

GUELPH



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AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. IV—NO. 19.

GUELPH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 175.

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.

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ANDREW GEDDES, Esq., Government Agent for the District of Wellington, CROWN LAND OFFICE, ELORA. On the regular Mail Road from Guelph to Owen's Sound.

ARCHIBALD MACNAB, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, SYDENHAM VILLAGE, OWEN'S SOUND. JAMES GEDDES, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., ELORA, WELLINGTON DISTRICT. February 22, 1849. 26

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THE CANADA Life Assurance Company AGENT FOR GUELPH, T. SANDILANDS. W. FELL, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, Opposite the Building Society's Rooms, KING STREET, HAMILTON.

NOTARIAL PRESSES, Notary and Office Seals, Professional and Business Cards, Door and Coffin Plates, and every description of Engraving and Printing. OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE WATERLOO COUNTY COUNCIL open every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M. COURT HOUSE, Guelph. 34-1y

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.

TO LET, THE Two comfortable and commodious DWELLING-HOUSES, in McDonald Street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. JACKSON & Mr. CHAS. DAVIDSON. Apply to CHAS. DAVIDSON. Guelph, May 27, 1850. 153-4f

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 30 half Chests fresh Teas, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black. 5 Bbls. prime "Porto Rico" Coffee 2 Hhd. bright Muscavado Sugar. 2 Tierces Pulverized loaf do., a superior article. 1 Tierce New Rice. 6 Boxes Honeydew Tobacco, 5 and 8. G. ELLIOTT. Guelph, June 25, 1850. 156-4f

Poetry. AUSTRIAN BRAVERY. [In the "Cafe Daum," which is haunted by our officers, there was, amidst the portraits of other royal personages, a portrait of Queen Victoria. I say it was there, for it was yesterday assaulted by a Croatian officer, who, drawing his sabre with a volley of imprecations, smashed it into atoms, while his comrades cheered and cried "Bravo!" They rattled their spears in a most alarming manner, and they were the Islanders, whom they cannot get at, and whom they long to "shiver," as the officer did the picture of their Queen. But not only absent—the insult is low and mean, which were yesterday offered to two harmless English tourists (whose dress bespoke them as such) by several Croatian officers, among whom was a near relative of Prince Schwarzenberg.]—Correspondent of English paper.

'Twas the Cafe Daum, Vienna, And a martial group was met, To talk of fealty and field, And to—read the last Gazette. And 'mong the other bits of news, Occur'd that precious stew, In which the English brewers' men Put General Haynau. The talk increased, till every breast Was fann'd into a flame, And a wish arose, the insolence Of those island churls to tame! At length a bold and brave Croate Drew out his gleaming blade, And, though his friends held fervently, His rage would not be stayed, "Unhand me, friends—my blood is up— On desperate deed intent; The rage that burns within my soul Must have belittling vent!" "Three hundred men at Marathon, Kept back a countless band; I'll show, at least, what one can do— One fearless heart and hand!"— Waving his sword, he broke away Up through that breathless hall, And he—stabs a portrait of our Queen That hung upon the wall!!!

From the Bathurst Courier. THE CONVENTION. LANARK AND RENFREW IN FAVOR OF PROGRESS.

The Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew closed a Session of five days on Saturday last. The following is the Report of the Committee before whom the Circular of the Warden of the County of York Council, in reference to a General Convention was laid, as well as a set of Resolutions adopted by the Council on public affairs, which were suggested by it. Three of the resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote of the Council; and to the other two, but one dissenting voice was raised. The fourth resolution embodies our own views exactly, in reference to a convention, that the action in that respect should come directly from the people themselves. The first step should be to form County Conventions, and then to appoint delegates to a general one. The Resolutions are more sweeping than even those of the County of York:—

To the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew in Council assembled. Your Committee on Contingencies beg leave to submit this their second report, viz:— That they have considered the circular from the Warden of the County of York, and respectfully recommend that your Council adopt the subjoined resolutions in relation to it.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Chairman. JOHN BURWELL, JOSHUA RITCHIE, JAMES SHAW, R. E. MATHESON, M. McDONNELL. Committee Room, Oct. 4, 1850.

1. Resolved, That the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew coincides in opinion with the County Council of York, that the large discretionary and unlimited powers exercised by the Executive Government of this Province, is inconsistent with the practical independence of Parliament, the rights and liberties of the people, and the due economy of the public revenue. 2. Resolved, That the practice of creating offices at pleasure, and paying such salaries and emoluments to them as they deem expedient, and of spending the public moneys without the previous sanction of Parliament which has been pursued by every administration since the union, has become too alarmingly flagrant to be longer tolerated. 3. Resolved, That the refusal of the majority in Parliament, last Session, to pass an act to limit the powers of the Executive and check the undue expenditure of the public moneys,—the passing of an act authorizing the Government to sell all the public roads, harbors and other works, without any check or control; and the granting of large sums for public buildings, of which the probable cost had not been ascertained, nor any plan of them submitted, nor any explanation respecting them been given by the Government which required the sums to be voted, exhibit a reprehensible want of careful-

ness for the public interests, on the part of said majority, and call loudly for some action by the people themselves, in their primary assemblies to put some constitutional check upon reckless legislation.

4. Resolved, That as the question relative to a Provincial Convention involves considerations which require more mature deliberation than this Council can give to it, during this Session, and is one on which the people ought to express their deliberate opinion, before this Council take further action upon it, such action be deferred till it be approved of by the people of these Counties, who (if they approve of it) ought to hold meetings in their several localities, preparatory to a County Convention, by which the delegates to a Provincial Convention should be appointed.

5. Resolved, That the reforms contemplated in the Resolutions of the County Council of York, would conduce to the promotion of the best interests of the people of this Province, and that this Council is of opinion, that the appointing of all County officers, whose duties are not discharged for the Government and who derive their salaries from local revenues, should be vested either in the County Council or be made by the election of the people,—that all County Revenues, from whatever source derived should be under the control of the County Councils and no other,—that neither the Executive of the Province, nor any person or persons appointed under it, should be permitted to interfere with matters purely local,—that the Elective Franchise should be extended,—that Representation should be based on population,—that the Legislative Council should be constructed, and the system of constituting it so altered that legislation would cease to be, as it has been, the dictation of any eight or ten men that, for the time being, may be Heads of Departments, instead of the independent and deliberate acts of the whole body of the delegated representatives of the people,—that the reconstruction of the judiciary system, by the establishment of but one Superior Court of Law, with limited Equity Jurisdiction, is desirable, together with the further extension of the jurisdiction of the Inferior Courts, and the farther improvement of the Jury System,—that the requiring of Jurors to be unanimous in their verdicts, is unreasonable; and the compelling of Jurors to serve, or of witnesses, in any case to attend Courts, without pay, is unjust; and the continuance of such a system by the Parliament of this Province, a grievance truly deserving of reprobation,—that the application of different principles of government, legislation, judicature and public expenditure to the two sections of the Province, defeats the object of the Union of the sections, and prevents that oneness of nationality which is necessary to the advancement of the Province,—that to prepare the youth of both sections for the proper exercise of the rights which the reforms advocated by those who desire the advancement of the Province, would confer, means should be devised and provided for the establishment and maintenance of Free Schools that would be open to all, would educate all, and would prepare the best talent which the Province can furnish for any service which the Province may require,—that, to this end, Class Legislation and every kind of monopoly should cease to clog the progress of our country and competition of talent be allowed in every profession as it is now allowed in the prosecution of trade, husbandry, handicraft and invention,—and the distinctive appellation of feudal barbarism by which designing persons have hitherto succeeded in banding the people of this Province into parties hostile to each other, should be abandoned for one indicative of a common country, a common interest, and a common aim.

TRIAL FOR MURDER. COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—CRIMINAL TERM.

The Court was opened this day (October 15), at Montreal, by his Honor Mr. Justice Rolland, and his Honor Mr. Justice Aylwin, and Antoine Lescaute dit Langueudoc was put to the bar to be tried for the murder of Jean Baptiste Lamoureux. The Jury being sworn, the Solicitor General opened the case for the Crown. The prisoner and deceased went to gather raspberries, on the 22nd day of July, 1849. Deceased suggested that he (prisoner) should take an axe to cut wood on forks at the same time. Prisoner returned alone without his axe. He said he did not know what had become of it. The friends of deceased became alarmed. The prisoner, when questioned, said that he had proceeded through the field to a ditch, where he had sat down; that deceased then said that he would not go on, but would go to see if there was grass in a field of Brochet's, where his cattle were. This was thought unsatisfactory, as the field was in sight from this ditch, and the deceased saw it every day. The footsteps of two men were found, the one wearing moccasins, the other in boots, beyond the place where prisoner had said they had stopped, and his boots were found to fit these footsteps. The deceased had moccasins on his feet, one of which had been mended, and the mark of the patch was found in the ground, which was soft and newly burned over. Besides these, the prisoner had, while in goal, told his fellow-prisoners that he had killed deceased, that deceased had first assaulted him, and that he had afterwards killed him with the axe. It had been said, too, that the prisoner had said that if they would give twenty dollars he would find the body. These were the facts as he had been able to gather them from the papers; the Jury would listen to the evidence, which might prove more, or might prove less, but however this might be, they would render their verdict accordingly.

Witnesses were called in proof of their statements. The discovery of the body, which took place in November, 1849, was thus described:— Charles Blain.—In November, 1849, he went with his brother to seek for some cattle which he had lost. In this manner they went to Boucherville, to the Cete de Montarville. There they separated, and in passing a little tract witness observed a piece of cloth, which looked as if it had lain some months. Upon examining it more closely, he found it was a pair of trousers on the legs of a man, which he knew at once by the shoes he wore of Lamoignon who had been lost. The whole body was there, covered with branches and leaves, except the legs. He called his brother, and then went for the relations of the dead man, to whom he announced what he had seen. This took place on the lands of a man named Dabie in the parish of St. Bruno. Having returned to the body, witness set it for the Coroner, who arrived the next day; witness remaining by the body the whole time to guard it. When the Coroner came and the branches were taken off the body, the man's hat was found by the side of it, together with an axe. The axe and the dead man's boots were then produced, and witness having been asked them went on to say that the head was separated from the body, lying by the man's shoulders. The Court adjourned at 5 1/2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16. The trial of Lescaute was concluded. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of November.

