

can't get it out." However, (continued Mr. B.) you shall have it, as Rowland Hill said to Farmer Cook, "right off the coals." While contemplating the position in which I stand in reference to the Temperance movement, two texts of Scripture have been forcibly impressed on my mind— "He who is not for me is against me," and "Not a novice, lest being lifted up with pride, he fall into the condemnation of the devil." Without affecting an exposition of these texts, they serve to show the train of my thoughts as they enforce on me a call to duty, and a caveat against presumption. I was somewhat amused with the argument adduced by our Reverend brother Moxon, while speaking in the little chapel over the way there, in proof that a man when really drunk has no locality, as he can neither stand, sit, nor lie, but must needs hold on by the grass. I have reason to thank God that, personally, I have never known what inebriety is. "Then why (will some one ask) do you now come out so determinately in favor of Total Abstinence?" My hearers will bear me witness, that I have ever done my duty by them in denouncing drunkenness in its every phasis, and in urging them to the practice of that sobriety the gospel inculcates. Indeed, so great is my abhorrence of that worse than beastly vice, that I could not bear to touch the flesh of one addicted to it, and would rather sleep with a hog than a drunkard; and yet, while I gave credit to the supporters of the Temperance movement, I did not see it to be my duty to join them. Under such circumstances, a member of my congregation and zealous promoter of Total Abstinence was in the habit of calling, and, without exciting controversy on the question, would occasionally slip into my hand a small four-page pamphlet, with the simple remark, "I guess you would like to read it." [Here Mr. Ferguson called out, "A cheer for Robert Thompson!" and the Rev. speaker, turning with a smile to the Chairman, begged he would call Mr. Ferguson to order.] Like a good old Englishman, (continued Mr. B.) I could take my bread and cheese, and my glass of beer, without seeing any impropriety in the practice; but latterly, it has forcibly occurred to me that members of my congregation, possessing weaker powers of self-control, might obviously justify themselves by my example—"My minister takes his glass, and why may not I?"—and thus a habit he induced, resulting in consequences the most lamentable. The reflection that by this, my self-indulgence, I was casting a stumbling-block in my brother's way, that I might thus be accessory to the ruin of his soul, was unendurable; it drove me to my closet and to my knees, and the result is that I am a pledged member of the Total Abstinence Society—my wife has taken the pledge,—my son has taken the pledge,—my servant has taken the pledge. [Immense applause.] Then, as regards the other passage I have quoted—the Sons of Temperance have made a step in advance of the order societies; they are already numerous, and will soon become an immensely influential body. I have seen, in the streets of New York, a procession comprising 15,000 Sons of Temperance, with 100 bands of music. Many and urgent were the entreaties of the people among whom I there labored, that I would join "the Sons." With the characteristic fervency of the land, they exclaimed, "Do join us, and we'll eat you up." I would not, however, be persuaded; for I had not then got rid of the foolish idea, that membership in such associations implied that the party either had been, or was afraid of becoming, a drunkard. Nor was I singular in the mistake into which I had fallen. At a recent Temperance Festival in Guelph, a gentleman holding an official station in town appeared quite astonished at the large number of persons in the procession, declaring that he had previously no idea there had been so many reformed drunkards in the vicinity. [Laughter.] Now then, I have happily got over these prejudices, and I come here to tell you that I have felt so delighted to-day in beholding the array and witnessing the proceedings of the Sons of Temperance, that I shall be a Son myself, and use my best exertions for the promotion of the Order. [Great applause.] When I reflect that since I have had the oversight of the church in which I now labor, there has not been a single case of expulsion but what has been caused by drunkenness—when men who have grown old in the advocacy of Temperance have told me that my adoption of the cause would beget feelings in their hearts, and draw from their lips language akin to that of Simon;—now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace?—I can hold out no longer. If the cause must be alike noble and ennobling, I have been delighted with the appearance of the Cadets to-day; and in anticipating the magnitude of the results to be achieved by them, the prayer of the patriarch has risen from my heart—"The angel that redeemed me from all evil bless the lads!" My dear little boy asked me, the other day, if he might join the Cadets. I was delighted with his request. "Go down immediately," I replied, "and get proposed." Mr. B. here referred to the anecdote of the old lady, who, on being told that a procession was passing, was old Mother Temperance, with all her Sons and Cadets, exclaimed, "Ah! poor woman, so wonder she has so many debts, with such a family of sons to bring up!" Mr. B. had been told by a lady who had been a resident of Guelph for the last 17 years, that she had not known a tavern-keeper deceased during that period, who had not either died a drunkard's death, or come to some other untimely end; and he earnestly called the attention of the trade to this circumstance. Mr. B., having related several anecdotes illustrative of the brutalizing consequences of indulgence in intoxicating drinks, sat down amid much applause.

