



Business Directory.

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

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.

ALEXANDER ALLAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,
Waterloo, by Preston.

[As the County Council have been pleased to dispense with his services as School Superintendent, he will now devote his whole time to professional business.]
Feb. 18, 1851. 191-1f

MESSRS. McNAB & MARTIN,
Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
Office under the "Advertiser" Office,
MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
ALL persons may obtain MARRIAGE LICENSES at the residence of the Agent, half a mile from Guelph, on the York Road.
RICHARD FOWLER BUDD.
Feb. 20, 1851. 191-1f

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 on this Continent.

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.

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

EMILIUS IRVING,
Barrister at Law, &c.,
Notary Public,
GALT.

Office in Main Street, opposite Mr. Ramore'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.

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

Agent for the Canada Company, and Bank of Montreal.

The undersigned have entered into Partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name and firm of
Ferguson & Hurd.
OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

A. J. FERGUSSON,
EDWARD E. W. HURD.

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Business Directory.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Distribution of Marriage Licenses.

LAZARUS PARKINSON,
Park House, near Worsfold's Inn,
Eramosa, April 23, 1851. 201

MISSSES FOXTON & WATSON,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
FROM HAMILTON,
MACDONALD STREET,
Second House from Wynham Street.
Straw Bonnets cleaned and made up in the most fashionable style.
Guelph, April 1, 1851. 197-1f

WALTER P. NEWMAN,
Accountant, Commission & General Agent,
Conveyancer and Notary Public,
AGENT FOR THE AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.,
ELORA, COUNTY OF WATERLOO.
April 2, 1851. 198-1f

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON
Farmers' Mutual Insurance company,
Capital \$1,000,000.
EZRA HOPKINS,
HAMILTON,
Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
August 27, 1850. 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. 149-1y

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.

Poetry.

is unquestionably one of the finest farming countries on the North American continent. The land, though sufficiently strong to carry wheat, is from its nature easy to work, and promises to be a quick and lively soil. The climate is a week or two in advance of that of Toronto; late spring or summer frosts are said to be unknown;—vegetation, once commenced, progresses to maturity, without let or hindrance. Immediately on the Lake the soil is light and sandy; but, at a quarter of a mile back, you find that which was doubtless the original bank; ascending which (some fifty to eighty feet perhaps), you are at once upon what I have, for want of a better term, called the table-land; and, at the commencement of as beautiful a tract of country as any reasonable man could desire. It lies high, dry and healthy—is in places beautifully rolling or sloping, and has on it the handsomest hardwood Brush that axe was ever laid to. There is no under-growth; so that, though generally speaking the Bush is very heavily timbered, the clearing would be comparatively light.

"You would not wonder, if you were to see the country, at the eagerness with which the land is being taken up by actual settlers, and those too of a very superior class for pioneers;—Chinguacousy, Owen Sound, Guelph, Goderich, and many other old settlements, besides Toronto, contributing to form a community that is rarely to be found willing to 'take to the Bush.' No less than four thousand acres were occupied in six days, by actual settlers, each taking up a 200 acre lot—and these, as I before said, of a most respectable class—many carrying with them very ample means.

"The town, which is named Southampton, is a most delightful location, exceeding unlike anything I have seen in Canada. It rises from the Lake at the mouth of the river with a gentle slope. The river is the northern and eastern boundary of the town plot. * * * * * There are about twenty houses up, and as many more in contemplation. There are four or five stores to be opened on the completion of the buildings that are being erected for their enterprising proprietors. And I have little doubt that the township will contain a population of five hundred before the fall."

Deferred Articles.

From the British Colonist. SAUGEEN.