FUSLINEH AGRICULTURAL SHOW. (CONTINUED.)

Mr. Cockburn concurred in Mr. Tolton's observations on the crossing of sheep. In the last place in which he had been resident in Scotland, he was Shepherd of a large flock of Cheviots cows, whose lambs were sent yearly to the Edinburgh Market, until ultimately the butchers complained that they had much degenerated. A cross was then tried with the Leicesters, with an excellent result, and much to the satisfaction of the butchers. The produce of the second year, however, was worse than ever, and they had eventually to cut off the whole stock and start afresh. The same principle was applicable, he believed, in all cases; it would not answer to keep crossing in the same stock beyond the first year or two—they must revert to the pure breeds.

Mr. Thos. Armstrong was surprised at being called up. He didn't come there to speak, but to judge. In the good old times, the judges' health was drank, one of them returned thanks, and there was an end of it. If he must speak, he should not follow in Mr. Hodgskin's tract, but would offer a few remarks respecting the wheat shown, which although they might not esteem it much praise for an Eramosa man to say so, was certainly—his meant the fall wheat—superior. The spring wheat was there, as in Eramosa, indifferent. As to the barley, he could say little about it. The roots were all good. The turnip seed was excellent. Of clover seed there was little shown, and that not very good. He could not say much for the fluted cloth and flannel; were these the produce of the Leicester wool, of which they had heard so much? They must value their sheep according to the purpose to which they intended to devote the produce. If they washed good woolens, they must have good wool. If he intended to breed sheep for the butcher or wool for sale he would raise Leicesters, but if for home use and manufacture, he would breed fine-wooled sheep. The plan now adopted, and perhaps the best, was to breed and sell to the merchant the variety that would yield the best return, and purchase, rather than manufacture at home; but this plan would not suit in all cases, and more especially where there were plenty of girls in the family. Not having been at a Fuslineh Show before, he could not say if they were deteriorating or progressing—anyhow, there had been a good show that day.

Mr. L. Parkinson said he felt a degree of difficulty in addressing the company. From the position the judges had been called to occupy whether competent or not, it seemed to be inferred that they had the ability to instruct the farmers of Fuslineh—whose older experience was more competent to instruct his youth—hence his difficulty in rising to address them. It seemed he was expected to say something of the sheep. He was much pleased with those exhibited, which were better in quality and more numerous than he had anticipated. He was, however, forcibly struck with the fact that the ewes and ewe lambs were much too good to put to the rams exhibited; there were some shearlings and two pairs ewe lambs positively good. It was more the duty of the judges, however, to decide on the comparative than to dilate on the positive merits of the stock. The rams were decidedly inferior; he would rather shoot them and pay their value, than let them go to any sheep of his. He spoke strongly on this point, for while they were dallying with such a class of males, they were both losing time and profit. The male, they were to remember, was the sire of many, while the female produced but one or two young yearly. A full grown ram would serve a hundred ewes; it was therefore most important the rams should be well bred. As the males, not the females, impressed their image on their offspring, it was plainly of the utmost importance the sire should himself be an animal of superior quality. Many persons had been prejudiced against long-wooled sheep, as for example, Mr. Armstrong, while men of as much experience had come to a different conclusion. From his own experience in breeding, he was quite satisfied that a better quality of wool could be produced from the Leicester than the common Canadian sheep. The Leicesters were clad with wool, the Canadians with a mixture of wool and hair; for while the neck and back carried wool, long hair grew on the hips, and was indeed mixed with the wool all over the body. The first cross of the Canadian with the Leicester gave a quality of wool inferior to the pure breed, and if that was succeeded by a cross with a coarse ram, the next step, if not backwards, was sideways—it certainly was not forward. It was possible to raise Leicesters very fine, but the result

would be their inability to stand the winter, and the necessity of sewing them into blankets like Yorkshire pigs. There was a medium, however, between extremely fine and coarse, which it was best to follow. Mr. Armstrong had said that for home manufacture better wool was required than could be produced from Leicesters, and that he must consequently raise finer-wooled sheep. For his own part, he believed he could pick from Leicesters as fine as he wished to wear; or did his income permit, he could exchange his long wool for cloth of a superior quality. His object was always to raise the stock that would pay best. In 1849 he had some 20 or 30 sheep, and notwithstanding 5 or 6 died, he managed to keep up his stock and to clear from premiums and sales \$100. He sold 9 fat sheep to Toronto butchers for \$50. If asked what class of sheep the farmer should keep, he would say, the most profitable, and he was certain the Leicesters were such. The winters were too long and too severe to permit of their raising fine-wooled sheep to advantage. Saxony Merinos would not produce such wool here as in warmer climates, and their mutation was scarce worth anything. Whenever he had wool to dispose of, he got the highest market price—this year he had got in Hamilton 23 cents cash for his long wool, when only 21 cents was given for South Downs.

[Mr. P. afterwards requested us to state that this unusual difference in price was in some measure owing to a large dealer having just come to market who required a quantity of long wool, and was willing to give a price for it.]

If he had succeeded in breeding sheep, his success was attributable in a large measure to his never crossing with stock related to each other. He never sent his shearlings to the ram the first year, and always to a strange ram, and he had found this plan to pay. He was not one of those fancy farmers who could afford to keep animals that would not pay. He bred only such stock as would remunerate him.

Mr. W. Phin thought the judges had already said enough to pay for their dinner, without his having to say anything further. They had heard somewhat in praise of the dairy productions, but there was an article of more consequence to them than ladies or butter—they wanted to know how they might best grow wheat. He wished to hear something of the premium wheat, what sort it was, how called, and so forth. The Eramosa Society had a rule to the effect that parties taking first premiums should give an account of their mode of production, which he would like to see acted on in Fuslineh. There had been a large quantity of butter shown, and generally very good. There was one good cheese anyhow—he couldn't say much of the rest. In maple sugar, two competitors in Eramosa appeared to have frightened all the others away. In Fuslineh there were none able to do so. He rather ridiculed himself on making good sugar; and if it could be made better at the same cost, it was an evident advantage to the maker. He could see they had been trying experiments with the specimens shown to-day, but they evidently had not begun right; the article was spoiled before they began to cook it. He had been often asked to explain how he made his sugar; he would do so now. In the first place, he got the sap as clean as possible, and then boiled it down to syrup, allowing it to settle overnight; he afterwards drew it off, making vinegar of the refuse. He clarified it in the usual way, with eggs and milk, the more the better, so as to get it quite clear of dirt. The secret of the process was in the sugaring off. Some persons thought the molasses required to be boiled down until, when a little was poured into a cup of water, it would rattle against the bottom; it was then over done. Whenever the molasses was boiled so thick that when dropped into the cup it would not mix with the water, it was ready. It should then be let stand in a tub or other vessel until it cooled and granulated, the molasses being drained off by a hole at bottom. If a small quantity was required of a superior quality to show, it might be had by covering the vessel with a wet woollen cloth, which would drain off a still further quantity of molasses. This was his practice, and all he knew of the matter.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong had intended to have said something about the butter; but having been blamed by an elderly gentleman for having been rather familiar with a good lady's tub last time he had been in Fuslineh, he thought the less he said on the present occasion the better. (Laughter.)

The Chairman next gave "The Successful Candidates."

Mr. H. Haynes said the first prize fall wheat was of the description called "Tuscany Wheat." He had got 2 1/2 bushels of it from a gentleman in the Paisley Block, who obtained it at first from Auburn. He grew the sample on gravelly land, lightly dunged, and sown very thick—about two bushels to the acre. He had kept it very clean; couldn't tell the produce per acre, but presumed it prolific. It was early, and not subject to rust. It was sown about the 1st of October, and was ready to harvest the first week in July. It was a white shaft wheat, pretty long head, not bearded. He thought it would produce 30 bushels per acre. He had sown it on land ploughed up after turnips.

Mr. D. Sturton, on being called on, remarked that if the successful competitors were to respond *seriatim*, they would have to speak all night. He did not expect a premium, and had offered his chance for half a dollar. He did not think the show equal to that of last year. There were brood mares, and some of the best cattle, not brought forward. There were members who had not shown their cows, the worst of which would have been the best one exhibited. The green crops were not so good as last year, nor the garden stuff, which were poor and scarce; indeed, had not Mr. McKenzie, on observing there were no cabbage stalks, fetched some, there had been none shown. He quite agreed with the judges on the impropriety of crossing with the same stock,

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Conveyancer, Notary Public,

AND

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ANDREW GEDDES, ESQ.,

Government Agent for the District of Wellington.

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On the regular Mail Road from Guelph to Owen's Sound.

ARCHIBALD MACNAB,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,

SYDENHAM VILLAGE,

OWEN'S SOUND.

JAMES GEDDES,

Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.,

FLORA,

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

February 22, 1850. 26

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Ferguson & Murr,

OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

A. J. FERGUSON,

EDWARD W. MURR.

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TWO comfortable and commodious DWELLING-HOUSES, in McDougall Street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. S. JACKSON & Mr. CHAS. DAVIDSON.

Apply to CHAS. DAVIDSON, Guelph, May 27, 1850. 153-4f

THE Subscriber offers for sale,

1 30 half Chests fresh Teas, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black.

5 Hds. prime "Porto Rico" Coffee

2 Hds. bright Muscovado Sugar.

2 Tierces Pulverized loaf do., as superior article.

1 Tierce New Rice.

6 Boxes Honeydew Tobacco, 5 and 8.

G. ELLIOTT, Guelph, June 25, 1850. 156-4f

Poetry.

AUSTRIAN BRAVERY.

In the "Cafe Daun," which is haunted by our officers, there was, amidst the portraits of other royal personages, a portrait of Queen Victoria. I say it was there, for it was yesterday assaulted by a Christian officer, who, degrading his sword with a volley of imprecations, snatched it into his hands, while his comrades cheered and cried "Hurray!" They called their speech in a most alarming manner, and they were the leaders, "whom they cannot get at," and whom they long to "shiver," as the officer did the picture of their Queen. But we only absent-mindedly, the insults are low and mean, which were yesterday offered to two harmless Englishmen, who were defenceless before them (as such) by several equally officers, among whom was a neat looking Prince Schwartzberg, 1— Correspondent of English papers.

