GUELPH HERALD.

AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. IV—NO. 5. GUELPH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1850. WHOLE NO. 161.

Business Directory.

GUELPH HERALD
Printing Establishment,
North West Corner of the Market Square.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING,
—SUCH AS—

Business Cards,	Insurance Policies,
Circulars,	Posters,
Pamphlets,	Way Bills,
Catalogues,	Blanks,
Funeral Letters	Bill Heads,
Hand Bills,	Stage Bills,
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JAMES LYND,
IMPORTER OF
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.
April 1, 1850. 145

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 4, 1850. 154

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
THE Office of the Distributor of Marriage Licenses is removed to the Store of Messrs. BUDD & LYND, corner of Wyndham street, immediately below Mr. Sandilands.
RICHARD FOWLER BUDD,
Agent for Granting Marriage Licenses.
Guelph, Oct. 15, 1849. 121-tf

H. GREGORY,
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GILDER,
DUNDAS.
☞ The above is prepared to execute, on the most reasonable terms, *Banners, Flags, Devices, &c.*, in a style that cannot be excelled on this Continent.
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N. B. Old Paintings renovated and touched up.

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Refreshments of every description at all hours of the day.
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WINES AND LIQUORS.
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Guelph, July 9, 1850. 159-tf

ROBERT OSBORNE,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, KING ST.,
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☞ Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, and Wedding Rings, always on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

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Of all Sizes and Patterns.
ALSO,—Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers Turning Lathes, Paint Mills, Pipe Boxes, &c. ☞ *Castings made to Order.*

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PATENT THRASHING MACHINES,
The most approved of in the Province always on hand.
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
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BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
KING ST., HAMILTON,
KEEP constantly on hand, Writing Paper and School Books of all descriptions. Books of all kinds procured from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, to order, on short notice; and mostly at Catalogue price. 27

MR. F. MARCON,
LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
GUELPH.
☞ Agent for the *Canada Company*, and *Bank of Montreal.*

Business Directory.

TO LET,
THE Two comfortable and commodious DWELLING-HOUSES, in McDonald Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Jn. Jackson & Mr. Chas. Davidson.
Apply to Chas. Davidson.
Guelph, May 27, 1850. 153-tf.

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

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.

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. 137-tf.

THOMAS GORDON,
LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,
OWEN SOUND.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE Co.
AGENT FOR GUELPH,
William Hewat, Esq., District Treasurer.

T. R. BROCK,
Conveyancer, Accountant, and
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 1, MARKET SQUARE,
GUELPH.

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, ELORA,
On the regular Mail Road from Guelph to Owen's Sound.

ARCHIBALD MACNAB,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Syndenham Village,
OWEN'S SOUND.

JAMES GEDDES,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
ELORA,
WELLINGTON DISTRICT.
February 22, 1849. 36.

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.

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Life Assurance Company
AGENT FOR GUELPH,
T. SANDILANDS.

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

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OFFICE of the Clerk of the Waterloo County Council open on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.
Court House, Guelph. 34-1y

To all whom it may Concern.
MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor in *FERGUS,*
A. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

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

Deferred Articles.

Awful Occurrence.—*Six Children Burned to Death.*—The most heart rending calamity that ever occurred in the County of Ottawa, happened last week in the Township of Bristol, (or Clarendón,) to a family by the name of Knox. The circumstances, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are most extraordinary, being briefly as follows:—A few days ago, Knox, (the father) having visited the village of Smith's Falls, was returning home by the Rideau Canal, and while upon one of the steamers, he was wishing to enter a private apartment of the boat, unconsciously, it being dark, entered the wheel-house and stepped upon one of the paddles of the wheel. At this moment, the wheel which was motionless when he entered, began to move and made several revolutions before he was enabled to disengage himself, which he only succeeded in doing after several of his bones were broken, and otherwise mutilated in a most shocking manner. But the most lamentable part of our story remains to be told. While Knox was being conveyed home in this state, and within a short distance of his own residence, his wife who was at home with seven children, hearing of her husband's approach left the house with the youngest child in her arms to meet him, leaving the other six, (the eldest about 14 years of age,) at home. During her absence the house took fire, and all within it was consumed. Nothing was to be seen upon the return of the mother, but the smoking relics of her late habitation, in which were then found the charred remains of her six unfortunate children.—Out of a family of nine, the mother and one infant alone remain unhurt; yet what must be that mother's anguish? In one short day six of her children are taken from her, she receives a returning husband mutilated and almost lifeless, and becomes houseless, Such are the details of the distressing occurrence so far as we have been able to gather them from authentic sources, and we hope it may never again fall to our lot to describe so sad an event.—*Ottawa Argus.*

