

therefore, that in this age of enlightenment and upon this question, his brethren of Lower Canada would act with the same liberality; for he would assure them that neither self-interest, nor political advantages, nor attachment to any set of men would ever induce the Reformers of Upper Canada to yield upon this question. Mr. Speaker, the question has been asked by members of this house, have we an established church? And he would just take up this point, and remind the house of the way this question was treated in Canada West, and show the disability and distinctions that were and are yet placed upon all other Protestants. It was argued legally and ingeniously, by both the Attorney General, that we could have no dominant or established church, but one, and that one, by the treaty, was the Catholic Church; because the essence of an establishment was the being the one or preferred church of the state. That in all very nice to legal ears. But if the minister of one church can marry and baptize in virtue of his standing in his own body, and all others must apply to courts, prothonotaries and clerks of the peace, for a right, is there an inferiority in this? If the reformers, as by statute imperial and colonial, are endowed with all the power, privileges, and emoluments of rectors in England, and if their bishop claims jurisdiction, is not this an establishment? There is an established church, and not the one established by the 31 George III, to establish and endow Rectories is repealed, and a declaratory act passed recognizing the entire parity of all denominations, we have an establishment. Hon. gentlemen say they do not want to wait, but let them honor themselves by bringing in the necessary declaratory Act. It would as well become the hon. member for Cornwall, as the member for Toronto. Upon the question of the Rectories, he (Mr. C.) was ready to make a difference such as the Attorney General East claimed, believing in the right obtained by an individual under the operation of an act of parliament; but the rights acquired by law for general and special purposes—he (Mr. C.) considered, in regard to the Churches of England and Ireland that they had no such vested right in the Rectories as the rector had in the lands patented to him. The proposition to create Rectories originated in the opinion that the government as trustees of the people had a right to promote their spiritual interests, and they made this proposition doubtless in good faith. The power that creates can destroy, and finding that the people are of opinion it is not for their interest, they may rescind with their trustees. It is not only in their power, but it is their duty to repeal the whole. The Attorney General West says the lands are not ours; they belonged to the Crown. He (Mr. C.) denied the doctrine; it is not liberal—not Whiggish—it is absolute Toryism. The lands of the Crown in Canada are the lands of the people of Canada; the Crown was merely their trustee, and has this not been definitely settled and acknowledged years ago? are they not now under our entire control, though still Crown lands? do we not sell to whom we please? do we not refuse to make good the pledge and promise even of the Crown, to soldiers and others, and yet forsooth, the Attorney General West argues they are not ours. Mr. Speaker, the Reformers of Canada care little for the Rectories lands, as to their intrinsic value or quantity—valuable though they be. Other denominations have had their acre or 10 acres, or sometimes, under good Episcopal or Executive influence, it may be their 200 acres; but all keep those they have so obtained, and which are patented; but it is the creation of a Rector or ruler of a parish that is complained of—the recognition by law of one ruler in a parish—the setting apart, choosing and endowing a favored and particular sect—in a word it is the principle, the unjust, liberal principle that the country deprecates—this is what is felt, because an insult and persecution to numbers of other denominations. It must be abolished. The lands are the land in the balance—it is the supremacy that is the crushing weight which is felt to be an oppression.

[To be concluded in our next.]

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, June 29.

The Steamship Pacific arrived at Halifax this day. The City of Glasgow steamer has arrived. The Viceroy went on shore on Thursday evening on Sable Island, the weather being thick. When her leaks are stopped, hopes are entertained of getting her off. The weather is unfavorable for saving the steamer's goods. She is so far damaged that the water flows in and out of her with the tide. H. M. Steamer Columbia is alongside of her rendering assistance.

The steamer Pacific was boarded at three o'clock in the morning, 100 miles from Halifax, 11 days out.

LIVERPOOL, June 10. Flour.—No change—previous quotations well maintained; Corn advanced 1s. to 2s. Provisions dull at previous quotations. Consols 93 1/8.

ENGLAND. The commercial news is favorable. Latest advices from India and China are unfavorable in a commercial view. The political news from England is of considerable importance. After repeated efforts of Lord Palmerston, to arrange the Greek difficulty with France, and several postponements in the British Parliament, the question was finally brought up, and the Ministry defeated. Their resignation, in consequence of these defeats, is hourly expected.