'Twas the Cafe Daun, Vienna,

And a martial group was met,

To talk of feats of blood and field,

And to—read the last Gazette.

And 'mong the other bits of news,

Occur'd that precious story,

In which the English brewers' men

Put General Haynan.

The talk increased, till every breast

Was fann'd into a flame;

And a wish arose, the insolence

Of those island curbs to tame!

At length a bold and brave Croats

Drew out his gleaming blade,

And, though his friends plied fervently,

His rage would not be stayed.

"In hand me, friends—my blood is up—

On desperate deed intent;

The rage that burneth within my soul

Must have boiling vent!

"Three hundred met at Marathon,

Kept back a countless band;

I'll show, at least, what one can do—

One fearless heart and hand!"

Waving his sword, he broke away

Up through that breathless hall,

And he—stabbed a portrait of our Queen

That hung upon the wall!

From the Palladium Courier.

THE CONVENTION.

LANARK AND RENFREW IN FAVOR

OF PROGRESS.

The Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew closed a Session of five days on Sunday last. The following is the Report of the Committee before whom the Circular of the Warden of the County of York Council, in reference to a General Convention was laid, as well as a set of Resolutions adopted by the Council on public affairs, which were suggested by it. Three of the resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote of the Council; and to the other two, but one dissenting voice was raised. The fourth resolution embodies our own views exactly, in reference to a convention, and the action in that respect should come directly from the people themselves. The first step should be to form County Conventions and then to appoint delegates to a general one. The Resolutions are more sweeping than even those of the County of York:—

To the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew in Council assembled.

Your Committee on Contingencies beg leave to submit their second report, viz:—

That they have considered the circular from the Warden of the County of York, and respectfully recommend that your Council adopt the suggested resolutions in relation to it.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Chairman.

JOHN BIRWELL,

JOSEPH RITCHIE,

JAMES SHAW,

R. E. MATHESON,

M. McCONNELL.

Committee Room,

Oct. 1, 1850.

1. Resolved, That the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew coincide in opinion with the County Council of York, "that the large discretionary and unlimited powers exercised by the Executive Government of this Province, is inconsistent with the practical independence of Parliament, the rights and liberties of the people, and the due economy of the public revenue."

2. Resolved, That the practice of creating offices at pleasure, of appointing such salaries and emoluments to them as they deem expedient, and of spending the public moneys without the previous sanction of Parliament which has been practised by every administration since the union, has become too alarmingly frequent to be longer tolerated.

3. Resolved, That the refusal of the majority in Parliament, last Session, to pass an act to limit the powers of the Executive and check the undue expenditure of the public moneys,—the passing of an act authorizing the Government to sell all the public roads, harbours and other works, without any check or control; and the granting of large sums for public buildings, of which the probable cost had not been ascertained, nor any plan of them been submitted, nor any explanation respecting them been given by the Government which required the sums to be voted, exhibit a reprehensible want of careful-

ness for the public interests, on the part of said majority, "and call loudly for some action by the people themselves, in their primary assemblies to put some constitutional check upon reckless legislation."

4. Resolved, That as the question relative to a Provincial Convention involves considerations which require more mature deliberation than this Council can give to it during this Session, and is one on which the people ought to express their deliberate opinion, before this Council take further action upon it, such action be deferred till it be approved of by the people of these Counties, who (if they approve of it) ought to hold meetings in their several localities, preparatory to a County Convention, by which the delegates to a Provincial Convention should be appointed.

5. Resolved, That the reforms contemplated in the Resolutions of the County Council of York, would co-operate to the promotion of the best interests of the people of this Province, and that this Council is of opinion, that the appointing of all County officers, whose duties are not discharged for the Government and who derive their salaries from local revenues, should be vested either in the County Council or be made by the election of the people,—that all County Revenue, from whatever source derived should be under the control of the County Councils and no other,—that neither the Executive of the Province, nor any person or persons appointed under it, should be permitted to interfere with matters purely local,—that the Elective Franchise should be extended,—that Representation should be based on population,—that the Legislative Council should be constructed, and the system of constituting it so altered that legislation would cease to be, as it has been, the dictate of any eight or ten men, that, for the time being, may be Heads of Departments, instead of the independent and deliberate acts of the whole body of the delegated representatives of the people,—that the reconstruction of the judiciary system, by the establishment of but one Superior Court of Law, with limited Jurisdiction, is desirable, but would offer a few remarks respecting the wheat shown, which although they might not seem to much praise for an Erasmian man to say so, was certainly the best wheat ever seen in the Province. As to the barley, he could say little about it. The roots were all good. The turnip seed was excellent. Of clover seed there was little shown, and that not very good. He could not say much for the filled cloth and flannel; were these the produce of the Leicester wool, of which they had heard so much? They must value their sheep according to the purpose to which they intended to devote the produce. If they wished good woolsens, they must have good wool. If he intended to breed sheep for the butcher or wool for sale, he would raise Leicesters, but if for home use and manufacture, he would breed fine-wooled sheep. The plan now adapted, and perhaps the best, was to breed and sell to the merchant the variety that would yield the best return, and purchase, rather than manufacture at home; but this plan would not suit in all cases, and more especially where there were plenty of girls in the family. Not having been at a Puschinch Show before, he could not say if they were deteriorating or progressing—anyhow, there had been a good show that day.

Mr. L. Parkinson said he felt a degree of diffidence in addressing the company. From the position the judges had been called to occupy, whether competent or not, it seemed to be inferred that they had the ability to instruct the farmers of Puschinch—whose older experience was more competent to instruct his youth—hence his diffidence in rising to address them. It seemed he was expected to say something of the sheep. He was much pleased with those exhibited, which were better in quality and more numerous than he had anticipated. He was, however, forcibly struck with the fact that the ewes and ewe-lambs were much too good to put to the rams exhibited; there were some shearings and two pairs ewe-lambs positively good. It was more the duty of the judges, however, to decide on the comparative than to dilate on the positive merits of the stock. The rams were decidedly inferior; he would rather shoot them and pay their value, than let them go to any sheep of his. He spoke strongly on this point, for while they were dallying with such a class of males, they were both losing time and profit. The male, they should remember, was the sire of many, while the female produced but one or two young yearly. A full grown ram would serve a hundred ewes; it was therefore most important the rams should be well bred. As the males, not the females, impressed their image on their offspring, it was plainly of the utmost importance the sire should himself be of the most superior quality. Many persons had an annual superior quality. Many persons had been prejudiced against long-wooled sheep, as for example Mr. Armstrong, while men of as much experience had come to a different conclusion. From his own experience in breeding, he was quite satisfied that a better quality of wool could be produced from the Leicester than the common Canadian sheep. The Leicesters were clothed with wool, the Canadians with a mixture of wool and hair; for while the neck and back carried wool, long hair grew on the hips, and was inter-mixed with the wool all over the body. The first cross of the Canadian with the Leicester gave a quality of wool inferior to the pure breed, and that which was succeeded by a cross with a coarse ram, the next step, if not backwards, was sideways—it certainly was not forward.—It was possible to raise Leicesters very fine, but the result

Witnesses were called in proof of their statements. The discovery of the body, which took place in November, 1849, was thus described:—

Charles Blain.—In November, 1849, he went with his brother to seek for some cattle which he had lost. In this manner they went to Boucher-ville, to the Cete de Montarville. There they separated, and in passing a little tract witness observed a piece of cloth, which looked as if it had been some months. Upon examining it more closely, he found it was a pair of trousers on the legs of a man, which he knew at once by the shoes to be those of Lamoureux who had been lost. The whole body was there, covered with branches and leaves, except the legs. He called his brother, and then went for the relations of the dead man, to whom he announced what he had seen. This took place on the lands of a man named Dabne in the parish of St. Briceux. Having returned to the body, witness set it for the Coroner, who arrived the next day; witness remaining by the body the whole time to guard it. When the Coroner came and the tranches were taken off the body, the man's hat was found by the side of it, together with an axo. The axo and the dead man's shoes were then produced, and witness having said so, they went on to say that the head was separated from the body, lying by the man's shoulders.

The Court adjourned at 5 1/2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

The trial of Laeoste was concluded. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of November.

FUSLINCH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Cockburn concurred in Mr. Tolton's observations on the crossing of sheep. In the last place in which he had been resident in Scotland, he was Shepherd of a large flock of Cheviots ewes, whose lambs were sent yearly to the Edinburgh Market, until ultimately the butchers complained that they had much degenerated. A cross was then tried with the Leicesters, with an excellent result, and much to the satisfaction of the butchers. The produce of the second year, however, was worse than ever, and they had eventually to cut off the whole stock and start afresh. The same principle was applicable, he believed, in all cases; it would not answer to keep crossing in the same stock beyond the first year or two—they must revert to the pure breeds.

Mr. Thos. Armstrong was surprised at being called up. He didn't come there to speak, but to judge. In the good old times, the judges' health was drank, one of them returned thanks, and there was an end of it. If he must speak, he should not follow in Mr. Hodgskin's tract, but would offer a few remarks respecting the wheat shown, which although they might not seem to much praise for an Erasmian man to say so, was certainly the best wheat ever seen in the Province. As to the barley, he could say little about it. The roots were all good. The turnip seed was excellent. Of clover seed there was little shown, and that not very good. He could not say much for the filled cloth and flannel; were these the produce of the Leicester wool, of which they had heard so much? They must value their sheep according to the purpose to which they intended to devote the produce. If they wished good woolsens, they must have good wool. If he intended to breed sheep for the butcher or wool for sale, he would raise Leicesters, but if for home use and manufacture, he would breed fine-wooled sheep. The plan now adapted, and perhaps the best, was to breed and sell to the merchant the variety that would yield the best return, and purchase, rather than manufacture at home; but this plan would not suit in all cases, and more especially where there were plenty of girls in the family. Not having been at a Puschinch Show before, he could not say if they were deteriorating or progressing—anyhow, there had been a good show that day.

