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GUELPH HERALD
GUELPH, CANADA WEST
1850 - 1899

MISSING PAGE LIST

MISSING PAGES:

1850

JANUARY - MAY, COMPLETE MONTHS MISSING
JUNE 4, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
JUNE 11, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
JUNE 18, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

1851

JUNE 24, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
JULY - NOVEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS MISSING
DECEMBER 9, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
DECEMBER 16, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
DECEMBER 23, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
DECEMBER 30, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

1852

JANUARY - JUNE, COMPLETE MONTHS MISSING
JULY 13, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
JULY 20, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
JULY 27, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
AUGUST - DECEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS MISSING

* 1853 - 1860, THESE SEVEN YEARS OF NEWSPAPERS ARE MISSING

1861

JANUARY - APRIL, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING
MAY 14, COMPLETE ISSUE IS MISSING

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MISSING PAGES:

1861

MAY 21, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

MAY 28, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

JUNE - DECEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS MISSING

* 1862 - 1863, THESE TWO YEARS ARE COMPLETELY MISSING

1864

JANUARY - FEBRUARY, BOTH MONTHS ARE MISSING

MARCH 1, COMPLETE ISSUE IS MISSING

MARCH 8, COMPLETE ISSUE IS MISSING

MARCH 15, COMPLETE ISSUE IS MISSING

MARCH 22, COMPLETE ISSUE IS MISSING

APRIL - DECEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING

1865

THIS WHOLE YEAR IS MISSING

1866

JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING

OCTOBER 9, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

OCTOBER 16, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

OCTOBER 23, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

OCTOBER 30, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS MISSING

1867

JANUARY - AUGUST, COMPLETE MONTHS MISSING

SEPTEMBER 3, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

SEPTEMBER 10, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

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MISSING PAGES:

1867

SEPTEMBER 17, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
OCTOBER 1, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
OCTOBER 15, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
OCTOBER 27, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
OCTOBER 29, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS MISSING

1868

THIS WHOLE YEAR IS MISSING

1869

JANUARY - MARCH, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING
MAY 4, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
MAY 25, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

1870

THIS WHOLE YEAR IS MISSING

1871

JANUARY - MARCH, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING
APRIL 4, COMPLETE ISSUE IS MISSING
APRIL 11, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
APRIL 25, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
MAY - NOVEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING
DECEMBER 9, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
DECEMBER 12, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
DECEMBER 26, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

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1850 - 1899

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*1872 - 1886, THESE FOURTEEN YEARS ARE COMPLETELY MISSING

1887

JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING

OCTOBER 13, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

OCTOBER 20, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

OCTOBER 27, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING

1888

THIS WHOLE YEAR IS MISSING

1889

JANUARY - NOVEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING

DECEMBER 12, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

DECEMBER 19, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

DECEMBER 26, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING

1890

THIS WHOLE YEAR IS MISSING

1891

JANUARY - MAY, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING

JUNE 4, COMPLETE ISSUE IS MISSING

JUNE 18, COMPLETE ISSUE IS MISSING

JUNE 25, COMPLETE ISSUE IS MISSING

JULY - DECEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING

GUELPH HERALD
GUELPH, CANADA WEST
1850 - 1899

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MISSING PAGES:

1892

JANUARY, COMPLETE MONTH IS MISSING
FEBRUARY 4, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
FEBRUARY 11, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
FEBRUARY 25, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
MARCH - DECEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING

*1893 - 1898, THESE FIVE YEARS ARE COMPLETELY MISSING

1899

JANUARY - FEBRUARY, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING
MARCH 2, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
MARCH 16, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
MARCH 23, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
MARCH 30, COMPLETE ISSUE MISSING
APRIL - DECEMBER, COMPLETE MONTHS ARE MISSING

GUELPH



HERALD.

AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. IV—NO. 1.

GUELPH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 157.

BY-LAWS

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of Nichol, passed March 22nd, May 12th, and June 1st, 1850.

BY-LAW No. 1.

To Appoint Township Officers in the Township of Nichol, for the year 1850.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to appoint Township Officers in the Township of Nichol, for the year 1850:

Be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Nichol, held under and by virtue of an Act 12th Vic. cap. 81, intitled An Act to provide by one general law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations, &c., &c., in Upper Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following persons shall be Officers for the aforesaid Township, for the current year:—

1. Alexander Dingwall Fordyce, Senr., Esq., and Alexander Watt, Esq., Auditors.
2. James Lamond Smith, Treasurer.
3. James Davidson, John Beattie and George Darron, Assessors.
4. James Davidson, Collector and Enumerator.
5. Thomas Ogston, James Burr, George Dolman and Abraham J. Flewelling, Pound-keepers.
6. Thomas Dow, John Cunningham, Francis Maitland, George Muir, Brebner Calender, James Foote, David Allan, James Gordon, James Gerrie and John Keith, Fence-viewers.
7. Wm. Carter, Samuel Cunningham, Felix McGinn, Joseph Jackson, James Miller, William Scott, George Beattie, Robert Scott, Senr., Charles Ert, James Flewelling, David Hastings, Eugene Sendan, Alexander Leith Moir, Thomas Dow, Junr., James Gordon, William Wilson, Robert Shortreed, Cowan Kerr, Edward Ford, Senr., James Gill, Robert Powrie, Arthur Walker, James Anderson, William Clark, Patrick Heffernan, George Dolman, Andrew Grant, William Smith, John Holman, Alexander Gall, Archibald Cummings, Wm. Faulkner, Thomas Gray, William Allardyce and John Pearson, Overseers of Highways.
8. James McQueen, Clerk.

JOHN WATT, Town Reeve.

JAMES McQUEEN, Township Clerk.

Fergus, Nichol, March 22, 1850.

BY-LAW No. 2.

For regulating the bonds, recognizances, or other securities, to be given by all Township Officers in the Township of Nichol, for the faithful discharge of their duties—for inflicting penalties for refusing to serve in any Township Office, and for the infringement of any and every By-law of the Municipality of the Township of Nichol.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to regulate the bonds, recognizances, or other securities, to be given by all Township Officers for the faithful discharge of their duties—for inflicting penalties for refusing to serve in any Township Office, and for the infringement of any and every By-law of the Municipality of the Township of Nichol:

Be it enacted by the Township Council of the Township of Nichol, appointed by virtue and authority of the Act 12th Vic. cap. 81, intitled An Act to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, &c., &c., in Upper Canada,

1. That the Treasurer, for the faithful discharge of his duties, and for paying over all moneys which may come into his hands by virtue of his office, to the order of the Township Reeve and Councilors for the general uses of the Township, and for delivering the remainder, if any there be, together with all books, records and papers belonging to the Township, into the hands of his successor in office—shall give bond, with at least two sufficient securities, in the sum of four hundred pounds currency.

2. That the Collector, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office in collecting all Rates and Assessments which may be imposed in the Township of Nichol, and for paying over all moneys which may so collect, or which may by any means come into his hands by virtue of his office, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Reeve and Township Council, or by the County Council, or by any Provincial Statute, shall give bond, with at least two sufficient securities, for and in the sum of seven hundred pounds currency.

3. And be it enacted, that a fine of not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds, be imposed upon all Township Officers refusing to serve in their respective offices, unless they can produce satisfactory grounds of exemption—and that the above named fine be imposed on all officers neglecting or refusing to take the oath of office within twenty days after notice of their appointment, (unless they can produce satisfactory grounds of exemption as above,) also for the infringement of any and every By-law of the Municipality of the Township.

JOHN WATT, Town Reeve.

JAMES McQUEEN, Township Clerk.

Fergus, Nichol, March 22, 1850.

BY-LAW No. 3.

For regulating and prescribing the duties of Officers acting under the authority of the Municipal Council of the Township of Nichol.

WHEREAS it is necessary and expedient to prescribe and regulate the duties of certain Officers acting under the authority of the Municipal Council of the Township of Nichol:

Be it enacted by the Township Council of the Township of Nichol, appointed by virtue and authority of the Act 12th Vic. cap. 81, intitled An Act to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, &c., in Upper Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

1. That it shall be the duty of the Assessor to apply forthwith to the Clerk of the County Council, for blank forms and schedules, and make personal application to each rateable inhabitant in the Township, and leave with each a printed schedule, and demand that the same be filled up with a true list of all the lands, tenements, and rateable personal property of such person, which, together with his own property, he must enter correctly on the Assessment Roll.

2. That it shall be his duty, if he has reason to believe that any person is giving a false or incorrect return of his or her property, nevertheless to take the return as

given him, and report such person to the Council before he returns his roll to the County Clerk.

3. That it shall also be his duty to affix in some conspicuous place in the Township, a correct copy of his roll, and faithfully perform all other duties belonging or appertaining to his office which he may be required to do by any Acts of Parliament already passed, or which may be passed, or any duties which may be prescribed by the Warden and County Council, or by the Reeve and Township Council of this Township; and properly fill up and return his Assessment Roll on or before the first day of May.

4. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Collector of this Township to lodge his bond, duly executed, with the Reeve or Township Clerk, on or before the first day of May ensuing; and that it shall be his duty to collect all rates appearing on the Roll or Rolls delivered to him as Collector, (which can be collected) on or before the third Tuesday in December; and duly pay over all County Rates to the County Treasurer, and all Township Rates to the Township Treasurer, except moneys collected for School purposes, which he must pay over to the Superintendent of Education, according to the 8th clause of the 12th sec. of 12th Vic. cap. 83: Provided always, That all moneys raised for building or repairing School-houses, &c., &c., shall be paid to the Township Treasurer; and that he shall use all means prescribed by law for enforcing payment from such persons as refuse or neglect to make payment.

5. And be it further enacted, That if the occupant of any house, farm, or tenement, shall have left the Township, the Collector may recover from the owner such part of the rate as is assessed on the house or land, provided the same shall have been demanded fourteen days before the second Monday in December; and he may recover from the tenant the whole rate, although such tenant may have left the Township.

6. If the Collector has not demanded the rate from any person assessed, at least fourteen days before the third Monday in December, and allows the year to expire without demanding it, he shall (himself) be liable for the amount, and will not be entitled to claim any abatement by reason of his inability to collect said rate; but he may nevertheless recover the amount from the person rated.

7. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall bring into the Township, after the assessment for the year has been made, an entire horse covering mares for hire, the Collector may nevertheless demand the rate for such horse as if it had been duly returned in the Assessment Roll, unless the owner shall satisfy him that the rate has been paid elsewhere.

