From the Colonist Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP ASIA.

NEW YORK, April 22.

The steamer *Asia* with Liverpool dates to the 12th, reached her dock at 11 o'clock, A. M. She left Liverpool at 4 o'clock, P. M., making the trip in 9 days and 19 hours.

ENGLAND.

Very little news. The Russell Ministry continue to be sustained in Parliament. The last vote on assessed taxes gave them a majority of 13. The Protectionists are vigilant, and anticipate a return to power with Lord Stanley at their head.

The Queen has directed the Archbishop of York and Bishops generally, to assert their authority for the suppression of certain Romish practices and tendencies in various Churches of the Establishment; acting on the Queen's suggestion, the Archbishop and Bishops, with the exception of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Exeter, Oxford and Manchester, have issued a circular of a very important and decided character—evincing a determination to put an effectual end to Popish innovations in the Church of England.

In the House of Commons on the 11th, an inquiry was made respecting the American Tariff, when Mr Labouchere replied, that the despatch from Sir L. Bulwer apprised Government that the Bill would obviate the fradulent mode of fixing the *ad valorem* duties on imported goods.

FRANCE.

A change of ministry has been announced, which is threatened with opposition from the monarchists. A reconcilliaton between Changarnier and the President is spoken of.

SWITZERLAND.

Advices from Geneva, state that the Government of the Canton have refused to expel from its territory the seventeen French refugees, as demanded by the French Government, and in what way this will be received by the Government of Louis Napoleon, remains a mystery.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes was dissolved by the Queen on the 7th inst.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a decree giving the Portfolio of the Home Department to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Home Minister has been transferred to the Public Works' Department.

PRUSSIA.

No news concerning the progress of the German question.

The Austrian Government has imposed an Income Tax in Lombardy and the Venetian Provinces.

DENMARK.

In spite of some disputes which have arisen between the Austrian Commissioners and the Danish authorities a formal government is being settled upon for the Duchies of Schleswig Holstein.

Nothing important in Naples and Italy.

PUSEYISM.—A petition or address to the Queen, signed by above 200 members of the two Houses of Parliament, and more than 300,000 lay members of the Church of England, was recently laid before the Queen, the prayer of which was that the Puseyistic, in reality Roman Catholic, usages and tendencies of some of the Clergy of the Established Church, might be stopped either by episcopal reproof or by the direct interposition of the Queen. A similar address, even more numerously signed, has more recently been presented in the same quarter, praying for a similar reform. The Queen has formally remitted the second of these addresses to the Archbishop of Canterbury, virtually instructing that dignitary to comply with its requests. Her Majesty declares her confidence in the Archbishop's desire to use such means as are within his reach to maintain the purity of the doctrines of the Church, and to discourage and prevent innovations in the mode of conducting the Church service, not sanctioned by usage and calculated to create much dissatisfaction among the members of that Church. She therefore "requests" that he will communicate with the Archbishop of York, and the suffragan Bishops in England and Wales upon the subject, "who," her Majesty does not doubt, "will concur in the endeavor, by a judicious exercise of their authority and influence, to uphold the purity and simplicity of the faith and worship of the Reformed Church, and to reconcile differences amongst its members, injurious to its peace and usefulness." This has the appearance that some reform *in* the Church is to be insisted upon as a part of the plan for the arrest of Papal aggression. The Puseyites being numerous and influential, the attempt at reformation may involve very important and material issues.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The mails by the Prometheus, which arrived at New York on Friday night, supply some particulars of the affairs in California. The Alta *Californian* says business has revived a little since the sailing of the last steamer, and it is thought the lowest point of depression was passed. The embarrassment was caused by the dry winter, and immense shipments of goods which could not be sold. Millions of gold dust, thrown up in heaps in the dry diggins, will have to remain till washed out by the fall rains. The Legislature has worked well since the Senator question was postponed. A Common School Law has been framed—the sale of lottery tickets has been prohibited, and it is thought the foreign miners tax law will be repealed.

Many new diggings are said to have been discovered, and the gold stories are as incredible as ever. The U. S. Assay office is in full blast, and gold pours in to be converted into coin. San Francisco is spreading on all sides. Large and well-built brick stores now stand where vessel floated a few months since: Marysville and Nevada have been incorporated as cities.