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would be their inability to stand the winter, and the necessity of rowing them into blankets like Yorkshire pigs. There was a medium, however, between extremely fine and coarse, which it was best to follow. Mr. Armstrong had said that for home manufacture better wool was required than could be produced from Leicesters, and that we must consequently raise finer-wooled sheep.—For his own part, he believed he could pick from Leicesters as fine as he wished to wear; or did his income permit, he could exchange his long wool for cloth of a superior quality. His object was always to raise the stock that would pay best. In 1849 he had some 90 or 30 sheep, and notwithstanding 5 or 6 died, he managed to keep up his stock and to clear from premiums and sales \$160. He sold 9 fat sheep to Toronto butchers for \$50. If asked what class of sheep the farmer should keep, he would say, the most profitable, and he was certain the Leicesters were such. The wintery were too long and too severe to permit of their raising fine-wooled sheep to advantage. Saxony Merinos would not produce such wool here as in warmer climates, and their nutrition was scarce worth anything. Whenever he had wool to dispose of, he got the highest market price—this year he had got in Hamilton 23 cents cash for his long wool, when only 21 cents was given for South Down.

[Mr. P. afterwards requested us to state that this unusual difference

but there was a necessity in the matter, for they could not afford to pay Mr. Howitt \$50 for a bull calf. However, they were going to improve, and he would advise the adoption of Mr. Hodgskin's motto, "Onward!"

Mr. J. Cockburn was at a loss to know whether he was a successful or unsuccessful competitor, for having exhibited seven articles, he had only obtained three premiums. It was a disputed question, whether hope or actual enjoyment gave the highest gratification; such being the case, the unsuccessful competitors, having the hope of a successful result at next show, were not so badly off. They must keep the motto proposed by Mr. Hodgskin in view, and pay more attention to breeding and feeding. He had tried both the "Whitlaw wheat," and although some preferred the "red chaff," his Whitlaw wheat weighed 3 1/2 lbs. more per bushel than the other, and the produce per acre was considerably greater than that of any other variety he had tried. He was sure clover seed was a profitable article to raise, that it would pay quite as well as wheat, and that the importation of thousands of bushels from the States might be spared by the farmers growing their own supply.

The "Unsuccessful Candidates" having been given from the Chair, was acknowledged by Mr. McKenzie, who remarked that he was the only person present who did not rise to the toast.

The Chairman proposed the health of "John Harland, Esq., Secretary of the Society," as a gentleman to whom both the County and Township Associations owed much of the prosperity they enjoyed.

Mr. Harland had been used to deprecate the compliments paid him, assigning the merit to others. He should that night adopt a different course, and take all the credit they gave him. His duties did not consist in merely making a few hundred entries and paying a few hundred dollars. Enjoying the confidence of the Directors, they consulted him not only in the appointment of Judges, but also in regard to the filling of the Presidential chair, of which they had that night witnessed the result. Complimenting the judges on the judicious statements they had made, he reverted to the dangerous state of the road between Guelph and the Puslinch show-ground at the institution of the Society, and which reminded him of an interesting mud-hole adventure in the fens of Lincolnshire, where a gentleman having picked up a hat on the road, was challenged by the proprietor, whom it appeared he had uncovered, and who, on being couched with on his apparently awkward position, replied that he had a good horse under him, which he frequently carried him through worse mud-holes. The stock also had improved as much as the roads. He remembered, on the occasion of his first visit, that seeing some strange-looking animals in a field, and having been informed that Arthur Lamb kept goats, he supposed these must be the creatures; as he went on, however, he saw many more of the same sort, all of which he had the same evidence for believing to be Arthur Lamb's goats. The road that had formerly occupied him three hours to ride, he had come that day in three-quarters of an hour. The township was travelling with great speed in the road of improvement.

Mr. Cockburn, in complimentary terms, gave "The President of the Society," which was drunk with much applause.

Col. Saunders, in returning thanks, expressed the pleasure it afforded him to meet the farmers of his own township, and to witness the great improvement of their stock. He was sorry he had not been able to be a competitor on the present occasion. Like Mr. Hodgskin, he remembered the locality the haunt of wolves and a bear, and of being annoyed almost nightly by the howling of the former. On one occasion, when going to McLaren's Saw Mill, and while yet ignorant of the cowardly nature of these animals, he had been led to lean on a oak's back to escape them. He was witness to the great improvement of the road. Mr. L. Parkinson desired to embrace the opportunity of correcting the statement made by him relative to the rains exhibited. One of the shearing rams would make a pretty good sheep; but as for the others, he must again state that he would rather shoot them and pay the value than have his stock crossed by them; he did not intend to do so.

Mr. P. gave "The Farmers Wives and Daughters of Puslinch."

Mr. Harland made some complimentary remarks in reference to the last toast; and Mr. Cockburn, stating that the wife of a farmer present had taken the first premium for butter three years successively, gave "Mrs. W. Thompson."

Mr. Thompson briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The Chairman gave "Success to the Puslinch Branch, and its Directors."

Mr. Cockburn, in replying, remarked on the Puslinch Branch being the youngest of the Sister Societies, regretted the apathy of many farmers of the township in withholding their support from the Association, pointed to the benefits derived from the introduction and use of agricultural Societies in Great Britain, and asserted it to be the duty and interest of all classes—manufacturers, mechanics, &c.—to support agriculture.

Mr. Harland said, one mechanic at least had done his duty by the Puslinch Branch—his host, Mr. McMeekin, having not only constituted himself a life-member by a donation of \$10, but paid also the regular annual subscription.

Mr. Stinton, remarked on the late agitation in regard to the exclusion of the Reporters from the House of Assembly. The Constituency were, he said, principally farmers, men who would not be humbugged, and who were determined to support the Press. The Press advocated the interests of agriculture, and the farmers had more confidence in the Press than in those they had sent to represent them in Parliament. He gave "The Press," which was drunk with much applause, and responded by the editors of the local papers.

Mr. R. Tolton, having narrated certain incidents to prove that Mr. Armstrong's public statements and private practice in the matter of long-wolled sheep and "white hills," were not exactly in unison, gave it as his opinion that farmers did best to sell their wool, and purchase rather than manufacture their cloth. He proposed the health of "Mr. Christie of Flamborough."

Mr. Christie, in replying, said he had long been a farmer in the Gore District. He believed the Agricultural Exhibitions of the County of Waterloo stood the highest in the Province, which was proved by the premiums taken by members of the society at the Provincial Show. Sensible of the loss accruing to the farmer from the want of labor-saving machines, he had recently devoted his attention to the manufacturing of Agricultural Implements at Flamborough.

Mr. Cockburn gave "The Guelph Branch and R. Jackson Esq." Mr. Jackson replied, and gave "Mr. and Miss McMeekin." Mr. Stinton gave the "Eramosa Branch," which was acknowledged by Messrs Tolton and Phin. Considerable discussion intervening in regard to rotation of crops, following, &c. Before breaking up, the Secretary announced the following subscriptions towards a Township Ploughing Match for the coming year: J. McMeekin, \$10; J. Cockburn, 10s; R. Jackson, 10s; John Outton, D. Stator, R. Ellis, John Hies, S. Taylor, J. Harland, J. Hower, T. Arkel, Col. Saunders, J. McRobie, K. McKenzie, J. Clarke, and S. Kidd, 5s. each.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

New York, Oct. 23. The steamer Asia arrived out from Liverpool in ten days and seven hours; and the Pacific in ten days and 20 hours. The Asia brought out 156 passengers, and the City of Glasgow had the same number.

ENGLAND.—Great Britain was visited by a most severe gale on the 6th and 7th. A great amount of damage on the coast and inland resulted, and many lives were lost. Messrs. Ward & Reid, of Port Glasgow, have contracted to rebuild a new steamer to replace the Viceroy, lately lost on the coast of America. They were builders of the Europa. The Queen has returned to London, from the Highlands. The Town Council of Liverpool had refused to sanction fires and lights on board ships in their docks; despite the recommendation of the Dock Committee. The subject is of importance to American vessels. An effort was about being made to form a line of steamers of great power and tonnage, to run between England and Canada. The experiment will be tried by taking passengers at \$48 to \$50 per head. The official report of the Board of Trade for the month ending the 6th instant, is published, and is satisfactory; although showing a falling off compared with the same month last year.

Belgium.—The Queen of Belgium is in a hopeless condition—getting weaker every day.

FRANCE.—The President seems to be advancing step by step in his ambitious career. He continues to hold splendid reviews of the troops. The latest, at the Champs de Satory, of cavalry, 25,000 strong, took place on the 10th instant.

SPAIN.—The expedition to Cuba, was to sail on the 15th. Gen. Concha wished not to set out till the end of the month, but recent intelligence from the United States hastened his departure.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHES.—The Holsteiners failed to take the town of Frederickstadt. This repulse was most decisive; at least 600 were killed, and their siege train lost. It is said that France, England, Austria, and the German States, have decided in favor of Denmark, and that the Duchies will be informed they must refrain from hostilities, and await the award of the intervening power.

Hesse Cassel.—Advices from Electoral Hesse, to the 6th, state that affairs are fast approaching to a chaotic confusion, for the civil functionaries to whom Gen. Haynau sends his orders, firmly refuse to obey them. The troops are gloomy and dispirited. Orders have been issued by the auditorial to the upper military court for the attachment of the person of General Haynau, until he has been tried by ordinary court martial for treason.

The steamer Ohio arrived from Havana with 200 passengers and mail from California. Also a considerable amount of gold in the hands of passengers. The Europa sailed at noon for Liverpool, with 73 passengers. The Europa took out nearly \$500,000 in specie.

The Pennsylvania Abolition Convention.

The Philadelphia Bulletin states, that the annexed are some of the resolutions passed at the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery convention, held at West Chester:—

Resolved, That the American church, as a body, in the sanction and support which it gives to American slavery, by receiving to its communion tables and into its pulpits, these stealers of men; by its reproaches, excommunication, and persecution, of those who plead the cause of the dumb, and him that hath no helper; by conferring its honors upon the oppressor, while it refuses to be a refuge for the oppressed; by allowing its members, unrebuked, to elect slave holders to the offices of the nation, and to promise allegiance to the pro-slavery constitution of the United States, has proved itself utterly unworthy of the name of Christ, and ought not to be regarded or treated as Christian.

Resolved, That those persons in the Free States who give any voluntary support to the constitution of the United States are slaveholders and idolaters.

