

to the body, which was left in the same state as when it was first discovered. Drury became deadly pale and could scarcely walk. On reaching the corpse he turned his head away and walked aside while Mr. Coulson carefully examined it. Mr. Coulson found the features shockingly distorted, with marks of blood about the face and neck. A rope, or thick sack line, was securely twisted round her throat, penetrating the flesh of the neck, proved at once that she had been strangled; while severe marks on the hands, as if they had been bitten and torn, indicated the desperate struggle she had been engaged in, and the utter impossibility of her having committed the act herself. On the cord being unfastened, the neck and throat were discovered to be cut and the flesh exposed by the violence used. The cord, when drawn tight, had caught part of the curtain of the bonnet and the collar of the cloak. It was the impression of all who saw the cord, that the noose which was on it, formed the first band of constriction, had been slipped over her head from behind, and then drawn tight, and that it was then passed three or four times round her throat so tightly as to produce strangulation. The corpse was placed upon a gate, and carried to the parents' cottage. Drury was kept in custody; a formal examination took place before a county magistrate, and he was remanded. At a Coroner's inquest, subsequently held, a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against Drury, and he was committed to Chelmsford gaol. The murdered girl was considered the belle of the village, good looking, and about 5 feet 9 inches in height. Drury is a little man, of very youthful appearance, and with a cast of countenance very expressive of madness and rustic innocence.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, Nov. 8. The Africa arrived at the wharf between 9 and 9 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ultimo. The Niagara arrived on the 20th, and the Atlantic on the 24th. The news from England is not important. The general state of trade throughout England has not altered since last steamer. The prolongation of Louis Napoleon's Presidency, for four years, is calculated on with certainty. In Spain the Ministerial crisis has subsided. The German dispute still continues. Affairs in Schleswig Holstein continue the same, and both parties are preparing for a renewal of hostilities. The civil war continues in the Nizan's territory. There is an insurrection in the southern provinces of China. The object is to overthrow the present Emperor.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, Nov. 8. The Steamer Cherokee arrived this morning, about 9 o'clock, from Chagres, with \$2,000,000 gold dust, in freight and in the hands of passengers.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Newcastle, Delaware, Nov. 7. The Steamer Telegraph, plying between Philadelphia and Baltimore, burst her boiler off this place, about 7 o'clock this evening. Seven persons, as far as yet ascertained, were killed, and many others scalded and otherwise wounded. Captain Claypo is very badly hurt. The Arsenal is thrown open for the accommodation of the sufferers.

GUELPH HERALD.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1850.

There is no European news of much interest by the recent arrivals at New York; and in the Province, the different political parties seem for the moment to be at a loss for fuel wherewith to keep the flame of agitation at its usual height. The Ministry, which commanded the services of the whole Reform Press at their advent, have now scarce a journal to do them service. But lately, their organs boasted the suffrages of three-fourths of the constituency, which, when another election comes about, will be reckoned at one-fourth, if they, even to that amount, retain the confidence of the Country. That the representatives of the Conservatives and Clear Grit parties will be numerically increased by the result of the ensuing election, may scarce be doubted; but whether the more moderate of the former will unite with the latter to turn out our present imbeciles, and with what result, is still in the womb of Time. In the meantime, Mr. Baldwin, strong in the aid of his French allies, can afford to laugh to scorn the whispered complaints of his friends, and the more clamorous attacks of his enemies.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NICHOL.—It is alike interesting and instructive to trace the progress of individuals or associations, that, with commendable zeal and industry, and despite the obstacles which may have retarded their progress, have attained to the possession of some favorite and praiseworthy object, more especially is such the case, when the desired consummation is not one of mere personal aggrandisement, but undertaken and accomplished with a view of benefiting, in the best sense of the term, the locality in which they are residents—the community of which they are members.

