

The Annexed Rules of the House of Assembly, adopted last session, and now transmitted to the different Newspaper Offices, describe the consideration of parties who may propose to introduce or oppose private bills before the House.

RULES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

Adopted on 3rd August, 1850, and substituted for the Rules (numbered 60 to 72) heretofore in force.

60. That hereafter no Petition for any Private or local Bill will be received by the House, after the first fifteen days of each Session, unless the Petitioners shall have first applied, after notice thereof, for leave to present such Petition, and obtained permission of the House to do so.

61. That hereafter this House will not receive any Private or local Bills, except within the first four weeks of each Session.

62. That this House will not receive any Report of a Standing or Special Committee, upon any Private or local Bill, except within the first six weeks of each Session.

63. That the Clerk of this House shall, immediately after the issuing of the Proclamation convoking the provincial Parliament for the dispatch of business, announce, in the Canada Gazette, and other newspapers published in this Province, until the opening of Parliament, the day on which the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire, according to the Rules of this House; and the said Clerk shall also announce, by notice set up in the Special Committee Rooms, and in the Lobby of this House, by the first day of every Session, the days on which, according to the Rules of this House, the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, Reports on those Petitions, and Reports on the Bills upon those Petitions are to expire.

64. That all applications for Private or local Bills, whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbor, Canal, Lock, Dam, or Slide, or other like work; the construction of works for supplying gas or water; or for the incorporation of any particular Profession or Trade, or of any Banking or other Commercial Company, or Cemetery Company; the incorporation of a Town or City; the levying of any local Assessment; the division of any County or Township; the regulation of a Common; the re-survey of any Township, Line, or Concession; or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive rights or privileges whatsoever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require the following notice to be published, viz:

In Upper Canada—A notice inserted in one newspaper published in the County, or Union of Counties, affected.

In Lower Canada—A notice inserted in one newspaper in the English, and one newspaper in the French language, in the District affected (if any be published therein), and also affixed at the Church door of every Parish or Township that such application may affect, or in the most public place where there is no Church.

Such notices shall be continued in each case for a period of at least two months, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session, and the presentation of the Petition.

65. That before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge is presented to this House, the person or persons purporting to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the 64th Rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice in writing, stating the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they propose to erect a draw-bridge or not, and the dimensions of such draw-bridge.

66. That parties publishing notices of intended application for Private Bills under the 64th Rule, shall be required to send, addressed to the "Private Bill Office, Legislative Assembly," (as soon as may be after its publication) a copy of the local newspaper containing the first insertion of any such notice (or a certificate of the insertion thereof, by the proprietor of such paper); and also, after the presentation of the Petition, a copy of the paper containing the last insertion of the said notice (or a certificate thereof), together with proof of notices having been affixed (when required) at the Church doors.

67. That every Private Bill shall be prepared by the parties applying for the same, and printed by the contractor for the Sessional Printing of the House, at the expense of the said parties, and one hundred and fifty copies thereof shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, for the use of Members before the second reading.

68. That Bills of a private nature shall be introduced on a Petition, to be presented by a Member and seconded.

69. That when any Bill shall be brought into the House for confirming Letters Patent, a true copy of such Letters Patent shall be attached to the Bill.

70. That the expenses and costs attending on Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege or advantage, whether for the erection of a Bridge, or the construction of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, Telegraph Line, Harbor, Canal, Lock, Slide, Dam, or other like work; or for the incorporation of Banking or Commercial Companies, Cemetery Companies, or Companies for the construction of Gas or Water Works, or for any other objects of profit; or for amending, extending, or enlarging any former Acts in such manner as to confer additional powers, ought not to fall on the public, and that for the purpose of defraying the same, the parties seeking to obtain any such Bill shall be required to pay into the hands of the Clerk of this House the sum of fifteen pounds, before,

in any case, the said Bill shall be further proceeded upon after being read a second time.

71. That every Private Bill, after having been read a second time, shall be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, if any such have been appointed, or to some other Standing Committee of the same character.

