

should be adopted to Her Majesty by the Commons House of Assembly, asking that such might be the case. Had he not made this pledge it is not at all likely that he would have succeeded in his mission. To prove the sincerity of his pledge, he convened the first Parliament of United Canada at Kingston. After his death, by the influence of Mr Lafontaine, a vote of the Legislature was obtained to remove the Government to Montreal. There it was located for upwards of five years.— Upon the address of the Assembly, for the reasons therein given, it was again removed, and the alternate system between Toronto and Quebec, for a period not exceeding four years at each place, was adopted. Now we are told that we are to have it only two years in Upper Canada, and that then it will be removed to Quebec for four years. By this arrangement Lower Canada will have enjoyed the advantages of the possession of the Seat of Government for nine years, while Upper Canada will only have enjoyed the same advantages for two years. This is carrying out the Union upon the principle of equal justice to both sections of the Province with a vengeance. The proposed change, if carried out, in my opinion, will be an absolute breach of faith with Upper Canada, the inhabitants of which are intelligent, and sensitively alive to injustice.

Your obedient servant,  
HENRY SHERWOOD.  
Toronto, Feb. 6, 1851.

### Provincial.

**THE CLEAR GRITS AND THE MINISTERIALISTS.**—These two sections of Canadian politicians have carried on a wordy warfare, of no ordinary extent, for more than twelve months; but what effect their denunciations of each other will have on the approaching general election, remains at present a matter of conjecture. The former party have all the advantages arising from truth and patriotism, but these, weighed in the balance, against power, patronage and fat livings, are often found wanting. The mass, wedded to men and not to principles, and looking up to those men as if they were the *ne plus ultra* of disinterested politicians are too apt to impute selfishness and interested motives to those who would interfere, even in the slightest degree, with their previously established opinions; hence the reasons why the retrenchment principles of the Clear Grit and the Conservative have found so little favor with the Ministerialists. The events of the last session of Parliament are an evidence that Messrs. Baldwin, Hincks and Co. will not submit to a retrenchment of the government expenses, and if the Country support them in this, at the next general election, and return them again to place and power, retrenchment will become a dead letter, and the people will still have to bear their present burdens. The present is the time for reflection and organization. In a few months it will be too late, and the men who have ruined the commerce of the country and impoverished its revenues will be placed in a position to continue their bungling and deceptive system of Legislation for four years longer. Mr Ferguson the member for the County of Waterloo, whose conduct is so graphically described in the subjoined extract is a fair sample of the supporters of the Ministry. His conduct during the last Session of Parliament was servile in the extreme, but not more so than Mr Lafontaine's French Canadian tail. From the power and influence of such men, we must say "Good Lord deliver us."—*British American.*

### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—MEETING IN TRAFALGAR.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Trafalgar, held pursuant to public notice, at Roiston's Inn, Dundas Street, on the 5th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of addressing His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the removal of the Seat of Government from Western Canada, and at the same time praying for a disunion of the Provinces; Peter Kenny, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr James Reid requested to act as Secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by Wm F Romain, and seconded by Barnett Greigs, and  
**Resolved**,—That when the subject of the reunion of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was brought before the Legislature of Upper Canada, it was assented to on the distinct pledge of the then Representative of the Crown, that the Seat of Government of United Canada should be placed in Upper Canada, and in fulfillment of that pledge, Parliament was assembled at Kingston, as being the most central and convenient place.

Moved by Peter Crawford, seconded by John Dolmage, and  
**Resolved**,—That this meeting on behalf of the Tax-payers of Upper Canada, protest against the reckless expenditure of money (earned by the sweat of their brows) in removing the Seat of Government every few years from one section of the Province to the other; and although the local influence of the cities of Toronto and Quebec may be brought to bear in carrying this plan into effect, this meeting reprobate such a course, and declare their opinion that the same is against the desire of a vast majority of the people of Upper Canada, and that a dissolution of the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, is necessary for the welfare and interest of the Upper Province.

Moved by Wm F Romain, seconded by Col Biggar, and  
**Resolved**,—That the principle promulgated in the reply of His Excellency the Governor General to an address of the Grand Jury of the County of York, on the 1st day of February inst., if carried out to the extent indicated in that reply, the office of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province would thereby become an idle pageant.