We recently noticed the opening of a handsome new Church in the flourishing village of Elora, belonging to the United Presbyterian Denomination. The origin and progress of the connection in Nichol we now proceed briefly to trace. In the year 1835, a few families from Aberdeenshire formed a settlement on the banks of the river Irvine, a short distance from where it joins the Grand River; among these were four families who had in the old country been in connection with the Secession Church, who now occupied contiguous lots, and among whom sabbath services and week-day prayer meetings were regularly kept up. The first clerical visit paid them was by the Rev. Thos. Christie of the same Church, in September, 1836; encouraged by which, on the 11th of November following, they, with the assistance of their neighbors—who readily and unan-

mously gave their aid—raised a log-bullit edifice, within which they might conduct the public worship of God. The new Church was 30 feet by 18 within the walls, and it was finished by the joint labor of five heads of families, another associate having about this time joined the four original settlers. The site for the Church and Church Yard was given by one of their number, who also presented the body with 5 acres of land to form a glebe for their anticipated Minister. On the 8th February, 1837, a petition was laid on the table of the Presbytery of West Flamboro' by a delegate from this little Association, praying to be erected into a Congregation. The prayer of the petition was granted, and on the 18th of May following, after the usual services, the embryo Church, consisting of 9 members, was formed by the Rev. Mr. Christie, two elders chosen, and on the succeeding day, the ordinance of the supper dispensed for the first time in a locality where, until within a brief period, the silence of the surrounding solitudes had only been broken by the rush of the winds amid the heights of the primeval forest, the cry of the wild animals, or the shout of Indian Hunter.

Meanwhile, through increase of the settlement, considerable additions were made to the original body, and they obtained the occasional services of several ministers in the same connection. In January, 1842, they arranged, in connection with a sister church in the adjoining township of Eramosa, to procure the services of a clergyman; and on the 5th Jan., 1842, the Rev. Wm. Barrie was inducted to the joint oversight of the two congregations, officiating two Sundays in Eramosa and one in Nichol alternately. The members now amounted to 17, and this small body continued for several years to defray their proportion of the salary of their pastor and other expenses in connection with the church, amounting generally to about \$120 per annum. Mr. Barrie continued in pastoral charge of the congregation, greatly and most deservedly esteemed and beloved by his people, until, in January, 1849, he demitted his charge, the Eramosa congregation receiving his undivided services. The number of members now amounted to about 50; and, after an interval of two years, the congregation having in the meantime erected a new church in Elora, about three miles from the old one, the Rev. John Duff has been recently ordained their pastor, with every appearance that the number of members will be speedily doubled. Such is the result of persevering industry and zeal in a good cause.

FIRE IN ERAMOSA.—We regret to learn that the Saw Mill occupied by Messrs. D. Murphy & Co., and the Carding Mill and Woollen Factory rented from them by Messrs. J. Campbell & Co., were totally consumed by fire on Saturday last, when but a very small amount of the Woollen Goods and Machinery was saved. The loss is estimated at several thousand dollars. Messrs. Murphy & Co. were insured in the Genesee Mutual for \$1500, which covers but a small proportion of their loss. We are not aware that the Messrs. Campbell had effected any insurance on their stock. The fire originated in the dyeing-house, in which a stove had been lighted up on the preceding day.

THE BROCK ROAD.—Not having travelled this road for some time previously, we were quite astonished, in driving to Hamilton the other day by this route, to perceive the immense improvements now made. This line, which two years since was in some places merely a series of almost impracticable mud-holes, now presents an admirably macadamized or gravelled carriage-way the entire distance between Guelph and Dundas. Some 200 laborers have been at work, under the management of the Directors, for some time; and we are informed by the President of the Company, that the metalled sections will be all finished within five or six days, and by the end of the ensuing week the new line will have been completed. As a striking illustration of the difference between the state of the road now and formerly, the same gentleman informs us that he has recently seen teams drawing down loads of 20 barrels each, while, two or three years since, five or six barrels were reckoned a good load, and requiring extra exertion on the part of the horses.

