men for the purchase of freeholds, not less than £20,000, it is calculated, has been saved from the taverns and beer shops.

In the Church of Bommel, near Nimegen, in Holland, a form, on which some persons were standing having given way, a cry was raised that the church was falling. A rush being made to the doors eleven persons were trampled to death, and about a hundred others seriously injured.

A gentleman who withheld his name has given three thousand pounds to the fistula infirmary, London.

## United States.

SOCIETY ON THE PACIFIC.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* furnishes the following picture of the state of society at Panama:—"I take this opportunity to let you know of the existing state of affairs in this city. The place, as usual, is filled with thieves and gamblers; but owing to the Governor making a descent on the gaming tables dealing Monte, their trade is so very dull, many of them are leaving for better places. Shooting is of every day occurrence. Last Sunday a Dr. Austin, and a Capt. Coon, of the ship *Russell*, had some altercation, when Dr. A. shot the Captain in the back, and walked away, without being arrested. In fact the only way you can get any satisfaction is to protect yourself. In another fight, one man had his lip bit off. Thieves are as thick as blackberries."

[This is on the way to California—but let us see how it is in California itself.—The *Courier* of San Francisco, thus speaks of the state of society in that capital:—]

"Our city is infested with burglars, incendiaries, assassins and robbers, and there is now no time to discuss the morality and extent of punishment that should be inflicted on them when they are found offending. From the purlieus and prisons of every city, we have representatives. They are here to commit theft, robbery, arson, and do whatever else may be wicked, that they may live. They are not disposed to work and make an honest living. Now, until these scoundrels are severely dealt with and pursued with terrible effect, they will plan and carry out their deeds of darkness. The city is not safe one day. We have no prisons or penitentiaries to lock them up in. We must rid the city of them by a summary process. Let one or two examples be set, by shooting or hanging them, and the rest will probably find it best to leave for other parts."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President has issued a proclamation against the Bostonian resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The *St. Lawrence* sailed to-day at 11 A. M., with a full cargo of articles for the World's Fair.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15, 1851.

During the last week, twelve arrests have been made by police officers, of a gang whose business has been, for months past, to knock down and rob, after dark, unoffending citizens.

Gough, the temperance lecturer, has been here for two weeks, and leaves for Cincinnati on Monday. Three thousand Pittsburghers took the pledge.

## Provincial.

The Hon. James Morris was, on Saturday sworn in an Executive Councillor. A *Gazette* extraordinary was issued on Saturday evening containing the following announcement of the transference of the Post Office department to the Colonial authorities on the 5th April next—five weeks hence:—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 22nd Feb., 1851

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting an Order of Her Majesty in Council, assenting to the Provincial Act of Parliament of the 13th and 14th Victoria, Chapter 15, intituled, "An Act for the transfer of the Management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government and for the regulation of the said department," to issue on the FIFTH day of APRIL next, a Proclamation under the Great Seal announcing such Assent, and that, from the issue of such Proclamation, the new rates of Postage provided for by the said Act will be those chargeable at the Post Offices throughout the Province.

And that the different Deputy Post Masters in this Province, to whom a copy of the *Canada Gazette* in which this Notice appears will be sent for that purpose, are hereby required to put up the same in some conspicuous place in their respective Offices for the information of the Public.