Moved by Wm F Romain, seconded by Wm Moore, and  
**Resolved**,—That this meeting yield to none in firm allegiance to their Sovereign, but deplore the present state of things, and solemnly declare that the course pur-

sued by the Executive Government is not in accordance with the wishes of the people of Upper Canada; and this meeting firmly believes that not one individual member of the present Legislative Assembly, who would consent to the course at present avowed to be pursued by the Government of the Province, would be returned for any constituency in Upper Canada at another general election; and that before taking any arbitrary steps, and removing the Seat of Government, His Excellency the Governor General should, in the opinion of this meeting, assert the Prerogative of the Crown, and give the people an opportunity of expressing their constitutional rights through a general election.

Moved by Col. Biggar, seconded by Dr Urquhart, and  
**Resolved**,—That this meeting would not desire to infringe on the rights guaranteed to their fellow-subjects of Lower Canada, but cannot refrain from expressing their conviction that the time has arrived when Canada has become British, in fact as well as in name; and that British law and British freedom must be adopted in Canada, and not have laws made for one section by the majority of another, not subject to the operation of such laws.

Moved by Wm. Kenny, seconded by Mr. Snider, and  
**Resolved**,—That it is expedient to address the Representative of the Sovereign in this Province, in terms of the foregoing resolutions; and that Dr Urquhart, James Applebee, James Reid, Wm. Robertson, and Wm. F. Romain, be appointed a Committee to draft the said petition, and to procure signatures to the same, and cause same to be presented to the Governor General.

Moved by Peter Talman, seconded by Col. Biggar, and  
**Resolved**,—That the Editors of the following newspapers be requested to insert the proceedings of this meeting, viz:—the Hamilton Spectator, British Colonist, Streetsville Review.

(Signed)  
PETER KENNY, Chairman.  
JAMES REID, Secretary.  
Trafalgar, Feb. 5, 1851.



TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1851.

### Arrival of the Africa—Safety of the ATLANTIC.

We learn by passengers who arrived late last night from Buffalo, that the *Atlantic* is safe. The *Africa* having arrived with her passengers on board, the news was telegraphed to Buffalo yesterday morning. The *Atlantic* broke her shaft 9 days out, and 13 days afterwards made the port of Cork, short of provisions; such is the Telegraph.—*Han. Gaz. 17th inst.*

### THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.

We copy from the *Advertiser* the following notice in reference to the meeting of subscribers to the proposed Market House held last week, and to which our contemporary, being himself a subscriber, was of course admissible.

"The substance of the address was, that Mr Thorp and many others considered that the erection of a Market House in this Town was a matter of the greatest importance. He utterly and fully disclaimed any narrowminded or selfish views in connection with the proposed Market—he was actuated solely by a desire to benefit his fellow townsmen, and the farmers of the neighborhood—for he believed the Market would be a benefit to both parties. He believed that the gentlemen who had put their names to the Subscription lists, were men who had the prosperity of Guelph at heart. They had not subscribed with the least idea of getting large interest on the capital invested. It was true, that he fully believed the Market House would pay good interest on the capital expended, and that no parties would sniffer loss; but the object of the shareholders was not to obtain a profitable investment for their cash. It was their desire to establish a market, to keep cash in circulation, and to mutually benefit the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood. Under these considerations he would suggest that this meeting should choose a committee of management for the purpose of petitioning the Town Council to take such steps as they would enable them to take the work into their own hands. The said Committee would be able to make such proposals and statements as would show that the rate-payers of the Town would not be burthened by taxes for the erection of the building; and he himself would do all that lay in his power to help forward this great undertaking,—an undertaking which would afford to our thriving town the comforts to which the inhabitants had looked for many a day; besides adding much to the beauty of its appearance."