NEW ROAD.—We understand that the School Lands in the Huron Tract are to be in the market next season. The result will necessarily be a large accession of settlers on the district adjoining the Saugenee. It will therefore be obviously to the advantage of the inhabitants of Sydenham, that a practicable road should connect that rising village with the settlement on the South-west shore of Lake Huron, (a distance of 18 or 20 miles,) from whence no small amount of traffic may be anticipated, as Sydenham must necessarily be the Port of Entry for all the country in that direction about to be settled. Heretofore Goderich has reaped the advantages of a traffic which, by the constructing of such a road, might be diverted to Sydenham. The present and anticipated settlers will doubtless do all in their power to forward such a work.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—At the annual meeting of this Society, held on the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers:—**DR. LIDDELL,** President. **A. J. FERGUSON,** Esq., 1st Vice President. **COL. HEWAT,** 2nd Vice President. **MR. C. DAVIDSON,** Secretary and Treasurer. **THE REV. DR. GRIGOR & J. G. MACGREGOR,** Chaplains. **D. ALLAN, J. HODGERT, & A. McDONALD,** Esqrs., Standing Committee.

From the amount of relief afforded during the last two years, the funds of the Society are almost entirely exhausted; members are therefore respectfully requested to pay up their subscriptions, and Scotchmen desirous to support the benevolent object of the Society are requested to become members. The Society agreed to celebrate the Anniversary of their Patron Saint by a public Dinner on the 30th instant.—See Advertisement.

THE CANADIAN FARMER'S FRIEND.—We have received the two first numbers of a weekly German Journal, published by Mr. Abraham A. Erb, at Cambridge Mills, near Preston, in this County. This Journal is probably a continuation of the late Preston Beobachter. Its typography is "fair," but the style, we are told, of its learned Editor, is such, that but few of the German farmers in Canada will be able to profit much from his mental labors; and, as to politics, it seems to favor "the powers that be."

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.—We are requested to call the attention of parties interested to the Summons of Local Deputy Grand Master to the Convocation to be held in Hamilton on the 18th December.—See Advertisement.

A NEW DOCTRINE.
"Many were in the habit of saying—'Ah! it's a capital thing for the drunkard; and they have an idea that all we should seek to do is to reform the drunkard. He should not wish to take one iota from that branch of the important enterprise. I've thanked the Lord that thousands had burst the bonds of slavery, and now stood up freemen. He gloried in that part of the work; but that was not the great part of the enterprise. He considered the greater part to save one boy from being a drunkard, than to save him from a raging fire, thus it would be to snatch him from the devouring element after he was two-thirds burnt.—Mr. Gough's Lecture at Toronto, as reported by the Globe."

"In our last we promised to show that this new doctrine of Mr. Gough's is not orthodox, and why not. We now proceed, and in doing so we shall not call to our aid the name of either ancient or modern writers, but shall turn to Holy Writ, the authority of which will not be called in question. When the Pharisees murmured against the disciples of Christ, saying, 'why do ye eat and drink with publicans and sinners?' The Son of God emphatically declared that 'They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick do.' 'I came, said Christ, 'in this world to save sinners, and I came to call, and not to condemn.' And again, in that beautiful parable of the lost sheep and prodigal son, the same principle is inculcated, for it is declared that in Heaven, 'there is more rejoicing over one sinner that repenteth.' How far the doctrine taught by Mr. Gough and that inculcated by the Saviour are reconcilable, we leave to the reader to judge. Of Mr. Gough's accounts, and we regret that he should at times stray from the correct path. We can have no objection that he should preach the whole juvenile portion that he should invert the plan and acknowledge doctrines of christianity. When we behold a dirty, loitering, slovenly, sleepy wretch transformed into a steady, clean-shaven, well clad member of society, then it is that the labors of temperance advocates claim our most heartfelt gratitude; but to assert that to enlist boys, and save them from becoming drunkards, is a work of greater benefit to society, is to assume that all the boys will become drunkards, or, in other words, that they are all fools.—Dundas Warder."

Our readers will have no difficulty in perceiving to which of the "doctrines" mooted in the above extracts the term "new" is applicable; indeed, the theology of the *Warder* is so utterly inconsistent, not only with the doctrines of Christianity, but with the dictates of reason, that we should have deemed the refutation of such obvious error altogether unnecessary, were it not that some of our more selfish and mercenary upholders and apologists of the drinking customs of Society, while laboring under the galling conviction that the position they have assumed is untenable, are yet ever ready to seize with avidity any impeachment of the orthodoxy of their opponents that may appear to them likely to serve, if but for a moment, to retard the triumph of the cause they are at the bottom of their stomachs and their breeches pockets so sincerely abominate.

