

entered the saloon carriage. The carriage was lined with blue figured satin, and was furnished with two easy chairs and a sofa, and had a table in the centre. The carriages were tastefully decorated with flowers. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal accompanied their illustrious parents, and Prince Alfred and the Princess Alice were accommodated in a separate carriage. Some uncertainty seemed to prevail respecting the carriage which the latter were to occupy, and in this progress along the platform in charge of the Marchioness of Douro and the Hon. Miss Lennox, they had frequent occasion to pass the royal carriage. Her Majesty seemed amused at the dilemma, and Prince Albert exclaimed: "The Marchioness of Douro in passing—Countermarching, I see!"

Sir George Grey, Sir James Clark, the Hon. Colonel Gordon, and the other members of her suite, were accommodated in one of the front carriages.

Prince Albert cordially shook hands with the Duke of Buccleuch before parting. He next made a low bow to Mr. Sheriff Gordon, with whom he also shook hands; and Major-General Riddell enjoyed the same distinguished mark of favor. The preparations having been completed, the royal train left the station at twenty-five minutes to nine o'clock, amidst the acclamations of the assembled crowd, and preceded by the Directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company. Her Majesty repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the greetings of the spectators, who thronged the different streets upon the line to witness the passage of the royal train.

The royal train passed through the railway station at Waverley Bridge at twenty minutes to nine o'clock. The Lord Provost was in waiting on the platform, with several of the railway officials. The royal train proceeded at a slow pace through the station; and on observing the Lord Provost, her Majesty graciously rose and bowed to his Lordship.

The East Prince's Street Garden was thronged on both sides by a large assemblage, and the arch at the Easton Mansard, with the North Bridge and Waverley Bridge, were crowded by people anxious to obtain a parting view of her Majesty and the royal family. The cheering was loud and frequent, and seemed to afford gratification to the royal party, who were evidently in the highest spirits. The royal train glided swiftly along the line, and in a few minutes was lost to view.



GUELPH HERALD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1850.

GUELPH FALL ASSIZES.

The Assizes were opened here on Tuesday last by Mr. Justice Draper—His Honor Judge Powell, Gal. Hewat, C. J. Mickle, and James Wright, Esq. taking their seats as associate judges. Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

GRAND JURY:

THOS. HODGKINS, Esq., Foreman. R. F. Budd, D. Allan, W. Alexander, John Harland, Ed. Murton, Robt. Swanley, D. Shreve, Jas. Wilson, W. H. Barker.

Mr. Justice Draper briefly addressed the Grand Jury, congratulating them on the small amount of criminal charges, but remarking that two of the four on which they would be called to decide were of the most aggravated character—Murder. His Lordship defined the different degrees of criminality consequent on the violent deprivation of human life, from justifiable homicide to wilful murder; remarking that one of the parties was a wife accused of the murder of her husband—a crime which was held in former times to involve a species of treason, and the perpetrator of which was, on conviction, burned, being drawn to the stake on a hurdle; and although modern legislation was less vindictive in its punishment, still the crime was to be regarded as one of the highest degree known to the law, and subject to the highest penalty. His Lordship having briefly adverted to the other cases on the calendar, went on to define the distinction between the duties of Grand and Petit Jurors. It was not requisite that the Grand Jury should go into that minutest of evidence, or arrive at that degree of certainty in regard to the guilt of the accused, required of petit jurors; they had not to decide on the criminality of the parties, but as to whether the evidence adduced was sufficient to warrant their being put on the trial—Grand Jurors were for the protection of innocence, and duty to be so regarded. It was their duty to ascertain if there were good grounds for sending prisoners to trial, and if none, such were found to return "no bill." These observations were made to obviate the erroneous view often taken by the community of the institution of Grand Jurors, many persons supposing such a sort of secret tribunal before which charges were brought which the accused would not dare to adduce in open court. The law required the Grand Jury to say whether the accused should be brought to trial, the petit jury to decide as to his innocence or guilt, and the Judge to award the punishment; for the effectual attainment of the ends of justice, it was necessary that each should fearlessly and faithfully discharge their respective duties, permitting no considerations of interest or sympathy to pervert their judgment, but discharging their duty faithfully, according to the laws of God and their Country.

The Grand Jury having soon after found a true bill against George Galoway, a negro, for horse stealing, he was placed in the dock; but on his stating that he had not been able to procure Counsel, the trial was postponed. The Court then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

SMITH vs. JARVINE.—Action of Debt.—Verdict for plaintiff, £161 6s. 6d.

VAN VOLKENSEN vs. McARTHUR.—Action of Ejectment.—Verdict for plaintiff.

GEORGE GALOWAY.—Horse-stealing.—It was proved that the prisoner had taken away a mare, on the night of 25th August, from the premises of Mr. George Stalls, Waterloo, rode her some ten miles, and then turned her adrift; but the jury not being satisfied that the act was committed with felonious intent, brought in a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

KERR vs. COX.—Action of Ejectment.—The plaintiff had purchased of the Government Land Agent a half lot of land in Erin, in Aug. 1846, paying an instalment of £10. The defendant produced a Crown lease of the whole lot to his

constituent for 21 years from Dec. 1831, which barring the Crown's right to dispose of the lease's interest for that period, the jury found for defendant.

