



Business Directory.

DR. W. A. LIDDELL,
House adjoining Rev. A. Palmer.
Guelph, Feb. 11, 1850. 190

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John McNab, Edward R. Martin,
Toronto, Guelph.
Feb. 11, 1851. 190

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RICHARD FOWLER BUDD,
Feb. 20, 1851. 191-f

REMOVAL.

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BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office removed to that recently occupied by the late T. R. Brock, Esq.,
North-east Corner Market Square.
Guelph, Dec. 24, 1850. 183

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ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GLAZIER,
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GUELPH.

EMILIUS IRVING,
Barrister at Law, &c.,
Notary Public,
GALT.
Office in Main Street, opposite Mr. Ramore's Store. 186-f

THOMAS GORDON,
LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,
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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.

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OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.
A. J. FERGUSSON,
EDWARD E. W. HURD.

THE DIVISION COURTS of the County of Waterloo will hold their sittings at
Wilnot, Feb. 4th, 1851.
Berlin, " 5th, "
Preston, " 7th, "
Guelph, " 10th, "
Erin, " 13th, "
Fergus, " 15th, "
Sydenham, March 17th, "
Egremont " 20th, "

ALFRED BAKER, Clerk No. 1.

Business Directory.

JOHN STREET FOUNDRY.
E. & C. GURNEY & A. CARPENTER,
Manufacturers of
Cooking, Parlor & Plate to ves
Of all Sizes and Patterns.
ALSO—Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers
Turning Lathes, Paint Mills, Pipe Boxes, &c.
Castings made to Order.

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The most approved of in the Province always on hand.
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
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Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms at the lowest Montreal Prices.

WASHINGTON
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.
Capital \$1000,000.
EZRA HOPKINS,
HAMILTON,
Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
August 27, 1850. 166-1y.

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.

J. LAMOND SMITH,
Conveyancer, Notary Public,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
FERGUS.
140-1y

W. FELL,
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Opposite the Building Society's Rooms,
KING STREET, HAMILTON.

NOTARIAL PRESSES,
Notary and Office Seals, Professional and Business Cards, Door and Coffin 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. 34-1y

To all whom it may Concern.

MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor in **FERGUS,**
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PROVINCIAL MUTUAL & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOUIS W. DESSAUER, Preston,
AGENT FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF Waterloo, Wilnot, and Woolwich.
Preston, Nov. 4, 1850. 176-f

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

THE Subscriber offers for sale,
30 half Chests fresh Teas, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black.
5 Bbls. prime "Porto Rico" 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. 156-f

HAYWARD'S VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

THE increasing demand for this valuable Medicine has induced the proprietor to appoint the following agents:—**MR. OLIVER, Galt; MR. HESSELER, New Hope; MR. WATSON, Fergus; and MR. PHILIP, Elora;** where they may now be obtained. Price 1s. 3d. per box.
Guelph, Oct. 21, 1850. 174

Poetry.

VILLAGE COURTSHIP.

Tapping at the window,
Peeping o'er the blind;—
'Tis really most surprising,
He never learns to mind!
'Twas only yesterday evening,
As in the dark we sat,
My mother ask'd me sharply—
"Pray, Mary, who is that?"
Who's that, indeed!—you're certain
How much she made me start;
Men seem to lose their wisdom
Whenever they lose their heart!

Yes—there he is—I see him;
The lamp his shadow throws
Across the curtain'd window;
He's stepping on his toes!
He'll never think of tapping,
Or making any din;
A knock, though e'en the slightest,
Is worse than looking in!
Tap! tap!—would any think it!
He never learns to mind;
'Tis surely most surprising—
He thinks my mother blind!

'Tis plain I must go to him;
It's no use now to cough;—
I'll open the door just softly,
If but to send him off!
'Tis well if from the door-step
He will not shortly hurl—
Oh, men, there never was trouble
Till you came in the world!

Tapping at the window,
And peeping o'er the blind;
Oh, man, but you are trouble,
And that we maidens find!

Deferred Articles.

Our late townsman, Mr. John Dodd, now of Flamborough, has invented a model of a steam engine, of immense power and simple construction, which it is supposed may ultimately supersede the present engines. Mr. Dodd will carry it to the great exhibition in London in the Spring. Singular, that two brothers in this vicinity, the one in Ayr, and the other in West Flamborough, should each have ingenious productions to exhibit in Europe at a contest with the ingenuity and mechanical skill of the whole world!—*Galt Reporter.*

The Provincial Secretary has intimated to Dr. Meillure, Superintendent of Education, Lower Canada, that in future the grant for education will be divided equally between Upper and Lower Canada, giving £25,000 to each, instead of £21,000 to the former and £29,000 to the latter as heretofore.—*Transcript.*

Letters from Turin of the 4th inst., announce the death at Aleppo of the Polish General Dem. He died in the Turkish faith, and was buried with military honors.

