

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, April 29.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Niagara* reached her dock at 6 p. m. She has 41 passengers.

The United States steamer *Franklin* arrived at Cowes, April 18, at 3 p. m.

The City of *Glasgow* sailed on the 16th, with a heavy freight and 120 passengers.

The Hon Mr. Clemson, American Minister at Brussels, is among her passengers.

The steamer *Arctic* arrived on the 15th, at 7 p. m. She left New York on the 2nd April.

In England, nothing of interest had occurred in Parliament, previous to the adjournment.

The political news is general unimportant. Parliament adjourned for the holidays, to meet again on the 29th.

Her Majesty will open the Great Exhibition in state. The public will be excluded during the ceremony.

PORTUGAL.

An insurrection, headed by the Duke de Salanhã, had broken out in Vincimicia; the insurgents were 5,000 strong. The King has taken command of the royal troops.

INDIA.

The Overland Mail from India had arrived.—The political news from India and China is unimportant. Business is steady but inactive at Canton. Freight £1 10s; a decline expected.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Late accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state that the British forces had obtained a decisive victory over the Caffers, at Kat River. Still, there was little prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

The Queen of England visits the Glass Palace once a week, and has announced her intention of giving some brilliant fetes and magnificent balls during the exhibition. She has recently commenced sending autograph letters of invitation to the various Courts of Europe. The King of Belgium has already replied that he shall visit London in the course of the month of June. Many members of the royal family of Prussia have also accepted the invitation; and Queen Victoria hopes that the Emperor of Russia himself, or the Imperial Prince, will resort to London this summer.—*Colonist.*

Capt. A. H. Poole, of the ship Lochaber Castle, from Liverpool, March 19, reports that on the 4th of April, at 6 P. M. in lat. 45 27 and longitude 28 5 West, he fell in with and boarded the wreck of a vessel waterlogged. To the stump of her mizen mast of which only about eight feet remained, was lashed, the body of a man with fragments of clothing hanging from the legs. He had on sea boots, and appeared to have been dead two or three days. The vessel was apparently an English built barque, of about 500 tons, and was loaded with mahogany, some logs of which were washing out of the stern. She had probably been taken suddenly aback and dismasted, as part of her masts and yards were stowed about her decks, the sails on which were reefed. Her helmy was standing, from which Captain Poole's men took the brass bell. There was no name upon it. This was the only article taken from the wreck. They could not release the corpse, as the sea was breaking heavily over the after part of the vessel. The wind was blowing from the southwest.

From the Inverness Courier.

LADY FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Of the nature of the projected voyage to the Arctic Seas by Mr. Kennedy and his crew of Orkney men, in search of Sir John Franklin, a few notes are supplied by the *John O'Groat Journal*. Mr. Kennedy is now at Aberdeen, where the little ship, the *Prince Albert*, is fitting out. The route to be followed is by Lancaster Sound, then down Prince Regent's Inlet as far as possible. The ship is then to be moored in some harbor, and two boats will be dispatched in various directions, according to circumstances, or as the opening of the ice may present. One boat it is intended to bring overland to the western shore, at Cresswell or Brentford Bay, in the direction of the magnetic pole. The other will be sent southwards to Felix Harbor, and will cross Boothia Isthmus, and after striking the sea coast will proceed by Sir James Ross' Strait to meet the other boat.

After a meeting they will again diverge and explore westward. It is then intended that one of the boats be dispatched in the direction of Simpson's Straits, while the other will be directed northward, with a view to come on the track of Dr. Rae and his party. Mr. Kennedy has been thirteen years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and spent eight years of that period in Labrador. Knowing the country, and the abundance of deer, salmon, and marine animals, he has the firm persuasion that at least a portion of Sir John Franklin's party are yet alive. He goes out without fee or reward, animated with a pure devotion to the service. The crew consists of seventeen persons, nearly all natives of Orkney.

