



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.]
Feb. 18, 1851. 191-1/2

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

JOHN McNAB, }
EDWARD R. MARTIN, }
Toronto, } Guelph.
Feb. 11, 1851. } 190

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

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

RICHARD FOWLER BUDD,
Feb. 20, 1851. 191-1/2

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. 183

H. GREGORY,
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GLAZIER,
DUNDAS.

If 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.

MR. J. DAVIS,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public,
GUELPH.

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

Office in Main Street, opposite Mr. Ramore's Store. 186-1/2

THOMAS GORDON,
LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,
OWEN SOUND.

ANDREW GEDDES, ESQ.,
Government Agent for the District of Wellington.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, MORA,
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
Fergusson & Hurd.
OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.
A. J. FERGUSSON,
EDWARD E. W. HURD.

Business Directory.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Distribution of Marriage Licences.

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

MISSES 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. 197-1/2

WALTER P. NEWMAN,
Accountant, Commission & General Agent,
Conveyancer and Notary Public,
AGENT FOR THE AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.,
ELORA, COUNTY OF WATERLOO.
April 2, 1851. 198-1/2

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 of 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. 166-1/2

ARCHIBALD MACNAB,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
SYDENHAM VILLAGE,
OWEN'S SOUND.

JAMES GEDDES,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
ELORA,
COUNTY OF WATERLOO.
February 23, 1849. 36.

J. LAMOND SMITH,
Conveyancer, Notary Public,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
FERGUS.

149-1/2

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

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE WATERLOO COUNTY COUNCIL open every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

Court House, Guelph. 34-1/2

To all whom it may Concern.

MARRIAGE LICENCES 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. 176-1/2

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

Poetry.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE SPRING.

Come, love, with me, to the bowers of Spring,
Oh! come with me to the bowers,
And sweet shall be our wandering
Among the woodland flowers.

I'll weave a chaplet, love, for thee;
I'll bind it round thy brow,
And I'll sing a heaven-born lay for thee,
Thou'st ne'er had heard till now;

A soft'ning lay for music wore,
To thee alone I'll sing,
While young birds chaunt, within the grove,
The beauties of the Spring.

We'll glide away, when daylight peeps
O'er the free and green-clad hills,
Where the fairest scene of nature sleeps
By the sound of crystal rills.

The mossy bank—the lipping stream—
The cooing of the dove,
Shall weave away the pleasant dream
That waits thee there, my love;
And thou wilt say, "How passing sweet
The breeze fresh odors fling,
Our hearts in joyful raptures greet
The beauties of the Spring."

Then come with me, while yet the skies
(Though not alike in hue
To the raven splendor of thine eyes,
Which doth eclipse the blue),
Cast down upon the gladden'd earth
One glance of happiness,
Pourtraying love and peaceful mirth
In signs of blessedness.

And we will roam together, love,
Where a hundred branches swing,
That tell in gentle whispers, love,
The beauties of the Spring.

From Major Edwards' Year on the Punjab.
A PICTURESQUE INCIDENT.
Moolraj's army marched into Leia at the same time that we landed on the opposite bank, and threw out a reconnoitering party to the Indus without delay to ascertain our position, and if possible to secure some boats; but neither were to be seen.

In the course of the day, however, as I afterwards learned, an ambassador from their camp managed to make his way over to mine, and deliver two or three pairs of gold bracelets, which Moolraj had sent to officers of the Futeh Paltan. This, of course, was unknown to me; but there was quite enough of dissatisfaction apparent among the Sikh soldiers to make me very anxious for General Cortlandt's arrival with the reinforcements. He could not now be far off; and my attempts to make out his exact distance produced one of the most striking incidents I ever witnessed. It was the custom of Sikh armies, when they wished to proclaim their own position to an ally, or ascertain his, to fire two guns as soon as it was still at nightfall, to which the ally immediately replied if he were within hearing. This was well known to me, and I determined to try it on the night of the third May.