8. And be it further enacted, That the Collector shall perform all other duties which are prescribed by the Act 12th Vic. cap. 81, or by any other Acts of Parliament now in force, or any other duties pertaining to his office which he may be required to do by the Warden and County Council, or by the Reeve and Township Council.

9. And be it further enacted, under the authority aforesaid, that it shall be the duty of the Pound-keepers appointed by this Council to provide themselves with proper enclosures, and to impound all cattle or other animals unlawfully running at large, or trespassing, which may be brought to them, and furnish the same with necessary food and drink; and if, within twenty hours, the person impounding any cattle or other animals shall not give to the Pound-keeper in writing his demand for damages, the Pound-keeper may release the animal or animals, upon payment of his fees. And if, within forty-eight hours after an animal or animals are impounded, the claim and costs are not paid, the Pound-keeper shall immediately notify three disinterested farmers resident in the Township to appraise the damages and judge of the lawfulness of the fence; and the farmers so notified must give in their award in writing to the Pound-keeper within twenty hours, under a penalty of double the amount of the damages claimed. If before the award is made, the owner shall tender for damages an amount equal to what is afterwards awarded, the party claiming extravagant damages shall be liable for all costs incurred after such tender. If within forty-eight hours, the animals impounded are not claimed, and the lawful charges and the amount of damages awarded are not paid, the Pound-keeper shall affix in three public places in the Township, for at least fifteen days, a notice of the time and place at which he will sell such animal or animals, giving in such notice a description of the same. If the costs and damages are not paid before the time specified, he shall then sell the animal or animals, and after deducting the costs and damages, shall return the surplus on demand to the owner. But if no owner appears within three months, he shall pay the surplus to the Township Treasurer, to be expended on the roads of the Township.

If the animal is not claimed at or before the time of sale, and the owner is unknown, the Pound-keeper shall postpone the sale for forty days, at the expiration of which time, if not before redeemed, he shall proceed to sell, and dispose of the proceeds as before provided. The owner or owners of any animal or animals which may not lawfully run at large, shall be liable for any damage done by such animal or animals, whether the fences are lawful or not; and in all other matters the Pound-keeper is to be guided by the Acts of Parliament now in force.

10. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the several Overseers of Highways appointed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Nichol, with the Statute Labor or money which may be placed under their control, to superintend and keep in repair the divisions to which they may have been respectively appointed by said Council. That it shall be the duty of each Overseer of Highways to cause all Statute Labor, and money in commutation thereof, to be expended between the 10th day of May and the 24th day of October, unless instructed to the contrary; and to notify each person in his division or beat liable to perform Statute Labor, either verbally or in writing, at his usual place of residence, of the day, hour, and place where he requires him to work, giving at least three days' notice. He shall make out a list of all persons in his division liable to perform Statute Labor, and deliver the same to the Clerk, or any of the Councilors, on or before the 1st day of May. It shall also be his duty (if required) to give a certificate to each person who has performed Statute Labor under his control. And be it further enacted, that each Overseer of Highways is empowered to direct persons performing Statute Labor to destroy weeds harmful to good husbandry, and to direct and order any person performing labor under his control, to bring such tools and implements, teams of oxen or horses, carts, or wagons, as such person may be possessed of; and to discharge any person who shall refuse or neglect to work

faithfully or carry sufficient loads, and the person so discharged shall be liable to the same penalty as if he had not attended. It is also enacted, that it shall be the duty of each Overseer of Highways to make complaint to the Town Reeve if any person duly warned has failed to perform his labor; and to make out and give to the Clerk, on or before the first day of November, a certified List of the Statute Labor performed under his control, together with an account of all moneys which may have been received by him by virtue of his office, and the names of the persons who have performed such labor or paid such moneys; also, in case of any sudden obstruction or damage to a road, to expend any moneys in his hands, or call out Statute Labor under his direction at any other time than between the 10th day of May and the 24th day of October; and in the event of having no money or labor unexpended, it shall be his duty nevertheless to call out persons residing in his division, and apportion such labor as equally as may be among said persons, and give in an account of the labor so performed to the Clerk or any of the Councilors immediately afterwards; he also to perform all other duties of his office which he may be required to do by the Reeve and Council, or by any Acts of Parliament in force.

11. Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the several Fence-viewers appointed by the Municipal Council of this Township, to decide and adjudicate upon all causes or matters of dispute which may be submitted to them, according to the By-laws of this Council already enacted, or which may hereafter be enacted, and according to the Act 8th Victoria, cap. 20.

JOHN WATT, Town Reeve.

JAMES McQUEEN, Township Clerk.

Fergus, Nichol, March 22, 1850.

BY-LAW No. 4.

For imposing a Tax on Dogs in the Township of Nichol, and for preventing them from running at large at improper seasons and times.

Be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Nichol, held under and by authority and virtue of the Act 12th Vic. cap. 81, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

1. That all persons in the Township of Nichol, (except those who are exempted by statute,) who shall own or rent, and reside on a farm or lot of land of a less extent than twenty-five acres, shall pay five shillings currency per head for each and every dog they may keep, own, possess, or harbor, in each and every year.

2. And be it enacted, That all persons who shall own or rent, and reside upon a farm or lot of land of a greater extent than twenty-five acres, shall be allowed to possess one dog free from taxation; but all others which they may possess, own, or harbor, shall be liable in the above tax of five shillings per head in each and every year.

3. And be it enacted, That on due notice being given by the Town Reeve of the aforesaid Township, for the purpose of preventing any dogs from running at large for a limited time, to be stated in such notice, in consequence of the appearance of Hydrophobia or other cause of alarm, it shall be the duty of such Town Reeve, and he is hereby authorized by this By-law to destroy, or cause to be destroyed, all such dogs as are found running at large in contravention of such notice.

4. And be it enacted, That if any dog shall attack any person peacefully travelling on any highway, or any horses before a carriage or upon which any person shall be mounted, or bite, worry, or do any other damage within the limits of this Township, and complaint thereof be made to any Justice of the Peace for the County, such Justice shall summon the owner, possessor, or harborer before him, and inquire into the complaint; and if satisfied of its truth, and that such dog is dangerous, he shall order the owner, possessor, or harborer of such dog to kill or confine him immediately; and if he or she refuses or neglects to kill or confine, or cause such dog to be killed or confined, within forty-eight hours after receiving such order, he or she shall forfeit the sum of five shillings, exclusive of damages, and the further sum of ten shillings for every twenty-four hours thereafter until such dog be killed or confined.

5. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person in possession of any dog, or who shall suffer any dog to remain about his or her premises for the space of twenty days previous to the Assessment being taken up, or previous to any injury, damage, or attack by such dog, shall be deemed the owner of such dog for all the purposes of this By-law; and all penalties imposed by this By-law shall be levied and collected as provided by the 12th Vic. cap. 81, sec. 155; and in case distress sufficient to satisfy the amount of penalty or damage shall not be found, it shall and may be lawful for the Justice before whom complaint shall be made to commit the offender to the county goal for any time not exceeding ten days, unless the penalties and costs be sooner paid.

6. And be it enacted, That any person or persons refusing or neglecting to return in the Township Assessor's Schedule a true and faithful account of all the dogs which they may keep, own, possess, or harbor, shall, on conviction thereof before a Magistrate of the said Township, be fined the sum of two pounds currency, exclusive of costs—one pound to be given to the person who laid the information, and the balance to be paid to the Township Treasurer.

JOHN WATT, Town Reeve.

JAMES McQUEEN, Township Clerk.

Fergus, Nichol, March 22, 1850.

BY-LAW No. 5.

To prevent Boars, Bulls, Horses, Colts, Rams, Breachy Cattle, and Pigs of a certain description, from running at large.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to prevent Boars, Bulls, Horses, Colts, Rams, Breachy Cattle, and Pigs of a certain description, from running at large in the Township of Nichol:

Be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Nichol, held under and by virtue of an Act 12th Vic. cap. 81, intitled An Act to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, &c., in Upper Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That

1. If any horses, bulls, boars, rams, colts, breachy cattle, and pigs under twenty-two inches in circumference immediately behind the fore shoulder, are found running at large in the aforesaid Township, the owner or owners shall be subject to a fine of ten shillings for each of said animals so found, and a penalty shall be imposed without the necessity of

being sufficient for the person or persons laying the information merely to identify such animals to the satisfaction of any Magistrate in the Township, and to prove that they were running at large contrary to the provisions of this By-law; except in such cases as it shall be shown or proven, to the satisfaction of said Magistrate, that the animals complained of had broken out of their enclosure, and were running at large unknown to the owner or owners, or that the owners were diligently searching for the same from the time they were aware that any of said animals were at large.

2. And be it enacted, That all Ram Lambs shall be considered Rams after the first of August.

3. That the following rules and regulations respecting Fences shall be observed and strictly adhered to in the aforesaid Township, viz.: That no fence shall be considered lawful which shall not be at least five and a half feet high, well staked and ridged, constructed of good and sufficient material, and approved of by the persons appointed by the Pound-keepers to inspect and appraise damages: That log fences also shall be considered lawful, provided they are five and a half feet high, well staked and ridged, and the distance between the logs and ridges not more than fourteen inches: That board, picket, and stone fences, if properly constructed and five feet high, shall be considered lawful.

4. And be it further enacted, That Pound-keepers shall be allowed the following fees and charges, and not more, viz.: For impounding each horse, ox, bull, cow, steer, or heifer, one shilling, and for each ram or pig, four pence; for feeding each horse, ox, bull, cow, steer, or heifer, 24 hours on hay or grass, one shilling; and for each ram or pig, three pence halfpenny; during the aforesaid period each ram to be allowed a sufficient quantity of hay, and each pig half a gallon of oats.

JOHN WATT, Town Reeve.

JAMES McQUEEN, Township Clerk.

Fergus, Nichol, March 22, 1850.

BY-LAW No. 6.

For providing for the Twenty-second Clause of the Thirty-first Section of 12th Victoria, Cap. 81.

Be it enacted by the Township Council of the Township of Nichol, appointed by virtue and authority of the Act 12th Vic. cap. 81, intitled An Act to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, &c., in Upper Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

That all Showmen and others, mentioned in the said twenty-second clause of said thirty-first section of 12th Vic. cap. 81, shall pay the sum of one pound five shillings currency to the Township Treasurer of this Township, or, in his absence, to the Reeve or Township Clerk, before any and every such Exhibition shall be allowed to be held or to take place in the Township of Nichol; and in case any such Showman or others shall exhibit or perform without such payment after it has been demanded, he shall be liable in a fine of one pound currency, to be recovered in the manner prescribed by the said clause of the said Act.

JOHN WATT, Town Reeve.