BURNING OF THE CITY OF NEVADA.

Nevada had scarcely been organized as a city, before a destructive fire laid the finest portion in ashes. The fire occurred on the night of the 11th of March, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. One hundred and fifty houses were destroyed, and the loss is not less than $1,000,000. All the principal buildings were destroyed. If the incendiary was discovered, it is probable that he would be dealt with in a summary manner, so great was the excitement. A man named Hayden was suspected of the crime, he having threatened to burn the city if some persons who had lynched him a short time previous, were not expelled from the place.

BLOODY AFFRAY.

A fatal affray took place at Sonora on the 13th of March, in which five men were killed and four others mortally wounded. A Mr Holden laid claim to a certain flat and refused to allow miners to dig upon it. A party attempted to test his right by going to work upon the land. Holden raised a party of armed men & attacked the squatters. Persons were killed on both sides, and it is not stated which party were victorious.

LYNCHING OF HORSE THIEVES.

Two men were caught in the act of stealing horses from the rancho of Gage and Almond on the Cosumnes. The most unequivocal evidence of their guilt was obtained and they were immediately hanged. The Sacramento *Transcript* gives the following account of the trial and execution. The prisoners were then arraigned, and a motion made to give them a trial by jury, but the proposition was hooted down by the incensed crowd! A motion was then made that they be hung at once, which was carried by acclamation! They were called on to make a confession being told that they had but half an hour to prepare for the solemn change that awaited them. They gave their names as James Baxter, of Maine, and Charles Simmons, of Massachusetts—the names, however, may have been assumed. The prisoners were then told that their time had nearly elapsed. They seemed to be much excited, and begged, "for God's sake, let us live a little longer." Five minutes more were given them, during which time one of the prisoners called on the other, saying in a low tone of voice, "Let us tell them all about it," to which the other replied, "No, no; hush." When the half hour had elapsed, they were told their time had come. Lariats were brought, nooses made, and the guilty wretches hung up. This took place at 12 o'clock, last night, (Friday) and the bodies were still suspended this morning when our informant left, although persons were engaged in digging two graves. Baxter and Simmons had some ten or fifteen horses in their possession when they were taken, all of which belonged to Gage and Almond beyond the shadow of doubt.

INDIAN MASSACRES.

The Indians of California are yet unsubdued, and continue to murder the whites whenever an opportunity occurs. Five miners were killed by them on the Mercedes on the 3rd of March. Great alarm was felt in all that part of the country. A Mr Casserly was murdered by the Indians within two miles of his own house. His body was afterwords found, pierced with twenty-eight arrows. His tongue was cut out and pinned to his body with an arrow, and one of his legs was hacked off. The history of the doings of these savages is most revolting.

Bnsiness in San Francisco is in the main prosperous, yet such is the continued pressure of goods on the market, that prices are still downward. It is thought the amouut of goods now on hand waiting sales is fully fifty per cent. above the demands of the country.

THE HON. MALCOLM CAMERON AND THE CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bathurst Courier.

DEAR SIR,—Having received Mr Cameron's permission to publish the subjoined, and believing it will be satisfactory to the reformers of these counties to see it published, I beg a corner for it in your next issue.

Yours, &c.,
M. McDONNELL.

Port Sarnia, March 27.

DEAR SIR,—I have received yours and the paper containing the account of the meeting of the reform association of Lanark and Renfrew and the flattering mention of myself.

The kindly recollection of me—the partial confidence in me by my old friends is worth more to my heart than the highest salary or the most distinguished honor either in chaplet or title; for it is a proof to me that slander and persecution do not always succeed, and that time will expose hypocrisy and fraud.

The only political question I will allude to is the clergy reserve question, as it has to do with the disgust I feel towards the party in power, the House, and many dissenting clergymen. THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE SETTLED THE QUESTION, BY BILL—*that question would have received the Royal assent, and, instead of the firebrand notice now received, that there is to be legislation in England, and legislation in Canada, intrigues, election feuds, &c., &c., the thing would have been for ever settled.* But there never was an intention to settle it. There were lingering hopes of a division, and instead of the reformers compelling the Government to act manfully, miserable time-serving, speculating, political preachers, joined the Government, raised a false issue, slandered and vilified me, and stood between the Government and public opinion in Toronto, and with the assistance of the Browns and the *Globe*, succeeded in preventing a bill and in getting the resolutions. Now, when nothing has been done but an intimation that *legislation in England would authorize legislation in Canada*, the unblushing parasites praise the Government and call upon reformers to acknowledge that they have done well!!