Resolved, That the present Congress of the United States, has stamped itself with indelible infamy, by the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, and that every member who voted for it, and every man who votes for the re-election of a member who voted for it, and any man who aids in its execution, is guilty of treachery to humanity, and treason against God.

Resolved, That John McLean, of Ohio, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, by his flaming zeal in deciding fugitive slave cases in favor of the tyrant and ravisher, and against the victim and the ravished, and so ruining, by heavy fines and costs, many of the most humane and benevolent men in the nation, as well as hurling back to the woes of slavery those who at every peril had escaped, deserves to have his name enrolled high on the scroll of everlasting infamy, with the Jeffries of England, or Nero on the throne of Rome.

The following resolution was offered, but not adopted. The Bulletin submits it to show the sentiment that existed among the body.

Resolved, That the government of this country being in open rebellion and treason against the government of God, by its support of slavery, its slaughter of the Seminole Indians, its murder of 80,000 Mexicans, and seizure of a vast extent of their country for slaveholding—the enactment of laws, with fearful penalties, against the highest, boldest, and plainest demands of Christian kindness and philanthropy—any church that voluntarily opposes that philanthropy—any church that voluntarily supports that government, whose members vote in it, or are, (with their own consent,) voted for, is a scandal and libel on truth and goodness; a synagogue of Satan, an enemy of righteousness and of God, and, as such, should be spurned as the most dangerous and fatal foe to the interests and happiness of man.



GUELPH HERALD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1850.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Show of the County Society was held on Tuesday last. We were to form an opinion merely from the number of spectators present on this last Field-day of the agriculturists of the district, we should say the Exhibition does not now excite the same interest as formerly; but perhaps the meagre turn-out of sightseers may be accounted for by the novelty of the thing having worn off, while the aggregate of persons interested in the result was as large as heretofore; and if the number of lots brought forward for competition was less than usual, it was gratifying to perceive that, in regard to quality, the progress of improvement was obvious in almost every department. One circumstance we could not help noticing on the present occasion, while we are unable to account for it; the township of Nichol was almost entirely unrepresented in the hall or show-ground—a circumstance tending, at least in our own particular case, to act as a very considerable damper on the whole proceedings, more especially as it was sufficiently apparent that in not a few classes, the productions of the "model township" would have carried the red ribbon. It cannot be that the farmers of Nichol will permit such a hiatus to again occur.

We were to particularize articles more especially worthy of commendation, we would point to Mr. Harland's prize wheat, the produce of the first-primus wheat of the Provincial show of 1847, and perhaps one of the finest samples of the staff of life ever shown in Guelph.

In the evening, a numerous party of the members of the Society dined in the British Hotel—Col. Saunders in the Chair, supported on the right by the Warden and Mr. Sheriff Grainger, and on the left by the Member for the County and the Hon. Judge Powell—R. Jackson, Esq., and Mr. Geo. Murton Croppers. On removal of the cloth the Secretary read the following

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Judges of Stock.—Col. Burroughs, D. Christie, Esq., and Mr. Barne. Judges of Produce.—Benjamin Abbott, C. Anon, and George Stanton, Esq.

Stations. 2 entries—1st, D. Stevenson. (The Grand Turkey) 2d, James McMeekin.

Mares, 12—1st, J. Meekin; 2d, A. Griffin; 3d, Col. Foss; 4th, A. Terrell; 5th, J. Wick; 6th, J. Foss; 7th, J. Brown; 8th, W. Logan; 9th, J. Foss; 10th, J. Brown; 11th, J. Foss; 12th, J. Brown.

Two year old Fillies, 10—1st, R. Landau; 2d, J. W. Hart; 3d, J. Card; 4th, J. Card; 5th, J. Card; 6th, J. Card; 7th, J. Card; 8th, J. Card; 9th, J. Card; 10th, J. Card; 11th, J. Card; 12th, J. Card.

Yearling Cows, 4—1st, J. Card; 2d, T. Card; 3d, J. Card; 4th, J. Card; 5th, J. Card; 6th, J. Card; 7th, J. Card; 8th, J. Card; 9th, J. Card; 10th, J. Card; 11th, J. Card; 12th, J. Card.

Yearling Heifers, 3—1st, Thomas Hodgskin; 2d, William Logan; 3d, J. Card.

Yokes Working Oxen, 10—1st, T. Armstrong; 2d, G. Quarty; 3d, J. Card; 4th, J. Card; 5th, J. Card; 6th, J. Card; 7th, J. Card; 8th, J. Card; 9th, J. Card; 10th, J. Card; 11th, J. Card; 12th, J. Card.

Yokes Four-year-old Steers, 4—1st, J. S. Armstrong; 2d, W. S. Armstrong; 3d, J. S. Armstrong; 4th, J. S. Armstrong; 5th, J. S. Armstrong; 6th, J. S. Armstrong; 7th, J. S. Armstrong; 8th, J. S. Armstrong; 9th, J. S. Armstrong; 10th, J. S. Armstrong; 11th, J. S. Armstrong; 12th, J. S. Armstrong.

Leicester Rams, 13—1st, J. Thompson; 2d, J. Ross; 3d, J. Thompson; 4th, J. Thompson; 5th, J. Thompson; 6th, J. Thompson; 7th, J. Thompson; 8th, J. Thompson; 9th, J. Thompson; 10th, J. Thompson; 11th, J. Thompson; 12th, J. Thompson.

Southdown Rams, 5—1st, T. Card; 2d, J. Howard; 3d, J. Howard; 4th, J. Howard; 5th, J. Howard; 6th, J. Howard; 7th, J. Howard; 8th, J. Howard; 9th, J. Howard; 10th, J. Howard; 11th, J. Howard; 12th, J. Howard.

Pairs Leicester Ewes, 3—1st, J. Thompson; 2d, J. Thompson; 3d, J. Thompson; 4th, J. Thompson; 5th, J. Thompson; 6th, J. Thompson; 7th, J. Thompson; 8th, J. Thompson; 9th, J. Thompson; 10th, J. Thompson; 11th, J. Thompson; 12th, J. Thompson.

Pairs Saddle Ewes, 5—1st, R. Grant; 2d, E. Passmore; 3d, J. Howard; 4th, J. Howard; 5th, J. Howard; 6th, J. Howard; 7th, J. Howard; 8th, J. Howard; 9th, J. Howard; 10th, J. Howard; 11th, J. Howard; 12th, J. Howard.

Pairs of Ewes, not thoroughbred, 10—1st, Wm. Elliott; 2d, J. Howard; 3d, J. Howard; 4th, J. Howard; 5th, J. Howard; 6th, J. Howard; 7th, J. Howard; 8th, J. Howard; 9th, J. Howard; 10th, J. Howard; 11th, J. Howard; 12th, J. Howard.

Swiss, 5—1st, J. Howard; 2d, J. Howard; 3d, J. Howard; 4th, J. Howard; 5th, J. Howard; 6th, J. Howard; 7th, J. Howard; 8th, J. Howard; 9th, J. Howard; 10th, J. Howard; 11th, J. Howard; 12th, J. Howard.

Swiss, 5—1st, W. Benham; 2d, T. Card; 3d, A. Baker (3d prize was a sweepstakes); 4th, W. Benham; 5th, Alfred Baker; 6th, J. S. Armstrong; 7th, J. S. Armstrong; 8th, J. S. Armstrong; 9th, J. S. Armstrong; 10th, J. S. Armstrong; 11th, J. S. Armstrong; 12th, J. S. Armstrong.

Onions, 8—1st, J. T. Tracy; 2d, W. Benham; 3d, J. T. Tracy; 4th, J. T. Tracy; 5th, J. T. Tracy; 6th, J. T. Tracy; 7th, J. T. Tracy; 8th, J. T. Tracy; 9th, J. T. Tracy; 10th, J. T. Tracy; 11th, J. T. Tracy; 12th, J. T. Tracy.

Clover Seed, 2—1st, L. Parkinson; 2d, J. S. Armstrong; 3d, J. S. Armstrong; 4th, J. S. Armstrong; 5th, J. S. Armstrong; 6th, J. S. Armstrong; 7th, J. S. Armstrong; 8th, J. S. Armstrong; 9th, J. S. Armstrong; 10th, J. S. Armstrong; 11th, J. S. Armstrong; 12th, J. S. Armstrong.

Flax Seed, 2—1st, J. Johnson; 2d, W. Benham; 3d, J. Johnson; 4th, J. Johnson; 5th, J. Johnson; 6th, J. Johnson; 7th, J. Johnson; 8th, J. Johnson; 9th, J. Johnson; 10th, J. Johnson; 11th, J. Johnson; 12th, J. Johnson.

Swedish Turnip Seed, 3—1st, J. Bolton; 2d, G. S. Armstrong; 3d, J. S. Armstrong; 4th, J. S. Armstrong; 5th, J. S. Armstrong; 6th, J. S. Armstrong; 7th, J. S. Armstrong; 8th, J. S. Armstrong; 9th, J. S. Armstrong; 10th, J. S. Armstrong; 11th, J. S. Armstrong; 12th, J. S. Armstrong.

Butter for Exportation, 30—1st, Wm. Tolton; 2d, John Tolton; 3d, J. McCrea; 4th, J. McCrea; 5th, J. McCrea; 6th, J. McCrea; 7th, J. McCrea; 8th, J. McCrea; 9th, J. McCrea; 10th, J. McCrea; 11th, J. McCrea; 12th, J. McCrea.

Cherries, 12—1st, J. S. Armstrong; 2d, Wm. Preston; 3d, John Preston; 4th, J. S. Armstrong; 5th, J. S. Armstrong; 6th, J. S. Armstrong; 7th, J. S. Armstrong; 8th, J. S. Armstrong; 9th, J. S. Armstrong; 10th, J. S. Armstrong; 11th, J. S. Armstrong; 12th, J. S. Armstrong.

The Chairman, in rising to give the Judges offered an apology for the absence of four of the number, who, residing at a considerable distance from Guelph, had been obliged to leave early, but who, in requesting him to apologize for their absence, had also instructed him to say that the remaining Judges were in possession of their sentiments relative to the Exhibition, and their appreciation of the Stock and Produce exhibited. He hoped the Judges would not on the present occasion, as at the Puslinch Show Dinner, damp the spirit of unsuccessful competitors by telling them their runs ought to be shot, or that their sugar was spoiled in the cooking. "The Judges." Drank with all the honors.

