

CAMBRIA

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1850. The Cambria brings 42 passengers, and 10 from Halifax. The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 9 o'clock on Friday the 20th, and the Europa at one o'clock of the previous morning. The Atlantic had booked 150 passengers, and was to sail on the 25th; so that she will be here on Sunday.

It is stated that arrangements are on foot between Spain and Holland on the one side, and England and France on the other, by Spain, on condition of having Cuba protected by the joint action of those powers; England is to pay her debt to the English, French, and Dutch. The chief feature of English news has been the publication of the decrees of the Catholic Synod of Thurles, in reference to the duration of Colleges or Governments in Ireland, which have been condemned in toto, at several public meetings.

It has been proposed to present the brewers and distillery men with a testimonial for their treatment of Gen. Haynau. The Times says great preparations are making for receiving the General on his return to Vienna; that he is to be raised to a Marshal in the Empire; and that instructions have been sent to the Austrian Minister at London to demand the punishment of his assassins.

The weather has been uninterrupted fair in all parts of the Kingdom, for securing the last remains of the harvest. Macken & Sons, in their Circular of Friday, report a fair steady business during the week in flour and wheat, on the spot and to arrive, and that each fully maintained previous prices. The Market closed with an upward tendency. It is proper to observe that other authorities do not give quite so encouraging a view of the Market.

FRANCE.—An Orleans plot has been discovered. The President has returned to Paris, and his tour is said to have been attended with brilliant success. A further allowance of 30,000 francs was spoken of, but abandoned.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.—During the past week much of the time of the members of the Court has been passed in excursions around Balmoral, and to the principal points of interest and beauty in its vicinity. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the illustrious visitors at the castle, and the chief members of his suite, has also engaged in sport with his accustomed zeal and success.

United States. From the New York Herald. A HUNDRED AND THIRTY CHILDREN SUPPOSED TO BE POISONED. Yesterday a rumour reached this city that a Quaker lady had been arrested at Morrisania on a charge of poisoning 130 children, at Morrisania, and that an inquest was being held at that village.

months. Besides these, infants were received "from all parts of the country," in the words of Miss Shortwell herself. There are now only nine left, which were removed to the city yesterday, by Mr. McGrath, under the direction of the Alms House Commissioners, seven women having being sent to take charge of them.

The whole case with other testimony, is to be brought before the Grand Jury at Bedford, in Westchester county, in the beginning of October. Miss Shortwell is still at her house, and has not been arrested. She possesses considerable wealth. There is not a single child in the establishment now, except that of one of the nurses. One child died on Sunday night, which with the nine brought to this city yesterday, and the eight bodies found, would make 18. The question is, what has become of the remaining 130, if it is true she received that number during the last ten months.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3. FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD COLLISION.

A collision occurred on the Railroad, at Seneca Falls, before daylight this (Thursday) morning, attended with more or less fatal consequences. It appears, from the accounts we have been able to gather at the time of going to press, that the emigrant train from the east, due here this morning, was delayed, and when it reached Seneca Falls, the conductors ordered the train to run out from the west end of the branch, to give the second train behind an opportunity to pass. While the emigrant train was thus waiting on the track, the night mail train came along from the west, and was just in the act of backing upon the east end of the same branch, when the express train came up, under full headway, from the east.—The engineer of the express train supposed the light which he saw was already on the branch, and did not discover the error, till too late. He reversed his engine and jumped off, as also did the engineer of the mail train. A collision followed with those two trains, which did not do material damage; but the reversed engine of the mail train drove the cars back upon the branch against the last car of the mail train with great violence. The collision demolished several cars, and we fear, has killed several passengers.

Our principal informant is Mr. Hart, an Engineer, who was a passenger at the time. Mr. H. says he assisted to draw out of the ruins the body of a man most horribly mangled; his name has not been ascertained. A family by the name of Rogers, from Essex county, was in the cars destroyed, and several of them were badly hurt. Mr. Rogers was injured in the chest and back—it is feared fatally.—Mrs. Rogers was also a good deal injured, but will probably recover. A man whose name is given to us as Tooke, a hand employed by the Railroad Company, is said to have been killed outright. Mr. Edward Ray, shoe-dealer of Rochester, was in the Express train and received a severe wound on the face.—He is now however, doing well.

