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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 Weydham street, immediately below Mr. Sandilands.

RICHARD FOWLER BUDD, Agent for Granting Marriage Licenses. Guelph, Oct. 15, 1849. 121-1/2

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.

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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. 166-1/2

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

Business Directory. 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. 149-1/2

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, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., GUELPH, WELLINGTON DISTRICT, C. W.

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, WELLINGTON DISTRICT. 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. FERGUSON, EDWARD E. W. HURD.

THE CANADA Life Assurance Company. AGENT FOR GUELPH, T. SANDILANDS.

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE WATER-LOO COUNTY COUNCIL open on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M. COURT HOUSE, } Guelph. } 34-1/2

To all whom it may Concern. MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor, in FERGUS, A. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

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

TO LET. THE Two comfortable and commodious DWELLING-HOUSES, in McDonald Street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. JACKSON & Mr. CHAS. DAVIDSON. Apply to CHAS. DAVIDSON. Guelph, May 27, 1850. 153-1/2

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 30 half Chests fresh Teas, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black. 5 Bbls. prime "Porto Rico" Coffee 2 Hhd. bright Muscovado Sugar. 2 Tons Pulverized loaf do., a superior article. 1 Tierce New Rice. 6 Boxes Honeydew Tobacco, 5 and 8. G. ELLIOTT. Guelph, June 25, 1850. 156-1/2

Deferred Articles. Mr. Gough.—This fascinating lecturer has been delighting the Hamiltonians for nearly an entire week by his forcible addresses against intemperance. The lectures have been attended by all classes and creeds, and we understand that Mr. G.'s persuasive eloquence has gained a multitude of converts to the cause of total abstinence. Crowds have listened night after night to the earnest and forcible eloquence of this mighty champion on the side of truth and virtue, and his departure yesterday for Niagara, was a season of regret to many.—Gazette.

Mr. Gough's visit to Toronto has not been in vain. He has received 1400 names to his list—167 of these belong to the military—156 are juveniles. Nor is this all. Several gentlemen, of standing in the city engaged in the spirit trade, have begun to look upon their avocation with a feeling of semi horror, and the earnest wish is expressed that they could get out of it.—Globe.

The New University.—The Lord Bishop of Toronto reached that City Saturday week. In relation to the success of his Mission to England, and the period at which it is anticipated the New University will be in operation, the Church says:—"His Lordship has every reason to be satisfied with the result of his important Mission to the Mother Country. He has brought with him funds to the amount of £15,000 or £16,000, which, with the sum already contributed in the Province, will ensure the establishment of a Seminary where the claims of Revelation will be recognized, and within whose halls the Latin and Vesper voice of prayer and praise will be regularly uplifted. Owing to the advanced period of the season, the buildings will not be begun before the ensuing Spring. It is confidently anticipated that by October, 1851, at the latest, the course of instruction will be fully commenced. We learn that the staff of Professors will be full and complete, including two or more eminent men from the English Universities."

Murder near Markham.—A few days ago a man was murdered by his wife about two miles back from Markham. The only particulars which can as yet be gathered are, that the man returned home in a state of intoxication, and that the woman beat him so that his head was entirely shapeless. She was declared to be insane, and was immediately removed to the Lunatic Asylum, where she now remains.—Globe.

At Kingston, James Webb has been tried for the murder of William Brennan. The trial, which lasted for three days, terminated in the conviction of the prisoner, who was sentenced to be hung on the tenth of December. About an hour after sentence being passed, Rev. Mr. Rogers went into the cell of the condemned man, who he confessed voluntarily that he had murdered Brennan. He led him into the wood—threw him down, and then stabbed him in the neck with the spear, or long knife, which Brennan usually had with him. He immediately stripped him, and then buried him without the clothes; the spear he threw into the creek. His sole object in murdering him was to get possession of the note he held against him for £4 10s. After telling this to Mr. Rogers, he said he now enjoyed the only calm moment since he committed the crime. This confession must give great satisfaction to the jury, upon whom the solemn responsibility fell of passing condemnation on him.—Church.

