

GUELPH



HERALD

AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. IV—NO. 19.

GUELPH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 175.

Business Directory.

GUELPH HERALD.

Printing Establishment,

North West Corner of the Market Square.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING,

Business Cards, Insurance Policies, Circulars, Posters, Way Bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Catalogues, Bill Heads, Funeral Letters, Stage Bills, Hand Bills, Cards, Book Work, &c. &c. &c.

Neatly executed, with the utmost expedition and upon moderate terms.

A CARD.

JAMES LYND,

IMPORTER OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

April 1, 1850. 115

REMOVAL.

DR. W. A. LIDDELL.

Has removed to the house lately occupied by F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., adjoining the residence of the Rev. A. PALMER.

N. B.—Continues to attend patients in the country.

Guelph, June 1, 1850. 154

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The Office of the Distributor of Marriage Licenses is removed to the Store of Messrs. BUDD & LYND, corner of Wingham Street, immediately below Mr. Sandilands.

RICHARD FOWLER BIDD, Agent for Granting Marriage Licenses, Guelph, Oct. 15, 1849. 1214

H. GREGORY,

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GLAZIER, DUNDAS.

The above is prepared to execute, on the most reasonable terms, Banners, Flags, Devices, &c., in a style that cannot be excelled in this Continent.

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, N. B. Old Paintings renovated and touched up.

MISS MARY CAMPBELL,

Milliner, Dress and Habit Maker.

All orders made up according to the Latest New York Fashions.

Residence—First Door West of the Wesleyan Chapel. Guelph, Feb. 4, 1850. 1374

THOMAS GORDON,

LAND AND GENERAL AGENT, OWEN SOUND.

ROBERT OSBORNE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, VICTORIA BUILDINGS, KING ST., HAMILTON.

Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, and Wedding Rings, always on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

JOHN STREET FOUNDRY.

E. & C. GURNEY & A. CARPENTER,

Manufacturers of Cooking, Parlor & Plate Stoves of all Sizes and Patterns.

Also—Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Turning Lathes, Paint Mills, Pipe Boxes, &c. Castings made to Order.

CAREY'S PATENT THRASHING MACHINES,

The most approved in the Province always on hand.

John Street, Hamilton. 12

JNO. P. LARKIN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Corner of King and John Streets, HAMILTON.

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. 1661y.

MR. F. MARCON,

LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, GUELPH.

Agent for the Canada Company, and Bank of Montreal.

Business Directory.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

JOSEPH PARKINSON, Esq., Agent for granting Marriage Licenses, will attend to all applications, come from where they may, when the parties are duly qualified to present them.

Park House, near Worsfold's Inn, 164

Erasmus, July 20, 1850. 53m

J. LAMOND SMITH,

Conveyancer, Notary Public,

AND GENERAL AGENT,

FERGUSON, 143-1y

JOHN HARRISON,

Joiner, Builder & Cabinet Maker, GUELPH.

Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for Buildings.

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

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

AGENT FOR GUELPH, WILLIAM HOWAT, Esq., District Treasurer.

MR. J. DAVIS,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., GUELPH, WELLINGTON DISTRICT, c. w.

ANDREW GEDDES, ESQ.,

Government Agent for the District of Wellington.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, FLORA, On the regular Mail Road from Guelph to Owen's Sound.

ARCHIBALD MACNAB,

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

JAMES GEDDES,

Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., FLORA, WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

February 22, 1849. 26

The undersigned have entered into Partnership in the practice of the LAW, under the name and firm of FERGUSON & MURD, OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

A. J. FERGUSON, EDWARD W. MURD.

THE CANADA Life Assurance Company

AGENTS FOR GUELPH, T. SANDILANDS.

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

NOTARIAL PRESSER,

Notary and Office Stamps, Professional and Business Cards, Deeds and Colla. Plates, and every description of Engraving and Printing.

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

COURT HOUSE, Guelph. 31-1y

To all whom it may Concern.

MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor in FERGUSON.

