



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. J21-1f

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.

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

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. 149-1y

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, Ramosa, July 20, 1850. 3m

Business Directory.

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, Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public, GUELPH.

EMILIUS IRVING, Barrister at Law, &c., Notary Public, GALT. Office in Main Street, opposite Mr. Ramoro'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. FERGUSSON, 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, Wilmet, 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 Brils. 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. 156-1f

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

Deferred Articles.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6. CALIFORNIA.

The Georgia arrived this morning.—She brings \$200,000 in gold dust. She left Chagres on the 20th ult. with 996 passengers, and left 410 at Havana to go by the Pacific to New Orleans. The Oregon arrived at Havana on the 20th ult., with 276 passengers and \$1,000,000 in freight, and \$1,000,000 in the hands of the passengers. The dry season is setting in in California.

The Cholera has almost entirely disappeared from Sacramento, where it had raged with great malignity. Business has consequently revived and the city is now in the full tide of prosperity. The deaths in Sacramento are not so numerous in proportion to the population as they were 12 months since.

Many new veins have been discovered. Owing to heavy arrivals and late sickness, business generally is dull, and large quantities of goods have been forced on the market at less than cost. Flour steady. Provisions, furniture, and bedding materials, dull and declining.

HAVANA. Havana was quiet. The new Captain General was much liked. Five or six Californians were imprisoned for violating Spanish laws.

The next Parliament at Quebec.—The Colonist states that the Provincial Parliament of Canada will not meet until May. This is pos. If there should be any deviation, in the meantime, Mr. Baldwin will likely give notice of it, provided Mr. Lafontaine permits him to do so,—but the influence of the latter is supreme. Such being the case, it is the intention of the Lower Canada Ministerial despot to have the Seat of Government removed to Quebec by that time. An agent has been already sent there with instructions to have everything in readiness by the 20th of May. Will our inhabitants permit this second extravagance and injustice? Let meetings be called and resolutions passed, to exhibit the determination of the Upper Canadians against Lafontaine's tyrannical scheme.—Hampden Gaz.

Attempted Escape of Smith O'Brien.—On Sunday and Monday the Victoria cutter, commanded by a man named Ellis, was observed hovering about the island, the wind being light until evening when it fell calm. Shortly before sundown, Mr. Smith O'Brien, who, notwithstanding his avowed intention of escaping, should an opportunity offer, has considerable liberty allowed him, went down to a shady cove, one of the few places where boats generally land, and just as he reached the shore a boat with three men put in, and he rushed up to his middle to meet it. A constable on duty, who was a witness to the act, covered him with his piece and called to him to forbear, seconding this by rushing at the boat and knocking a hole in her bottom with his carbine. He then pointed out to all four the folly of resistance, and required them to submit quietly, which they did. The officer in charge, meantime, having missed his prisoner, came rushing down the beach, and secured him while still in the water. He was then conducted to his house, and the three men board the cutter, seized her, and brought her in. She, too, with the parties on board, will be sent up immediately. It has not been thought necessary to impose any restraint on Mr. O'Brien greater than that to which he was subjected.—Hobart Town Advertiser.

Fatal Accident.—A man named Thos. Dunn lost his life on the first of January instant, under the following painful circumstances. He had been employed a short time previous, by Mr. T. H. Arnold, of Blenheim, as a sawyer in his mill, and as it was necessary to work the mill night and day with two sets of hands, it became the lot of the deceased to go to work at midnight. On the night in question, he went to cut away some ice that obstructed the running of the mill. The saw-gate having been up, he appears to have intended to pass under it to remove the obstruction, when it fell, struck him across the back, and crushed him to death. He was found next morning in the position above described.—British American.

Retrenchment.—"The Globe states that the Provincial Secretary has been appointed Provincial Registrar, in room of Mr. Tucker, retired, and that Mr. T. Arnot, has been appointed Deputy Registrar. By this arrangement, a saving of £300 a year will be effected. (?)—What a terrific cheese-paring Retrenchment—the large sum of £300 saved by a Ministry who caused a trifling extra expenditure, by bestowing £1200 a year on Mr. Blake; £1000 each on Messrs. Spragge and Esten; £500 on Mr. Morrison; and a retiring pension of £750 on Mr. Jameson! Why, Joseph Hume is a prodigal, compared to our pattern economists, who save £300 on one hand, and unnecessarily grant places and pensions to the amount of some £5000 on the other!! Well done, ye chiselling, sardall spendthrifts!!!—Ham. Gazette.

Mr Russel, of Ancaster has succeeded in recovering a verdict for £2,000 against the Gore District Mutual Insurance Company, for the loss of his Woolen Factory by fire. Evidence was given that the injury sustained by that fire did not reach within several hundred pounds of the amount claimed, but the jury disregarded it, and gave Russell all he demanded.—Colonist.