72. That whenever any Petition or Bill presented to the House shall have been referred to a Committee to examine the matter thereof, and report the same as it shall appear to them, to the House, the House will not admit any Petitioners to be heard, by themselves or Counsel, against such Petition or Bill, until the matter shall have been first reported to the House.

73. That all persons whose interest or property may be affected by any Private Bill, when referred by the Committee, appear in person before them to give their consent, and if they cannot personally appear, they may send their consent in writing, which shall be proved before the Committee by one or more witnesses. And in every case the Committee upon any Bill for incorporating a Company shall require proof that the persons whose names appear in the Bill as composing the said Company, are of full age, and that they are in a position to effect the objects contemplated by the Bill, and have personally consented to become so incorporated.

74. That no Committee on any Private Bill, based upon a Petition, notice of which is required by the 64th Rule, shall sit thereupon, without first causing a week's notice of the day of sitting to be set up in the Lobby.

75. That the Committee to whom any Private Bill shall have been referred, shall report the Bill to the House, whether such Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several clauses, or any of them, and when any alteration shall have been made in the Preamble of the Bill, such alteration, together with the ground of making the same, shall be specially stated in the Report.

76. That when the Committee on any Private Bill shall report to the House that the Preamble of such Bill has not been proved to their satisfaction, they shall also state the grounds upon which they have arrived at such a decision.

77. That a filled up Bill containing the amendments proposed to be submitted to the Committee on the Bill, be deposited in the Private Bill Office, one clear day before the meeting of the Committee upon such Bill.

78. That the Chairman of the Committee shall sign, with his name at length, a printed copy of the Bill, on which the amendments are fairly written, and shall also sign with the initials of his name, the several amendments made and clauses added in Committee.

79. That no Private Bill be read a third time, until the party interested shall have delivered to the Clerk a certificate from the Queen's Printer, that the cost of printing one hundred and fifty copies of the Act for the Government have been paid, or secured to him.

80. That (except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity) no motion shall be made to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order of the House, relative to Private Bills, without due notice thereof.

81. That a Book, to be called the "Private Bill Register," shall be kept in a room to be called the "Private Bill Office," in which Book shall be entered, by the Clerk appointed for the business of that Office, the name, description and place of residence, of the parties applying for the Bill, or their agent, and all the proceedings thereon, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill; such entry to specify briefly each proceeding in the House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or Petition may be referred, the day on which the Committee is appointed to sit, and the name of the Committee Clerk. Such Book to be open to the public inspection daily, during Office hours.

82. That the Clerk of the Private Bill Office do prepare, daily, lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for Private Bills, upon which any Committee is appointed to sit, specifying the time of meeting, and the room where the Committee shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the Lobby.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.
The Steamship America reached Halifax yesterday, at 2 1/2 P. M., with 96 passengers through, and 5 for Halifax. She left Liverpool on the 5th, and at 7 P. M. that day, she spoke the Asia off Holyhead; and at 10 A. M., passed in lat. 51, lon. 18, the Pacific.

The political news is unimportant.—The subject of making a station for the Steamers at Galway, or some other port on the West coast of Ireland, is occupying much attention; and a commission has reported in favor of it to the Government. It is said the Cunard line of screw steamers will run between Galway and New York. It is proposed by the British Government to construct a powerful squadron of steamers, forty in number, for the African coast, for the mail service, and to act as a preventative to the slave trade.

Despatches have been received from Sir John Ross, that from information received from some of the Esquimaux, it is feared that Sir John Franklin and party had all been killed by the natives in 1846. The American ships Advance and Rescue had penetrated as far as any squadron; but at the departure of the last advices, the Advance had got a ground, but no serious injury was apprehended.