It would be absurd, that in the extract attributed to Mr. Gough, he seeks not in any, the slightest degree, to detract from the duty and necessity of using every available means to reform the drunkard. It is indeed passing strange, did the most zealous and successful of those who on this continent have labored to reclaim the imbricate, declaim the propriety or understate the utility of the work he continues so assiduously to pursue.

It should not wish to take one iota from that branch of the important enterprise. He thanked the Lord that thousands had burst the bonds of slavery, and now stood up freemen. He gloried in that part of the work. He cannot, however, hide from himself the fact, that while such strenuous exertions are being made to reclaim the imbricate, there is danger that another branch of the work may be overlooked, and that the young, the best hope of the cause, be neglected. Holding then the indisputable principle that prevention is better than cure, he considers it better to save one boy from being a drunkard, than to save him from final ruin after he has been seven years a drunkard. And what same person is not of the same opinion? And where is the parent who would not rather his child had never been chargeable with theft, falsehood, or drunkenness, than that after seven years' servitude as a thief, a liar, or a drunkard, he should then happily be plucked as a brand from the burning, leaving him in continual apprehension of a relapse—for a cleared stock is more easily goaded than a green one.

The great object of the Gospel, next to the acquisition of glory to God, is the prevention of crime, and sinners are reclaimed that sin may be prevented. "Prevention is better than cure." On this hypothesis, the carter's exerts us to build charcoes rather than goals; the philanthropist exclaims, "give us schools, and spare your gibbets." It is better to save a boy from becoming a drunkard, than to reclaim him after a seven years' servitude to that vice. Better for himself, for his seven years to devote to the service of God and his generation, which had otherwise been spent in the service of Satan; better for his family, saved from seven years of unavailing sorrow, and better for society, spared the contagion of seven years' evil influence and example.

In reference to the texts quoted by the *Warder*, it is to be noted that the beautiful and comprehensive system of doctrine and ethics taught in the Bible, is not to be learned from a few isolated texts, having a special bearing on the circumstances of the parties to whom they are addressed. In each of those quoted, there is a class of persons admitted, merely for the purpose of furnishing a contrast, which we have no real existence on earth, for where are we to look for "the whole." "The righteous," and "the just men that need no repentance?" The two first were doubtless spoken in bitter derision of the self-righteous exclusiveness of the Pharisees—in justification, of our own assumption, of the propriety of Christ's addressing himself to a very different class; whilst, in the other, we are doubtless to understand that the joy in Heaven over repentant sinners has its chief source in the greater amount of glory achieved by God in the restoration of such, than in the preservation of the sinless—while we are not led to suppose that the sinless are held in less estimation by their heavenly father, but quite the reverse. The volume which contains the texts quoted has also such as these "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it." "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

In the last sentence of his critique, the *Warder* makes a particularly gratuitous assumption:—"To assert that to enlist boys and save them from becoming drunkards is a work of greater benefit to society, is to assume that all the boys will become drunkards, or, in other words, that they are all fools." Now, Mr. Gough assumes nothing of the sort; but that some may become drunkards,

and that these had better be prevented. As an individual insures his property against fire from the apprehension that he may be burnt out, not from the certainty that he will be, so the lecturer desires to place beyond the risk of enthrallment those young persons who have not yet become victims of this most desolating vice. Nor can we admit that fools only become drunkards. The *Warder* must be little read in the history of even the last century, if he knows not that men possessing the loftiest intellect, the most commanding talents, have been the slaves of this degrading appetite. Fox & Sheridan were no fools in political science, nor Burns and Byron in poetry. Fools may scarce become drunkards; the subtle flame of Alcohol is fed with brighter and more inflammable material.

A number of advertisements coming in at a late hour have obliged us to crowd out other matter.