I have resolved to leave politics till the people feel more like free people—till they have less man-worshipping in them, and speak out their own rights. Reformers in Canada have not opened their eyes yet. We want full retrenchment. The Governor of Michigan has but $1000 a year. We want law reform. We want election of officers throughout. We want homestead exemption. We want *land reform*, and that opens up a mighty subject, viz., how far the accumulation of large estates may be prevented by a judicious taxation. We want the principles of the school bill altered—Ryerson and such fellows put out—THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND FOR EDUCATION, AND FREE SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED EVERYWHERE.

The Toronto clergymen who humbugged the country on the reserves will meet their reward * * * * * and some others, will appear as they are, the Jesuitical hirelings of power; and, ere long, a just Providence will expose others.

Yours, sincerely,
MALCOLM CAMERON.

To M. McDonnell, Esq., Perth.

GUELPH HERALD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1851.

The European news by recent arrivals is not particularly interesting. Perhaps the most important item, as respects Canada, is the complimentary dinner given to Lord Stanley, the leader of the Protectionist party by his political supporters. The invitation received the signatures of 110 Peers and over 200 members of the House of Commons, besides a large number of other influential parties. The Chair was filled by Mr T. Baring, M. P. for Huntingdon, and Lord Stanley, in responding to the address of the Chairman in giving his health, took occasion to define the policy to be adopted by the party in the events of their being enabled to assume the reins of Government of which the prospect appears not remote. He took a comprehensive view of the condition of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Shipping Interests under the present Free Trade policy, representing the former as "deeply depressed, and daily sinking deeper and deeper in distress and penury; "tens of thousands of industrious men, women, and children, getting together the wreck of their fortunes and flying from penury and distress at home, to foreign and rival countries." The Cotton manufacture, which had enjoyed a monopoly of Government favor, had notwithstanding, fallen off since 1849 by the decrease in home consumption, to an amount equivalent to 200,000,000 yards of calico; while, during last year, there had been a falling off in British ports of 113,000 Tons of British vessels, accompanied by an increase of 63,000 Tons of foreign vessels.

The remedy proposed by Lord Stanley for this state of affairs is no ill-considered and hasty legislation, but a halt in the downward course. He would watch the progress that had already taken place,—modify the effect of measures, if they had had a greater effect that even their proposers contemplated, and prudently, discreetly, but firmly and determinedly, apply on sound principles legislative relief to those classes which legislative action had made to suffer, and by the imposition of moderate duties on foreign imports, check their unlimited influx when not required, and at the same time, in accordance with the policy of all other nations, obtain from the foreigner a contribution towards the revenue of the State, now almost entirely derived from the over-taxed inhabitants. He held that a dissolution of Parliament a few months hence, will result in the return of a Protectionist Administration. The adoption by Britain of a duty on Foreign produce would of course operate as a premium to the full amount of the rate on Colonial productions, and would place the Canadian Agriculturist in a position to look with indifference on the so much desired and so long delayed "reciprocity" with the States.

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held at Stephenson's Inn, Eramosa Road, yesterday.

The Clerk laid on the table a Report of sums paid County Inspector, for Tavern Licenses and Fees for the year 1850, for first two months of 1851, and up to 28th February, 1852, which was handed over to the Reeve for the information of the County Council.

Resolved, That the assessments rated on Messrs. John Watt & Adam Robertson, be severally reduced £50. That the Statute labor be rated in accordance with the scale in the new Act.

Mr Laidlaw, Paisley Block, and Mr D. Allan, Guelph, appointed Overseers of Highways.

Resolved, That Mr Henry Richards finish his contract for work to be done on Trainer's Hill on or before the 22nd May. In default, the Council to finish the work and sue on Mr Richard's bond.

Fines received by Pound-keepers to be appropriated in the Ward where levied.

A plan of, and report on the Road petitioned for by Mrs Lamprey, P. Gow and others, received and laid over till next meeting.