J. LESLIE,
*Secretary.*

ANOTHER OFFERING AT THE SHRINE.—The Member for Waterloo, proud in his association with the would-be members for Wentworth and Halton, and feeling strong in the entrenchment of his political party, played such a variety of antics during the last Session of Parliament, as astonished some of his friends, and made the rest stand aghast. Acting in the House as a sort of detective policeman on the proceedings both of the Government and of the numerous deputations who proceeded to Toronto, his duties appear to have been, to keep the Reeve of Brantford duly informed of whatever took place, and send intelligence to Dundas and Berlin of whatever was likely to favor Dunfries or the Lower Block of Waterloo, so that they might take immediate steps to prevent such measures being carried out, however just and righteous such measures were. So careful was he in the performance of this duty—at once so far beneath him, and so treacherous to those to whom he owed his election—that messengers reached the Brantford authorities even in the harvest-fields and the hours of rest—and from Preston to Berlin carriers were riding nightly and daily with expresses from the Member for Guelph, urging the adoption of measures to stop the advancement of Dumfries, and to tear it asunder, and transfer its broken-up portions to Brantford and Berlin. The consequence of this uncalled-for interference was, that the Ministers grew heartily sick of the drag put upon all their motions by the Learned Member—they did not like to lose his vote, but they foresaw his conduct would bring public indignation on their proceedings, because he was requiring of them to do injustice to gratify personal dislike. A coolness was the immediate consequence; estrangements followed; the Ministry were strong enough without him—they refused him the appointment given to Mr. Justice Burns, and in revenge he withdrew his confidence, and joined half-a-dozen other malcontents, to reproach the Ministry with possessing no desire for economy, while he himself was the first to vote against all motions of economy brought before the House by any independent Member.

This sort of conduct is now meeting its just reward. The clear-grit *North American* is again in the field, hunting up the Learned Member, and this week lays before its readers details of the doings of our late Member, and his title to be considered an economist and a reformer.—*Reporter.*

A SEMI-RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—We are fast forgetting the famous resolutions of 1841. It is sufficient now, it seems, that one half the members of the government be responsible to the people. The appointment of Mr. James Morris to the Executive Council is a preliminary step to his undertaking the duties of Post Master General. We shall then have in the Legislative Council—Mr. Secretary Leslie; Mr. Bourett, Public Works; Col. Tache, Receiver General; Mr. Morris, Post Master General. And in addition to these, the Second Commissioner of Public Works is hereafter to have no seat in either House. Thus one half of the Cabinet is not responsible to the people; and does not possess the confidence of any constituency. At this rate, we may soon expect to see Egerton Ryerson's system of Responsible Government inaugurated—one responsible minister to affix the Great Seal of the Province to executive Acts.—*Evaminer.*


# GUELPH HERALD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1851.


## TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Thursday afternoon—all the members present. "A By law for the good government of the Town of Guelph" was read, and subsequently passed. A petition from the Tavern-keepers of the locality, praying a reduction from the proposed rate of Tavern license duty was presented by Mr Caroll. An amended "By-law for the regulation of Taverns in the Town of Guelph"—and by which the License duty had been reduced some 10s.—was read and afterwards passed. It was resolved that the Clerk of the Council be directed to apply to the County Clerk for any correspondence that may have taken place with the Canada Company, relative to unoccupied building sites.

The report of the Tavern Inspectors—recommending 9 Taverns and one Temperance House for Licenses—was read. Mr Councillor Hubbard having been called to order by the Reeve for some interruption caused by his talking to one of the reporters, (Mr John Horning,) took occasion to reply in his usual bravura style. The Reeve very quietly remarked that they had been charged in the *Herald* with not getting through their business sufficiently fast, which could not be effected unless order were kept. Mr Hubbard responded, that if such an *insertion* was made only by the *Herald*, he wouldn't give *that* for it—accompanying the declaration, by a rather abortive attempt at snapping his finger and thumb. We are persuaded we shall have the unfeigned sympathy of our friends, and indeed of the humane public at large, in this very special affliction—the want of the good opinion of a gentleman so generally and deservedly esteemed for talent, erudition and the graces and courtesies which embelish life as is the leading member of the Council, is certainly a serious affair.

Messrs Stevenson, Carroll, and Thorp, were named a Committee to bring in a By-law for appointing a Fire Warden and defining his duties. Adjourned to Saturday, 8th inst., at 5 P. M.