FRANCE.—Thirty persons had been sentenced to six months imprisonment for being connected with Burbon affairs. A large lottery has been got up by the Government to aid in the emigration to California. A very destructive kind of bullet has been invented by an apothecary.—Trade in Paris and throughout the country

generally, continues very brisk. The funds closed very heavily on Wednesday, in consequence, it is said, of some misunderstanding between the President and General Changarnier. A communication respecting the insolvency of Pernambuco, has appeared in the French papers; from the French Admiral, which gives a well grounded hope that the Brazilian Government will accord the satisfaction demanded by the Government of France. M. Lucien Marat has gone to Turin, charged by the President with a mission to arrange the differences between Piedmont and the Court of Rome. The French Government is reported to have conveyed to the French Ambassador at Turin its decided disapprobation of the treatment of the Archbishop by the Piedmontese Government.

SPAIN.—The Cuban expedition was to sail on the 15th inst. The Caledonia and Hibernia, formerly belonging to the Cunard Company, are to be immediately placed upon the route between Cadiz and Havana. The Cambria will also be placed upon that route as soon as circumstances will admit of her being detached from the Royal mail line.

GERMANY.—Prussia refuses to recognize the Diet at Frankfurt as having authority to interfere in the Electorate.—Baron Radowicz has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Prussian troops are concentrating on the confines of Cassel. Matters in Mecklenburg-Schwerin seem to be tending towards dissension between the Duke and his people. The constitution sworn to by the Grand Duke of 10th of October, 1849, has, by a Ministerial decree abolished regarding to the nobility their privileges and rights. The Deputies refused to obey the decree, and appointed the 4th of September to meet for deliberation, previous to which the president of the chambers was arrested and sent to prison. The Deputies have issued a protest against the proceedings of the Government. Angry notes continue to be exchanged between Prussia, Austria, and Germany, and affairs seem to be quite as much complicated as ever.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has, it is said, declared his readiness to ascend the throne of Denmark, on condition that Schleswig and Holstein shall constitute two undivided Duchies of the German Empire. Several Battalions of Hungarians in the Austrian army in Lombardy have revolted, and the revolt was only suppressed by force, accompanied with bloodshed. A conspiracy at Milan is also said to have been discovered. The Hungarian refugees have received permission to quit the territory, when the term of location is over. Konstantin, it is said, applied to remain in Constantinople. The Divan is undecided on this point, which might give rise to complications. There is a rumor at Vienna, that Lord Palmerston has called on the King of Prussia, to insist upon the Holsteiners laying down their arms, and that he has offered an English fleet for the blockade of Kiel.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The war in the Duchies has been renewed with considerable vigour. The Holsteiners have the advantage thus far, but without bringing about any important result.

ITALY.—The High Court of Appeal at Turin has condemned, by a majority of 13 to 1, the Archbishop for abuses of his high power as a functionary. The see is declared to be vacant. All his spiritual domains are seized, and the Archbishop himself has been condemned to banishment. The Archbishop of Cambray, in Sardinia, has been treated like his colleague at Turin, and both have been shipped off at Civita Vecchia.

The steamer America arrived at Boston last night. Her mails will consequently arrive here this afternoon.

The new Collins' steamer Arctic goes out on a trial trip to-day. She is advertised for the 26th instant.

Jenny Lind will be in this city next Monday.



GUELPH HERALD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1850.

The European news received by the America is unimportant—there is indeed, at present, a general dearth of political or general intelligence, alike annoying to the purveyors for the novelty-craving appetite of the public, and to those for whom they cater.

The tidings received from Sir J. Ross of the massacre of Sir John Franklin and his companions by the natives of the northern polar regions in the winter of 1846, are not, we think entitled to much credit. From the large amount of intercourse held with the Esquimaux (Sir J. Ross' informants) during the last four years, it is likely that had such a circumstance occurred, it would have been known to, and have been communicated by some of the numerous parties of natives with whom the Government expeditions, whalers, and parties in the employment of the Hudson Bay Company, have had intercourse since that period, and it is not unlikely that the reiterated enquiries made of the Esquimaux, and the evident anxiety for information on the part of the Europeans, may have induced the report now received. Parties, however, in this Province, possessed of the best information, and having the means of forming the most accurate judgement on the subject, have, we regret to say, now scarce the shadow of a hope that Sir John and his brave companions will ever revisit their native land, or that indeed the particulars of their fate will ever be known.