Band, "The Minute Gun." Choir, "The Son of Temperance." The Rev. Mr. Moxon commenced by comparing his condition to that of the Irishman who asserted that although not dead he was speechless. He had been greatly delighted with what he had that day heard and seen. He had been told by a teetotaler, but had never previously been called to address so numerous an auditory, nor to look on a scene so heart-stirring. Had he the eloquence of the most gifted orators, he felt that it could not be better employed than in promoting the glorious revolution that was now being accomplished in the drinking habits of society. On his way up to Guelph, he had heard that there had recently been considerable political excitement among the people. What was politics to the cause in which they were engaged? He was delighted to find men of all political parties leagued against their most potent foe, Alcohol. How glorious the prospect of emancipation from such bondage! How glorious the appearance of an army millions strong, wearing badges more honorable than were ever won by a Caesar! for the Roman warred with carnal weapons for the subjugation of the world; but these, by the irresistible influence of love and truth, sought the world's emancipation. But to God only would he ascribe all the glory of the enterprise; for never without the aidance of divine power, could impressions so deep, so lasting, and so universal, have prevailed. Some persons amused themselves with the hope that the present excitement would be soon over—that the wave of Temperance would soon roll back. Never! it was in its very constitution progressive; it could neither go back nor stand still. The Movement originated by Dr. Beecher in Preston some thirty years since, was first embodied in the old Temperance Societies, with their wine and beer. Some of them permitted, he believed, six glasses a day (laughter.) Then came the Teetotal Societies, excellent in their principles, but possessing but small control over their members; and now the Sons of Temperance—the last, best and most powerful of these institutions. Some persons were afraid this new organization would break down the old Society. Never! a mother never thought her sons were getting too great or too high; she gloried in their advancement; and old Mother Temperance had noble sons. Boys—(continued Mr. M. emphatically)—boys, respect your mother! She taught you, and from her instructions, you came to occupy the noble position you now hold. And then there's another advantage—your mother, old as she is, will never die. Mr. M. was much pleased at a meeting in Dundas, to see the Worthy Patriarch and several of the Sons going round, asking and receiving pledges to the Total Abstinence Society. We regret being obliged to break off Mr. Moxon's address, which was particularly interesting, and amusingly illustrated by many anecdotes. It was received with much applause. Band, "Rosa Lee." Choir, "Nae luck about the house." Temperance edition. The Rev. J. Spencer was certainly in favor of attending Temperance meetings; the propriety of the object sought to be advanced, the large numbers collected, their quiet and orderly conduct, the absence of noise and confusion—all this was certainly Temperance, if not Teetotalism. He could not but express pleasure at the altered circumstances of Guelph. Previous to coming here, a little more than twelve months since, he had heard a very bad report of the decent drunkenness that prevailed, more especially among what was called the aristocracy of the locality. He hoped and believed such was on the decline. At that period, there were only two or three teetotalers in his own congregation—now they had got the best of them; indeed, not a few had surpassed their minister, and become Sons. [Applause.] He was sure, however, they bore no enmity to their mother, and he was glad to perceive that the cause of Temperance, which he had so long advocated, at length began to take firm hold of the public mind. Band, "Ocean Wave." Choir, "Temperance Glee." The Rev. W. S. Griffin next shortly addressed the meeting; and the Rev. C. Fish wound up the proceedings in a speech replete with vivid description of the effects of intemperance, energetic appeal on behalf of the inebriate, Scriptural argument in support of the action taken by Temperance Societies, and above all, by stating his conviction that in this country, a minister of the gospel, to have influence among his people, must of necessity be a teetotaler. Band, "Minden Waltz." Choir, "When shall we meet again?" On the motion of Mr. D. Savage, Vice President, seconded by Mr. Pirio, (who took occasion to remark that already in course of the evening the names of three clergymen, one surgeon, and over thirty other persons, had been added to the roll of membership,) the cordial and hearty thanks of the assembly