A. BINGWALL FORDYCE,

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

TO LET,

Two comfortable and commodious DWELLING-HOUSES, in McDougall Street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. S. JACKSON & Mr. CHAS. DAVIDSON.

Apply to CHAS. DAVIDSON, Guelph, May 27, 1850. 153-4f

Subscriber offers for sale, 130 half Chests fresh Teas, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black.

5 Hbls. prime "Porto Rico" Coffee

2 Hbls. bright Muscovado Sugar.

2 Tierces Pulverized loaf do., as superior article.

1 Tierce New Rice.

6 Boxes Honeydew Tobacco, 5 and 8.

G. ELLIOTT, Guelph, June 25, 1850. 156-4f

Poetry.

AUSTRIAN BRAVERY.

In the "Cafe Daun," which is haunted by our officers, there was, amidst the portraits of other royal personages, a portrait of Queen Victoria. I say it was there, for it was yesterday assaulted by a Christian officer, who, dearing his sword with a volley of imprecations, smothered it into atoms, while his comrades cheered and cried "Hurray!" They called their speech in a most alarming manner, and they were the Islanders, whom they cannot get at, and whom they long to shiver, as the officer did the picture of their Queen. But we only absent-mindedly, the insults are low and mean, which were yesterday offered to two harmless Englishmen, who were defenceless (besides their swords) by several equally officers, among whom was a neat looking Prince Schwartzberg, 1— Correspondent of English papers.

'Twas the Cafe Daun, Vienna,

And a martial group was met,

To talk of feats of blood and field,

And to—read the last Gazette.

And 'mong the other bits of news,

Occur'd that precious story,

In which the English brewers' men

Put General Haynau.

The talk increased, till every breast

Was fann'd into a flame;

And a wish arose, the insolence

Of those island curls to tame!

At length a bold and brave Croats

Drew out his gleaming blade,

And, though his friends plied fervent,

His rage would not be stayed.

"In hand me, friends—my blood is up—

On desperate deed intent;

The rage that burns within my soul

Must have boiling vent!

"Three hundred met at Marathon,

Kept back a countless band;

I'll show, at least, what one can do—

One fearless heart and hand!"

Waving his sword, he broke away

Up through that breathless hall,

And he—stabbed a portrait of our Queen

That hung upon the wall!"

From the Palladium Courier.

THE CONVENTION.

LANARK AND RENFREW IN FAVOR OF PROGRESS.

The Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew closed a Session of five days on Sunday last. The following is the Report of the Committee before whom the Circular of the Warden of the County of York, in reference to a General Convention was laid, as well as a set of Resolutions adopted by the Council on public affairs, which were suggested by it. Three of the resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote of the Council; and to the other two, but one dissenting voice was raised. The fourth resolution embodies our own views exactly, in reference to a convention, and the action in that respect should come directly from the people themselves. The first step should be to form County Conventions and then to appoint delegates to a general one. The Resolutions are more sweeping than even those of the County of York:—

To the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew in Council assembled.

Your Committee on Contingencies beg leave to submit their second report, viz:—

That they have considered the circular from the Warden of the County of York, and respectfully recommend that your Council adopt the suggested resolutions in relation to it.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Chairman.

JOHN BIRWELL,

JOSEPH RITCHIE,

JAMES SHAW,

R. E. MATHESON,

M. McCONNELL,

Committee Room, Oct. 1, 1850.

1. Resolved, That the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew coincide in opinion with the County Council of York, that the large discretionary and unlimited powers exercised by the Executive Government of this Province, is inconsistent with the practical independence of Parliament, the rights and liberties of the people, and the due economy of the public revenue.

2. Resolved, That the practice of creating offices at pleasure, of appointing such salaries and emoluments to them as they deem expedient, and of spending the public moneys without the previous sanction of Parliament which has been practised by every administration since the union, has become too alarmingly frequent to be longer tolerated.