There is little worth noting in the routine of public matters within the Province. Mr. Hincks, having eventually managed to play the York County Roads into the hands of his friend Beatty, despite the op-

position of the County Council and protest of the Warden, is condemned for his continued duplicity, selfishness, and audacity, by the more honest and consistent party among the reformers, whose motto is "measures not men," while the two or three government hacks, and the mocking-birds who echo their cry, are not yet ashamed to stand up in defence of the apostate "apostle of reform" and his conductors, apparently luxuriating in their own self-deception, and in their attempts to impose on those whose credulity they have already so frequently tested.

PUSLINCH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Annual Exhibition of the Puslinch Branch of the Agricultural Society was held at McMeekin's Tavern on Tuesday last. There was a considerable display both of Stock and Produce, and although, in most descriptions of the former, the township may not be able to exhibit animals equal in quality to the prize stock of some of the adjoining localities, it may not be doubted that, taking into consideration circumstances calculated to retard the progress of improvement in Puslinch, agriculture is there making rapid progress, and which, if continued, will speedily bring the Association of that locality into successful competition with the more favorably circumstanced Sister Branches.

In the evening, a large party of the members sat down to a very excellent dinner in Mr. McMeekin's, after which several hours were occupied in the discussion of agricultural subjects, in which the knowledge and practice of the more experienced were detailed to the edification of the many. On removal of the cloth, the Secretary read the

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Judges of Stock—T. Hodgskin, T. Armstrong, and W. P. Hux.

Judges of Produce—E. Farnmore, Esq., Messrs. H. Tilton, and L. Parkinson.

Stallion, 1 entry—J. McMeekin.

Mares, 14—1st, Chas Willoughby; 2d, C. Heath.

Working Horses, 7—1st, John Oulton; 2d, Geo Paddock.

Two-year-old Colts, 6—1st, T. Cartwright; 2d, Saml Taylor.

Two-year-old Fillies, 7—1st, J. Winyard; 2d, P. McLaron.

Yearling Colts, 9—1st, T. Arkle; 2d, H. Haynes.

Yearling Fillies, 7—1st, James Winyard; 2d, J. Clark.

Colt Foals, 6—1st, Charles Willoughby.

Filly Foals, 5—1st, T. Arkle.

Aged Bulls, 4—1st, John Hux; 2d, T. Paddock.

Yearling Bull, 1—T. Arkle.

Cows, 13—1st, John Hux; 2d, Hugh Cockburn; 3d, John Cockburn.

Two-year-old Heifers, 6—1st, C. Willoughby; 2d, James Hux.

Yearling Heifers, 13—1st, T. Carter; 2d, Chas Willoughby.

Bull Calves, 2—1st, Adam Hux.

Heifer Calves, 5—1st, Thomas Carter.

Working Oxen, 2—1st, Samuel Kidd; 2d, David Sturton.

Rams, 8—1st, S. Taylor; 2d, William Black.

Ewes, 7—1st, Isaac Simpson; 2d, R. Ellis.

Shearing Ewes, 7—1st, John Hux; 2d, R. Ellis.

Ram Lambs, 11—1st, Isaac Simpson; 2d, Peter Bell.

Ewe Lambs, 4—1st, S. Kidd; 2d, John Hux.

Boars, 4—1st, A. Hux; 2d, E. Robinson.

Sows, 5—1st, Hugh Cockburn; 2d, P. Bell.

Fall Wheat, 20—1st, H. Haynes; 2d, Duncan McFarlane; 3d, Alex. McLellan.

Spring Wheat, 5—1st, S. Kidd; 2d, T. Bailly.

Rye, 2—1st, William Reid.

Barley, 4—1st, James Hux.

Peas, 2—1st, James Hux; 2d, S. Taylor.

Oats, 4—1st, Alexander Little; 2d, W. Reid.

Indian Corn, 12—1st, Joseph Matin.

Clover Seed, 1—John Cockburn.

Timothy Seed, 6—1st, John Cockburn.