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.—The Council met at Blyth's yesterday. By-laws were read and enacted—similar to those passed last year—for the protection of side walks, bridges, &c, for defining the duties of pathmasters, pound-keepres, and other township officers; and for levying a tax of 5s each on dogs, persons occupying over 10 acres of land being permitted to keep one dog each, free of tax. Some discussion took place relative to the erection and subdivision of school sections, but it appearing that the preliminary meetings of School Trustees had not been called at the hour appointed by law, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till next meeting (see advertisement,) the council adjourned till the 17th inst., at 9 A. M.

## FARMERS' & MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The tenth lecture of the season was delivered by the Rev. R. Torrance on Friday evening—subject, "The History of the Physical Sciences."

The Lecturer commenced by observing that the term Science, in its etymological and most comprehensive import, denoted knowledge in general; but in its ordinary acceptation, signified knowledge regularly developed and systematically arranged. The Sciences might be classified under three grand divisions:—Mathematics, relating to number and quantity; Natural Philosophy or Physics, treating of matter; and Mental and Moral Philosophy, treating of man. He stated that the Physical Sciences treated of the properties of matter—of the phenomena occurring in the natural world, and of the laws by which these were regulated. One of the leading divisions of the Physical Sciences is MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY, which branches out into a number of subdivisions, each forming a separate science—for example, Dynamics, which treats of forces acting upon solid bodies and causing motion; Statics, which considers solid bodies at rest; Hydrodynamics, treating of fluids, such as water, in motion; Hydrostatics, treating of these at rest. OPTICS, which teaches the changes which light undergoes, and the sensation it produces. ELECTRICITY investigates the peculiar substance or fluid produced by rubbing certain bodies, such as amber, sealing-wax, glass, &c. ACOUSTICS treats of sounds; ASTRONOMY, of the magnitude, motions, and distances of the heavenly bodies. CHEMISTRY considers the nature of bodies, analyzes them into their constituent elements, and shows the proportions in which these are combined. A HISTORY OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES is simply a record of the successive discoveries that have been made under each of these divisions, from the earliest period of which we have authentic information.

As the origin of man is to be traced to the East, so there we are to look for the first dawning of science. Yet very little can be collected as to the amount of scientific knowledge acquired by the Orientals. It is a well ascertained fact that the Babylonians cultivated Astronomy, and that there was an observatory on the top of the temple of Belus, which is by some identified with the tower of Babel. It is generally supposed that science passed from Chaldea into Egypt, for that its aid was requisite in the erection of the wondrous structures of that early civilized land; the possession of it was, however, limited to the priests, and accordingly, when the first philosophers of Europe were attracted to that country, it was from the priesthood they acquired a knowledge of their peculiar *mysteries*. When Moses and Aaron, in obedience to the Divine injunction, demanded of Pharaoh permission for the Israelites to go into the wilderness to sacrifice, there were "wise men," who, "by their enchantments," were able to counterfeit and to counteract the miracles by which the Hebrew Legate sought to enforce the mandates of Deity. Thales [born 640 years before Christ] was the earliest philosopher of Greece, and founder of the Ionia school. He held that fluidity is the elementary state of all things, and that to its fluid principle every natural object owes its preservation. He represented natural phenomena as caused by the condensation and rarifaction of that principle. Earth was condensed water, air rarified water, and fire rarified air. He foretold an eclipse of the sun, but some have supposed he derived such knowledge from Egypt or Phenicia. His disciple, Anaximander, discovered the obliquity of the ecliptic, and determined the solstices and equinox. He maintained the sun to be the highest object in the heavens, twenty-eight times the size of the earth, of a cylindrical shape, and producing heat by giving forth streams of fire. The Lecturer traced the science through the Italian, Eliatic, and Peripatetic schools, to that of Alexandria, established by Ptolemy, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, which continued to flourish until Egypt passed from under tht Roman yoke; concluding this division of the subject with strictures on the mode in which these early philosophers constructed their hypotheses, and illustrations of their peculiar fallacies and attainments.