The Steamship Viceroy.—This vessel, which made a very satisfactory trip from Galway to New York, and promised to be the pioneer of a new line of ocean steamers, is likely to prove a total wreck. Our readers will recollect that she ran on the rocks, in the vicinity of Halifax during a fog, and the latest accounts say that she has sprung a new leak, and must become a complete wreck.—*Spectator.*

Attempted Assassinations—We learn that the Bailiff of the Erin Division Court, Mr. H. Burgess, was twice shot at, some few days since, by some persons in ambush, while riding on horseback. Mr. McBane, merchant, of Erin Village, while attending to a customer, was also fired at from the premises opposite his store.—The ball passed within six inches of his head and through a pane of glass at the other side of him. No clue has yet been had to identify the assassins, and no cause can be assigned for the attempted murders.—*Streetsville Review.*

We learn from the St. Catharines *Constitutional* that, a few days since, a young man named Jackson, swam across the Niagara river under the Falls, and back again without stopping to rest, thus swimming a mile and a half in the most rapid river in the world.

The celebration, in the United States, of the 4th of July, inst., the anniversary of American Independence, was devoid of the enthusiasm and pomp with which the Yankees always, heretofore, celebrated the anniversary of their Independence.

New Governor General.—The following paragraph appears in the New York papers. We have little faith in the rumor:—

"*New Governor General of Canada.—Port Spain, Trinidad, June* 18.—Our amiable and good Governor, Lord Harris, is to leave this Island in a few days, in conformity with orders from the Home Government, which has commanded him to repair with all possible dispatch to Canada, there to assume and exercise the ruling power of British North America, vice Lord Elgin, recalled. What is gloom to this Island will be sunshine to the Canadas."—*Cor. Express.*

Lunatic Asylum.—On Wednesday evening, a paying inmate of the Asylum committed suicide by hanging herself.—Several parties complain of a want of proper attention in restraining lunatics and preventing the infliction of self and personal injury. Whether this is so or not, we cannot say; but this case so soon succeeding that of Mr. Wetenhall's, creates uneasiness upon the point adverted to, even though all necessary precaution be taken by the authorities.—*Christian Guardian.*

A fire occurred at Waterdown on the night of the 11th inst., entirely consuming the woollen factory of Mr. Griffin. The loss, over and above the insurance, is about £1000.

Mrs. Benjamin Sutton, a resident of Stamford, was killed by lightning on Friday night, the 5th instant, in her own dwelling.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, July 12.

The House went into committee on the post poned clauses of the Assessment bill.

Mr. Hincks said, it was necessary that these clauses should be adopted in order to establish an equitable amount of assessment throughout the Province. The object was not to increase the annual amount of assessment, but to apportion it more equally upon the different species of property. He believed that the general principle of the bill was understood and approved of by the country.

Mr. Smith (Durham) objected to the arbitrary power granted to assessors in valuing personal property. The arbitrary power which enabled those officers to fix the value of property at a higher rate than had been stated by the owner, together with the clause which compelled the latter to take an oath that the assessor had rated it too high, were both objectionable, and liable to be attended with injurious consequences. One effect would be, that the unscrupulous would thus evade their proper share of taxation, which would necessarily fall more heavily on the rigidly honest man. He also objected to a tax on the incomes of professional men, because it would be taxing industry; but he thought a tax on fixed salaries might justly be levied, and that those under £125 ought not to be exempted.