JAMES McQUEEN, Township Clerk.

Fergus, Nichol, March 22, 1850.

BY-LAW No. 7.

For the Confining of Poultry during a certain season of the year in the village of Fergus.

WHEREAS it is expedient to confine, and prevent from going at large in the village of Fergus, Geese, Turkeys, Hens, and other Domestic Fowls:

Be it enacted by the Township Council of the Township of Nichol, appointed by virtue and authority of the Act 12th Vic. cap. 81, intitled An Act to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, &c., in Upper Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

1. That it shall be unlawful to allow fowls of the above description to go at large in the village of Fergus, between the first day of May and the first day of September in each year; and the owner or owners of such fowls as may be found trespassing—that is to say: if any hens or roosters are found trespassing on any premises or enclosure, the proprietor or holder thereof having proved the trespass before a Justice of the Peace by himself and another credible witness, the owner of the fowls shall be liable in the penalty of three pence currency per head for the first offence, and six pence currency per head for every subsequent offence, to be recovered summarily, by distress of goods or otherwise, under the warrant of the Magistrate.

2. And it is hereby enacted, That if any geese, turkeys, or other domestic fowls, are found trespassing on the premises of any party, the proprietor or holder may either proceed in the way above described—(the owner of such fowls being liable in the penalty of six pence per head, to be recovered in the manner aforesaid,)—or he may drive the fowls found trespassing into a house or yard, and having impounded the same by notices posted in three public places in the village, and no person having claimed them and paid the penalty last above mentioned, he may, after the lapse of three days, under the warrant of a Magistrate, dispose of the same by public sale—half the sum in all cases recovered or realized, after necessary expenses, to go to the informing party, and the other half to be paid over to the Township Treasurer for Township purposes.

JOHN WATT, Town Reeve.

JAMES McQUEEN, Township Clerk.

Fergus, Nichol, May 1, 1850.

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Provincial Parliament. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14. Among other petitions brought up and laid on the table, was that of Benjamin Thurlit, Esq., Mayor of the County of Waterloo, praying that application for obtaining any part of the said County, be not granted, excepting the Owen Sound Tract.

Mr. Merritt gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill to establish a general system of banking.

Mr. Sherwood [Brockville] obtained leave to introduce a Bill to compel witnesses to attend trials.

Mr. Robinson asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Insolvency Act of last session, with certain amendments moved for to be laid before the House.

The Speaker rose and read the resolution, and no one rising, after waiting rather more than the usual time, in the ordinary form, he proceeded to say, "shall this motion be granted," and there were immediately calls of no, no, yes, yes, from all parts of the house: when

Mr. Boulton [Toronto] rose to support the motion: he was immediately called to order, as the question had been put.

Mr. Sherwood insisted that his colleague should be heard, and said Mr. Boulton had risen before the question was put.

Mr. Price asked, how could the hon. member see Mr. Boulton when his back was turned to him.

The Speaker said, there was no doubt on the question of fact; he had not seen Mr. Boulton before putting the question.

Mr. Cameron [Kent] rose in great excitement to denounce this disgraceful, tyrannical attempt against the liberty of discussion; it was intolerable, and should not be submitted to.

Mr. Price said that if Mr. Boulton was not in order in speaking after the question had been put by the Chair, he had no right to complain; if he were in order, then he [Mr. Price] should not have been prevented from speaking, but after he had been prevented from speaking, it is the members opposite who had denied him the right to be heard.

Sir A. Macnab said that according to parliamentary rules, the member for Toronto had a right to be heard.

Mr. Cameron [Cornwall] quoted authority to prove that Mr. Boulton had a right to speak.

Mr. Papineau said that even if the right was against the member for Toronto, it was the duty of the Speaker to waive its enforcement.

Mr. Speaker said it had been his opinion all along that Mr. Boulton should in courtesy if not by rule, be allowed to speak.

Mr. Price—Then the hon. members on the other side should not have stopped me the other day. They talk of us gagging them, but it is they who gag us.

Mr. Boulton [Toronto] did not rise to make a long speech or go deeply into the question. He then proceeded to refer to the explanatory bill on the Rebellion Losses. That bill was designed to remove impressions as to the statements made by the "Head of the Government to the people of the United States; it had been designed to make vitally false and untrue—a serious charge to make against the highest dignitary of the Province.

He contended that they had a right to have the claims laid before them before voting on the bill. Mr. Sherwood did not intend to enter deeply into the question, and had no wish to raise an excitement on the subject. He could not see what good could be gained by refusing to wait till the names of the claimants were laid before the house; the house had asked for information, and he would be glad to give it if the claims were paid before they obtained it. There had been a preconceived scheme to stop discussion on this question; Ministers sat silent and gave no reason for their rejection of the Bill. It was a concerted plan to stop all discussion.

Mr. Price—That is not true.

Mr. Sherwood was proceeding, when Mr. Price rose and said, that he had not intended to say that Mr. Sherwood had said what he knew to be true, but that the statement was not correct.

Mr. Sherwood—You are an insolent fellow. Mr. Price called order, and he had no recourse would be made to what he had just said. Mr. Price repeated his statement that he had no wish to charge the hon. member with falsehood.

Mr. Sherwood—Oh, well; if you like to eat your words, you can do so.

Mr. S. went on to condemn the tyrannical course of the ministry, in trying to put down all discussion. He believed that no attempt, such as had been made to-day, could be found in the history of Parliament in England, since the days of Charles the first, or second. If the people would permit the practice, the Government would be reduced to a despotism.

Mr. Papineau said this was not the time for discussing the merits of the indemnity bill; but the course attempted to be pursued by the Government was destructive of all liberty, and in opposition to all parliamentary usage.

Col. Guy said against the introduction of the bill.

Mr. Robinson said something that we did not distinctly hear.

Mr. Baldwin said the answer he had given was that he did not know of any think that would prevent the operation of the bill.

Mr. Cameron [Kent] asked the unparliamentary practice of preventing the introduction of bills.

Mr. Boulton [Norfolk] said that notwithstanding all the bad feelings that had been got up on the subject, he was of opinion that it had done more good than any other measure, by extorting from the Government an acknowledgment of the right of the Canadian Legislature to manage the local affairs of the Province.

Mr. Boulton said if an attempt were made to get up excitement here, he should be prepared to vote for returning to Montreal.

Mr. Cameron [Cornwall] said the attempt to prevent free discussion would create ten times more excitement in Upper Canada than the indemnity Bill. He wished to know whether the Government intended to take upon themselves the responsibility of paying out the money; whether that was the object in view to side the motion. Mr. Ross denounced the object of introducing the bill. He denied that there was any attempt to prevent discussion; and defended the Indemnity Bill.

for Megantic had given an opinion that since a general amnesty had been passed, it was right to pay rebels who had their property destroyed. That member was a supporter of the Government and no doubt spoke their views. He (Sir Allan) would stir their houses and drive them out of the country when he found parties in open rebellion. He then referred to the change in Col. Guy's conduct and opinion since last Session, and said he had no doubt that member had good reasons for changing his opinion.

Col. Guy said he had.

Sir Allan McNab would like to hear them; perhaps, if he did, he too might think them good reasons. With regard to his own conduct, Sir Allan said he was perfectly satisfied that the course he took last Session was the correct one, and that he was sustained in it by the best men in the country.

Mr. Papineau denied the applicability of the precedents quoted by the Attorney General West to the present case.

Col. Price thought it suspicious that the Attorney General West would give no answer when asked if there was an intention to pay rebels; if Ministers did not so intend, he could not see why they should be opposed to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. Wilson would vote against the first reading of the bill on the principle acted upon in the House of Commons, that when a bill is brought in for no other purpose than to trouble the Commons it should not be introduced at all.

The question was then put and lost.—Yeas 16, Nays 45.

ASSESSOR'S RETURN FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF ERAMOSA AND ARTHUR.

Table with columns for various categories like Dwelling Houses, Churches, Schools, etc., and rows for Eramosa and Arthur townships.

Table with columns for various categories like Natives of England, Scotland, Ireland, etc., and rows for Eramosa and Arthur townships.

Table with columns for various categories like Free Presbyterian, Other, British Wesleyans, etc., and rows for Eramosa and Arthur townships.

Table with columns for various categories like Farm Servants, Domestic, etc., and rows for Eramosa and Arthur townships.

Table with columns for various categories like Number of Acres occupied, Cleared Land, etc., and rows for Eramosa and Arthur townships.

Table with columns for various categories like Wild, Number of Acres in Wheat, etc., and rows for Eramosa and Arthur townships.

Table with columns for various categories like Produce in Bushels, etc., and rows for Eramosa and Arthur townships.

Table with columns for various categories like Number of Acres in Leas, Produce in Bushels, etc., and rows for Eramosa and Arthur townships.

Table with columns for various categories like No. of Acres in Buckwheat, Bushels of Turnips, etc., and rows for Eramosa and Arthur townships.

It will be noticed that while in Guelph the average produce of wheat last year was 17 bushels per acre, and in Eramosa a fraction under 14 bushels, in Arthur the average only reached 8 bushels; other grain, and more especially potatoes, being in similar proportion. Is this to be accounted for by the superior mode of cultivation adopted in the old settled townships?

FURTHER ITEMS BY THE CANADA.

LONDON, June 1. We have accounts from Paris to Friday. In the Assembly on Thursday, the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, clauses of the Electoral Reform bill were passed.

government, a levy of seamen is going on at that port. Another ship of the line has been added to the Mediterranean squadron.

Advices from Berlin to the 30th ultimo, state that the King's health continues to improve.

PAPAL POLICY TOWARDS ENGLAND.—El Messaggero di Modena, a Popish journal, states that, "by order of the Pontifical government," there has been forcibly removed from above the door of the chapel where British travellers have been wont to meet together, in the Via Cassia, for the performance of Divine worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the Protestant Church, the arms of Great Britain, and that the inscription "English Chapel" has been obliterated! An insult more brutal to our government and nation we cannot imagine than that of pulling down the royal arms. We record it simply to point out what the boasted toleration of Rome is.—Church and State Gazette.

GUELPH HERALD. TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1850. CLERGY RESERVES.

In the House of Assembly, four consecutive days, commencing with Tuesday, were occupied in the discussion of Mr. Price's Clergy Reserve Resolutions. (we will give a summary of the debate in our next.) Amendments were moved by Messrs. M. Cameron, Cayley, Wilson, H. J. Boulton, Morrison, &c., which were generally thrown out by majorities of from 60 to 2.

The Resolutions, supported by Ministers and their adherents generally, were opposed by the Messrs. Sherwoods, Boultons, Camerons, Cayley, Badgley, Prince, and others.

