understood contained the modest request that the members of the bar should be permitted to fix the rate of their own fees; he therefore desired that the petition might be read.

The petition was accordingly read, and complained of the increase of the fees to the Prothonotaries and Sheriffs, and the reduction of those awarded to the bar, in consequence of which the bar has no longer confidence in the Judges; and prayed that the corporation of the bar should be permitted to make their own tariff, subject to the confirmation of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench—the old tariff to remain in force in the meantime.

Mr Christie said this petition arose out of a rebellion of the bar of Quebec against the Judges, not to relieve the subject from injury, but to cause the oppression of the subject by continuing their own extravagant fees. He now moved that the petition be printed. The conduct of the bar had been encouraged by only one paper, which was in the service of the bar.

Mr Dunbar Ross said there was nothing derogatory to the bar in the petition now before the House. The petitioners only desired to have that right which was accorded to Doctors and Notaries. He did not know that any paper was in the service of the bar of Lower Canada, though he understood that the *Mercury* had been formerly edited by the hon. member for Gaspe. He believed, however, there had been a schism between the paper and its editor, perhaps on that very account. The hon member was a member of the bar of Lower Canada, and defiled the nest where he laid.

Mr Christie was not a member of the bar, having ceased to practice for thirty years.

Mr Ross—I'm glad of it.

Mr Christie—But yet the members of the bar had endeavored to compel him to pay 25s by way of a tax on the bar.

Mr Cartier—Which you ought to have paid.

Mr Merritt said it was usual to receive petitions, and he thought this should be received.

Col. Prince said it was amusing to hear hon. members change their minds, and therefore he was not a little amused to hear the hon. member for Lincoln say that it was usual to receive all petitions; since that gentlemen, who was then the coadjutor of the ministry, last year was one of the most earnest to refuse his petition for independence—that petition of which he would always be proud. [Loud cries of hear, hear.] He desired to have the petition printed, but was not in favor of letting Judges fix fees in all cases. Some Judges, who, while lawyers, had been the greatest advocates for high fees, had been the first, when on the bench, to apply the pruning-knife.

Mr Lafontaine said, the hon. member for Gaspe had spoken of an insurrection of the bar. This was the second insurrection, if he remembered right; and he thought in the first, in 1811, the hon. member was a rebel. [Laughter.] Eventually it was ordered that the petition should be received and printed.

Sir A. Macnab explained the reason of his having seconded certain motions contingent on the passing of the address in reply to the Governor's speech, as having arisen, not from any change of opinion on his part, but merely from his having been informed by the hon. Mr Baldwin that it was the practice in the Imperial Parliament, under such circumstances, for the leader of the opposition to second these motions, on the address being passed unapposed.

Mr Baldwin corroborated the statement.

Mr Sherwood expressed his complete satisfaction at the explanations of the hon. Member for Hamilton, while he denied that such was the practice in the British Parliament under similar circumstances.

Mr Lafontaine twitted Mr Sherwood on his calling Sir A. Macnab a *prominent member*, and wished to know who was the *leader* of the opposition.

Mr Sherwood was an independant member of the opposition, and would so continue.

Col. Prince remarked on the luxury of being like himself, independant.

Mr Mackenzie gave notice of a long string of motions for addresses relative to the University Commission, Chancery, Rectories, Public Debt, and Credit Harbour.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Mr H J. Boulton then moved the first reading of a Bill to prohibit the expenditure of Public Moneys for purposes not previously authorized by Law, and to limit the granting of Pensions.

Mr Hincks opposed the introduction of the bill, on the ground that it was unnecessary, and that every member had already made up his mind to vote against it.

Mr W. Boulton, Mr Mackenzie, Col. Prince, Mr Merritt, Mr Smith (Durham), and others, supported the introduction of the Bill, which was only opposed by members of the Administration, resulting in Ministers being left in a minority of one.

From Correspondence of the Montreal Gaz.

Canadian Products at the Exhibition.

