

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

Guelph & Galt Advertiser

WELLINGTON DISTRICT ADVOCATE.

No. 20. Vol. IV.

GUELPH, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1848.

WHOLE No. 175.

MEDICAL HALL. ESTABLISHED 1835. KING STREET, HAMILTON.

T. BICKLE & SON. WHOLESALE and Retail Chemists and Druggists, Importers of English, French, Mediterranean, and American Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Artists' Colors and Tools, Printers' Ink. Leeches on hand. March 3, 1848. 138.

JAMES F. CARTER, Working Jeweller, Goldsmith, and ENGRAVER. (Opposite A. & T. C. Kerr's.) KING STREET, HAMILTON.

F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, CONVEYANCER, &c., GUELPH. Office nearly opposite the British Hotel, Waterloo Street.

MR. J. DAVIS, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, NOTARY PUBLIC, GUELPH.

MISS WATT, Milliners and Straw Bonnet Makers. (Next to Mr. White's Store.) WINDHAM ST., GUELPH.

THOMAS LIGHTBODY, SURGEON, WILL give Advice, and attend to calls, at his house, QUEBEC STREET. Guelph, April 3rd, 1848. f143

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have entered into Partnership in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, under the name and Firm of

FERGUSON & HURD. OFFICE, MARKET-SQUARE, GUELPH. A. J. FERGUSON, EDWARD E. W. HURD. Guelph, Dec. 20, 1847. f128

New Tailoring Establishment. THE Subscribers having experienced much difficulty in obtaining the prompt and satisfactory execution of orders entrusted to them, in their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, from not having hands exclusively devoted to this branch of their business, beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that having entered into an arrangement with Mr. ALEXANDER EMSLIE to superintend the same, they are now enabled to execute all orders entrusted to them, on the shortest notice, and in the newest styles.

JACKSON & DAVIDSON. ALEXANDER EMSLIE, in returning his sincere thanks to those who have patronized him since he commenced business in Guelph, begs to inform them and the public that having made arrangements with Messrs. JACKSON & DAVIDSON, to superintend their

TAILORING DEPARTMENT. He feels confident that with the advantages he now possesses, having at his command a large Stock of Broad Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, and Cloths, Moleskins and Vestings, Acry; and keeping none but the best workmen, with moderate charges, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

N. B.—Cloth and Trimmings made up on the same terms as in other establishments. Guelph, Dec. 16, 1847. f146

REMOVAL. W. HEATHER, Saddler and Harness Maker, TAKES the present opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal support with which he has been favored by the public since his residence in Guelph; and begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to a new building in Woodlitch Street, opposite to Mr. Baker's, Clerk of the Division Court, where he hopes to receive a continuance of the same, being determined to execute all orders with that punctuality and style of workmanship as will give general satisfaction. Guelph, April 26, 1847. f146

JUST PUBLISHED. A POETICAL GEOGRAPHY AND RHYMING RULES FOR SPELLING; by W. A. STEPHENS, author of "Hamilton," and other Poems.—Price 10d. For sale at the Advertiser Office, Guelph.

THOMAS LINDSAY, TAILOR, &c. WINDHAM STREET, GUELPH. (A few doors West of the English Church.) RETURNS his sincere thanks for the flattering patronage bestowed upon him, and begs to state that he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to his care, with that promptness and punctuality which will give general satisfaction. London Fashions received Regularly. Guelph, Oct. 26, 1847. f120

AGENCY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS, IN THE WELLINGTON AND SIMCOE DISTRICTS. 24th August, 1848. THE undersigned, Agent appointed by His Excellency the Governor General for the Settlement of the Crown Lands in the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock and Kincaidine, in the County of Waterloo, hereby gives Notice to all persons willing and desiring to locate therein, that his Office is temporarily fixed at or near Hunters, on the Garafraxa Road, where he will receive the application of the Settlers, every day of the week between the hours of NINE and FIVE o'clock, from the 10th day of September next. Fifty Acres of Land will be given to any Settler eighteen years old, and a subject of Her Majesty, who will present himself provided with a Certificate of probity and sobriety, signed by known and respectable persons, and having the means of providing for himself until the produce of his Land is sufficient to maintain him. The bearer of this Certificate shall mention to the Agent (who will keep a Registry thereof) his name, age, condition, trade or profession, whether he is married, and if so the name and age of his wife, how many children he has, the name and age of each of them, where he is from, whether he has some where any property and what Township he wishes to settle.

The conditions of the Location Ticket are to take possession within a month after the date of the Ticket, and to put in a state of cultivation at least Twelve Acres of the land in the course of four years—to build a house and to reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly fulfilled, after which accomplishment only shall the Settler have the right of obtaining a title of property. Families comprising several Settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residing on the lot on which they reside provided the required clearing of the land is made on each lot. The non-fulfillment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another. Leave will be granted to those who shall have obtained a lot gratis to purchase as many other lots on the Road (100 or eight shillings per acre for ready money, so as to complete their two hundred acres in all. The land intended to be settled is of the very best description, and well timbered and watered. The Roads will be opened on a breadth of 66 feet, and the land on each side will be divided in lots of 50 acres each, to be gratuitously given. Besides the principal Road there will be two others (one on each side of the principal Road) marked out on the whole extent of the territory, and on which free Locations of 50 acres will be made. But as the Government only intend to meet the expenses of Survey on these additional Roads, the Grantees will have to open the Road in front of their locations.

The most direct route to reach the Agency on the Garafraxa Road is by way of Guelph and Elora in the Wellington District. GEORGE JACKSON, Agent for Settlement of the Durham Road. NEW DRUG ESTABLISHMENT. A. HIGINBOTHAM; (Of Bradford.) BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Guelph and the neighbourhood, that he has opened a Branch Establishment in part of the Store in which the Advertiser is published, MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH, and hopes, by keeping on hand a select assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals, &c. And paying every attention to the orders with which he may be favoured, to obtain a share of the public patronage. Having successfully conducted an extensive business in Bradford for some years, he feels justified in saying that not only is he able to furnish superior Goods at moderate prices, but that he has great advantages in the way of obtaining certain Drugs at the first hand. Having extensive connections with Wholesale Houses in New York, he will be able to supply the more popular Patent Medicines genuine from the Manufacturers. DYE WOODS, DYE STUFFS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c. His Stock of Horse & Cattle Medicines is extensive, and more attention will be paid to this department of the Business than generally receives, being convinced that in an Agricultural community this is a most important feature of the Trade. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts prepared with the utmost attention. Guelph, May 25, 1848.

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE First Instalments on all Clergy Reserve Lands in the Wellington District must be paid to ANTHONY GIBBES, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, at Elora, on or before the first day of January next. J. H. PRICE, Commissioner Crown Lands. Crown Land Department, 16th July, 1848. f115

Opinions of the Press.

Contempt of Court.

In addition to the libel cases which have rendered Montreal so famous, there was a decision of the Judges last week with respect to the proprietor of the Transcript, which, if admitted as a precedent, will, as it seems to us, virtually annihilate the liberty of the press in Canada. Our Judges take the ground that Mr McDonald, in publishing what they are pleased to term a false statement of a libel case, in which a verdict was given against him, and copying articles which they consider to contain unjust and abusive strictures on the Bench and Jury which tried the case, has been guilty of a contempt of Court—a crime for which the Judges (if we understand the matter right) award what punishment in the shape of fine and imprisonment they may see fit, without the intervention of a Jury at all. The aggrieved party may thus be judge in his own case; and if this be admitted, where is the liberty of the press? Judges may, it is true, generally speaking, abstain from such an extreme course, and it is to be presumed they would never resort to it, except when they considered there was flagrant cause; but we can easily imagine a violent or rancorous Judge fining or imprisoning all the newspaper proprietors in a city if they happen to offend him. At all events, it is remarkable upon public trials, the press would always be at the mercy of the Bench. Now to this state of things we ought not willingly to submit. Our Bench is, we believe, unassailed by even the suspicion of favoritism or peculation at present, but it is possible that there may be some Judge at some future time whose conduct might exhibit marked partiality and injustice, and where would the corrective in that case be found? We answer, in the first place in the press. To the newspaper belongs the necessary though painful task of, in such a case, making known the judicial delinquency, and calling aloud for redress; but upon the supposition that "contempt of Court" may include all that is spoken or published out of Court, the newspaper must be silent, or the proprietor may forthwith be torn from his family and thrust into jail at the dictum of the very Judge he was bound to expose. A writer in the Pilot, who seems to understand the whole subject, affirms that "contempt of Court" only refers to offences actually transpiring in Court, and which, if not summarily punished, would hinder the progress of business, and defeat the very object of holding Courts; and that it is this necessity for summary punishment, which deprives the offender of the usual safeguards of personal liberty, such as trial by Jury, &c. But this reason can have no force when the alleged offence is committed out of Court, especially if, as in the present case, a considerable time has elapsed since its commission. We make these remarks wholly without reference to the merits of the present case. Mr McDonald may be as guilty of "contempt" as the Judges doubtless believe him to be; still, he and others, if in this mode, of proceeding be valid, are as much at the mercy of the said Judges as if we lived in Turkey. Judges, when they have been forced into collision with the Executive or even the Legislative branches of Government, have almost invariably had public opinion on their side, but we are quite satisfied that the reverse will be, and indeed now is, the case, where they come into collision with the liberty of the press. Since writing the above, we see the Gazette of this morning takes a different view of the case from the Pilot, Herald, and other papers, and we are not sufficiently conversant with law to decide which is the right one. The following are the Gazette's views: "Their Honors, seeing a prima facie case, in which it is not so much that their authority is questioned, as that the suitor who appeals to them for protection is aggrieved, merely assume the functions of a Grand Jury, and refer the case to the Attorney General, as public prosecutor, who if he think the accusation can be sustained, will file an information ex officio, and the defendant will then have the benefit of a trial by jury, and a formal enquiry into the facts, whether he has really treated Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench with contempt, and attempted to obstruct the administration of justice, or not. Nothing could have been more tender of the liberty of the subject, than the conduct of the judges.—Montreal Witness.

