



VOL. IV—NO. 33.

GUELPH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 189.

Business Directory.

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. 121-1f

REMOVAL.

MR. JARVIS,
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

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 in this Country.

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. 137-1f

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 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. 166-1y.

MR. F. MARCON,
LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
GUELPH.

Agent for the Canada Company, and Bank of Montreal.

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

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

Business Directory.

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

Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for Buildings.
The different Articles of 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.

EMILIUS IRVING,
Barrister at Law, &c.,
Notary Public,
GALT.
Office in Main Street, opposite Mr. Ramon's Store. 186-1f

THOMAS GORDON,
LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,
OWEN SOUND.

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. FERGUSON.
EDWARD E. W. HURD.

W. FELL,
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
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,
A. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

PROVINCIAL MUTUAL & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LOUIS W. DESSAUER, Preston,
AGENT FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF Waterloo, Wilmot, and Woolwich.
Preston, Nov. 4, 1850. 176-1f

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 Muscovado Sugar.
2 Tierces Pulverized loaf do., a superior article.
1 Tierce New Rice.
6 Boxes Honeydew Tobacco, 5 and 3
G. ELLIOTT.
Guelph, June 25, 1850. 156-1f

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. HESPELER, 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

From the North American, Jan. 31. CONSTERNATION IN WATERLOO.

We are sorry to cross swords with the Guelph Advertiser, for we have ever found him a steady supporter of Reform principles, although not moving exactly as fast as we would wish; but his article of Jan. 25th, in reply to our animadversions upon the conduct of the member for Waterloo, betrays so much peevishness, and willful misapprehension of our remarks, that we cannot allow it to pass unnoticed.

In a short article headed "The Little Cloud on the Horizon," appearing a week or two ago, we pointed out the sudden conversion of A. J. Fergusson, Esq., M. P., as indicated in an expression of his sentiments at the town election in Guelph. It will be recollected that the newly born "Clear-grit" then declared his conviction that, although the Ministry did not seem likely to go back, they were very unwilling to go forward. We said in noticing this, "Oh!! Mr. Fergusson, you have found it out at last, eh?" By this, according to the Advertiser, we have "exhibited malice proposita," being guilty of "a bitter and uncalculated attack upon the able, consistent, and respected Member for Waterloo," and thrown "a firebrand into the Reform ranks" in that County.

—Let us see in how far the charges of the Advertiser are capable of being sustained. During the whole of last Session, Mr. Fergusson voted with the Ministry through thick and thin, coquetted with the Reserves, moved the Address, and made himself generally useful to Baldwin & Co. We are aware that he gave one good vote in the Press difficulty—and are willing to accord him a full share of credit for it. When the Counties Division Bill was thrown out—not before—Mr. Fergusson suddenly began to entertain a suspicion that all was not right, and knowing that he would otherwise sing small in his County, in consequence of having played the dupe so well to Hincks, signed the famous "round robin," of which we made mention at the time. That "round robin," threatening vengeance against Baldwin & Co., if they would not mend their manners, was denounced by us, as it justly deserved to be, and other newspapers in the Province followed suit. We regarded it as a cowardly act—as the game of men who had nothing to hope for from the Ministry, and a large amount of censure to look forward to at the hands of their constituents.

We termed it a silly farce then, and think it so yet. The men who signed this "threatening notice" voted throughout the Session with the Ministry, and at the end of it—after the defeat of the Counties' Division Bill, mind—turned round upon their friends and denounced them, not for the loss of that measure, but for their past tardiness, and neglect of needed reforms! If Messrs. Fergusson, Smith, Thompson & Co. had voted against such measures of the Administration as they thought wrong,—if they had abstained from giving support to men whose course they disapproved,—if they had been as independent when they looked for reward, as they were when disappointed at not receiving it,—if they had acted consistently and uprightly when they had the chance, instead of talking and blustering when opportunity to act was over,—we might be justly accused of malicious attacks, and a hundred other things for which the vocabulary of the Advertiser supplies names. But we have only done our duty as a public journalist in condemning what we regard as wrong, and in drawing attention to the cant of a man who, in looking forward to a coming election, makes professions which belie so many of his past votes. Mr. Fergusson may find it convenient to preach "Clear-gritism" now, but we would rather see the views of our party advocated and represented by consistent men, than by such a turn-about politician.

The Advertiser assures us that Mr. F. stands high in the estimation of the electors of Waterloo. With all deference to the superior knowledge of our contemporary, we must inform him that we doubt the correctness of his opinion. It is whispered, we will not say with how much truth, that a "clear-grit" miller, living not many miles from Guelph, may stand even higher than "the able, consistent, and respected Member," when another election comes on. We hope that the Advertiser will look after the rebel. By the way, can the Advertiser furnish us with a copy of the "round robin?"