About nine p. m. therefore our two horse artillery guns were fired, and I bent an attentive ear for the response. Scarcely had the echo died away when eight guns and countless numbers of camel swivels rent the air with their discharge, but not in the desired direction. It was the defiance of the enemy at Leia, who maintained it with successive rounds for an hour. Such a roar of hostile artillery, in the dead of the night, made a powerful impression on our little camp; and when it ceased dismay had fallen on many a faithful heart, when—hark!—due north there rolls down the Indus the deep boom of a distant gun; a minute's pause, and then another boom is heard. It is the answer to our signal heard and understood alike in those two hostile camps divided by the river Indus. We knew that our friends had come, and that their opportunity was gone. The long interval of an hour which occurred between my signal and General Cortlandt's reply, and which the enemy so efficiently filled up, was afterwards thus explained. Our two guns were heard by the general's fleet, while still floating down the river; and they had to pull to the nearest shore to disembark a gun before they could reply. By seven o'clock next morning the reinforcing fleet of twenty-five boats anchored alongside our camp, bringing the general with Soobham Khan's infantry regiment of Muhammadans, and six horse artillery guns. General Cortlandt brought this detachment from Bunno in the extraordinary short period of eight days, having marched to Dera Ishmael Khan, and thence taken boat. None saw clearer than he to what ends these events were tending; none knew better the value of an hour.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT WEBSTER DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.
VICKSBURG, May 3.

The steamboat Webster, Capt. Samuel Reno, took fire yesterday afternoon, and was burned to the water's edge, at the head of Island Eighty-six, one hundred miles above Vicksburg.

The fire was first discovered and the alarm given about 3 o'clock, and almost instantly afterwards, the boat was enveloped in flames.

The pilot, (Mr. Buckman, to whom great credit is due,) having charge of the wheel,

immediately endeavored to run the boat ashore. He was in part successful; but the flames finally drove him from his post, and the boat being unmanageable, floated again into deep water, thus depriving the passengers and crew of the first and last hope of safety.

At the first alarm a scene ensued which it is impossible to describe, and mingled as it was with the burning boat, from which the flames were spouting in all directions, became terrible in the extreme. Many rushed into the flames, while others crowded to the side of the boat, clinging convulsively to the guards, until driven away by the fire, and compelled to throw themselves into the current.

As soon as the fearful truth was known by the inhabitants of the shore, three or four boats were quickly rowed to the scene of disaster, and succeeded in saving the lives of several persons who were clinging to the sides of the boat, and to snags in the river.

The number of passengers and hands on board the Webster was about one hundred, of whom only about sixty can be found; the rest are supposed to have perished with the boat.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

Cotton further declined 1/4, with dull market Provisions were firmer.

LIVERPOOL, April 29th.
The low price of American flour has induced some other large purchases, and the general turn of trade has been very quiet. The demand for wheat was very confined, and in the lute business transacted, prices of Tuesday were hardly supported. Indian Corn was 6d. a bush, reduced. American flour pressing at a deduction of full 9d. per bush.

In the political aspect of Europe we discover nothing new. London is now the centre of observation. The great exhibition is absorbing much of the curiosity of the world. There is still a drain on the bullion of the Bank of England, the decrease set forth in the last return is £247,138.

SWITZERLAND.
The Courier Cozier, of the 25th, says the Hungarian refugees are awaiting in the Canton of Neuchâtel, the reply of the French Government relative to their passing through France to America. The cost of the transport to America is to be placed at the charge of the Canton of Tessaro.

The rumour which has been in circulation of other Hungarian Deserters having taken refuge in Tessaro, from the Austrian regiments, is confirmed.

ITALY.
The Duke and Duchess of Aumale had passed through Genoa on their way to Naples, travelling under the assumed name of "Sevriole."

PRUSSIA.
Berlin correspondence of the 24th ult., states that a party of the German Police is preparing to attend the Exhibition of London.

FRANCE.
The *Moniteur* publishes a note from the Minister of war, blaming an order of the day issued by General De Hautpoul, relative to the taking of Selloum on the 10th April. The note says that the order in question is the object of a formal disapprobation and severe blame. General De H. is daily expected in Paris.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.
NEW YORK, May 14.
The Cambria arrived at Halifax last night.