The expedition is to be conducted on teetotal principles; and the ship will be ready for sea by the end of this month.—She carries three boats—one of mahogany, one of common materials, and one of gutta percha. Messrs. Duthie, of Aberdeen, are building a boat specially for Mr. Kennedy's use. It is to be twenty-two feet long, only two feet wide at the midships, or broadest part, and after being covered with hide or gutta percha, with one person set in it—canoe fashion—is calculated to draw only three inches of water; the depth of the boat is to be twelve inches at the seat. It is intended to propel this extraordinary craft, after the manner of the natives of these regions—the Esquimaux

—by a double-bladed oar, and the person seated in it will be covered up with a skin dress, buttoned to the chin, and fastened to the deck, that, in the event of its being swamped, it can easily be righted again without any water getting into it.

Mr. Kennedy contemplates not only using this boat for crossing rivers, over ice, and down rapids but to make it his couch of repose all night, by simply pulling a blanket over him, and there repose in a temperature that makes one freeze to think of. He has been accustomed to these hardships, and has stood many nights in similar circumstances, with the thermometer 45 to 50 degrees below zero; often, too, with no covering but the canopy of heaven. The *Prince Albert* will be provisioned for two years. All success attend her.

Provincial.

From the Globe.

CANADIAN COMMERCE FOR 1850.

From an inspection of the official Returns of the Trade of the Province during the year 1850, we have been enabled to compile the following summary of the year's commercial transactions.

The value of the Imports was:—

From Great Britain.....£2,407,950 4 0
" British N. A. Colonies..... 96,404 19 6
" West Indies..... 1,112 19 3
" United States..... 1,648,715 2 5
" Other foreign countries..... 91,302 18 4

Total Imports for 1850, £4,245,517 3 6

The duties paid on goods imported were as follows:—

	VALUE.	DUTY.
Specific duties, £654,955 19 9	£233,536 19 1	
30 per cent " 42,854 9 5	12,847 6 9	
20 " " 23,319 13 10	4,663 19 5	
12 1/2 " " 2,834,417 1 7	354,892 2 5	
2 1/2 " " 391,846 11 9	9,795 7 0	
Free goods..... 294,133 7 2		

Total... £4,245,517 3 6 £615,645 14 8

The value of the Exports from Canada during the same period was as follows:—

To Great Britain.....£1,521,279 15 3
" United States..... 1,237,789 17 11
" North American Colonies..... 202,194 1 3
" West Indies..... 2,084 0 0
" Other Countries..... 27,070 6 4

Total... £2,990,428 0 9

The Exports are thus classified:—

Produce of the Mine..... £9,145 12 0
Sea..... 36,512 15 7
Forest..... 1,360,734 6 4
Arrivals and their products..... 157,580 6 0
Vegetable food, 1,046,034 6 4
Manufactures..... 13,439 14 10
Shipping, — sold 6,676 19 1
abroad..... 330,430 0 0
Other articles..... 39,874 0 7

Total... £2,990,428 0 9

From the North American.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF TORONTO.

On Thursday the corner stone of Trinity College was laid by Bishop Strachan. The proceedings commenced by Divine service, at St. George's Church, at one o'clock, conducted by Archbishop Bethune. At the conclusion of the service a collection was made on behalf of the University funds. The procession was then formed by Marshal G. T. Denison, and marched to the site of the College in the following order:—

Beadles.
Pupils of Church Grammar Schools.
Contractors.
Clerk of the Works.
Members of the Faculties.
The Clergy in their Robes.
Yeoman Beadle.
Church University Board.
Collector.
Architect. Secretary. Solicitor.
Students.
Professors.
Council.
Bishop's Chaplains.
Vergers.

Archdeacon Eng. Bp. of Toronto Archdeacon of Kingston
Contributors on foot and in carriages.