Benj. Thurtell, Esq. (County Ward-m), returned thanks, regretting the absence of the Judges of Stock, by whom he had been requested to state that, with the exception of the stud horses, the stock exhibited was satisfactory. In the department to which he had been appointed, the judges had been highly gratified. The sample of Fall wheat which took the first premium, was as good as ever had been seen in Guelph; the sample next in merit, although of a different variety, was almost equally good; while the third, although inferior to these, was yet a superior article. The first sample was so kind, it might be ground between the finger and thumb; the color was good; it must needs weigh well; and indeed too much could not be said in its praise. The Spring wheat shown was no great deal. One gentleman had sent a sample of Black Sea wheat, which variety took the second prize at Niagara, at which he could not avoid expressing his surprise, believing that particular sort of very inferior quality, unprofitable to the farmer, and for milling purposes nearly equal to rice. The barley shown he considered very inferior; the oats still worse. Perhaps an excellent sample; one parcel, which might have taken a premium, was found deficient in quantity. Carrots, onions, and other roots, quite equal to those formerly exhibited. Among thirty samples of butter, the judges had found it difficult to select the best; it appearing, however, that many of the samples were not put up according to the rules of the Society, they had to be withdrawn from competition. He did not see why butter put up in casks should not be permitted to compete, as well as that packed in casks. He had no doubt many of the competitors would be much disappointed. There was some very good cheese. Mr. Thurtell deprecated the idea of continuing to grow Spring wheat, notwithstanding the recent failures; was of opinion the Society should not offer premiums for a variety evidently unsuited to the climate; and recommended the procuring frequent change of seed wheat from the States.

[To be continued.]

GUELPH TOWNSHIP PLOUGHING MATCH.

The annual trial of skill by the ploughmen of the township came off Thursday last, in a field adjoining the residence of Col. Saunders.

FIRST CLASS, PLOUGHMEN.

1st.—Wm. Benham, Junr.
2nd.—Henlock Young.
3rd.—John Card.
4th.—W. Ray, in the employ of Mr. G. Murton.
5th.—McLellan, Ditto Mr. W. Wilson.

SECOND CLASS, PLOUGHMEN.

Under 15 years of age.

1st.—John Bolton.
2nd.—James Bolton.
3rd.—John Johnson.
4th.—John Wright.
5th.—George Wright.

A considerable party afterwards dined in the "Farmer's Arms"—Sheriff Grainger in the Chair. The following subscriptions were made in course of the evening towards next year's match:—

A. Baker, 20s; G. J. Grant, 20s; R. Jackson, 20s; for boys: W. Day, 10s; for girls: G. Murton, 10s; J. F. Tracy, 10s; T. Bolton, 10s; J. Card, 10s; J. McCrea, 10s; Col. Hewat, 10s; J. Harland, 10s; A. Stephens, 10s; G. Sunley, 10s; J. Hough, 5s; R. Johnson, 5s.—£25 10s.

STOCKING YARN.—Our readers will remember our stating at the time, the commendation bestowed on a sample of stocking yarn manufactured and shown by Mr. J. Gordon at the recent Exhibition of the Nichol Agricultural Society.—

We have since had an opportunity of examining the specimen, in the possession of the Secretary of the Society, illustrative not only of Mr. Gordon's skill in spinning—a qualification indispensable in the manufacture of a quality of wool suited for the manufacture of a large proportion of the wools now required in the Colony.

INDUCTION OF THE REV. J. DEER.—On Wednesday last, the Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church of Flamborough met in Flora and proceeded to induct the Rev. Mr. Deer into the Pastoral Charge of the Congregation assembling in the Church recently erected in that flourishing village. The Rev. Mr. Torrance, of Guelph, addressed a large auditory in the new edifice, from 1 Cor. iv. 1.—"The Ministers of Christ." The Rev. W. Barrie, of Eramosa, (the late Pastor of the Church,) presided in the Induction Service, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Roy and Porteous, delivering the usual addresses to the Minister and people. On the conclusion of the special business of the day, a party of about 50 of the members and friends of the congregation, dined in Mr. Dolman's Hotel, the Rev. Mr. Barrie presiding, when the evening was spent with the chastened hilarity becoming the occasion. We had promised ourselves the pleasure of being present on this very interesting occasion, but, detained till a late hour of the previous night at the Agricultural Show Dinner, we felt unable to start by times in the morning for Flora. We propose giving a more extended notice of circumstances connected with the United Presbyterian Church of Nichol in our next.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HAMILTON.—We learn from the Spectator, that on Wednesday last, the Rev. Daniel McNea was inducted by the Presbytery of Hamilton into the Pastoral Charge of the Congregation in that city in connection with the Church of Scotland The Rev. J. B. Mowat of Niagara preached and presided on the occasion.

PROFESSORSHIP OF ANATOMY.—Our Responsibilities have just perpetrated another of those nefarious jobs, the number and quantity of which have contributed to procure for them so unenviable a notoriety. The Anatomical Chair in the Toronto University being vacant, the appointment was in the gift of the Governor General, who required to nominate from a list presented by the Caput, it being understood that the candidate standing first on the list would be the nominee. In the meantime, the appointment had been promised by

Hincks & Co. to Dr. Richardson, a political partisan of the clique, while unfortunately the Caput placed Dr. Bethune, a gentleman of universally admitted medical talent and experience, first on the list, Dr. Richardson standing only second-best. The dilemma was, however, easily overcome; the Senate was summoned—the Government eleven whipt into the College Hall—the names at the head of the list transposed for alleged reasons, the most ludicrous and contemptible—and, in last Gazette, we find Dr. Richardson gazetted to the appointment.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—We direct the attention of Local Superintendents, Members of the County Boards of Grammar School Trustees, and Teachers, to the official notice of the Chief Superintendent. It will be observed that the first meeting of each Board is fixed for the 14th of November next.

GUELPH MILLS.—We are requested to state that the Guelph Mills (Mr. W. Allau's) having recently undergone extensive repairs are now in full operation in every department.

We have to apologize for the recent lack of editorial matter; but having now got almost through the Agricultural Shows, we will find more room for such in future.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUELPH HERALD. GUELPH, 28th Oct., 1850.

MR. EDITOR:—I herewith send you an advertisement, which I trust you will insert in a conspicuous place in your first issue.

I bespeak a conspicuous position for the advertisement, because—and I am sure you will concur with me in the opinion—Life Insurance is a subject not only not attended to, but not generally understood in this country.

If it were understood, every parent who is anxious to leave a provision for his family at his decease, (and what father is not?) could, for a few pounds paid annually, or semi-annually if more convenient, easily accomplish his wishes. If it were understood, widows would not be so frequently found with large families, altogether dependent on the bounty of relatives, or the charity of public institutions. If it were understood, instances which are now frequent, would then be rare, of a valuable property being sacrificed, and the prospects of respectability families blighted, at the decease of the owner, because some small insurance can not be paid off, some mortgages cannot be released, there being no cash fund left to pay it with. If it were understood, it would be found that a young country like Canada, where property is so much more easily acquired than hard cash, is the very country which would be the most benefited through its agency; for Life Assurance would provide the needful when most needed.

To the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic, Life Assurance presents equal advantages. Take one of the class first named, because the most important. A farmer by his industry, after years of labor and toil, has converted his copy-hold into a freehold; and at the age of 35 or 40, finding himself blessed (7) with four sons and three of the softer sex—what will his freehold do for all these, after he has gone to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns?" Very likely only cause hard feelings and strife among the survivors. But, supposing each of the children had paid out of the wages which they could easily have earned from the father during his lifetime, (and it would have been a boni between them—a stimulus to assist him heartily, and to stand by him, instead of deserting him when he most required their aid,) about Ten dollars every year, each would at the father's decease, whenever that might occur, be entitled to Four hundred dollars; or, if they each paid Twenty-five dollars, they would each receive One thousand, besides, in "The Canada," a share of the accruing profits, an excellent start in life for each boy, and a goodly "teacher" for each girl. The old couple, too, by mutually insuring each other's lives, could somewhat alleviate the pang of final separation to the survivor, by the comfortable assurance of going down to the grave without the chance of being dependent on the bounty of strangers.

"The Canada," whose rates are lower than those of any other Company, presents another inducement, which is of paramount importance.—Should an assured, from losses, distress, or other unforeseen cause, be unable to make good his annual payments, he does not thereby forfeit the money he has advanced, as in other offices; but can dispose of his Policy to the Board of Directors at a fair value.

JAMES HODGERT.

GUELPH.—The following are the boundaries of this Municipality, as published in the Official Gazette:—The Town of Guelph is to consist of all that part of this Province situated in the County of Waterloo, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:—Commencing at a point where the south-westerly side of the Edinburgh road in the said County intersects the north-westerly side of the London road produced in the said County; thence, north-east, in a course along the north-westerly side of the said London road, and crossing the river Speed, to the easterly bank thereof; thence, along the said easterly bank, down the stream, and following the course thereof to its junction with the Eramosa branch of the said river; thence, crossing the said Eramosa branch in a direct line, to the south-easterly bank thereof; thence down the united stream along the south-easterly bank thereof, and following the course thereof, to a point where the said south-easterly bank intersects the south-westerly side of the said Edinburgh road produced; thence, north-west, following the course of the said south-westerly side of the Edinburgh road, to the place of beginning."

WENTWORTH AND HALTON ASSIZES.—The following persons have been convicted of Criminal offences: John Harland, Larceny, 2 indictments; John Walters, do.; Elizabeth Capper, do. 2 indictments; Wm. Hughton, do.; Frances Prowell, do.; Ellen Cochlin, do.; Joseph London, Rape; John Coats, Horse Stealing. Immediately against the Jury brought in their Verdict against London, the Judge in a most solemn and impressive manner, passed the sentence of Death upon the Prisoner, which is to be carried into effect on Monday the 18th day of November. The trial of Michael Dougherty for Murder,

John O'Rourke and Dennis O'Rourke as accessories, takes place this morning, and that of Russell for Arson, which was tried at our last Assizes, is fixed for to-morrow.—Hamilton Gazette of 29th inst.