were offered to the clergymen and the friends from a distance who had taken part in the proceedings of the day, which was acknowledged by Dr. Hyde of Stratford, who, highly appreciating the approbation of the meeting, bore friendly and decided testimony to the noble cause they had met to sustain. But for the lateness of the hour, he had been proud to add the medical testimony of one who had long studied the nature of, and of one who had long studied the nature of, and consequences produced by alcoholic stimulants, and who was well assured that total abstinence was the best and surest remedy and preventive of the many diseases consequent on their use. The Rev. J. J. Braine, seconded by the Rev. Charles Fish, moved the thanks of the meeting to the Stewards for their very efficient discharge of the duties of their office; and on the motion of the Rev. J. G. Macgregor, seconded by Mr. Jas. Ferguson, thanks were resolved by acclamation to the venerable President of the Society for his courteous discharge of the duties of the chair. The Rev. J. Spencer pronounced the benediction, and the Band having played the National Anthem, the assembly broke up, highly delighted with the proceedings of the day, the results of which will, we doubt not, be long and pleasingly apparent in the locality. Over 700 persons took tea in course of the evening in the Temperance Hall. We learn from the Reporter, that the Galt Deputation arrived home in the evening, highly delighted with the day's enjoyments, and after giving a number of hearty cheers in the Main Street, separated for their homes without the slightest accident or injury to any one. Upwards of 200 persons formed in the procession from Galt to Guelph. The Guelph Temperance Society feel grateful to the friends from a distance, who aided them on this occasion—and we are sure will be happy to reciprocate the favor on first opportunity. Divisions of the Sons of Temperance are now established in Ayr, Paris, and St. George.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN. NEW YORK, Jan. 17. The Franklin arrived from Quarantine this afternoon, where she was detained by a case of small pox on board. The Asia arrived out on the 27th, after a passage of 10 days and four hours, the shortest on record. The Arctic in 11 days. The political news is not important.—Mr. Thompson, bearer of despatches, bears a treaty, between the United States and Switzerland. The mail from India had arrived. Business was brisk at Calcutta. At Bombay money was high. We have London dates to the 22nd ult. Liverpool 31st. Cotton was firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs steady and active, and no material change. The steamship Franklin sailed from Havre on the 1st January. The Atlantic sailed on her regular day. Nothing has been heard of her. The Havre packet from New York which is to sail to-morrow will take from \$12,500 to \$15,000 in American silver, half and quarter dollars. A treaty between Switzerland and the United States has been effected. The total amount of California gold received at Southampton the past year was nearly five and a half millions. Baring Brothers have admitted as a partner, Mr. Russel Sturges formerly of Canton. FRANCE. The accounts from France are to the 1st January. Some feeling has been excited among the political circles, by a disagreement between the Assembly and the Government. The French funds had declined in consequence. The news from the Continent is not of much importance. The elector of Hesse returned to his capital on the 17th Dec. He was received with great indifference on the part of the people. The Dresden conferences were in progress, but the chief business done had been merely of a preliminary nature. AUSTRIA. We learn that an army of 15,000 men are about to march into the Duchies, accompanied by a Prussian force of the same strength. POLAND. The Native Custom House officials in Prussian Poland were to be dismissed, and replaced by Prussians. Other measures for completely Russianizing the Polish Provinces were being pressed forward with the utmost rigor. HOLSTEIN. There was no chance of a pacific settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. The new Commander-in-Chief of the Holstein army had resigned. BELGIUM. Belgium has ceased to coin gold, and preparations have been made for some time past for assuaging a large supply of silver and coining it to meet the change. There is probably some abatement of the demand. GUELPH HERALD. TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1851. COMING EVENTS. It was not to be expected that the very undignified, and we would say also impolitic procedure of our County Member, in condescending to take such open and determined action in our recent Municipal election, would escape the attention of the press; and we were curious to ascertain