With regard to the Advertiser's attempt to draw off public attention from the Jim Crow movement of his friend and patron Editor of this paper, we would just remind him that he has been wrongly informed as to the facts—that his insinuation as to motive is simply ridiculous, and that if he were right in both respects, it has nothing to do with Mr. Fergusson's course as a politician. His course has either been right and deserves the approbation of his constituents, or it has been wrong and merits their disapproval. We, as one of the people's tribunes, assert the latter.—Mr. F. gets his organ in reference to a matter totally unconnected with politics and which he says, supplies the motive for our remarks upon him! Such logic

will not do for a Representative in the presence of his constituents. We shall take a look at the Journals, Mr. Fergusson! your votes are there. If they are right defend them, if not don't hope to escape by telling the public a cock-and-bull story about our motive for looking into the said Journals.

The matter referred to by the Advertiser as the occasion of a difference between Mr. F. and the Editor of this journal will better be understood by the thanks of every true-hearted Canadian for drafting the Agricultural Bill and for his efforts in pushing it through Parliament. But for those efforts there would not now be an Act on the Statute Book to establish a Board of Agriculture. The Bill was neglected by the Government till the last moment and if Mr. Fergusson's opposition had prevailed, it would have been lost altogether. He did succeed in mutilating the measure, but we have had promise of the Hon. Mr. Price, (who introduced that portion of the Bill which was passed) that the remainder of it will be carried through during the next Session. Mr. F. may therefore prepare himself to oppose it.—We would suggest however that he first read and understand the measure. The Advertiser asserts that there was "Government paper" in the measure in the shape of a Secretaryship, which the writer was "straining after," and that Mr. F.'s opposition disappointed our hopes! This statement is so absurd and displays so much ignorance of the nature of the Bill that we might safely pass it by with contempt. If the Advertiser will read that part of the Bill that was passed, he will see first, that there is no "Government" paper about it. The Bill is framed on the pure Clear-grit principle of election. The Societies elect the Board, and the Board elect their Secretary. Secondly, if the writer was straining after the Secretaryship, Mr. Fergusson's opposition did not interfere with him because that part of the Bill became law! Lastly, we may inform the Advertiser that the Editor of this paper never even dreamed of the said Secretaryship, simply because there were others more fit to discharge its duties, and because all his time was occupied with his own business. Besides, having already given a large portion of his time for four or five years, and lost between £400 and £500 in keeping up an Agricultural publication he did not think he was called upon to make further sacrifices.—A Secretaryship requiring an immense deal of labor with no fixed salary attached to it, and no funds out of which to pay a salary, is not very tempting. No, no, friend Advertiser, don't allow yourself to break through the rules of the "fourth estate," violating the impersonality of your own position in the endeavor to hide under a covering so fanciful and so flimsy. Next week we shall call your attention to the recorded votes of your Member, and by these let him stand or fall.

THE OREGON IMMIGRANTS.

The news from the immigrants on Snake river is of rather a melancholy nature.—Some packers who arrived at Oregon City about the 12th instant, report about one thousand wagons destined for Oregon Territory—that they had passed this number of wagons between Fort Hall and the Dalles; the rear part of the California emigration having changed their course to Oregon.

They report also a great deal of suffering and distress among them. They have been so long on the road that they have generally exhausted their supplies of provisions; many of them have scarcely been able to keep body and soul together. The government, from the Dalles post, has been quite active in furnishing supplies. The early portion of the immigration fared much better, although they were not met on their way, yet they could obtain plenty upon their arrival at the post.

A large portion of the immigrants fell into the common error of this season—that of loading too lightly with provisions, and hence the distress.

The Oregon Spectator of September 16, says:—A later train just arrived, brings accounts of a murder committed on Burnt river. Capt. Daniel Fisher,* from Macon county, Missouri, was shot in the back with a rifle ball, by a party of Snake Indians, while driving some loose cattle.—His brother and another man were still further behind with other cattle. The cattle having worked their way into the thickets, these three persons remained behind to hunt them, intending to follow the train, which, in order not to lose time, moved slowly in advance. The captain, finding some of the cattle, continued with them after the company, whilst his brother and another man staid to look up the remainder. Shortly afterwards, the two followed with the rest of the stock.

Capt. Fisher by this time was about half a mile in advance of them, and whilst passing down a very steep hill, on the side opposite to the rear party, was fired upon. The party behind seeing Indians on the hills around, had their suspicions aroused, and concluding that all things were not

right, galloped to the top of the hill; after descending a little way, Mr. Fisher found his brother lying by the road side mortally wounded. Upon being asked what was the matter, he faintly replied, "the Indians have shot me." He was further interrogated as to the circumstances that led to his tragic fate, but writhing in the agonies of death, he was unable to make his answer intelligible.