Flax Seed, 1—R. Ellis.

Sveedish Turnip Seed, 1—J. Lindermann.

Pink-eyed Potatoes, 8—1st, John Oulton; 2d, G. King.

Other Potatoes, 18—1st, W. Jones; 2d, J. Oulton.

Swedish Turnips, 16—1st, T. Arkle; 2d, W. Jones.

Carrots, 6—1st, John Oulton; 2d, Peter Bell.

Blood Beets, 7—1st, John Hux; 2d, J. Caulfield.

Onions, 6—1st, Wm Thompson; 2d, J. Matkin.

Cabbages, 1—A. McKenzie.

Salt Butter, 6—1st, Hugh Cockburn; 2d, Duncan Campbell; 3d, James McRobie.

Fresh Butter, 17—1st, Wm Thompson; 2d, Jos Matkin; 3d, Donald McKenzie.

Cheese, 5—1st, Hugh Cockburn; 2d, T. Arkle.

Fulled Cloth, 7—1st, William Thompson; 2d, L. McRobie.

White Flannel, 4—1st, T. Ellis; 2d, J. McRobie.

Colored Flannel, 5—1st, J. Clarke; 2d, R. Ellis.

Socks, 2—1st, J. McRobie; 2d, L. McRobie.

Mittens, 1—James McRobie.

Maple Sugar, 4—1st, W. Thompson; 2d, Joseph Matkin; 3d, M. McNaughton.

The Secretary having announced that the premiums were all paid, and the usual preliminary toasts having been given in rapid succession, the Chairman, with complimentary remarks on the manner in which their duties had been performed, proposed "The Judges," who, he said, would speak for themselves.—[Drunk with all the honors.]

Mr. Passmore had much pleasure in attending on the present occasion. He had been among stock, and fond of stock, from his boyhood. Young men now-a-days lived in a better age for obtaining information on subjects connected with farming, than had those who occupied an era antecedent to the formation of Agricultural Societies, who, while they might have opportunities of seeing animals of different grades and classes, possessed not, as now, the means of having their various beauties or defects pointed out to them, and of thus forming a just estimate of their comparative value. He proceeded to point out the qualifications required in a successful breeder of stock, ranking foremost among these, a special regard to truth in stating qualities, pedigrees, and the like, procuring for its possessor a character for veracity alike honorable and profitable. He advised that when an animal possessed the qualities required by a purchaser, a small difference in price should not be permitted to prevent a purchase, and considering the value superior stock had attained in the old country, \$12 for a ram, or £20 for a bull, were not, he said, to be held a high rate. He pointed out the advantage of fattening stock for the shambles—the object of the butchers of Toronto in visiting this vicinity being to find fat, not bones and skins—bringing forward one or two incidents illustrative of his position. In going through the different classes of stock that day, he had found them the older the worse, the younger

the better; an evident proof of progressive improvement. He hoped they would go on and prosper.—[Applause.]