The Cambria has 30 passengers—20 for Boston, and 10 for Halifax. She passed the Africa off Holyhead, at half past 7 P. M. Saturday, 3rd inst.

Cotton was a quarter lower and dull. Manchester market dull. Flour steady.

ENGLAND.
The British and Commercial news is unimportant. The absorbing topic is the Great Industrial Exhibition, which was opened by her Majesty on May day, in the presence of 30,000 persons without disorder or accident.

On the 2nd inst., the Russell Ministry was defeated upon a motion by Mr. Hume to confine the operation of the property law to one year.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill was read a second time.

Emigration from England and Ireland continues unabated.

FRANCE.
All danger of a Ministerial crisis in Paris is over, and the old story current that Louis Napoleon is making great efforts to prolong his term of office.

PORTUGAL.
The Portuguese insurrection has subsided.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA
Had demanded of the Sultan that he should retain Kossuth and his followers for two years longer.

The Sultan is inclined to refuse, and will throw himself on the protection of England and France.

Nothing from Germany.

From Simpson's Journey round the World. FEMALE HEROISM.

A man and his wife, both Christians, were passengers in a schooner, which foundered at a considerable distance from land. All the natives on board promptly took refuge in the sea; and the man, who had just celebrated his divine service in the ill-fated vessel, called his fellow-passengers, some of them being converts as well as himself, around him to offer up another tribute of praise and supplication from the deep in which they were struggling to tarry, with a combination of courage and humility perhaps unequalled in the world's history, in order deliberately to worship God in that universal temple, under whose roof-stone pavement the speaker and most of his hearers were destined to find their graves. The man and his wife had each succeeded in procuring the support of a covered bucket by way of buoy; and away they struck with the rest for Kahoalawe, finding themselves next morning alone on the ocean, after a whole afternoon and night of privation and toil. To aggravate their misfortunes the wife's bucket went to pieces soon after daylight, so that she had to make the best of her way without assistance or relief; and in the course of the afternoon the man became too weak to proceed, till his wife, to a certain extent, restored his strength by shampooing him in the water. They had now Kahoalawe in full view, having been about four-and-twenty hours on their dreary voyage. In spite, however, of the cheering sight, the man again fell into such a state of exhaustion, that the woman took his bucket for herself, giving him, at the same time, the hair of her own head, as a towing line; and when this exertion proved too much for him, the faithful creature, after trying in vain to rouse him to prayer, took his arms round his neck, holding them together with one hand, and making with the other for the shore. When a very trifling distance remained to be accomplished, she discovered he was dead, and, dropping his corpse, reached the land before night, having passed over upwards of twenty-five miles, during an exposure of nearly thirty hours.

Mechanics' Memoranda.

The following convenient rules for Mechanics and others, although not perfect in their fractions parts, are, nevertheless, correct enough for all practical purposes. They were compiled by a writer in one of our exchanges:

To find the area of a Triangle—Multiply the base by the perpendicular height, and take half the product for the area.

To find the area of a Circle—Multiply half the circumference by half the diameter, and the product will be the area.

To find the circumference of a Circle from the diameter—Multiply the diameter by 22 and divide by 7; or, to be more exact, multiply the diameter by 355, and divide by 113.

To find the area of an Oval—Multiply the longest diameter by the shortest, then multiply the product by the decimal 7.854.

To find the contents of a Pyramid or Cone—Find the area of the base, and multiply that area by the perpendicular height, and take one-third of the product for the contents.

To find the solidity of a Spheroid Globe—Multiply the surface by the diameter, and take one-sixteenth of the product for the contents.

To find the weight of Wrought Iron—Find the number of cubic inches in the piece, and multiply by 2.6 (the weight of one cubic inch); or the product in pounds.

To find the weight of Cast Iron—Find as above and multiply by 2.607.