Seat of Government.—We understand that it is in contemplation to commence a movement, which will extend over the whole of the Upper Province, against the removal of the Government to Quebec next summer. The people of Upper Canada entertain a proper respect for themselves, and in insisting on the resolutions for alternate periods of four years, between Toronto and Quebec, being faithfully obeyed, they only stand up for what was at the time intended, and what must in justice be carried out. The ball, when once set rolling, will run with great velocity all over the Western country. Who will be the first?—1b.

New York, Jan. 15.—The steamer Atlantic has now been out 18 days.—Unless she makes her appearance soon, it will be concluded that she has met with some accident and put back for repairs; or that she got short of coal. The latter is the more probable.

CURRENT COINS IN CANADA.—The following will from this day [January 1st.] be the value of the various coins current in Canada:—The British sovereign, £1 4s 4d; crown, 6s 1d; half crown, 3s 0 1/2d; shilling, 1s 2 1/2d; sixpence 7 1/2d; American eagle (coined before 1st July 1834), £2 13s 4d; eagle (coined since that date) £2 10s; dollar 5s; half dollar, 2s 6d; quarter, 1s 3d; 10 cents, 6d; 5 cents, 3d; Spanish, Mexican and South American dollars and half dollars at previous rates; quarters are reduced from 1s 3d to 1s; eights from 7 1/2d to 6d; sixteenths from 3 1/2d to 3d. The brokers, however, are said to be giving 1s 2 1/2d for Spanish and Mexican quarters. The present demand for silver on the continent of Europe is draining off that metal from New York, and may shorten our supply here. The banks will readily dispose of what they hold in their vaults in exchange for gold, taking the advantage of the rise in price. Gold coins may therefore, take the place of silver as a legal tender, and it may be well to know the quantity which may legally be offered, and the value. We shall, therefore, state them for general information. The sovereign is a legal tender at 24s 4d currency; the eagle, coined before 1st July, 1834, £2 13s 4d, and the eagle coined up to 1st January, 1841, £2 10s; the divisions of the above coins may be paid at proportionate rates, so long as they are not deficient in weight more than two grains, for which a halfpenny shall be allowed for each quarter of a grain.—The above coins are a legal tender by tale, up to £50, but above that sum they may be paid by weight, the British and the American coins, before 1st July 1834, at the rate of 64s 10d currency per oz.; and American coins, since that date, at 93s currency per oz.; French 10 franc piece and its divisions, before 1841, is a legal tender at 93s 1d per oz, in sums not less than £50; doubloons, before 1840, at 89s 7 1/2d per oz, in sums not less than £50; gold coins of La Plata and Columbia, before 1841, at 89s 5 1/2d per oz, in sums not less than £50; gold coins of Portugal and Brazil, before 1841, at 94s 6d per oz, in sums not less than £50.

WHAT IS REAL PROTESTANTISM?

The following extract from the writings of an Authorless of no small celebrity is sent us for publication by a correspondent, as likely to prove beneficial when, as at present, men's minds are agitated, and religious controversy awakened by the establishment of a Papal hierarchy in our fatherland.—Ed. HERALD. "Do we fully comprehend what is included in the term Protestantism? I fear it is grievously misunderstood. Formerly, no one more vainly claiming, or more successfully won the character of a staunch Protestant, than myself. I considered Protestantism as a principle that should become exceedingly active and warlike in troublesome times: but which might safely go to sleep in seasons of tranquillity. So long as the Papist made a hostile show, I held myself bound to offer uncompromising resistance; but let me succeed in establishing my own religion, secure from his innovations, and he was welcome to the snug enjoyment of his darling delusions. In insurrectionary days, I had sword and pistol wherewith to put him down: right order restored, my purse was at his service for the building of a chapel, or for the collection plate of a conventual school. I laughed at his dogma of transubstantiation, and abhorred the idolatrous absurdity of his image worship; yet for the music of a mass, or the rare-scent of a nun's profession, I could mingle in the crowd, a serious and respectful looker-on. Hearty believing that the Popish priesthood constituted the abiding curse of the land, still, in private society, or on a public occasion, I felt it my duty to place his reverence next in honor to the Protestant clergyman; and by no spoken word, or overt act of dissent, to remind him that his creed was the object of my reprobation; his abuse of its assumed authority the ground-work of my country's destruction. Now, this is the empty shell and husk of Protestant profession: fit only to be cracked, and flung into the fire; but how different from this,