ROBBING MONEY LETTERS.—In our last we stated that one of the Mail Conductors on one of the River Mail Steamers had been arrested on suspicion of abstracting money from letters entrusted to his care. The report, for such we considered it to be, considering the respectability of the party accused, turns out to be true, as appears from the following extract from the Montreal *Herald*:—"A sad case came before the sitting Magistrate on Thursday evening, just as he was about to leave the Court. Mr. Turquand, a young gentleman well known in this city, who has lately been acting as Mail conductor between Montreal and Perth, was brought up on a charge of abstracting money from a letter under his charge. It appears from the evidence adduced for the Post Office, that Messrs. Leslie & Starnes had occasion a few days ago to send a sum of money to Mr. Anthony Leslie, of Perth. This they did, by enclosing two notes amounting together to the required sum, in a note which they dispatched to the Post Office by their Porter. Finding the Post Office closed, the Porter ran to the Railway station, and gave the note to an acquaintance, to be handed by him to the Mail conductor. On returning to the office of Messrs. Starnes, he was told that the note contained money, and that he had better go back and see that it was all right. He did so, and saw Mr. Turquand, who showed him the letter and said that all was right. When the letter reached Perth, however, only one of the notes was found in it, and the impression on the seal was ascertained not to be that used by Messrs. Starnes. Suspicion then fell upon the Mail conductor, and being sent for by the Post Master, he at once, with much contrition, acknowledged the offence. He was then committed for trial at the present term of the Court of Queen's Bench."

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.—An Indian named Samuel Finger, came to his death on Wednesday morning last, under the following circumstances:—It appears that a party of Indians from the Credit, left Brantford on Tuesday night, for the purpose of hunting in the country beyond Guelph, the deceased, who formed one of the number, becoming intoxicated, was left behind at a tavern near Brantford, and not rejoining his companions in the morning, a wagon was sent back for him, in which he was placed, still in a state of intoxication. He was conveyed in safety to within a short distance of Paris, when on descending the hill near Mr. Moyle's he fell from the wagon, his head striking violently against a stone, and the wheel passing over him. When taken up, the blood was gushing from his nose and mouth—medical attendance was called in, but he died in a few hours after the accident.—Paris Star.

SUICIDE.—On Wednesday, the 6th inst., an Inquest was held at Berlin, by Dr. Scott, Coroner, and a respectable Jury—Wm. Davidson, Esq., P. M., being foreman—upon the body of Yost Stroh, an aged German, who was found drowned in Mr. Jacob S. Shoemaker's Dam, at Guelph, the previous evening. From the evidence adduced at the Inquest, it was proved that the old man was addicted to habits of intemperance, and that after some altercation with his wife and son-in-law, with whom he was living, he deliberately walked from Berlin to Guelph, a distance of 2 miles, to drown himself. "It was further stated by a witness who met him about half way, that the old man bade him farewell, and said that 'either the bush or Shoemaker's Dam would be his death.' The Jury returned an unanimous verdict of *Wilful Suicide*."—Galt Rep.

A MONSTROUS CABBAGE.—Mr. Kemp, of Ancaster, left at our sanctum a few days ago, a cabbage weighing no less than 26 lbs 2 oz. Had we not seen the vegetable with our own eyes, and proved its excellence, we could scarcely believe it possible that such a size could be attained in a short season. The cabbage was fully one-third larger than any exhibited at the Provincial Show, and unlike over-grown specimens in both the animal and the vegetable kingdom, the quality was not a whit inferior to the quantity.—Spectator.

SHRIEVALTY OF THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.—The Pictou Sun says that this office, vacant by the death of Mr. McMahon, has been conferred upon James McDonald, Esq. We believe that Mr. M. was some time ago the Publisher and Editor of the Sun. He is a native of the County, an old supporter of the Ministry, and therefore we must assume that he is qualified in every way for the office.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The following incident is told in a letter from the Washington correspondent of Tuesday. *Richmond Enquirer*:—"A distinguished Gentleman from the West—an ex-Senator—called on Mr. Fillmore, and, after exchanging the usual courtesies, was asked by the President, 'Have you any bill which was received in the West?' The reply was, that the law, although unpopular in his State, would doubtless be enforced. The remark was playfully made that, as the

President was sworn to "preserve, protect, and defend the constitution and laws," he (the ex-Senator) presumed Mr. Fillmore would execute this law. "To the very letter, sir," was the instant reply of the President—"to the very letter, sir, whatever may be the consequences."—*The Washington Union* relates another incident, in which it is stated that the President declared that he was determined to execute faithfully the Fugitive Slave law, and would appoint no man to office who might be called upon and would not zealously co-operate in its execution.—*National Intelligencer*.