On arriving at the ground the Bishop shortly addressed the assembly, and then offered up a prayer for success in the undertaking. A bottle containing the coins and documents was then handed to the Bishop by Dr. Burnside, to be placed in the stone. This was done in the usual way, by filling up the vacuum with charcoal. The brass plate containing a long inscription in Latin was then read by the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, and was laid in its place; after which, for the benefit of the uninitiated, Professor Hodder read an English translation of the inscription. The silver trowel was then handed to the Bishop by the Archdeacon, and the necessary ceremony having been used, the stone was adjusted, and the Bishop struck the stone three times with the mallet, and repeated a short prayer. Sir Allan Macnab then addressed the Bishop; after which an oration in Latin, from the pupils of St. Paul's Grammar School, Toronto, was presented to the Bishop, to which he responded in Latin. Prayer was offered by Archdeacon Bethune. An anthem was sung. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Grassitt and the Bishop; and the national anthem having been sung, the company separated.

J. B. Gough.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Gough at Cincinnati on the 25th ult:—"Since we came here I have spoken thirty times in thirty-one days, and have obtained 10,400 signatures to the pledge, and have written the pledge in more than one hundred albums, &c., for circulation. This with receiving calls from committees, ladies, strangers, &c., has worn me down, but I hope to recruit by laboring less. In Pittsburgh I obtained 8000 names. The feeling was deeper and more tender and solemn there than I have ever known it. In addition to the restoration of drunkards and the union of many who had not fallen, to the temperance host, a Christian friend writes to me that he can perceive 'an influence broader than that of temperance in relation to drink, that has grown out of these labors—an influence that has pre-

pared and disposed the public mind to attend to the general teachings of God's holy truth.' Next week we go to Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Zanesville, and Columbus. We shall be in Zanesville on the 11th and 12th of April. We cannot reach home before the middle of June." This is glorious success. While Mr. Gough can be so well and so advantageously employed in America, there is no necessity to send him to England. We hope that the arrangements have been finally made for his three months' tour in Canada.—*Montreal Pilot.*

ANOTHER THREATENED INVASION OF CUBA.—A second attempt to revolutionize, or more likely to rob and plunder, the valuable Spanish island of Cuba, has been detected in New York. The movement appears to have been conducted without much secrecy, but with a great deal of imbecility, and the arrest of the leaders was effected readily. The volunteers in this second expedition are principally Hungarians and other foreigners, who have been compelled to leave their own country for their misdeeds, and are now prepared to engage in any desperate effort, if it is but carried on in the name of liberty. We are glad to see that the United States Government has on this occasion acted with promptness and determination—nipping the nefarious scheme in the bud—although we should have been quite as well pleased to learn that the expedition had escaped from the authorities of the country in which it was fitted out, to fall into the hands of the Cubans. Of course any such thing as a successful invasion of the island is out of the question. Since the arrival of the present Governor General, who is represented as a very popular and energetic officer, no less than 12,000 troops have been sent out from Spain, with all the necessary appointments. Such a force could defend the island against the attacks of all the undisciplined scoundrels in the new world; and we suspect that any of those who might be apprehended in this second attempted invasion would meet with little mercy from the people whom they have harassed.—*Spectator.*

PLOUGHING MATCH AT MARKHAM.—The long talked of Ploughing Match between the townships of Vaughan and Markham, for £100 currency aside, came off on Friday last, the 25th inst., in the township of Markham, in a field of about 90 acres the property of Mr. George Miller, situated about three miles from the village of Markham; and the day being very fine, an immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness the progress of the trial of skill. It was computed that not less than 5000 persons were present. The ploughing was creditable to the various competitors. The honor of success was awarded to Scarborough township, and the propriety of the decision appeared to be generally acquiesced in. The ploughs used were all iron, with the Scotch wing, some having been imported, others being of home manufacture. Critics expressed an opinion, that the superior performance of the winning party was in no slight degree traceable to the superiority of their implements. Shortly after five o'clock, about 400 persons sat down to a substantial dinner, provided by Mr. W. Armstrong, in a capacious "shanty," erected for the occasion in an orchard at the rear of his hotel. Three tables ran nearly the entire length of the building, at one end of which was a cross table, for the chairman and the selected guests; while at the other was an orchestra, for the accommodation of a band of amateur musicians from Unionville. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. W. Thompson, president of the county of York Agricultural Society.—*Toronto paper.*

We regret to learn that the premises of T. M. Daly, Esq., of Stratford, were consumed by fire on the 22nd inst. We have not possession of the particulars, but we have heard that the property was insured for only about one-third of its value.—*Reporter.*

ARREST OF A GANG OF ROBBERS, INCENDIARIES, HORSE STEALERS, &c.