The train was by this time about one and a half miles in advance. Mr. Fisher, in casting his eyes around, with a view to his own safety, discovered several Indians advancing at full speed up the hill toward them. They immediately mounted their horses and barely escaped the fate of the captain. The horse belonging to the person killed, was taken by the Indians, but the cattle were standing in the road near where the murder was committed.

* Capt. Fisher was son-in-law of Mr. William Allan, of the "Guelph Mills," and was for several years a resident in this locality.—Ed. Her.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.

BY THE REV. BOLD C. HILL.

Having promised an account of the lectures lately delivered in this town by the above-named gentleman, we must premise that no attempt is here intended to be made to follow the eloquent lecturer through the flowery mazes of poetical imagery, highly figurative language, and oratorical pathos, which adorned his discourses.

In humble prose, the first lecture, which was very short, traced the history of Astronomical science, from the earliest observers of the starry heavens, who entertained childish notions on the subject, first to Thales of Miletus and his school, who made great improvements in the science; then to Aristotle, little progress having been made in the meantime. The earth was considered the centre of the system, surrounded by the sea; the visible heavens as a concave resting upon the earth, or surrounding it. One Grecian sage did indeed teach the true theory of the earth's motion, both round the sun and on its own axis, the distance of the fixed stars, and other approximations to the truth—(Aristarchus of Samos, about 300 years before Christ)—but he was not believed, the old erroneous system still prevailed. Ptolemy, who lived nearly two hundred years after Christ, adhered to the same theory, and invented a most ingenious system to account for the erratic motions of the planets. The lecturer expatiated with much fervor on the bursting of the fetters in which the minds of men had been held, during the sixteenth century, when man seemed to awake in all his energies. Vast discoveries were then made. Copernicus has given his name to the system now known to be the true one, having the sun for its centre, in distinction from the Ptolemaic system, which had previously been universally received, while the Copernican system at first met with no favor. A most graphic picture was given of the great Italian astronomer Galileo, who, by his own telescopic observations convinced of the validity of the theory of Copernicus, was yet compelled by persecution to go through the form of abjuring on his knees what was then stigmatized as heresy by the ruling powers; but, on recovering from his abject posture, repeated, in his own language, the truth of what he had just been forced to deny—staring with his foot on the ground, he exclaimed "Yet it moves!" The lecturer afterwards mentioned the anecdote of Sir Isaac Newton having first thought of the theory of gravitation while walking in an orchard, and observing an apple fall to the ground. The next allusion was to the piety of Newton and Herschell, Mr. Hill setting forth, in his own peculiar and happy manner, the blessed truths of the Gospel, as being accessible to the humblest as well as to the highest order of intellect.

Mr. Hill began the second lecture by some remarks on the advantages and disadvantages of mechanical apparatus intended to illustrate the motions of the planets, such as orreries. He described an illuminated apparatus on a large scale, by which the effects of the reflection of solar light on the planets was attempted to be represented, behind a semi-transparent curtain, the spectators being in darkness. He then explained the difficulty, or rather the impossibility, of any orrery being constructed, which should truly represent both magnitude and distance. If, for instance, this earth should be represented by a globe of the size of a pea, the distance of Herschell, and still more of the planet discovered by Leverrier, would be quite unmanageable. In thus entering into the details of the necessary imperfections of the orrery, Mr. Hill really gave all the information necessary as to magnitude, distance, and motion. He then made some observations on the imperfection of Globes, from the horizon being fixed and the axis moveable—whereas in nature the axis retains its position, while the horizon changes every step we take. Upon the whole, therefore, the lecturer advised the student to go out into the open air, take Nature's orrery and Nature's globe, imagine all the Astronomical circles for himself in the vault above, and thus study Astronomy, without danger of being misled by the imperfections of any apparatus.