Adjourned to 22nd May at 9 A. M., then to meet at Blyth's Tavern.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.—We learn from our Exchanges, that the anniversary of England's Patron Saint has been celebrated with becoming honor in almost every City and Town in Canada West—Guelph excepted. In Galt, the Ladies presented the St George's Society with a very handsome St George's flag and Union Ensign, which cost over $80. The presentation was followed by a procession, sermon, and dinner, at which about 70 gentlemen were present.

☞ The Rev. R. Torrance, of this place, left New York on Wednesday, per Steamer *Africa*, for Liverpool. On the route to New York, the Railroad train in which the Rev. gentleman was a passenger came into collision with another train, by which three persons were killed, and several severely injured.

PETTY SESSIONS.

Several cases came before the Magistrates on Saturday, at the instance of the Town Inspector, for alleged breeches of by-laws of the Town Council.

Mimmack vs. *Crawford*.—The defendant was charged with having a sow at large, in defiance of by-law No. 8, sec. 1, and after having been warned of the consequences. The plea was that the sow had broken out of her pen. Fined 10s, expenses 6s 9d.

Mimmack vs. *Tracy*.—A pig left unburried on the street, contrary to by-law No. 4, sec. 4. The defendant denied the ownership of the animal, or having caused its exposure. Fined 5s, expenses 15s 6d.

Mimmack vs. *Griffith*.—Pig at large. It being alleged that the pig had broke out, and was killed immediately on being seen by the Inspector, the case was dismissed.

Mimmack vs. *Elliot*.—Boxes on side walk, contrary to the provisions of by-law No. 4, sec. 2.—The defence was, that the outside step of the Store door projected beyond the boxes, and that they were consequently no obstruction. Dismissed.

Mimmack vs. *Tatham*.—Plough and Salt Barrels on side walk. The defence was, that there was 9 feet of a clear passage in front of the articles specified, and that the salt barrels had been turned on end in compliance with the directions of the Inspector. Dismissed.

Mimmack vs. *Benedict*.—Barrels, Boxes, and Shingles on side walk. The defence, that there was sufficient room for passage notwithstanding the obstructions complained of. Dismissed.

In the three last cases, the Magistrates held that the obstructions complained of and acknowledged, were not such as to warrant a conviction, and the Inspector was warned to be more cautious in future in bringing complaints before the court, causing parties to absent themselves from their business on such frivolous pretences.

The Section of the by-law on which the information was laid, reads thus, "That no person or persons shall commit any sort of nuisance on the public side walks, nor shall they encumber the same with any dirt, rubbish, or ploughs, harrows, wheelbarrows, grindstones, wheels, salt, shingles, brick, stones, hogsheads, crates, empty boxes, or barrels, or any other obstruction whatever."

Now, however we may be disposed to regard the propriety of the requirement in the by-law, it is sufficiently evident that the presence on the side walks of certain articles enumerated are regarded by it as obstructions. In respect of non-enumerated articles, it would of course be competent for the Magistrate to find whether they were or were not such. The parties confessed to the charge of having continued to place one or more of the *articles enumerated* on the side walk after being warned of the consequence by the Inspector. It requires not then the legal acumen of a Philadelphia Lawyer to determine that they acted contrary to the provisions of the by-law, and were amenable accordingly, and that it was not competent for the Magistrates to find that certain articles, in a certain position, asserted in the by-law to be obstructions, were really not such. We have heard this opinion confirmed by more than one legal gentleman in town, and by several Magistrates not present at the sitting. The Inspector has a most disagreeable duty to perform, and ought to be sustained in his endeavor to enfore the requirements of these by-laws. If they are too stringent, let the odium fall on the law-makers, but don't let us have decisions contrary to the existing law. We need not add our conviction that, if an error was committed by the Magistrates in their decisions, it was an error of judgment and from the purest motives. We understand the Town Council, at a subsequent meeting, authorised their officer to summons parties guilty of like offences, and have resolved to support him in the discharge of his duties.