We briefly announced on Saturday the arrest of a gang of men in Jackson county, who were organized for the most nefarious purposes that depravity could invent. Our time did not then admit of details. Our readers will remember that for the last year or two the Central Railroad Company have been constantly annoyed along their line by persons whose sole occupation seemed to be in placing obstructions on the Railroad. And so systematic had the work of destruction become, that the Railroad company were induced to employ a couple of shrewd persons, whose duty it should be to travel along the line and detect the offenders, but so well organized was the band, that for eighteen months they eluded the most persevering efforts for their detection. Some four weeks ago, however, one of these persons employed by the company obtained an inkling of the organization, and by adroit management succeeded in worming himself into the confidence of the initiated. But before they could trust him to any considerable extent, it was required, as a proof of his allegiance, that he should fire the depot at Niles on a certain night, provided it was not previously done by an individual from this city, who was to be sent for, for that purpose. The night came when the burning was to be effected, and to ward off suspicion of betrayal, as well as to secure the full confidence of the gang, the depot was fired; and all necessary precautions, however, having been made to avoid any serious damage of the building.

The news that the depot at Niles had been set on fire, but fortunately discovered in time to prevent its destruction, gave at once to the new recruit the fullest confidence of the gang, and he was forthwith admitted to the most secret councils of the leading desperadoes. Here was obtained the most startling information ever communicated by bandied ruffians. No species

of crime, no ingenuity of plan, no want of means for their hellish purpose, were left unknown. Counterfeiting, horse-stealing, incendiarism, burglary, robbery, and the smallest petit larceny, to say nothing of other diabolical intentions, were the sworn objects of their monstrous organization. And so lost to every conscientious feeling were these associates, that one of their recent hellish designs was to burn up the track and cars by an ingeniously-contrived tornado, which was so arranged as to be ignited by the locomotive and explode while the passenger cars should be over it. The informant continued to act with them until he had procured the names of some thirty or forty of the conspirators, together with their places of residence, confined chiefly to Leoni, Michigan, Center, Jackson, and this city. Before plans, however, had been matured for their arrest, the notorious Joe Dows, who it is now said was the general of the concern, was taken from this city to Pittsburgh on the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the management of the gang devolved upon a fellow calling himself J. D. Williams, then in this city, a resident of the State of New York. This person it was ascertained, was to leave Detroit for Buffalo on Thursday night, and as his arrest at that time would be the signal for a general dispersion of his accomplices, it was determined to let him proceed, while an officer furnished with the requisite papers should accompany him and make the arrest during the passage, thus giving time to perfect the capture of his companions in this State. On Friday night, the time it had been agreed to make the arrests in the interior, an extra train of cars was sent out from this city, with a large number of officers and assistants engaged for the occasion, and so well were the arrangements made and carried out by leaving squads along the line, that at Leoni, Michigan, Centre and Jackson, some thirty-three men were arrested, simultaneously, about daybreak on Saturday morning, and brought and lodged in jail on Saturday P. M. Among the prisoners arrested are three justices of the peace, five physicians, one judge, and four constables, belonging to the township of Leoni; and not an officer of which, from supervisor down to postmaster, but is said to be implicated. In this city, Washington Gay and Erasmus Smith were arrested on Saturday, and in the house of the former were found a variety of implements for burning buildings, and so constructed as to burn one hour or three days before setting fire to the building, by one of these machines. It has been discovered that the depot in this city was first set on fire, and which resulted in the loss of \$100,000 worth of property. The arrests were made on writ from the United States Court, for stopping the mail and for counterfeiting United States coin; and the prisoners will probably be detained until the next session of the District Court.—*Detroit Daily Tribune, April 21.*

THE RECENT DESPATCHES.