Singularly enough, Mr. Lafontaine, after speaking against the resolutions, and asserting that "the Rectories were granted by the same power as the Reserves and were entitled to the same respect. If they were passed, they had good title to those Rectories as he had to the house he had purchased in Montreal;" voted for their adoption, drawing after him in the final division a considerable proportion of his list.

The French Members having been galled into the belief that the church endowments of Lower Canada are held by a different and very preferable tenure to those of the Upper Province, only four of them voted against the resolutions, which will account for the large majority on the last division, which took place at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning—45 to 23.

The House, we understand, was as much surprised at the amount of the majority as will be the constituency.

It is not intended to endeavor to obtain the acquiescence of the Legislative Council in those resolutions, Government not being certain of commanding a majority on the question in that body, and public attention has been too much drawn to the subject to admit of their tossing in a dozen San Mills' for the nonce.

The address of the majority of the Lower House, unsupported by the Council, or the Administration as such, is likely to meet with small attention from the Imperial Government. Our impartial Governor will no doubt acquit his noble uncle, in a private and confidential epistle, of the real sentiments and desires of Messrs. Lafontaine & Co. in the matter, and some slight allusion having been made to the affair in an official despatch some six months hence, it will be quietly permitted to drop. In the meantime, it is expected by Ministers that these resolutions will be sufficient to still the clamors of a large body of nonconformists and volunteers, whose support they received at last election on the pledge of the resumption of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories by the State, and their appropriation to civil purposes.

Several of the Radical journals, however, seem wide awake to the trick attempted to be played on the constituency, and the terms "hugo sham," and "special shambug," are unscrupulously applied to Mr. Price's very ingenious device, for the adoption of which the Members of the Administration have all voted individually, but which they very judiciously refuse to countenance in their collective and responsible capacity as a Cabinet.

Had the Administration desired to act in good faith towards their supporters, they had undoubtedly perilled their places to pass a bill on the subject, which, whether strictly legal or not, would have compelled the Imperial Government to take action in the matter, and so make obvious their sentiments and intentions. The question will now be laid in lavender, to keep fresh for next general election.

We are pleased to notice that the name of the Member for Waterloo does not appear on the final division, and hope he is beginning to perceive that Mr. Baldwin is not infallible, and that it is desirable to act occasionally according to the dictates of one's own judgment, were it only for the rarity of the thing, and to prevent the "Reflective Faculties" becoming inoperative from inaction.

The Representation Bill, by which it is proposed to bind Upper Canada in perpetuity to the chariot-wheel of French dominancy, is again before the House of Assembly, and Mr. Baldwin has moved a call of the House for the 28th inst. for its second reading. Our readers are aware that, by the provisions of the Union Act, this measure for procuring a radical change in the constitution of the Province can only be passed by an actual majority of two-thirds of the whole number of Representatives. Government, however, having managed to buy the body and soul at their own price, votes being dubious, it is very likely that the measure, thrown

out last session by a majority of one, may now be carried.

However reprehensible and obnoxious the bill may be as a whole, it is more particularly so in the provision it includes for the dismemberment of this county, parceling off four-fifths of the townships of which it is now composed into new electoral divisions, with no doubt the ultimate intention of constituting them into separate counties for judicial and municipal purposes also. The idea of erecting a new county town in the immediate vicinity of Guelph, and assigning it double the amount of population the original county is permitted to retain, and with such lion's share of population, the consequent privilege of returning two members to Parliament, is an act more audacious, unprincipled and unjust, than we had deemed it possible for even such an Administration as we now suffer under to propound. We are glad to see that the measure is viewed in its right aspect by our Representative, and will meet his determined opposition. It is understood that Mr. Ferguson desires to have the county (without reference we suppose to the Owen Sound Tract) divided into Ridings for electoral purposes, as is the county of York, remaining as now for all other purposes. Such an arrangement, seems rather a clumsy one, not easily wrought, and not likely to be conceded; and were it even granted, it would be merely as a temporary time-serving concession, to be converted by Ministers to their original purpose at an early day.—We should certainly prefer having a fair proportion of the townships assigned to Guelph now and permanently, while our Representative has it in his power to make his own terms. We have only space to refer to the proceedings at the public meeting on Saturday, and to add that the deputation then chosen left for the Seat of Government in company with Mr. Ferguson this morning.

A Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Waterloo, called by the Warden, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of opposing the Division of the County in the manner proposed by the Bill recently introduced into the House of Assembly by the Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, was held in the Court House here on the 22nd inst.

The Warden, on the motion of John Watt, Esq., Reeve of Nichol, seconded by James Webster, Esq., having taken the chair, and T. R. Brock, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown, having been appointed to act as Secretary, Mr. Thurlit read the Requisition (published in our last) in compliance with which the meeting had been called, and also the following letter from A. J. Ferguson, Esq., the county member:—

Toronto, 19th June, 1850. My Dear Sir—My sentiments on the subject of the most just and reasonable proposal of the Ministry for the dismemberment of the County of Waterloo, are, I believe, well known to you. At the same time, I feel that you might perhaps not consider yourself officially and formally apprized of those, and I therefore take the liberty of troubling you with a few lines, to request that you will, as Warden of the County, and as a public man, do me the favor—on any public occasion on which the subject may be brought forward—of stating that the proposed division is entirely opposed to my known and expressed views as member for the County, and that it is impossible to express too strongly my disapprobation of the conduct of the Ministry in the matter.

It is my intention to oppose the measure by all means in my power, and I hope that every inhabitant of the County of Waterloo, interested in preserving it entire will support me.

I remain, my dear Sir, Yours very truly, A. J. FERGUSON.

The Warden then briefly stated that the County of Waterloo, as formed in 1840, being composed of eight townships, these had gradually increased to twenty-four; and that, consequent on such increase, public buildings had been erected in the county town, and public roads constructed, for which the Mansement had become indebted to the amount of about £14,000; that it was proposed, by the Government measure recently introduced into the House of Assembly, to distribute a great proportion of the townships into new counties—leaving only five townships, with a population of about 15,000 inhabitants, (having the privilege of returning one member to Parliament,) in connection with Guelph, while the adjoining village of Galt were assigned seven townships, with a population of 25,000 inhabitants, and the right of returning two members to Parliament; that the proposed dismemberment of the district would effectually ruin the residuary townships; and that he trusted such resolutions would be passed as would act with a potential voice on the Administration, staying them in their career. A proposition so exceedingly partial and so grossly unjust, he was sure, would be opposed by every person present, whatever might be their political sentiments.

The resolutions, as inserted in another column, were then severally submitted to the meeting. On the putting of the second of the series, Jas. Webster, Esq., said, that in any division of the County that might be carried into effect, it would be highly desirable that Garrafax and a section of Peel should be retained as integral parts of the proposed County of Wellington, which would not only give a more regular area to the new division, but also the probability of the residuary townships being able to liquidate their debt. He was aware that although, at present, it was merely proposed to distribute the townships into certain divisions for electoral purposes, yet, ultimately and at no distant day, such divisions would be assumed for judicial, municipal, and all other purposes. He did not desire to embody his opinion in a motion, but merely to suggest such view for after consideration.

Mr. Smith explained, that by the plan proposed by Mr. Ferguson, (we were not informed when or where,) the County of Waterloo would be divided into three Ridings for electoral purposes as is now the County of York, and that it would be well for the meeting to sustain the member in advocating the plan proposed by him, as any appearance of disunion of views might subject them to the charge of not being agreed among themselves, and consequently requiring to have the affair arranged for them by other parties. He stated that Mr. Ferguson had been taken unawares in the matter, not having been led to sup-

pose that the Bill would be introduced for some weeks; that he was decidedly opposed to the plan proposed by Government, and would give it his determined opposition.

Mr. Webster expressed himself satisfied, and stated it to be his decided opinion that the senior County should in event of a division, retain the largest part of the population.

Mr. Fordyce (the first Warden of the County) in proposing the third resolution, said that such a dismemberment of the County as that now proposed had been previously opposed by the community, and by the constituted authorities of the locality; and that the proceedings of the present meeting would serve as a clew to that opposition, which every one seemed disposed to record.

Mr. Wright (the late warden) was quite disposed to coincide in the sentiment of the resolution he rose to second, and which recorded the opinion held by the Magistrates of the County and of the Representatives of the Townships in Council assembled. He was perfectly aware that the District and County Councils had ever been opposed to the plan proposed by Government, for the dismemberment of the County, which they held to be most unjust; that it was still the idea of leaving the senior County with a population of some 13,000 would be alike inconsistent with the former practice, preposterous and unjust, while it would be most inconvenient to several of the townships attached to Galt; a large proportion of the inhabitants of Woolwich would have to travel through Guelph and some 15 miles beyond to reach their County Town. Why should Peel be attached to Galt, when the larger part of the township was nearer to Guelph, and the convenience of the greater number ought to be consulted? It was most unjust that the adjoining townships constituting the senior County should be left with such a fraction of population to keep up the public buildings and roads, to provide for the expenses, and to furnish juries for the Quarter Sessions and other Courts. Such were the views expressed by the Quarter Sessions, by the District and County Councils. There was no doubt but that the carrying out of the Government Measure would retard improvements, inasmuch as 100 could effect more than ten, and that large securities were preferable to small; the improvements that could be accomplished by a population of 15,000 would be extremely trifling. As to the debt, he could never believe that Government would be guilty of such injustice as to leave the proposed small County of Wellington saddled with a debt of £14,000 contracted for the benefit of a district 100 miles in length, and the security of which was pledged for its payment. He was certain no Government would ever sanction the perpetration of such injury, and that the Provincial Administration would never allow the dismemberment of any part of the County without allowing to the portions withdrawn an adequate proportion of the debt.

Mr. Fordyce said that such might be the design of Government in regard to the debt, but there was prima facie no evidence of such intention.

R. F. Budd, Esq., made a long speech, not altogether relevant to the subject before the meeting. He entirely dissented from the proposal for the dismemberment of the County. At a County meeting held last year for a similar purpose with the present, he had supported a resolution denouncing the then intended distribution of the County; and he would deem it much more reasonable to annex Dumfries with Galt to this county, than to distribute the townships in the manner proposed. In many parts of England, the inhabitants had double the distance to travel to their county town it would be necessary to do in the proposed County of Wellington. Guelph was better fitted than Galt, from locality and ability, to be the centre of a large District; and it was absurd to cut off the township of Waterloo, as it would be to deprive us of Pashin. He held that the inhabitants of the County were not bound for the District debentures in circulation, nor liable to be taxed to retire them; and referred to a by-law passed by the Council in Dec. 1848, in corroboration of his views, asserting that the issue of these debentures had been on the understanding that the interest and ultimate liquidation of the principal should be provided for by the revenue derived from the tolls on the roads, otherwise their construction had never been undertaken. The same arrangement had been made in Wentworth and Halton.