GREAT FLOOD AT UTICA.
Utica, Sunday, Oct. 27. It has been raining here for two or three days, and the streams in the neighborhood have become greatly swollen, causing the first floors in the factories in East Utica to be flooded. Both the Globe and Steam Woollen Mills were flooded. At the latter the water filled the finishing room, damaging a quantity of cloth and wool. The loss is estimated at \$2,000 or 3,000. Mr. Hallister's loss on the Saquoit is estimated will amount to about \$5,000. It is feared damage has been done to the State canal and other public works.

Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON has resigned his seat for the County of Kent. The Hon. gentleman's reasons for the step have not yet transpired.—*N. American*.

MARRIED.
In Nichol, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. R. J. Williams, Mr. Richard Suckley, of Woolwich, to Miss Anna Hoys, of Nichol. At St. Mary's Church, Islington, on the 15th ult., Mr. Robert King, of Birmingham, to Anne, widow of the late Thos. Nicholas, Esq., of Guelph, Canada West.

DIED.
In Eramosa, on the 2nd inst., Eliza Jones, the wife of E. P. Hemming, Esq., at the residence of her son, Sieur C. D. de Lafontaine, Mrs. Margaret Loiseau de Franceour, widow of the late Sieur J. B. de Lafontaine, at the patriarchal age of 100 years and five months. She was 8 years and 7 months old at the taking of Quebec by the English forces, and she perfectly recollects the events of those days, when the French families left their cottages, and retired into the woods, carrying under their arms their children, and taking with them their household furniture and cattle. She preserved to the last day the use of her senses, memory, and intellectual faculties of mind. She left to lament her loss, 9 children, 65 grand-children, 142 great-grand-children, and 3 great-great-grand-children, and 56 sons of nephews. Her funeral took place on the 13th ultimo, with great solemnity, followed by the grave by a numerous crowd of citizens of the highest standing.

MARKETS.
GUELPH, Nov. 12. At the "People's Mills"—Good Merchantable Wheat, 3s. 2d. per bushel. At the "Guelph Mills"—Merchantable Wheat, 3s. 1d. 5/8. 3d. currency per bushel. Flour, 20s. per barrel. 8 years and 7 months old at the taking of Quebec by the English forces, and she perfectly recollects the events of those days, when the French families left their cottages, and retired into the woods, carrying under their arms their children, and taking with them their household furniture and cattle. She preserved to the last day the use of her senses, memory, and intellectual faculties of mind. She left to lament her loss, 9 children, 65 grand-children, 142 great-grand-children, and 3 great-great-grand-children, and 56 sons of nephews. Her funeral took place on the 13th ultimo, with great solemnity, followed by the grave by a numerous crowd of citizens of the highest standing.

IN THE COURT HOUSE, FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, COMMENCING ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, BARTHOLOMEW'S PANORAMAS OF SCOTLAND, AND VOYAGE TO EUROPE, EMBRACING VIEWS OF THE CITIES OF BOSTON & CHARLESTON, THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, THE CITY OF EDINBURGH, AND ITS ENVIRONS, &c. &c.
Open each Evening at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission, 1s. 3d. Children, half-price. Nov. 12, 1850. 177-2

SALE OF Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, &c. IN GUELPH.
Rare Chance for Farmers & Teamsters. W. M. S. G. KNOWLES begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Guelph and adjoining Townships, that he has on hand, and will sell by Auction, without reserve, for cash or on short approved credit, on Wednesday, the 27th of November, the following valuable Property, which he can highly recommend for durability and good workmanship, viz:—One very superior double-seated Buggy; three single ditto; six very strong Wagons, for teaming or farming purposes; four single-horse Wagons, (two with steel springs;) seven double-horse Sleighs; three pleasure ditto; two Cutters; two pair of Harrows; seven Wheelbarrows, and a pair of Blacksmith's Belows. The above articles are new, and made by experienced workmen. ALSO, 2 useful Horses, 1 Milch Cow, 3 sets of Harness, Saddle, Bridle, &c. The Sale will take place on the Field next the Dundas Bridge, at 12 o'clock precisely. N. B. The Property can be seen previous to the day of Sale, on application to Mr. Wm. CROWE, Carriage Builder. Guelph, Nov. 12, 1850. 177-3t