DISTRESSING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A hearty young lad, between 14 and 15 years of age, named Rea, residing in West Dumfries, came to his death on Monday forenoon in a very shocking manner. He had been sent, with two younger boys and a horse and cart, to collect firewood, and in endeavouring to do so, he ran the one wheel of the cart over several logs. The two younger boys, dreading an upset, leapt from the cart, but the unfortunate sufferer sat still, and presently the cart upset, throwing the horse also to the ground, and covering the deceased with the cart, who, however, was not injured by the overthrow, as he called to his companions to raise the cart, and let him out. The lads were unable to do so, and one of them ran off for assistance. Meantime the horse began to struggle to get to its feet, and in doing so, suddenly heaved the edge of the cart on to the neck of the unfortunate lad, and in this horrible state he lay till assistance arrived. On the cart being raised from his body, the poor lad was not quite dead, but gave only one struggle with his lower limbs, and immediately expired. The greatest sympathy has been excited in the neighborhood for the unfortunate parents, thus bereaved by so lamentable a dispensation of Providence.—Galt Reporter.

The President of France, at a review of the troops, near Versailles, hit upon a new plan of gratifying his brothers in arms. These affairs are generally described as military fetes, and on the occasion to which we allude, it was a fete with a witness. The National says, "the weather became warm and the fatigue excessive, and the President ordered for the troops refreshments, to which they were not accustomed—cold fowls and Champagne for the officers, and twenty pipes of wine for the soldiery." Another writer says, "as the soldiery quaffed the wine, the President and General Changarnier, on foot, went from group to group, drank themselves to the health of each regiment; and glasses were joined as between jovial comrades." In the time of the Empire, Louis' great uncle pinched his soldier's ears, and called them cognis; but in the time of the Republic, Louis shows himself wiser in his generation, and hob-nobs with the heroes of a review.—Patriot.

The Melanges Religieuses states that the Commissioners to investigate the Losses sustained during the troubles of 1837-8 have received official notice to continue the labors of the Commission.

The Montreal Herald says, it is currently reported that Mr. Hincks intends resigning his place in the Cabinet, and will accept the Managership of a bank in Toronto, under the new law, in connexion with one of the wealthiest men in the upper Province.

His Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Washington; accompanied by Lady Bulwer, arrived in Toronto last evening, by the Steamer Chief Justice Robinson. We understand that their Excellency will be the guests of the Governor General during their stay here.—Colonist.

It is reported that Vice Chancellor Jamieson has tendered his resignation to the Government; and if it is accepted, as it is supposed it will, the Vice Chancellor will be entitled to a handsome retiring pension.—Id.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint John Neil McLean, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Galt, to be a Notary Public in

Poetry.
THE LADY OF CASTLE WINDECK.
 FROM THE GERMAN OF CHAMisso.

Rein in thy snoring charger!
 That stag but cheats thy sight!
 He is luring thee on to Windeck,
 With his seeming fear and flight.

Now, where the mouldering turret
 Of the outer gate arise,
 The knight gazed over the ruins
 Where the stag was lost to his eyes!

The sun shone hot above him;
 The castle was still as death;
 He wiped the sweat from his forehead
 With a deep and weary breath.

"Who now will bring me a beaker
 Of the rich old wine that here,
 In the choked up vaults of Windeck,
 Has lain for many a year?"

The careless words had scarcely
 Time from his lips to fall,
 When the Lady of Castle Windeck
 Came round the ivy wall.

He saw the glorious maiden
 In her snow-white drapery stand,
 The bunch of keys at her girdle,
 The beaker high in her hand.

He quaffed that rich old vintage;
 With an eager lip he quaffed;
 But he took into his bosom
 A fire with the grateful draught.

Her eyes' unfathomable brightness!
 The flowing gold of her hair!
 He folded his hands in homage,
 And murmured a lover's prayer.

She gave him a look of pity,
 A gentle look of pain;
 And quickly as he had seen her
 She passed from his sight again.

And ever from that moment,
 He haunted the ruins there,
 A sleepless, restless wanderer,
 A watcher with despair.

Ghost-like and pale he wandered,
 With a dreamy, haggard eye;
 He seemed not one of the living,
 And yet he could not die.

'Tis said that the lady met him
 When many years had past,
 And kissing his lips, relieved him
 From the burden of life at last.

Miscellaneous.
THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following despatches were received at the Admiralty on the 3rd of Oct.:

"PRINCE ALBERT," Aberdeen, Oct. 1.

Sir,—I have the honor to report my return to England, and take the earliest opportunity of communicating for your Lordships' information that traces of the missing expedition under Sir John Franklin have been found at Cape Riley and Beechy Island, at the entrance to the Wellington Channel. "The annexed document was copied from one left in a cairn at Cape Riley, by Captain Ommanney the day previous to our visiting it. We observed five places where tents had been pitched, or stones placed as if they had been used for keeping the lower part of the tents down, also great quantities of beef, pork, and birds' bones, a piece of rope with the Woolwich naval mark in it (yellow), part of which I have enclosed.

"Her Majesty's ships *Assistance* and *Intrepid*, when last seen by me on the 25th of August, whilst off Point Innes, appeared to be well over with Cape Hotham carrying a press of sail, with a strong breeze from westward. Penny's vessels were also in the entrance of the Straits, and two American brigantines working over toward Cape Hotham. As an officer belonging to Her Majesty's service, although not having been especially sent out by her Majesty's Government, I deem it incumbent on me to inform their Lordships of the part this vessel has taken in the search. "The *Prince Albert*, under my command, left Aberdeen on the 5th of June last. On the 2nd of July, after experiencing a succession of westerly gales, we arrived off Cape Farewell. On the 15th met some whalers off the Black Hook, returning to the Southward, not having been able to accomplish the passage round Melville Bay. On the 19th entered the ice, and on the 21st came up with Sir John Ross in a labyrinth of heavy icebergs. On the 23rd met the remainder of the fleet of whalers coming to the southward. On the 26th made out Captain Austin's and Mr. Penny's vessels beset in the ice, about 15 or 20 miles to the northward of us. From this time to the 9th of August we were generally beset, occasionally experiencing some very heavy shocks, when we succeeded in getting into a lead, and passed Captain Austin within a few miles, still beset. On the 10th, his ships, by the aid of steamers, got into open water, and were towed past us in a calm. The same evening they were again beset. On the 12th the steamers, assisted by blasting, forced a passage through. It being calm, Capt. Austin very kindly offered myself and Sir John Ross a tow clear of the ice, of which we most thankfully and gladly availed ourselves. On the 14th we communicated with the natives at Cape York who gave us to understand that a ship answering the description of the *North Star* had wintered somewhere about Wolstenholme Sound. The same evening the *Assistance* was dispatched to ascertain the truth of this report. On the 17th I parted company with her Majesty's ships *Resolute* and *Pioneer*, having previously arranged with Capt. Austin to undertake the examination of the South side of Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait, from Cape Liverpool to Port Leopold, while he visited Possession and Pond's Bays.—On the 18th we made the land five miles to the eastward of Cape Liverpool, closely inspecting the coast, keeping within a quarter of a mile of the shore as far as the Wollaston Islands. When off Cape Hay it was blowing a gale from the eastward;

we therefore found it impossible to land, to ascertain if the fuel or provisions had been touched since they were deposited there last year, by Mr. Parker, of True-love. From what we could see from our deck, they did not appear to have been molested; the flagstaff had been blown down, and was lying on the top of the coals; on the outer, or Western Wollaston Island, a notice was left recording our visit, and the disposition of her Majesty's ships, &c. The gale having increased, would not admit of our further examination of the coast at this time, and we were obliged, in consequence of its violence, to stand out in the strait, and heave the vessel in the midst of drift ice. On its moderating the next day, we found ourselves off Cape York. As it was still blowing strong, I bore up for Port Leopold. At three a. m. on the 21st, arrived off the harbor, but found it closed with heavy ice. With much difficulty our boat succeeded in getting in, by being hauled some distance over the ice. It appeared, by a document left at the flagstaff, that the *North Star* had called here on the 13th, but from the state of the ice was unable to land her provisions, and had left this to attempt to land them at Port Power or Neil; otherwise everything appeared to have been untouched since her Majesty's ships *Investigator* and *Enterprise* left last year. As it was intended by the parties who fitted this vessel out, that she should proceed to Brentford Bay, and commence operations from that place, I made the best of my way up to Prince Regent's Inlet in order to effect that object. As we drew up toward Fury Beach, the land ice gradually extended off the shore, commencing a little to the Southward of Port Leopold, up to within ten or fifteen miles of Port Power. Finding great quantities of drift ice setting up the inlet and likely to close me in, with no port to take refuge in, I stood out to the Northward, with the intention of proceeding down the Western side of North Somerset. On reaching the North end of Leopold Island, I found the pack extending from thence across Barrow Strait, toward the entrance of Wellington Channel. After having forced our way through great quantities of heavy drift ice, the vessel receiving many severe contusions, we got in with the land between Capes Herschel and Hurd, and examined the coast as far as Point Innes, in the Wellington Channel, without finding any further traces of the missing parties, with the exception of those already mentioned at Cape Riley. There being no possibility of my penetrating to the S.W., as I had intended, from the heavy ice in that direction, I ran back to Prince Regent's Inlet. The appearance of the ice being much the same, with no port to enter in the vicinity of my future operations, I was most reluctantly obliged to give up the idea of remaining in these regions, more particularly as the season was fast advancing when the ice begins to form, and I knew, from experience, if this vessel was once caught, there would be no chance of our getting out again, as she had no power to bore through it; I therefore determined, after most mature consideration, to return to England. On the 27th I ran into Eardley Bay, near Cape York, and landed a notice with some provisions. Before our men could get on board, a gale commenced with a heavy sea, which nearly drove us on shore under the Cape. On the 29th I examined the western side of the entrance to Admiralty Inlet, from thence across to Elwin Bay; keeping close alongshore to Possession Bay, off which place I fell in with the *North Star*, which I found had met with the same impediment in Prince Regent's Inlet as ourselves, and had consequently not succeeded in entering either Forts Bowen or Nut, but had landed her provisions inside the Wollaston Islands. We found that the *Resolute* had visited Possession Bay on the 18th, Capt. Austin having left the night previous in the *Pioneer* to visit Pond's Bay. On the 2d and 3d of September I examined the shores of Pond's Bay, but could discover no traces of Captain Austin's having been there. Perhaps the *North Star* may have been more fortunate, as I saw her standing in on the evening of my departure. On the 4th we lost sight of Cape Bowen, near the Pond's Bay, and on the 6th inst. arrived here, being the last and smallest vessel that left England, and the first that arrived in Barrow Strait.