Montreal—Court of Queen's Bench.—Henry Jamieson was brought to trial on the twenty-ninth, on a charge of being implicated in burning the Parliament House. The case occupied two days, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal, which (says the Herald) "was received with great signs of satisfaction by the numerous groups of people assembled about the door of the Court House?" B. R. Turquand pleaded guilty of stealing money from a Post-office. Thomas Fleming, found guilty of manslaughter; received sentence of imprisonment in the common jail for two years.—lb

A Soldier to be hanged.—Wm. Shuts, a private in the 20th regiment, was tried on Wednesday and Thursday week last, for the murder of James Cubiss, a private in the same regiment, on the 17th June last. A plea of insanity was put in but was over-ruled by the Judge (Aylwin).—He was sentenced to be hanged on the 13th December next.—Montreal Trans.

Boston, Nov. 5, 1850. The great freight depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad was totally destroyed by fire early this morning, together with a freight train of 30 cars loaded with cotton, flour, &c. Loss over \$100,000. A great dinner was given last night to the Merchants of Boston at the Rev. House to the Turkish envoy Amou Bey, Messrs. Daniel Webster, R. C. Winthrop, Edward Everett and many others were present. It was a magnificent entertainment.

A valditory source has been given at the London Tavern to Mr. George Thomson, M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, previous to his embarkation for the United States of America, where he is about to enter on a short anti-slavery campaign.

COPY OF A DESPATCH. DOWLING STREET, Sept. 21, 1850. Sir:—In acknowledging your Despatch, No. 190, of the 20th ult., on the subject of the projected Line of Railway from Halifax to Portland, in Maine, I have to express my entire approbation of the degree of support and encouragement given by yourself and the Provincial Administration to this important undertaking.

I regard the work as one calculated to be of the highest service to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and instead of considering it as likely to endanger, by competition, the still more important scheme which has been proposed for connecting Halifax with Quebec, I believe that it is likely to prepare the way for the execution of the latter, and that it will contribute to the same end namely, that of rendering Halifax the great port of Communication between the two Continents of Europe and America.

But, while I am most anxious to promote the success of this enterprise, I regret that the same reasons which have hitherto prevented Her Majesty's Government from recommending to Parliament any measure for affording pecuniary assistance towards the construction of the Quebec Railway, will, probably, stand equally in the way of their advising the guarantee of a Loan for the scheme now in contemplation.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) GREY. Lieut. Gov. Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c. &c.

On Monday, the 14th ult., as Mr. S. Bradshaw, of Darlington, was pouring oil on the wheels of his thrashing machine, the sleeve of his strong working shirt, became entangled between the cogs, which dragged in the limb, tore off the arm, flung it to a considerable distance, and mangled the elbow joint in a most dreadful manner. Doctor Low was promptly in attendance and immediately amputated. The poor sufferer bore the operation heroically, never uttering even a moan. He is doing well.—Bowmanville Messenger.

The Rev. Daniel Murphy, a regularly-ordained Clergyman of the Church of England, has been dismissed from his charge, as a Missionary of the Church of England in the Victoria District, near Belleville, because his family attended Methodist meetings; and he had himself appeared before the Bishop of Toronto without bands.—Brookville Statesman.

The Pearl now about to sail, has received on board about ninety packages of articles from the Industrial Exhibition, for transportation to England. Among other things, the interesting collection of the minerals of the Province has been packed and sent on board; the various articles of produce, such as wheat, &c., and two sleighs have also been embarked. The Committee are pushing forward the business with the same vigor, which they have displayed from the beginning. Everything that can be sent before the vessels leave, will be duly boxed up and forwarded.—Montreal Gazette.

Anecdotes of the Queen in Scotland. The journals of the far north tell many anecdotes of Her Majesty, which, if true, show that the royal lady abated from her state amongst her simple subjects in the Highlands, in a manner that she never ventures to practise amongst those of the south.