This morning (7 May) at eight o'clock, the head Superintendent informed me that it was Her Majesty's intention to visit the Canada Division, before the doors were open to the public, (10 o'clock). I lost no time in preparing to receive Her Majesty by having every thing easily accessible to her and her suite. Her Majesty is an early riser, and I knew I had to stir myself, before she could arrive. Accordingly at 9 o'clock it was announced that the Queen was in the Palace, and would immediately pay a visit to Canada. In a few moments she arrived, accompanied by H. R. H. the Prince of Prussia, and H. R. H. Prince Albert, supporting the Princess of Prussia. The Prince of Wales and the Royal children were along with them, and a few high officers of the Royal household. They were very soon in our Division, and immediately began examining our productions. As I was the only one present at the time, who had any interest in the Exhibition I had the honor of exhibiting to our distinguished visitors the several articles. The double sleighs of Mr O'Meara, and the single sleighs of Mr. Saurin of Quebec, and McLean and Wright, Montreal, and the beautiful robes of Mr Henderson, were the first things that attracted their attention, and the Queen as well as the Prince of Prussia appeared to take great interest in the carriage, and on my explaining its use, and our mode of winter driving, she expressed her admiration of the perfection of the article, and of the beauty of the robes. The Fossil from Beauharnois brought on a geoligical discourse among the Royal party, and the rarity of the specimen was dwelt upon.

The Fire Engine was the next article that attracted their notice, and they examined it most minutely. They desired me to put it in working order, that they might see it complete. To do this Prince Albert most kindly gave me his assistance. We detached the hose reel, and shewed the Queen its use, and she inspected the whole machine with great curiosity and condescension. When they had satisfied their curiosity, the Queen seemed highly pleased, and expressed herself highly gratified that Canada could produce a machine so elegant in finish, and compact in build. In this praise the other distinguished personages heartily joined, and Prince Albert, by the way he examined and spoke of the suction hose, appeared to be a good judge of the article. The young Prince of Wales was delighted with the views of Montreal, painted on its sides, which I assured him and Her Majesty, who also took notice of them, that they were very correct.—They admired the views, and spoke well of them as paintings. You are aware that they were designed by Mr Duncan the artist. The Queen then took notice of the Walnut Sofas and Centre Tables, (from Messrs Hilton, and Reed & Meakins,) and the Walnut Chairs, and Cheffonier and other articles of furniture, the *tete-a-tete* of Messrs Hilton, &c. The Prince examined attentively the double Harness, by Mr Morris, and the hunting Saddle of Mr Sullivan, of Hamilton, and spoke of them like a man at home on such matters,

The chairs for Her Majesty came also under review. I had them labelled, "For England's Queen, Presented by the Ladies of Montreal." When Her Majesty read this, she addressed herself to Colonel Grey, late of the 71st Regt. I did not hear the remark made, but he replied "yes" when Her Majesty smiled, and called the attention of Prince Albert and the Princess of Prussia to them. Mr. Hilton's black walnut furniture, and Mr Morice's black walnut bedstead next attracted the notice of the Royal party.—Her Majesty honored me by inquiring the name of the wood, and where it grew. I informed her as to both, and took the liberty to add, that Canada in sending them, did not expect to be able to beat England in furniture, but that we had sent it, to shew the state of the arts among us, and chiefly to introduce the wood to the notice of her Majesty, and of the English nation, and stated that Canada could supply any quantity of it, at a reasonable price, and I shewed them the specimens in rough. Prince Albert remarked that it was an excellent wood for gun stocks, and they all expressed their high opinion of the wood. After examining several other articles, the Royal party retired, much satisfied with the Canada productions. As they left, Her Majesty and party were pleased to make me acknowledgments of their satisfaction with my attention. This was what I did not expect, I was only sorry that some one more competent than I, was not present to receive Her Majesty with honor, and to speak to her in much better style than I could pretend to. The condescension of the Queen and easy manners of the Prince made me feel less embarrassed than I might have been, and I feel that they took in good part my humble efforts to assist them in the examination they wished to make.