3. Resolved, That the refusal of the majority in Parliament, last Session, to pass an act to limit the powers of the Executive and check the undue expenditure of the public moneys,—the passing of an act authorizing the Government to sell all the public roads, harbours and other works, without any check or control; and the granting of large sums for public buildings, of which the probable cost had not been ascertained, nor any plan of them been submitted, nor any explanation respecting them been given by the Government which required the sums to be voted, exhibit a reprehensible want of careful-

ness for the public interests, on the part of said majority, and call loudly for some action by the people themselves, in their primary assemblies to put some constitutional check upon reckless legislation.

4. Resolved, That as the question relative to a Provincial Convention involves considerations which require more mature deliberation than this Council can give to it during this Session, and is one on which the people ought to express their deliberate opinion, before this Council take further action upon it, such action be deferred till it be approved of by the people of these Counties, who (if they approve of it) ought to hold meetings in their several localities, preparatory to a County Convention, by which the delegates to a Provincial Convention should be appointed.

5. Resolved, That the reforms contemplated in the Resolutions of the County Council of York, would co-operate to the promotion of the best interests of the people of this Province, and that this Council is of opinion, that the appointing of all County officers, whose duties are not discharged for the Government and who derive their salaries from local revenues, should be vested either in the County Council or be made by the election of the people,—that all County Revenue, from whatever source derived should be under the control of the County Councils and no other,—that neither the Executive of the Province, nor any person or persons appointed under it, should be permitted to interfere with matters purely local,—that the Elective Franchise should be extended,—that Representation should be based on population,—that the Legislative Council should be constructed, and the system of constituting it so altered that legislation would cease to be, as it has been, the dictate of any eight or ten men, that, for the time being, may be Heads of Departments, instead of the independent and deliberate acts of the whole body of the delegated representatives of the people,—that the reconstruction of the judiciary system, by the establishment of but one Superior Court of Law, with limited Jurisdiction, is desirable, and would offer a few remarks respecting the wheat shown, which although they might not esteem it much praise for an Eramon man to say so, was certainly what he felt—the wheat was superior. As to the barley, he could say little about it. The roots were all good. The turnip seed was excellent. Of clover seed there was little shown, and that not very good. He could not say much for the filled cloth and flannel; were these the produce of the Leicester wool, of which they had heard so much? They must value their sheep according to the purpose to which they intended to devote the produce. If they wished good woolsens, they must have good wool. If he intended to breed sheep for the butcher or wool for sale, he would raise Leicesters, but if for home use and manufacture, he would breed fine-wooled sheep. The plan now adapted, and perhaps the best, was to breed and sell to the merchant the variety that would yield the best return, and purchase, rather than manufacture at home; but this plan would not suit in all cases, and more especially where there were plenty of girls in the family. Not having been at a Puschinch Show before, he could not say if they were deteriorating or progressing—anyhow, there had been a good show that day.

Mr. L. said he felt a degree of diffidence in addressing the company. From the position the judges had been called to occupy, whether competent or not, it seemed to be inferred that they had the ability to instruct the farmers of Puschinch—whose older experience was more competent to instruct his youth—hence his diffidence in rising to address them. It seemed he was expected to say something of the sheep. He was much pleased with those exhibited, which were better in quality and more numerous than he had anticipated. He was, however, forcibly struck with the fact that the ewes and ewe-lambs were much too good to put to the rams exhibited; there were some shearlings and two pairs ewe-lambs positively good. It was more the duty of the judges, however, to decide on the comparative than to dilate on the positive merits of the stock. The rams were decidedly inferior; he would far rather shoot them and pay their value, than let them go to any sheep of his. He spoke strongly on this point, for while they were dallying with such a class of males, they were both losing time and profit. The male, they should remember, was the sire of many, while the female produced but one or two young yearly. A full grown ram would serve a hundred ewes; it was therefore most important the rams should be well bred. As the males, not the females, impressed their image on their offspring, it was plainly of the utmost importance the sire should himself be of the most superior quality. Many persons had an annual superior quality. Many persons had been prejudiced against long-wooled sheep, as for example, Mr. Armstrong, while men of as much experience had come to a different conclusion. From his own experience in breeding, he was quite satisfied that a better quality of wool could be produced from the Leicester than the common Canadian sheep. The Leicesters were clothed with wool, the Canadians with a mixture of wool and hair; for while the neck and back carried wool, long hair grew on the hips, and was inter-mixed with the wool all over the body. The first cross of the Canadian with the Leicester gave a quality of wool inferior to the pure breed, and that which was succeeded by a cross with a coarse ram, the next step, if not backwards, was sideways—it certainly was not forward. It was possible to raise Leicesters very fine, but the result