BUFFALO, Oct. 4.—The auction sale of tickets for Jenny Lind's Concert in Providence, R. I., took place this morning. Ross, the express man, gave \$650 for the first. The sale of tickets reached \$14,000. We learn by telegraph that the Pawtucket Bank, of Pawtucket, has suspended payment.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—Later from California.—The Alabama from Chagres, has arrived with 110 passengers. San Francisco dates are to the 1st September. Peace was restored at Sacramento. The reports of its being burnt down are false.

PERILOUS SITUATION.—A gentleman informs us that a party of ladies and gentlemen visiting at Niagara Falls, hired a hack to visit the Canada side, crossing the Suspension Bridge. While examining the Spring on the Canada shore the driver partook freely of something stronger than water, and became tolerably drunk by the time the party were ready to return to the American side. In crossing the Suspension Bridge the horses got a little out of the track, owing to the carelessness of the drunken driver, and the fore and hind wheels of the carriage went off the ends of the plank, sinking to the hubs between the strands of the bridge. The inmates jumped from the carriage upon the bridge most frightened, as they might well be at even the slightest accident upon a frail bridge of wire thrown across the wild waters of Niagara, two hundred feet above its surface. The carriage and horses were safely extricated from their position and the driver probably somewhat sobered by his fright.—Rochester Advertiser.

A terrible accident occurred on board the steamer Kate Kearney, on the Missouri river, by which a number of lives were lost, a few days ago. She was bound from St. Louis, on her upward trip for Keokuk, when one of her flues collapsed. Four persons were instantly killed, besides nine who are severely scalded, and some of whom it is thought cannot survive. The cabin passengers escaped unhurt.

An United States paper says that the house maid of the Irving Hotel, New York, sells locks of Jenny Lind's hair to the "young bloods" at the rate of \$6 per hair. The number of lives that have been lost on Lake Erie, by the various steamboat disasters since 1830, is eight hundred and seven! Of these, three hundred and sixty have been lost this season!

Dembinski, the Polish refugee, has commenced business in New York for the sale of cigars and tobacco, in connection with a Hungarian gentleman. Recently a girl seven or eight years old was killed in New Orleans by a hog, which disemboweled it before assistance could be rendered.



GUELPH HERALD. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1850. PUBLIC ROADS.

Government having at length resolved to dispose of the public roads, bridges, and harbors of Upper Canada by auction, the sale is to come off the 15th instant—the total amount of the upset prices of the different lots being £165,000, a considerable item to be eventually passed to the credit side of the public accounts, the result of the disposal of public property which, through mismanagement was yielding a very inadequate return. It will be in the remembrance of our readers, that some six months since, Mr. Hincks advertised, as now, a sale of these roads to the Municipal Councils or to Joint Stock Companies, and that, on being warned by the press of the illegality of the proceeding, no Company being warranted to hold the property on the proposed terms, the sale was withdrawn, and a Bill subsequently passed on the last days of the lately-terminated parliamentary session, making the necessary provisions, and giving the requisite authority. Then followed the Beary rise, and attempts at other minor affairs of a kindred description. When the Hon. Inspector General found that the obliquity of that transaction could neither be defended or palliated, the affair was said to be still unconsummated and was renounced, while other private sales of other portions of the roads then in course of negotiation by other partisans of the Strong Government, who, not over-scrupulous of the means, deemed the present a favorable opportunity to feather their nests, were also abandoned. The County Council of Wentworth and Halton had made a very favorable offer for the portion of the roads in that district, but, owing to misapprehension or something worse on the part of government officials, it was not at the time taken advantage of, and the construction of the Railroad from Galt, to intersect the Great Western, has since much depreciated their value. Mr. Hincks has now been forced to adopt the plan which, if actuated by honest intentions and disinterested regard for the public weal, he would have followed from the outset. The partisans of government have lost some good bargains, and the public have been spared some bad ones; and the one and the other has been effected by the "clamor of the press," which even Mr. Hincks, with all his superciliousness and affected indifference to public opinion, is not philosopher enough to disregard or fool enough to withstand.

Mr. Gough.—Our exchanges from below give long critiques on the peculiar style and nervous eloquence of this celebrated Temperance Lecturer, now addressing crowded audiences in the Lower Province. The Society here had offered Mr. Gough his own terms to visit Guelph, but, from the subpoenaed notice from the Montreal Temperance Advocate, it would seem they must wait a more convenient season.