Thus ended the Queen's private visit to the Canada Division, and I only wished that Her Majesty would take her steam yacht, and visit the great country, & great Island seas, that as yet own her sway in America, from which the productions she was admiring had come. It would tell better I thought, in favor of the empire, than all the visits she has ever paid to foreign countries, and no people would receive her with greater enthusiasm than the Canadians.

Her Majesty visits the building almost every morning, coming generally about half-past eight, and remaining about two hours. She is rather short in stature, but possessing a very expressive and most pleasing countenance. She dresses plainly to an extreme, and has no pride about her, returning any salute made to her. Indeed, she is the model of what a lady should be. Prince Albert always comes with the Queen. He is about six feet high apparently, and well formed.—The people adore them; and I believe all would sacrifice their lives for them.

[To be continued.]

ARRIVAL OF THE

CANADA.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, May 26.

The steamship *Canada*, Capt. Harrison, has just arrived from Liverpool, which port she left on the 17th. She has fifty-three passengers for Boston, and ten for Halifax.

The *Canada* experienced very rough weather during the first three daya out.

The news, which is three days later than was brought by the *Baltic* at New York, is unimportant.

Crowds continued to press into the Crystal Palace, and the Queen makes a daily private visit. The receipts of one day had been as high as £3,000; season tickets still sold at first price.

In the House of Commons, after some discussion, the further consideration of the Ecclesiastical titles bill, by consent of the primate, was postponed to the 19th.

The Liverpool *Journal* says, "We believe that we are in a conditon to state that in a week or two the Ministers will resign, and Lord Stanley accept office. We are, at all events, quite certain that this occurrence is expected by all the government officials to follow immediately on Mr. Baylie's Ceylon motion, should (which is calculated on) the Ministers be left in a minority.

Lord Stanley is now prepared to form an administration.

Great preparations are being made by parties in France for the approaching election.

General Caviagnac is now prominently put forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and receives the support of Emile de Girardin. The leading journals seem to favor his views.

General Dureen, the government, candidate, is elected for the Department of the Lands.

The *Journal Messages* has been seized for announcing that fourteen regiments have been ordered to Paris, and reiterating the statement as correct.

Germany is motionless.

Italy gives signs of discontent.

The evacuation of the Danubian principalities was to be completed by Russia on the 19th inst.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 4th of April, have been received, and the intelligence is most unsatisfactoly. Sir Henry Smith had been compelred to fall back upon King William's Town, his force being inadequate to undertake anything like a comprehensive military scheme. The defeat of the Caffirs by Colonel Somerset, only incited the various tribes to fresh hostilities.

MARKETS.

The tone of the Manchester market had improved. In Liverpool and Manchester it was believed that the extreme point of depression had passed, and that business would resume its course.

Flour was offered on easier terms, and a decline of sixpence per barrel had been submitted to in some instances.

Indian corn was in good request.

Wheat was in fair demand, at previous rates.

GUELPH HERALD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1851.

The principle items of news by the last steamer is the rumor that the Russell Cabinet is again on the eve of a resignation, and that Lord Stanley is now prepared to form an Administration. It is abundantly evident that a great change has come over the public mind in Britain in relation to the Free Trade delusion, indicated not less by the result of late influention public meetings in London and Edinburgh, than by the recent return of members from various localities, the advocates of protection, and the very subdued tone of the Free-trade journals. Had other nations responded in a liberal spirit to the Utopian theories carried into operation by the English Free-traders, the result had been less lamentable, and the crisis postponed to a more remote period. These have, however, contented them with a one-sided sort of reciprocity, reaping the benefits made available to them, while they gave in return the shadow for the substance, or boldly withheld whatever they felt it to be their interest to retain.—The depression of the Agricultural interest in the mother Country is no longer problimatical, and the absurdity of supposing that a class taxed to the uttermost on almost every article they consume, can, or ought to be compelled to contend in their own markets with foreigners paying no proportion of the burdens of the State, is made evident. Mr Sheriff Alison showed, at the late great dinner in Edinburgh, that while the value of agricultural produce had decreased from 25 to 30 per cent, Britain now received nearly a third of the bread stuffs she consumed from Foreign Countries, while the land at home was diverted to the production of other crops. Emmigration and the poor rate in Scotland continually increasing, while in some parts of Ireland it was feared labourers would scarce be found to cultivate the soil.

