



Business Directory.

A CARD. JAMES LYND, IMPORTER OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH. April 1, 1850. 145

REMOVAL.

DR. W. A. LIDDELL HAS removed to the house lately occupied by F. H. Kirkpatrick, Esq., adjoining the residence of the Rev. A. Palmer. N. B.—Continues to attend patients in the country. Guelph, June 4, 1850. 154

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE Office of the Distributor of Marriage Licenses is removed to the Store of Messrs. BUDD & LYND, corner of Wyndham street, immediately below Mr. Sandilands. RICHARD FOWLER BUDD, Agent for Granting Marriage Licenses. Guelph, Oct. 15, 1849. 1214f

H. GREGORY, ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GILDER, DUNDAS.

THE above is prepared to execute, on the most reasonable terms, Banners, Flags, Devices, &c., in a style that cannot be excelled on this Continent.

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES. N. B. Old Paintings renovated and touched up.

MISS MARY CAMPBELL, Milliner, Dress and Habit Maker, All orders made up according to the Latest New York Fashions.

Residence—First Door West of the Wesleyan Chapel. Guelph, Feb. 4, 1850. 1374f

THOMAS GORDON, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT, OWEN SOUND.

ROBERT OSBORNE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, VICTORIA BUILDINGS, KING ST., HAMILTON.

Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, and Wedding Rings, always on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

JOHN STREET FOUNDRY.

E. & C. GURNEY & A. CARPENTER, Manufacturers of Cooking, Parlor & Plate Stoves of all Sizes and Patterns.

ALSO—Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Turning Lathes, Paint Mills, Pipe Boxes, &c. Castings made to Order.

CAREY'S PATENT THRASHING MACHINES, The most approved of in the Province always on hand. John Street, Hamilton. 12

JNO. P. LARKIN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Corner of King and John Streets, HAMILTON.

Country Merchants supplied on Liberal terms at the lowest Montreal Prices.

WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. Capital \$1,000,000. EZRA HOPKINS, HAMILTON, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron. August 27, 1850. 1664y

MR. F. MARCON, LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, GUELPH. Agent for the Canada Company, and Bar. of Montreal.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

JOSEPH PARKINSON, Esq., Agent for granting Marriage Licenses, will attend to all applications, come from where they may, when the parties are duly qualified to present them. Park House, near Worsfold's Inn, 161 Eramosa, July 20, 1850. 3m

J. LAMOND SMITH, Conveyancer, Notary Public, AND GENERAL AGENT, FERGUS.

THE DIVISION COURTS OF the County of Waterloo will hold their sittings at Wilnot, Dec. 2nd, 1850. Berlin, " 4th, " Preston, " 6th, " Guelph, " 9th, " Erin, " 17th, " Fergus, " 19th, " Sydenham, Jan. 20th, 1851. Egremont " 19th, "

ALFRED BAKER, Clerk No. 1.

Business Directory.

JOHN HARRISON, Joiner, Builder & Cabinet Maker, GUELPH.

Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for Buildings. The different Artificers' Work usually employed in building, measured or valued, on the most reasonable terms.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co. AGENT FOR GUELPH. WILLIAM HEWAT, Esq., District Treasurer.

MR. J. DAVIS, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public, GUELPH.

ANDREW GEDDES, ESQ., Government Agent for the District of Wellington.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, ELORA. On the regular Mail Road from Guelph to Owen's Sound.

ARCHIBALD MACNAB, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, SYDENHAM VILLAGE, OWEN'S SOUND.

JAMES GEDDES, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. ELORA. COUNTY OF WATERLOO. February 22, 1849. 36.

THE Undersigned have entered into Partnership in the practice of the LAW, under the name and firm of FERGUSON & HURD, OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

A. J. FERGUSSON, EDWARD E. W. HURD, W. FELL, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, Opposite the Building Society's Rooms, KING STREET, HAMILTON.