To those committees or individuals who have applied for the services of Mr. John B. Gough, it will be necessary to state that Mr. Gough's visit to Canada will be shorter than was at first anticipated, in consequence of his appointments in the United States, and his visit being retarded to weeks from all health. He came here expecting to spend ten days in Montreal, five in Quebec, three in Kingston, and had made arrangements himself with Toronto and Hamilton, with a few days to spend for other places not named. His engagement with Kingston commences about the 16th of October. He goes to Quebec on the 21st instant. To all those who have written, this will be considered as a sufficient reply, as the application for his services, and his being retarded to write to all. Mr. Gough promises that, as soon as circumstances will allow, he will visit Canada for a more extended tour. We deeply regret to have to make this announcement, not only on account of the great disappointment it will occasion to all those who so kindly invited Mr. Gough, but because of the real loss to the cause. We are satisfied, however, of the soundness of Mr. Gough's reasons for the course he has had to take, and must therefore counsel the friends in these parts to wait patiently, resting assured that just as soon as Mr. Gough can make a consistent visit with his other engagements, he will certainly visit Canada, and make a longer tour. Under these circumstances, Mr. Gough will only be able to visit the places named above, at present.

GUELPH TOWNSHIP SHOW.

The annual show of Live Stock by the Guelph Branch of the Agricultural Society came off Thursday last. There did not seem to be the usual amount of stock on the ground; this was more especially evident in the classes of sheep and pigs; and there certainly was not nearly the amount of spectators present as on previous occasions. Mr. Howitt's white Durham Bull, which took the first premium in its class, was the chief object of attraction, and is really a noble-looking and symmetrically formed animal, of immense size. Mr. Atkinson's bull is also a very respectable looking fellow, and would be thought much more of were No. 1 absent. There were a pair of spring Pigs of Mr. S. Barber's, quite a picture; about the best we have ever seen of their age. There were a few good Sheep in the pens; but not, we think, equal to some we have formerly seen on the ground. Several of the Hackneys were handsome and in good condition.

About 6 o'clock a considerable party of the members dined in the British Hotel. Mr. Tharp deserves much credit for having provided so excellent a dinner at a few hours notice—the appointment having been made at another House and declined; so that it was really "pot luck." Col. Saunders, President of the County Society was in the Chair; Mr. Ed. Harland Vice. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal toasts were given from the chair, and heartily responded to. The Chairman then gave "The Judges." Remarking on the distance from which the gentlemen had come to give their valuable assistance,

the labor they had undergone, and the ability they had displayed in the discharge of their office, he regretted the apparent falling off in the amount of Stock exhibited on the present occasion; and was of opinion that had it been generally known that the Legislative grant had been received, and that the Secretary was consequently in a position to pay the premiums awarded—which had not hitherto been the case—the attendance would have been larger, both on the show ground and at the dinner table.

Mr. Stanton returned thanks. He had come here expecting a large display of Stock, but, as regarded numbers, he had been rather disappointed. Many of the Cattle shown were excellent; he could not say so much of the Horses. There were a few good Pigs, and the Sheep were generally of very superior quality. The Judges had not erred in their awards intentionally. He should be always happy to attend when his services might avail the Society.

Mr. Harland fell called on to throw light on the remarks of the Chairman, that to-day's show exhibited a falling off in comparison with previous ones. It was to be remembered that the present was not a general, but partial show—of live stock only—the exhibition of produce taking place at a later period; and there had really been nearly as many lots entered to-day as formerly. Then, farmers were becoming wiser, from the quality of the stock generally brought forward, that it was of no use to show trashy animals; and when they had nothing superior, they kept them at home. Then, the two last years, the premiums not being forthcoming, there was doubtless an apprehension that such might now also be the case, which would always tend to intending competitors. He was happy, however, to say that such apprehensions were groundless; thanks to the influence of the gentleman opposite (Mr. Ferguson), the money was in his pocket, and he wanted to get rid of it. The successful candidates were certainly much obliged to the judges for their awards, but he thought the unsuccessful were equally so; for, having got any partial and erroneous opinions they may have entertained corrected, they would go home and seek to improve their stock, so as to make them what they had before only supposed them. He had thought himself, he had the best hackney in the township, but these gentlemen scarce designed to look at it. They were perfectly acquainted with the good and bad points in stock, and they told us what was to be commended and what condemned—and this had a good effect; we thought our neighbor, who had got the premium we had misused, had not a better farm than ours, nor more ability to take advantage of it, and we resolved to go home, get better stock, and beat him next time. Then, although they might be rather a small party to-night, he had no doubt that, in proportion to their number, it would be apparent that they could eat, drink, and talk as much as any decent men should. The Chairman having given "The Successful Candidates."