would be their inability to stand the winter, and the necessity of rowing them into blankets like Yorkshire pigs. There was a medium, however, between extremely fine and coarse, which it was best to follow. Mr. Armstrong had said that for home manufacture better wool was required than could be produced from Leicesters, and that we must consequently raise finer-wooled sheep.—For his own part, he believed he could pick from Leicesters as fine as he wished to wear; or did his income permit, he could exchange his long wool for cloth of a superior quality. His object was always to raise the stock that would pay best. In 1849 he had some 90 or 30 sheep, and notwithstanding 5 or 6 died, he managed to keep up his stock and to clear from premiums and sales \$160. He sold 9 fat sheep to Toronto butchers for \$50. If asked what class of sheep the farmer should keep, he would say, the most profitable, and he was certain the Leicesters were such. The wintery were too long and too severe to permit of their raising fine-wooled sheep to advantage. Saxony Merinos would not produce such wool here as in warmer climates, and their nutrition was scarce worth anything. Whenever he had wool to dispose of, he got the highest market price—this year he had got in Hamilton 23 cents cash for his long wool, when only 21 cents was given for South Down.

[Mr. P. afterwards requested us to state that this unusual difference in price was in some measure owing to a large dealer having just come to market who required a quantity of long wool, and was willing to give a price for it.]

If he had succeeded in breeding sheep, his success was attributable in a large measure to his never crossing with stock related to each other. He never sent his shearlings to the ram the first year, and always to a strange ram, and he had found this plan to pay. He was not one of those fancy farmers who could afford to keep animals that would not pay. He bred only such stock as would remunerate him.

Mr. W. Pain thought the judges had already said enough to pay for their dinner, without his having to say anything further. He had heard somewhat in praise of the dairy productions, but there was an article of more consequence to them than butter or cheese—they wanted to know how they might best grow wheat. He wished to hear something of the premium wheat, what sort it was, how called, and so forth. The Eramon Society had a rule to the effect that parties taking first premiums should give an account of their mode of production, which he would like to see acted on in Puschinch. There had been a large quantity of butter shown, and generally very good. There was one good cheese anyhow—he could not say much of the rest. In maple sugar, two competitors in Eramon appeared to him to be none able to do so. He rather prided himself on making good sugar; and if it could be made better at the same cost, it was an evident advantage to the maker. He could see they had been trying experiments with the specimen shown to-day, but they evidently had not begun right; the article was spoiled before they began to cook it. He had been often asked to explain how he made his sugar; he would do so now. In the first place, he got the sap as clean as possible, and then boiled it down to syrup, allowing it to settle overnight; he afterwards drew it off, mixing vinegar of the refuse. He clarified it in the usual way, with eggs and milk, the more the better, so as to get it quite clear of dirt. The secret of the process was in the sifting off. Some persons thought the molasses required to be boiled down until, when a little was poured into a cup of water, it would rattle against the bottom; it was then over done. Whenever the molasses was boiled so thick that when dropped into the cup it would not mix with the water, it was ready. It should then be let stand in a tub or other vessel until it cooled and granulated, the molasses being drained off by a hole at bottom. If a small quantity was required of a superior quality to show, it might be had by covering the vessel with a wet woollen cloth, which would drain off a still further quantity of molasses. This was his practice, and all he knew of the matter.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong had intended to have said something about the butter; but having been blamed by an elderly gentleman for having been rather familiar with a good lady's tub last time he had been in Puschinch, he thought the less he said on the present occasion the better. (Laughter.)

The Chairman next gave "The Successful Candidates."