NOTARIAL PRESSES. Notary and Office Books, Professional and Business Cards, Door and Collin Plates, and every description of Engraving and Printing.

OFFICE of the Clerk of the WATERLOO COUNTY COUNCIL, open every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. COURT HOUSE, Guelph 314y

To all whom it may Concern.

MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor in FERGUSON & HURD, A. DINGWALL FORDYCE, PROVINCIAL MUTUAL & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOUIS W. DESSAUER, Preston, AGENT FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF Waterloo, Wilnot, and Woodwich. Preston, Nov. 4, 1850. 1734f

A. D. FERRIER, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND General Agent, Waterloo County Clerk's Office, Guelph.

TO LET, Two comfortable and commodious DWELLING-HOUSES, in McDougal Street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. S. JACKSON & Mr. CHAS. DAVIDSON. Apply to CHAS. DAVIDSON, Guelph, May 27, 1850. 1534f

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 30 half Chests fresh Teas, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black. 5 Bbls. prime "Porto Rice" Coffee. 2 Hhd. bright Muscavado Sugar. 2 Tierces Pulverized loaf do., a superior article. 1 Tierce New Rice. 6 Boxes Honeydew Tobacco, 5 and 8. G. ELLIOTT, Guelph, June 25, 1850. 1504f

A PIANO FOR SALE, UPON very reasonable terms. Inquire at this office. Guelph, Oct. 18, 1850. 174

THE DIVISION COURTS OF the County of Waterloo will hold their sittings at Wilnot, Dec. 2nd, 1850. Berlin, " 4th, " Preston, " 6th, " Guelph, " 9th, " Erin, " 17th, " Fergus, " 19th, " Sydenham, Jan. 20th, 1851. Egremont " 19th, "

ALFRED BAKER, Clerk No. 1.

FREEDOM FROM COUGH,

IN TEN MINUTES. A PERFECT CURE IN A FEW DAYS. INSURED BY Dr. Locock's Pseudoic Wafers!

THE most wonderful cure of Coughs, Croup, Cold, Whooping, Irritation of the Uvula and Hoarse, Sore Throat, and all Pulmonary affections of the Lungs, are everywhere performed by this wonderful and extraordinary remedy.

The Medical properties are: How miraculously combined in an agreeable form, and pleasant to the taste, and the convenience of being able to administer this effectual remedy is unquestionable.

The irritation of the Throat which causes troublesome coughing, requires something to be administered frequently to produce relief. These Wafers have never failed to allay this irritation, and permanently to cure in a few days. A single dose will in all cases afford immediate relief, and to induce persons, afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs &c., to try them, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED in all cases where relief is not obtained.

Ministers, Public Speakers, Singers, and all who require a distinct voice, will find these Wafers to remove all huskiness of the Throat, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

Each Wafer bears the Proprietor's name, to prevent imitation. Sold in Boxes, at 18. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 21 each; a dollar Box is equal to six small ones.

Prepared only by the Proprietor's Sole Agent, E. D. GREEN, Hamilton, C. W.; and sold by A. & N. HIGGINBOTHAM, Wholesale Agents, Guelph. 1764f

TO HOTEL, TAVERN-KEEPERS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on hand a large and assorted Stock of Brandy, Rum, Gins, Whiskies, Peppermint, &c., Port Pale and Gold Sherries, and Madeira Wines, &c., &c., by the Cask or Gallon, of various qualities and prices, to suit purchasers. Some qualities are particularly well deserving the attention of the Connoisseurs, and none can fail to give satisfaction according to price.

W. J. BROWN & CO. Guelph, Sept. 10, 1850. 1694f

To Blacksmiths, Wagon-makers, Farmers, and Others.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a LARGE STOCK, assorted sizes, of Scotch, Swedish, and Russian Iron; Hoop, Band, and Half-round do.; Springs, Cast, German, and White Steel; Horse Nail Rods; Plough Plates; Coil Chains; Bight and Cut Nails; Green Horns do.; Spikes, &c., &c., which they will sell at Hamilton Prices, adding only the cost of Teaming. Buyers will do well to call before going elsewhere.