The remainder of the lecture was devoted to the origin and progress of Astronomy, the science to which men would seem to have first turned their attention. The Chaldeans are known to have made astronomical observations in the eighth century before Christ. The Egyptian annals record 373 eclipses of the sun and 832 of the moon, prior to the arrival of Alexander the Great, which would run back to a period at least 1500 years antecedent to our era. They also made other important astronomical discoveries. Attention was next directed to the names of the constellations mentioned in the book of Job, implying considerable knowledge of the stellar orbs, especially of the signs of the Zodiac. The astronomical attainments of the Chinese were then referred to, and the progress of the science traced in the line of the Grecian sages, Metin, Aristarchus, and Hipparchus, to the Ptolemaic system, which was briefly described. The Lecturer subsequently adverted to the discoveries of Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, and Newton, the most celebrated name that adorns the pages of philosophy. The discoveries of Sir W. Herschel were next enumerated, and likewise those of his son, Sir John, who returned but a short time since from the Cape of Good Hope, where he had been for several years conducting a series of observations—and thus completing a survey of the heavens. In conclusion, it was stated that several new planets, whose names were given, had been added to the list of those formerly known—[between the years 1845 and 1850.]

On the motion of Mr D. Savage, seconded by J. McLean, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were offered to the Rev. Lecturer. The President of the Institute was in the chair, and the Hall, as usual, well filled.

Mr. Torrance will continue the subject next Friday evening.

## SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

We are gratified by the receipt of a communication from Fergus, intimating the institution of a Division of the Sons of Temperance on the 26th ult. The following are office bearers:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Watt, Esq., | *W.P.* | Robert Johnston, | *T.* |
| John Wilson, | *W.A.* | Wm. McCrowry, | *C.* |
| Andw. Lightbody, | *R.S.* | Joseph Small, | *A.C.* |
| Jno Thompson, | *A.R.S.* | Joseph Fanning, | *I.S.* |
| Robert J. Wylie, | *F.S.* | John Morrice, | *O.S.* |

The Fergus Division, organized by Mr James Ferguson, D. G. W. P., on the 26th ultimo, is No. 213, making an increase of 74 Divisions since that in Guelph (No. 139,) was instituted in July last, which, at the moderate average of 50 members each, marks an increase of 3,700 in the Order in the course of eight months. We warmly recommend the new organization to the sympathies and support of the citizens of the model township, especially of "such as are more spiritually minded," feeling assured that they will speedily approve themselves specially beneficial to the locality. We understand a Division of S. of T. is already, or about to be organized in Sydenham, and we hope soon to announce the formation of Divisions in Puslinch and Elora.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—A Coroner's Inquest was held by Dr. Orton, Thursday last, on the body of Mr. James Meadow, farmer, Nassageweya. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had been on business in Guelph on the preceding day, and on his return homewards, had called at Mr. Jas. Allen's "New Inn," some three miles from town on the Dundas Road, where he remained till about 10 o'clock, when he left *somewhat intoxicated*. He was found by a teamster on the following morning by the road side, about a quarter of a mile beyond Allen's, with his clothes about his feet and quite dead, he appeared to have fallen forward in the mud, and so, unable to get up, to have been suffocated. The night was exceedingly dark and rainy.

LECTURE ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—Mr. R. D. Wadsworth of Hamilton delivered a Lecture in the Temperance Hall, on Saturday Evening, which was well attended. The Rev. J. Spencer in the Chair. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was, on the motion of the Rev. C. Grigor, seconded by the Rev. J. J. Braine, offered to the lecturer. Several names were added to the pledge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUELPH HERALD.

DEAR SIR:—In your last number, I notice some strictures on the impropriety of the Town Council aiding the Benevolent Society by a grant of money. As to the illegality of the thing, it is provided in the 12th Vic., cap. 81, clause 60, sub-section 23, that the Council may do what they see fit for the good of their municipality, as long as they do not infringe any law of the land. As to the voluntary benevolence you seem to repose so much confidence in, I think I am not far wrong in saying that the funds of the Benevolent Society in the shape of subscriptions, were growing small by degrees and beautifully less, and if aid is not given to them, either by the Town or Township, or both, then most unquestionably they will break up, and other means must of necessity be resorted to for the aid of poor people, and of those disabled by accidents. As to the St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies, I believe their business, as well as their means, are very confined, and it would be much better if they joined the Benevolent Society as a Relieving Society, which would by no means prevent their meeting in a social manner to honor their father land.