A friend has just sent to us some account of the country bordering Lake Huron, which the Government are about to put into the market, and respecting which an extraordinary excitement (for Canada) has arisen. We give a portion of the letter, in order that any of our readers who may be seeking a "new home" may judge for themselves how far the district in question is likely to realize their anticipation. In justice we should add that our correspondent is totally disinterested, otherwise than as an intending settler:—

"I proceeded on my route by Fergus—the Garafaxa Road, &c., to Durham, where I first struck the Saugeen River. About five miles below Durham, there is a jam of drift wood (of which a word or two by-and-by). The jam, of course, renders that part of the river unnavigable, and I had, in consequence, a walk of some fifteen miles. A solace, however, was found in very excellent accommodation, cleanliness and civility, afforded by Walker's Tavern. From whence I took the river in a flat-bottomed scow, and began to descend what I believe to be intrinsically the third best river in Canada; and, if the country through which it passes is considered in the valuation of the stream, it is beyond all comparison the very first. From the very tortuous course of the river, the direct distance is fully doubled, and though you have but the length of three townships from leaving the Durham Road till reaching the mouth, yet the water-course is nearly or quite seventy miles, passing through a country of rich alluvial soil on a clayey marl bottom—such as is calculated to make the farmers of the pine lands about Toronto wink their eyes and curse their sand banks. Excuse the digression, but couldn't you send out here that notability of the Legislature you keep somewhere in Toronto, who is learned in these matters, to tell us if we are likely to lose "sixteen shillings per acre" by wheat crops grown upon the banks of the Saugeen, as he once told the Yonge-street farmers was their case?

"The river itself is somewhat rapid, but everywhere for upwards of sixty miles from the mouth perfectly navigable, in its present state;—has no drift wood or snags,—is on an average from four chains to eight wide,—fringed in places with noble cedars—and presenting one of the most promising and easy outlets to the Huron, that a rich agricultural district could desire.

"The main body of the land, being about half the County of Bruce, lying between the River Saugeen and Lake Huron, may be called, in a degree, table-land—being much above the level of either, except so much as are flats. This table-land varies but little in quality along the course of the river—is covered with im-

proceeds from these important colonies is most interesting; the carriages and sleighs from Canada, a fire engine, furniture, cooking and parlour stoves, attest that the Canadian artisans are not behind those of the mother country in these departments. There is a pile of timber from Canada, bringing at once to our view the extreme value of the Canadian forests. From South Australia and Van Dieman's Land, the productions, whether of wheat, or oil, are most interesting.—*Liverpool Chronicle, 10th May.*

A Dying Wife's Letter to her Husband.

The following most touching fragment of a letter from a dying wife to her husband, was found by him some months after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume, which she was very fond of perusing. The letter, which was literally written with her marks, was written long before the husband was aware that the grasp of a fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his wife, who died at the early age of nineteen:—

"When this shall reach your eye, dear G—, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold, white stone will be keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing green that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one who has so often nestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, when all beside my thoughts were at rest, I have wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself upon my mind; and although to you and to others it might not seem but the nervous imaginings of a girl, yet, dear G—, it is so! Many weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leaving you, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunning and beauty; and hard indeed is it to struggle so silently and alone, with the sure conviction that I am about to leave all forever, and go down into the dark valley. * * * * * But I know in whom I have trusted; and, leaning upon His arm, 'I fear no evil.' Don't blame me for keeping all this from you. How could I subject you, or all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will so soon make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live, if only to be by your side when your time shall come, and pillow your head upon my breast, wipe the death-damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into its Maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be so, and I submit. Yours in the privilege of watching, through long and dreary nights, for the spirit's final flight, and of transferring my sinking head from your breast to my Saviour's bosom. And you shall have my last thought, the last faint pressure of the hand, and the last kiss, shall be yours; and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eye shall rest on yours until glazed by death, and our spirits shall hold one last communion, until gently fading from my view—the last of earth, you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfading glories of that better world where partings are unknown. Well do I know the spot, dear G—, where you will lay me; often have we stood by the plain, and as we watched the mellow sunset, as it glanced in quivering flashes thro' the leaves, and burnt the grassy mounds around us with stripes of gold, each, perhaps, has thought that some day one of us would come alone, and which of us might be, your name would be on the stone. But we loved the spot; and I know you'll love it none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that grows over your Mary's grave. I know you'll go often with you then, and whisper among the waving branches, 'I am not lost, but gone before.'"