The Inverness Advertiser relates that a carpenter, who was assisting to erect some houses for the poor, built by command of the Queen, wounded his hand with an adze. Dr. Clarke, the Queen's medical attendant, was sent to him, and shortly afterwards, when the Rev. Mr. Anderson was visiting the humble dwelling, a tap was heard at the door; it was quickly opened, and there stood the Queen, who entered, and kindly inquired after the state of the poor but gratified sufferer.

Another incident, related by the same paper, is more curious, and will tax belief though given "on excellent authority." It is stated that, when netting the river for salmon, Prince Albert and others were up to the waist in water, driving the fish to the nets. The Queen was a spectator of the sport. Observing one of her party who stood high and dry on a stepping stone parading of the pasture without labour or waiting, the Queen offered a boy who stood near a shilling if he would steal behind the dry spectator and push him into the water. The boy, who did not know the Queen, declined the task, as he prudently conceived the big gentleman might prove more than he could manage.

Her Majesty visited numbers of the poor people who live around the castle, and supplied them liberally with warm covering, tea, sugar, &c. An old woman was enjoying a pipe when Her Majesty entered. Janet gave up her stool to the Queen, who sat in the cottage some time. When the Queen departed the old woman begged her to "take tent of the feel (anglic pool) at the door or she would gang o'er the queets (ankles) intil." Her Majesty shortly afterwards sent the old woman a liberal supply of tobacco, together with many other more necessary articles.

On another occasion the Queen entered the house of a farmer, and, after being seated at the fireside, began to speak freely to the "guidwife" and the children, and partook with great good humour of the homely cheer—cups and milk—that was set before her. The farmer also insisted that she would "taste a drop out of his bottle," and with a hearty laugh, her Majesty, wishing them "good health," frankly put her lips to the glass, the Highlander archy affirming that she "had nae better than that at hame."

There was a grand deer-stalking in Glenquoich the week before last, when not less than 3000 deer were in the glen.—They broke away, notwithstanding the utmost efforts to keep the immense herd together. The sportsmen in the passes obtained several excellent shots. A detachment of about three hundred dashed away close to the spot where the Queen had taken her stand.

The Perth Courier, in relating some of these anecdotes, says:—"It is such scenes as the above, suiting herself to the habits and circumstances of the meanest station of her subjects, that endear Her Majesty to the people, and have made her what in reality she is, the 'Queen of bonnie Scotland.'" The Inverness Advertiser, in allusion to the other incidents, says:—"They help to explain the secret of that devoted loyalty which our beloved Queen has excited in the bosom of an attached people."

From the Brockville Statesman. CABINET DISUNION.

The Reform journals generally, are at a loss to know why the Reform party are so sadly divided. The cause is obvious. How can the soldiers be united, when the generals in command are divided? The present Cabinet consists of eight members, four from Lower, and four from Upper Canada. The Lower Canadians are Messrs Lafontaine, Leslie, Tache, and Bouchet; and the Upper Canadians Messrs Baldwin, Hicks, Price, and Merritt. To these eight we may add Lord Elgin, who, we understand, in all matters, freely expresses his views with the majority. Now, let us suppose that, when Sir Charles Napier, was sent out to India, to assume the command of the army, he was given a Council of eight general officers, and that three of these officers were divided in opinion upon the great leading plan of the campaign; could it be reasonably supposed that such a campaign could be vigorous, or such plans successful? This is just the case in Canada—There is scarcely a great and important principle in the conduct of our public affairs, upon which the present Government is agreed. Let us give a few examples. The Clergy Reserves—Lord Elgin, with Messrs Lafontaine, Leslie, Tache, and Baldwin, making together six members, believe this property to be strictly religious—they will consent to a re-division, so as to bring in all who are willing to take a slice—but they will not consent to the other hand, Messrs Hicks, Price, and Merritt, being in a minority of three members, are quite willing they should be given away for Education, Local Improvements, or other use of objects. Here is "antagonism" No. 1.

