



Business Directory.

GUELPH HERALD Printing Establishment, North West Corner of the Market Square. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, SUCH AS— Business Cards, Insurance Policies, Circulars, Posters, Pamphlets, Way Bills, Catalogues, Blanks, Funeral Letters, Bill Heads, Hand Bills, Stage Bills, Book Work, Cards, &c. &c. &c. &c. Neatly executed, with the utmost expedition and upon moderate terms.

A CARD.

JAMES LYND, IMPORTER OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH. April 1, 1850. 145

REMOVAL.

DR. W. A. LIDDELL HAS removed to the house lately occupied by F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., adjoining the residence of the Rev. A. PALMER. N. B.—Continues to attend patients in the country. Guelph, June 4, 1850. 151

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE Office of the Distributor of Marriage Licenses is removed to the Store of Messrs. RIDD & TYND, corner of Wyndham street, immediately below Mr. Sandilands. RICHARD FOWLER BUDD, Agent for Granting Marriage Licenses. Guelph, Oct. 13, 1849. 121-1/2

II. GREGORY,

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GILDER, DUNDAS. The above is prepared to execute, on the most reasonable terms, Banners, Flags, Devices, &c. in a style that cannot be excelled on this Continent.

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.

N. B. Old Paintings renovated and touched up. CHAS. GLENNING, PHENIX SALOON, North-East Corner of Market Square, GUELPH. Refreshments, of every description at all hours of the day.

OYSTERS WEEKLY BY EXPRESS.

WINE AND LIQUORS. Sherry, Cobblers, Mint, Juleps, Roman Punch, Fruits, &c. Guelph, July 9, 1850. 159-1/2

ROBERT OSBORNE,

Watch Maker and Jeweller, VICTORIA BUILDINGS, KING ST., HAMILTON. Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, and Wedding Rings, always on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

JOHN STREET FOUNDRY.

E. & C. GURNEY & A. CARPENTER, Manufacturers of Cooking, Parlor & Plate Stoves of all Sizes and Patterns. ALSO—Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Turning Lathes, Paint Mills, Pipe Boxes, &c.—Castings made to Order.

CAREY'S PATENT THRASHING MACHINES.

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

JNO. P. LARKIN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Corner of King and John Streets, HAMILTON. Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms at the lowest Montreal Prices.

WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company,

Capital \$1,000,000. EZRA HOPKINS, HAMILTON, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron. August 27, 1850. 166-1/2

MR. F. MARCON,

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

Business Directory.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. JOSEPH PARKINSON, Esq., Agent for granting Marriage Licenses, will attend to all applications, come from where they may, when the parties are duly qualified to present them. Park House, near Worsfold's Inn, 161 Eramosa, July 20, 1850. 3m

J. LAMOND SMITH, Conveyancer, Notary Public, AND GENERAL AGENT, FERGUS. 149-1/2

JOHN HARRISON, Joiner, Builder & Cabinet Maker, GUELPH. Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for Buildings. The different Artificers' Work usually employed in building, measured or valued, on the most reasonable terms.

MISS MARY CAMPBELL, Milliner, Dress and Habit Maker, All orders made up according to the Latest New York Fashions. Residence—First Door West of the Wesleyan Chapel. Guelph, Feb. 4, 1850. 137-1/2

THOMAS GORDON, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT, OWEN SOUND. THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. AGENT FOR GUELPH, WILLIAM HEWAT, Esq., District Treasurer.

T. R. BROCK, Conveyancer, Accountant, and GENERAL AGENT, No. 1, MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

MR. J. DAVIS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., GUELPH. WELLINGTON DISTRICT, C. W.

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

ARCHIBALD MACNAB, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, SYDENHAM VILLAGE, OWEN'S SOUND.

JAMES GEDDES, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., ELORA, WELLINGTON DISTRICT. February 22, 1849. 36.

THE Undersigned have entered into Partnership in the practice of the LAW, under the name and firm of FERGUSON & HURD, OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH. A. J. FERGUSON, EDWARD E. W. HURD.

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

NOTARIAL PRESSES, Notary and Office Seals, Professional and Business Cards, Dots and Colla Plates, and every description of Engraving and Printing.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE WATER-LOO COUNTY COUNCIL open on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M. COURT HOUSE, Guelph. 34-1/2

To all whom it may Concern. MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor in FERGUS, A. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

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

Poetry.

ODE TO LABOR.