W. J. BROWN & CO. Guelph, Sept. 10, 1850. 1694f

STONE STORES TO LET.

THE undersigned has recently erected a handsome and commodious Block of Stone Stores, in one of the most business parts of the TOWN OF GUELPH; which he is now finishing off for immediate occupation. Part of them are already engaged, and the remainder will be ready to let and occupy in a few weeks.

WILLIAM DAY, Guelph, Aug. 23, 1849. 1144f

BOARDING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM WETHERALD, having been engaged for some years in private as well as public Tuition, respectfully intimates that he can accommodate a few additional Pupils, to whose domestic comfort and literary progress the closest attention will be given.

The course of instruction embraces the following branches:—English grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, History, Geography, Latin, Geometry, the theory of Land Surveying, and Algebra.

Terms for Board and Tuition. PER ANNUM. For boys under 12 years of age, £13 Between 12 and 16, " 16 Above 16, " 20 Eramosa, 6th month 7th, 1850. 1554y

NEW STAGE LINE Between Dundas and Hamilton. TWICE A DAY.

AN ACCOMMODATION STAGE will leave the Elgin House, Dundas, at 5 o'clock A. M. for Hamilton, in time for the Boats, and return at 8 o'clock A. M. Will again leave Dundas at 3 o'clock P. M., and return, conveying passengers from the Boats, at 7 P. M.

This arrangement will continue during the season, the Stage calling at the principal Hotels in both places.

JOSEPH P. HILL, Dundas, April 1st, 1850. 1474y

CASH! CASH!

THE Subscriber requires about 1000 bushels of Good Fall Wheat at the "People's Mills," and for which he will pay Cash. JAMES LYND, Guelph, Oct. 21, 1850. 174

Poetry.

STANZAS. BY ELIZA COOR.

No, not for worlds would I resign The world, and leave the world behind; Though some quick pulses in it dwell, That thrill and tremble, shrink and swell, With that intense and fearful pain Which locks the lip and burns the brain: No, not for worlds would I give up The drop of nectar in my cup.

Thou art that one drop may render all The draught but of bitter gall: No, not for worlds would I forego The thrill of rapt ecstacy and glow.

When knitting glances cease to meet, Of sunset flush, and moonlight gleam; Though oft the gorgeous glow may track My breast, to leave it still more dark: I would not lose the poet's power, That feels the thorn, and sees the flower With scarper corset, and gladder north, Than more endearing words of earth.

No, not for worlds would I resign The food, weak, post heart of mine; For well I know this weak heart finds A music in the running rills— A voice upon the western winds— A shadow on the many hills— Which, if it were a cooler dew, Streams, vales and mountains would not bring.

It makes the Creation's heir To all that's beautiful and fair; It bids me with a sacred joy To gaze at the great life of the field; It links me to the star-lit sky; It talks to wild birds flitting by; And lets me look upon a glow Of life's strange glory here, unsealed!

What though it has some strings, that ache And quiver all they will not break! It bids me with a sacred joy To gaze at the great life of the field; It links me to the star-lit sky; It talks to wild birds flitting by; And lets me look upon a glow Of life's strange glory here, unsealed!

From the Hamilton Spectator.

The Re-Interment of the Brants.

Monday was truly a great day for Brantford, and one which will long be held in remembrance, on account of the immense concourse of people drawn from the neighboring Towns and country, and the unusual circumstances which induced the attendance. The removal of the remains of the distinguished chief Tyendinaga, and of his scarcely less illustrious son from the frail and dilapidated graves which they inhabited, to a substantial and capacious stone vault, in the churchyard of the Mohawks, almost touching the structure which the great chief had caused to be built for the service of the most noble, was indeed a ceremony, deserving the attention of the hundreds and thousands who took part in it.