Up to the 19th, however, their intentions were not made public. Lord Stanley prefaced his motion on the Greek question with a speech of three hours duration. The Marquis of Lansdowne defended Lord Palmerston. The defeat of the ministry was by a majority of 37.

It is rumored that the Bishop of Exeter, in disgust at the termination of his controversy with the Rev. Mr. Gorham, is about to recede to the Church of Rome. The Royal Mail Steamship Company has been defeated in the action brought against them by the owners of the Charles Barrett, run down by the Europa last year.

The growing crops throughout England and Ireland are reported unusually promising. Advices from Scotland are extremely favorable. The harvest was progressing favorably, and there were indications of superabundant crops.

FRANCE. M. Thiers has returned, and is considered dangerously ill. The debate as to the President's salary has not yet commenced. It is said the ministry will resign in the event of the rejection; and the President will accept some modification. The Tuscan minister in Paris left for London, to induce Lord Palmerston to withdraw the claims of indemnification in favor of British subject, who suffered during the siege of Tuscany. The German journals evince consider-

able apprehension at the preparations of war by land and sea reported from Denmark. They state that if Denmark marches troops into Schleswig Holstein, Prussia will immediately occupy Holstein.

RUSSIA. The King is fast recovering from the attack on his life. His attempted assassin is pronounced insane by several distinguished physicians, and it is doubtful whether proceedings will be commenced against him.

ROME. Several versions are given of an attempt to assassinate the Pope, which was prevented by rain.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

By Special Telegraph to Liverpool.

ENGLAND. The Europa arrived at Liverpool on Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M., and would leave again for New York on the 22nd. Heavy boats were pending in Liverpool that the Asia would arrive there on Friday night. The London Times says that, from the silence of the Ministry last night, we are to infer that no notice whatever will be taken of their complete defeat on Lord Stanley's motion; and the second reading and passing, by a large majority, of the bill for the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantancy of Ireland, leaves no doubt of the final consummation of that measure.

Should the Ministry not resign, there is a growing belief that the great exhibition of all Nations in London will fail for want of funds.

The impression on the stock exchange this afternoon is, that the Ministry cannot let the matter of their defeat in the House of Lords rest in its present state.

INDIA. A terrific hurricane occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the 27th of April, which was felt at a distance of 1,200 miles; the banks of the river were overflowed nearly as far as Calcutta, causing immense damage in the destruction of vegetation.

FRANCE. We have dates from Paris to 7 P. M. Tuesday. Funds were higher. It is rumored at Toulon that reinforcements to the number of 3000 troops and three war steamers are to be sent to join the expedition at La Plata.

SPAIN. MADRID.—The news of the defeat of General Lopez caused considerable rise in the funds. The American steamer Mississippi and frigate Independence sailed for Lisbon in all haste, owing to a difference between the American Minister and the Portuguese Government, relative to the execution of the commercial treaty between the two countries.

From the London Advertiser, June 17. DESTRUCTION OF FOURTEEN VESSELS BY ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC.

The arrivals during the last few days from the Atlantic have brought sad intelligence respecting losses of a large number of vessels amidst the floating fields of icebergs in western latitudes; and among the number, we regret to add, was one from the Irish ports, with between eighty and one hundred persons on board, every soul of whom is supposed to have gone down in the unfortunate vessel and perished. Great quantities of ice are generally looked for by the traders in those parts of the Atlantic about the months of April and May, the result of the breaking up of the frost in the Arctic seas, and driven down to the southward by the force of the currents. The masses that have appeared this season exceed anything of the kind that has for years been met with. They have been immense. Fields of ice, many miles in extent, towering up in all manner of forms to a very great elevation, have swept the waters of the Atlantic, and there is too much reason to fear that the losses appended form a very few of the mishaps that occurred. The ill-fated vessel, in which so many are believed to have perished, was from Londonderry, bound to Quebec. Ten days prior to her being discovered entangled in the ice—the twenty-seventh of April—she was spoken with by the master of the Oriental from Liverpool. She was scarce of water, having had boisterous weather, and on account of the number of passengers seen on deck, it was supposed her. On the 27th the Oriental was beset in the ice, together with two other vessels, and perceived her some 10 miles to the westward. She was in a most perilous position, evidently stove in by ice, and sinking. Signals of distress were hoisted without the remotest chance of gaining assistance. For two days she was in the same forlorn condition, when she suddenly disappeared, and very little doubt is entertained of every soul having gone down in the foundered vessel. Subsequently a great many bodies were seen intermingled with the ice, together with some portion of the cargo the latter led to the discovery of the port to which the vessel belonged and her intended destination. The Oriental was eleven days before she got clear of the ice. Another similar catastrophe was witnessed on the 29th of March, about 20 miles to the westward of St. Paul's by the ship Signette M. Moivat, from Alton for Quebec. The vessel was apparently an English brig, heavily laden, with painted portholes. She had got fixed in the ice, and had been cut down by it to the water's edge, admitting a rush of water into her hold. Her crew were observed working at the pumps, evidently in the hopes of keeping her afloat in the expectation of assistance; and, however, she soon sank, and all on board met with a watery grave. The exact number who perished was not learned. Letters have been received communicating the total loss of the Ostensible, also in the ice. She was from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, with several passengers. Up to the 5th of May, she had fair weather, when they fell in with an enormous field of ice, and got fixed in it for five days and nights, in the course of which her hull was pierced by the huge fragments, and she became a lost vessel. Pumps were