Beautiful, exceedingly!—Who shall say we have fallen on evil times, when such displays of pure patriotism and disinterested benevolence meet our admiring gaze? And wasn't the constituency delighted to perceive how much style and diction may be improved all of a sudden by the acquisition of Municipal honors? It is to be regretted, however, that Mr. Thorp should have deemed it necessary to disclaim any "narrow-minded or selfish views" in his laudable and zealous efforts to procure the erection of a Market House in the immediate vicinity of the British Hotel and other property of which he is proprietor, and which would, of course, sustain no small injury by having the current of trade diverted in that direction.

On Wednesday last, we understand the Committee of Management met and re-

solved that on subscriptions to the amount of \$750 having been obtained, the Town Council should be petitioned to assess for the remaining £250—(they might have said £750)—We are confident that when the affair comes before the Council, they will do their duty to their constituents, and that no assessment will ever be imposed but by consent of a general meeting of the rate-payers, which we rather think it will be difficult in the meantime to obtain. We believe the inhabitants generally are not aware that only a small part of what is denominated the market Square belongs to the corporation, namely, the small section intervening between the parsonage and the Scotch Church. When but recently many thousands of pounds have been devoted in England to procure for the inhabitants of some of the larger towns a few acres of ground as places for public recreation, shall we in Guelph, with unoccupied building lots all around—some of which we understand may be acquired gratuitously—shall we commence our public improvements by lumbering up a central piece of ground, the possession of which may years hence be deemed of the utmost consequence to the health and beauty of the locality? We believe the rate-payers generally are of opinion that there is no no immediate necessity for a Market House; that when required, it can be built by the Municipality, without either subscriptions or taxation; and that a site may be found for it, without encroaching on the only open space the Corporation will possess when the town is built up.

**COUNTY COUNCIL.**—We were unable, last week, to continue the account of the proceedings of the recent Session of the Council, from the quantity of space occupied by new advertisements. There was, however, little of moment to notice. The salaries of the county officers were placed as follows:—Warden, £50; Treasurer, £175; Clerk, £112 10s.; Auditors, £10 each; Surveyor, £1 per diem when employed; Physician of Gaol, £12 10s.; School Superintendents South and West Divisions, £1 per school; North Division, £2 per school. Before breaking up, the Council, much to their credit, passed the following resolution:

Moved by Mr Carney, seconded by Mr Samuel Smith, That this Council view with approbation the general Acts of the late session of the Legislature, placing the Inns and Houses of Public Entertainment under the control of Municipalities, and for the more effectual suppression of Intemperance throughout the Country.—This Council take this as an earnest of the intention of the Legislature, and trust the whole and entire control of the Liquor Traffic will be ultimately placed under the Local Municipalities.

**FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The next Lecture—on Mental Culture—will be delivered by the Rev. John J. BRAINE, in the Temperance Hall, on Friday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock.

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—We are requested to state that the Annual General Meeting of the Nichol Branch of the County Agricultural Society will be held in Fergus on Saturday, the 1st March, at 12 o'clock, noon.

**SCHIEF IN ELORA.**—A Soiree for the benefit of the Elora Sabbath Schools will be held in the United Presbyterian Church there, on Tuesday, the 11th March, commencing at 6 P. M. Several clergymen are expected to give addresses. Tickets 1s. 3d.—The Sabbath School scholars admitted gratis.

**"EXPLANATORY AND APOLOGETIC."**  
Under the above heading, the *Advertiser*, in his last issue, copies from a previous number the libel recently written by him on the Editor of the *Herald*, (which we inserted a fortnight since), and to which he appends the annexed:—

"When we wrote the above, we had not the slightest idea that we were stating anything untrue. But it appears that we have been misled. A few days ago, we received communications from two gentlemen who have known the Editor of the *Herald* during many years, in Scotland as well as in Canada, and they state their regret at our having published the quotation given above, as that part of it which refers to the Editor of the *Herald* is entirely untrue. We have also been referred to several other parties, each of whom have made similar statements. Under those circumstances we could not for a moment have any hesitation in stating our regret that we have done the Editor of the *Herald* the injustice contained in the article before referred to. Being entirely unacquainted with our contemporary anterior to our residence in Guelph, we could not, of course, from personal knowledge, be aware whether or not our information were correct; hence the admission of the misstatement into our columns. It is now with sincere pleasure we make the *amende honorable*. We trust that no such misstatement will ever, by any means, get into our columns in future; that our contemporary will accept our explanation and apology in the same spirit as offered; and that all harsh and uncharitable feelings will be entirely done away with."