The name of Brant is not only associated with the earliest recollections of this section of the Province, in which he sought and obtained a home for his people, after being driven from the United States, on account of his attachment to Britain; but it has become an interesting portion of the history of the country, and will be held in veneration by ages yet unborn.

The elder Brant was one of the most distinguished warriors during the American Revolution, and the son, inheriting the bravery, if not all the great talents, of the father, rendered important services to this country during the war of 1812. Many of those who assisted in performing the last sad rites over his mouldering remains, were engaged in recalling a foreign enemy—and a few had even of his friendship, and the greater part of a lifetime, and were thus enabled to testify, personally, to his worth and bravery. It is, of course, well known to a large majority of our readers that the Six Nation Indians, of which the Brants were ruling chiefs, have long enjoyed a large and valuable tract of land, granted them by the Crown, and situated principally in the valley of the Grand River. At the time this property was ceded to the Indians, the whole country from Burlington Bay to the St. Clair, including the sites of the flourishing towns which are now so full of life, and furnish evidences of the highest state of civilization, was a dense wilderness, without either house or cabin to mark the abode of man. To the Six Nations the early white settlers were indebted for the first ray from Hamilton to Brantford, and many other marks of kindness and sympathy, which could hardly have been expected by those who knew the generally selfish, revengeful, and blood-thirsty character of the red man. The great chief, Brant, who united the character of the fearless Warrior with that of the sagacious Statesman, was, however, the steadfast friend of the early settlers, and it is not surprising that his master-mind could tame and control the fierce and ignorant masses around him. So lightly was he esteemed by both Government and people, that the Town of Brantford was named after him.

And what more noble sight could be witnessed—what event more likely to recall recollections of the fading past, than the voluntary assemblage of thousands of white men, the mass of whom knew nothing of Brant except that which lives in history, and hundreds of red men, the descendants of those whom the hero had led in many a well contested field, met together for the single purpose of paying a tribute to worth, bravery and virtue? Such an occurrence proves at least that the people of the present day have not degenerated—that the spirit and loyalty of the father live in the son, and that we have not become so avaricious and selfish as to refuse the erection of a substantial monument to the memory of a man who received the highest distinctions from his Sovereign, and who well earned the respect and veneration of the inhabitants of this Province.

The day fixed for the re-Interment was one of the most lovely of the season—clear, cloudless and bracing—the roads were in excellent condition, and a very large number of people were present from this city—conspicuous among whom appeared the ancient and honorable fraternity of Freemasons, in regalia, with the Provincial Grand Master, Sir Allan Macnab, at their head.

Shortly after twelve o'clock a procession was formed in the vicinity of the Market Square, comprised of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and Orangemen, with the different flags and symbols of their Orders; the Town Council; a large number of people on foot, and carriages extending further than the eye could reach. No such display has ever been witnessed in Brantford, and we doubt whether the largest city in the Province has the power to boast a procession of equal extent. The line of march was formed, and the immense concourse proceeded through the principal street to the Mohawk, a distance of two miles, accompanied by a very large number of the fair sex, in carriages and on foot. The Brantford band, and an Amateur Indian Band, contributed greatly to shorten the march, and minute guns were fired from a piece of ordnance posted on a hill overlooking the river and part of the Town. The bell of the Village church tolled as the procession approached, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, partially armed, were drawn up in line to receive the white men who thus did honor to their greatest Chief. Numbers of squaws, of all ages, some very handsomely dressed, and not a few who would pass as pretty in any company, were also present and appeared greatly interested. The speakers, the Masons, and representatives of the other orders, assembled a platform, erected on a wooden building, from which the remarks could be distinctly heard by the crowd beneath. When all were assembled we should think the number would fall little short of four thousand. The best order and decorum were observed throughout, if we except a little crowding for places at the vault. William Holmes, Esq., Chairman of the Managing Committee, presided, and introduced the speakers to the Company. We regret to have to state that the want of accommodation, and bemuddled fingers, prevented our reporter from obtaining anything approaching a faithful report.