In another place we have given some remarks upon ourselves, made by the Spectator and the Gazette, both of Hamilton. Those of the former relate to ours of last week upon his previous observations on the election for this county. We ridiculed the idea that Mr Merritt's election was in any way owing to Conservative forbearance; the Spectator still maintains that the "radical champion" can be beaten. No doubt of it, if he prove untrue to the policy upon which he is elected; but not by one of our contemporary's politics.—With the following opinion, expressed by us six months ago, respecting the party now in power, we dismiss the Spectator: "Unless they show an earnestness and sincerity of purpose in improving the institutions of the province, those who raised them to power will soon be against them. The late political excitement was not for the purpose of placing

certain parties in the receipt of comfortable incomes, but to give men of experience and popular sentiments an opportunity of employment for the public weal."

As to the Gazette, heaven-help his ignorance regarding our position. We are not the advocates of any party, nor ever will be. We advocate the measures of men that are likely to promote the interests of the country. We assure our contemporary that we care not for any party in the province, as such, and are in the market to be bought by those who can make the best offer. The funds to buy us, however, must be made of other stuff than any we see in the hands of the Conservatives at the present moment. Patriotic measures are to us the more attractive metal, and whatever party pays us in this coin shall have our support. The men now in power are the advocates of some measures which we believe are calculated to promote the interests of the province, though they do not altogether please us.

In a word, we want to see men carrying on the government of this country solely for the interest of the country, in a prompt and independent manner. Now, to show the Gazette how much we are servants of the present men in office, we unhesitatingly say, that among the proofs of patriotism which we look for at their hands, is a personal example of economy in the immediate reduction of the salaries of the higher officers of the state. The country cannot afford to pay salaries of £7000, £2000 and £1000 to men for administering the affairs of the Province.

As to the complaints of the Gazette, that commercial stagnation is the result of rumors as to what the Ministry are going to do, we value it exactly at what it is worth. The commercial capital and credit of the trading portion of our community are worked up to the last dollar. But should any alteration be made in our Customs department, and our amended tariff remain a dead letter in Downing-street, as the last one did, they might as well save themselves all trouble on the subject.

The kind forbearance of the Conservatives as regards their opposition to the return of Mr Merritt, reminds us of a scene we once witnessed: a shindy was being performed, and one of the belligerents, hundered out—"but for one thing I would give you the greatest thrashing you ever had in your life." We were anxious to know what this one thing was, and on asking Pat the secret, he humorously informed us that the reason was he was not able. So with our Tory friends, they would have ousted Mr Merritt, but were not able.

There is one thing we inform our contemporary of, namely, that no paper will take a more decisive position in opposition than ourselves in the event of the present Government "breaking the promise to the hope." We want retrenchment—we want every restriction to the freedom of our trade removed—we want the restoration of the public property, so long diverted from the use of education, and monopolized by ecclesiastics who have always been ready and willing to sell the people's rights and privileges to any Government which would sanction their spoliation and sacrilege.

We want, in a word, a Canadian Government; not a Committee of Legislators doing the work of Downing-street. Call you this "backing your friends," Mr Gazette, in the partisan meaning of the word? We had intended to have gone into some details as to some measures demanding immediate attention of the approaching meeting of the Provincial Legislature, but we are anticipated by our contributor "J.—St Catharine's Journal

Measures in Preparation.

Of the various measures to be submitted to the next session of Parliament, none will be of more general importance than the one to amend the representation. The number of members is to be increased to 150, preserving the balance between Upper and Lower Canada, by apportioning 75 members to each. The counties containing 15,000 inhabitants are to have each two representatives, and those containing less than that number one representative. From the difficulty that at present surrounds the question of extinguishing the boroughs which contain a small population, a two-thirds vote being necessary to carry any measures innovating upon the existing system of representation, these "peculiar constituencies" cannot be disturbed. It is apprehended that any attempt to place them on a different footing might lead to the defeat of a measure requiring a two-thirds vote to pass it into law; and it is also believed that nothing is gained by risking everything in an attempt to secure what is doubtful, when a more moderate aim would be attended with certain success, and the desired goal, by steady advances, would be ultimately attained. It is also proposed to fix the salary of members, instead of the present plan of leaving the question of indemnification to an annual vote of the House; a practice not altogether consonant with the dignity and self-respect of a Legislative body. It is an admitted principle that servants of the public, as members of the Legislature are, should not be called upon to suffer individual loss in the performance of a public duty, by which every man in the country is benefitted. Between the

question of equivalent remuneration and simple indemnification for actual expenses, it is deemed more fitting to aim at nothing beyond the latter. The salary of members while in actual attendance, will therefore be fixed at three dollars a day to cover actual expenses.—The plague of narrow majorities which, during the administration of Mr. Draper, who possessed great administrative ability, and a fair share of political sagacity, brought the business of the Legislature into a putrescent stagnation, points out the necessity of the proposed increase in the number of representatives. The increase will also add to the dignity of the House, and be a guarantee of its independence.

Next to a measure for placing the representation on a more equitable footing, your Upper Canada readers will probably be most interested in the settlement of the questions, so long agitated, connected with the University of King's College. The maintaining of the integrity of the endowment, the exclusion of Theology, the abolition of tests, and the elevation of the institution to the dignity of a great Provincial University, which shall reflect honour, and shed blessings upon the country; you may rely upon these principles being incorporated into the College Bill. With respect to details I shall not pretend to give you any definite information, which, at this moment, it is not in the power of any person to convey. The proper management of the endowment will be provided for, and an annual statement of the financial affairs of the College, be submitted to the Legislature. The system of squandering the endowment will be set at rest; and the annual expense of the institution will hereafter be confined to the annual income. Some regulation will probably be made respecting the salaries of the professors, and the number of professorships which any one professor shall be permitted to hold. The establishing of a chair of Agriculture, or of Political Economy, or any new chair, must depend on the financial capability of the institution. Upper Canada College, I believe, will be raised to the proud dignity of an institution existing by its own merit, struggling for, or maintaining success against all competition, without giving it a envious or spiteful opportunity to say that she owes her triumph to a degrading advantage in the shape of an annual pension of £2000 from the chest of King's College, and another £1000 from the general funds of the country.—Correspondence of the Examiner.

Hudson's Bay Company.

To His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincaidine, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c. My Lord,—In the course of my last letter to your Lordship, I made a promise to return to the subject which I then took the liberty to bring before your Lordship's notice, and therefore would now, most respectfully, do so. During the last eight years I was in the Hudson's Bay Company's service, I had, more or less, superintendence of their affairs in that section of their territories, which forms its north-eastern extremity, and it was, without exception, among all the duties that ever came before me in their service, the most painful. The last year but one I was in it, when in charge of their trading station at Nasopie, the scene of those disasters I related in my last letter—to perform that, of sending all the men I could possibly spare, a distance of not less than 300 miles in winter, in that cold country, for a supply of guns and other necessaries for Indians, and get them dragged that distance by men on sleds. This necessity was occasioned by the unexpected, as well as unprovided for, visit, of no less than twenty-two Indian families who had that year by an arrangement of the company migrated from their own country to that in which I was then stationed. That year I was short, by 200 lbs. of powder, of the quantity that had been ordered for the Post year before, only for the probable wants of such Indians as were then permanently attached to the post, and not in the least looking for any such addition to be provided for out of it as that which had so unexpectedly come upon me; and one would have thought that a necessity so urgent would have at once secured the sanction of my superior in providing the additional supply which such a pressing case demanded. But such was the utter disregard paid for the lives, not to speak of the wants of these additional families, that instead of meeting with that co-operation which so severe a necessity required, I met with the indirect censure that the "profitable haunts" of my men were preferred to that of risking the lives of so many families! This, added to the unnoticed case of murder I related in my last, so disgusted me of the service, that I at once resolved to leave it, and did so accordingly.