Electric Institutions—Lord Elgin, with Messrs Lafontaine, Tache, Bouchet, Baldwin, and Price, are of opinion that Law has been made cheap and easy enough, and that those who go to law should not be made to pay for it; while Messrs Leslie, Hicks, and Merritt, are of opinion that some further concessions might be made to appease popular clamor. This is "antagonism" No. 2. The Esqy Laws—On this point, Lord Elgin, and Price, are said to differ with the majority of his Cabinet. He joins in the views of Messrs Hicks and Merritt, in favor of their repeal, or at all events of their modification; while Messrs Lafontaine, Leslie, Tache, Bouchet, and Price, are in favor of maintaining them. This is "antagonism" No. 3. Protection.—Messrs Tache and Baldwin are said to favor Protection; while Price Trade finds supporters in Lord Elgin, and in Messrs Lafontaine, Leslie, Bouchet, Hicks, and Merritt. This is "antagonism" No. 4. Retrenchment.—Mr Merritt thinks that fully one-fourth of the present expenses of the Government might be saved, without injury to the Public Service; while Lord Elgin, with Messrs Lafontaine, Leslie, Tache, Bouchet, Baldwin, Hicks, and Price, assert that no reduction can be made without impairing the efficiency of the public body. This is "antagonism" No. 5. There are many other questions of grave public interest upon which we might dwell, and upon which the "Leaders" of the Canadian Ministerial Army are as wide apart as the poles! We trust the "Reform Party," (as they delight to call themselves)—though with what justice they are so called, we know not.) will not now be at a loss to account for the divisions existing in their own ranks. A man with "one eye" can see the cause; and a man with "half an eye" can see that, so long as Lord Elgin and his present Cabinet continue in power, there can be no unanimity in the party.

THE CLEAR GRIT CREED. The North American furnishes the following, as the platform principles of the new Clear Grit party:—

- 1. Elective Institutions, from the highest office of the Government to the lowest. These we class as follows:— 1. The election of Governor.—We need a Governor who is intimately acquainted with the affairs of Canada, and whose interests are permanently bound up with Canadians. 2. An Elective Legislative Council.—I wish the Globe calls Republicanism. Even Lord John Russell has recommended this for the Colonies. But suppose he had not, would it be any the less desirable? Can we not judge for ourselves in such matters? As the Legislative Council is at present constituted, its members are not worth the chairs they sit on. 3. Election of all local officers.—By the Town and County Councils. 4. No property qualification for the representatives of the people. This is not required in Judges, nor even in a Governor. Let men choose whom they please. 5. Extension of the Elective Franchise.—To all householders and housekeepers. 6. Vote by Ballot. 7. Fixed Parliaments.

No expenditure of public money without the consent of Parliament. (There would then be no pleasure trips for Egerton, on a wild goose chase at the public expense; no thousand and one jobs for favorites and pauper dependants.)

Retrenchment through all the departments of State. Retrenchment in jobbing, retrenchment in high salaries, retrenchment in squandering public money, and the annihilation of useless offices.

Law Reform. 1. Court of Chancery abolished, and equity jurisdiction given to the Courts of Law, as is done in fifteen States of the American Union, where it has been found for 50 years to give better satisfaction. 2. Simplification of law proceedings. 3. Every man to be allowed to employ whom he chooses to plead his case. 4. No pensions attached to any offices. Let pensions be given in individual cases, and let no Parliament may think proper. 5. Placing our Commerce and intercourse with other nations entirely in our own power, leaving in the power of England nothing but the question of peace and war, and that under certain restrictions.

Horrible Murder of a Young Female. A cruel and heinous murder was perpetrated, on Saturday evening, near the secluded village of Dodinghurst, a few miles from Brantford, and the particulars possess a painful interest.