kept going till the arrival of the brig Duke, Capt. Welsh, also for Quebec, which after considerable working, succeeded in making through the ice to the sinking vessel, and rescued the whole of them from an inevitable death. The Ostensible went down within 20 minutes after. Two other vessels from Liverpool, the Conservator and Acorn, were both lost near the same time. The former was on a passage to Montreal. She got pinched by the ice within three days after losing sight of land, and filling, immediately went down; the crew were lucky enough to save the ship's boats, in which they were picked up. The Acorn met with her destruction within 30 miles of St. John's Newfoundland, the crew were saved by the Blessing schooner, of Sunderland. Among the other losses in the ice reported are enumerated, the Fibberia, from Glasgow for Quebec; the British schooner Collector, from St. John, Newfoundland, for London; the brig Astrea, of Weymouth; the Withelmina, of Aberdeen; the Gosnell, of Newcastle; the Sylph, of Leith; and three others, unknown. With the exception of the latter the crews were saved. Most of the unfortunate vessels were heavily laden, and their losses in total cannot be far short of £100,000.

Provincial.

PETITIONS FROM THE COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

The following petitions from parties in this County are reported in the Parliamentary proceedings as recently presented to the House of Assembly.

Of John Watt, Townreeve of the Township of Nichol, on behalf of the Municipality of the said Township, praying that the proposed division of the County of Waterloo, as embodied in the Representation Bill now before the House, be not passed into Law.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Waterloo, praying that certain Townships constituting North Dumfries, proposed to be set apart as a County or Riding for purposes of Representation, by the Bill now before the House, may be erected into a separate County for all purposes whatsoever.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Peel, praying that the prices of lands settled upon in the said Township may be reduced to their original valuation.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Eramosa, praying that the division of the County of Waterloo, as proposed by the Representation Bill now before the House, be not passed into Law, unless as Electoral Ridings only.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Puslinch, praying that the division of the County of Waterloo, as proposed by the Representation Bill now before the House, may be not passed into Law.

Of Benjamin Thurtell, Esq., on behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Waterloo, praying that the proposed division of the said County, as embodied in the Representation Bill now before the House, may be so altered as to divide the Southern portion thereof into three Ridings for electoral purposes only.

Of the Municipality of the united Townships of Garafraxa, Amaranth, and Maucheston, praying that no division be made of the County of Waterloo except for purposes of Representation.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Erin, praying that the said Township may remain attached to the County of Waterloo, and that no division be made of the said County, except for electoral purposes, unless in so far as regards the Owen's Sound tract.

Of Peter Lenfesty and others, of the Township of Derby, County of Waterloo, praying that certain Townships, unsurveyed lands, and Indian territory in the Counties of Waterloo, Simcoe and Huron, be erected into a junior County to be attached to Waterloo as the senior County.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Wellesley, praying that a new County be erected including the said Township, and leaving the Township of Puslinch in the old County of Waterloo.