A. J. Ferguson, Esq., said he had a twofold pleasure—the getting a premium, and addressing so respectable and harmonious a meeting. As representing the successful candidates, he had also the pleasure of expressing their thanks to the judges for their very gratifying decisions. If the show was smaller than usual, he had no doubt Mr. Harland had correctly stated the cause. It might be satisfactory to the judges to know that Mr. Coghlin's hackney and his own had, two or three years since, been placed by the gentlemen then filling the office, in just the same position they to-day occupied. He only had the first premium now, because the other had got it formerly and couldn't draw it again.

The Chairman, commiserating the unfortunate class he had next to introduce to their notice, gave "The Unsuccessful Candidates." Mr. Harland felt very much obliged by the commission of the company. He had for many years been a successful competitor—didn't certainly how he had missed now; they must certainly have had better judges than usual. [Laughter.] His brother and himself were, he believed, the only unsuccessful candidates present. He warned them to look out; for next year, he should certainly be hurrying with the successful candidates. The Chairman, remarking that he was happy to learn that the falling off he had feared might be the case, gave "The Guelph Township Branch of the Agricultural Society."

R. Jackson, Esq., returned thanks; and in laudatory terms gave the health of the President of the Society, Colonel Saunders, who had been an officer from the beginning. Col. Saunders said he had certainly been long connected with the Association, and had indeed belonged to the old Society, which had existed previous to the formation of the Wellington District. He had ever much pleasure in being present at their meetings, and in using his best exertions to promote the interests of the Society.

The Chairman said he would now give them a gentleman who had very arduous duties to perform, and who discharged them, both in connection with this and the County Society, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents—"The Secretary and Treasurer."

Mr. Harland was much obliged by the compliment. The best encouragement a public servant could have was to know that his services were appreciated. He felt, however, that he only occupied the same position in respect to the President and Directors, as did the sun in relation to the greater light—shining with a borrowed radiance. That the gentlemen in the direction of the Society, he was bold to say there was not a more intelligent, honest, liberal-minded set of men in the Province; and but for the assistance and encouragement derived from them, he would set a poor figure. Mr. H. went on to say that the prospects of the Society were falling off in the present show, and to reiterate the obligations of the Society to Mr. Ferguson for his exertions to procure prompt payment of the Government subsidy. He added, that while this was strictly a township society, it was principally sustained by the farmers in the more central portion of the township, not a few of those on the borders having connected themselves with the Eramosa and Puslinch branches, in the expectation that in these associations they would have more chance of premiums; perhaps one-third of the subscriptions to the Eramosa Society were from this township, and which had a necessary tendency to diminish the strength of the Guelph Branch. Notwithstanding, if they would only pull together, the whole would flourish. The Judges had disparaged the horses shown; he was happy to say there was a prospect of their soon having better stock to

breed from than heretofore. The Guelph Branch had agreed to offer a premium of £7 10s. next season for a superior stud-horse, Eramosa £5, and Puslinch £5; and he had little doubt that with some exertion he should be able to raise the sum total to £25—a circumstance not a little encouraging. Corresponding premiums would then fall to be offered for superior bulls, boars, &c.—They had been going on at a jog-trot, but he hoped they were now commencing a new era. Mr. H. then, requesting that the parties who had gained premiums would come forward and receive payment, as he felt uneasy with the money in his pocket, proceeded to read the