whether Radical, Clear Critic or Conservative would be the first to notice his condemnation of the recent doings of his lately implicitly-obeyed and confided-in political superior; our clear sighted and sagacious contemporary of the North American, it will be seen from the annexed extract, views Mr. Ferguson's conduct as pregnant with instruction, although which of his conjectures as to the motive by which the Honorable member for the County of Waterloo is actuated may or may not, to the uninitiated, be sufficiently apparent. But yesterday, and the day did not more truly indicate the course of the sun, that was every move of the Attorney General West implicitly noted and religiously followed by Mr. Ferguson; and when on one occasion, we presumed to hint at the saving which might be effected by sending Mr. Baldwin a proxy for the County of Waterloo, we were very gravely assured that Mr. Ferguson could not possibly err while he continued to follow in the wake of honest Robert Baldwin. But Mr. Baldwin "has been giving the most honorable and lucrative appointments to the strongest opponents of the Ministry," and only a few crumbs in the shape of petty clerkships, have been dropped in Waterloo. *Hinc illic lachrymæ.* And it is even so? "True as the dial to the sun, Although it be not shone upon." But this is more poetical than political; and there is no doubt that in these degenerate days, the withholding of ministerial papers from those who have submitted to sacrifices, trials, and indignities, in expectancy of the good time coming, with no other result than having their bellies filled with hope deferred—an exceedingly windy sort of diet—must be beginning by this time to produce wry faces, seeing that all that now remains for the afflicted is another short session and then—Our cotemporary is quite correct in his estimate of the views of the constituency of this County. We readily believe that, at the present moment, scarce a hundred electors would be found among the thousands of Waterloo, prepared to support the nominee of the imbeciles by whom the country is now misgoverned. Reformers who went the whole hog at last election, and would have gone further if necessary, are completely disgusted with the doings at head quarters, and ashamed of the bungling divinities they helped to set up. When you go to jeer some of the old hard cases, who but lately had faith in Robert Baldwin as the embodiment of all that is great and noble on earth, on the progress the Ministry have made in reforming abuses, reducing taxation, retrenchment, the Clergy Reserves, and the rest of it, they shake their heads and tell you they have done with politics; while the party avowed and more candid of the young

who have been regularly done, and that if the old Tories were bad, their demerits have been quite eclipsed by our present French Radical Hamburgs. But Mr. Ferguson knew six months since, as well as he does to-day, that the Ministry were bent on a course of reckless extravagance and practised deception. The swamping the Clergy Reserve question—the Retrenchment Committee ruse—our precious new assessment Law, which has extended no cry, only because its effects are not yet felt—Reciprocity huffed to death—Agricultural Societies furnished, and Law Courts increased—Mr. Ferguson knew all these things, but then the people didn't; for it takes a while to convince an honest farmer that he has been made a cats-paw of. "Coming events cast their shadows before." The old rats are leaving the ship, and Mr. F. is sensible that subservency to our present rulers will no longer be a certificate for favor with the farmers of Waterloo. Breakers ahead! ready about! and we shall soon have the good ship walking the waters with a slight variation in her course, and a different color at her mizzen. Now for the extract— "THE LITTLE CLOUD ON THE HORIZON.—Another Session is at hand, and after it comes a general election. What a curious feeling does this fact give rise to in the breasts of certain M. P.'s! The mover of the Address last year, A. J. Ferguson, Esq., of Waterloo, is one of the worthies who perceive the coming storm, and with a cleverness highly praiseworthy and politic, he prepares for the back-track in time. At the Municipal election at Guelph, on the 6th inst., he proposed several candidates on the Reform alluded to in the course of his remarks addressed to the Ministry in rather a disrespectful manner. He said that "the leaders of the party certainly did not show any inclination to go back; but they showed great unwillingness to go forward." Oh! oh! Mr. Ferguson, you have found it out at last, eh? "He saw a great inclination on their part to favor the opponents of Reform principles, and overlook their friends. He saw with regret some of the most honorable and lucrative appointments given to the strongest