It is vastly more pleasant to forgive than to inflict an injury. We readily accept the apology tendered, and trust our neighbor will henceforth be more on his guard against the false and malicious suggestions of the unprincipled individuals by whom he confesses he has been "misled," and more chary of admitting under his Editorial heading, statements, of the truth of which he is not himself cognoscent.

To the Editor of the Guelph Herald.

DEAR SIR:—In your Editorial remarks on the proceedings of the County Council during its last meeting, I was much surprised to find that you re-echoed the sentiments and expressions of one of the members of the Council, "who has always shown himself hostile to this Township," with a good deal of zest and warmth, even although those expressions were as malicious as erroneous.

I allude to that part of your remarks which refer to the motion of Mr. Cockburn and the amendment of Mr. Carney. I certainly read in one of your issues of December last, that the County Council, during its last sitting in that month, had passed a motion granting £1500 to the Township of Erin, for the purpose of making a road on the 7th Line of said Township, upon the Township Council giving sufficient guarantees to the County

Council for the repayment of the money when the Debentures should become due. Nothing at that time was said about our paying the interest, and in consequence we were led to believe ourselves placed on an equality with other Townships in this County, which have had public money expended on them. But this, it seems, is not the case; we are expected (if we avail ourselves of this kind of indulgence and accept the grant,) to pay the interest on this money, which I cannot think was the meaning of the December Council by the tenor of the motion.

You say the appropriation of County funds for the purpose of making roads is unprecedented and passing strange. I would ask, does not the County, at the present time, pay interest on money appropriated to the making of roads? do the Townships through which the Brock Road runs pay all the interest on the County funds invested in that road, or does the County? I think you must answer, the County; and although that road is not the least benefit to us at this end of the County, we, as a part of the County, have to pay our proportion of the interest, and in the same way are held liable for the principal should the Debentures when they fall due, which at the present time is rather doubtful.

Why should it be considered so absurd an application, our asking the County Council to pay the interest on our Debentures, when it is only placing our Township in the same position with others in the County? It is a well known fact that Erin has received no money from the County Council, while other Townships in this County have drawn heavily from the public purse; and now they refuse us this small moiety, and consider it an indulgence, even, endorsing for us, Truly Erin must hold a despicable position in the County Council.

As regards that part of your Editorial which advocates the advancement of your own Town, I will be as liberal as yourself, and not censure you. I know it is the falling of human nature to be selfish; but I cannot admit Guelph's claim to precedence, to the detriment of other parts of the County whose locality will not allow them to do their marketing in Guelph.

One word more. It would appear much better, and be greatly advantageous to the County, if the members would act in Council with more unanimity, and not allow political or factious feeling to interfere with their duties to the County—though there may be some who would like to appear more prominent than the rest, and who may have a faction at their beck and call, and whose will is their pleasure. While such is the case, it is useless for us to expect justice or fair dealing; and the sooner we form part of a new County, the sooner may we expect redress from those grievances which may be considered irremediable in this County.

Yours, &c.,  
AMICUS.  
Erin, 10th Feb. 1851.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

We willingly insert the communication of our Erin correspondent; and we do so the more readily that an opportunity is thus afforded us of entering more fully on the subject to which it refers. During last December Session of the County Council, (11th Dec. 1850,) it was moved by Mr. Cockburn, seconded by Mr. Watt, and carried—"That this Council agree to issue Debentures to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds to the credit of the Township of Erin, for the purpose of making a road through said Township, upon said Township of Erin giving satisfactory security to this Council for repayment of said sum as said Debentures may become payable." This was the first grant of such a description made by the Council to any of the Townships, forming a precedent of which no locality at least was, we are aware, anxious to take immediate advantage—the only difficulty being, that the Reeve was not certain that his Township Council would sustain him by levying the necessary assessment for the payment of the interest. We allude to the Township of Nichol, which we understand has since arranged for a loan from the Council on the same terms proffered to Erin—the Township Municipality readily and cheerfully furnishing the required securities for the payment of principal and interest. There is no person having the slightest knowledge of monetary affairs, but who is well aware that when there is no special agreement to the contrary, the borrower is understood to be liable for the interest of the loan contracted; and we verily believe there was not a member of the Council, nor an individual who was present when the resolution was passed, who deemed it implied that the County was to both lend the money and pay the interest. That it was not so understood by the representatives of Erin, is sufficiently apparent from the fact of the following resolution, drawn up at the request of the one and seconded by the other, having been moved in the January Session of the Council:—