BY EPES SARGENT. The camp has had its day of song; The sword, the bayonet, the pike Have crowded out of rhyme too long The plough, the anvil, and the loom O, not upon our tented fields Are Freedom's heroes bred alone; More heroes true than War has known! Who drives the bolt, who shapes the steel? May, with a heart as valiant, spite, As he who sees a foeman reel His craft no pith of honor lacks; The soldier's rifle yet shall be Less honored than the woodman's axe! Let Art his own appointment prize, Nor deem that gold or outward height Can compensate the worth that lies In tastes that breed their own delight. And may the time draw nearer still! When men this sacred truth shall heed, That from the thought and from the will Must all that raises man proceed! Though Pido should hold our calling low, For us shall Duty make it good; And we from truth to truth shall go, Till life and death are understood.

Deferred Articles.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—On Sunday the 16th instant, his Lordship the Lord Bishop of Montreal was solemnly inducted and instituted as Bishop of the Diocese, and of the Cathedral Church of Christ in the City of Montreal. His Lordship delivered an impressive discourse on the occasion, which, together with a full report of the interesting proceedings, we shall lay before our readers next week.—Church. His Excellency and Lady Elgin returned to Toronto, on Saturday afternoon.—The CLEAR GRIT CONVENTION.—The Municipal Council of the United Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand and Wellington met on Monday morning last; the Warden, B. Foley, Esq., in the Chair. It was moved by Mr. Simpson, and seconded by Mr. Morse—that inasmuch as the Council has studiously avoided mingling political subjects with its business deliberations, it is inexpedient to take any action with reference to the communication from the Warden of the County of York. This was carried by a vote of seven to five. A very sensible and suitable decision.—The men of the York County Council must learn to mind their proper business.—Pilot.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28th. The steamer Pacific, on starting out of her dock, pitched her wheelhouse against a large heavy built wood house or shed built on the pier, under which a large number of people were collected to see her off. The whole of the west end of the shed was drawn down with a tremendous crash, falling suddenly on the people; two or three were killed outright, and several were badly wounded. A number are still under the ruins; many barely escaped by running for their lives—the scene was indescribable. The Pacific came to in the dock to render assistance, the particulars have not transpired. She has 85 passengers. The Pacific, owing to the accident, will not sail before 8 o'clock this evening although her damage is little or nothing.—The accounts of the accident are conflicting—some state that only one person was killed, namely, Mr. J. S. Wilson, brother of the Deputy Clerk of the Common Council; others affirm that two or three were drowned. No other bodies have yet been discovered. The excitement is still intense.

The Crescent City sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for Chagres, with 87 passengers, and the Philadelphia with 49 passengers. A personal encounter took place in the United States Senate, in the Anti-Chamber, last night, between Senators Fremont and Foote, they were separated by the bystanders and neither sustained any injury.

The Pacific sailed for Liverpool at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. In addition to Mr. John Wilson, who was killed by the falling roof, John McCormick, whose thigh was broken, died at the Hospital this morning. Pat. McIntee, whose ribs were fractured, is still alive, but there were. Had never heard her mistress speak of poisoning mice. A dog had bitten witness' leg, who said she would be revenged; dog belonged to a person who lived a mile off. Prisoner told her to keep quiet, and she would get something to kill it in four-and-twenty hours: No one but prisoner and witness gave food or drink to deceased. Mrs Bourdon appeared sometimes in distress about her husband; at other times, said she didn't care if he died, she'd soon get another. Left because she got too small wages.

GUELPH ASSIZES.

TRIAL OF MRS. BOURDON FOR THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.