Mr. Hefferman rose to order, insisting that unless Mr. Budd intended to offer an amendment, he was unnecessarily occupying the time of the meeting.

Mr. Fordyce explained in regard to the arrangements made by Government for paying off the debt; and Mr. Wright, in respect to the representatives of two or three townships having opposed the petition of the Council against the proposed division of the County, said that he had referred to the by-law which he had referred to.

Mr. Budd went on amidst much interruption, charging Mr. Cowan of Waterloo with having now acted to the county as he had previously done to his own township; and concluded a lengthy and amusing speech with moving an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Stone, but which the Chairman declared irrelevant.

Mr. Webster, in proposing the fourth resolution, pointed out that it exactly coincided with his previous remarks—that the ultimate intention of the measure was to form new divisions, not only for electoral, but also for all other purposes.

Mr. Brock, in moving the fifth resolution, complained that the Government scheme had been suddenly brought forward, and without the consent of the member, who was awake to the interests of the District, having received information on the subject; he had in fact been kept in the dark, while certain parties were using their whole influence for the aggrandizement of Galt at the expense of Guelph. At the time the bill was printing, and while the plan was maturing for carrying out its arrangements, Mr. Ferguson, although informed that such a measure was intended, was yet kept in the dark in regard to several of its provisions, and the time it was intended to be laid before the House. The affair was not one of political opinion; they must all hold that their member was entitled to be consulted, and to have something to say in the matter. Mr. Budd said it was unnecessary to reflect on Mr. Ferguson, as he was not so much to blame.

John McCrae, Esq., was of opinion that there was little use in sending down a deputation to the duty of ass' Representative. An enormous expense would be incurred, and little good would result, if the intention was merely to bolster up

Mr. Smith said the assertion of the last speaker that a deputation would be of little use, and other remarks made by him, arose not from consideration, but from a want of consideration of the subject. It was not intended to badger the members, and the Representative of the County would be left to the exercise of his own judgment in the matter. The deputation was intended to enforce his views on the attention of Government, not to insult him; and he was quite sure he would with great good will meet the gentlemen sent down. The division scheme had been shown to Mr. Ferguson, but he had been humbugged by the Government, and led to suppose that the bill would not be brought forward for some time.

Mr. McCrae insisted that while he wished not to offer any facious opposition, the proposed deputation could do no more service than a petition. Mr. Ferguson was acquainted with the members of Government, and had more influence than the deputation could have. On a former occasion, much had been done by feasting and fawning on influential parties. Honesty was the best policy, and he would stop to no such unworthy measures, whatever others might have done. Mr. McCrae moved the first amendment, which was lost.

We are unable to find space for the speeches and explanations of Messrs. Cockburn, Hefferman, Sturton, Argo, Allan, Brock, &c., which had chiefly reference to the parties to compose the deputation.

Mr. Ferris's amendment was on a show of hands understood to be carried, but on a division was declared by the Chairman to be lost, and the original motion carried.

At another time, we should have felt disposed to make more particular allusion to the Ultra Liberality of those who, while they decried all political motives, contended against the admission of a single Conservative on the list of delegates. Such conduct will be its own cure.

PERFECT QUART CUES.—The Club met on the 21st inst., by appointment, on the Green near the Grand River, a short distance from the village, to play their Second Annual Game, the Benedictus against the Becholos. After a keen contest, the Married men were declared victors by ten shots. The players, with a few friends, met in the "Fergus Aries" in the evening, where they partook of a splendid supper prepared by Mr. Barr. After the withdrawal of the cloth, and the business of the Society had been settled, songs, and convivial conversation beguiled the hours till a late and early, when the party broke up, highly delighted with the doings of the day, and anticipating a like pleasantable reunion on next occasion.—Communicated.

COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Midwinter Examinations will be held on Friday and Saturday next, from 9 A.M. to half-past 2 P.M. each day.

bers for their influence in the matter; for it must be supposed that, like Col. Prince, they were all independent members, not were we to suppose that Mr. Ferguson would be dictated to by a cabal; the resolutions and petition of the meeting were, he believed, exactly sufficient to effect the purpose contemplated.

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DEATH OF MR. WATERHALL.—We learn from the Globe that John Waterhall, Esq., late Commissioner of Public Works and Representative for Halton, expired in Toronto on the 21st inst. Mr. Waterhall's mind never completely recovered from the shock it sustained by the excitement of a contested election, acting on an unbalanced constitution; but it was badly diseased which terminated his career.

At a School Section Meeting, held at the house of Mr. James Lamson, Tavares keeper, Arthur, this day, Mr. George Smith in the chair.—It was moved by Mr. John Ogden, seconded by Mr. John Kennedy, and carried unanimously, That this Meeting consider that the late Trustees of the late School Section No. 1 of this Township have acted illegally, inasmuch as they have made a School Rate and a new Assessment Roll in 1850, after the said No. 1 School Section was dissolved, and they had ceased from being Trustees; and this Meeting are determined to take all legal means in their power to resist the payment of such an illegal tax; more especially as there are now two Assessment Rolls for the same Rate—one passed by the late District Council 2nd Oct. 1849, which they commenced to collect—but have since, from reasons of their own, made a new one, exempting a great many persons who were on the former Roll, and augmenting the Rates of others, which this Meeting consider a most glaring imposition.

2.—Moved by Mr. Wm. Laidlaw, seconded by Mr. John Green, and carried unanimously, That this Meeting do petition the Council of this Township, that they make a Standing Rule that all public money in this Township be expended by contract, as such will be greatly advantageous, and prevent any jealousy that may arise as to parties getting preferences.

[Signed] GEORGE SMITH, Chairman.

[We know nothing as to the truth of the allegations in the first of these Resolutions; but we are certainly of opinion that the Council would do well to accord the prayer of the petition adopted by the second, as the most obvious way of expending the funds entrusted to their advantage, and preventing all imputations of partiality.—Ed. Herald.]

MEETING OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NICHOL. At a Special Meeting of the Municipal Council of the township, called by the Reeve to be held this day, to take into consideration the proposed division of the county of Waterloo, as embodied in the Representation Bill recently introduced into the House of Assembly by a Member of the Government—All the Members present.—It was moved by Mr. Valentine, seconded by Mr. Sherratt, and

Resolved—That this Council have with regret and surprise of the proposed dismemberment of the county of Waterloo for representation purposes; opposed, they are in many respects to the Representation Bill recently introduced into the House of Assembly, and especially to confirm the proposed division for judicial, Municipal, and other purposes; which, if carried into effect, will lead to the imputation of the credit of the county, retard all

Poetry
"MY HIGHLAND HILLS."
I love my native Highland hills,
Though capped with mist and snow;
Adown whose steep a thousand rills
In sunny splendor glow;
I love to wander o'er the heath
Where blooms the heather bell,
And view with morning's earliest breath
The land I love so well.
What though no soft luxuriant views
Of Eastern splendor shine?
No vista of Italian hue,
No fragrant clove-bing vine?
Her health-clad mountains soaring high,
Her torrents bounding free,
The storms that rend her misty sky,
Have all a charm for me.
She boasts a fame that sunnier lands
In vain may strive to gain,
For never yet has foreign hand
Impud'ly foul'd slavery's chain;
The Northern herds, in vain assailed,
They perished or they fled;
The far-famed Roman eagle quail'd
When Scotia's hero's heath.
She boasts such hearts as our land
Hath never yet possess'd;
That swell with honor, and command
Respect from East to West.
She boasts a Wallace, daring knight,
A Bruce in freedom bold;
Whose steps were foremost in the fight,
Whose hearts were never cold.
She boasts a Burns, the Muses' pride,
A Campbell and a Scott;
Whose fame has march'd with giant stride,
To Earth's remotest spot.
My native land—the lov'd—the free—
All lands thou dost excel.
Land of my birth—my heart of hearts
For aye with thee shall dwell.
J. M. HENDERSON.
Montreal, March 26, 1850.

Miscellaneous
CLAIRVOYANCE AT PETERHEAD.

Our correspondent in Peterhead sends us an account of the clairvoyant's revelations, which was handed to him for transmission to us a fortnight ago, but thrown aside on the not unreasonable supposition that it was an imposture.—
On the evening of the 22nd April, I put John Park, Tailor, aged 22, into a state of clairvoyance, in presence of twelve respectable inhabitants of this town, and directed him to Fery Beach, West Greenland, at which he arrived, remarking that it was very cold, he told us there were a few covered with wood and canvas, and that there lay near a quantity of coals, a few casks, and a boat, marked "North Star." Thence he proceeded in search of Sir John Franklin, and, in a short time, told us he saw a ship at a distance, which he made up to, and, examining her stern, he could only distinguish "T," the first letter of her name, the other letters being rubbed out. He then went on board, and saw on deck a watch of five men, and a boat, with a Terror. Sir John Franklin, marked on it, and then, going down to her cabin, he found Sir John Franklin poring over a map, who, he said, was very much care-worn, and was dressed like a common seaman. The clairvoyant again went on deck, and having asked one of the men where the rest of the crew were, he ascertained that some of them were in bed, and that the rest were repairing the "Erebus," as she was much damaged among the ice. The clairvoyant then went to the "Erebus," and found a number of men engaged in repairing her, and having asked a few questions at one of the men, he ascertained that they were dead, some of them being killed among the ice; that they had plenty of provisions, and that they were catching fish and beasts, which they used, along with the provisions brought from England, but that they were rather scarce of fire, and that the natives were visiting them daily. On the clairvoyant leaving the ship, he saw a party of the natives engaged in fishing with nets made of twigs, and he described their faces and hats, but would not enter the hats, owing to their greasy smell. He then visited Old Greenland, as was desired, and having gone on board the *Hamilton Ross*, a whale ship belonging to this port, saw David Cardon, second mate, getting his hand bandaged up by the Doctor, in the cabin, having got it injured while sealing; he was then told by the Captain that they had upwards of 100 tons of oil. Again, on the evening of the 23rd, he put him into the clairvoyant state, and directed him to Sir John Franklin, but his remarks were similar to those of the preceding night, with the exception that Sir John Franklin was in bed, and that, near him, on a table, were two books, one of prayers, and the other of hymns, I again directed him to old Greenland, and he again visited the *Hamilton Ross*, and found Captain Gray, of the *Edips*, conversing with the Captain about the seal-fishing being up. He also visited the *Traveller*, of this port, and was told that she had got her lower masts damaged among the ice. WILLIAM RAY.
It only remains to be added, that the mate, Cardon's hand was undoubtedly hurt, and that, at the date mentioned, Captain Gray of the *Edips* was on board the *Hamilton Ross*.
In the meantime, we refrain from saying more than that this affair is either an extraordinary fact, an extraordinary fraud, or an extraordinary coincidence. Charity and caution leads us to adopt, *ad interim*, the latter alternative.—As Mr. Reed has obligingly offered to us to put any questions to the clairvoyant, we may suggest, "when he is in the higher degrees of clairvoyance," we would have him to inquire into the circumstances of the whalers still in the north, and supply us with the result of his inquiries. Might he not also give Captain Penny's expedition a visit en passant?—*Aberdeen Herald*.