The Rev. Mr. NELLES, an aged Church of England Missionary, was first called upon. He remarked on the great services which the Brants, especially the elder, had performed for the British Government, and how greatly those services had been valued by the Sovereign and Government. At that time the attachment of the Indians, and their great Chief, was of the utmost importance to Britain. The Rev. speaker dwelt on the heroic and independent spirit of Brant, at some length. Of a son John, whose remains were to be interred at the same time, it was only necessary to say that he had proved himself a worthy son of an illustrious father. Many years of peace and tranquility had brought a great change in the Indian character, he hoped for the better; but the spirit of loyalty still remains, as was abundantly proved by his last resolution. Although Brant was a great warrior, and faithful to the British, he was his services in times of peace were equally valuable, and should never be forgotten. His devotion to the Church of England, of which he was long an active member, should never be overlooked. He had bestowed a great deal of time and labor in translating portions of the New Testament, and the Book of Common Prayer, for the use of his tribe, and his exertions to Christianize the Indians had been successful, and should be held in veneration by the white British Nation. The Rev. gentleman concluded by saying that it was a matter of deep regret that no substantial assistance had been rendered by the Government to the remains of Brant's family, especially his two grand-daughters.

The Rev. PETER JONES, a Methodist minister, and a chief of the Mississaugas, spoke next. His late father and the elder Brant had long been staunch friends. They settled on either end of Burlington Beach, the beach itself affording a good road for communication and constant intercourse. When the Six Nations came to this Province, after having lost their possessions in the State of New York through their attachment to Britain, Brant applied to his (the speaker's) father for a portion of their lands, and the ready reply of the Mississauga chief was—"The whole land is before you; go and choose." The tract selected was that on which they stood, and from that day to this, the Six Nations and Mississaugas had lived on terms of amity, and had rendered many valuable services to each other. He was himself adopted into the Six Nations as one of their chiefs, and his heart had been made glad in consequence of the honor. The attachment of Brant to the Crown was strong and sincere. He was always ready to obey the commands of his King, and for this the tribes had lost their lands in the valley of the Mohawk, the most fruitful portion of the United States. It had truly been said of Brant, that his eye was like the eagle's, and his cunning fell be-

fore him as trees before the blast of the Great Spirit. The same remark would apply of his countrymen. He had a personal acquaintance with John Brant, and never saw anything in him contrary to the principles of the Christian religion. Col. Brant's translation of the Scriptures had been the means of doing a great deal of good among the Indians; often in the Church yard, (pointing to the building opposite,) which Brant was the means of having erected, he had seen the Indians devoutly reading their prayers. As an instance of the Chief's attachment to the Christian religion, he might say that he had heard of a great feast being given by the Pagan Indians, during the absence of Brant, which a number of Christian Indians had been induced to attend, and after their feasting had been finished, they erected a large idol in a corner of their Council-house. When Brant returned, and heard of these wicked proceedings, his wrath was kindled, and like Moses with the golden calf, he ordered the idol immediately to be cut down.

Sir Allan Macnab, who appeared in the splendid regalia appertaining to his rank in the Masonic order, said that he had been quite unexpectedly called upon. He considered this an occasion which reflected the greatest credit upon the people of the neighborhood. He had the honor of being acquainted with the elder Brant, and was a school-fellow of his son John; they afterwards did something for their country together, and he had enjoyed the friendship of John Brant until the day of his death. When his (Sir Allan's) father and himself first came to this part of the country, they were received as the guests of the illustrious chief. What a change has come over this fair land since! He could well see that those who had once nobly and faithfully performed their duty, had now become those whose remains they were now met to deposit finally in the grave. He had heard the remarks of the first speaker, whose gallant father he knew well, and he perfectly agreed with him that the Government should be indebted to Brant for the services which he rendered to the country, and that it was his power in a work so worthy of good men.