The father of a young man, who died from injuries received by the upsetting of a stage coach in McLean county, Ohio, last summer, has recovered \$15,000 damages from Messrs Frink & Co., of Chicago, Ill., the proprietors of the coach.

Inquest.—An inquest was held on Monday afternoon before Dr. King, at Peterson's inn, Balmurst street, on the body of Daniel Brian, formerly a private in the 73rd regiment. Deceased was found dead in bed on Sunday morning. It appeared in evidence that deceased had labored under chronic diarrhoea, which was much aggravated by his having been addicted to intemperance, and that on Saturday he drank a great quantity of whiskey. During the night, the door of his room was open, and at a broken pane the snow had drifted in upon the bed. His wife was in bed with him, but was unable to help him, from the fact of being equally addicted to drunkenness. The jury returned for verdict:—Death by chronic Diarrhoea, aggravated by want of care, intemperance, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather.—*Globe.*

Murder at Oswego.—The Oswego Telegraph of Saturday night says, a horrible murder occurred there last evening. The name of the guilty person is John M. Thurston, a cabinet maker, who killed his brother-in-law, a Mr. Garrison, a mechanic, with an axe, while himself and wife were making a call at Thurston's house. The murderer subsequently surrendered himself to the authorities.

Medical use of Salt.—In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal pain, termed colic, a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in a pint of cold water taken as soon as possible, with a short nap immediately after, is one of the most effectual and speedy remedies known. The same will relieve a person who seems almost dead from receiving a heavy fall.

Great Match at Curling.—We understand that the challenge recently offered by the Paris Club to the Province, has been accepted by the Curlers of the County of York, and that the first game will be played on Burlington Bay on Friday next. There are to be twelve curlers on each side, and the game will be commenced by eleven o'clock.—*Spectator.*

Murders in India.—Bombay has of late been distinguished for the number and atrocity of the murders that have been committed there. At the July sessions, a Portuguese was found guilty of stabbing with a knife a young married woman in an advanced state of pregnancy; she died of the wound, and the murderer was hanged. At the next criminal sessions of Oct. 2d, two men were tried and condemned for murder; one was hanged, the other was reprieved on the evening preceding his intended execution. They had entered the house of a kept mistress, by connivance of a female friend, tied up her head with a sarree, and secured suffocation by sitting on her bosom. The wretches seem to have been from ten to fifteen minutes employed in their murderous work, while the woman who admitted them lay, by her own account, bound on the floor. The robbery desired to be perpetrated was then committed. While the sessions were sitting, another murder, equally cold-blooded and atrocious, occurred. A poor old woman, an oil-seller, possessed some jewels; she was enticed into a dwelling-house, and while measuring out oil, she was attacked by two Parsees and strangled with a buck-et-ropes. These three last murders—all of women—occurred within a fortnight of each other. We find since, a Chinaman put to death by two European sailors. We have next a horse-keeper poisoned; then four men butchered at Mahim in a fit of fury by members of another religious sect; next a courtesan poisoned, three others narrowly escaping a like fate, by a couple of men for the sake of plunder; in all, in four months, 9 human lives cruelly destroyed by murderers, and nearly forty individuals charged with murder, directly or as accomplices. The death of the Chinaman and slaughter at Mahim were perpetrated in passion, the others were cold-blooded atrocities, perpetrated by the most cruel means for the most paltry motives. While recent acts of blood such as these are under investigation, some further light is promised us on the slaughter of the woman found a twelvemonth since cut piecemeal and strewed around in fragments on the flats; so that in reality, for months back, scarcely a week has passed off in which some matter connected with a murder case has not been under investigation at the police office.

The Difficulty of approaching Deer.—The deer is the most acute animal we possess, and adopts the most sagacious plans for the preservation of its life. When it lies, satisfied that the wind will convey to it an intimation of the approach of its pursuer, it gives in another direction. If there are any wild birds, such as curlews or ravens, in its vicinity, it keeps its eye intently fixed upon them, convinced that they will give it a timely alarm. It selects its cover with the greatest caution, and invariably chooses an eminence from which it can have a view around. It recognises individuals, and permits the shepherd to approach it. The stags at Tornapress will suffer the boy to go within 20 yards of them, but if I attempt to encroach upon them they are off at once. A poor man who carries pens in a creel on his back here, may go "cheek-by-jowl" with them; I put on his panner the other day, and attempted to advance, and immediately they sprung away like antelopes. An eminent deer-stalker told me the other day of a plan one of the keepers adopted to kill a very wary stag. This animal had been known for years, and occupied part of a plain, from which it could perceive the smallest object at the distance of a mile. The keeper cut a thick bush, which he carried before him as he crept, and commenced stalking at eight in the morning; but so gradually did he move forward, that it was five P. M., before he stood in triumph with his foot on the breast of the antlered king. "I never felt so much for an inferior creature," said the gentleman, "as I did for this deer." When I came up it was panting life away, with its large blue eyes firmly fixed on its slayer. You would have thought, sir, that it was accusing itself of simplicity in having been so easily betrayed.—*Waverley Courier.*