Mr. Hodgskin acknowledged the compliment paid the judges by the chairman and company, appreciating, next to the consciousness of having done his duty, their approbation. He had to-day performed a pleasing duty in witnessing the progress of agriculture in the township. He remembered the locality little better than a pathless forest, when, 18 years since, the road to Hamilton was being cut out, and when, on enquiring at Brantford the way to Guelph, he found the good folks there ignorant of its existence. In those days, wolves and bears were the freshholdors of the vicinity, and when in Guelph they were favored with a visit from a party of the former, it was always understood they came from Puslinch. The judges of produce had experienced no small difficulty in coming to a satisfactory decision, it being extremely difficult, among so many excellent examples, to say which was best. In relation to the production of grain and other crops, the farmers had yet a vast field for improvement before them; imitating the example of the mechanic and manufacturer, they should seek to acquire an intimate knowledge of their profession, ascertain the qualities of the soil, its suitability for various descriptions of crop, the properties of different sorts of manure, and the like. He would not have them follow wild and unestablished theories, but they might attempt improvements by conducting their experiments at the outset on a small scale. He recommended for their perusal works on Agricultural Chemistry, holding that farming operations in the Province were conducted on a system more mechanical than scientific, and asserting that the advancement of the country must keep pace with that of agriculture; the success of the merchant, the mechanic, &c., being all dependant on the prosperity of the agriculturist. Mr. Hodgskin went on to state his belief, that at no distant day, the farmers would perceive the advantage and have the opportunity of growing other staples than those now cultivated in the Province. He had read, the other day, of twenty tons of hemp consigned from Indiana to Illinois to Quebec; and he knew no good reason why Canada might not also advantageously produce the article. Britain required to import a large amount of hemp from Russia, which he believed the soil of Canada equally capable of producing, and with which, and other commodities not now cultivated in the Province, she might profitably supply the British market. He recommended the farmers also to give attention to the raising of clover, turnip, and other seeds, now largely imported into the Province, to the cultivation of lint, and the production of rape cake for cattle feeding. They were not to be discouraged by the occurrence of occasional unpropitious circumstances, but to seek to be making a continuous advance and progressive improvement, taking for their motto the words "Onward!" He was certain the climate of Canada was ameliorating; they had now shorter winters, less severe frosts, and finer autumns than heretofore; and with a determination to press onward, the result was not doubtful. [Applause.]

Mr. H. Tilton had been most gratified with the appearance on the show ground, exhibiting a decided improvement since last year, in most descriptions of stock. There were some excellent work horses, and several good colts. He recommended the farmers to adopt the motto professed by Mr. Hodgskin, and to press onward. He would leave Mr. Parkinson to discuss the merits of the sheep, merely remarking that the stock had decidedly improved since last year. There were some excellent hogs exhibited—a cross, he believed, between the Yorkshire and Berkshire. He observed among the bull calves one thing that did not suit his taste—a cross from the Durham bull and native cow, reared for breeding purposes. Persons were apt, on getting a fine grade animal so produced, to keep it for a bull, and they followed the same plan with their Leicester and native sheep; and although the result of the first cross would be an improved fleece, for which the manufacturer would give a good price, the result of breeding from the same stock would not be an improvement on, but a deterioration from the first cross; and he earnestly advised those who wished to improve their cattle and sheep to see the females always to thoroughbred males, of which there were as good samples in this County as in the Western Province,—so said the Toronto butchers. If they wished to keep up the character of their stock, they should have no half-breed crosses. Having now obtained good roads, it was desirable that attention should be paid to the improvement of their horses; but cattle, and especially sheep, he held to be the most profitable stock. He believed farmers would find it to their advantage to breed the most approved variety of sheep, even should their first stock be procured at considerable cost. Such animals were most in demand, notwithstanding the difference in price; and he heard a Toronto butcher say he preferred dealing with farmers who kept superior stock, as he considered he could always get a better bargain from such parties than from those who kept the common quality. The judges had been puzzled in coming to a decision on the comparative merits of some of the animals shown. There was one of the two-year-old Colts possessed of superior merit; they had also seen an excellent two-year-old filly, well adapted for either team or saddle.

[To be continued.]

POTATO ROT.—Now that the potato crop in the adjoining townships has been nearly got in, we are happy to understand that the apprehensions entertained in regard to the destruction by rot are not justified by the result, and that, although in some localities individuals will have to submit to considerable loss, the crop in this county will equal the average of ordinary seasons. A fact has been stated to us illustrative of the value of salt as a preventative of the potato rot. Mr. W. Morrison, near Stewarttown, Esquimaux, having let two small plots of ground to two of his neighbors, & the entire field having undergone the same process of tillage, the three parties planted their allotments on the same day, from the same pile of seed, which was a mixed parcel of shannocks, caps, and rods. The seed was put in hills with the hoe, and Mr. Morrison strewed a little salt on each quantity before covering up—a tablespoonful to three hills. The result is, that Mr. Morrison has taken up 80 bushels of large sound potatoes, the produce of 5 bushels of sets planted, while the other parties, who used no preventive, have had a miserable return of small potatoes, a large proportion of them rotten.