(the unsubstantial Protestantism of multitudes,) is that vital principle of pure faith, which holds an undeviating, unflinching protest against the powers of a darkening delusion! The former, altogether selfish, starts into angry resistance, if the circle of its own privileges be threatened with encroachment: and having repelled the invader, it coils itself within its narrow boundary, leaving the soul of its neighbor to perish in its sin. The latter, divinely taught to look 'not every man on his own things only, but every man also on the things of others,' seeks not to purchase a momentary repose by such dishonest connivance; it wages exterminating war, not against the enemy, but against the enmity—not against the deluded Papist, but against the Popery which constitutes his delusion. Yes, real Protestantism will seek to establish, even in temporal things, its just and lawful dominion; but this it will make subservient to the far higher and nobler purpose of bringing souls into willing subjection to the righteous government of Christ. Real Protestantism never slumbers, never is off its watch-tower: its very name argues, that there is always something against which to protest, and that something is known to be the enemy of God and man, an enslaver of souls, and an usurper of the temple of the Lord. When the wretched bond-slaves of that anti-Christian despotism take the carnal weapons, and march onward to root out and destroy, real Protestantism is tender, most tender of their lives; for willingly it would not send one unrepentant soul to the judgment-seat of Christ: but knowing that its Author and Finisher is the Lord of Hosts, it casts its cause on his Almighty arm; and humbly using the allotted means, waits for the deliverance which shall glorify his name.—Real Protestantism, when the Lord has given it rest from external enemies, will improve that season to the extension of its Master's kingdom.—Tenderly concerned for the souls of men, it will go into the dens of spiritual tyranny, preaching 'deliverance to the captives, the opening of the prison to them that are bound.' By no act, by no passive acquiescence, will it sanction the deeds of darkness or connive at the thralldom of a single soul. He who contributes to the building of a Popish chapel, who silently looks on when God is dishonored in a Popish mass, ceases to be a Protestant—he is identified with the abominations against which it is his calling to protest. And oh, how far, how immeasurably removed, from the standard of real Protestantism, is he who, by the right hand of fellowship externally given to the false and idolatrous shepherd, assists to confirm his sway over the deluded flock, whom he is leading to perdition.—Charlotte Elizabeth.

Guelph Temperance Festival.

(Continued from our last.)

On the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Griffin's address, the assembly sang a Doxology, and a procession was formed in Dundas street, comprising the different Divisions and Deputations of the Sons and Cadets of the vicinity in regalia, with their banners, each Division being preceded by its Conductors and Sentinels bearing their staves of office. The cold was now so considerable, that the brass instruments of the Band were unavailable; notwithstanding which, about 300 of the Sons and Cadets took part in the procession, and the comp. Band, as the long array wound round the Square, was exceedingly animating and picturesque. Proceeding by the Market Square, Wyndham, and Cork streets, the procession reached the Wesleyan Church about 2 p. m., where an admirable and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. Spencer, from Matthew vii. 16, last clause of the verse—"Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" The church was crowded, a large number of persons being unable to procure even standing room. The body and gallery of the church, filled almost entirely by the "Sons of Temperance"—an institution unknown in this vicinity, or indeed in the County of Waterloo, until within the last few months—was a sight more especially gratifying to those who have long labored with but small results for the promotion of the cause which this rapidly increasing and influential Order is banded to uphold: while the Guelph and Galt Sections of Cadets, vigorous and bright-eyed youths of from 12 to 18 years, "The Hope of the Cause," arranged with their officers on either side of the pulpit, formed not the least pleasurable feature in the scene.

According to announcement made after sermon, the procession returned from church to the Temperance Hall; on reaching which the Guelph Division, which was in advance, festooned their colors over the doorway, and opening their files, permitted the visitors to pass into the Hall, which could only be made to accommodate, at once, about one-half the number desiring admittance. The residue, headed by the Band, proceeded to the Primitive Methodist Chapel, where very effective addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs Braine and Moxon, and by Mr. J. Ferguson; after which, the members of the Guelph Temperance Society returned to the Hall to tea, from whence several parties from a distance had already taken their departure.