MURDER.—We regret to learn that private Peter Cubis of the 20th regiment died on Sunday night from the effect of a wound in the neck inflicted on the 17th inst. by William Shotts of the same regiment. It appears that some slight altercation took place between the parties in the Quebec Barracks when Shotts suddenly drew from his breast a knife and struck the fatal blow. An inquest was held before Mr. Coroner Jones, who committed Shotts for trial at the next Criminal term on a charge of Wilful Murder.—Montreal Transcript.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A man and two boys lost their lives yesterday morning under the following circumstances.—A notion seized the boys, who were playing about a well, near Mr. Anderson's rope walk, to go down into it, which they did, and were suffocated near the bottom, by foul air. The man unfortunately but humanely followed for the purpose of bringing them up, and met his fate. There was about 3 feet of water in the well, which is said to be a deep one. The boys are named respectively Gagnon and Andry, and belonged to St. Rochs, but were employed at the Rope Walk.—Their bodies were brought to town yesterday afternoon. The man who in his endeavors to save life lost his own, was an Irishman, a laborer, who was passing.—Quebec Chronicle.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, is now sitting in this city, having met on Wednesday last, pursuant to appointment. The Rev. T. M. Smith, of Galt, is Moderator. There is a good attendance of members.—Colonist, 5th inst.

KNOX'S CHURCH BAZAAR, TORONTO.—The bazaar in aid of the building fund of Knox's Church went off with unexpected success—no less than £833 being realized. The City Hall was crowded during three days, notwithstanding very unfavorable

weather. His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Elgin visited the bazaar on the first day. The capital band of the 71st were in attendance at intervals, and formed a great attraction to visitors.—Globe.

CONVENTION OF THE PRESS.—The Globe states that the Convention of Canadian Editors and Publishers met in Toronto on Wednesday last, when Mr. Brega, of the Journal and Express, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Geo. Brown, Secretary.—After much discussion on various matter brought into consideration, the several subjects to be taken up were determined upon, and a committee appointed to consider and report on each on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Hamilton Gazette adds:—“We have been informed that a code of rules and regulations for the future guidance of the editorial corps were drawn up and agreed upon. It is reported that one part of these rules are intended to check the personalities so prevalent amongst certain journalists, which every wellwisher to the respectability of the Press must desire to see discontinued. We have also learned that Lord Elgin complimented the members of the Convention by inviting them to dinner, but these gentlemen declined the vice-regal honor.

CENSUS OF TORONTO FOR 1850.—Males, 12,243; Females, 12,923; Total, 25,166.

GREAT FIRE IN PICTON.—Our Town was visited last night with the most disastrous fire it has ever been our lot to record. It commenced about nine o'clock in the evening—the wind blowing a perfect gale from the north west—and the flames spread with such rapidity that but a few minutes had elapsed from the time the alarm was given till the whole line of buildings on the North side of the street between Mrs. Daly's large brick house and Mr. Rabbit's blacksmith shop was enveloped in a sheet of flames, and all the houses within that space were burned to the ground, as well as five buildings on the opposite side, fronting the street, among which was the Temperance House. There must have been at least fifty houses burned, and considering the early hour in the evening at which the fire took place, very little property was saved. The Sun Office was among the ill-fated buildings.—Picton Sun.

EDUCATIONAL MEASURES BEFORE PARLIAMENT.—Three measures have been introduced into the Legislature, relative to Education in Upper Canada; one to amend the Act relative to the Toronto University—providing for the religious instruction and oversight of Students in the University, &c.; a second for the better establishment and maintenance of Grammar Schools; a third in respect to Common Schools. Should these three Bills become law, the system of Education in Upper Canada will be a harmonious whole throughout—founded upon the true constitutional principle of the co-operation of the Government and people in its administration—truly Christian, yet non-sectarian. Under the operations of such a system, we believe the intellectual and moral aspect of Upper Canada will undergo a delightful change, and the public mind will experience a noble elevation, in less than ten years.—Journal of Education for Upper Canada.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPAL COUNCILS, LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.—The notification of the appointment of the Legislative School Grant for the current year, will be made by the week the Common School Bill, now pending before the Legislature, becomes law; and the payment of that appropriation to the Treasurers of the several Counties, Cities, and Towns, may be expected by the first of August, as in past years. The current year's appropriation of the School Grant cannot be made until the School Bill before the Legislature becomes law, without carrying embarrassment and confusion throughout every part of our School system. This is the reason why the appointment has not been notified months since. We regret the unexpected delays which have prevented the School Bill from passing the Legislature until the present time. We hope to be able, in the course of a short time, to notify the appointment to the Local Municipal and School authorities, and furnish the requisite suggestions for giving it effect, and for entering upon a more auspicious career for the improvement and efficiency of Common Schools.—Id.