Moved by Mr. Cockburn, seconded by Mr. McBean, That this Council having agreed to issue debentures to the amount of £1500, to the credit of the Township of Erin, payable in three instalments of five, ten, and fifteen years, that this Council shall pay the interest upon £500 of said debentures for the first five years. Lost."

Had the representatives of Erin believed that the Council had already agreed to pay the whole interest of the loan, they had surely never originated a motion asking for a mere fraction of the amount.

Our correspondent is in error in representing us to have said "The appropriation of County funds for the purpose of making roads is unprecedented and passing strange." Such an assertion would have been alike unfounded and absurd. What we did say was—in allusion to the motion brought in by Mr. Cockburn requiring the Council to pay a certain proportion of the interest on the loan—"Mr. Carney opposed such an unprecedented appropriation of the County funds with his usual ability."

"Amicus" proceeds to adduce the Brock Road as a case in which County funds have been invested, and the interest on which is paid from the public purse, as a precedent warranting a similar concession to aid the construction of a new road through Erin. The cases are, however, widely different. When, some three years since, the Wellington and Gore District Councils conjointly assumed the construction of the Guelph and Dundas Road, it was in the belief that, forming a much required outlet for the produce of the interior, it would prove largely beneficial, not merely to one particular locality, but to a very considerable number of the townships comprised in the District, and which paid a large proportion of the local taxation. The Brock Road, thus as-

sumed and constructed, is the joint property of the Counties, and occupies an entirely different position from a road constructed and owned by a particular company or township, in which the county has no proprietary. We do not advocate the equity of taxing townships situated as is Erin, for either the principle or interest expended on the Brock Road. Such policy can only be defended on the principle that in all associations individual injury must be borne for the promotion of the general weal. But, on the other hand, we cannot see how the northern and other townships occupying the same relative position to the Brock Road as does Erin, are to be compensated for an injury—if such it is—by the infliction of another. Having already been taxed for a proportion of the debt acquired by the County in building the Brock Road, are they to receive a solatium in the shape of another assessment, to pay the interest of moneys disbursed in constructing a road in which they have no interest, and over which they have no control. Moreover, we have always understood that the promoters of the Guelph and Dundas line only obtained the acquiescence of the District Council in the plan, on the showing, and the implied pledge, that the traffic on the line should not only pay the interest on the outlay, but ultimately redeem the cost of construction, and it is to be hoped that such may yet be the result. If it be indeed the case that "Erin has received no money from the County Council, while other townships in the County have drawn heavily from the public purse," we are persuaded that Erin has only to ask, in order to receive from the Council her fair share of bonus in any shape for which their is a precedent.

When, as in recently settled districts will generally be the case, the townships are without pecuniary means adequate to the promotion of works of public utility, the County Council may most judiciously interpose its credit by an issue of debentures to the required amount on receiving the necessary securities; or even where local funds for the construction of roads and bridges are available, we think it is bad policy to withdraw from the farmer the means of improving his property for such expenditure, when the work can possibly be accomplished by a loan from the County, but that the County should pay the interest of such loans is quite a different affair, and were a precedent for such a course once introduced, it would tend to interminable applications and contentions as to what locality should derive the earliest and largest benefit from the system.

We cannot conclude without noticing the assertion that Mr. Carney "has always shown himself hostile to Erin." We are persuaded there are no grounds for such a charge, but that Mr. Carney would have acted precisely on the same broad principle had the application been from any of the Over Sound townships. The idea that Messrs. Armstrong of Eramosa, Ellis of Puslinch, and other gentlemen, out and out reformers, who voted in the majority, are at Mr. Carney's "beck and call," is preposterous; nor can we admit that any political or factious feeling has been permitted to interfere with the duties of the Council; its proceedings have on the contrary, been conducted with much prudence and unanimity, and have given, we believe, very general satisfaction.