opponents of the Ministry." Why didn't that judicious fellow go into Waterloo? What an error friend Baldwin committed that time, poor fellow! "He saw with regret the only one member of that government who appeared sincere for Retrenchment, driven from amongst his colleagues." That resignation of Merritt affords a capital opportunity for a turn-about doesn't it? Just as if the member for Waterloo wasn't aware before now that the Ministry were opposed to Retrenchment! The people are not to be tempted with such chaff, Mr. Ferguson, and we presume that the Reformers of Waterloo will begin to look round at the "coming man." We accept them for the coming man, however, as the best possible proof that Waterloo is sound at the core, and tired of a do-nothing but-mischievous Ministry." ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. The Annual Meeting of the Institute was held in the Court House, Tuesday Evening last, the President, C. J. Mickle, Esq., in the Chair. Mr. Mickle addressed the assembly as follows: GENTLEMEN,—The objects proposed in the formation of this Institute, are, in the words of our Constitution, the advancement of Literature and the diffusion of useful Knowledge. I need not dwell upon the importance of the ends we desire to accomplish: wherever there is a participation in the benefits of intellectual improvement, there will necessarily arise a power to appreciate—a desire to sustain and extend them; for wherever there is a successful cultivation of knowledge, there will also be a delight in the increasing numbers of those who partake, and to the respect in which Literature is held by the public; while the prevailing vent of the public mind manifest itself either by the favors shown to the pursuits of refined taste and mental improvement, or in that of frivolous amusements from which nothing valuable can be gained: in one word, of good sense or folly; will shape the fashions of the day and cause diminution or increase, apathy and neglect or diligence and devotion in study. We may certainly regard it as an established axiom, that the spirit of the present age will mould the attainments and the consequent circumstances of the future. Entrusted as is the whole community of this Province, without any other test of discrimination than that of property, with the election of that Legislative Assembly to which is confided the originating of the laws—the guarding of the public and private rights of the community—the arranging of the powers and modes of action of the Courts of Judicature, and the general superintendence of the public interest, it is impossible to escape the conviction that the state of the public knowledge is most intimately connected with the state of the public well-being: in one word an affair of most intense importance. But it is not to this more general view of the capacity for utility which distinguishes this association that I wish exclusively to call attention. The attainment of knowledge in this wide community will be pursued to a more limited extent of acquirement for the opportunities of all men for the acquisition of knowledge are not the same: varieties there are great, and many natural and circumstantial; even our difference of location produces a difference of opportunity. Now, although few men are placed by the difficulties attending outward circumstances in such a position as to render it impossible, where there is a heart for it, to acquire some degree of general information, it is in consideration of the marked difference of opportunities that I am led to urge upon those more happily circumstanced, in whom has been early inculcated a taste for the higher pursuits of Literature, and who by the force of their own minds—the force of the mighty principle of thought implanted in us by the Creator, have been led into this happy appreciation of the forces and the morals of the intellectual universe around, which are always pressing upon and moulding our destiny. Yes, every one who thinks that the Literature of a nation is one of the great foundations of national prosperity, as well as a criterion of its mental and moral development—