- LIST OF PREMIUMS.— [Judges—Messrs John Thompson of Waterloo, Stanton of St. George, and Scott of Galt.] Stations—No merit. Mares—1st, John Mickle; 2d, Alex Barclay. Colt Foals—1st, John Mickle; 2d, W Whitlaw. Filly Foals—1st, Wm Logan; 2d, J Sallows. Yearling Cows—1st, Joe Card; 2d, P Card. Yearling Fatties—1st, J Arthur; 2d, J Drew. Two-year-old Cows—1st, W Logan; 2d, John Howitt. Two-year-old Fatties—1st, Robert Laidlaw; 2d, Alexander Barclay. Pairs of Working Horses—1st, John Howitt; 2d, Andrew Quarry. Saddle Horses—1st, T Coghlin, certificate; 2d, A J Ferguson; 3d, R Jackson. Aged Bulls—1st, J Howitt; 2d, W Atkinson. Young Bulls—1st, G Wilson; 2d, no merit. Thoroughbred Cows—1st, George Wilson; certificate; 2d, John Howitt. Cows not thoroughbred—1st, Thos Hodgskin; 2d, Arthur Hoggo; 3d, George Wilson. Two-year-old Heifers—1st, Thomas Hodgskin; 2d, John Howitt. Yearling Heifers—1st, Thomas Hodgskin; 2d, William Logan. Vokes of Working Oxen—1st, S Barber; 2d, Thomas Card. Leicester Rams—1st, Andrew Quarry; 2d, W Wilson. Southdown Rams—1st, John Howitt; 2d, E Passmore. Leicester Ewes—No merit. Southdown Ewes—1st, R Greet; no other competitor. Ewes not thoroughbred—1st, W Elliot; 2d, W Whitlaw. Shearling Ewes—1st, J Howitt; 2d, no merit. Gimmer Lambs—1st, W Whitlaw; 2d, J G Husband. Boars—Not sufficient merit. Sows—1st, G Wilson; 2d, S Barber. Spring Pigs—1st, S Barber; 2d, T Coghlin. Mr. McCrea, Esq. wished to elicit the opinion of the gentlemen present in regard to the relative merits of white and red wheat. He had seen samples of both from parcels shown at the late Provincial Exhibition, where as he understood, the judges, being otherwise unable to decide on their comparative merits had resorted to weighing, awarding the premium to superiority in weight. This was said to be unfair, as red wheat although commonly considered of inferior quality, would generally outweigh white. He wished to hear the opinion of persons conversant with milling.—It was of great consequence to the farmers to know which sort would bring the highest price at the mill. His own opinion had ever been in favor of white, but he wished to hear that of others. The Chairman said it was really not of much importance what sort of wheat they raised, for the millers in this neighborhood generally gave the lowest possible price, and that much about the same for all sorts, making even little difference whether well or ill cleaned; perhaps they had not yet reached that stage of progress in which these matters were much attended to.

Mr. Harland had no doubt that now, there were New Mills set agoing, emphatically denominated "The People's Mills," there would be small danger that the same price would be given for chess, and cackle, and dirt, as for sound wheat. In reference to Mr. McCrea's query, he believed that while white wheat was generally allowed to possess the best milling qualities—to make the best flour—the red was accounted the more prolific and hardy, and was preferred by bakers on account of the capacity of the flour to absorb a larger proportion of water.

Mr. A. Stephens was of opinion that most millers preferred white wheat, although there were some who thought the red yielded as well, and was stronger. As to the P. resident's observation that the millers did not give a sufficient price—they gave as much as they could afford, or the state of the markets warranted. The price of flour here must of course regulate the price of wheat below. As to their giving the same price for good and bad, the fact had not come under his observation. Occasionally, indeed, a trifling admixture of chess or cackle might be overlooked. At the People's Mills, the usual system of docking was not practised, but the top price was given for a good sample of grain, and a proportionate deduction made when the quality was inferior. Talking relative circumstances into consideration, the price given at the new establishment was equal to that of any market in the Province; and they would always have a miller competent to advise the manager as to quality. Docking was now becoming unpopular; people did not rightly understand how their neighbors' bad wheat, and believed there was something of miller-craft and smuggling in the system.

Mr. Jackson was of opinion that much good would result from the establishment of the new Flouring Company. Since the destruction of the Wellington Mills, it had been impossible to procure a fair price for wheat in the neighborhood, and farmers were consequently obliged to carry their produce to a distance through mud and water. The gentlemen who had succeeded in forming the new establishment had to surmount difficulties neither few nor small, but the result would be alike beneficial to the town and vicinity. Especially were the farmers enabled to drive two loads a day to market, instead of having, as heretofore, to go a days journey with their wheat, to see the affairs of the new Company would be so conducted as to give general satisfaction, and that they would have persons in their employ competent to tell good from bad wheat, and to detect cackle and chess.—[Laughter.] He would give them "Mr. Ferguson and the other gentlemen who had interested themselves in the formation of the new Flouring Company."

Mr. Ferguson said, that had any of the Directors been present, they would doubtless have been highly gratified with the manner in which the toast had been given and received. He disclaimed all merit in the matter; had merely acceded to the request made him of being an inactive and irresponsible partner; he had no doubt that Mr. Jackson's statement in regard to the conducting of, and the benefits to be derived from, the new establishment, would be fully realized. In the absence of extensive capital, the best plan was to avail them to the utmost extent of their water privileges and of the roads now being opened up.