(Continued from our last.) Dr. Scott (in continuation).—On 24th May gave eight more blue pills and two ounces rhubarb; on the 25th another small dose. On the 27th visited deceased, and found him very feeble, unable to speak, and suffering excessively from cramp and difficulty of breathing; stomach swollen; approached gangrene; symptoms observed could not have been produced by the medicine given by witness; administered large dose of quinine—it is of a strengthening and stimulating nature. Called again on 29th May, when patient still in bed, but seemed better. On the 11th June found him walking in the field, but still very feeble. Had ordered infusion of rhubarb by Mrs Bourdon, on the 2nd June, to be taken in very small doses; and on the 7th had sent two doses of tincture of opium, which was the last medicine ordered by witness. Was not aware that prisoner had procured poison, until informed by Mr Smith on the 20th June; on learning which fact, it immediately occurred to witness that the symptoms he had observed were such as would be produced by corrosive poison; 4 grains of arsenic would cause death; it required 100 parts of cold water to dissolve one part of arsenic, and 20 parts to one to dissolve corrosive sublimate—either would dissolve easier in warm water. Was called up at 1 A. M. on 23rd June by Mrs Bourdon and John Klamm; refused to go with them, and they drove off; though seen after returned, when witness told them he would give no more medicine, nor have anything further to do with the case. On the 30th went to Bourdon's residence, and found he had died on the preceding day. Suspected something wrong, and, as coroner, took steps for holding an inquest. Had met servant girl about a mile from house, but could elicit nothing from her. Went up to the room where the body lay, saying, to allay suspicion, that he wished to see deceased once more. Several persons accompanied him, and Mrs Bourdon taking his arm, they went up to the coffin. On witness questioning prisoner about the symptoms exhibited immediately previous to death, she pretended to faint; but on his directing his conversation to others, she presently woke up. Ordering the other parties out of the room, he then asked prisoner to produce the poison received from Mr Smith. Asked if she had given her husband the wrong medicine. She equivocated—saying she had thrown the poison out of the window, that she had killed the mice with it, had thrown it into the stove. Asked her what sort of noise it made in burning; she said, a crackling noise. When told it would have blown the stove up, she seemed perplexed; told her the body could not be buried; she appeared alarmed; and, to allay suspicion, witness said that Whiting and he had differed as to the medicine administered, and therefore they wished to open the body. Locked room door, and gave constable the key, directing him to summon a jury. Deceased's mouth and gums dark livid hue. Saw John Klamm about the house. Held an inquest on the body, and committed prisoner on the verdict of the jury.

Cross-examined.—Found neither medicine nor poison in the house. Klamm was then there. In the early part of May, deceased was ailing and feeble, with headache and pain in body; but on the 27th May he had all the symptoms of acute disease; did not know how caused. Prisoner told of the vomiting. Took the stomach and contents to Berlin, sealed it up, and carried it to Toronto, where he gave it to Professor Croft, to be by him analyzed. Was not present at the analysis. Requested the Professor to endeavor to detect corrosive sublimate; and arsenic was also supposed to have been given previously, but need then scarce be looked for. Told the Professor to write him the result.

By the Court.—When he found that Bourdon had symptoms as if of poison, and knew the prisoner had procured poison from Mr Smith, he suspected something wrong, and resolved to watch the result.

His Lordship here remarked on the impropriety of Dr Scott's leaving matters to take their course, instead of interfering to prevent the result he anticipated.

Elizabeth Tyce, a German, (examined through an interpreter).—Resides in the Queen's Bush; had been in Mrs Bourdon's service for a year previous to 23rd June, when she left. Deceased took ill fourteen days after Easter, and kept getting worse. The Bourdons had no family, and no servant but herself. John Klamm attended her on Sundays. Prisoner and her husband often quarrelled; were sometimes violent, and once she saw deceased kick Mrs B. They quarrelled in English and French, which witness did not understand. Prisoner frequently complained of her husband's ill treatment. She generally attended him in his sickness. Witness, and sometimes the prisoner, cooked, and made tea and coffee. John Klamm was frequently there—was not a hired servant—assisted on Sundays, and occasionally on week days; had slept there frequently, more than six times during witness' residence in the family; he was there on the 33rd June, and in the week preceding; generally there on Sundays; he lived a quarter of a mile from the place; is a carpenter. Saw him and Mrs B. in bed together while deceased was sick, both before and after Dr Scott's visits. Had never seen mice about the house, nor heard prisoner nor any one else say there were. Had never heard her mistress speak of poisoning mice. A dog had bitten witness' leg, who said she would be revenged; dog belonged to a person who lived a mile off. Prisoner told her to keep quiet, and she would get something to kill it in four-and-twenty hours: No one but prisoner and witness gave food or drink to deceased. Mrs Bourdon appeared sometimes in distress about her husband; at other times,

said she didn't care if he died, she'd soon get another. Left because she got too small wages. Cross-examined.—Prisoner was excited at the time, and complained of being hurt. Used to converse with prisoner in German. Bourdon rang a small hand-bell when he wanted anything, when Mrs B. or witness waited on him; Mrs B. appeared to do so cheerfully.

By the Solicitor General.—Mrs Bourdon always prepared the medicine herself; had seen her put powders of a drab or gray color into molasses for deceased.

In reply to a question from Mr Freeman, witness stated the occurrence of a quarrel between Bourdon's sister (during a visit to him) and prisoner, on account of the former preparing and giving him some chicken soup.