From the Philadelphia Ledger.
SCENE WITH A MUMMY.
Yesterday the Egyptian Mummy was opened to the prying eyes of the curious, who desired to see the remains of humanity which existed two thousand years before the Christian era. Previous to the ceremony there was gathered round a collection of bald-pated and spotted gentlemen, whose thoughts seemed to have little to do with things modern, and from their air of mystery they appeared to be lost in the gloom of ages. These ancient gentlemen were inspecting the characters on the case of the dried specimen of antiquity, when suddenly they were startled by a voice from amid the folds of the linen which wrapped the mummy—
"Open the box! open the box!" said the voice.

"Who are you?" inquired one of the learned Thebans, whose curiosity had got the better of his astonishment.
"I am a descendant of the Pharaohs," answered the voice within.
"Are you a genuine mummy?"
"Yes, genuine and no mistake, regularly manufactured in Egypt by some of the best artists."

"Do you come from Ham?"
"Ham—no, I am a better specimen of dried beef."
"What do you want here?"
"Ask yourself! Your confounded prying Yankee inquisitiveness has waked me up from the slumber of ages."
A thought struck the scientific questioner, and he determined to settle a mooted question.
"Were the Egyptians black or red men?"
"Red as the knave of hearts."
"What caused the decline of the Egyptian nation?"
"It didn't decline; like the modern Celts, the Egyptians emigrated to America."
"To Mexico?" inquired the doctor.
"Yes; open the box, open the box."
"Then the pyramid at Cholula is—"
"Exactly; it is nothing else."
"And you are—"
"Bobby."
"Bobby who?" said the astonished inquirer.
"Bobby Blitz," and a little man with a peculiar head of hair glided out of the Hall and disappeared in the Lecture Room of the Museum. The doctors looked at each other, and the word "sold" was audibly heard coming from the box, as the dried descendant of Mizraim was laughing in its sleeve at the credulity of science, which could not tell a living ventriloquist from the remains of burnt rags and a monkey's skeleton. How this voice was made to proceed from a wooden case will be explained this afternoon and evening at Blitz's Lecture Room.

AN IRISH CLIENT.

One of the worst men to "go to law" is an Irishman. He is so irritable and impulsive, that do what his lawyer may, he can't keep him from "cutting his own throat." Among the cases that exemplify this peculiarity of the queerest people in the world, is the following, which we clip from *Dickens's Household Words*.

It appears that one John Minahan, while trying to pacify a revolt in the work house, used a ladle, and so broke one of the pauper's heads that he died from its effects four hours afterwards. As might have been expected this melancholy finale to the row caused much excitement, and an investigation of the whole business was instituted by the magistrates.

On the day when it took place, the hall of the workhouse was crowded, and although it was shown that the master was justified in using force to protect the kitchen stores from the papers, and it was also proved that under proper surgical treatment the patient would in all human probability, have recovered, yet the point to be decided was, whether John Minahan, the master, had used unnecessary violence in the discharge of his duty. The principal witness against him was a man who appeared with evident "tokens of a fought-on field" on his forehead, and who indeed had been the only recipient, besides Tim Murphy, of any serious injury. The examination proceeded as follows:

After having deposed readily and clearly to the fact of the combat, and of John Minahan having rushed to the rescue of the porridge pots, he was asked—
"Did you see the master strike any one in particular?"
"Not he, indeed; he was no ways particular; but he murdered and killed every one that came in his way."
"Did he strike you?"
"Did he strike me, is it? Why, then, if he did, I paid it back to him handsomely."
"Answer distinctly. Whom did you see him strike?"
"Ah, then, little matter 'twould be who he'd strike if the boys had his feeding, and he had their to depend on for one month. It's little goods the son of ould Thady Minahan, the tinker, would do, if he was living on Injan male and wather."

"Come, come," said the magistrate, impatiently, "give me a plain answer to a plain question. Did Minahan knock you down?"
"Is the like of him to knock me down? I'd like to see him try it. He didn't, nor couldn't, your honor's glory."
Up started the accused, and cried, "I did knock you down, and bate you well too. Your honors," he continued, turning to the bench, "if I'm to swing for it the next minute, I won't let that go with the wabgonne. I wouldn't have it to him to say that I didn't knock him down, and murder him handsomely, to his heart's content."