I have, &c.,
 CHAS. C. FORSTH, Commander, R.N.
 To the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall.

True copy of a paper found at Cape Riley.—
 HER MAJESTY'S ARCTIC SEARCHING EXPEDITION.

"This is to certify that Captain Ommanney, with the officers of her Majesty's ships *Assistance* and *Intrepid*, landed at Cape Riley on the 23rd of August, 1850, where he found traces of an encampment, and collected the remains of materials which evidently prove that some party belonging to her Majesty's ships have been detained on this spot. Beechy Island was also examined, where traces were found of the same party. This is to give notice that a supply of provisions and fuel is at Port Leopold. Her Majesty's ships *Assistance* and *Intrepid* were detached from the squadron under Captain Austin, off Wolstenholme, on the 15th instant, since when they have examined the North shores of Lancaster Sound and Barrow Straits, without meeting any other traces. Capt. Ommanney proceeds to Cape Hotham and Cape Walker in search for further traces of Sir J. Franklin's expedition.

"Dated on board her Majesty's ship *Assistance*, off Cape Riley, the 23th of August, 1850.

"ERASMUS OMMANNEY."

Nine Men Poisoned.—A report has just reached Weston-super-Mare of a most melancholy nature—viz., that nine men have met their deaths through drinking cider at a public-house in Wedmore, the drink having been poisoned by a snake which was found lying at the bottom of the cask.—*Bristol Journal*.

NEW BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

GEORGE GOW & JAMES BENZIE (late in the employ of Gow & Orme) respectfully announce to the inhabitants of town and country, that they have commenced business in the above line, in Wyndham Street, immediately opposite Mr. Daniel Linderman's Blacksmith Shop, under the firm of "Gow & Benzie."

As G. & B.'s Boots and Shoes will be entirely of their own workmanship, or manufactured under their immediate inspection, they believe the quality will be such as to insure a preference over Imported *Sole Work*, though offered at lower prices.

Long experience in some of the best shops in the Metropolis of England, by one of the firm, enables them to offer

Gentlemen's Dress Boots.
 of a style and quality which have never been surpassed in Guelph; and the long practice of the other in

Ladies' Dress Boots
 gives them good grounds to anticipate a liberal share of public patronage.

STRONG BOOTS AND SHOES,
 of all sizes, and of the best material and workmanship, made to order.

LEATHER AND PEGS by Retail, for Cash only.

HIDES and TALLOW taken in exchange.

Guelph, Aug. 19, 1850. 165-1f

Great Reduction in Prices of BOOTS AND SHOES.

GOW & ORME respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand the largest and best assorted Stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered for sale in Guelph, which they will sell at the following unprecedentedly Low Prices:—

Gent's Calf Boots, 20s Ladies' Cashmere 10s	7-6d
Kip do 17s 6d Panama do 7-6d	7-6d
Cowhide do 13s 9d Calf do 5s 9d	5-9d
Cobourg do 8s 9d Patent Slips 5s 7d	5-7d
Slips do 5s 0d Common do 3s 9d	3-9d

Misses', Boys', and Children's Boots and Shoes, proportionally low.

G. & O. would invite inspection of their present stock of Morocco and Patent Leather, and French and English Calf, which will be found of excellent quality, and well adapted for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots; and which they are prepared to make up in the newest and most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice.

Guelph, May 4, 1850. 150-1f

JACK'S ALIVE!

REPORTS having recently been current that Jack was shelled up, he just looks out to say that he is not only wide awake, but is now actually selling Men's **STRONG DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS AT 12s. 6d. CASH!**

and other articles in his line, of superior workmanship and material, at equally low prices.

Jack has had considerable difficulty in bringing down the prices of workmanship in Guelph to the rates paid elsewhere; but now the thing's done, the public will reap the benefit.

GUELPH BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.
JOHN HORNING.
 JACK will pay CASH for HIDES and SKINS.
 16th August, 1850. 165-1f

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE

THE Undersigned beg to announce to the Inhabitants of Guelph and Vicinity, that they have opened a **NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE**, in the Brick Building, near the Advertiser Office, Market Square; and hope by strict attention to all orders, combined with their ability and intention to manufacture as good Articles as any produced in Canada, to merit a share of public support.

Country Produce taken in Exchange.
HOWARD & NORRIS.
 Guelph, Aug. 20, 1850. 165-3m.

I have, &c.,
 CHAS. C. FORSTH, Commander, R.N.
 To the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall.

True copy of a paper found at Cape Riley.—
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FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a very desirable Farm in the vicinity of the Grand River, immediately adjoining the thriving village of Fergus, and about three miles from Elora—being lots 19 and 20 on the 16th Concession of Nichol, comprising 196 acres, of which about 70 acres are cleared, well fenced, and almost entirely free of stumps. There is a good Frame House, Barn, and suitable offices on the property, and abundance of fine water. From its situation, part of the property might with much advantage be laid out in Park Lots.

J. LAMOND SMITH,
 Land Agent.
 Fergus, June 29, 1850. 158-1f

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.

Perucon Wheels for Saw Mills; Cranks and Balance Wheels; Thrashing 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.

Boring, Turning, 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. 137-1y

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 25 per pair at Guelph, or 26 5s. free on board steamer at Hamilton. Letters prepaid will receive immediate attention.

J. HARLAND.
 Guelph, 3rd Feb. 1848. 1

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, a valuable Farm, within less than two miles of the Town of Guelph, containing 118 acres, of which about 60 acres are cleared. There is an excellent Log Cottage, &c., on the Farm, with Fire-wood, Water, and Rail-timber.

Apply to the Rev. A. PALMER,
 Guelph, March 27, 1849. 40

THOROUGHbred DURHAM BULL, PATRIOT.

PATRIOT is a beautiful Roan, and is the son of FAVORITE, the very best Cow imported by Rowland-Wingfield, Esq.

His sire was COMET, the son of R. FORMER and COWLEY, both of which were imported by Mr. Wingfield.

It will therefore be seen that PATRIOT combines the best Feeling 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

Beautiful Small Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM known as "SPRINGFIELD," situated within 1 Mile of Fergus, 3 of Elora, and 14 of Guelph, the County Town—consisting of ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, of which Seventy Acres are cleared and fenced, well watered, &c., &c.

The Buildings are of a superior description, and fit to accommodate a large family.

Terms very reasonable, and time to be given for a considerable portion of the purchase money.

Application to be made to Messrs. FERGUSON & HURD, Guelph; JOHN MILLAR, Esq., Galt; JAMES L. SMITH, Esq., Fergus, or to the Proprietor on the Premises.

WM. MOORHEAD.
 Fergus, Aug. 23, 1850. 166-1f

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for Sale Lot No. 4 on the 5th Concession of Nichol, nearly on the line of the Guelph and Elora Road, and about three miles distant from the former, and ten miles from the latter place. The Lot comprises 107½ Acres, a large proportion of which is cleared, well fenced, and now in crop. Possession may be had immediately, and a part of the price be permitted to remain on security of the property.

Application to be made to J. L. SMITH, Esq., Fergus; Mr. John Thorp, Guelph; or to the proprietor.

BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNOR.
 Elora Road, June 17th 1850. 156-1f

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.
 137-1f.

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

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

House comfortable & commodious, Larder well supplied, Cellar unequalled.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

A DAILY STAGE
 To and from HAMILTON by the Brock Road, being 10 miles shorter route than by way of Galt; and every day from Fergus and Elora to Hamilton, and vice versa.

Horses and Carriages ready at a moment's notice.
 Guelph, 5th June, 1850. 155-1f

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. 139-1f

ELORA HOTEL.

THE Undersigned having removed to this 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. 109-1f

FERGUS ARMS, FERGUS.

JAMES BURR has entered the above EXCELLENT notice 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, King Street, Dundas.

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

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. 108-1f

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 KERR, 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 Toronto Bank Agency, Guelph.

Persons found taking wood from or otherwise trespassing on the Lands of the subscriber, will be prosecuted.

JOHN McDONALD.
 Guelph, 25th July, 1848. 6

To Blacksmiths, Waggon-makers, Farmers, and Others.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a **LARGE STOCK**, assorted sizes, of Scotch, Swedes, and Refined Iron; Hoop, Band, and Half-round do.; Spring, Cast, German, and Blister Steel; Horse Nail Rod; Plough Plates, Coil Chains; Wrought and Cut Nails, Griffin Horse do., Spikes, &c., &c., which they will sell at Hamilton Prices, adding only the cost of Teaming. Buyers will do well to call, before going elsewhere.

W. J. BROWN & CO.
 Guelph, Sept. 17, 1850. 169-1f

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. 114-1f

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

AN ACCOMMODATION STAGE will leave the Elgin House, Dundas, at 5 o'clock A. M. for Hamilton, in time for the Boats, and return at 8 o'clock A. M. 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. 147-1y

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 18 in the 14th Concession of Nichol, consisting of One Hundred Acres of Land, with good Log House and Barn, &c., and a Clearance of about Forty-five Acres, situated about a mile from Fergus. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises, or to

A. D. FERRIER.
 Guelph, Aug. 7, 1850. 164-1f

BOARDING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM WETHERALD, having been engaged for some years in private as well as public Tuition, respectfully intimates that he can accommodate a few additional Pupils, to whose domestic comfort and literary progress the closest attention will be given.

The course of instruction embraces the following branches:—English grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, History, Geography, Latin, Geometry, the theory of Land Surveying, and Algebra.

Terms for Board and Tuition.

PER ANNUM.	
For boys under 12 years of age,	£13
Between 12 and 16.....	16
Above 16.....	20
Erasmus, 6th month 7th, 1850.	155-1y

GUELPH HERALD, AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, on TUESDAY, in the Town of Guelph, BY **GEORGE PIRIE, 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 unpaid letters will be taken out of the Post Office.