The County of Waterloo Agricultural Exhibition holds here to-day—particulars in our next.

PLUGHING MATCH IN PUSLINCH.—We last week intimated that a Ploughing Match would be held on the 24th inst., on Farham Plains; in consequence of the Guelph Township Match being named for the same day, the Farham competition has been postponed to Monday, the 29th inst., when it will be held on the farm of Mr. John Oulton.

Mr. Gough.—This much-celebrated and most successful advocate of the principles and practices of Total Abstinence having accomplished his mission in Lower Canada, enlightening the understanding, exciting the philanthropy, and directing to a purpose the most legitimate and benign, the awakened energies of crowded auditoriums, is now fulfilling his engagements in the larger towns of the Upper Province. The friends of the Temperance Movement here and in the adjoining townships will regret to learn, from the annexed communication, that the renewed endeavors of our Temperance Society to procure Mr. Gough to give lectures in Guelph during his present visit have been ineffectual. We understand that not a few persons, resolved not to be disappointed in a long anticipated intellectual treat, have determined to attend Mr. Gough's Lecture in Hamilton on Thursday, the 31st instant. The requisite arrangements are now in progress—and we are requested to intimate that friends from the County, disposed to join the party, will require to be in town by 10 A. M. of the 31st instant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUELPH HERALD.

Brookville, Canada, Oct. 17, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—I received some time since a communication from you, requesting me to speak on the subject of Temperance in Guelph; and while I would thank you for the invitation, and for all the arrangements you proposed making, I regret it will be out of my power to meet your wishes, at least until another year. My stay in Canada is very much limited by a large number of engagements in the States, made a long time since; but I hope, Providence permitting, to spend some time in Canada next autumn, when, should my services still be desired by your Society, it may be in my power to visit your place. With my earnest desire for the prosperity of the cause of Temperance among you,

I am, Your's most truly,

JOHN B. GOUGH.

TOWNSHIP OF NICHOL PLOUGHING MATCH.

The annual competition for premiums for superior skill in ploughing in this township came off Thursday last, in a field adjoining Mr. Flow-welling's Tavern, on the Guelph and Arthur Road. The weather being favorable, a goodly number of spectators were present, and who derived no small gratification in witnessing the admirable manner in which the different competitors executed their assigned tasks. The judges were Messrs. L. Parkinson, J. Peters, and J. S. Armstrong, of Eramosa, and the following the result:—

FIRST CLASS, PLOUGHING.

1st.—William Wylie, Farmer.

2nd.—Nelson McClellan, in the employ of Mr. Thomas Loghnan, Farmer.

3rd.—Ebenzer Wilson, Farmer's Son.

SECOND CLASS, PLOUGHING.

Under 20 years of age.

1st.—James Broadfoot, Farmer's Son.

2d.—William Campbell, in the employ of D. B. Ferguson, Esq.

3rd.—John Shortt, Farmer's Son.

THIRD CLASS, PLOUGHING.

Under 10 years of age.

1st.—John H. Broadfoot, Farmer.

2nd.—A. J. Flowering, Do.

In the evening, a considerable party dined in the Bellevue Tavern—Alexander Harvey Esq., in the Chair, Mr. S. Broadfoot, Vice—doing ample justice to a very excellent dinner provided by Mrs. Flowering. The usual loyal toasts having been disposed of, the Chairman gave "The Judges, and many thanks for their very efficient services."

Mr. Parkinson responded in an appropriate speech—expressing the satisfaction of the judges with the workmanlike manner in which the ploughing had been performed particularly commending the boys on their near approach in merit to the men, and more especially applauding one of their number, (John Shortt), who, he had since learned, was but a very little way into his teens.

Mr. Wylie replied for the "Successful Competitors," acknowledging the keenness with which he had contended with his brother ploughmen for pre-eminence, and dilating on the beneficial effects resulting from such competitions, as witnessed by him both in this country and in Scotland.

"The Committee of Management," proposed by Mr. Wylie, was acknowledged by Mr. Broadfoot