To find the weight of Copper—Find as above and multiply by 3.218; the product is the weight in pounds.

To find the weight of Lead—Find as above and multiply by 4.095; the product is the weight in pounds.

To find the weight of Brass—Find the number of cubic inches, and multiply by 3.112; the product is the weight in pounds.

To find the strength of Cables—Multiply the square of the circumference in inches by 120; the product is the weight the cable will bear in pounds.

To find the strength of a Chain—As many eighths of an inch as the chain is in diameter, take half of this sum and multiply by the other half; the product is the weight in tons it will bear.

To find the length of Iron to Form a Hoop or Band—Add twice the thickness of the iron to the diameter of the hoop, and multiply by 22; dividing by 7 gives the length.

To find the size of Nuts for Bolts—The nut should be twice the diameter of the bolt in breadth, and once the diameter in thickness.

To measure Stone for Building—Multiply the length by the width, and that by the thickness, and divide by 24.75, which gives the perches in it.

To measure Stone in a Wall—Measure the wall in the clear, and add the thickness of the wall; then find the circumference, which is the length of the wall, and divide by 24.75.

To measure Grain in a Bin—Multiply the length of the bin by the width, and that by the depth; this gives the cubical feet in a bushel.

To measure Corn in a Crib—Multiply the length and breadth of the house together, and also by the depth, which will give the cubic feet; divide the last product by 11, which will give the barrels of shelled corn in the crib, 3 bushels in a barrel.

To find the cubic feet in a Grindstone—To the whole diameter add half of said diameter and multiply by the same half, and this product by the thickness, and divide by 1.728, the number of cubic inches in a foot.

To find the cubic measure of Heave Timber—Multiply the breadth in inches, and that by the thickness in inches, and that by the length in feet. Note—Square measure 144 inches to the square foot, and divide by 144; the quotient will be feet; the cubic measure has 1728 inches to the cubical foot.

To find the number of gallons in a Cistern or Reservoir—Find the number of cubical feet, and multiply by 7.48 for the gallons.

A cubical foot of water weighs 62.4 lbs. There are 280 cubic inches in a gallon of water.

wood and the workmanship. Herbert's Piano also attracts very great attention.

The Fire Engine is examined with close scrutiny, and draws much notice. Australia surpasses us in specimens of copper, some of them weigh half a ton containing 75 per cent. of pure metal.—Our grains are very much examined, as also our specimens of wood. I am sure we shall beat the Americans, both in our display, and in the prizes we shall draw. From their general puffing much more was expected of them and it is, and not much wonder, thought odd that after all their great bragging they do not occupy one half of the space allotted to them. As a nation they will not come up to a third class Power, and they will see this themselves by and by.

On Tuesday, while I was engaged arranging our goods, all at once there seemed to be something up, beyond the common. So after a few minutes, I heard a general speaking of the Queen's name. To me this chance was not to be lost, so on I rushed to where her Majesty was, and was much astonished when a gentleman pointed her out to me. There was England's Queen, without escort, or pomp, or pride, busily examining the statuary, dressed in plain black, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert and accompanied by the Royal children. For the first time, and only the first since Lord Elgin signed that outrageous Rebellion Losses bill, I felt as if I could have shouted God save the Queen. The people did not speak. All seemed dumb-struck from respect, as they surveyed the Royal pair. As her Majesty and the Royal family passed, every head was uncovered, and every one made them a salute, which was graciously returned.

The Canada Division was the first that her Majesty visited. Now, thought I, it is my time to speak to Queen Victoria. I made all haste to uncover some goods, but before my task was completed, they arrived where I was. Hilton's Furniture was the first thing that their attention was directed to. I showed it to her Majesty, explaining the wood of which she admired the beauty, and expressed her sentiments warmly. I then exhibited the grain, the wheat first. Her Majesty thought much of the Beans, and the Prince pronounced the wheat and the peas excellent. All the time the Queen was examining our goods, thousands stood round, uncovered, and I thought it no wonder that the people adored their Sovereign.

From Autobiography of Leigh Hunt.