It will be difficult to persuade the Farmers of Canada that a recurrence to a protection policy by the mother country would not largely advantage them, acting, of course, as a premium on their produce; and seeing they are denied the favor of regulating their own commercial affairs, but must needs put up with whatever system Great Britain may deem most condusive to her own interest, it seems but just they should receive some countervailing advantage. In this aspect, we are glad to perceive that the Free-traders in our Provincial House of Assembly have come over to Protectionist views, and petitioned Her Majesty to recommend the Imperial Parliament to impose a duty on such foreign articles as come into competition in the Home market with Colonial produce.

The Provincial Parliament are busily at work, introducing new and mending old acts, receiving petitions, passing resolutions, &c. Mr Boulton (of Toronto) has given notice of a series of resolutions, having for object the dissolution of the Union of the Provinces, to be submitted in committee of the whole on the 25th inst. It will have to come to such complexion sooner or later.

TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Councillors having made a "progress" through the locality on Saturday, the 24th inst., to ascertain where repairs and improvements in roads, bridges, &c., were most needed, met in Council at 5 P. M.

The Clerk reported having collated the signatures to the petition of John Horning and others, for letting pigs go at large, with the Assessment Roll, according to the resolution of last meeting, and found that of 288 General rate-payers it contained the names of 82, of 139 who paid only Statute Labor it had obtained the signatures of 28, and that the remaining 22 subscriptions he had not been able to discover on the Roll.

The Clerk reported that the Eramosa Bridge had been examined by Mr Thorp and himself, and partially repaired: Also, that Tenders had been accepted for furnishing pine lumber for sidewalks, &c., from Hugh Reid, at the following rates:—

2 inch Plank, per 100 superficial feet, 5s 7d.
4 x 4 Scantling, per 100 running feet, 3s 9d.
12 x 6 Timbers, per ditto, 16s 6d.

John Shepherd's tender for laying down sidewalks, at 11s per 1000 feet superficial, and crossings 1d per foot, was accepted.

A letter was read from Mr Anthony Stephens, praying the remission of the fine of 10s on a horse impounded by the Town Inspector, on the plea that it had broke out of the paddock.

Mr Councillor Hubbard alleged partiality or neglect of duty on the part of the Inspector, on account of his not impounding *all* the pigs to be seen at large.

Mr Councillor Carroll would sustain the Inspector in the discharge of the duties of his office. If proved guilty of partiality, he ought to be discharged. After some discussion, the fine was ordered to be remitted.

Henry Hughes complained of two pigs belonging to him having been impounded, on which he had paid a fine of $4, and 2s 6d to the Pound-keeper. It does not appear that Mr Hughes alleged aught in mitigation of the offence committed by his pigs; the penalty was however remitted.

The Reeve stated that parties had frequently made complaint to the Inspector, of pigs and other animals being at large in violation of the by law, which, on his going to the place indicated, was found to have been done merely as a hoax.

Mr Hubbard again reflected on the conduct of the Inspector, for impounding animals in such cases as those now disposed of by the Council; and Mr Carroll, thinking it unfair to permit such charges to be brought against an officer in his absence, moved that he should be sent for,

The Inspector having been sent for, said he was obliged to the Council for affording him an opportunity of showing that he had done his duty impartially; he had heard of horses running at large, and had succeeded in 'pounding two of them. In several instances he had been intentionally deceived, reports having been made to [illegible] by the [illegible] rate of the Reeve.

It was then resolved that the fine on pigs found at large should henceforth be 2s 6d instead of 10s, with the proviso that it should be exacted in all cases and go entirely to the Inspector.

A Petition praying the Council to grade the road in front of the Catholic Church was, after some conversation, laid over till next meeting; and the Council adjourned to Saturday, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m.

Not having been present at the above meeting we have abriged the particulars from the *Advertiser*.