Sarah Jones.—Resides in Wellesley, about two miles from Bourdon's. Called at the house on Sunday, the 30th June; asked prisoner why her husband was not buried; she answered in a cross manner, she was afraid they would find poison in Bourdon, and charge her with having given it.

William Walden.—Is a constable. Went with Dr Scott to Bourdon's residence on 30th June, the Sunday after his decease, and arrested the prisoner. Heard Dr Scott inquire of her what she had done with the last medicine she got from Smith. Said she had thrown it out of the window, had killed sixteen or seventeen mice with it, and some of it she had thrown into the stove. Had prisoner up to the inquest. She said, "God only knows, if he's poisoned he must have poisoned himself; I gave him the paper and told him to take care of it, and he put it on a shelf by the bed." On the way to Guelph, she was all the time talking about Klamm. She would swear he was innocent; it was only through her he had got into such a scrape. When she came near Guelph, and saw the gaol, she said, "Oh dear! God knows I'm guilty—that is, I'm guilty of—" she didn't finish the sentence, and witness asked her no more questions.

Cross-examined.—She was much excited when she spoke so. Mary Craig.—Lives in Wellesley, 3 1/2 miles from Bourdon's house. Called there on 14th May last. Prisoner and her husband had a quarrel about a garden fence; they went to the barn together, and on returning, she told witness she had given him as much as he gave her. Saw a red mark on prisoner's arm, where she had been struck by her husband. Prisoner said Bourdon wouldn't be alive six weeks; and on witness' asking her what made her say so, as he seemed healthy, she replied, "Bless you, he's all rotten with consumption." She said John (Klamm) was better to her than her husband, and that she would coax deceased to let his property to her, or she would fix him—and then she would give fates to John for it all. She spoke of her husband's death as a matter of course. When witness next saw Bourdon, he was dead.

John Klamm (examined through an interpreter).—Had been two years in Canada. Lives in Wellesley—not a mile from Bourdon's. Was never engaged as a bar-keeper by Bourdon, but frequently acted as bar-keeper; was there at the time of his death; had been there off and on for two months previous. Occasionally waited on deceased, as did Mrs B. and maid. Deceased complained most of pain in stomach and chest; had great thirst; frequently vomited stuff and blood after taking his soup, and afterwards would pass blood from his nose, mouth, and body. Had cramps and got stiff, complaining of stomach and throat. Later he generally vomited immediately on taking any thing. Mrs Bourdon prepared his food and medicine—generally in water—and sometimes sent it by witness. Never saw any medicine taken from a vial. About a week before his death, deceased was in extreme pain after taking some soup. Never heard of poison being in the house; never saw any mice in house; had seen bread nibbled by them.

By the Court.—Had given Bourdon medicine more than once; had seen Mrs Bourdon take medicine from several papers; had seen her give the whole of one paper mixed with part of another; color of the one powder white, the other of a brownish shade.

Cross-examined.—Wegit three times for the Doctor at prisoner's request. The medicine brought from Dr Scott was put up in paper, and was prepared and given by Mrs B. Often conversed with Bourdon—they were good friends. Doctor always sent for when deceased was very ill. Prisoner seemed affected on account of her husband's sickness, and often cried. Related his going with prisoner for Dr Scott the Sunday before Bourdon's death, when Scott refused to come. Never suspected anything wrong.

This finished the case for the prosecution. FOR THE DEFENCE. Dr. Clarke, of Guelph.—Is a surgeon; had practiced 20 years—7 years in Ireland, and 13 in Canada; had heard the evidence given by Mr. Smith and the other medical men. Mr. Smith had given the prisoner from 2 to 4 drachms of arsenic, 4 or 5 grains of which, taken on an empty stomach, would cause death; but 5 or 6 grains might be taken on a full stomach with impunity, especially if the party were much in the open air; 3 drachms of arsenic could not be administered in a fortnight without causing death. The symptoms stated by Drs. Scott and Whiting were anomalous, and witness would not have deemed them the result of poison, if not led to such conclusion by extraneous circumstances. Vomiting was of course a most prominent symptom of poison; vomiting of blood was an unusual symptom from such cause, and more likely to proceed from disease of the stomach; corrosive sublimate would rather act as a styptic; it might eventually cause vomiting, but was not likely to do so immediately. No stomach could stand the quantity of arsenic supposed to have been given, within the time stated. Both the poisons mentioned were most painful; but arsenic would produce the most violent symptoms. He would say that altogether the case was one of grave suspicion, but unless poison had been detected in the stomach, the evidence that such had been administered was not, in his opinion, conclusive. Remembered a case in which 14 grains of arsenic were given by mistake of a nurse in course of two days, and the patient recovered. The only symptom he could not account for, was the salivation described by Dr Whiting; all the others might be accounted for without supposing the agency of poison.