Hon. Mr. Hincks was ready to remove the last objection made by the hon member.

Mr. Thompson observed, that while he thought the bill, as a whole, was an improvement upon former measures, he objected to the clause which taxed mortgages, bank stock and notes of hand

Hon. Mr. Hincks desired to proceed with the bill, but if much more dissatisfaction was expressed in regard to it, he would drop it entirely, and allow the responsibility of its failure to rest on those hon. gentlemen who opposed it.

Mr. Thompson said, none of the amendments proposed could affect the principle of the bill; and if the honorable Inspector General should abandon it, he hoped some other hon. gentleman would take it up, as the country was very anxious for some healthy, equitable system of taxation.

Mr Smith (Durham) would withdraw his suggestions in amendment, and throw the responsibility of the bill passing in its bodily shape on the administration.

Mr. Perry thought property should be taxed according to its actual, and not its imaginary or arbitrary value. That property situated within the environs of this city, should be assessed at the same rate as land lying in the back township of Georgina, was obviously ridiculous. He had carefully weighed the main objections to the seveal Assessment bills brought forward, and found that the inquisitorial character of each, constituted the principal cause of opposition, This mode of enquiring into personal affairs, was impracticable, and objectionable to the majority of the people.

Mr. H. J. Boulton offered some general objections to the bill. He agreed with the hon. member for East York that all property should be taxed according to its actual value. Every kind of tangible personal property should be assessed. He was opposed to taxing the stock of country merchants, whose goods were, in all probability, not paid for. Neither should the law be empowered to enquire into the actual condition of their affairs, as such inquisition might prove detrimental to their commercial character and interests. He advised the hon. Inspector Gen. to refer the bill to a select committee. In order that it might, after deliberate examination, pass into a law as a good, sensible, and judicious measure, which the country would accept as satisfactory. Amendments could not be properly considered in a committee of the whole, and he therefore hoped the hon. mover of this bill would forego the gratification of pressing it through the House, and acquiesce in his (Mr. B's) opinion.

Mr Prince said, there was an old saying, *Quom Deus vult perdere prius dementat*, which for the information of the House, he would translate thus, "whom God would destroy, he first makes mad;" the hon. Inspector General must have been mad when he introduced this bill. He objected more particularly to the third clause. If he received money from England, upon which a large income tax had already been paid, according to this Bill he would be obliged to pay a renewed tax upon it. The assessor would be authorized to call upon him to state upon oath that he possessed this sum of money, and thereupon assess it irrespective of the fact that one tax had already been exacted. But it was not so much on account of the additional tax, as for the vicious nature of the inquisitorial character of the bill. It was repulsive to every British subject. It was calculated to injure the credit of mercantile men, and must inevitable lead to perjury in many instances. It would be well if the Inspector General would revise it and consult some of the practical members of the House, in order that a good wholesome measure might be provided for the acceptance of the country. For the reasons assigned, he felt himself called upon to vote against the bill.