Mr. Carney is a most laborious, efficient, and judicious member of the Council—possessed of business habits, enlarged intelligence, and liberal principles, in the right sense of the term, and actuated by a desire to promote the general interests of the county. That his colleagues appreciate his talents and labors, the several votes of thanks with which he has been honored are no small evidence. The Minutes of last Session of the Council bear the following resolution:—"Moved by Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Cockburn, and carried unanimously—That the thanks of this Council be given to Mr. Carney, for his laborious and very efficient services as Chairman of the Finance committee."

The Municipal Council of Erin may, by setting apart the proceeds of their tavern licenses, of other legitimate means, easily acquire an amount adequate to defray the interest of the loan; and we are persuaded they will, on re-consideration, be convinced that the introduction of the system we deprecate would, in the long run, have been essentially injurious to the best interests of their own locality.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT NEAR ERIN.**—On the 3rd inst., Mr. James Watson was chopping a large cedar tree, which after being cut, somehow lodged upon another and rebounded, coming down upon the poor man's leg, and literally smashing the bones to atoms, and tearing off the flesh in shreds. So dreadful was the injury, and the discharge of blood so great, that Mr. W. bled to death in a very short time, before assistance arrived to convey him to his own house, which was quite near by. The deceased was once a well-to-do Glasgow merchant, and possessed many abilities, besides a most obliging disposition, which had so endeared him to his neighbors that his loss is deeply felt by them. He leaves a sorrowing wife and seven helpless young children, well worthy the attention of the benevolent.—Poor Mr. Watson had some friends in Toronto, and was when this dire visitation happened him, just about to receive an appointment through their influence, more befitting his abilities and former respectable standing. Alas, then, what is human life!—*Galt Reformer.*

**PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.**—In the Iowa Legislature, a bill has been introduced to provide for the removal of all free persons of color, emancipated in other States, and hereafter settling in Iowa, but providing that those already there may remain, subject to the present law upon the subject, and disqualifying them from acquiring any additional real estate. Such is the progress of liberty in the Free States of America!—*Globe.*

**MARRIED.**  
In this town, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. John G. Macgregor, M. Adam Debon, woollen manufacturer, Elora, Township of Nichol, County of Waterloo, to Miss Margaret Muldoon, of the Township of Guelph.

In this town, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. C. Grigor, Mr. Daniel Hill, to Miss Catharine Doran, both of Elora.  
At the residence of the bride's father, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. A. Wallace, of the township of Woolwich, to Miss Mary Ann Eliza Cunningham, township of Nichol.  
On the 9th ult., by the Rev. John J. Braine, Mr. Henry Reed, to Miss Janet McDougal.  
On the 16th ult., by the same, Mr. Wm. Armstrong, to Miss Mary Farrell.

**DIED.**  
On the 13th inst., Joseph Parkinson, Esq., of Park House, Eramosa, aged 63. He was one of the oldest settlers in the Township, having located in it when a total wilderness. He died peacefully and without pain.  
In Eramosa, on the 12th inst., Mr. Alexander Moore, late of Londonderry, aged 72 years, much and justly regretted.

### MARKETS.

GUELPH, Feb. 13.  
At the "Guelph Mills"—Wheat, best samples, 5s 6d York; Barley, do., 2s 3d to 2s 6d currency; Oats, 1s 3d currency; Rye, 4s York, or 2s 6d currency; Indian Corn, 4s York, or 2s 6d cy, per 60 lbs. Superfine Flour, 18s 8d cy per bbl; do. per 100 lbs., 8s 9d.  
Victoria Mills (Mr James C. Prescott)—Fall Wheat, 5s 6d York; Oats, 1s to 1s 3d currency.