I remain, sir, a faithful son of St. Andrew,
and a Member of the
Guelph Benevolent Society.

Guelph, March 3rd, 1851.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The reason given by our correspondent for advocating the dissolution of the national charitable societies of the locality is peculiar—the subscriptions to one Institution, the Benevolent Society, are falling off—*ergo* we should break up the others; now, we opine the fact had been better employed as a plea for increased exertion on behalf of all, that so funds adequate to the relief of the indigent stranger or resident might be realized. In course of last year, a very considerable amount was disbursed from the funds of the St. Andrew's Society in relieving destitute Scotch Immigrants, many of whom were without the means of procuring food or obtaining a conveyance to their destinations, in providing medical attendance for the sick, nurses for orphans, and coffins for the dead, and Scotchmen subscribers to the funds of the Benevolent Society were found also willingly and zealously, as Providence had given them the means, becoming, through the agency of their national association, their own almoners to their distressed countrymen. If, as our correspondent supposes, the subscribed funds of the Benevolent Society are growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," *they* had been of small avail in the circumstances referred to, while, to effect their increase we should think the *legitimate* means are those by which the funds of similar benevolent institutions throughout the province are sustained. We have reason to believe that the St. Andrew's Society will receive a large accession of members before another anniversary, and we look to see the other national societies of the place resusitated and reconstructed, to effect which, we should gladly lend every aid in our power. Let the Benevolent Society flourish we say, but yet, not through the destruction of kindred associations, a consummation we are persuaded no 'faithful' son of St. Andrew will desiderate. "As to the illegality of the thing," we are confirmed in our opinion, that the Council have gone beyond the powers conferred on them by the Act, in imposing a poor rate to be disbursed by an irresponsible body.

[Inserted by request.]

*To the Editor of the Advertiser.*

SIR,—In the infliction on the patience of the public perpetrated by Mr Carney,—in the late *Herald*—that gentlemen says that the Revenue Inspector was very "wrothy"—because he (Mr C.) brought the Tavern License fund before the Council.

Not many—I take it—will take the trouble to refer to these "delectable epistles," but if any body would muster the moral courage, he would find that if I was "wrothy"—('twas a funny way of showing it)—at all, it was at witnessing the assurance of certain persons, dressed out in a little brief authority, talking about what they were lamentably ignorant of; just, apparently, because they, from their position, could do so with impunity.

The whole causus belli (*quere* cachinni) was Mr C's assertions that the "Government sieve" shaved the Municipalities out of 33 per cent—that was the text; and any remarks in my letters—as far as concerned the Reeve of Derby—were merely comments on, and illustrations of it.

In contradiction to Mr Carney's assertion that 33 per cent was deducted by Government from the gross amount of Tavern Licenses received, I asserted that the per centage deducted was only 12½, at the same time acknowledging that "I possessed no *direct* information—nor, then, access to any on the subject."

I am now, however, in a different position, and re-assert all that I then asserted; and, from authority, contradict all that Mr Carney so successfully foisted on his confreres in the Council; and when the distribution of the remainder of the fund for 1850, shall have been made and published—say in April or May next—I doubt not that the irous Reeve himself will make the amende; indeed, that he has virtually done so already, may be fairly inferred, from the fact, that he has not once mentioned the bugbear 33 *per cent* in all the hundred-and-nineteenth-psalm-like-length of his most lugubrious communication.

I have all along stated, and we agree in this, that £30 was the sum collected from Taverns in the Village of Sydenham, 12½ off which leaves £26 5s. Mr Carney has received £15 12 6; leaving a balance at the credit of the Village of £10 12 6; total £26 5.