The year, my Lord, in which this took place, was one prolific with events greatly affecting the condition of the natives in that country.—A Trading Post, situated on the southern shore of Hudson's Straits, to which a party of Esquimaux had attached themselves, was abandoned by the Company, leaving the poor creatures the dreadful alternative of returning to their

wretched mode of life, after having become accustomed to the use of the gun and fishing-net, as means of procuring subsistence, or of attaching themselves to a distant post, some six hundred miles off, where they could only be looked upon as intruders, and provoke a bloody contest with those who were in the occupancy of it. In my opinion, my Lord, it would have been less criminal to have exterminated them at once. In the trying circumstances in which they were left, I can only compare their condition to that of a man who, after having lived in abundance and wealth (ammunition to an Indian is both), is suddenly transported to some distant wilderness, and left to shift as he can with his own unaided hands for all his wants. It would have been some palliation to this deed to have left them a little ammunition at least. But so much mercy was not extended to them; and, my Lord, you may picture the degree of misery to which they must have been subjected, when I inform you the last two Esquimaux seen by the Company's servants parted from them with only a few charges of ammunition, as the sole provision for a snow-shoe journey of 140 miles in length, having a country to pass through abounding with little game. The men who had so parted from them, though having both ammunition and provisions, when setting out on a journey of similar length arrived at the Company's Post, but not enough of their deerskin clothing left on them to protect them from the severe cold of that country, as they had been reduced to the bare necessity of eating to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Whether the two natives referred to, ever reached their destination, no one in the Company's service can tell. Their country, as a correspondent informs me, was afterwards visited and found an uninhabited waste!

Thus far, my Lord, I have touched on matters comparatively trivial: I shall now respectfully call your attention to matters more serious, and those I have had more especially in view in troubling your Excellency with these communications. It is that of the Company's keeping missionaries out of their territories, and retarding that civilization which it should be the aim of every one to promote, and the furtherance of which, if I mistake not, they are bound by their charter to seek. About the year 1831, the Moravian Brethren, who had previously to that engaged in the missionary work along the coast of Labrador, made a survey of that line of coast in which the post I have mentioned, as abandoned, was situated, with a view to extend that same good work in which they were most laudably and successfully engaged. Some years after, they made a second survey of the same line of coast; and this was so much the cause of alarm to the Hudson's Bay Company, that they forthwith erected a trading establishment in the very centre of the Brethren's survey. This had the desired effect of effectually keeping the Moravians out, as they could not think of contesting the field where they had to contend against an enemy so formidable as the rum which the Company introduced and distributed among one class, at least, of the natives of that country. The Hudson's Bay Company, of course, held the country undisputed. In course of time, however, they had to abandon it, and there is now this problem solved to an undoubted demonstration to any one who will look at the fact—that where, in the field formerly occupied by the Company, is now to be found a land of nakedness and desolation, in its comparative neighborhood is to be found no less than four healthy native villages under the fostering care of the Moravian Brethren: each of which sends its meed of contribution to the wants of a commercial world, acquired by means of native industry. With such undeniable facts before me my Lord, I have been astonished beyond measure to learn from a late writer in defence of the Hudson's Bay Company, that they would not have their territories overrun with some dozen or more sets of missionaries, doing, as he calls it, the work of "mischiefs" there. Here is but the work of one of the dozen, and behold the contrast! I wonder if such a man would show that Great Britain now, is better than when either groping in the midnight darkness of Paganism when there were no christian sect, or groaning under the iron yoke of one exclusive sect that wrongfully usurped the name of Christian. I have no doubt such a man intended to insinuate that the Company would only have one sect in their territories. I could tell such a man they would not even have the Bible itself, if they could help it, for I have tried them on that also, and found them sadly wanting! My Lord, I hope yet to see the day that Churches will be planted there that will tell them they should support the Gospel, and support it with lawful gains.

When I speak, my Lord, of the Company's having kept out missionaries in the case of the Moravian Brethren, I do not speak with so much certainty as I do in my own case.—Ever since I left the service I have been endeavoring to get to the same country, with a view to missionary enterprise, and had, last spring, an offer to conduct an expedition to that quarter, but I could never once think of going for such a purpose, as long as the Company could molest me, for it has ever been their custom, in particular cases, to send

would be their feelings? Often has it been asserted, and we believe with perfect truth, that both the interest of religion and the peace and prosperity of the Province would have been much enhanced had the whole of the Clergy Reserves been sunk beneath the Falls of Niagara.

A bone of contention for many years past—the cause of falsehood and misrepresentation on the part of those whose character ought to be sacred, —a bait in the hands of corrupt Governments to bribe the weak and the avaricious in more than one Church,—the grant of these lands has disgraced religion, and been a means of lowering the standard of morality by the conduct of those who profess to be ambassadors of Him who said, "My kingdom is not of this world."

Nor has the evil ended here; but has extended its influence around the hearth of many a poor emigrant, oppressing him with cares and anxieties to which he hoped to be a stranger when he left his father-land for a life in the wilds of Canada. In consequence of the uncertain and unsettled state in which the matter rested, and the endeavours and influence of those who wished to monopolize them to their own exclusive use, the lands were surveyed and allowed to be located at a time when the price was not fixed, or at least uncertain. For years the settlers toiled, and often died their hearts sickened at the prospect before them, of either deserting their lots for making improvements on them, becoming tenants of a grasping and rapacious clergy, or eventually having to pay an exorbitant price for the land.

Well, after years of uncertainty the welcome tidings were announced that the Clergy Reserves were open for sale at the valuation prices; but before the list of prices reached this District another order appeared suspending the sale of these same lands, as was stated in consequence of the interference of the Home Government and the loss of the valuation put upon them. This occurred in April, 1846, and induced Mr Baldwin to move for any correspondence between this Government and the Colonial Secretary on the sale or management of the Clergy Reserves.

After two or three attempts to evade this motion, it was acknowledged that no such despatch existed as was stated to be the case in the Circular from the Crown Lands Department to the several agents. Then it was that the truth at once flashed upon the minds of the community, and exposed the duplicity with which the government was acting. It was then at once seen that another dodge was being acted by those who could not obtain possession of the lands, a suspension of the sales or such an increase of the price as would prevent their immediate sale, by which means there would yet be hopes of their gaining eventually. The feeling against the proceedings of the Government were too strong for that body to resist, and at length these lands were again brought into the market, but at what price does the reader think? Why, not at the price fixed by two men selected from each party, who went over the lands and were bound by their oath to return them at their true value; but at prices fixed in Montreal by men who had never seen the lands, and who knew comparatively nothing of their value. The consequence is that the settlers have to pay not the value of the land at the time they entered upon it with rent to the day of payment, but they have in many instances to pay the full value, and in some instances, more than the full value at the present time, with rent from the time they entered upon it, and also the cost of valuation, although they do not obtain it at the valuation price.—Lands have been charged in Puslinch \$4 per acre which would not have sold for \$2 at the time of settlement, and yet the settlers are charged with rent from the day they entered upon it. In Peel and Wellesley the lands were valued at \$5 94 to 11s 3d, and yet are charged on an average one-third more. Such conduct would be dishonourable in an individual who had only his own private ends to serve, but in a Government it is not only dishonourable but positively suicidal, preventing emigration and cramping the energies of the present settlers. But that which more fully than any other circumstance stamps the character of the whole transaction is the charge of \$4 on each lot for valuation. Were the lands sold at the price fixed by the valuers, though it seems scarcely just that one party should employ a second to value his property for sale, and make a third party pay for it.

Such being the past proceedings in this matter, we fully concur in the views put forth in the petition and resolutions agreed to at a meeting of the inhabitants of the townships of Peel and Wellesley, which we published a fortnight since. We do hope the Administration will see fit to reduce the price of the lands to present holders so that they may not regret having put confidence in the Government, and that they may be the better able to pay the demands upon them.—In any meeting of this kind we should have expected to see a resolution embodying a vote of thanks to Mr Webster for his exertions in obtaining a reduction of the price of land in the Township of Wellesley; for we recollect his stating at a meeting in Puslinch that he had exerted himself in that way, and gave an intimation that success had crowned his efforts in so far as Wellesley was concerned.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Guelph Advertiser.
DEAR SIR,—In your paper of the 19th ult. there is a Communication signed H. Orton, purporting to be a few remarks on the subject of the petition for the Clergy Reserves. The finding of the District Court, in favour of the petition, Dr. Orton gives for doing so "is from having been recently concerned, though not interested, in resisting an attempt to run a road through a farm belonging to his brother."