Lord Elgin having on the 31st December, 1850, transmitted a Despatch to the Colonial Office, enclosing "Report of a Committee of the Executive Council on the Reports made to the Legislative Assembly during the last Session, by a Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of the Province," the original documents with Earl Grey's Despatch in reply, have recently been published in the *Quebec Gazette*.

These documents being too lengthy for us to copy, we must content us with advertising to such portions of their contents as are of more special importance. It will be understood that the "Report" is the deliverance of the Ministry on the precious Finance Committee affair so adroitly managed by Mr. Hincks and his French Canadian tail last Session. They decline recommending any retrenchment in the present expenditure of the Customs Department, in that comprised under the head of "Territorial" including Crown Lands, Surveys, &c., or in the collection of the Excise Revenue. The first reduction recommended is in the Salaries of the Judges.

The charge in the Civil List for the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts, and of the Attorneys and Solicitors-General, was £1,432,000. The Committee of Council are of opinion that the salaries of all future judges should be reduced; that the salaries of the Chief Justices and Chancellors should be fixed at 9000 per annum, and those of the Puisne Judges and Vice-Chancellors at 8000; and that the salaries of the Attorneys-General should be the same as those of the Chief Justices. In proposing this reduction, the Committee of Council feel that they are going as far as is consistent with securing the best talent of the country for the highest judicial offices."

The charge on the Pension List is not deemed susceptible of reduction, nor that attendant on keeping up the organization of the Militia force.

The next item considered is the charge for the Executive Government, and the Committee "have arrived at the conclusion that the salaries of Heads of Departments should be fixed at £800 per annum, being the same as those intended for the puisne judges." Peculiar delicacy is observed in advertising to the salary of the Governor General, which the report observes

"Must be looked upon in a wholly different light from all other charges on the Civil List: although the Committee of Council, in view of the circumstances under which the Act granting a Civil List to Her Majesty was passed, and considering that Act as a sacred engagement on the part of the people of Canada to pay the amount stipulated during a specified period of time, could not recommend any legislative action in this country until the subject had been brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Imperial Government, yet the Committee have entertained no doubt that without reference to their opinion as to the expediency of the change, Her Majesty's Government would offer no opposition to such retrenchment as the Canadian Legislature should determine on, with reference to the salaries of Her Majesty's servants in Canada subordinate to her Representatives."

But with regard to the Governor-General, the case is entirely different, and, however strongly it may be urged that the Canadian Legislature have the right to determine the amount of all salaries chargeable on their revenue, the Committee of Council are of opinion that nothing would offer no opposition to such retrenchment as the Canadian Legislature should determine on, with reference to the salaries of her Majesty's servants in Canada subordinate to her Representatives."

In fine, the Committee "are not prepared to present to mention any specific recommendation on the subject," which unpreparedness on their part originates doubtless in the disinclination of His Excellency to any abatement in his own sole, however he may coincide in the propriety of shaving his more moderately provided for conductors, his Lordship's salary of £7,777 15s. 4d. continuing to form one-third of the whole expenditure of the Executive.

Lord Elgin's despatch is a sort of commentary on the "Report," in which his regret that the proposed retrenchments have been forced on his Cabinet by the "pressure from without" is not concealed, while in contrasting the Salaries of the relative officials in the States and the Colony, he would seem to imply that persons of larger intelligence, more wealth, and greater inclination to spend it freely, are required for first class offices in the latter, than in the former country. His Lordship certainly appears tremblingly alive to the impropriety of making any reduction in his own little item—the £7,777 must be disbursed in full tale whomever may be the paymaster.