Mr. C.'s statement would stand thus:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross received | | £30 0 0 | |
| By Gov't sieve stopt in transitu, 33 per cent | £9 18 0 | | |
| By cash from Treasurer of County | 15 12 6 | | |
| By balance at credit of Village | 4 9 6 | | |
| | | 30 0 0 | |

Now I have simply to say, that if the Village of Sydenham is not paid £10 12 6, the balance that I contend for, at the time indicated above, the proper authorities have hereby my sanction to draw upon me for as much as will make up that amount. Will Mr C. so back up his assertions?

Although it cannot but be conceded that the above facts, and others given previously, answer all that is important in his whole column of rigmarole, yet I cannot resist the temptation of proving my case to the least minutiæ—even by Mr Carney's own shewing.

After Mr C. gives the dates of the four licenses issued correctly, he proceeds thus,—"you will observe that Mr Corbet's is dated the 19th March, not on the 5th April, as attempted to be made appear by Mr Hodgert." How true it is that drowning men will catch at straws! Hear what Mr Hodgert did say—"The third License—to Mr Corbet—was paid (by him) and returned in *the Quarter ending* the 5th April;" and this he says "is rather an important point" forsooth—it is important if only to show how maliciously unscrupulous my opponent *is*, in his attempts to make "the worse appear the better cause."

In the paragraphs succeeding, Mr C. frequently states that the moneys received during each quarter, must be paid over *soon after the end of that quarter*; then when could this money, paid by Mr Corbet on the 19th March (being within the quarter ending on the 5th of April,) be returned and paid to the Receiver General, but after the end of that quarter, viz, after the 5th of April. Now look at the heading of the Schedule as given by Mr Carney. It runs thus: "Schedule of the net amount," &c. &c. "paid to Receiver General between 1st January and 31st March, 1850"! ——Ho! ho! Mr Artful Dodger! how could money paid after the 5th April, on your own showing, be included in a Schedule of moneys paid at the 31st March? Echo answers, how? And when it is seen that you have the effrontery to enter the office date (26th April) to gain your own ends, rather than the date of the Schedule itself, by its heading; can you ever again face the electors of Derby, and say "I am honest?" Bah! Give up writing after this, and bark away in the Council, where no *outsider* can contradict you. 'Twill be safer.

In the fourth last paragraph, Mr Carney is mightily puzzled that he could have got £2 10s more than I paid to the Receiver General: does that not prove my assertion, that the "government sieve" instead of being too fine, let through more than was put into it? Even *that* he will find out yet, when he disgorges what, it now appears, he had no right ever to have received for *Derby*.

Yes, Mr Editor, through your columns, I have to inform the Inn-keepers of the Village of Sydenham, which Mr Carney says is "in the Municipality of Derby," that if they can produce no other certificates than those likely to emanate from the Council of Derby, they may spare themselves the time, expense, and trouble of a journey here—having ascertained that the Town plot of Sydenham, was, by an order in Council, on the 15th March, 1847, "*attached to the Township of Sydenham for all purposes of a public and general nature.*" That is sufficient authority for me, as Inspector, to recognize only the authorities of Sydenhata.

When I brought "the Derby Nag" to post, 'twas thought that he would, at all events, have "run honest," that he would make up by his superior nerve and fire for his want of stride; it will be seen however, that after a false start—(Mr C. knows that the first two lines of his "delectable epistle" are false—he read my letter in Fergus)—and some floundering to get off, he soon made a bad break down. Two qualities, however, must be conceded to him in an eminent degree: he is decidedly long winded, and full—(spell it fightly Mr Editor)—mouthed, and in a hundred mile heat must tire out—of course distance—every competitor. "The Derby Day" is over, however.

I intended to have finished with some remarks touching the transaction with "the last of the Hurons" on the 15th Aug., and remind Mr C. of the apology he made to me for not paying that license, many months before that date; but time's up—and the Devil at the window looks fidgity.—Thanking you for the few extra minutes allowed me, I subscribe myself

Your Ob't Serv't,
JAMES HODGERT.