On the motion of Mr. Hubbard, seconded by Mr. Carroll, Mr. Robert Sausley was appointed Collector of Assessments. Mr. Hubbard seemed quite excited by his success in this move, stepping the table, snapping his fingers, and shouting "Be much for the teetotalers! so we carry out Reform!" It is not impossible that had the different candidates for the office stood on their respective merits before Mr. Hubbard's constituents, the selection had been different. It was then moved by Mr. Hubbard, seconded by Mr. Thorp, that the Clerk procure a Seal for the Corporation, Stationary, and a dozen copies of the Municipal Act. It was resolved that the appointment to the office of High Constable lie over till next meeting, to be held in the Court House on Saturday, the 1st February, at 5 p. m. The Council then adjourned. MEETING OF TOWNSHIP COUNCIL. The Township Council met yesterday forenoon at the Frog Pond Tavern. The oath of office and qualification of the newly elected Councillor, Mr. Hood, were presented and received. On the motion of Mr. Logan, seconded by Mr. Tolton, Benjamin Thurltel, Esq., was appointed Reeve. Mr. James Hough tendered his resignation of the office of Township Clerk and Treasurer, consequent on his appointment to the same offices in the Town of Guelph, which was accepted, and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. Hough for his impartial and efficient discharge of the duties of his offices. It was resolved, that the Clerk publish in the local papers, that the next meeting of the Council will be held on Saturday, the 1st February, at 9 a. m., at Blyth's Tavern, for the appointment of Township Officers; and that at the following meeting, (of which due notice will be given,) the question affecting the arrangement of School Sections will be entertained. Candidates for office, and parties recommending for the appointment of Overseers of Highways, to forward communications to Clerk's Office previous to 1st Feb. Adjourned. TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. Wm. Rusling, D. G. W. P. of the Talbot District, will deliver a Lecture on Total Abstinence in the Temperance Hall, on Friday Evening, at seven o'clock. The Mechanics' Band and Temperance Choir will be in attendance.—A Collection will be taken up to assist in defraying the expenses of the Lecture. MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—TOWNSHIP OF DERBY. Councillors—Richard Carney, A. M. Stephens, Wm. Neelands, Hiram Kilburn, and John Lunn. Inspectors of Taverns—Robert Patterson, Ebenezer Kyle, and W. A. Stephens. Mr. Carney was placed at the head of the poll despite his determination not to serve, if Mr. C. could be induced to qualify he will come down as Reeve. CURLING CLUB.—We are requested to state that the members of the Club, and all friendly to this invigorating game, will meet in the Herald Office on Saturday evening, the 25th inst., at half after 7 o'clock. Several articles intended for this week's issue—a reply to the Advertiser's reiterated but still unproved statements in regard to the proceedings of the Temperance Committee; an exposure of the wilful falsehoods perpetrated by the same in an article headed "To our Editorial Brethren;" and a statement of a proposal for the erection of a New Temperance Hall in shares of £5 each, a considerable amount of which has already been subscribed—are unavoidably deferred till our next. To the Editor of the Guelph Herald. FEROUZ, 18th Jan., 1851. Sir—You will please insert the following account of a Curling Match which came off here on the 14th instant— The Fergus Club met in four Rinks to play for their splendid new Silver Medal; Mr. Jas. Perry's Rink being pitched against Mr. Andrew Forester's Rink, when the latter was successful by 4 shots; Mr. Thomas Webster's Rink against that of Mr. James Black, when Mr. Black was successful by 10 shots. The victors, Messrs Black and Forester, then met—when victory was declared in favor of Mr. James Black, by 4 shots. Mr. Hugh Black, Sen., in a speech replete with good humor, presented the Medal to the Skip of the victorious Rink. The Club met in the "Fergus Arms" in the evening, where good Curriers' cheer awaited them, viz. Beef and Greens, to which all did ample justice. A CURLER. Provincial. HORRIBLE DEATH OF A DRUNKARD.—On Tuesday the 3rd instant, at Vincennes in Indiana, a German named John Sweitzer, came to his death under the following circumstances:—He had been drinking for several days previous, and on Tuesday evening, crossing the river, he proceeded to the circular saw mill of Mr. Wheeler. The men employed in the mill observing his condition, warned him of the danger, and told him to take a seat, which he did. Their attention then being directed to another part of the establishment, Sweitzer left his seat, and going towards the saw, it is supposed, fell upon it or against it, for when discovered but a few minutes after, he was saved from the left side just below the shoulder obliquely across the belly! He died about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. SIGNIFICANT.—The Québec Gazette of the 10th instant, contains the following paragraphs: "The Hon. A. N. Morin, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, arrived in town on the evening of Wednesday. He remains a few days, we understand, on business connected with the Parliamentary library. We understand that Mr. Rubridge, Engineer of the Board of Works, may be shortly expected in Quebec to superintend the preparation of the buildings for the use of the Government."