At the Meeting on Saturday, Councillor Thorp in the Chair, a communication was read from J. Hodgert, Esq., inclosing 2s 6d as nominal rent of a piece of ground in the vicinity of his brewery let to him by the Corporation. Mr Lamprey obtained the remission of the fine on two pigs impounded, and a Petition to the Legislature praying the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves to Educational purposes was adopted, and directed to be forwarded to A. J. Fergusson, Esq., for presentation. Adjourned to 2nd June.

The Council again met yesterday afternoon—all the members present. £200 were appropriated for the erection of an Engine House; £50 for levelling the road in front of the Roman Catholic Church, and for repairing and altering the course of Gordon Street in the vicinity of the Dundas Bridge; and various minor appropriations for side walks and other improvements in town. Tenders for levelling &c., to be received at the British Hotel at 1 o'clock of Saturday first. Thos. Woods, Sr., was appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures. The amount of the Salaries of the Offices of the Council was discussed, but not definitely arranged. Adjourned to the 7th inst.

☞ The County Council meets on Friday, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

The *Canadian Farmer's Friend* inserts Mr. Stephens' letter which appeared in the *Herald* of 20th ult., appending the following remarks, which we are requested to copy:—

It seems that, in consequence of our hint in reference to Mr. Stephens' *inexpressibles*, he is really in some fear that it might be executed.—Be not alarmed, worthy sir, for although we did not hesitate to put an impertinent boy in his right position, in somewhat of a feeling manner, and on that occasion availed ourselves of Lynch Law, you need entertain no apprehensions, for it shall not be applied to you; but we would merely give you the friendly counsel, not to be governed in your conduct as an officer, by hear-say evidence. You state that you were informed the *Farmers' Friend* had but a limited circulation among the Germans; and that this induced you to urge the publication of the County Accounts in the Berlin paper.—Such information could only have been furnished you by a Davidson, and such as he, of whom we told well-deserved bitter truths. We can assure you that the *Farmers' Friend* has as large a circle of readers, as any other Journal in the County; for the German public is sufficiently satisfied, that it is our principle, always to honor the Truth, without regard whether we shall thereby sustain a pecuniary loss, or not: for we hold to the principle, that it is the duty of every Newspaper Editor, to notice freely and frankly all errors of officials; and we hope [illegible]

found, that our efforts are sufficiently appreciated; and particularly so, by the more intelligent portion of the German public. We have never troubled ourselves to gather up the crumbs which fall from the table of the officials—Mr. Heffernan is as much a stranger to us, as you are; but we must confess that he has a better feeling for right and justice, than you have; as it seems to be his aim to exercise impartiality; whilst in your conduct, in spite of your rhodomontades, their appears the greatest partiality. The No. of the *Advertiser* containing your reply to Mr H's letter, we did not receive, or we would have inserted it.

☞ We have received the Prospectus of a new journal, to be called the "*Owen Sound Comet*," too late for insertion this week.

FIRE COMPANY.—We are requested to state that the Members of the Fire Company meet this evening at half-past six, when business of importance will be laid before them, and that a full attendance is requested.

We have to acknowledge receipt of Parliamentary Papers from Sir A. N. Macnab and A. J. Fergusson, Esq.

SOIREE AND PRESENTATION.—We are requested to state that the Zion Hill Division Sons of Temperance will hold a Soiree on Tuesday, the 10th instant, on which occasion a Bible and an elegant Silk Banner, painted by Mr. Gregory of Dundas, the gift of the Ladies of East Flamborough, will be presented to the Division. It is hoped that as many of the members of neighboring Divisions as can make it convenient will be present on the occasion. Zion Hill Division is located in the vicinity of the Brock Road, about midway between Guelph and Dundas.