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

The position of the Roman Catholics amongst us is understood as it ought to be; but facts are beginning to come out, which can produce only the conviction that their policy is onward! The Acts of 1849, below named, have not been circulated generally, or in other words were generally unknown, not only in the Province, but in the particular locations to which they are supposed to belong, a few days ago—and, for aught we can tell, are not yet known beyond the parties who are more particularly interested in them—and whose interest it is that they should not be generally known, but kept quiet until some necessity occurs for referring to them.

Since the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the following enactments have been made by the United Parliament for the exclusive benefit of the Roman Catholics:—

The Baldwin and Lafontaine Administration.
In 1841, the 3rd and 4th Vic. c. 62; and the 4th and 5th Vic. c. 68. In 1842, the 6th Vic. c. 24. In 1843, 7th Vic. c. 51; do. c. 54; and do. c. 55. In 1844, 8th Vic. c. 29; do. c. 99; do. c. 100; do. c. 101; and do. c. 102. In 1846, the 9th Vic. c. 91; do. c. 92; and do. c. 93.

Baldwin and Lafontaine.—In 1849, the 13th Vic. c. 137; do. c. 138; do. c. 139; do. c. 140; do. c. 141; do. c. 142; do. c. 143; do. c. 144; do. c. 145; do. c. 147; and do. c. 148. In 1850, the 13th and 14th Vic. c. 44.

Twenty-four of these Acts of Parliament enable as many corporations to hold real property, without any restrictions as to the mode of conveyance, to an amount which will produce an annual rental of £37,000, or to an amount—taking the interest at 6 per cent—equal to £1,216,666 13s. 4d.

There are two other acts—
One in 1845, the 8th Vic. cap. 82;
The other in 1849, the 12th Vic. cap. 136;
The former of which incorporates the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston in each diocese; makes them eligible to hold real property to an unlimited extent, situate anywhere within the Province of Canada, without any restrictions as to the mode of acquisition; and in section 9, provides for the creation of new dioceses, giving their Bishops the same power.

The latter incorporates the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, and the Bishops of Montreal and Bytown; empowers them to hold real estate to an unlimited extent anywhere in both Provinces—and provides for the future incorporation of Archbishops or Bishops of new dioceses upon the same terms.

Both of these Acts require the Incorporations to register conveyances to them, the former within twelve and the latter within six months from their execution, giving a power to receive death-bed bequests, registered as just stated; while by the Church (of England) Temporalities Act, bequests must be made six months before the death of the testator, and registered six months after.

In 1849, the Act 12th Vic. cap. 136, provides that private or personal and local Acts be not printed with the public statutes, in that and future sessions.

The Acts for the benefit of the Roman Catholics passed in 1849 and 1850, are not published among the public Acts for general distribution.

From the Globe, of May 27.
ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.
The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Saturday evening at half-past six—bringing four days later news. She made the passage in ten days and four hours.

From the Globe, of May 27.

It was reported the King of Naples was dead. The Dutch Government have made a sale of all the remaining portion of gold they had to dispose of, six millions guilders, or 500,000 pounds sterling; the price obtained was the same as on the last occasion, and the entire amount will be transmitted to Paris.

The receipts of gold at the Paris mint are understood to be very large.

In France, the names of M. Lacrasse and M. Peugnot have been offered to the Legationists as their candidates for Vice President to the Assembly, in place of M. Leon Foucher, appointed Minister to the Interior. The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, appointing Gen. Peleissier Governor General of Algeria *ad interim*, in place of Gen. D. Hart Font, whose mission is terminated. M. Moron De Latrous has deposited in the Assembly a proposition for an income tax.