Now, Sir, as the Dr has stated a number of very glaring inconsistencies and misrepresentations, and with some general reflections on the people of this neighbourhood, which are calculated to degrade us in the eyes of the public if allowed to go uncontradicted, I would feel obliged to you if you will publish the following facts connected with the case above alluded to.
I should here mention that the people of this Township bought their lands from Government, with the assurance that there was a road allowance practicable of being opened out to every lot. (and therefore unacquainted with tracing lines in the woods) it was something they were aware of their real situation; but ultimately found out that the whole of the new survey, forming nearly half the township, and extending from East to West upwards of five miles and from North to South more than six miles did not contain one concession or side line capable of being opened throughout. While the settlers were considering on what was best to be done, an opportunity presented itself which promised to relieve them from their disagreeable position. About 10 years ago Mr Howit and some of his neighbours proposed to some of the settlers in this locality, to meet them at a certain place on a day named to trace the line between lots 12 and 13, through Puslinch to the Beverly line, and ascertain how the Beverly lines would run to the macadamized road. And he stated that if the line of road should turn out favorable, that he, along with Dr Orton and Mr Jackson, would give an allowance for the reason the Dr gives for doing so, "is from having been recently concerned, though not interested, in resisting an attempt to run a road through a farm belonging to his brother."

The members of the Class together with the Deacons of the Church met at the residence of the Pastor at 6 o'clock, and after partaking of an excellent provision of the beverage that refreshes without inebriating, and the usual accompaniments, the class and friends retired to the commodious school room of Mrs Braine, and after prayer by Mr Elworthy, the senior deacon, the pastor, who is the teacher of the class, took the chair, when the secretary read the report.—The number of members in the class, 33; number of volumes in the library, 44. A vote of thanks to the teacher was unanimously passed, for his assiduous and affectionate labours during the past year. A vote of thanks was also given to Mr Fairweather for his efficient services as Secretary and Librarian. Mr F. was unanimously elected to fill the office for another year. Miss Worsley also received a vote of thanks for her kindness in allowing the class to be held at her residence.

The Pastor received an unanimous and urgent request to deliver a Lecture and collect for the funds of the library, at his earliest convenience.—He has kindly consented to do so in the course of next month.

Interesting and faithful addresses were delivered by the Pastor and Deacons; and the interesting

time was enlivened by some sweet singing. The whole was closed by one the class fervently invoking the divine blessing upon its future operations. The evening was thus spent in a manner calculated to leave the most salutary impressions upon every mind. Doubtless such an institution is among the most efficient of a christian minister's operations.—Com.

LOOK OUT.—By the Colonist we learn that forged notes are in circulation professing to be of the Bank of Montreal, and payable in that city. The execution is bad, and the paper much whiter than is generally used for printing bank notes on. Amongst other omissions, on each side of the vignette at the foot, the word four is left out, and the motto or the royal arms. The names of the engravers of the plate, which appears in the original, are omitted, and the signatures very clumsy.—Although their detection is easy to any one paying attention.

A Telegraphic dispatch announces on the authority of the Washington Union, that the postal difficulties with Great Britain are overcome. A uniform rate of postage is agreed on, not to exceed 1s sterling, and the inland postage to be those fixed by the laws of either country.—Should this statement be correct, Brother Jonathan has obtained all he ever contended for.

The Huron Signal announces the loss of a sail boat on Lake Huron, having on board the owner, Mr Bedford, and three other persons. On the afternoon of the 30th ult., this party left Goderich harbour for Manitowahing, at the head of the lake, but before they had proceeded far, a signal came on, and on the following day intelligence arrived of the wreck of the boat and the loss of all hands. Since then a dog belonging to the owner of the boat, with some other things have been found ashore, but the bodies were not discovered by the last accounts.

The last Gazette announces the further prorogation of Parliament to the 21st December, not then to meet for the despatch of business.

THE IRISH LEADERS.—Smith O'Brien and his associates have had their sentences commuted to transportation for life, as will be seen by the news brought out by the America. McManus, O'Donoghue, and Meagher addressed the bench before sentence was passed upon them, and as the speeches were short, we shall copy them in our next number. Meagher's speech has in it a strain of eloquence and patriotism that must have touched the finest chords in the breast of every Irishman present, no matter what his political or religious views may have been; but whilst all agreed in bewailing Ireland's misfortune, the remedies suggested are as distant from each other as light and darkness.

The people appeared to be quiet, according to the last accounts, awaiting in breathless anxiety the decision of Her Majesty's Government respecting the contested; and although the decision is merciful and prudent, yet there are sufficient topics left to agitate the island to the centre during the winter, and we shall probably hear of more outbreaks; the people being goaded on by poverty and starvation.

THE MARKETS continue low, and are likely to remain so during the next two or three months, with quite an uncertainty as to the amount of a rise in the Spring.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE Sops of St Andrew will dine at Rash's Hotel on Thursday the 30th Inst. to celebrate the Anniversary of Scotia's Patron Saint when they will be most happy to be joined by as many of the Sons of St George and St Patrick as can attend.

At Quebec, on the 2nd, instant, Edward O. Desbarats, Esq., Barrister, late Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, aged 44 years.

At Lambert, on the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. George Sanderson, the Rev. John Goodfellow, of Toronto, to Harriet, third daughter of Duncan Mecheson, Esq., of the former place.

In Hamilton, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Henry, of the Rev. William Lawson, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton, to Ann, third daughter of John Becket, Esquire, of York township.

At Quebec, on the 2nd, instant, Edward O. Desbarats, Esq., Barrister, late Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, aged 44 years.

At Lambert, on the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. George Sanderson, the Rev. John Goodfellow, of Toronto, to Harriet, third daughter of Duncan Mecheson, Esq., of the former place.

In Hamilton, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Henry, of the Rev. William Lawson, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton, to Ann, third daughter of John Becket, Esquire, of York township.

At Quebec, on the 2nd, instant, Edward O. Desbarats, Esq., Barrister, late Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, aged 44 years.

At Lambert, on the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. George Sanderson, the Rev. John Goodfellow, of Toronto, to Harriet, third daughter of Duncan Mecheson, Esq., of the former place.

In Hamilton, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Henry, of the Rev. William Lawson, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton, to Ann, third daughter of John Becket, Esquire, of York township.

At Quebec, on the 2nd, instant, Edward O. Desbarats, Esq., Barrister, late Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, aged 44 years.

At Lambert, on the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. George Sanderson, the Rev. John Goodfellow, of Toronto, to Harriet, third daughter of Duncan Mecheson, Esq., of the former place.

years ago an application was made to the District Council for the portion of road in the township of Guelph, according to the original survey. But through the influence of Mr Howit (who was then a member of the Council), and Dr Orton getting a Petition signed by a few of the influential about Guelph, the application was unsuccessful. Another attempt was to have been made last February to get this portion of road, but J. Howit made it known that he wanted to compromise the matter, and if the Council would run through him some allowances for roads that would give him some clearings which never had, and probably never would be used by the public, he would fence the road and give up his bridge to the public. He, in fact, said that the road would be a benefit to him instead of an injury. We accordingly agreed to his proposal and got the road surveyed, but were too late to apply for it at the February Session. I may here allude to the fact that Mr W. A. Husband, (the party then opposing the road) had been told by Mr Jackson, a member of the Council, and Dr Orton, and was willing to give the road if paid for the fencing. The surveyor lodged his report with Mr Budd, D. C., and a petition was numerously signed and presented at the October Session; and as the Dr calls it "the late session" of the District Council, he called the public to pay particular attention to what follows. Dr Clarke strongly opposed the petition being referred to a committee at all, stating that as the subject had already been before the Council some years ago, it should not be brought up again. He said that he thought it proper that Dr Orton's petition against the road should be referred to a committee at all, stating that the Council five years ago, and many of the men that signed it are either dead or have left the place, or perhaps the road would not be used. The committee could take no action on the petition because there was no report on the road. I replied that the report and requisition were lodged with Mr Budd by the Surveyor. We went to Mr B. and he told us that some persons came to him at the February Session and demanded the papers alluded to, stating that he was one of the parties petitioning for the road, and he gave them to him. Now Sir, I was well aware that none of the parties petitioning for the road had the documents and expected that they who had such much interest in their concealment would keep them out of sight, but I was mistaken. I consulted with several members of the Council as to how I should act. They said it was impossible for the committee to decide on the petition as the report was missing. But judge of my surprise when I was told by Mr Cockburn, shortly after, that Dr Clarke came to him after I had gone home, and asked why I had not attended the Committee. Mr Cockburn told him that as there was no report on the road to be found, and the committee could do nothing on the matter, I had gone home. But the Dr said it was not so, the report was there, and the Committee had decided that the road was unnecessary. Such, Sir, is the way matters are managed in the Council now—a day, and such will be the result, in the eyes of the people, are sufficiently opened to the conduct of some of their public men. And then they may come to know too late that there is a possibility of going too far to obliterate a friend. Such are a few of the facts connected with this case, and as they are likely to be known by some of the members of the Council who have hitherto been in a manner ignorant of the merits of the case, I will state a few more particulars connected with it. There are fifteen settlers who surrendered their portion of land for this road, (forming lengthwise of their lots) on the promise being made by the parties now opposing its completion that they would likewise give their share of the road. There are from eighty to one hundred settlers who travel this road to church, mill, market, &c., and every day they go to town they have to travel over a rotten bridge and more than a mile of as rough a road as there is in the neighborhood, (and the same back) farther than they should do, first, because two or three individuals have thought proper to decline fulfilling their promises; and because they have more influence in some quarters than they ought to have. But now, Sir, (to console us in our present state) we are told by Dr Clarke that the Council has adopted the principle that they will not interfere with private property to shorten distances. I wonder if they had this principle in view when they cut up Mr R. McWilliam's farm on the York Road? But the Dr had another object in view then? There were 2 or 3 respectable individuals in the neighbourhood, between two or three such men and eighty or one hundred poor beings "who never owned land before they came to this country," who have learned all the rules of legislation they know in the chambers of the Court of Requests, or the clamour of town meetings.