DIVISION COURTS ACT.—We have to acknowledge the receipt, from Mr Scobie, the publisher, of the Division Courts Act for Upper Canada, with an Analytical Index by Judge Gowan of Simcoe. The work is very neatly got up, and the Index will be found exceedingly useful, enabling parties desirous of information on particular points to obtain it without the trouble of a tedious search through the 113 sections the Act comprises. The references to analogous enactments in British Statutes, and the Rules and Forms appended, will supply a desideratum to officers of these Courts,

CANADA.—STATE OF POLITICAL PARTIES, &c.—We have received a pamphlet, containing a translation of a variety of articles recently inserted in the *Journal de Quebec*, on the Origin, Composition, and Futurity of Political Parties in Canada, Economy in the Government, the St. Lawrence Route, Public Instruction, Catholicity in Canada, and the Provincial Penitentiary. The *Journal* is a sort of Government organ in the Lower Province, and the arguments and conclusions on the different topics handled in accordance with the predilections of a paper holding such a position and with a strong French Canadian feeling and advocacy of the interests of that section of the Province. The French Canadian members of Assembly are termed "the *corps d'elite* around which at all times may be drawn up in line of battle the dispersed fragments of the liberal party of Upper Canada."

To the Editor of the Guelph Herald.

OWEN SOUND, 26th May, 1851.

SIR,—At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Sydenham, held at the Inn of James Coleman, and called in accordance with a public Requisition signed by J. Frost, Esq, and R. Carney, Esq, the following Resolutions were agreed to:—

1. Moved by Mr. W. D. Taylor, seconded by Mr. John Frost,

That the people of Sydenham consider the valuation of the Park and Town Lots, taken by Mr. Jackson, quite too high, as exemplified by the prices of some which have come to their knowledge.

2. Moved by Mr Frost, seconded by Mr Blythe,

That a Committee be appointed to draft a Petition to the Governor in Council for the purpose of carrying out the views of the Meeting, when Messrs. Vandusen, Taylor, Blythe, Riddle, and Le Pau, were appointed said Committee.

OWEN VANDUSEN, *Chairman.*
F. LE PAU, *Secretary.*

REPLY OF THE *GALT REPORTER* TO THE ATTACK OF JOHN SMITH, Esq.

It is gratifying to find that not a paper in this portion of the country—even the Guelph *Advertiser* or its grotesque imitator the Brantford *Herald*, which confesses it does not know the difference between a Pagan and a Christian Church—we say, it is most gratifying to find that no paper in this country will undertake the defence of Mr Fergusson, and consequently that he is compelled to resort to his bribed and beneficed toady, the Clerk of the District Court at Guelph, to get up something like a defence of his treachery and insolence to Dumfries—a defence as miserable as its author, or the cause it advocates.

The author of the article to which we now reply, is Mr John Smith, late Editor of the Guelph *Advertiser*, and political justifier, and paid defender of A. J. Fergusson, Esq., M. P. P. for Wellington.—He commences by saying, in reference to the recent Bill for dividing and despoiling Dumfries:

"It was the principle of selfishness and self-aggrandisement in their own breasts [the inhabitants of Dumfries] that first brought forth this very measure.—Before *the Government* ever hinted at the introduction of such a Bill, Galt was in the field, calculating on the benefit resulting from being a County Town."

Fergusson himself could scarcely surpass the foregoing audacity. No one here can fail to recollect that what first drove Galt and Dumfries into the contest about County matters, was the Bill introduced by Brantford into the Legislature, dividing Dumfries into shreds and patches—sending one portion to Guelph, and another to Brantford—in direct opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants, and with insulting disregard both to their interests and convenience. To combat this, Dumfries was compelled to carry the warfare into the enemy's camp. She was a better township—better peopled, and wealthier—than either Brantford or Guelph, with whom the law was at that time dealing mercifully in only hanging a few of the [illegible] and sending those of the former to Hamilton Gaol in convenient divisions. Dumfries wanted no nearer connexion with such communities than what she then held. She was contented to remain a portion of the old Gore District, till forced to put in her own claim of rank to defend herself from utter extinction as an independent territorial division. She never stirred in the struggle till compelled by the conduct of her enemies.