A GENEVOIS RELIGIOUS PROCESSION.

In Geneva I first had the pleasure of seeing a religious procession. I found chairs brought out in one of the streets, and well-dressed company seated on each side, as in a music-room. The reader must imagine a narrow street with the company, as above-mentioned, and an arena left for the passage of the spectacle. The curiosity expressed in the company's faces was of a very wild description, the next thing to indifference.

The music was heard at a little distance, then came a bustling sound of feet, and you saw the friars advancing. Nearly at the head of the procession was a little live Virgin about four years old, walking in much state, with a silver-looking crown on her head, and a sceptre in her hand. A pleased relation helped her along, accompanying her with the crown and sceptre, which she bore with all that dignified gravity which children so soon imitate. By her side was another young person, equally pleased, supporting a still swifter St. John, dressed in a lamb-skin, and apparently selected for his office on account of his red little waxen cheeks, and curly flaxen hair. He did not seem quite so much at fault in the matter as the Virgin, but was as grave as need be, and not a little heated. A string of clergy followed in their gowns, carrying large lighted wax candles, and each one assisted by a personage, whose appearance was singularly striking to a foreigner from a Protestant country.

These conjurers were neither more nor less than the very raggedest and dirtiest fellows, old and young, in all Geneva. There was one to every light. His object was to collect the wax that fell from the candles, which he did in a piece of paper; and the candle seemed to be made to gutter on purpose, in order to oblige him with as much of it as possible. The wax is sold by the gainer. I dare say this accompaniment of pauperism has a reference to the best doctrines of the Christian religion; but it is a singular mistake, and has a most unedifying appearance. Poverty should not be in this squalid condition, especially by the side of comfortable clergymen. The faces, too, of the poor fellows had, for the most part, all the signs of bad education. Now and then there was a head like the beggar who sat for Sir Joshua's Ugolino—a fine head, but still a beggar. Some were of a portentous ruffianness.

As to the priests and friars (for there followed a variety), I could not help observing, that, with very few exceptions, the countenances grew indifferent and worldly as they grew old. A few of the young ones were worthy of the heads in Raphael. One young man had a saint-like manner with him, casting down his eyes, and appearing absorbed in meditation; but I thought, when he did cast them up (which he instantly followed by casting them down again), it was in addressing the young ladies. He had certainly a head fit for an Abelard.

I spoke just now of a bustle of feet. You do not know at first to what the loudness of it is owing, but the secret is explained as a large machine approaches, preceded by music. This is a group of wax-work as large as life, carried on the shoulders of ambulating friars: for they are obliged to shuffle into that spot on account of the weight. It represented, on the present occasion, St. Antonio kneeling before the Virgin, around whom were little angels fluttering like Cupids. It is impossible not to be reminded of Paganini by these spectacles. Indeed, as the Jupiter of the Capitol still sits there under his new name, of St. Peter, so there is no doubt that the ancient, under other names, had these identical processions. The Cupids remain unaltered. The son of Myrrha himself could not look more lover-like than St. Antonio, nor Venus more polite than the Virgin; and the flowers stuck all about (the favorite emblem of the Cyprian youth) completed the likeness to an ancient festival of Adonis. So also would the priests have looked in their ancient garments; so would have come the music and the torches (papers excepted); and so would the young priests have looked, in passing by the young ladies. To see the grandeur of the Catholic religion, you must consult its rarest and most serious festivals, its pictures, and its poet Dante. I must not forget, that among the musical instruments were violins. One set of friars wore cowls over their faces, having holes only to see through, and looking extremely hideous, like executioners. Or were they brethren of the benevolent order of the Misericordia, who disguise themselves, only the more nobly to attend to any disaster that calls upon them for aid? If so, observe how people may be calumniated merely in consequence of a spectator's ignorance. Among the persons who showed their faces, and who did not seem at all ashamed of them, was one good-natured, active individual, who ran back, with great vivacity, to encourage the machine-bearers. He looked as much as to say "It is hot enough for you, Heaven knows!" and so it was.