Cross-examined.—Arsenic does not produce salivation; it is caused by corrosive sublimate. Had corrosive sublimate been given in the quantity supposed, it must—from the perfection to which chemical science has been brought—have almost necessarily been detected in the stomach or viscera. The salivation might possibly have been produced by the blue pills given by Dr Scott. Dr Whiting's opinion that death was produced by corrosive sublimate, might have been in some measure the result of his knowledge of other circumstances exciting suspicion. The case was certainly very suspicious, but there was no conclusive proof of poisoning. He had seen, in cases of inveterate drunkenness and in putrid typhus fever, all the symptoms stated, excepting the salivation. The poison, if given even in small doses, must have been detected by Professor Croft. Setting aside the fact of salivation, he should say that deceased did not die from mineral poison.

Dr. Orton, of Guelph.—Had practiced as a surgeon for 21 years—14 years here, and 10 in England. Had heard the evidence adduced by the medical men for the prosecution, by which a case of much suspicion had been made out, but still there were no proofs. With the exception of salivation, all the symptoms stated might have arisen from other causes than corrosive poison; indeed, they might have nearly all been the result of the exhibition of tartar emetic. Then, the internal appearances did not corroborate the external symptoms, if these were thought to indicate poisoning. The vomiting of blood, and patches of extravasated blood on the stomach, might be easily accounted for as the results of intemperance and of the emetic tartar. The witness corroborated Dr Clarke's evidence generally—repeatedly asserting that all the symptoms but the salivation might have been produced without the agency of corrosive poison—that the duration of salivation, after exhibition of the producing cause, was indeterminate—and that a n.w. when by chemical tests it was possible to detect the most minute quantity of mineral poison in the stomach, it would be unwarrantable, in absence of such proof, to conclude that a corrosive poison had been administered.

Cross-examined.—The blue pills given by Dr Scott—and which, being at hand, might have been all taken—might have produced the salivation; and witness dared not, in a case of life and death, on such inconclusive evidence, hazard the conviction that the man died from poison. The facts adduced, although suspicious, were yet not conclusive.

Sebastian Shiner.—Had known Bourdon for two years. Never told witness he had previously had the same complaint. Had seen him some ten or twelve days before his death, when he had a sore mouth; water was running from his mouth; had something tied on a stick to clean his mouth with.

Cross-examined.—Deceased was not in the habit of drinking; was generally healthy, and accounted a sober man.

Thomas Whitman.—Resides in Woolwich. Knew deceased, and was frequently at his house during his sickness. Deceased had a sore mouth three or four weeks previous to his death, and which continued sore up to his death.

Cross-examined.—Mr Bourdon was generally healthy; perhaps ailing once in two or three months. Never heard of his having the same complaint previously.

Dr Clarke, having been recalled, said, that having now heard it proved that deceased had been salivated two or three weeks previous to his death, and consequently before the corrosive sublimate was sold to prisoner; the salivation being thus accounted for, he was decidedly of opinion, in the absence of all proof of poison being detected in the stomach, that deceased did not die from the effects of corrosive sublimate.

Cross-examined.—Thinks Dr. Whiting's evidence from eye-sight ought to have more weight with a jury than his (witness) opinion deduced from such evidence.

Mr. Freeman said that, not on account of any weakness in the evidence adduced for the defence, but from his having been only a short time acquainted with the facts of the case, he should refrain from addressing the jury.

The Solicitor General also declined to address the jury.

His Lordship then proceeded to address the jury at considerable length, and in a particularly judicious and impartial manner, dwelling largely on the fact that there was no proof of poison being found in the stomach, and directing the jury that they must be first convinced that the deceased died from the effects of poison before they were warranted to take into consideration other circumstances tending to fix suspicion on prisoner. This trial was not for adultery, but for murder; and unless they were convinced that death resulted from poison, they must acquit the prisoner. Although the innocence of the prisoner might not be made apparent, they were yet not to find her guilty in the absence of conclusive proof; but, in the event of their believing that the deceased died of poison, they would then go on to ascertain by whom it had been administered, and decide accordingly.

The result was as stated in our last, a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mrs. Bourdon and Klamm, having remained in one of the taverns here during the night, proceeded in company for Wellesley the ensuing morning.