After tea, C. J. Mickle, Esq., President of the Guelph Total Abstinence Society, having taken the chair, and offered some introductory remarks, the Band played the "Steamboat Waltz," and the Choir sang a Temperance Melody, arranged to the "Maltese Boat Song"; after which the assembly was addressed by the Rev. J. G. Macgregor. He could have wished that some one more acquainted with the practical bearing of the subject, and more experienced in recommending it to an audience, had preceded him, that he might have so obtained an example and copy by which to delineate. Mr. M. would point to a few facts in the history of Temperance, considered as a general virtue. The Sons of Temperance were not the first adherents of the cause of Total Abstinence. Zenophon adverts to the peculiar mode

of education which obtained among the Persians, a nation so intimately connected with the history of God's ancient people, by which it appears that the youth alike of the nobility and the people were trained on the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and which formed an imperative qualification for office in the palace and in the kingdom.—The children brought with them to the class-room a small jug, filled with water from the brook, was the accompaniment of their temperate meals. They were in fact a nation of abstainers, and which qualification, we are warranted in believing, contributed in no small degree to their martial achievements. Several of the nations of Greece were total abstainers—More especially in Sparta was such considered a sine qua non to popular favor and preferment; that hardy and warlike people constituted indeed a society of rigid teetotallers. In the old time, however, while nations deemed Total Abstinence a necessary virtue, and enforced its requirements by laws unalterable as were those of the Medes and Persians, the object sought to be obtained was low and unworthy, being only that of invigorating the corporeal frame so as to render the warrior more capable of sustaining fatigue, better able to bend the bow and bear the buckler, to wield with more energy the sword and spear, and so to achieve victory and acquire dominion. Among the ancient nations such were the only results generally sought to be acquired by the practice of Temperance. On the introduction of Christianity, and under its peaceful and softening influence, the advocacy of Temperance was sustained by the recipients of the gospel from nobler motives and on higher grounds. Obstacles, however, of the gravest description, operated to prevent its general diffusion and acceptance. The origin of several of the nations of Europe will in some measure account for the habits of intemperance in which they have so long indulged, and which it has been found so difficult to eradicate. When in the decline of the Roman empire the hordes of the north, trained to the practice of intemperance as a tribute alike to their patriotism and duty of their religion, overran Europe, overthrowing cities, devastating provinces, and entailing vassalage on the inhabitants, they brought with them and diffused among the conquered the gross rites and practices of sensuality and inebriety in which they had themselves been educated; nor did the profession of Christianity, gradually adopted by these nations of northern origin, and generally from motives of state policy, to conciliate or purchase the favor of the adherents of the new faith, operate in any considerable degree on their morals or habits.—Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors perished in no small measure of the vice of inebriety derived from their Scandinavian origin, and of the evils consequent on its practice. The evil thus introduced and disseminated gathered strength and increase with the lapse of years, until it eventually became so prevalent and rampant that its contaminating and exterminating influences might be no longer tolerated, and the principles of Christianity were raised up and directed against it as a special obstacle to the reception of her precepts, and the most potent enemy of the human race. We may thus in some measure account for the prevalence of intemperance in Europe and America, as a consequence of ancestral habits, and the determined opposition it has at length encountered as the legitimate results of the more general diffusion of the principles of Christianity, opposed as these are to vice in its every form and degree. The love of God, engendered in the soul by the Holy Ghost, constrains us to do good to all men as we have opportunity; and we must see to it that this is the principle by which we are actuated in all the measures we adopt. The principles of our Association are easily understood. We seek, by the combined action of precept and example, to influence the mind of the inebriate—to persuade him that while continuing such a course he is perpetually breaking the law of his Creator, and raising up a wall of separation between God and his soul; we seek to obtain his confidence, and we point him to the principle of total abstinence we have ourselves adopted, as the surest means, under the blessing of God, to destroy the desire and habit he has acquired. We are not content simply and coldly to point out the line of duty; we lead the way back to the path of sobriety, from which he has wandered. Our invitation is, "Come with us, and we will do you good;" and we happily gain at the same time a convert to our principles, a witness to their efficiency, and another missionary to the multitude still living in the habitual commission of this soul-destroying vice. No motive less powerful than that of love to God could suffice to bind together in our allied societies men having outwardly such various distinctions, or prompt them thus to seek their own happiness in the advancement of that of the world at large. On such grounds, founded on the Word of God, we go forth to advocate the tenets of Total Abstinence, contrast these with the principles and motives of the ancient promulgators of the virtue of Temperance, and mark the difference. Ever remembering that "Union is strength," let us go forward, animated by the principle to which I have just adverted—striving for victory over the monster vice of our age and country, and for the deliverance of all who have unhappily been subjected to its thralldom. [Great applause.] "Canadian March" by the Band; "Temperance Glee" by the Choir.

The Rev. J. J. Braine said he was quite unprepared with a speech. He felt somewhat in the predicament of the poor Presbyterian brother, who, having to preach in a log chapel, stuck his sermon into a rent in the wooden wall behind the pulpit; on turning to take it out, however, at the proper time, he inadvertently poked it further into the crevice, and farther and farther as he thrust his arm into the hole, the paper cluded his grasp. Compelled at length to apologize to his auditory for the loss they had mutually sustained.—"My friends," said he, "I have such a sermon, but I