Mr. Sherwood (Toronto) said that he concurred in the suggestion made by the members for East York and Norfolk, viz. that the bill should be referred to a select committee to report thereon, by which means a measure might be arrived at which would meet with the general approbation of the country. Taxation, he said, under the bill as it now stands, will be altogether disproportionate, and for this reason, if for no other, he was opposed to it. The measure was one of the important bills of the session, and he could not consent to record his vote against many of its provisions, as he must do, without giving his reasons—and besides, he felt himself especially bound to do so, as the Board of Trade of this city had entrusted to him their petition to this House against it. He said he would first refer to the objections made by that body—a body as free from being actuated by self-interest as any other portion of the community. [Hear, hear, from the Inspector Gen.] Does the hon. gentleman mean to insinuate that the mercantile community here, represented as they are by the Board of Trade, are actuated by a feeling of selfishness in the course they have adopted? If he thinks so, why not make his charge like a man, and not insinuate it by the cry of "hear, hear," and a grin? [Hon. Mr. Hincks—"They are not disinterested."] They are less propelled by self-interest than you are. The hon. member said he would proceed to make some observations on the exceptions taken to the bill by the Board of Trade, and afterwards that he would give some further reasons to justify himself in the course he should pursue. The Board of Trade, in the first place, object to the bill, because they say that a tax upon personal property cannot be imposed without being extremely unequal in its operation, and in many instances causing double taxation, as in the case of securities on landed property—mortgaged land being taxed as real property in the township, and as personal property in the town. The effect of this bill would be precisely what the Board of Trade have pointed out. Real estate, honestly valued at £1000, if the tax imposed were a penny in the pound, ought not to pay more than one thousand pence; but in many instances, under the provisions of this bill, it would pay a tax upon £2000; for instance, he said, if he sold land for £1000, and took a mortgage upon it to secure that amount, the land and the mortgage, under this bill, would be both taxed. It is, secondly, contended that Bank issues are already taxed as such, and ought not to be also taxed as personal property. Surely this must be considered a sound and valid objection, if a principle of equity is to guide the Legislature. The tax which the Banks now, by Lord Sydenham's law, pay, has been the means of lessening very much the value of their stock.—They are at present taxed for every dollar they issue, and by this bill the stockholders will be compelled to pay in addition a tax upon the stock itself. If this was not double taxation with a vengeance, he knew not what taxation meant. The Inspector General was seeking to establish, in this respect, an unjust, inequitable, and oppressive principle. It is contended, thirdly, that it would be highly injurious to tax personal property, such as stock in trade, and furniture of the net value of £1000, and which will probably produce to the tradesman no more, including his labor, than from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, equally with a fixed income of £1000 a year. Was this, he asked, just towards the tradesman, or was it not, on the contrary, calculated to operate oppressively against him? His stock in trade is worth £1000; if a penny in the pound is imposed, he must pay a thousand pence. The public officer (such as Mr Hincks) who receives £1000 per annum, would also have to pay his one thousand pence. If it rested here, it would perhaps be just; but in the tradesman's case, if his stock in trade and labor yield him three hundred pounds a year, as an income, he will have to pay, under this bill, in addition to the thousand pence, three hundred pence more, while the Cabinet Minister has only his thousand pence to pay,—and in the case of any professional man or mechanic, the same unjust principle would apply. Take a lawyer, for instance—his library, if it is valuable at all, cannot be worth less than £500; he is compelled, under the provisions of this bill, to pay taxes upon the value of it, as well as upon what he can make from the knowledge he has gained from it, by the most laborious and diligent application of his time. So with a surveyor or any other mechanic; his tools are taxed, and then what he makes out of his trade by constant application for the support of his family is also taxed. Could such a state of things, he asked, be endured without remonstrance? It is further asserted, in opposition to this bill, that it will tend to drive English capital from the Province, if incomes derivable from England, and already taxed there, should also be taxed in this Province? This objection, he said, was a strong and a sound one, as must appear obvious to any one who reflects upon the matter. Could it be expected that persons drawing incomes from property in the United Kingdom, where they are heavily taxed, would come to reside in this Province, if their incomes were to be taxed here also? The hon. Inspector General had made a great boast of his exertions to encourage such measures as would have the effect of introducing capital into the country; but he said it appeared to him that every step he had taken was calculated to produce a directly contrary result, unless indeed it was the advocacy he gave to the bill introduced by him (Mr. Sherwood) to abolish the Usury Laws. With our interest limited to six per