Earl Grey's reply commences with a long extract from a recent despatch to the Governor of New South Wales—the sum total of which is, that the Imperial Government has no objection to the Provincial Legislature fixing what scale they choose for officers to be hereafter appointed; but existing interests—i. e., the pecuniary of our present Governors—must be respected. The annexed extract is of no small importance in reference to the future destiny of the Colony:—

"Having thus explained to your Lordship the principles of the policy which Her Majesty's Government propose to adopt, I will now proceed to state more particularly the measures by which it is contemplated that this policy should be carried into effect. In the first place, it is intended, that in future, with the exception of a certain number of enrolled pensioners, for whose location in the province arrangements are in progress, the troops maintained in Canada should be confined to the garrisons of two or three fortified posts of importance, probably only Quebec and Kingston. The terms of any upon which this country now is with the United States, and the fortunate termination of all the questions in dispute between the two nations, removes, as I trust, all risk of any attack

upon Canada from the only Power from which there could be any danger; and it appears that Her Majesty's Government, that if the Provincial Militia is maintained upon a proper footing, so long as peace continues, enough would be done to provide for the security of the province, by maintaining garrisons of regular troops in the two important posts here mentioned. In the unfortunate, and I trust improvable contingency of a war with the United States, it is obvious that both the colony and the mother country would be called upon to submit to great sacrifices, and to make great exertions for their defence; but I have no doubt that these would be cheerfully made by both if the exigency should unhappily arise.

Upon the reduction of the British force in Canada, the situation of these fortified positions, it would become necessary that the warlike stores which are kept in the colony should be reduced, and that the barracks and other buildings which are no longer required, should be disposed of; but if the Parliament of Canada should be willing to undertake to keep up these barracks and buildings, in case of their being hereafter required, there would be no objection on the part of Her Majesty's Government to make them the property of the Provincial authorities, and if the maintenance of a British force at any of the posts now occupied, could be desired for the preservation of internal security, such a force would be readily supplied by Her Majesty's Government, if the arrangements lately made, should be now in change, that the charge of maintaining them ought now to be undertaken by the province, and I trust that no difficulty will arise on that head. With regard to the Indian Department, as by the arrangement lately made, the extinction of the charge (except so far as regards some payments for their lives to individuals) is provided for within five years, no further steps are required to be taken.

After making such beautiful provision for the annexation or conquest of the Colony, the Dispatch throws in, by way of solatium at the end, the announcement, that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to call upon the Imperial Parliament to provide for the Governor's Salary—

"Find your own soldiers, and seeing your Governor's not much worth, you may have him gratis!"

AN EMPTY HOUSE.—It is pleasantly indicative of the improved state of the morals of the community of the vicinity, that on the day after Guelph Fair, the County Jail should be tenanted—not a single individual in limbo in the County of Waterloo, the largest and perhaps now also the most populous electoral division of Canada West. When we consider the mixed nature of our population, receiving annually a considerable proportion of the immigration from Europe, comprising occasionally parties who may not have left their native land with the most unblemished reputation, the circumstance is highly gratifying, and when we state another as singular fact for the locality, that, of their being two taverns to let in town, it is not impossible that some of our readers may surmise that our empty Jail—long may it continue so—in some measure and in some inexplicable manner connected with the Temperance Reformation in the County. Now's the time to agitate for a Lock-up.

BERLIN TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—We would direct attention to the announcement of the Annual Demonstration in aid of the Temperance Cause in Berlin, in another column. Not a few of the "Sons" of the Berlin Division attended on the occasion of our Winter Festival, and we may not doubt but the Brethren here will cordially reciprocate their courtesy. The route through one of the best cultivated districts of the vicinity, the season, the picturesque attractions of the locality, the promise of unusual inducements held out, and above all, the duty on the part of Temperance men to support the cause with zeal and energy, will combine to send a respectable deputation from Guelph to Berlin on the ensuing occasion.

ELORA.—We have to acknowledge the receipt from Charles Allan, Esq., of a handsome lithographed Plan of this beautifully situated and rapidly rising village. When passing through, some thirteen years since, we can remember there being only five houses, and perhaps not twenty inhabitants in the locality, and that the only refreshment to be procured in the shape of food or drink, was a draught of buttermilk. A very good improvement in the extent and appearance of the place has been achieved since those days. Elora now contains over 400 inhabitants, 3 Churches, 3 or 4 Taverns, some half dozen very description; and, situated in a rich agricultural country, and on the highway to the Owen Sound and Saugeen districts, it promises to be soon a place of no small importance. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that an extensive sale of Building Lots takes place in the village on the 13th inst.