RE-BUILDING OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—At the Vestry Meeting on Monday, the 21st instant, it was unanimously resolved to erect a new Church on the site, or rather to include the site of the present edifice, and according to a plan drawn by Wm. Thomas, Esq., Architect, Toronto. We have had an opportunity of examining the drawings and plans for the new building, which, when completed, will be no small ornament to the town. It will be of the Transition Norman Style of Architecture, of Dressed Stone, and is computed to accommodate 1000 persons. The chancel from which springs a singularly elegant spire 130 feet in height—will be considerably in advance of the front of the present building, about 5 feet from the front fence. The main entrance and windows at either end of the transept are particularly elegant. The cost is estimated at £2,500, but it is intended to erect only a section of the edifice including the chancel, during the present season, which will be connected with the present building until the whole plan is ultimately carried into operation.

JOHN LONG.—We had an opportunity the other day of seeing Mr J. C. Wilson's recently imported Suffolk Stud Horse, to which he has given the name at the head of this notice, that of the gentleman by whom he was bred. Although only just off a sea voyage and overland journey, John Long is certainly a model for Agricultural purposes. He is of a fine dark chesnut color, and will be dappled. Although only rising three years old, he already stands 16 hands, is of beautiful symmetry and action, and of unusual breadth across the chest—the limbs showing immense muscular power. We have heard one or two parties object to him as being over heavy, but when it is taken into consideration that the mares in use in the county are generally too light, better adapted for the saddle or buggy then for the plough or heavy-laden team, the cause of objection is his greatest praise. He is indeed the *beau ideal* of a stud horse to sire the right sort of steeds for our farmers and teamsters, and Mr Wilson merits the thanks of the community for the spirit of enterprise he has evinced, and the judicious selection he has made. Mr Wilson has also brought out two prime Leicester tups. They evidently have not yet recovered the fatigue and privation of the voyage, and it will take a few weeks to bring them into good condition again. These sheep seem to have combined the size, quantity and length of wool characteristic of the Leicesters, with the fineness of fleece peculiar to the Merinoes, and will doubtless be a great acquisition to the wool-growers of the District.

GUELPH FAIR.—We would remind our readers that the Spring Fair will be held on Monday first. The show of Stud Horses for the £20 premium and other novelties will make the coming Fair one of unusual attraction.

CLASSICAL HONORS.—We understand that Mr. Chas. Macgregor, son of the Rev. J. G. Macgregor of this place, gained, at the close of the late session of Knox's College, Toronto, the Buchanan Bursary, awarded to the best Classical Scholar, on competition by the whole of the students.

THE MIDDLESEX PROTOTYPE.—We have received, the first number of this new Journal, published in London, C. W.—Freeman Talbot, Esq., Editor and Proprietor. The paper professes to have no political bias, but, bearing the motto "Water is best," will devote a considerable portion of its columns to the advocacy of the cause of Temperance and details of its progress in the West. We cordially wish it every success.

To the Editor of the Guelph Herald.

SIR:—It's a true saying—that a man may guard against a Robber, but it is impossible for him to guard against the malicious and slandering tongue of a Liar. I give this as a preface to the following few remarks.

In the last No. of the Guelph *Advertiser*, a very lengthy editorial appeared, headed "MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS." After perusing it, I studied for a moment, and asked myself, "Is it possible our *saintly* Mr Keeling can be guilty of such gross and malicious falsehoods as are contained in what I have now read?" and, Sir, it immediately occurred to me that, not long since, a gentleman then living at the corner of "Catastrophe street" gave the said Mr Keeling such a thrashing, for the very same crime which I now charge him with, as he ought not to have forgot for a while; but I suppose he thinks he is quite safe now, as the gentleman who administered the remedy generally most efficacious in such hard cases, has left town. Mr Editor, it would occupy too much of your paper, were I to notice every falsehood stated in the editorial referred to. I confine myself to those respecting the publication of the County Accounts for 1850. Enough has been already written about the Accounts for 1849, in connection with which, another malicious and false charge was brought against the late Mr Brock and myself by another gentleman of notoriety; but failing in this attempt, his brother defamer, the Editor of the *Advertiser*, comes on, as he imagines, with a more powerful attack. I fear neither of them. "Truth and Justice" will be always my motto, and with which my actions will be in consistency.