From the Boston Transcript, June 8.
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

It has recently been said of the discovery, by Mr. Henry M. Paine, of the decomposition of water into the production of an inflammable gas, that it is not only easily managed, and can be applied to domestic uses, but that it is not only a valuable addition to the rank we have assigned it at the end of this article. A couple of gentlemen of this city, a few days since, addressed a letter to Mr. Paine making inquiries on the subject of this gas. In reply, he sent them much courtesy, and they came to Worcester, where he would be happy to show its operation, and give them any information they might desire. On Thursday evening, these gentlemen visited Worcester, and their report is, that they were repaid for their journey. They learnt from Mr. Paine, that he had disposed of the right to use his invention in the United States to parties of gentlemen in Boston and New York. He was very courteous, and gave the gentlemen all the information he could, without infringing on the rights of the proprietors.
Yesterday since he would have been pleased to show the entire instrument, but, as the parties now stand, he did not feel at liberty to show it. We understand that steps have been taken to secure patents in Europe, and when secured, the right of use will be offered for sale at a cost within the means of all.
Mr. Paine does not claim the discovery of decomposing water, which was known sixty-five years ago, but does claim the discovery of a

new principle of electricity, by which the decomposition of water is very rapidly produced, and at a merely nominal cost. An hour was spent in hearing him discourse upon the subject, and, if all he claims for the discovery is verified, it cannot fail to revolutionize many departments of modern commerce. To see the purest flame, so clear that the faintest tints of blue and green can be readily distinguished, and of such a quality, that the eye is not pained in gazing on it, certainly speaks well for the superiority of the light. It burns with an even and steady consumption, about one cubic foot in three or four hours, sufficient to light a common sized room. There is no smell or smoke to the gas. The flame is opaque, and the power of the jet tremendous.
During the last winter, Mr. Paine erected a light-house upon a hill in front of the house, from which he directed the rays, by a reflector, to a village opposite Worcester, and one mile and a sixth distant, in an air line. The light was so powerful that persons in the village could read by it.
Another illustration of the character of this light is the fact that an excellent daguerrotype has been taken by it.
Mr. Paine exhibited the stove which warmed his room. It was about 14 inches in diameter, composed of two circular pieces of sheet iron, between which a flame issues, and the cold air rushing in, it gives forth a most delightful heat. The stove may be used for cooking, and, in fact, for all purposes where heat and light are required.—The entire labor required to make a day's supply of gas for a common dwelling-house, does not occupy two minutes in turning a crank, and the machine takes up about as much room as a common mantle clock.
Writing upon this subject, Eliza Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," says:—"There is not only a saving of expense, but of work, and the inconvenience and care of wood, coal and ashes, and the danger from fire almost completely annihilated. This is not supposition; we saw the lights, followed the pipes to the cellar, and saw the apparatus employed for the decomposition of the water, and must say we can hardly find words to express our astonishment at the simplicity of the machinery, when, at the same time, we saw the greatness and grandeur of the discovery. This must rank, if not above, certainly equal, with the greatest discoveries and inventions of the age. Wood, and coal, and oil, and fluid, may all be dispensed with, by the use of Mr. Paine's apparatus."
Mr. Burritt further says:—"Two jets, such as were burning in his house, would be sufficient to light a moderate sized hall every night, at an expense of the interest on the cost of the apparatus (about six dollars per annum), with only the little trouble of occasionally filling the water cistern."
It is understood that Mr. Paine has disposed of his proprietary right to his discovery to a sum which many first seen creditable; but Mr. Paine is expecting a visit from the committee on gas of our city government, at Worcester, to-day, to look into this matter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
Legislature of Canada, at its first Session, by the Council of the County of Waterloo, to amend the Act 10th and 11th Vic., Cap. 88—being an Act to establish the Guelph and Dundas Road Company—

as far as concerns the appointment of Directors, by empowering the County Councils of Waterloo, and Wentworth and Halton, to choose Directors from their own bodies for the management of said Road Company; and also to increase the Stock to the amount of £2,000.
Guelph, 1st March, 1850. 141-ml

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

AN ACCOMMODATION STAGE will leave the Egin House, Dundas, at 5 o'clock A. M. for Hamilton, in time for the Boats, and return at 8 o'clock A. M. Will again leave Dundas at 3 o'clock P. M., and return, conveying passengers from the Boats, at 7 P. M.
This arrangement will continue during the season, the Stage calling at the principal Hotels in both places.
JOSEPH P. HILL,
Dundas, April 1st, 1850. 147-ly

CIRCULAR.
MONTREAL, 25th Jan., 1850.

THE Subscriber begs to state that from this date he discontinues his business in this City, having associated himself with the Firm of Messrs. HIGGINSON, DAY, and Co., 77, Broad Street, New York. Produce and General Commission Merchants, and respectfully states that he will devote his entire time and best exertions to the interests of his friends having business in that City.
JOSEPH WARD,
137-ly

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

THE Subscriber's grateful acknowledgments for the patronage conferred upon him during the time he has been in business in Guelph, and begs respectfully to inform them that he has removed to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Webster near Thorpe's Hotel, where he will be happy to receive a continuance of those favors hitherto conferred upon him.
Guelph, Oct. 2, 1849. 119-ly

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of the following PATENT MEDICINES, &c., which they will dispose of at low prices, and take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce.—viz.

- Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, Lee's Pills, and Oriental or Sovereign Balm Pills, in Boxes.
 - Godfrey's Cordial, Paragoric, Balsam of Honey, Laudanum, Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Cloves, Essence of Lemon, Essence of Cinnamon, Opodel, do, British Oil of Spike, Thomson's No. 2, Burlington's Balsam, and Dr. Fowler's Concentrated Extract of Wild Strawberry, in Vials.
 - Also, Daily's Pain Extractor and Sticking Salve; and Soule & Co.'s celebrated Egyptian Salve, or Rheumatic Plaster, &c. &c. &c.
- JAMES LYND,
Guelph, April 1, 1850. 145

TO TAVERN KEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of Tavern Keepers to the following articles, imported direct, and which he warrants to be genuine:—
1 hhd. of London Gin, "Old Tom."
1 hhd. of Hollands,
1 hhd. of Pale Brandy,
2 hhd. of Dark do.
1 hhd. of superior old Brandy.
Also, 100 barrels of Canadian Whisky, and 10 barrels of Peppermint, AND EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS,
2 hhd. of superior old Brandy,
All of which will be sold at a small advance for cash or good three months paper.
JAMES LYND,
Guelph, April 1, 1850. 145

"SHERRY."

IN Octaves and Sixteenths. The Sixteenths were imported to sell in the original cask. They only hold eight gallons, and are of a very superior quality.
JAMES LYND,
Guelph, April 1, 1850. 145

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.
Clerks of Township Councils will please forward the names of the various Township Superintendents, in accordance with the 15th clause of 12th Vic., chap. 83 ordering the same to be sent to the County Council within seven days after the Superintendent shall have given his bond.
A. D. FERRIER,
County Clerk.
County Clerk's Office,
Guelph, 13th March, 1850. } 146-ly

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JAMES LYND,
Guelph, April 1, 1850. 145

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.
JAMES LYND,
Guelph, April 1, 1850. 145

GUELPH FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal support given them since commencing business in Guelph, beg to intimate that their Sets of Patterns for every description of Mill Gearing are now very complete; and as they are all new, embrace the latest improvements. They are prepared to contract for the erection of Grist and Saw Mills in any part of the Province; and their Iron and Brass Castings are not inferior to any manufactured in Canada.
As they are themselves Practical Mechanics, they will keep no workman but of sober and industrious habits; so that persons favoring them with their orders may be assured of satisfaction.
Blacksmith work in all its branches.
Castings in general use kept on hand.
Percussion Wheels for Saw Mills; Cranks and Balance Wheels; Threshing Machines; Ploughs of various patterns; all kinds of Ploughshares, Wagon Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Dog Irons, Sugar Kettles, Bake Kettles, Cooking, Parlor, and Box Stoves, Wrought and Cast Iron Safes.
Boiling, Tinning, Fitting-up, and Repairing, on short notice and reasonable terms.
Old Iron and Brass taken in exchange for Castings.
ROBERTSON, WATT, & CO.
GUELPH FOUNDRY,
4th Feb., 1850. } 137-ly

300 TOWN LOTS FOR SALE
in Guelph.

AT a moderate upset price and liberal credit, or liberal discount on the purchase money down. The subscriber offers
Three Hundred Town Lots for sale, as shown by a new Plan of the Town of Guelph, in the possession of FRANCIS KEAR, Esq., who will state terms, point out the Lots on the ground, and procure letters of occupation or title deeds for parties purchasing.
The instalments or purchase money for the above to be deposited to the credit of the subscriber in the Montreal or Gore Bank Agency, Guelph.
Persons found taking wood from or otherwise trespassing on the Lands of the subscriber, will be prosecuted.
JOHN McDONALD,
Guelph, 26th July, 1849. 140

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, a valuable Farm, within 12 miles of the Town of Guelph, containing 115 acres, of which about 60 acres are cleared. There is an excellent Log Cottage, &c., on the Farm, with Firewood, Water, and Rail-timber.
Apply to the Rev. A. PALMER,
Guelph, March 27, 1849. 40

TIBORI GIBRED DURHAM BULL,
PATRIOT.

PATRIOT is a beautiful Roan, and is the son of PAVORITE, the very best Cow imported by Rowland Wingfield, Esq. His sire was COMET, the son of ROBELORE and COMET, both of which were imported by Mr. Wingfield.
It will therefore be seen that PATRIOT combines the best Feeding and Milking qualities ever introduced on this Continent.
The Bull above described was bred by Mr. Howitt, and has been purchased by Mr. Harland, upon whose farm he will stand for the service of Cows during the present season.
Guelph, 21st May, 1849. 43

Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company.