DAVID THORNBURN, Esq., Chief Indian Commissioner, said that he appeared there not only in that capacity, but as one of the inhabitants of the Province to which Brant had rendered invaluable service. This was a great and an important occasion. It was the 43rd anniversary of the death of the great Chief, respect for whose memory had brought them together. His gallant friend (Sir Allan Macnab) was better qualified to speak of the military career of Brant, and he should refer to him as a Statesman. He had negotiated a home for the red man, after he had been driven from his lands which were from the garden of the State of New York, and had settled here in the wilderness. His services had been repeatedly acknowledged by his King. He was directed to appear at Court after the war, where he received the most kind attention from the Sovereign and nobility; who were very noble by virtue of their birth and station, and on terms of equality a Chief who deserved in every way to be called Nature's Nobleman. Everywhere he was respected as a great public benefactor. Even in the United States, which he visited in time of peace, he was courted and honored at banquets. Mr. Thornburn here related several instances of his civility and nobility of mind. He recalled well that at the residence of Col. McDonell, the aid-de-camp of the late General Brock, John Brant made his appearance at the head of his tribe, dressed in his war costume, and that his manly bearing and appearance were noticed on all hands, as he took his place among the most distinguished who assembled there. It was everywhere received as his father had been, as a distinguished Chief and public benefactor. Mr. Thornburn concluded by asking some remarks to the Indians, to the purpose that with British subjects differences were no object, and that all men would be prized according to their talents and virtues. The Indians should be grateful for this mark of respect, as no occasion like the present had occurred since the commencement of the gallant Brock.

HENRY BRANT was called on to make some remarks, on behalf of the Indians, expressive of their gratitude, which were interpreted to the Company.

LARRY BURNETT, Esq., had heard of the history of Brant, who was always admitted to be a consummate Commander, and as generous as brave. Mr. B. here related an anecdote of the chief's having saved, at great risk to himself, the life of a captive, doomed to death, who gave a touching account of distress, the Chief being a brother Mason. He mentioned also, in evidence of his dignity, that he returned the honor of knighthood from the King, because he would have to kneel during the ceremony, remarking that he was an ally, not a subject of his Majesty; he was a King like himself, and could not submit to do homage. He had also refused a patent for lands, from Gov. Simcoe, on behalf of the Indians, because the instrument would cause them to surrender their nationality, and render them dependant, in the same position as a vassal. When on his death-bed, a neighbor named Morden, who was a Methodist class leader, was in the habit of visiting him, and to him Brant gave assurances that all was well, he said that he had been a man of war, but that he was about to depart in peace.

Mr. HORTON, a gentleman, as we understood, from Pennsylvania, said that fifty-four years ago, a young man left his home on the Susquehanna, on a tour of observation, and in the course of his long wanderings found himself at the door of Col. Brant's mansion. He was admitted, food was given him, and as his means were exhausted and employment was necessary, Brant gave him employment; but he soon fell sick, and the disease was of long continuance. Day after day, and night after night, Brant and his family watched over the sufferer, until at the end of nine weeks he began to recover. He then thought of his home, 400 miles distant, with no road but the Indian trail through the wilderness, and his heart was heavy. But Brant ordered one of his best horses to be brought, provided the youth with means to take him home. "That young man (said Mr. Horton) was my father, and I wish to render the tribute of a grateful heart to the posterity of Brant for this great kindness. The reason for this unworried attention, the speaker ascribed to the fact of Brant and his father being brother Masons.

The speaking having been concluded, the remains, which had been placed in one Oak Coffin, with a partition to keep them separate, were brought forth, and a procession was formed to the Church-yard by the Freemasons leading, and carrying the coffin, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations following. At the entry of the yard, the coffin was met by the Rev. Mr. Nelles, who read the beautiful service of the Church of England, after which the remains were lowered into a substantial stone vault erected for the purpose. The