Guelph, Feb. 27, 1851.

SOIREE IN DUNDAS.—The Sons of Temperance of Dundas celeb ated their first Anniversary on Tuesday the 18th inst, by a grand procession in the afternoon, and a Soiree in the evening. About 300 walked in procession. The Town Hall was crowded to excess, so that a large number could not obtain seats. Several speakers were on the platform, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Boyd, who gave an admirable address. The Dundas Band and an excellent Choir contributed very much to the enjoyment of the assembly. A beautiful Banner was presented to the "Sons" by the Ladies of Dundas, which is a credit not only to the Ladies, but to the Artist who executed the painting. We regret that time nor sbace will allow us to extend the notice of this meeting farther, suffice it to say, that all appeared satisfied with the evening's exercises.—*C C Advocate.*

TAVERN LICENSES.—The Niagara *Chronicle* states that in Humberstone the Township Council has altogether *prohibited the issue of Tavern Licenses*! The entrance of the Welland Canal, from Lake Erie, is in this Township, and it contains the populous villages of Petersburgh and Port Colborne. In Goderich, the authorities have adopted the uniform rate of £15.

## DIED.

At Lucea, of Cholera, on the 23rd ult., in the 20th year of his age, Mr Thomas Stainsby, the youngest son of the Rev. John Stainsby, Rector of Hanover. He was a young man of enlightened mind and high moral principles. As an affectionate son and brother—a warm hearted friend—and a valuable member of society, he will be long remembered by his parents, relatives, and a numerous circle of acquaintance, to whom he had endeared himself.—*Jamaica Morning Journal.*

[The deceased was, for several years a Student of U. C. College, at Toronto.—ED. HERALD.

## MARKETS.

GUELPH, March 4.

At the "Guelph Mills"—Wheat, best samples, 5s 6d York; Barley, do., 2s 3d to 2s 6d currency: Oats, 1s 3d currency; Rye, 4s York, or 2s 6d currency; Indian Corn, 4s York, or 2s 6d cy, per 60 lbs. Superfine Flour, 18s 9d cy per bbl; do, per 100 lbs., 8s 9d.

Victoria Mills (Mr James C. Present)—Fall Wheat, 5s 6d York; Oats, 1s to 1s 3d currency.


## CURLING CLUB.

THE Members will meet at the *Herald* Office this evening at 8 o'clock, to make the necessary preparations for proceeding to Fergus, to fulfil their engagement to-morrow morning.

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the Northerly Quarter of Lot No 15, in the 3rd Concession of Eramosa, warns all persons against trespassing or taking timber therefrom, on pain of prosecution.

JAMES KER.

Eramosa, March 4, 1851. 193-3t*

## Important Intimation.

THE SUBSCRIBER intimates that as much of his time must now necessarily be occupied in reporting the proceedings of the Town Council, which he has taken under his special patronage, it will not be convenient for him to keep hunting up his debtors as heretofore; he therefore informs all such whose accounts are overdue, that if settlements are not immediately effected, they will be put in suit. In the meantime—except in special cases—as regards credit, Jack has gone into his shell.

JOHN HORNING.

Guelph, 4th March, 1851. 193-tf.

## Guelph Township Council.

## NOTICE.

THE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL will meet at Blyth's Tavern, Guelph and Arthur Road, on Monday, the 17th day of March instant, at 9 A. M., for the purpose of receiving applications of Trustees of School Sections, and other parties, who have passed Resolutions (at special meetings) respecting the alterations and organization of School Sections in said Township, and called for said purpose, and all parties interested in Schools or School Sections in said Township are hereby notified to attend to this notice, and also at the adjourned Meeting of the Council at Blyth's Tavern accordingly, as after the above named period no further action will be taken during the current year respecting the alteration or organization of School Sections in said Township.

By order,
RICHARD FOWLER BUDD,
Township Clerk.

Guelph, March 3, 1851. 193 2