THE principle adopted by this Company has been acted upon in the United States for some years, and has caused the withdrawal of much capital from the Colony in Insurance premiums. The rates are as low as those of any Company in America, while the security offered by a Home Proprietor and Management is an advantage not possessed by those who insure with Companies in the United States.
Another advantage offered by the "Provincial," is the restriction of its transactions, by Act of Parliament, to £500 on any one policy, and to simply hazardous risks, to the rejection of the extra hazardous class—matters of no small importance to the mutual insurer.
Agent for the Wellington District,
R. GREET,
Red Bridge House, Guelph.
Any communications for whom, left at the office of T. SANDILANDS, Esq., will be promptly attended to.
Guelph, Oct. 1, 1849. 119-ly

STONE STORES TO LET.

THE undersigned has recently erected a handsome and commodious Block of Stone Stores, in one of the most business parts of the TOWN OF GUELPH; which he is now finishing off for immediate occupation. Part of them are already engaged, and the remainder will be ready to let and occupy in a few weeks.
WILLIAM DAY,
Guelph, Aug. 28, 1849. 114-ly

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. 152

ENGLISH SEED.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Farmers, that he has for sale
Skirving's Swedish Turnip Seed, AND
YELLOW ABERDEEN TURNIP SEED, imported by EDWARD MURTON, Esq., this spring.
JAMES LYND,
Guelph, 20th May, 1850. 152

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
FERGUS.

JOHN GLOVER respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of the County of Waterloo, and the public generally, that he has fitted up, and furnished in the most comfortable and commodious manner, the large Stone Building recently erected by Mr. A. Glover, in St. David's Street, as
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
where Travellers may be assured of every comfort and attention.
The BAR will always be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and the TABLE with all the delicacies of the season.
Excellent Stabling and a careful Hostler.
STAGES to and from Guelph, Galt, Dundas and Hamilton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Owen Sound every Wednesday.
Fergus, Feb. 19, 1850. 139-ly

ELORA HOTEL.

THE undersigned having removed to the extensive and commodious building recently erected by him in Elora, begs to apprise his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to give them
THE BEST ACCOMMODATION, AT REASONABLE CHARGES.
His House will be found to be well furnished, provided with airy Dormitories, and comfortable Sitting Rooms; while his CELLAR AND LARDER will be constantly supplied with every necessary. He therefore confidently expects that the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed upon him will not be withdrawn.
WILLIAM SMITH,
P.S.—The Stages to and from Guelph call at the house on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Elora, July 17th 1849. 100-ly

FERGUS ARMS.

JAMES BERR has entered the above EXCELLENT HORSE with the determination to make the Management, Accommodation and Comfort first rate.
The BAR is excellent and excellently supplied—SHEDS spacious and convenient—STABLES complete and commodious, and well supplied with Provender of best quality.
A Stage starts from the door every day at 12 o'clock noon, and the Mail every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.—both calling at Elora, Guelph, Galt, Dundas and Hamilton from whence there is a return.
There is also a Stage leaves Fergus every Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon, direct from Hamilton to Owen Sound.
Fergus, 1st January, 1849. 29

ELGIN HOUSE.

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.
The ELGIN HOUSE is commodious, offering ample accommodation for families; and those honoring it with their patronage will find themselves in possession of the Comforts of Home, in as high a degree as can be found in any other House in North America.
Extensive Stabling attached to the premises.
WILLIAM McDONNELL,
Dundas, 15th July, 1848.

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.
Travellers and Boarders patronizing the house may rely on finding the
BAR AND LARDER well supplied, and that every attention will be given to their comfort and convenience.
Commodious Sheds & Stabling.
A Stage leaves Elora every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 2 P. M., for Guelph, Galt, Hamilton, &c.; and every Wednesday, at 9 A. M., for Owen Sound.
Elora, 17th July, 1849. 108-ly

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS.

OF the most approved forms, on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, at the Herald Office.

SUPERIOR BREED OF HOGS.

THE Subscriber has for Sale a few beautiful young Sows and Boars, of the Yorkshire Breed, which, for largeness of size, and propensity to fatten, cannot perhaps be equalled on this continent. Price £5 per pair at Guelph, or £6 5s. free on board steamer at Hamilton. Letters prepaid will receive immediate attention.
J. HARLAND,
Guelph, 3rd Feb. 1848.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
EZRA HOPKINS,

OF WEST FLAMBOROUGH, having for a few months past been acting as Travelling Agent for the
Washington Mutual Insurance Co.
Takes the present opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of the Wellington District for the very liberal patronage and encouragement which he has received at their hands; and has now the pleasure of informing them that he is duly authorized to act also for
The Genesee Mutual,
The former Institution being exclusively devoted to the Insurance of Farm Stock and Buildings, the latter taking risks in Towns—and both on very moderate terms.
THE WASHINGTON COMPANY offers peculiar advantages to the Agricultural Interest, taking ordinary risks at one percent, doing an immense amount of business, having a very large capital on hand, and promptly settling all claims against the Institution. Capital, \$384,000; Members, 37,956,—both daily increasing.
THE GENESSEE COMPANY is intended to insure against Fire in Towns and Villages, and the rates are consequently higher in proportion as the risks are greater; but in consequence of the large business done, little more has hitherto been required than the first payment, for during the past thirteen years the Assessments have only averaged two per cent., although during that period some of the most disastrous fires ever known have occurred. Capital, \$240,125.

EZRA HOPKINS,
Agent for the Wellington and Elora Districts.
April 24, 1849. 41-ly
N.B.—Parties wishing to have their property insured in either of the above offices, will forward their views, and oblige E. H., by leaving their names and places of residence with either of the following gentlemen:—
JAMES GREENBERG, Cambridge.
HENRY EMMETT, BELLEVILLE.
THOMAS SHARROW, GUELPH.
Mr. ROBERT RICHARDSON, Agent for Guelph and vicinity.

TO BREEDERS OF HOGS.

MR. HARLAND begs to intimate to all parties desirous of procuring a very superior breed of Pigs, that his justly celebrated Prig Yorkshire Boar, "WAMBA," which obtained the First Premium at the District Show, and which is doubtless the finest animal of his class in the Province, will serve sows for the present season at One Dollar each.

NOTICE.

THE SALE BY AUCTION OF THE ST. ANNS MILLS, near Palermo, and of the Lands in the Townships of Nelson, Erin, Nassagaweya, Woodwich, Townsend, Zorra, Windham, Lebo, Carradoc, Dawn, South and North Crosby, and Cadogan, under two decrees of the Court of Chancery, made in the causes of "Crooks vs. Crooks," and "Crooks vs. Crooks and Notman," IS POSTPONED by the Master, John Godfrey Spragg, Esq., until further notice.
The undersigned is now prepared to dispose of the property by private contract, in Lots, under the authority of the Court. A reasonable time will be allowed for payment of the purchase money.
For further particulars, as to title, &c., apply to
GEO. MORPHY,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Toronto, July 26, 1849. 110-ly

GUELPH HERALD,
AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, on TUESDAY, in the Town of Guelph, by
GEORGE PRIE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—Two dollars for a single copy, for one year; Seven dollars and a half for five copies; Twelve dollars and a half for ten copies; when the cash is remitted with the order. Parties not paying in advance, will be charged Two dollars and a half if paid within six months; and Three dollars if not paid within that time. Under no circumstances will these terms be departed from.
No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.
RATES OF ADVERTISING—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7d. each subsequent insertion; Six to Ten lines, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion and 10d. for each subsequent insertion over Ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for each subsequent insertion. Cards of address, not exceeding four lines, inserted for twelve months for \$4. The usual discount made to Merchants and others, who advertise by the year.
Advertisements without specific directions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.
No Post Office letters will be taken out of the Post Office.

GUELPH



HERALD

AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. IV—NO. 2.

GUELPH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 158.

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. &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. 115

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 1, 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. 121tf

H. GREGORY.

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GILDER, BUNDAS. 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.

X. P. Old Paintings renovated and touched up.

MR. 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. 152-4f

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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.

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The most approved of in the Province always on hand. John Street, Hamilton. 12

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

Business Directory.

J. LAMOND SMITH, Conveyancer, Notary Public, AND GENERAL AGENT, FERGUS. 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. 137-4f

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.

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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.

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE WATER-LOO COUNTY COUNCIL open on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Corn's 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.

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

Poetry.

LAND OF MISTS AND HEATHER-BELLS.

The wine is red, the lamps are bright, And gems and jewels glance, Where Ladies with their Loves to-night Are mingling in the dance. But, ah! the music's softest swells No gladness bring to me— The land of mists and heather-bells Is far beyond the sea! I've sought the grove where fire-flies gleam Among rins of red and gold, To banish from my mind the dream. But still the days of old— The glens, the moors, the mountain-fells, Come back again to me; The land of mists and heather-bells, Beyond the Northern sea. This land is rich with all the hues And treasures of the spring; Around my path, 'mong meadow-dews, The ceaseless insects sing; But still my lingering spirit dwells With one who walk'd with me 'Mong misty moors and heather-bells, Beyond the Northern sea.

Deferred Articles.

MONTREAL, June 15th. Great Fire in Griffintown this Afternoon.—About 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop, in Nazareth street, destroying in its wake about fifty houses, and the Episcopal Church of St. Ann's.—It is still extending its ravages towards the Canal, and it is impossible to say when it will be got under. An immense quantity of lumber has been destroyed.

MONTREAL, June 17th. The fire in Griffintown, on Saturday, consumed nearly 200 houses. After raging about three hours, it was subdued in the vicinity of the Forwarding Stores, at the Canal, which, together with the Gas Company's Works in the neighborhood, narrowly escaped. The exertions of the fatigue Company of the 20th Regiment were most effectual in checking the progress of the fire in that direction. In the consternation at the time many families lost the whole of their furniture. A respectable woman named Livingston, was burned to death in endeavoring to secure her property; and another woman named McDonald is reported missing. The Etna Mutual and Quebec Insurance Companies exist in this disastrous occurrence. The Episcopal Church is insured in the Etna for £200, and in the Quebec for £150. His Worship the Mayor is about to call a public meeting to consider measures for the relief of the sufferers.