Now Sir, to conclude, I wish to inform Dr Orton that I do not want a nearer cut to Town than was laid down to me when I bought my place.—When I bought my farm, it was granted in that case to the neighbourhood that the Dr had promised the road, (which he does not deny) and I think I have a perfect right to use all the means in my power to have the promise fulfilled.

D. SPURTON.
Puslinch, November 9th, 1848.

MARRIED.
At Lambert, on the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. George Sanderson, the Rev. John Goodfellow, of Toronto, to Harriet, third daughter of Duncan Mecheson, Esq., of the former place.

In Hamilton, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Henry, of the Rev. William Lawson, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton, to Ann, third daughter of John Becket, Esquire, of York township.

At Quebec, on the 2nd, instant, Edward O. Desbarats, Esq., Barrister, late Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, aged 44 years.

At Lambert, on the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. George Sanderson, the Rev. John Goodfellow, of Toronto, to Harriet, third daughter of Duncan Mecheson, Esq., of the former place.

In Hamilton, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Henry, of the Rev. William Lawson, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton, to Ann, third daughter of John Becket, Esquire, of York township.

At Quebec, on the 2nd, instant, Edward O. Desbarats, Esq., Barrister, late Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, aged 44 years.

At Lambert, on the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. George Sanderson, the Rev. John Goodfellow, of Toronto, to Harriet, third daughter of Duncan Mecheson, Esq., of the former place.

In Hamilton, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Henry, of the Rev. William Lawson, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton, to Ann, third daughter of John Becket, Esquire, of York township.

At Quebec, on the 2nd, instant, Edward O. Desbarats, Esq., Barrister, late Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, aged 44 years.

At Lambert, on the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. George Sanderson, the Rev. John Goodfellow, of Toronto, to Harriet, third daughter of Duncan Mecheson, Esq., of the former place.

In Hamilton, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Henry, of the Rev. William Lawson, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton, to Ann, third daughter of John Becket, Esquire, of York township.

At Quebec, on the 2nd, instant, Edward O. Desbarats, Esq., Barrister, late Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, aged 44 years.

At Lambert, on the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. George Sanderson, the Rev. John Goodfellow, of Toronto, to Harriet, third daughter of Duncan Mecheson, Esq., of the former place.

In Hamilton, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Henry, of the Rev. William Lawson, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton, to Ann, third daughter of John Becket, Esquire, of York township.

At Quebec, on the 2nd, instant, Edward O. Desbarats, Esq., Barrister, late Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, aged 44 years.

At Lambert, on the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. George Sanderson, the Rev. John Goodfellow, of Toronto, to Harriet, third daughter of Duncan Mecheson, Esq., of the former place.

In Hamilton, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Henry, of the Rev. William Lawson, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton, to Ann, third daughter of John Becket, Esquire, of York township.

At Quebec, on the 2nd, instant, Edward O. Desbarats, Esq., Barrister, late Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, aged 44 years.

At Lambert, on the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. George Sanderson, the Rev. John Goodfellow, of Toronto, to Harriet, third daughter of Duncan Mecheson, Esq., of the former place.

In Hamilton, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Henry, of the Rev. William Lawson, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton, to Ann, third daughter of John Becket, Esquire, of York township.

At Quebec, on the 2nd, instant, Edward O. Desbarats, Esq., Barrister, late Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, aged 44 years.

At Lambert, on the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. George Sanderson, the Rev. John Goodfellow, of Toronto, to Harriet, third daughter of Duncan Mecheson, Esq., of the former place.

In Hamilton, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Henry, of the Rev. William Lawson, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton, to Ann, third daughter of John Becket, Esquire, of York township.

At Quebec, on the 2nd, instant, Edward O. Desbarats, Esq., Barrister, late Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Lower Canada, aged 44 years.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

JUST received at the Advertiser Office, a fresh supply of The Boston Academy's Music, price 5s 7d—for cash only.
Robertson's Selection of Sacred Music, 4s 6d.
The Congregational Tune Book, 6s 3d.
Flute Preceptor, new and improved, 2s 6d.
Expected in a few days:
The Sacred Harmony and Supplement, 6s 3d.
Supplement to ditto, 2s 6d.
Boston Glee Book.
Guelph, 16th Nov., 1848. ft-175

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the Advertiser Office, Guelph:
Chambers' Miscellany, 20 vols, at 1s 8d per vol—sold together or separately.
Nelson's British Library, 6 vols, at 1s 6d per vol.
Dick's Works, 4 vols in 1, only 7s 6d.
Smith's Astronomy, with numerous Illustrations, 2s 9d.
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, complete, 4 vols, 10s.
Ditto, complete in 1 volume, 7s 6d.
American Book of Beauty, with splendid Illustrations, 7s 6d.
German without a Master, 1s 6d.
French without a Master, 1s 6d.
Adventures of Obadiah Oldbuck, comprising 188 comic etchings, 1s 6d.
Alison's Essays, 10s.
Knowlson's Complete Farrier, 1s 3d.
Shorter Catechism, with Proofs, 2s 4d.
Scott's Psalms, gilt edges, 2s 2d.
Mrs Rundell's Domestic Cookery, strongly bound, 2s 6d.
The Irish National School Books, at reduced prices.
Also, Children's Toy Books, at various prices.
Cards, Paper, Wax, &c. &c.
Guelph, Nov. 16, 1848. 17

LOST.

A GREEN Velvet POCKET-BOOK with the Post Office will be rewarded.
Guelph, Nov. 13, 1848. 175

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from his old stand to the large stone store OPPOSITE, lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM MCKAY, where he has opened out a LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS & GROCERIES suitable to the country trade.

The Staples and Groceries have been bought under his own inspection this Fall, at New York; and he has no hesitation in saying that the prices at which they are offered will give every inducement to his friends to continue the patronage so liberally bestowed on him at his Old Stand.

Parties from the Country should call and examine his TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN ROSS.
Guelph, Nov. 6, 1848. 175

TAVERN TO LET.

TO be let, with immediate possession, that well-known house, called the "Victoria Inn," situate on the Waterloo Road, in the Town of Guelph. The accommodation and buildings are sufficient to carry on an extensive business, and the situation good. Application to be made to the owner, on the premises.

WM. ARMSTRONG.
Guelph, 13th Nov., 1848. 175.11

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Courts of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and District Court, in and for the District of Wellington, will be held at the Court House in the Town of Guelph, in the said District, on TUESDAY, 21st November inst.; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables and others are required to take notice, and give their attendance accordingly.
GEO. J. GRANGE,
Sheriff W. D.
Guelph, Nov. 13, 1848. 175

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. ALLING, of the Town of Guelph, are required to make immediate payment of the same to FREDERICK MANCOS, Esq., who is duly authorized to receive all moneys due to the Estate; and those to whom the Estate is indebted, will send their accounts in order that they may be paid, before the first of January next.
SUSANNAH ALLING,
Executrix.
Guelph, 6th Nov., 1848. 174

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. DANIEL MANLEY, in the Township of Guelph, Eramosa, Puslinch, Nichol, Garafraxa, Arthur, Nassagaweya, and the Owen Sound Settlement, are hereby informed that their Promissory Notes are placed in the hands of the Subscriber for immediate collection. Unless the same are paid forthwith, Costs will be incurred, as no further notice will be given.
ALFRED BAKER.
Guelph, Nov. 7th, 1848. 174

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME on the premises of the Subscriber, about the month of September, 4 SHEEP, —2 Ewes and 2 Lambs.
The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take the animals away.
GEORGE ARMSTRONG.
Eramosa, 9th Nov. 1848. 147.3

JUST RECEIVED.

SCOBIE & BALFOUR'S ALMANAC, FOR 1849.
The Cheapest and Best published in Canada; PRICE ONLY 7s 6d.