The Chairman acquiescing in what had been said in reference to the new flouring establishment, spoke of the great indebtedness of the town to the farmers, from whom was drawn its chief support, and gave "Speed the Plough." Mr. Parsons in eulogistic terms proposed the health of the father of the County Member, as a spirited agriculturist, and successful candidate at the late Provincial Show, where gentlemen from this county had carried off not a few of the premiums. Messrs Howitt, Hodgskin, and Atkinson, of this township, and Mr. Tys, of Wilnot, had been successful competitors. He had much pleasure in being present and witnessing the encomiums bestowed on Mr. Howitt's Durham bull and heifer, and on Mr. Hodgskin's grade cattle. He was sorry this county had not hitherto contributed one iota to the funds of the Provincial Association. He thought it scarce fair that while candidates went down from hence and took liberal premiums, the district should contribute nothing; and he deemed the circumstance worthy of consideration at next annual meeting of the county society.—Mr. P. had a high idea of the advantages likely to result from the proceedings of the Provincial Association, which he believed would eventually largely aid to bring out the resources of the soil, and to stimulate to greater exertion the manufacturer and artisan. Meantime the funds were very inadequate, and required the help of all parties desirous to aid in the advancement of the real interests of the Province. "The Hon. Adam Ferguson, the farmers' friend" was received with much applause.

Mr. Ferguson, in acknowledging the compliment, begged to be excused for retiring so early, having to start for Woodhill in the morning to take leave of his father on his departure for Scotland. He was sure he would feel much gratified by the knowledge that his health had been given and responded to with such warmth, and his last feelings on his departure for the land of his nativity would thus be directed towards Guelph and his friends there. Mr. Harland proposed three cheers for the Hon. A. Ferguson's safe voyage and speedy return, which were heartily given. The Chairman remarked that as there were several gentlemen present who had attended the late show at Niagara, he was sure that those who had not, would be glad to have some information in regard to it. He would give "The Provincial Agricultural Association and the Successful Competitors at the late Exhibition." Mr. Parsons was sorry Mr. Howitt was not present to return thanks. He had himself got two premiums at the Niagara Show, and expected to have taken a third, but his chieftains having got heated on the passage, he had been disappointed. Mr. P. gave considerable details of the various descriptions of stock shown, and related the saying of a gentleman present on the occasion, a member of the New York State Agricultural Society—"In sheep, pigs, and draught horses, yes (Canadian) show us hand over head."

PUBLIC MEETING AT WARPSVILLE, MIDDLESEX.

We like the spirit of the annexed resolutions better than their rather peculiar phraseology and construction. Believing that the government of the country will never be conducted for the public welfare fairly nor honestly while the House of Assembly is almost tenanted by a host of avaricious self-seeking lawyers, we rejoice in the progress of every measure having a tendency to abate the nuisance. As to the difficulties between the Assembly and the Press, we only fear an arrangement will be too soon and too easily effected, without a guarantee for its permanency.

Moved by Robert Thomson, Esq., seconded by Captain McKeller.—That this meeting considers Canada essentially an agricultural country, and as such, should be represented by resident farmers in the several counties, and by editors, mechanics, manufacturers, and merchants in the different towns and cities, thinking as we do that lawyers should have no more to do in making laws than doctors in making medicine, or merchants in making their own goods—their business being to sell their skill and wares to the best advantage.

Moved by T. J. Grower, Esq., seconded by Captain Sparring.—That this meeting can discover no difference between Reform lawyers and Conservative lawyers, inasmuch as both go for protecting their own profession—and viewing as we do that union between the "learned friends"—causes this meeting to suggest the propriety of a union of all the electors in Canada in one solemn bond for our mutual advantage—by not voting for a lawyer under any consideration at the next general election—the result of which would soon find out where the misadministration of Canadian affairs rested.

Moved by Benjamin Grant, Esq., seconded by Robert Thomson, Esq.—That this meeting highly approves of the independent position taken by the press in consequence of the treatment of their reporters by the House of Assembly, and that a committee be appointed to draft an address to the electors of Canada in accordance with the views of these resolutions—and the different editors in Canada are hereby invited to give publicity to the same, and use their most valuable influence in furthering the great object in view.

The Eramosa Branch of the Agricultural Society held their Annual Show at Warpsville on Friday first; and the Puslinch Branch on the 15th instant.