HEZZA FOR RETRENCHMENT!—We are told that the Special Committee on the Public Expenditure, met on Saturday, and proceeded to business; and that after a sharp discussion, they set to work to retrace in good earnest, cutting down the members pay from 20s. to 10s. per diem, the Speaker's salary from £1000 to £500; and, horrible dicta! the Governor General's, from £7777 to £3500. The Inspector-General and Mr. Morrison quitted the room in disgust! Breakers ahead.— Patriot.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14. We have received intelligence from Havana as late as the 10th inst., which states that the Spanish Government, in reply to the representations of the American Consul, after passing through forms of trial, had liberated the American prisoners, who were to return to the U. S.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15. We have received intelligence from Havana as late as the 10th inst., and are happy to state that the Spanish government had yielded to the representations of our Consul, aided by other American authority, and after passing through the forms of a trial, had liberated the American prisoners taken on board the brig's Georgiana and Susan Loud.

BUFFALO, June 17. Aerial Steamboat Disaster.—A telegraphic despatch from Cleveland, this morning, says that the steamer Griffith, on her way from Buffalo to Toledo, when about 20 miles below Cleveland, at 5 o'clock this morning, took fire and burned to the water's edge. The mate who swam ashore, reports only 30 saved, and those saved themselves by swimming to shore. Captain Roby, wife and child, are among the lost. There were between two and three hundred on board. The accounts differ as to the loss of life. The last report gives the number lost at 260. The western lines are working badly, and we are unable to get further particulars.

DR. WEBSTER.—The Supreme Court opened this morning, and delivered their opinion in the case of Dr. Webster, to the effect that every form necessary to constitute a legal trial had been complied with. They were unanimous in dismissing the petition. It was the general impression in Boston, that the Governor would next month, fix the day for the execution of Professor Webster—and that there is no possibility of the prisoner escaping from the extreme penalty of the law.

A man and woman were hanged by Lynch law in Missouri on the 9th of May, for an attempt to kill a Mrs. Allen. The mob took them about a mile from the town of Liberty, and then suspended them from a tree.

BY-LAWS

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of Nichol, passed March 22nd, May 18th, and June 1st, 1850.

BY-LAW No. 8.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to provide by By-law for the removal of all Fences which may be placed on Highways or Road Allowances:

Be it enacted by the Township Council of the Township of Nichol, held under and by virtue of An Act 12th Vic. cap. 81, intitled An Act to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, &c., in Upper Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

1. That, in the event of any Fence being placed upon any Road or Concession Line in the Township of Nichol, the Overseer of Highways or Road Allowances; or the Township Council, and acting under the authority and responsibility of said Council, shall request the owner to remove said fence; and in case of refusal or dispute, the matter shall be referred to at least three Fence-viewers, and if it shall be considered necessary to employ a Surveyor to adjust the matter in dispute, the Township Reeve shall have the power to appoint the same, and the party found to be in error shall pay all costs, suits, charges, and expenses, which may have been or shall be incurred thereby.

2. And be it enacted, That, should it be decided that said Fence has encroached upon the highway or road allowance, and that it is necessary that the same shall be removed, and should the owner neglect or refuse to remove the same within ten days after the date of the decision, a fine of five shillings per day shall be imposed for every day afterwards that said fence shall remain unremoved—said fine to be recovered by distress of goods and chattels.

JOHN WATT, Town Reeve. JAMES McQUEEN, Township Clerk. Fergus, Nichol, June 1, 1850.

BY-LAW No. 9.

For preventing the desecration of the Sabbath in the Township of Nichol, and for prohibiting bathing in the mill dam and other parts of the river, in the village of Fergus and Neighborhood.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath in the Township of Nichol, and to prohibit persons from bathing in the mill dam and other parts of the river, in the village of Fergus and its neighborhood:

Be it enacted by the Township Council of the Township of Nichol, under the authority of the Act 12th Vic. cap. 81, intitled An Act to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, &c., in Upper Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons found bathing in the mill dam, or other parts of the river in Fergus or its neighborhood, or sailing in boats or on rafts, or firing guns, or engaging in any games, on the Sabbath day in the Township of Nichol, on conviction before a Magistrate, shall be liable in the fines and penalties aforementioned, that is to say,

1. All persons convicted, upon the testimony of one credible witness, of sailing in boats or on rafts, firing guns, or engaging in any amusements or sports on the Sabbath day, within the Township of Nichol, shall be liable in the penalty of one pound currency for the first offence, and in the penalty of two pounds currency for every subsequent offence—to be recovered by distress of goods and chattels under warrant of a Magistrate.

2. And all persons convicted, upon the testimony of one credible witness, of bathing in the mill dam, or other parts of the river in Fergus or its neighborhood, or in any exposed situation, after the hour of seven o'clock A. M., shall be liable in the penalty of ten shillings currency for the first offence, and one pound currency for every subsequent offence—to be recovered as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That all fines so recovered shall be paid over to the Township Treasurer for Township purposes; and that, in the event of offenders possessing no goods or chattels as aforesaid, they shall, at the discretion of the Magistrate, be liable to be imprisoned for not less than one week, or more than one calendar month.

JOHN WATT, Town Reeve. JAMES McQUEEN, Township Clerk. Fergus, Nichol, June 1, 1850.

BY-LAW No. 10.

To provide for the remuneration of the Township Councillors of the Township of Nichol, and certain Officers appointed by them and acting under their authority.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to remunerate the members of the Municipal Council of the Township of Nichol, and certain officers appointed by them:

Be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Nichol, held under and by virtue of 12th Vic. cap. 81, intitled An Act to provide by one general law for the election of Municipal Corporations, &c., in Upper Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

1. That each member of said Municipal Corporation, for every day he may attend a meeting of said Corporation, shall be entitled to receive the sum of five shillings currency.

2. That the Clerk shall receive the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings per annum.

3. That the Treasurer shall receive the sum of five pounds per annum.

4. That the Superintendent of Common Schools shall receive the sum of five pounds per annum.

Provincial Parliament.

Abridged from the British Colonist. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON THE CLERGY RESERVES.

TUESDAY, June 18.

Mr. Price, in moving the Resolutions which we published a fortnight since, observed, that it would have been more in accordance with his wishes could the question have been made a Cabinet measure, and brought into the House by a Bill; but he had taken the only course that was open to him. Although the principle involved in the question was of the utmost importance—one from which he would never recede—he could not say that it was the most vital question to Canadian interests which existed, because, although particular denominations were more highly favored than others, the Clergy Reserves were not given them in perpetuity—they were only receiving a portion of the interest on the sales, and the power of revocation was still in the hands of the people. For this reason, he held that the immediate settlement of this question was not of such vital importance at present as some others. The House could not legally pass a Bill, because the Imperial authority had passed a measure on the subject at our request; though the act was not exactly in accordance with our wishes, there had been no voice raised against it, and it had been in operation for the past ten years. It had to be sure not been considered a settlement of the question by the people, but by their silence they had given their tacit consent to the right of Great Britain to legislate on the subject. If the bill proposed went home, the lawyers were of opinion that even if it received the Royal assent it would be null and void, and could not be enforced. He believed that such a bill could not pass that House; he should be obliged to vote against it himself, and he was sure now speak of the claim of the Church of England to the whole lands set apart by the constitutional act for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy. The constitutional act set apart one-seventh of all the lands to be surveyed in Upper Canada for the support of the Clergy, and he would now proceed to show the magnitude of the property thus devoted. The whole number of acres set apart was 2,395,657. Of these there had been sold under the Act 7th and 8th George IV., 530,913, and under 2nd and 4th Victoria, 568,540; 1,990,453 sold, and 1,296,584 remaining unsold of.

The lands were sold for the large sum of £720,756. Mr. Sherwood [Toronto.]—All swallowed up by the Crown Land office; they charged 40 per cent. for collection. Mr. Price said that since the present Government came into power, they had only charged 6 per cent. for collection, but this sum of £720,756 was over and above all expenses. Of this amount, up to the 31st December, 1849, £233,899 4s. 4d. had been paid, leaving still due £486,656 15s. 11d. With the interest on this amount when collected, they would have, from the lands already sold, a million pounds; and when all the lands were disposed of, the proceeds would probably amount to the large sum of two millions. If they looked at the population of Canada in 1849, they would find that a very small proportion of the population were intended to be benefited by this large sum. Out of the 723,000 people, the Church of England had 171,751, and the Church of Scotland 67,909, making a total of 239,660, and these two churches were to get the large share having comparatively little to the 487,341 which remained. Of these there were two churches, each of whom got a small sum—the Roman Catholics £700 a year for their population of 128,707, and the Wesleyans also a miserable pittance for their 90,363; but allowing these as provided for, there were still 262,611 who were to be supported from a very small sum of £230,000 only. The sum of £2,000,000, when realized, would, at 6 per cent., give 1000 Clergy £120 per annum, and they would have the charge of only 720 men, women, and children each, a tax of 7s. 6d. per head. This would be the richest endowment in the world, considering the population and comparative wealth of the country; it would far exceed them. He appealed to the House whether it was not desirable that the strife and dissension caused by this great question should be set at rest for ever, that we should no longer have the various denominations clamouring for state pay, and others opposing them. Was it not a desirable thing to the well-being of the interests of religion that clergymen should be continually combating for a division of the spoil. Had the Clergy Reserves never been dreamt of, he believed that the Church of England would have been more numerous, better supported, and more wealthy than she was at present; these churches which had no State assistance supported their ministers with far more liberality than those of the Church of England, even with their appropriation. It had been said that the members for Lower Canada were not interested in this question; he could show that they were very deeply interested, because the support of a very large number of the clergy in the Lower Province was to be paid from the Clergy Reserves, although it was a Catholic country. The number of acres set apart was 934,052, and the quantity sold 363,639, leaving 570,413 unsold. The amount of money received on the sales was £744,226 2s. 11d.; remaining due £16,705 18s. 5d. The extent of the Clergy Reserves in Canada had therefore as good reason to wish the question settled on fair and equitable principles as those of Upper Canada in conscientiously discharging their duty on this matter. He did not think it necessary for him to go over all the declarations of opinion by the Parliament of Canada, in favor of the devotion of those lands either equally to all the denominations of the province, or to general purposes, or education. On every occasion on which it came up, similar resolutions had been passed. Reports of Committees appointed on the subject, taking the same view, he might read, but he did not wish to trespass too long. It was not only Parliament composed of members of all parties, but also the Clergy themselves, a large proportion of whom were of the same denomination. On every occasion on which it came up, similar resolutions had been passed. Reports of Committees appointed on the subject, taking the same view, he might read, but he did not wish to trespass too long. It was not only Parliament composed of members of all parties, but also the Clergy themselves, a large proportion of whom were of the same denomination. On every occasion on which it came up, similar resolutions had been passed. Reports of Committees appointed on the subject, taking the same view, he might read, but he did not wish to trespass too long. 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