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.—We cannot omit to notice the continued success of the Church University in England. In addition to the liberal benefactions of The Duke, the University of Oxford have contributed £500. There is a ridiculous rumour by the Telegraph of the Bishop of Exeter having succeeded to Rome—it is true that his Lordship has secured a hearing of the Gorham case in the Court of Exchequer.—Church.

From the Buffalo Express.

TABLE ROCK FALLEN! It was announced by Telegraph on Saturday afternoon, that Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, had fallen into the abyss below. We have received the following particulars from one of the proprietors of this paper who was at the Falls.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, } June 29—9 P. M. }

About half-past one o'clock this afternoon, the large mass of rock known as Table Rock, gave way and went tumbling into the river below. The mass carried away was about six rods in width and twelve in length, but fortunately no one was injured. Not ten minutes before the occurrence a party of some 20 or 30 were standing on the rock, but happily had just left. A gentleman was sitting in a carriage on the rock when it commenced giving way, he leaped from the carriage and was saved; the carriage went down with the mass of rock. A gentleman and lady, accompanied by the guide, were passing under the rock at the time it com-

menced falling, but fortunately got out from under, before the large mass fell. Large numbers have visited the spot this afternoon to witness the place where the table rock once was. A story was put off and sent off by telegraph that a number of persons were buried under the falling rock, but there is no truth in the report.

From the Mobile Advertiser, June 20. AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Royal Mail Steamer Thames, Capt. Abbott, arrived at Mobile Point yesterday morning, June 19, three and a half days from Vera Cruz.

The Thames brought \$2,678,500 in specie for Mobile, and had on board for England \$300,000, and 420 bales cochineal and jalap.

From the papers brought by the Thames, we extract the following items:—The cholera was still prevailing in the City of Mexico, and extending to the south. About 135 died each day. Many were said to perish from neglect, and want of the common necessities of life. Several noble acts are heralded in the journals. A number of distinguished ladies formed a company, and sought out the abodes of misery and suffering, and rendered the kind aid. Subscriptions of money were made in the towns for the relief of the poor.

The conducta from Guanajuato had arrived at Mexico with \$1,000,000. The gold and silver mines of Sonora are most spoken of. One of the journals recommends that parties should be formed in the different cities to proceed there, before the hordes of strangers shall possess themselves of the rich placers—before the thirst for gold shall entice the “Anglo-Yankees” from their California.

A severe earthquake was felt in New Leon on the last of April.

A sovereign cure for the cholera has been discovered in Mexico. It is the Rais del Indio, (the Indian root.) The Monitor advises the government to lose no time in procuring large quantities of this root, and giving it gratis to the poor.

The Palanca says:—“We know from a person of truth that the most marvellous cures have been effected by this root.—As an act of charity, we call upon Senora Hloppe, who administered herself, this specific to numerous persons in her husband's establishment, to come forward and testify to the truth of our statement.”

Observance of the Sabbath.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Guelph Sabbath Association held on Wednesday evening, in Knox's Church, to receive and consider the draft of a petition to the Legislature, praying for the cessation of all Sabbath labor in the Post Office Department in the Colony, the petition was adopted, and copies were ordered to be placed in the stores of Messrs. McDonald, Stone, Smith, Sandilands, and Heffernan. The petition will be sent off a week hence to A. J. Fergusson, Esq., M. P. P. for presentation to His Excellency the Governor General.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—Committee have been recently formed at Toronto, to cooperate with the Female Emigration Society lately established in England.—A building is to be procured and furnished, for the reception of the emigrants on their arrival, that they may be suitably taken care of till they obtain situations.

The Guelph Temperance Society held their Monthly Meeting in the Temperance Hall on Friday Evening at Seven o'clock. The Temperance Choir and Mechanics' Band will be in attendance. The Society propose to celebrate their Midsummer Festival on the 25th of the present month; when, having received a promise from the Rev. Dr. Burns of Toronto, and other clergymen and gentlemen of approved talent and eloquence, to be present to advocate the cause of Temperance, they look forward to a large gathering and more interesting meeting than the cause has yet commanded in Guelph.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—On Tuesday evening last, the Rev. R. Dick delivered a Lecture in the Stone School-house on the Principles, Origin, and Progress of “The Sons of Temperance.” The Lecture was exceedingly interesting, and was well attended; and at the conclusion, a Division of the Order was instituted.