GALT, PRESTON, & NEW HORN, Feb. 14.  
Wheat, per bushel, 3s 6d—Flour, fine, per 100 lbs., 10s—Oats, per bushel, 1s 3d—Barley, 2s 6d—Beef, per 100 lbs., 15s to 22s 6d—Pork, do., 17s 6d to 21s 3d—Mutton, 2d to 3d per lb.—Veal, 2d to 3d per lb.—Hay, per ton, 40s to 50s—Timothy Seed, per bushel, 8s 1d—*Reporter.*

DUNDAS, Feb. 14.  
Prices unchanged, but rather more business doing. We may quote Wheat from 3s 9d to 3s 10d; Oats, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; Barley, 2s 6d; Potatoes, 1s 10d to 2s 6d; Hay, \$10 to \$12 per ton. Poultry and dairy produce, as usual—scarce.—*Warder.*

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,**  
By W. S. G. Knowles, on Monday, the 24th February inst., on the premises of E. F. Hemmings, Esq., Eramosa Road, 3 Miles from Guelph, all the

**FARM STOCK,**  
Implements, Household Furniture, &c., Belonging to him—comprising one span of beautiful Mares, in good condition; 1 Filly, rising 3 years, well broke; 1 yoke of Oxen; 2 yoke of Steers, 4 and 5 years old; 4 Cows, in calf; 4 Heifers; 2 young Steers; 30 well-bred Sheep; 1 thoroughbred Southdown Ram; 7 Store Hogs; Double-seated Carriage; 2 Wagons; 2 Sleighs; Scotch and Norton Ploughs; Harrows; 2 sets of Harness; Chains, Rakes, Spades, Wheelbarrow, and a great number of useful articles for Farming purposes—together with a quantity of good Hay, and about 600 Bushels of Turnips.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
Consisting of Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Carpets, Bureaus, Wash-stands, Clock, Box Stoves, with a very excellent Cooking Stove, and a great number of Articles not mentioned.—Also, some seasoned Oak Lumber, Wagon Spokes and Hubs.

Terms.—One Month and under, Cash; over that amount, 11 months' credit, on approved endorsed Notes.

The whole will be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at ten o'clock precisely.  
N. B. All persons having claims against the said E. F. Hemmings, are requested to render their accounts to F. W. Storte, Esq., Guelph.

Guelph, Feb. 13, 1851. 191-1

### COUNTY OF WATERLOO BUILDING SOCIETY.

**THE TENTH INSTALLMENT** will be payable at the Office of the Society on **MONDAY, the 10th day of March.** At 2 P. M. of the same day, **LOANS** to the amount of

**£ 400**

Will be offered, in accordance with the rules of the Society.

EDWIN NEWTON,  
Secretary & Treasurer  
Office hours from 11 to 3 P. M.  
Guelph, Feb. 20, 1851. 191-3

### NOTICE.

**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,** at Grey's Inn, in the village of Elora, on Saturday, the first day of March next—

Lot No. 9, west side of Melville street, with an excellent and commodious Frame Dwelling-house and a never-failing Spring Well on the Lot.  
Also, Lot No. 10, east side of Princess street, with a Frame Dwelling-house, 36 by 34 feet.

Also, the West Half of Lot No. 4, First Concession, Woolwich—containing Fifty Acres, more or less, with Thirty Acres of Clearing, and a Frame Barn—situated within one mile of the thriving village of Elora, and on the main road to Guelph.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms liberal, and good titles given.  
D. D. McDUGALL.  
Elora, Feb. 17, 1851. 191

**ALEXANDER ALLAN,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,  
Waterloo, by Preston.

[As the County Council have been pleased to dispense with his services as School Superintendent, he will now devote his whole time to professional business.]  
Feb. 18, 1851. 191-4

### MORE LEATHER!

**THE Undersigned, having taken Mr. T. JACKSON'S Boot and Shoe Shop, lately occupied by Mr. THOMSON, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Guelph and surrounding country, that they intend carrying on business in the above line, and trust that by strict attention to business, and a determination to manufacture articles of a first-rate description only, together with the long experience in the trade which each of them has had, both in Scotland and Canada, they will merit and receive a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed on their predecessor.**

The usual term of Credit will be given, Bark, Hides, Tallow, &c., taken in exchange for work.  
LOTHIAN & LAWSON.  
Guelph, Feb. 13, 1851. 191-4