THIS Almanac contains a mass of information incredible to any one not acquainted with its predecessor, and which makes it a necessary accompaniment of every counting-house or other place of business, and equally interesting to every one who wishes to acquire statistical information regarding the Province.
For sale at the Advertiser Office, Guelph, November 8, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN MCKEE, Esq., of the Township of Guelph, are required to make immediate payment of the same to FREDERICK MANCOS, Esq., who is duly authorized to receive all moneys due to the Estate; and those to whom the Estate is indebted, will send their accounts in order that they may be paid, before the first of January next.
SUSANNAH ALLING,
Executrix.
Guelph, 6th Nov., 1848. 174

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. DANIEL MANLEY, in the Township of Guelph, Eramosa, Puslinch, Nichol, Garafraxa, Arthur, Nassagaweya, and the Owen Sound Settlement, are hereby informed that their Promissory Notes are placed in the hands of the Subscriber for immediate collection. Unless the same are paid forthwith, Costs will be incurred, as no further notice will be given.
ALFRED BAKER.
Guelph, Nov. 7th, 1848. 174

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. DANIEL MANLEY, in the Township of Guelph, Eramosa, Puslinch, Nichol, Garafraxa, Arthur, Nassagaweya, and the Owen Sound Settlement, are hereby informed that their Promissory Notes are placed in the hands of the Subscriber for immediate collection. Unless the same are paid forthwith, Costs will be incurred, as no further notice will be given.
ALFRED BAKER.
Guelph, Nov. 7th, 1848. 174

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. DANIEL MANLEY, in the Township of Guelph, Eramosa, Puslinch, Nichol, Garafraxa, Arthur, Nassagaweya, and the Owen Sound Settlement, are hereby informed that their Promissory Notes are placed in the hands of the Subscriber for immediate collection. Unless the same are paid forthwith, Costs will be incurred, as no further notice will be given.
ALFRED BAKER.
Guelph, Nov. 7th, 1848. 174

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. DANIEL MANLEY, in the Township of Guelph, Eramosa, Puslinch, Nichol, Garafraxa, Arthur, Nassagaweya, and the Owen Sound Settlement, are hereby informed that their Promissory Notes are placed in the hands of the Subscriber for immediate collection. Unless the same are paid forthwith, Costs will be incurred, as no further notice will be given.
ALFRED BAKER.
Guelph, Nov. 7th, 1848. 174

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the GUELPH AND ARTHUR ROAD COMPANY will be held at the British Hotel in this Town, on Friday, the 4th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN HARLAND, Secretary.
Guelph, 7th Oct., 1848. 174

TO BREEDERS OF HOGS.

MR. HARLAND begs to intimate to parties desirous of procuring a very superior breed of Pigs, that his justly celebrated PURE YORKSHIRE BOAR, "WAMBA," which obtained the First Premium at the District Show, and which is decidedly the finest animal of his class in the Province, will serve sows for the present season at One Dollar each.
Guelph, 6th Nov., 1848. 174

INFORMATION WANTED.

MARY GALVIN, lately from London, England, is now living in East Bloomfield, in the County of Ontario, State of New York, and is most anxious to hear from her brothers, James and John Galvin, who wrote to her from Guelph. Should this meet the eye of her brothers, or Timothy Shane, she hopes they will relieve her anxiety by addressing a letter to her immediately, to the care of Daniel Marty, East Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York.
November, 1848.

STRAYED STEER.

CAME on the Premises of the Subscriber, about the last of June, a STEER, coming three years old. It has a white star on its forehead and some white on both flanks; the right horn somewhat lower than the other.—The owner is requested to pay expenses and take it away.
J. HEFFERNAN,
Lot No. 3, 10th Con. of Nichol.
November 1st, 1848. 173

£50 WANTED.

ON Loan, for Twelve Months, for which Real Estate will be given as security. Apply at this Office.
Elora, 25th October, 1848. 172.12

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR private Sale, an excellent FARM, situate on the Dundas Road, 3 1/2 miles from Guelph, comprising 94 1/2 acres, of which about 75 acres are cleared, and nearly all free from stumps. The land is good, well tilled and watered, conveniently situate for market, and with sufficient buildings for ordinary purposes.

Terms of payment made convenient to suit the purchaser.
Apply to the owner, Mr. JAMES STIRTON, on the premises.
Puslinch, 21st August, 1848. 163.11

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, by a new arrangement, are compelled to have their Books closed each year; and from the difficulty of collecting small sums, and their being frequently from home, and to prevent any disappointment, the Books will be placed in the hands of Mr. ALFRED BAKER. All persons, therefore, who are indebted will please call and settle their Accounts with him, by Note or Cash, on or before the First day of January next, as all remaining unsettled after that date will be sued without distinction.
GORTON & CLARKE.

Please Observe This!

ALL Persons who stand indebted to the above Firm previous to November 18th, 1847, will be compelled to pay forthwith.
ALFRED BAKER.
Guelph, November 1st, 1848. 173.11

FOR SALE.

THE celebrated BOAR "OLD GIRTH," will stand this season for 2s. 6d. Currency, at
W. BENHAM'S.
Guelph Township, 1st Nov., 1848. 173

PRINTING PRESS, TYPES, CASES, &c.

For Sale, low for Cash, or on Credit.—Apply to the Subscriber; if by Mail, pay postage.
H. W. PETERSON, Guelph, C. W.
Nov. 2, 1848. 173.3

FOR SALE.

INTECH (1984) associates

1025 Hargrrieve Rd., Unit 3,
London, Ontario N6E 1P7

Phone: (519) 686-1970
After Hours: 657-0390

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

Poetry

THE DRUNKARD.

A few years since, a being cross'd my path,
Whose presence haunted me like some blest dream,
So noble was his form and bearing! Strength
And sinewy vigor knit his manly limbs,
Yet graceful and agile as the antelope's!
No care or sorrow dimm'd his open brow,
Where beauty and intelligence sat thron'd!
Happiness was mirror'd in his laughing eyes,
For his past years had fled without a cloud—
Could he have seen into the dark future,
Or e'en imagined what his fate would be,
O, what would then have been his thoughts and
feelings!

Had some good angel whisper'd in his ear
At midnight's solemn hour his fearful doom,
He would have mock'd and laugh'd the words to
Could man anticipate his life on earth,
Could he but read the future's mystic veil,
And know the pangs and ills he must endure,
The dark and sinful deeds he must perform,
Would he not rather curse himself and die
Than live and meet them? He would so have
done.

I saw him once again! But what a change!
Darkness and light were not more dissimilar,
Tho' scarce five years had roll'd away since last
I beheld him. O, Time! was this thy deed?
Ah, no! a deadlier pow'r had made the wreck!
'Twas drink that caus'd that frail and tottering step,
That sunken eye, where death appear'd to lurk,
That haggard countenance, and wither'd frame!
Health, fortune, friends, and glorious prospects,
Happiness, virtue, peace, mind, and life,
Were all—'all madly sacrificed for it!

Were all—'all madly sacrificed for it!
Were all—'all madly sacrificed for it!
Were all—'all madly sacrificed for it!
Were all—'all madly sacrificed for it!
Were all—'all madly sacrificed for it!

Miscellaneous

ANECDOTE OF THE HEAD OF THE GERMAN NATION.—The story of the marriage of the Archduke John of Austria has always been one of the principal reasons of his popularity. Once on a summer's day, upon arriving at Aussee, a small town in Styria, the traveller was informed that from some grave mishap or other no postilion was at hand. The unfortunate, gaily postmaster and his wife were in the greatest distress—the maids were sent out in haste to find a man able to drive the Prince's carriage; the groom was bid rather harshly to make haste and put to the horses, when the handsome young daughter of the house quietly approaches her father, and assures him that she will take the reins, for fear that on the bad roads some harm might happen to his Imperial Highness by a more unpractised driver. A few moments afterwards she ascends the box, and drives the horses in a masterly manner through the narrow and tortuous street of the mountain village. The Prince was surprised, and when the road became easier he accosted her, thanking her for so great a kindness on her part. To all she said the answers were so innocent and clever that he ended an hour's conversation by announcing his determination of marrying his fair driver. The postmaster's daughter was frightened, and so was the Emperor Francis when he heard of this untoward plan. The Imperial permission was refused, but Archduke John persisted in his resolution, and the young lady of Aussee went to live with her husband at his charming country seat of Branhof, from which she received her title. The Count of Meran, her son, is a lovely boy, ten years old, and brought up as a regular Tyrolean.

LOSING NO TIME.—Time is money, and so, if we may conclude by example, that time is happiness, provided it is faithfully governed. A Virginian clergyman, in a letter published, says, "Yesterday I preached the funeral sermon of a man, and to-day, at the same hour, I married his widow." We presume the lady and her bridegroom are as "ardent as a southern sun can make them."