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.
The Members of the St. Andrew's Society will celebrate the Anniversary of their Patron Saint by a Public Dinner, in the British Hotel, on Saturday, the 30th inst., when they will be happy to be joined by the members of Sister Associations. Dinner on the table at 5 p. m. precisely. Tickets, 5s. each, to be had of the Secretary, and at the Bar of the Hotel. CHARLES DAVIDSON, Secretary. Guelph, 11th Nov., 1850. 177-3

Loyal Orange Association of British North America.

Local Deputy Grand Lodge, West Riding. BY virtue of the power vested in me by an Ordinance of the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of British North America, at its last Annual Meeting; I do hereby summon all County Grand and Deputy County Masters, District and Deputy District Masters, and Masters of Private Lodges within the West Riding, (which Riding includes the Counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Huron, Bruce, Oxford, Perth, Norfolk, Wentworth, and Waterloo,) to attend the Convocation of the R. W. Local Deputy Grand Lodge, which will take place in the City of Hamilton on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of organization, and for the transaction of special business connected with the Loyal Orange Association.

JAMES LEE, L. D. G. M. West Riding. Nov. 6th, 1850. 177-2 (Huron Loyalist to insert twice.)

NEW GOODS ON SALE, AND ASHES WANTED.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate, that having taken the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. W. DRAOCH, on Dundas Street, (nearly opposite Mr. Stone's,) he has this day opened out a full and complete assortment of Goods, adapted to the season, consisting of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Shelf Hardware and Crockery. All of which he now offers to sell at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Being determined to adhere strictly to the system of small profits and quick returns, he hopes, by prompt attention to customers and low prices, to merit a share of public patronage. He would also state that he is now prepared to take in any quantity of GOOD DRY ASHES, at 8 cents (5d. currency) a bushel, if delivered, or 6 1/2 cents (4d. currency) if taken from the premises, payable in goods at cash prices. As he intends starting his team to collect in a few days, parties in town who have Ashes on hand will please give notice, that he may send for them.

W. H. HACKING. Guelph, Nov. 10, 1850. 177-4

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN GUELPH.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 26th day of December next, the North-west Half of Lot No. 76 Woolwich Street, in the Town of Guelph, having a frontage of 96 feet, more or less, with a well-finished two-story Frame House thereon, containing nine apartments and a good Cellar; a Pump, with a plentiful supply of water; Stable, Wood Shed, and Garden. Also, the North-east Half of said Lot, containing the same amount of frontage, but without any building thereon. Terms.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, one-fourth in six months, and the remainder in twelve months thereafter. The above property is eligibly situated for business, commanding the two principal inlets to the town. Immediate possession will be given. W. S. G. KNOWLES, Auctioneer. [The property can be seen, on application to Wm. L. MALONE, Market Square.] Guelph, Nov. 12, 1850. 177-7t

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Assessment of two per cent. on all Premium Notes in force on the 29th March, 1848, has been declared payable at my Office, on or before the 7th day of December next. By order of the Directors, JAMES HODGERT, Treasurer W.D.M. Fire Insurance Co. Guelph, 7th Nov., 1850. 177-4

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office, Guelph, 12th Nov., 1850. William Allen James Lynch Mary Armstrong Robert Little James Meadows jun Mary Jane Moran James Murphy Eben Mower Thos Murphy Martin Madigan 3 James Moore George Merritt Wm Maker P. McGarr John McGill John J. McKenzie James McDermaid Richard Nagle M. E. Neeve John Neeve Wm Orr Robert Oliver jun 2 Timothy O'Keefe Stephen Piper Edward Passmore Wm Richardson Robertson & Watt John Ramley Jonas Roundtree Samuel Robb Michael Ryan Patrick Shea James Stephens Hugh Smith Wm Stewart J. L. Squire Robert Thom Rev R. J. Williams John Watten Wm Wallace George Wakefield ROBERT CORBET, Post Master.