The deductions of Astronomy are all founded on certain facts. There is no leap in the dark. We do not build without a solid foundation. We require ground to stand on, as Archimedes said, who did not doubt but he could move this earth with his levers, and pulleys, and screws, if he had only something outside to stand on. We begin with measuring our own planet, the Earth. This can be effected by the application of some of the simplest principles of Geometry to an observation of a ship on the horizon, taken from the top of a mountain on the sea shore. The lecturer illustrated this by a figure made of slips of pine, repre-

senting two semi-diameters of the earth meeting in the centre, with the other lines necessary to show how a semi-diameter can be ascertained. Having thus obtained the size of the earth, the distance of the moon is found by two observations made simultaneously at a known distance from each other—the whole diameter of the earth, for instance; then, the distance being known, this side is obtained. The lecturer appealed to those learned in mathematics, to corroborate his statement. It may seem like a fairy tale to talk of weighing the sun, or even of weighing the earth. The lecturer alluded to the circumstance of much of his details being necessarily unintelligible to many of his auditors; but, being encouraged to go on, he proceeded to observe that, by the all-pervading principle of gravitation, a pendulum freely suspended hangs in a direction perpendicular to the horizon; but if a plumb-line be let down from a cliff of several hundred feet overhanging the sea, it will be slightly deflected from the perpendicular by the attraction of the cliff. Dr. Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal, conceived that if he could find a mountain of sufficient magnitude, and sufficiently apart from other mountains, and instruments of extreme accuracy and nicety, he could ascertain how much a certain known quantity of matter was capable of deflecting a pendulum from the true perpendicular. Such a mountain he found in Schallin, (pronounced Schehallion or Schehallin, a Celtic name,) in Perthshire, and such instruments he caused to be manufactured for the purpose, and he actually did ascertain the amount of the deflection. He then proceeded to weigh the rock of which the mountain is composed; its specific gravity was found to be 4.5 (four and a half); thence he calculated the weight of the whole mountain, and thence the weight of the body which is able to counteract the attraction of the mountain, and force the pendulum into the direction it took, so little deflected from the perpendicular, namely, the earth. Having then found the weight of the earth, and its dimensions being known, its specific gravity is obtained, which is upwards of 7—a very great specific gravity, but agreeing perfectly with what might be expected from the deductions of science, the researches of geologists, and the Mosaic account of the creation—the substance of the globe when without form and void, having, by its revolving motion, thrown its lighter parts towards the surface, and the heavier towards the centre.

To weigh the Sun, we must suppose the distances, magnitudes, and motions of the planets, to be ascertained by means already alluded to; these motions are accounted for by the general principle of gravitation, or the centripetal force combined with the centrifugal, occasioned by the velocity of the planets in their orbits. The lecturer whirled a stick round his head, to which he asked the audience to suppose a marble attached by a string, which string would represent the centripetal force; let it be whirled faster and faster; until the string breaks; the same string may then be attached to a weight, and additional weights added until the string breaks; the weight represents the momentum of the marble at the instant of the breaking of the string.

Now then, knowing the weight of the earth, knowing also its velocity in its orbit, we have its momentum, (momentum being the product of velocity and weight,) and thence we calculate the weight of the body which is capable of keeping it within the sphere of its attraction, according to the laws of gravitation, which body is the Sun. What is this principle of gravitation? Newton, Herschell, and other great British Astronomers, have been content to reply, We do not know. And how have the heavenly bodies obtained their centrifugal force? The same philosophy answer, the Creator has given it to them. But La Place, author of *Mechanique Celeste*, did not like to confess this. He was an infidel, although his work on Astronomy is perhaps the greatest in the world. He supposed the Sun to contain the seeds of all things; that by the powers of fermentation or explosion, fragments are thrown out from time to time; that the force of gravity arrests them when the explosive or fermenting power, which has ceased to act, is no longer able to counteract the attractive force, which is continually acting. These planets are formed. Then, the seeds of all animals and vegetables being brought to the surface by the rotatory motion of the planet, they spring forth, and the fragment thus ejected from the Sun becomes a world teeming with herbage, trees, and animals. To illustrate the fact that there are powers in nature capable of counteracting the force of gravity, the lecturer referred to capillary attraction. Place a loaf of sugar in a dish of water, and what will happen? The water will be found mounting up to the top of the sugar loaf, contrary to its attraction to the centre of the earth. But although supposing the theory of La Place to be true, we have found out the cause of the existence of planets, namely, certain supposed powers in the Sun,—yet this does not supply an answer to the question, Who made the Sun? We must come to God at last. And if we believe in Him who when the earth commanded the elements, saying, "Peace, be still!"—if we are partakers of the great redemption effected by Him—(the lecturer here said he felt on such a subject as a Minister of the Gospel, and was encouraged to proceed.)—a day will come when we shall know even as we are known—when the Bacon, and Newtons, and Herschells, as well as the humblest in intellect of those who have believed in the Saviour of the world, shall find themselves like travellers who have travelled through the mists and vapours, and brake and thickets of some deep valley, and having attained the summit of a lofty mountain, peering in the sunshine, command an unlimited prospect all around, and can discern, far, far below, the scene of their former labors and difficulties.

The lecturer concluded with a fervent aspiration that it might be so with all present.—Com.