On or about the beginning of March last, when the County Accounts were ready for publication, Mr Stephens (my co-auditor) and I walked together from the Court House to my store. We had a long argument about which papers we would give the printing to, Mr Stephens contending that both the Guelph papers should get the printing, to which I could not agree. I told him that it would not be doing justice to the townships of Waterloo, Wilmot, Lower Woolwich, and other places in the county where only German is generally spoken and understood, and which pay so large a proportion of the taxes, to deprive them of a knowledge of the financial affairs of the county. He admitted the justice of my argument, but not until I reminded him that we were directed by the Finance Committee to publish them in both languages. I then asked him to go along with me to make an agreement with one of the Guelph papers for the printing; he said he had not time, but told me to go, and that he would abide by whatever arrangements I made. I consented, and went first to the Editor of the *Herald*, who, after some inquiry about the printing, told me he would deduct 25 per cent. from the regular charge for advertisements. I then went to the Editor of the *Advertiser*, who told me he would deduct 10 per cent. I told him that he would have to do it at less, or he would not get the job. He asked me what Mr Pirie would do it for. I replied that I would not tell him, but asked him to come to Mr Pirie's office, and perhaps he would tell it himself. He did so, when Mr P. told him he would give 25 per cent. off. Mr K. then said he would give the same discount if he got the job. I replied, "Now that you have agreed on the charge, the best way is to draw cuts who shall have the printing first, the unsuccessful competitor to have it the succeeding year;" and stated at the same time that one of the Waterloo papers was to copy. Both gentlemen at once agreed, when I cut two pieces of paper, and told them that the long piece would get the job the first time. Mr P. pulled the long cut, and Mr K. immediately said, "Very well then, it is understood I will get it the next time." I replied, "Certainly." This statement I dare Mr Keeling to deny. But, Sir, when Mr Anthony Stephens found out that the *Herald* had got the work to do, everything was wrong. He was now again of opinion that none of the German papers should get the printing,—that the two "county papers" should print the Accounts. Mr Editor, here was partiality displayed too plain to be mistaken. However, Mr Stephens went to work, and through some false statements and humbug persuaded the Warden to give Mr Keeling an order to print the Accounts, the Warden also telling Mr K. that he would give him an order on the Treasurer for the amount of his bill, which of course was a sufficient guarantee for Mr K. I came to hear of this underhand dealing, and went to Mr Keeling again, when he told me the Warden had given orders to print the Accounts. I told him that the Warden had nothing whatever to do with the business, and forbade him to publish them unless at his own risk, or to look to the Warden for payment; not, as Mr K. says, when the type was set; I went three days before that on which his paper was published, and told him that he was acting contrary to agreement—that to say the least of it, it was dishonorable. I went again to Mr Stephens, and asked him to sign a few lines to direct one of the Waterloo papers to publish the said Accounts; he said he would not—that they had no right to get the printing at all, as these papers had no circulation but among a mere handful of Dutchmen. I then sent a copy to Mr Eby of Berlin, with a few lines telling him that my brother auditor, Mr S., had refused to sign the order for the printing, and that my name alone was not a guarantee for the payment; but if he chose to copy, I had not the slightest doubt but the Council would pay him. He has done so, and no doubt will get paid. Mr Editor, what won't the greed of money do? Had Mr Keeling got paid for the printing, no one would have seen the lengthy editorial about "the satisfactory and beneficial results of the progress of Reform principles," and pregnant with falsehoods to gratify his own fiendish propensities. The Warden gave an order to Mr Pirie for his payment, on the certificate of both auditors that his account was correct—also to Mr Keeling for his, without such certificate: Mr Pirie's account was paid, and Mr Keeling's refused; and the reason was, that I wrote to the Treasurer that, in case an order was presented by Mr Keeling for cost of publishing the County Accounts, it should not be paid, as he had published said Accounts without my authority, and entirely against the agreement already referred to; and I call on you, Mr Editor, to state whether I am right or wrong in regard to the statement I have made of that agreement. The Editor of the *Advertiser* concludes his long article by asking, "Will the County Council sustain this joint action of Mr Heffernan and his friend the Treasurer?" I reply, Most undoubtedly they will; they can't do otherwise when they hear the truth stated. By the by, I have never heard any one before the Editor of the *Advertiser* call the Treasurer for the County my friend; but, Sir, if such be indeed the case, proud am I to have such a friend as Col. Hewat. The Editor of the *Advertiser* says that I am the servant of the Warden. I deny it—I am the servant of the Council. He further states that the Treasurer told him, when he went with the order, that my authority was before the Warden's. The Treasurer, I am very sure, never made use of such an expression. He says he did not, and I believe him. Col. Hewat is not capable of making a false statement. There is one other circumstance to which I would allude. Mr Keeling says that as the Accounts for 1849 had been published in the *Herald*, those for 1850 ought to have been published in the *Advertiser*; but he forgets to state the reason of the preference given to the *Herald*, namely, that the insertion was made in that paper at *less than one-half* the sum asked by the Editor of the *Advertiser*.