The village of Dodinghurst stands in a beautiful valley, and consists of a few scattered farm-houses and cottages. At one of the farms lived Mr. Thomas Drory, son of a wealthy and respectable yeoman, who holds three farms at Great Bussted. The farm at Dodinghurst was formerly held by the father, who about three months ago gave it up to his son. About two years ago, the father engaged Thomas Last as his farm bailiff, Mrs. Last officiating as housekeeper. Mrs. Last had a daughter, by a former marriage, a young woman of remarkably fine figure and possessing a fine countenance, who lived with them, at the time when they went to the farm, about eighteen years old. Young Mr. Drory was soon observed to pay great attention to Miss Last, the young woman alluded to, and she, on her part, received his advances with a respectful feeling of one who hopes to make an advantageous connection. She, however, it appears, put too much faith in the promises of a villain, and yielded so far to his importunities that she became pregnant. This led to Mr. Drory's son, a half-brother to the young woman, who had obtained a knowledge of the intimacy, and the result was the removal of Last and his wife and step-daughter from the farm. They went to reside in a cottage about half a mile distant, and shortly afterwards it was that Mr. Drory's son in full management of the farm. Still, it appears, the poor girl did not give up hopes that he would marry her, as he had frequently promised, and as he, again, renewed his intimacy with her father, renewed his intimacy with her, she cherished cheerful anticipations of the future. About this time, it transpired that young Drory was paying his addresses to another girl of the name of Gibling, who resides in Brantwood, and on the parents of Drory remonstrating with him he denied the fact. Eventually, however, he admitted to be the case, and, as the girl Drory was far advanced in pregnancy, he was exposed to much talk for the heinous manner in which he had treated her. As the period of her confinement approached, the poor creature importuned him for money, which he promised, but only with the understanding, it would seem, that she would disown all connection with him. The unhappy girl, on one occasion, it appears, yielding to some powerful persuasion, the nature of which is unknown, did write a statement dictated by him to the effect desired by him. She did not, however, sign it; and he importuned her to do so, which, however, the latter indignantly declined. Her parents would by no means allow him to throw all the guilt upon the poor girl, and finding he could not conceal the fact, he gave her the means to procure abortion. It was poison, and made her extremely ill, causing her lips, face and body to swell, so as to cause inquiry from her parents, who thereupon discovered the fact.

On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, the unhappy girl quitted her parents' house. After a time she returned in high spirits. Her mother, perceiving that a glow of pleasure had succeeded her usual dejection, asked the cause. She said she had just returned from a walk with her father, and at length declared his determination to fulfil his promise, and to marry her forthwith. She was to meet him in half an hour, and she was confident she would be happy with him yet. She scarcely took time to partake of the tea which was prepared for her; but putting on her bonnet hastened out. She had been seen with Drory walking in the meadows near his farm before she returned home. One of Drory's laboring men, who saw her part with him and go towards her home. She was again seen with him after she had left home to meet him by the appointment above alluded to. They were seen walking together in a direction away from the respective houses; she was never afterwards seen alive. Her mother and step-father waited up the whole night, in anxious suspense, expecting her return.

At day-break both mother and father set out in search of her, taking different directions. After wandering about for two or three hours, the father in passing through a field known as "Seven-acre Field," a mile distant from the poor man's cottage, noticed what he thought to be an ox lying on the grass in a secluded part of the meadow, which is overgrown by a thick clump of trees. A ruelle, which separates the parishes of Dodinghurst and Shelburne, passes close to the spot. On approaching it he discovered it to be the body of his unfortunate step-daughter. She was lying with her face downwards, and a brief glance sufficed to show that she had met with a violent death.

He hastily procured assistance, and, on the body being turned over, it was found that she had been violently strangled by a rope twisted several times about her neck. When found by Last, the left, which was bent upwards, and an end of the cord round her neck was placed loose in her hand. Her bonnet was crushed, her cloak torn, and her tippet lay about three yards from her body.

Intelligence of the discovery was instantly conveyed to Mr. Coulson, the superintendent of the Essex constabulary, stationed at Brantwood, and after due enquiry, he proceeded at once to track out Mr. T. Drory. On his way to Dodinghurst he found the latter at a farm-house. The moment the door was opened, Drory was then seated in front of the fire, and he did not turn round when he heard Mr. Coulson making inquiries for him until the officer addressed the owner of the farm, and said, "Why, that is Mr. Drory, is it not?" Drory then got up, and the officer desired him to go with him, and as the girl Drory, who had been reported to him as having been found dead in a meadow that morning. Drory went with Mr. Coulson, but on reaching the meadow he insisted on following him. The officer, however, insisted upon his proceeding, and as they advanced