The County Council meet to-day. Particulars in our next.

Fire shares of the County of Waterloo Building Society were sold yesterday at the following prices:—1 at 56 1/2, 2 at 55, and 2 at 40 per cent.

BERLIN TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—The Berlin Total Abstinence Society celebrated their Annual Soiree on the 6th instant. A party, numbering about sixty of the Guelph Society, left town in eleven carriages at 5 A. M., with the banners of the Society, and preceded by the Mechanics' Band. Proceeding by the Paisley Block, and having been joined by various parties on the route, they reached Bridgeport about half-past eight. After breakfast this Division, now comprising a cavalcade of carriages, horse, and foot, three quarters of a mile in length, proceeded towards Berlin, greeted by the plaudits of the good folks of Bridgeport and New Glasgow, the village blacksmith, in default of more efficient artillery, firing a salute from his anvil, converted into a culverin for the occasion. The party, on reaching Berlin at half-past ten o'clock, found the village full of people in holiday array, while two or three arches, festooned with drapery and forest boughs, added to the pleasurable effect. The Band having decamped sweet music for a short time from the verandah in front of the old “Temperance Hotel,” the immense crowd passed onwards to “The Grove” a short distance beyond the village, where a tastefully decorated platform was erected for the accommodation of the Speakers and the Musical vocal and instrumental. The President of the Berlin Total Abstinence Society, M. Correl, Esq., having taken the chair, the Rev. Mr. Gilbert opened the meeting with prayer, after which and a few remarks from the chairman, a procession was formed, over 200 juncos testateles bearing in advance bearing a banner inscribed “Cold Water Army,” followed by a long array of the members of the Berlin Society, with deputations from several societies in the vicinity, bearing a variety of flags with suitable devices and inscriptions. The coup d'ail at this period was particularly striking. The contrast of the white dresses of the females with the green sward and foliage—the glancing of the banners, as they emerged from among the forest trees—the strains of martial music—and the thousand happy faces and buoyant steps by which “The Grove” seemed to be made animate—combined, with the knowledge

of the fact that the claim is over two pounds ten shillings. Five jurymen to be empaneled, whose verdict must be unanimous. When the plaintiff requires a jury, notice to be given to the Clerk at the institution of the suit; if required by defendant, within five days after service of summons.

If, after this Act comes into operation, any suit shall be brought in either of the Supreme Courts, for a cause of action within the jurisdiction of the Division Court, the plaintiff may have judgement but not costs, and can only obtain execution against goods and chatties: should the verdict be for the defendant he will be entitled to full costs of such Supreme Court.

No appeal permitted from decision of Division Court, except where the amount is over ten pounds, when under certain restrictions as to costs, an appeal may be made to the Court of Queen's Bench, or Common Pleas, by consent of a judge of either of these courts.

The Upper Canada School Bill, in charge of Mr. Hincks, has occasioned some debate chiefly in relation to the amount of salary to be awarded the Chief Superintendent and Chief Clerk, the Ministry going of course for the highest figure. The thirteenth clause of the 35th Section was entirely struck out. It was to make it a portion of the duty of the Chief Superintendent to prepare reports of all colleges and grammar schools receiving public aid. With some slight alterations, this Bill, doubtless an improvement on its predecessor, will become law.

There have been few other matters of much public importance recently before the House, and it is anticipated, that the French members being disappointed in the rejection of their pet measure, the representation Bill, the remaining legislative business will be accomplished with all practicable dispatch so as to permit of their return to their domiciles at the earliest possible period.

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Miscellaneous. LIZET AND HIS WIVES.

Rumours of the approaching visit of the great conqueror, Lizet, are again rife in Paris. Is he married? Is he not married? The three versions of his supposed alliance are already set in type by as many different journals...

food on board was poultry, kids, eggs, rice, and vegetables. They took in themselves, at each port they touched at, what water they used. The features of the Nepalese partake of the Mongolian and Hindoo caste. Many of the embassy are most pleasing and handsome-looking men...

Rather Smart.—A clever sarcasm upon pugilistic legislators has been lately put forth in Paris. It is a caricature, in which two chimney-sweepers are represented fighting outside the Chamber of Deputies. A policeman interposes, saying, "No fighting on the streets, you blackguards! Go inside the Chamber, if you wish to do that..."

To Connoisseurs in Wine. PORT, 10 Years Old.