Mr. H. Haynes said the first prize wheat was of the description called "Tuscany Wheat" He had got 23 bushels of it from a gentleman in the Paisley Block, who obtained it at first from Auburn. He grew the sample on gravelly land, lightly drenched, and sown very thick—about two bushels to the acre. He had kept it very clean; couldn't tell the produce per acre, but presumed it was good. It was early, and not subject to rust. It was sown about the 1st of October, and was ready to harvest the first week in July. It was a white shaft wheat, pretty long head, not bearded. He thought it would produce 30 bushels per acre. He had sown it on land ploughed up after turnips.

Mr. D. Sturton, on being called on, remarked that if successful competitors were to respond to him, they would have to ask all night. He did not expect a premium, and had offered his chance for half a dollar. He did not think the show equal to that of last year. There were broad mows, and some of the best cattle, not brought forward. There were members who had not shown their cows, the worst of which would have been the best one exhibited. The green crops were not so good as last year, nor the garden stuff, which were poor and scarce; indeed, had not Mr. McKenzie, on observing there were no cabbage stalks, fetched some, there had been none shown. He quite agreed with the judges on the impropriety of crossing with the same stock,

witnesses were called in proof of their statements.

The discovery of the body, which took place in November, 1849, was thus described:—

Charles Blain.—In November, 1849, he went with his brother to seek for some cattle which he had lost. In this manner they went to Boucherette, to the Cete de Montarville. There they separated, and in passing a little tract witness observed a piece of cloth, which looked as if it had been some months. Upon examining it more closely, he found it was a pair of trousers on the legs of a man, which he knew at once by the shoes to be those of Lamoureux who had been lost. The whole body was there, covered with branches and leaves, except the legs. He called his brother, and then went for the relations of the dead man, to whom he announced what he had seen. This took place on the lands of a man named Dabne in the parish of St. Briceux. Having returned to the body, witness set it for the Coroner, who arrived the next day; witness remaining by the body the whole time to guard it. When the Coroner came and the tranches were taken off the body, the man's hat was found by the side of it, together with an axo. The axo and the dead man's shoes were then produced, and witness having seen them went on to say that the head was separated from the body, lying by the man's shoulders.

The Court adjourned at 5 1/2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

The trial of Laeoste was concluded. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of November.

FUSLINCH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Cockburn concurred in Mr. Tolton's observations on the crossing of sheep. In the last place in which he had been resident in Scotland, he was Shepherd of a large flock of Cheviots ewes, whose lambs were sent yearly to the Edinburgh Market, until ultimately the butchers complained that they had much degenerated. A cross was then tried with the Leicesters, with an excellent result, and much to the satisfaction of the butchers. The produce of the second year, however, was worse than ever, and they had eventually to cut off the whole stock and start afresh. The same principle was applicable, he believed, in all cases; it would not answer to keep crossing in the same stock beyond the first year or two—they must revert to the pure breeds.

Mr. Thos. Armstrong was surprised at being called up. He didn't come there to speak, but to judge. In the good old times, the judges' health was drank, one of them returned thanks, and there was an end of it. If he must speak, he should not follow in Mr. Hodgskin's tract, but would offer a few remarks respecting the wheat shown, which although they might not esteem it much praise for an Eramon man to say so, was certainly what he felt—the wheat was superior. As to the barley, he could say little about it. The roots were all good. The turnip seed was excellent. Of clover seed there was little shown, and that not very good. He could not say much for the filled cloth and flannel; were these the produce of the Leicester wool, of which they had heard so much? They must value their sheep according to the purpose to which they intended to devote the produce. If they wished good woolsens, they must have good wool. If he intended to breed sheep for the butcher or wool for sale, he would raise Leicesters, but if for home use and manufacture, he would breed fine-wooled sheep. The plan now adapted, and perhaps the best, was to breed and sell to the merchant the variety that would yield the best return, and purchase, rather than manufacture at home; but this plan would not suit in all cases, and more especially where there were plenty of girls in the family. Not having been at a Puschinch Show before, he could not say if they were deteriorating or progressing—anyhow, there had been a good show that day.

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