LANCASTER CASTLE.—The castle of Lancaster is, to a stranger, singularly interesting. It was the first noble monument I had seen of times which, however fierce and lawless, must still be regarded as rich to overflowing in generous feeling, and as containing, in a rude state, the principles of the great social changes which have since been developed. It is now a heterogeneous mass—the modern additions seeming to be in fine taste, when viewed in detached parts, but having no unity, and wholly failing in correspondence with the remains of the ancient fabric. The chief of these is a gateway, protected by two towers, the battlements overhanging the base, and bearing record to the violence of an age when lordly power felt the want of a security that is now enjoyed equally by the high and low. This castle, of which Edward the Third was the founder, once the seat of strength and magnificence of the dukes of Lancaster, is now crowded with felons, debtors, lunatics and has become a workshop for convicts, an asylum for madness, a court-house, with its jury-rooms, crown and county halls, and the labyrinth of offices in which justice so often loses her way. What a monument this singular building is of the spirit and condition of past and present times! The hammer once sounded here, riveting arms the culprit now wields it in forging the most vulgar utensils for the cook or ploughboy. Once it set at defiance the authority of the state, and the owner measured all rights by the sword; now the judge, with no signs of power but an enormous wig and robe, administers, we hope impartially, equal laws, to which the lives and property of all orders are subject. Once it resounded with shouts, the neigh of steeds, the clang of armour, the joyful tumult of a boundless hospitality; now the taskmaster metes out cheerless labours to the guilty or unfortunate prisoners, and the high orders of society enter it only to break its silence with the

jargon of law or the sentence of death.—That was an age of wild, unrestrained action of our nature, when society was now shaken by the whirlwinds of passion, now brightened by the flashes of heroic, generous feeling, when man was a terror or glory to his sphere, when stronger dependencies and more relentless passions, more devoted attachments and more desolating feuds, gave society at once a more delightful and yet a more fearful interest than at present. How various is our nature! How shall we unite into one social state the virtues, principles, joys, which have marked its different stages.—*Channing's Memoirs.*

LOVE, DEATH, AND THE LOTTERY.—Early in the reign of George II., the footman of a lady of quality, under the absurd infatuation of a dream, disposed of the savings of the last twenty years of his life in two lottery tickets, which proving blanks, after a few melancholy days he put an end to his life. In his box was found the following plan of the man's in which he should spend the five thousand pound prize, which his mistress preserved as a curiosity.—"As soon as I have received the money, I will marry Grace Towers; but as she has been cross and coy, I will use her as a servant. Every morning she shall get me a mug of strong beer, with a toast, nutmeg, and sugar in it; then I will sleep till ten, after which I will have a large sack posset. My dinner shall be on table by one, and never without a good pudding. I will have a stock of wine and brandy laid in. About five in the afternoon I will have tarts and jellies, and a gallon bowl of punch; at ten a hot supper of two dishes. If I am in a good humour, and Grace behaves herself, she shall sit down with me. To bed about 12.—*Hone's Every-Day Book.*

A CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—The Boston Bee tells the following story of Joe H., who formerly drove an express wagon from the Head of Commercial Wharf. Joe was not only deaf but stuttered. He likewise had the failing of borrowing money and forgetting to pay it again. One morning he was dunned by a person to whom he owed five dollars. "Come, Joe, can't you pay me that money to-day?" "T-t-t-the horse has gone to the b-b-blacksmith's." "I don't want the horse, I want my money." "T-t-t-the truck is down to L-L-Lewes' wharf for a l-l-lod of p-p-pork." "I don't want the truck," said the man, "I want those five dollars you owe me." "I m-m-made," replied Joe, "a good s-s-spec, to-day on s-s-some boards I s-s-sold the sugar refinery." The man then wrote what he wanted on Joe's slate. "I c-c-can't see," said Joe, "I l-l-left my s-s-specks at h-h-home." Finding all his efforts useless, the man asked Joe in a low voice—"What will you have to drink?" "A l-l-little b-b-brandy and water," replied Joe, promptly.

WILLS.—The Rev. Dr. Raffles, in preaching the funeral sermon of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds, said—"In connection with the important subject of preparation for death (for we have all to die, and the sooner we distinctly understand what it requires to do so honourably and safely, the better), allow me to mention, first, a wise and equitable arrangement of your temporal affairs. Have you made your will? There is an admirable tract with this title: 'I wish it were better known and more generally read. He who has property that will survive him, and a family possessing indisputable claims on his remembrance, ought not to give sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his eyelids till he has made such a testamentary disposition of his estate as should be to the honour of his christian character, and save his family from contention, litigation, and strife, in the event of his removal. This is assuredly one part of the duty included in the command, 'Set thy house in order, for thou shalt die and not live.' Oh, how much misery and mischief have ensued—what scandal has been brought upon the christian name by the neglect of this duty, or the performance of it in an unjust or partial manner. A man may be unjust in not doing this as well as in doing it improperly. A man may make a disposition of his estate under the influence of anger, of caprice, of partiality, of revenge, which every principle of uprightiness and integrity would condemn. Under the influence of malignant passions and malevolent feelings, the last act of his life may savour of revenge; or, the victim of a ruinous prostration, he may die, and leave all in disarrangement and confusion. Do you secure me, then, of obtruding unreasonably a topic irrelevant to the solemn purpose for which we are now assembled. It belongs to that practical godliness, that evangelical morality, that pure and undefiled religion, in the exemplification of which it believes a christian man not only to live, but to die. Happy, indeed, shall I be, if all whom it may concern should lay the suggestion seriously to heart, and may a future widow, and many an orphan child, may have cause to acknowledge with gratitude the admonition thus reasonably given."

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—Apply (post-paid) to JOSIAS BRAY, Land Agent, &c., Hamilton, Oct. 1848. R132

For Sale, by Private Contract, A MOST DESIRABLE FARM, FIVE Miles from Guelph, containing sixty-one Acres of Land, with a Creek running through the same, fifty-five Acres of which are cleared, and under good fence and cultivation; with good Log House, excellent Spring, and two excellent Log Barns and Sheds; the stumps just cleared out. By far the largest amount of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage for a term of years. Apply to RICHARD FOWLER BOND, Guelph, (if by letter, post-paid), from whom further particulars may be obtained. R132

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Moffatt's Life Pills
Thomas's Bitters
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam
Butcher's Restorative
Stomach Pills
Anti-Consumptive Pills
Anodyne Essence
Anodyne Lotion
Sander's Sassaaparilla
Winer's Arcanum Extract
Canadian Vermifuge
Syrup of Iron-bond
Compound Krotosch's Tonic
Fehlebrand's Vermifuge
Godfrey's Cordial
Belton's British Oil
Dr. Steer's Opodeldoc

NOTARY & LAND AGENT.

THE Undersigned has commenced business as a Public Notary and Land Agent, in Elora, Township of Nichol.—References may be made to the Hon. A. Ferguson, Woodhill; A. J. Ferguson, Esq., Guelph; J. Webster, Esq., M.P.P., Fergus; J. McKee, Esq., Guelph; and to A. Geddes, Esq., Crown Land Agent, or Messrs. Ross & Co., Elora.
A. D. FERRIER.
August 15th, Post Office.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR SPRING & FALL WHEAT, BY JACKSON & DAVIDSON, AT THE GUELPH GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT, Opposite St. Andrew's Church. August 24, 1848. R13

GUELPH NURSERY.

THE Subscriber, after several years' experience, and the trial of a great number of experiments, has been able to produce a choice LOT OF APPLE TREES, which will endure a Canadian climate; and, having been grafted by his own hand, chiefly from American fruit, are now in a fine state for transplanting, and comprise 76 Different Varieties. amongst which are the noted Northern Spy, Spitzenburg, Green Pippin, Rambo, Ribstone Pippin, Baldwin, Snow Apple, Early Harvest, &c. &c. The Inhabitants of the Wellington District are reminded of the advantages which must naturally result from purchasing of the Subscriber in preference to going a greater distance, from the facility that is presented to place the trees in the ground again within a short period, and without injury. Were a reference necessary, he could point to different Orchards planted from his Stock last Spring and Fall, all of which have succeeded admirably, and given every satisfaction. ALSO, ON HAND, A FEW Choice Plum, Apple, Pear, Cherry and Filbert TREES; Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, &c. Plants—Apple Trees, 25 dollars per hundred, with a liberal discount for Cash; Pear, Plum, and Cherry Trees, from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. each. Catalogues furnished gratis. E. HUBBARD, Guelph, July 11, 1848. R157

300 TOWN LOTS FOR SALE IN GUELPH.

At a moderate up 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. Also, for sale on liberal terms, by the Subscriber, a FARM LOT of one hundred Acres, within one and a half mile of the Town of Guelph, being part of Lot No. 2 in the Fifth and Sixth Concession of Division C, in the Township of Guelph. The instalments or purchase money for the above to be deposited to the credit of the subscriber in the Montreal or Gore Bank Agency, Guelph. Persons found taking wood from, or otherwise trespassing on the lands of the subscriber, will be prosecuted. JOHN McDONALD, Guelph, 25th July, 1848. R159

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of Macadamizing or otherwise improving the Main or Post Road from Card's Corner to Elora, thence to the Sangine River. CHARLES ALLAN, ANDREW GEDDES, J. T. GILKISON, Elora, 17th April, 1848. R153

DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

ON Superior paper, and neatly printed, for sale at the Advertiser Office, Guelph.