THOS. HEFFERNAN,
Auditor for the County.

April 28th, 1851.

[As Mr Heffernan calls on us to say whether he is right or wrong in his statement of the agreement made between himself and the Editors of the Guelph Papers for publishing the County Accounts for 1850—we must affirm his statement to be precisely accurate. Mr Keeling appeared quite satisfied that the affair should be decided by lot, and on our drawing the prize, he remarked, laughing, "Very well, it's understood that I get it next." A day or two after we were informed by one of the auditors that Mr K. intended to publish the Accounts "for the benefit of his readers."—We should of course have no objection should the Council decide to publish their Annual Financial Report in both the Guelph papers; it will be seen, however, that under existing circumstances, Mr Keeling had more than fair play, for after giving an estimate 15 per cent. higher than was ours, he afterwards got a second chance for the job on equal terms. The *Advertiser* says "the Accounts were published in the *Herald* by the authority of Mr Heffernan," implying that it was by his authority *only*. This is incorrect. The Accounts were brought to us by Mr. A. Stephens, under whose direction and revisal they were printed, and that without any interference on the part of Mr Heffernan. The correctness of our account was afterwards certified by both auditors, and the payment ordered by the Warden. We regret that our contemporary should have seen meet to occupy so much space in a disengenuous relation of this affair,—which the Council will be competent to arrange on its own merits,—compelling us to devote a corresponding space to Mr Heffernan's reply. The affair is sufficiently simple and obvious to any one. By the consent of both the Auditors, the Accounts were published in the *Herald*. One Auditor directed the *Advertiser* to copy, the other sent the copy to the German paper, and the Treasurer having paid the account on which all were agreed, was doubtless justified in awaiting the award of the Council as to the others. The resolution of the Council quoted by the *Advertiser*, "That no money shall be paid by the Treasurer, for Municipal purposes, except by By-law, Resolution of Council, or Order of the Warden," will scarce be understood to imply that *all* orders of the Warden—protests to the contrary notwithstanding—shall be paid. The assertion that "the Treasurer said he considered Mr Heffernan's authority superior to that of the Warden," is too preposterous for credence, even had that gentleman not given it a direct denial. The *Advertiser* is aware that Col. Hewat will not condescend to notice his aspersions, and is consequently less scrupulous in his allegations. Our neighbour has certainly a strange propensity to keep himself in hot water, however he may eschew the cold element.—ED. HERALD.]

To the Editor of the Guelph Herald

SIR:—You will favor me by inserting my decided denial of the assertions of the Editor of the Guelph *Advertiser* of the 3rd inst. He asserts that I consented to permit certain words and sentences in my reply to Mr Kirkland's communication to be cancelled or curtailed, and, according to his statement, because they contained unseemly or improper expressions. I distinctly deny giving the Editor permission to change or curtail any part of said letter. He indeed said there were expressions in it rather hard on Mr Kirkland. I referred him to Mr K.'s former letter, and desired him to contrast the expressions there used with mine, and say which were the mildest. He then said he would give fair play, and insert my letter as it was written. This all occurred in presence of Mr Mathew Farrel of this place, who is prepared to testify to the correctness of this statement. The thing is in itself of small importance, but it is well the public should know what confidence may be placed in a person guilty of promulgating such incorrect statements.

The hurry of seed time prevented my earlier notice of this attempted deception.

Respectfully yours,
MARTIN CANTWELL

Puslinch, 22nd April, 1851.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BRANTFORD.

We learn from a gentleman in Galt, that a Fire broke out last night (Thursday) in the cellar of Mr Higginbotham's Drug Store, Colborne Street, Brantford, and before it was got under it consumed some ten or twelve stores and dwelling-houses. The loss must be very great, but the property was partly insured in the Gore Mutual.—*Galt Reporter.*