By the arrival of the Mail Packet Co.'s steamship *Great Western* at Southampton from India, an immense quantity of gold from California was brought to Britain, which was consigned to the Bank of England.

The House of Commons, on motion, went into Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles and Assumption Bill. Mr Moore moved that the order be discharged, on the ground that all bills relative to religion should in the first instance be introduced in a Committee of the whole House. The Speaker said, that having carefully considered the provisions of the Bill before the House, he was of opinion that it was not such a measure as should be originated in Committee of the whole House. After a short discussion, Mr Reynolds moved an adjournment of the debate, which was negatived by a majority of 179 to 59. Mr Lawless then moved the adjournment of the House, which was negatived by a majority of 149 to 106. The Property Tax Bill was then read and passed.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Yesterday, (Tuesday 13th), it rained during the morning, and so un-governable was the weather, that we expected to find the Crystal Palace half destroyed. £1600 was taken in five shillings payments at the door. The sale of Season tickets experienced a decline, but not so much as might have been expected, for £750 was taken in this week. The average for some days considerably exceeded £800. The Queen and Prince Albert again visited the Exhibition yesterday morning.

It was understood that at an early day, a meeting, got up by many influential parties, including several M. P.'s, will be held to denounce the injustice attempted to be exercised by Earl Grey and Sir Charles Wood against the North American Colonies in the proposed repeal of the Lumber duties.

A letter from Vienna, dated 7th inst., says that a courier arrived there on the previous day from London, with important despatches that were delivered immediately to the Emperor.

The English Government, it is said, has notified its readiness to admit all the Austrian Provinces into the Germanic Confederation as a purely German question, provided the other German Governments consent to regard it as such, and agree to the proposals of Austria now. This, if true, is tantamount to a withdrawal of the protest made a short time since by the English Government.

A letter from Rome, dated 1st May, says the President of the Propaganda, Cardinal Franconi, has just issued an appeal to all Italy, calling upon all good Catholics to subscribe funds for the erection of a Roman Catholic Cathedral in London.

The proclamation issued a few months since by the Cardinal to the Vicar General, did not produce the desired effect. The projected edifice is to be dedicated to St. Peter, and schools for boys and girls attached to it.

Provincial Parliament.

From the Colonist, May 27.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, May 23.

The House waited on His Excellency the Governor General at 3 o'clock P. M. with the address carried yesterday.

After an interval of half an hour had elapsed, they returned, and the Hon. Speaker reported the reply of His Excellency, thanking the House for the address.

Hon. Mr Ross presented one petition.

Hon. Mr Irving moved that the second reading of the Bill to annex the Old Survey of West Guelph to the County of York, be read on Monday next.

The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

Monday, May 26.

Several petitions were presented: one by the Hon. Mr Ross, from the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, of the Diocese of Toronto, praying for a charter for Trinity College; another by the Hon. Mr Boulton, from Angus McDonald, praying for a Railroad charter.

The Hon. Speaker reported on the rule relative to private bills, in accordance with instructions given by the House last session, recommending that notices for leave to introduce private bills be published six times in each month for 6 months previous to the commencement of the session, instead of once each month, as at present. Report referred to Committee on Standing Orders.

A petition was presented from Mr James Fitzgibbon, and referred to the Committee on Contingencies.

Hon. Col. Irving moved the second reading of the bill to annex the Old Survey of West Guelph to the County of York. Motion carried, and bill referred to a Select Committee.

Hon. Mr Widmer introduced a bill to vest in certain persons an allowance for a road situate in the County of York, at the northern extremity of Toronto.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, May 23.

The Speaker reported the presentation of several Works to the Library of the House of Assembly, by the American Congress, by the Legislature of Massachusetts and Vermont, and by the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia; also by some private individuals.

QUEBEC BAR. The petition from the bar of Lower Canada, of the Quebec section, being read by the Clerk, Mr Christie called the attention of the House to the petition, which complained of the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in the drawing up of the present tariff of fees, and which he also