SHATZ'S SAW MILL.

THE Undersigned having placed his Accounts in the hands of Mr. Baker, of Guelph, respectfully requests the immediate payment of the same to him, as he cannot longer wait for his money. He begs further to state that in consequence of the difficulty experienced in collecting his accounts, he is under the necessity of selling for Cash, and Cash only, in future,—he therefore hopes no one will take offence should they be refused credit, as the Cash system will be an invariable rule. GEORGE SHATZ, Pashline, Jan. 28, 1848. R134

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing a Plank Road, Macadamized, or Gravel Road, from the City of Toronto to the Town of Guelph. Toronto, August 19, 1848. R164

BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, on favourable terms, a new and very convenient Brick Cottage, comprising five Rooms, and an excellent Cellar. There is also a Pump, Stabling, Sheds, &c., on the premises, and the whole is well fenced in. For particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS DAY, on the premises. Guelph, August 21, 1848. R163

LINE FENCES & WATER COURSES

An act for the regulation of—Price 3/4 For sale at the Advertiser Office, Guelph.

TO LET AND FOR SALE.

STORE TO LET.

TO be Let, with immediate possession, the commodious BRICK STORE lately occupied by Mr. ENNSBERG, and having every accommodation for an extensive business. Apply to Mr. W. DYSON, Guelph, Oct. 20, 1847. R119

40 TOWN LOTS FOR SALE IN GUELPH.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Forty TOWN LOTS, fronting on Woolwich and Strange Streets, in the survey lately made by F. Kerr, Esq., for him. The contemplated improvement of Woolwich Street will much enhance the value of these Lots, and render them among the most desirable for private residences in the Town. The terms are five years for the principal, interest payable half yearly. A Plan of the survey is deposited at the Registry Office, and also with Mr. Thorp, who will act as Agent, and will afford any information. An upset price is put on each Lot upon the Plan left with Mr. Thorp. GEO. S. TIFFANY, Guelph, April 14th, 1848. R145

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a variety of Seasoned Lumber, of a very superior quality, consisting of Inch Boards, Scantling, Plank, Flooring, &c. &c. As the whole is of respectably invited to call and examine for themselves. Lumber Yard, Dundas Street. ALEXIS HILLS, Guelph, Feb. 22nd, 1848. R137

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for sale EIGHT TOWN LOTS, on Dundas Street, on such terms as may be agreed upon. WILLIAM DYSON, Guelph, 20th April, 1848. R145

GUELPH TOWN LOTS.

FOR SALE, several valuable LOTS. Apply to Messrs. FERGUSON & HURD, Guelph, 17th April, 1848. R140

CORD WOOD.

THE Undersigned has for sale a large quantity of excellent CORD WOOD, well piled and seasoned, which will be delivered at a short notice. WILLIAM DAY, Guelph, July 20, 1848. R158

To Cabinet and Chair Makers.

TO be RENTED at the Wellington Mills, a TURNING LATHE, and the use of a Circular SAW. Apply to Dr. CLARKE, Guelph, April 27, 1848. R142

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE Undersigned hereby requests all persons indebted to him on Note or Book account, past due, to discharge the same immediately. G. P. TATHAM, Guelph, Nov. 6, 1847. R147

TOWNSHIP OF ERAMOSIA.

TO be published at the Advertiser Office, Guelph, so soon as 100 subscribers are obtained. A Map of the Township of Eramosia, On a scale of an Inch to a Mile, showing the names of the owners of the different Lots, Mills, Taverns, Smithies, School Houses, Places of Worship, &c. &c., and the Rivers and Roads being enclosed. On the margin it is intended to insert the statistics of the Township as taken in the years 1812 and 1848.—Price 2s. 6d. June, 1848.

New Boot and Shoe Store.

GOW & ORME RESPECTFULLY inform the Inhabitants of GUELPH and the District at large, that they have opened the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Heather, Saddler, near to the English Church, where they will carry on the above Business in all its branches. To furnish an article which will recommend itself, will be matter of constant study, being fully convinced that such policy is best fitted to secure that patronage they respectfully solicit.—Long experience in both Scotland and Canada has qualified them, they would modestly affirm, to manufacture BOOTS AND SHOES which cannot be easily surpassed in efficiency and style of workmanship. Their present LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL has been selected with great care, chiefly in the Toronto Market, and they are now ready to execute all orders which may be given, with punctuality and despatch. A Stock of Ready-Made Work of every variety, will be kept constantly on hand, of which an inspection is earnestly solicited. Hides and Tallow taken in exchange. N. B.—LEATHER and FURS sold by Retail, for CASH only. Guelph, 25th April, 1848. R146

T. R. BRÖCK.

HAVING retired from Store-Keeping, would inform all persons indebted to him that he will be daily at his Office, next door to his old Store, from 10 till 3 o'clock, to close such accounts. Early attention to the same is particularly requested. Guelph, Nov. 5 1847. R132

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

AGENT FOR GUELPH, T. Sandilands.

NOTICE.

ALL the Accounts due the late ROBERT ARMSTRONG at the time of his decease, are placed in the hands of Mr. ALFRED BAKER for immediate collection, who will give valid receipts for the same. JANET ARMSTRONG, ROBERT SCOTT, Guelph, Oct. 2nd, 1848. R162

JOHN THORP, BRITISH HOTEL, GUELPH.

House comfortable and commodious. Larder well supplied. Cellar unequalled. EXCELLENT STABLING. THE MAIL STAGE. Daily to PRESTON, GALT and HAMILTON, and every other day from PRESTON and BONA to HAMILTON, and vice versa. Horses and Carriages ready at a moment's notice.

WELLINGTON HOTEL, GUELPH.

OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH. MR. RASH BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of GUELPH and the surrounding country, that he has leased for a term of years that large and commodious three story STONE BUILDING recently erected by Mr. Hood, which he has now opened for the reception of Company. THE WELLINGTON HOTEL. Is situated on an eminence, affording a commanding and beautiful view of the adjacent country, unequalled by any establishment of the kind in the Wellington District. This Hotel has the Finest Suite of Rooms of any similar establishment in this part of the Province, and being entirely furnished with new and superior Furniture, will be kept in a corresponding manner. TRAVELLERS visiting this House, may rely on being treated with every degree of attention that will conduce to their comfort and satisfaction. BOARDERS will always find his TABLE supplied with the choicest productions of the season. HIS WINES AND LIQUORS are of the best description that can be procured in the country, and he pledges himself to spare neither pains nor expense in giving general satisfaction to his customers. Good and commodious Yard, Sheds, STABLING, &c., and attentive Hostlers always in attendance. Guelph, Feb. 29, 1848. R138

FARMERS' ARMS, GUELPH.

JOHN PIPE RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Guelph, and the neighboring Townships, as well as the Travelling Public, that he has taken the above House, which he formerly occupied, and having made a number of Improvements and Alterations, He is now fully prepared to accommodate all who may honor him with their patronage. TRAVELLERS visiting this Establishment may rely upon every attention being paid to them, having a TABLE WELL SUPPLIED, and being furnished with that grand desideratum, A Good Bed and comfortable sd-room. BOARDERS Will find his House a Home in every respect. THE BAR ROOM Is well supplied with WINES and LIQUORS, and of genuine quality. THE STABLING Is extensive, and having GOOD HOSTLERS, the community may rely upon every attention being paid to their Teams. June 8, 1848. R152

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.

CORRECTED and revised, for sale at the Advertiser Office, Guelph.

GUELPH & GALT ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, BY JOHN SMITH, MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH. AGENTS. Mr. McQUEEN, Fergus. Messrs. ROSS & CO., Elora. Mr. HADEN and Mr. CORRY, Sydenham. Mr. SAMPSON, Galt. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: s. d. Per year, if paid within 3 months, 12 6 Ditto 12 ditto, 15 0 No paper discontinued till all arrears be paid; and no orders received for a shorter period than a year unless the subscription be paid at the time of giving the order. CHARGE FOR ADVERTISING. s. d. First Insertion, 6 lines and under, 2 6 7 lines to 10, 3 6 Upwards of ten lines, 4d. per line! Subsequent Insertions—Quarter price. Parties advertising for a year liberally dealt with. Cards of address, not exceeding four lines, inserted for twelve months at a charge of 4 dollars. All Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions, are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing Advertisements to be in writing, and delivered the day previous to publication. Persons not having Accounts at this Office, will be required to pay on giving Advertisements.