cent., while it is seven in a neighboring country, and in some instances even more—with a tax imposed upon a capital already taxed in another country—with a tax upon Bank issues and Bank stock at the same time—with a tax upon stock in trade, and then upon the income it produces by hard labor—he would ask any sensible man in the country, to say whether any amelioration or improvement in our agricultural and commercial pursuits can by possibility be expected. No! ruin and decay had from various causes been recently threatening us, and the policy which the hon. Inspector General would pursue, if encouraged and approved by the country, would hasten without doubt the impending danger. Another objection which had been urged, he said, was, that such a law would be injurious to the interests of resident merchants, inasmuch as their stock in trade would be assessed under it, while the stock in trade of non-resident merchants and agents, including goods held on commission for foreign houses, would under this bill be wholly exempt. Was this, he asked, a just and equitable principle to be introduced? Did it not give a great advantage to foreign merchants, and an unjust one too, over our own? The enforcement of such a provision might cause our resident merchants, or some of them, to take up their abode in foreign countries and carry on their trade in Canada thro' brokers and agents; or it might force them to become commission merchants. The principle was grossly unjust, and could not be defended. He said, having laid before the House, in as clear and succinct a manner as he was able, the chief objections which had been advanced against the bill by the Toronto Board of Trade, he would further observe that, in his opinion, there were other equally serious objections against it. He thought the present system of assessing property in Upper Canada was not a sound one, but that the one sought to be established by the bill of the Inspector General, that is, to assess property according to its actual value, was the correct one—and it was not against this principle that his arguments were intended to apply; it was to the injustice of the mode proposed to carry the system into effect—and they were intended also to show the injustice the bill would entail, in its present shape, on all classes in the country. He had a most decided objection to that part of the bill which exempts the personal property of an individual under the value of £125 from taxation. If the principle of taxing personal property were to be adopted at all, he could not discover upon what ground it could be contended that a man having personal property of £125 in value only, should be exempted from taxation thereon. Let all classes of the community be treated alike, and be required to contribute, when taxes are imposed, in proportion to what they possess in value. He would not dwell further on this branch of the subject, as he had understood the Inspector Gen. had consented to strike this provision out of his bill. The Inspector Gen. had drawn up his bill very adroitly so as to throw dust in the eyes of the farmers by leading them to believe that by taxing the stock in trade of the merchants, the agriculturists would be considerably relieved from the burdens of taxation. Such, however, would not be the case—such an idea, he said, was a perfect fallacy; whatever tax was imposed upon the stock in trade of the merchant would fall in the end upon the farmers, who are chief consumers of his merchandize; for whatever he is forced to pay upon his goods as taxes, the price of them will be by so much the more enhanced. The bill was objectionable in another respect also, that is, that it enabled a man to exonerate himself from the payment of taxes on his personal property by swearing that he owed as much as his property was worth. This held out an encouragement to perjury. It offered a strong temptation to persons to commit fraud. Besides, this provision is inquisitorial in its nature. Neither public policy nor any other motive, in his opinion, required a man to expose his private affairs to the world. If personal property is to be taxed to the extent proposed by this bill, provide by it that every man shall pay upon the amount of what he has in his possession, and do not hold out an inducement to him to expose his financial condition, as it would have a tendency to destroy all confidence in trade. It had been said by the hon. Inspector General, that the bill he proposed was at present the law of the State of New York, where he asserted it worked well. He had no objection (said Mr. S.) to borrow; any regulation he considered good from the United States, but he was not going blindfoldly to adopt any one of their laws which in his opinion was not adapted to the state or circumstances of this country. This very bill was one of that description, calculated as it was to keep capital out of the country, and to expel from it what little there was in it. He had had several conversations as well as a good deal of correspondence with intelligent Americans upon the subject of this bill, and he found that it did not work well in New York, and that it was not popular there, inasmuch as it bore unjustly and unequally upon the most useful classes of the community, and owing to the system of universal suffrage which prevails in that State, men having no taxes whatever to pay, have the power to maintain it, and did maintain it, regardless of what was fair and just towards those who did hold property He concluded by saying that for the reasons he had advanced he should oppose the bill in its present form; and if the hon. Inspector General would not consent to refer it to a select committee of his own naming, he thought he would move to refer it to one to be appointed by the House