ASSESSMENT LAW.

We copy the annexed letter of the Hon Attorney General, on the New Assessment Law, from the *Niagara Mail*:—

Toronto, 22nd April, 1851.

Sir, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter requesting my opinion as to the bearing of the Assessment Act 13 & 14 Victoria, cap. 67 upon income derived from Trade &c., and to inform you that persons deriving income from any Trade, Calling, Office or Profession exceeding £50 per Annum are to be assessed at the amount of such Income at least. If the amount of their assessable Chattels &c., as specified in Schedule A, exceeds that of such Income, then they are to be assessed to the amount of such assessable Chattels &c., and not for the Income or any part of it. If such Chattels &c., amount to less than such Income, the amount of the Income is to be assessed, and not such Chattels &c., or any part of them. If such Income be only £50 or less than such Chattels &c., they alone are to be assessed whatever they may amount to. And if such persons have no such Chattels &c., as specified in Schedule A, he cannot be assessed for personal property at all.

In no case can a person be assessed both for income and chattels.

In Cities, Towns and Villages, where from the facility of ascertaining the amount of the rental value of real property, the rates are by the 11th Section of the Act to be imposed on the yearly value of all taxable property; the yearly value of personal property (whether the amount have been settled upon the basis of the last year's income, or of the assessable chattels, &c., according to Schedule A) is to be taken to be six per cent on its assessed value.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT BALDWIN.

Mr W. Kirby, Niagara.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the Temperance Hall on Friday Evening, when Addresses will be delivered by several Clergymen—Vocal and Instrumental Music by the Choir and Mechanics' Band. A Collection will be taken up to assist in defraying incidental expenses.


GUELPH HERALD.
TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1851.
GUELPH SPRING FAIR.

Our Semi-annual Fair was held yesterday, and was attended by a larger concourse of persons from the adjacent country than we remember to have seen congregated here on any previous occasion—the propitious state of the weather, good roads, and perhaps more especially the anticipated show of stud horses for £20 premium, contributing to such result.

There was a considerable number of horned cattle on the ground, and a few horses also on sale, but we observed none of particular merit. Some cows were sold at from \$14 to \$20, and we saw a very decent-looking yoke of oxen offered for \$50 and for which \$45 would no doubt have been taken. There was we believe, very little cash business done—the lack of the circulating medium being the great obstacle—and not a very great deal in the way of trade either. The storekeepers appeared to have their hands full of business, and the bar-rooms of the taverns—some being provided with a supplementary bar for the occasion—were, notwithstanding the progress of Temperance in the locality, swarming like bees. There was, however, no rioting or fighting—matters of too common occurrence on similar occasions "in the days of other years."

There was certainly a "splendid variety" of stud horses on the ground, we should think not fewer than twenty, among whom, irrespective of those shown for the premium, we may notice, as particularly admired, the Canadian Sampson a 2 year old dark bay 17 hands high, owned by Mr. James Gerrie, Elora, which is perhaps one of the largest horses of his age in the Colony; and a jet black horse belonging to Mr. Kennedy which showed high breeding and great adaptation for speed; nor must Prince Albert, an old favorite among the farmers of the vicinity, be forgotten among his now so numerous rivals.

The show for the premium came off in front of the Court House, the judges being Messrs Richard Jackson for Guelph, Henry Tolton for Eramosa, and John Oulton for Puslinch.

The horses eventually selected as competitors were,
King Alfred, a bay, owned by Mr Ashford, Drummondville;
Farmer's Glory, a light grey, Mr Allan, Albion;
John Long, a chestnut, Mr G. Wilson, Guelph;
Messenger's Giga, a dark grey, Mr Craig, Chinguacousy;

King Alfred, jet blk, Mr Powell, Lewiston.
The judges after a long examination into their respective merits, placed the horses in the order in which we have now arranged their names, unanimously awarding the premium to King Alfred.

The proprietor of the winning horse is understood to agree to travel him in the three