The witness had been summoned to prove that the master had used unnecessary violence; the defendant was there to prove he had not employed more force than the occasion such proofs at the expense of their respective reputations? Should it be said that Tim Murphy's friend, or John Minahan, were not able "to murder aich other intirely," at any given minute's notice? Never! Tim Murphy would starve on "Injan male," and John Minahan would lose his place first.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The *Colonist* of 11th inst. publishes the following letter from Mr. Henry Sherwood, in reference to some remarks in the *Hamilton Spectator*, elicited by the reply of the Governor General to the address of the Grand Jury of the County of York, and to the effect that an understanding existed between Messrs. Sherwood and Lafontaine, at the period the resolutions for the removal of the Seat of Government from Montreal were carried in the House of Assembly, that Parliament should be convened at Quebec and Toronto for alternate periods of four years. From Mr. Sherwood's statement, the understanding appears to have been definite and decided, and the breach of faith now perpetrated by the Administration is sufficiently transparent. Parliament was deemed quite enough under French influence and control when located in Toronto; in Quebec it will be regularly Lafontainized, and Upper Canada will be placed in the dignified position of an appendage to the liberal, enlightened, and enterprising habitans of the East.

To the Editor of the *British Colonist*.
Sir,—In an editorial article in the *Hamilton Spectator*, of the 5th inst., headed "MINISTERIAL TROUBLES INCREASED," after giving the address of the Grand Jury of this County to His Excellency Lord Elgin, protesting against the removal of the Government to Quebec, till it remained at Toronto for four years, and His Excellency's reply thereto, the following paragraph occurs:—
"The extraneous matter which His Lordship drags into his reply, as well as the apologetic mode in which he explains and supports the understanding between Messrs. Lafontaine and Sherwood, is particularly deserving the attention of the inhabitants of Upper Canada."

I beg now to state, for the information of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, that there never was any understanding between Mr. Lafontaine and myself, in any shape whatever, upon the subject, nor between me and any one else. The course I adopted in reference to the removal of the Seat of Government from Montreal, by suggesting alternate Parliaments at Toronto and Quebec, entirely originated with myself. Before I introduced the resolutions, however, upon which the address referred to was founded, I consulted some of the most influential members on both sides of the House, as to the propriety of proceeding with them, and among the rest Mr. L. who gave me to understand, as I inferred from his conversation, that he would give them his support, which for reasons best known to himself he did not. I also consulted Mr. Baldwin, who expressed his willingness to concur in them, and did, when they were proposed, vote for them. They were, as is well known, and an address founded upon them was adopted, as will appear upon reference to the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of 1849. From my conversations with Mr. Baldwin, I fully understood him to agree, that at whichever of the two places the Parliament would be first assembled, that it would remain there for the term of four years, unless some urgent necessity in the mean time arose, which might require a different arrangement.—Which of the two places named would be first selected, was, of course, left to the Government to determine. Had Quebec been the first, I should have expected the Parliament to have remained there for the period of four years—and as this city happened to be the place designated for its first meeting, I fully expected it would remain here for four years. Had I for a moment supposed, that whichever of the two places was first selected, it would be removed within a less period than four years, I should have abandoned my resolutions altogether; and in the course of the debate upon my proposition, several members declared that they would have opposed it, if any removal was contemplated within a shorter period, unless, as I have said, some urgent necessity demanded it.

What understanding His Excellency refers to in his answer to the address of the Grand Jury, I am at a loss to comprehend, unless it be to some proceedings in his Council. If any such proceedings did take place there, we cannot possibly know their nature, for they are among the state secrets. As to the information conveyed to the Mayor of Quebec, which His Excellency refers to, I perfectly recollect reading at the time a letter from Mr. Boutillier to that functionary, stating, among other things, that after being two years at Toronto the Government would remove to Quebec; and even assuming this to be such an official intimation as the public ought to be satisfied with, I then ask, what was the necessity for such a communication, when His Excellency clearly states in his answer that the arrangement was known, and the people of Quebec, made efforts on this understanding to induce the Government to proceed to Quebec in the first instance? But I look upon this communication to the Mayor of Quebec in no other light than as an unofficial document from a subordinate officer of Government, in no wise connected with the administration of public affairs, and in this light it can only be properly viewed. The only proceedings in reference to this question which can be considered as official in their character, are the addresses of the Legislative Assembly, and the Provincial Secretary's reply thereto, setting forth that by command of His Excellency he had to state, that in reference to the opinion of the Legislative Assembly, His Excellency would convene the then next session of Parliament at Toronto, and stating that he was further commanded to say, that on arriving at this decision, His Excellency considers that the Government and Legislature are pledged to the principle of convening Parliament during alternate periods at Toronto and Quebec. Lord Sydenham pledged himself, at the time the Union resolutions were passed, that the Seat of Government should be established at some place in Upper Canada, and even advised at the time that an address