THE Subscribers have for Sale a choice lot of "Hunt's" Superior PORT WINE, of the Vintage of 1839. Also, Sanderman, Forster & Co.'s well-known brand,—imported direct,—and to which they beg to call the attention of Families.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS, suitable for the season, will be opened out at the Store of the Subscriber on Thursday next. JAMES LYND. Guelph, 20th May, 1850.

JOHN THORP'S BRITISH HOTEL, And General Stage Office, GUELPH.

House comfortable & commodious, Larder well supplied, Cellar unequalled. EXCELLENT STABLES. A DAILY STAGE. To and from HAMILTON by the Brock Road, being 10 miles shorter route than by way of Galt; and every day from Fergus and Elora to Hamilton, and vice versa.

Notice to Common School Teachers AND TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

AS no County Board of Education has yet been established, it is quite unnecessary for Teachers to look for certificates from that quarter.

NEW STAGE LINE Between Dundas and Hamilton. TWICE A DAY.

AN ACCOMMODATION STAGE will leave the Elgin House, Dundas, at 5 o'clock A. M. for Hamilton, in time for the Boats, and return at 8 o'clock A. M.

REMOVAL.

A. HIGINBOTHAM, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, a valuable Farm, within less than two miles of the Town of Guelph, containing 118 acres, of which about 60 acres are cleared.

ELGIN HOUSE, King Street, Dundas.

THE Proprietor begs to say that no expense has been spared in making his establishment every thing which the convenience and comfort of the travelling community could desire.

GREY'S HOTEL, ELORA.

GEORGE GREY respectfully intimates to his old friends, and the public generally, that he has re-occupied the House formerly and for many years possessed by him as a Hotel in Elora.

GUELPH

AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. IV—NO. 4.

GUELPH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 160.

Business Directory.

GUELPH HERALD

Printing Establishment,
North West Corner of the Market Square.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING,
—such as—

- Business Cards, Insurance Policies,
- Circulars, Posters,
- Pamphlets, Way Bills,
- Catalogues, Blanks,
- Funeral Letters, Bill Heads,
- Hand Bills, Stage Bills,
- Book Work, Cards,
- &c. &c. &c.

Neatly executed, with the utmost expedition and upon moderate terms.

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 Wyndham street, immediately below Mr. Sandilands.

RICHARD FOWLER BUDD,
Agent for Granting Marriage Licenses.

Guelph, Oct. 15, 1849. 121-1f

H. GREGORY,

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GLAZIER,
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.

M. B. Old Paintings renovated and touched up.

MIR. W. GEO. PATTERSON,

Civil Engineer and Architect,
M. INST. C. E. I.

late of the Irish Board of Public Works.

MR. P. will superintend the Erection of Mills in any part of the Province, and furnish Draughts, Estimates, and Specifications for Bridges, and all kinds of Buildings, Engines, &c.

N. B.—Surveying and Levelling.
Office—Next Door to Thorp's Hotel.

Guelph, May 21, 1850. 152-1f

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 of in the Province always on hand.

John Street, Hamilton. 12

JNO. P. LARKIN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN STABLE AND

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Corner of King and John Streets,
HAMILTON.

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

C. L. HELLWELL & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
KING ST., HAMILTON,

KEEP constantly on hand, Writing Paper and School Books of all descriptions. Books of all kinds procured from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, to order, on short notice; and most fully at Catalogue price.

MR. F. MARCON,

LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
GUELPH.

Agent for the Canada Company, and Bank of Montreal.

Business Directory.

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. 153-1f.

J. LAMOND SMITH,

Conveyancer, Notary Public,

AND

GENERAL AGENT,
FERGUSON.

149-1y

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.

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.

THOMAS GORDON,

LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,
OWEN SOUND.

THE COLONIAL

LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

AGENT FOR GUELPH,
WILLIAM HEWAT, Esq., District Treasurer.

T. R. BROCK,

Conveyancer, Accountant, and

GENERAL AGENT,
NO. 1, MARKET SQUARE,
GUELPH.

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,
SPYDENHAM 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. FERGUSSON,
EDWARD E. W. HURD.

THE CANADA

Life Assurance Company

AGENT FOR GUELPH,
T. SANDILANDS.

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 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, } 34-1y

To all whom it may Concern.

MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor in FERGUSON,

A. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

A. D. FERRIER,

CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND

General Agent,
Waterloo County Clerk's Office, Guelph.

EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

Boston, July 9.

At the meeting of the Council this morning, the case of Professor Webster was referred to a committee. Before this committee at 12 o'clock, appeared the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, with a petition from him for a commutation of punishment, together with a confession that he killed Dr. Parkman. The Rev. gentleman professed this statement with a few remarks relative to the manner in which the confession was made to him. He stated that he had no previous acquaintance with Prof. Webster before being called upon to act in the capacity of his spiritual adviser. In the first few weeks of his visit, he sought no acknowledgment from the prisoner. At length, on the 23rd of May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him, for his own wellbeing, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the request by making a statement which was now admitted to the consideration of the Council. It was as follows:—

THE CONFESSION.

On Tuesday, 20th Nov., I sent the note to Dr. Parkman, which it appears, was carried by the boy, Maxwell. I handed it to the little fellow on Friday, the 23rd, after my lecture. He had become, of late, very importunate for my aid. He had threatened me with a suit; to put an officer in my house, and to drive me from my professorship, if I did not pay him. The purpose of my note was simply to ask the conference. I did not tell him in what way I could do, or what I had to say about the payment. I wished to gain, for three or four days, a release from his importunities, to which I was liable every day, on occasions and in a manner very disagreeable and alarming, and also to avert for so long a time at least the fulfilment of his recent threats of severe measures. I did not expect to be able to pay him when Friday should arrive. My purpose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarrassment, and utter inability to pay him immediately, to apologise for those things in my conduct which had offended him—to throw myself on his mercy to beg for further time and indulgence, for the sake of my family, if not of myself, and to make good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping. I did not hear from him on that day, nor the next (Wednesday), but I found on Thursday he had been again in pursuit of me without finding me. I imagined he had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for me. I feared he would come in upon me at my lecture hour, or while I was preparing my experiments for the day. I therefore called on him on Friday (Friday) between eight and nine o'clock, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College at half-past one—my lecture closing at one. I called on him to talk with him, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare; for it is necessary for me to have my time, and also to keep my mind free from other exciting matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as usual on Saturday, and accordingly, between half-past one and two o'clock, entering at the lecture room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture room, and he came rapidly down the steps, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with great energy—"Are you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?"

"No, Parkman," I replied, "I am not beginning to state my condition, and my appeal to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with such vehemence. He called me a scoundrel and a liar, and on top of that, he was the most bitter taunt and opprobrious abuse of which I was speaking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hensack, written many years ago, concerning relating him on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry. "You see," he said, "I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it. I have put this into his pocket all the papers except the letters and notes. I can show how long the torrent of threats and imprecations continued, and I can recall to memory but a small portion of what he said; at first I kept in silence, trying to pacify him, but he would not obtain the object which I sought the instant that I could not stop him, and soon my temper was up; I forgot everything, and felt nothing but the sting of his words. I was excited to the highest degree of passion, and while he was speaking, and gesticulating in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist into my face, in my fury I seized whatever thing was nearest to me, and threw it at him. I did not know or care, where I should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be. It was on the side of his head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow. He fell instantly upon the pavement. There was no second blow; he did not move. I stepped down over him, and he seemed to be lifeless. Blood flowed from his mouth. I put a sponge and wiped it away. I got some ammonia, and applied it to his nose, but without effect. Perhaps I spent ten minutes in attempting to resuscitate him, but I found he was absolutely dead. In hurrying to the entrance of the lecture room, the doors and bolted them, the doors of the lecture room and of the laboratory below. And then, what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful concealment of the body on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything, was to drag the body into the private room adjoining, where I took off the clothes, and began putting them into the fire, which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed whatever they contained. I did not examine the pockets, nor remove anything, except the watch. I saw that, or the chain of it, hanging out. I took it, and threw it over the bridge as I went into the sink, which stands in the small private room; by setting the body partially erect against the corner, and by getting up in the sink myself, I succeeded in drawing it out. It was quickly done, as a work of terrible and desperate necessity. The only instrument was the knife found by the officers, in the tea chest, which I kept for cutting corsets. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful concealment of the body on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything, was to drag the body into the private room adjoining, where I took off the clothes, and began putting them into the fire, which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed whatever they contained. I did not examine the pockets, nor remove anything, except the watch. I saw that, or the chain of it, hanging out. 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