But what has been the conduct of Guelph and Brantford. Old Mr. Christie was defeated in his election for Dumfries, and his son resolved to be avenged on Dumfries. He found, however, that even with Mr Fergusson's assistance, no Ministry could then be prevailed on to pass a law to extinguish this Township, but he beheld a crooked way to the same end, and of course, he and Mr Fergusson adopted it. The Huron Division Bill was certain to be carried, and the Dumfries Spoliation Bill was tacked to its tail, by these two worthies to insure its success. Nothing but a special intervention of Providence, (which has ever looked with a kindly eye on the prosperity of Dumfries) could have defeated that measure then; but it *was* defeated, and the defeat was most humiliating. From that time to the present, Mr Fergusson has never ceased his attempts to spoil and degrade Dumfries, although it was the voice of the Reformers of that Townshtp that placed him in Parliament.

Galt was thus placed on the defensive, and how did she proceed? First, she asked her neighbors in Dumfries, and all the surrounding Townships, if they were willing to form themselves into a new County, to prevent them being torn to pieces to aggrandize places with which they had no connection. The answer was unanimous in the affirmative. Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich, Beverly, Blenheim, and Dumfries, each sent deputations to Galt, to induce her to come forth as a County Town, or aid her in becoming such, and made ready petitions to Parliament praying that they might be attached to her as such County Town. These could not be resisted, seeing that by refusing to join in the prayer, Galt would be aiding the plunderers of the Townships to effect their objects. But did she, like Guelph and Brantford, offer no equivalent for the advantage she was likely to gain by her new station? Very far from it. The inhabitants in one week raised upwards of £2000 for the erection of County Buildings, and guaranteed another £1000 in the event of her being set apart as a County Town, in order to rescue the inhabitants of the new county from any expense in its formation. Was there any peculiar selfishness in this? If there was, what must be the amount of that quality in Brantford and Berlin, where not one farthing has been raised for a like purpose, and yet the demand is incessantly made for their becoming County Towns, at the expence of the people around them?

It is a melancholy fact, that the very person who now comes forward as Mr Fergusson's apologist, was the one who urged him to take the part he has done in this matter, and thus ruin himself in the estimation of his constituents.

For many months, the late Editor of the *Advertiser* looked about him in Guelph to discover which political party was strongest in the body and weakest in the head, so that he might make a profit of the former, and govern the latter. He at length, found the Reform party in Guelph all he could wish in both respects. The body was numerous and influential, and Mr Fergusson, its head, was as weak as he could wish:—his temper, want of tact, and conceit, rendering him a fit subject for the iufluence of a man whose plausibilities, selfishness, and unscrupulousness, added to his powers of toadyism, were without a match. He made use of the party, and its head, to the extent of their means, and his wants, and he compelled them both to contribute to his exaltation. Not an individual of the party, but loathed the thing they worshiped, and, like the heathen fetish, would have dashed him to pieces if they durst, but fear of the loss of party power—fear of too prominent a part in political strife—fear of everything but self-respect, reduced them to silence, and secured the power of King Snake, in the person of the *Advertiser*.—He rode both his party and his patron to death, and, having secured all the legacies in their power, will be chief mourner at their funneral.

GUELPH REFORM COMMITTEE.

From the Galt Reporter.

The Reform Committee of Guelph met at Pipe's Hotel, to take instructions from *Mr. Fergusson* as to the behavior during his absence in Parliament. *Mr. John Sadler* was unanimously voted to the chair; the same gentleman acted as secretary, and formed the committee. The proceedings were therefore characterized by very great unanimity.

The chairman opened the business by reading the following letter from the patron of the society:—

"*Dear Sadler*—If we don't look sharp, we shall be diddled. Hincks has promised to make me a place as Distributor of the Clergy Reserves, and Superintendent of Education, and to give you the office of Clerk at a salary of £400 a-year. Worth fighting for, aint it, Jack? But, confound the boobies! they are not to be trusted, and these lynx-eyed scamps in Galt are upon our heels. Go at them, Jack!—You've had your wages, why don't you work?

"Hear me, Jack. If I don't get a place in the Reserves, by hookey I'll turn you out of your bribery-shop in the court. You know you are no more fitted for it than I for a judge; and I've only to ask my old boss at Toronto, who certified I was a good boy when in his office, and he'll send you flying from your clerkship like a hurricane, if you don't do as you're bid.

"Now, Jack, your first go must be at