Mr. Thompson said, the arguments he had heard against the bill, had signally failed in convincing him. It was proposed to tax the farmer, and to exempt the merchant; while land was already unequally taxed. If they did not tax the stock in trade of the merchant, neither should they tax the interests of the farmer. He would tax a person whether he owed debts or not; and wes in favor of taxing all alike In conclusion, he would do away with the inquisitorial part of the bill; and wanted to see the bill so amended as to give general satisfaction.

Mr Hincks would agree that the House should decide whether the member for Haldimand or himself was the most selfish. The members from Lower Canada must have been much amused with what they had heard. The opponents of the bill had found fault with the measure, but did they agree among themselves? He represented an agricultural community, and was satisfied they approved of the bill. The member for Toronto had stood forth as the advocate of the memorialists, who prayed that personal property should not be taxed; and then declared that he was in favor of taxing visible property, when persons might not really own it. This he considered a monstrous and intolerable proposition. He should like to ask what was the opinion of the municipal corporations? He had sought information, and was satisfied the bill was not an unpopular one. He should like to know what objection there could be, that municipal corporations should assess or not, as they deemed proper. He considered taxing bank issues a just measure; and the objection to it astonished him. He ventured to say, no bank had kept back issues, because they were taxed. As to taxing incomes, the hon. member for Toronto had said it was improperr to tax a person having £1000 income, at the same rate as a person holding that amount of stock in trade. The bill imposed a property, not an income tax; and it is to be levied on the property which a man possesses. As to the farmer paying the tax, he might as well say the agriculturist pays all the taxes of the city of Toronto. He was opposed to referring the bill to a committee, and would not allow it to be taken out of his hands. He had no wish to press it however; and if he received information from other gentlemen, he would give it every consideration.

Mr. Johnston believed that four-fifths of the small farmers in the rural districts would be opposed to the tax on personal property. There were many parts of the bill which would be beneficial to the country, yet there were others highly objectionable. He denied that the Inspector General had always sought for advice upon this measure. He knew some members who had endeavored to suggest changes to him, but he [Mr. Hincks] would then get angry, and put them off without making any satisfactory arrangement. He would therefore move an amendment to the third clause, to the effect that the words "personal property" should only include all merchants' shops for the value of goods on hand; all neat cattle of the age of two years or upwards; all horses two years old or upwards; all carriages kept for pleasure or hire; all stock or shares in steamboats, schooners or other watercraft employed in the conveyance of freight or passengers, and owned in the municipality.

After some discussion, Mr. Hincks, in reply to an enquiry from Mr. Perry, said he would repeat, that he was prepared to remove the £125 reservation from the bill.

The House then divided on the amendment. Yeas 16, nays 27.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, the committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned.

United States.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S LAST ILLNESS AND DEATH.

Washington, July 10.

I yesterday stated that the President's indisposition began on the 4th. On the morning of that day he was to all appearances, sound in health, and in excellent spirits. In company with his family and several of the heads of departments, he attended at the National Monument, to hear Mr. Foote's Independence oration, and up to 5 o'clock exhibited no symptoms of illness. However, while upon the ground he partook freely of water, and then, after considerable exercise in walking and exposure to the sun, he drove home. Arrived at the mansion, he felt, as he expressed himself to Dr. Weatherspoon, "very hungry," and without reflecting that he was in an unfit condition to indulge freely in fruits, &c., he called for some refreshments, and ate heartily of cherries and wild berries, which he washed down with copious draughts of iced milk and water. At dinner, he applied himself again to the cherries, against the remonstrance of Dr. Weatherspoon, and in an hour was seized with cramps, which took the form of violent cholera morbus. His physician prescribed the usual remedies, but for a time he resisted, deeming the attack only temporary, and that it would yield finally to his naturally strong constitution.

Towards midnight, instead of being relieved, the attack was increased in violence, and threatened desperate results if not speedily arrested. He continued in this condition, without much change, until the