JOHN PRATT was indicted for a Misdemeanor, the Grand Jury having found a true bill last Assizes. It appeared that Mr Pratt's son-in-law, Mr. William Dyson, having become involved in his circumstances about two years since, had granted to his father-in-law a bill of sale of moveables, amounting to £430 15s., (and also a mortgage on some landed property, for the payment of which Pratt was responsible), to which amount it was proved he was indebted to defendant. A disposition of Dyson's whole effects having been subsequently made to Thomas Sandilands, Esq., as trustee for the general creditors, defendant gave up the mortgage.

J. T. Cunningham, Sheriff's Officer, stated that Pratt and Dyson had tried all the schemes they could invent to cheat the creditors; the former using several rash expressions—asserting that "the intention of the assignment was to keep the ruffians from tearing his son-in-law's property to pieces," &c.; and that the property was made over to Pratt at an inadequate valuation.

Several witnesses proved that Dyson, now lessee of a grist mill in Nassagaweya, was still in possession of much of the property assigned to Pratt; and that the latter had stated, in reply to inquiries about Dyson's responsibility, that he was as good as over, he [Pratt] having only taken the goods to keep off the creditors.

Mr Sandilands detailed his intrusions with Dyson's estate; by which it appeared he had paid interest, [on a mortgage of £600], insurance, and taxes, to the amount of £316 12s. 6d., being some £60 in excess of the rents received from the estate. It appeared that the property, under Mr Sandilands' management, when realized, would not only be sufficient to pay all Dyson's debts, but leave him besides a considerable residue.

Mr. Freeman having addressed the jury for the defence, and the Sol. Gen. for the Crown, His Lordship summed up, and the jury, having retired, brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

On Mr Pratt being brought up for sentence on Saturday, Mr Ferguson moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground of a flaw in the indictment. The Court coincided in opinion with Mr Ferguson as to the validity of the objection; but, in absence of the Sol. Gen., reserved the point for the opinion of the Judges, and Mr Pratt was bound over to appear at next Assizes.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

MARTHA ANN ELIZA BOURDON, late of the township of Wellesley, in this county, widow, having been placed at the bar; and the indictment, charging her with the murder of her husband, Dominick Anthony Bourdon, by administering to him, on the 22nd June last, three drachms or corrosive sublimate, in consequence of which death ensued on the 29th of the same month, having been read, the prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty." The indictment contained two counts—the one affirming the poison to have been given in water; the other, in soup.

The case was opened by Sol. Gen. McDonald, who stated to the jury the circumstances as afterwards brought out in evidence. He remarked on the great difference in the ages of the prisoner and her late husband, who was an old soldier, and whose talent for music and mimicry had, he supposed, been an inducement to the marriage—on the bad terms on which the parties had lived—on the criminal attachment subsisting between Mrs. Bourdon and a young German in the establishment, as an inducement to the commission of the crime. It would be proved, he said, that the prisoner had been in the habit of going from the death-bed of her husband to the apartment of her paramour.

Henry Smith, apothecary, Berlin.—First saw the prisoner in March or April last, in Dr Scott's surgery. Saw her next in the same place, the last week of May, when she complained of her husband's drinking habits, and of his abusing her; she said Dr Scott had been giving him medicine to stop him from drinking, without effect; and that at the rate he was going on, he would soon be in h—; wished to get something to put in her husband's drink to sicken him off. It was given her two drachms of tartar emetic, directing her to give as much at a time as would lie on the point of a penknife; she said there were a great many nice in the house, and wanted arsenic to kill them. Witness said he did not like to put up poison—but, on her continued importunity, he gave her two or three drachms, writing "poison" on the paper. She begged him earnestly not to say anything to Dr Scott (who was then attending Bourdon) of what she had got. A fortnight after, prisoner came again, said the medicine had operated first-rate, that her husband was an altered man, that the mice were all gone, and that she did not know how to recompense him; witness told her he was sufficiently recompensed if her husband was benefited; she got no medicine at this time. Prisoner resides about 10 miles from Berlin. Her next visit was to procure some tincture of rhubarb, ordered by Dr Scott, for her husband. Next saw her in his new establishment, the Medical Hall, on the 17th June; calling him aside, she told him that her husband had got into his old habits again, said she was going to Galt to obtain a divorce, complained of a ferocious dog at her place, and wished to get something to kill him; feeling reluctant to put up more poison, witness, to get rid of her, gave her a piece of sponge, (which he had known used for the purpose in the old country,) telling her to cut it up and give it to the dog. On the 20th June she came again, and calling witness into a private room, renewed her former complaints of her husband's bad usage; the dog would not eat the sponge, and there were more mice. Anxious to get her away, he put up about three drachms of corrosive sublimate from a bottle on the counter, enclosing it in three papers, on the first and second of which he wrote "poison," and on the outside cover "rank poison;" told her to be careful in the use of it, as ten grains in one dose would kill a man; gave her 180 grains; corrosive sublimate quite as deadly as arsenic; had no suspicion she entertained any other design than of giving it to the dog and mice. Prisoner came again the following Sunday, the 23rd June, at five o'clock in the morning; said Bourdon was dying; had left him alone; she described his symptoms, which were similar to those produced by poison—sensation of burning in throat and stomach, and vomiting, with black spots on abdomen. Witness felt satisfied she had given him corrosive sublimate; she said he had had the same disease before; sent her to Dr Scott; she came back in a quarter of an hour, saying she could not get Scott up; told her to go home and give her husband gruel; considered the case hopeless; saw Dr

Scott the same morning, and told him that all the symptoms described by her were those of an acrid poison. Was present at inquest; the body looked frightful—of a dark purple color, with a blue and green circle round the navel, the mouth of a dark livid hue. Examined the stomach, which was in an awful condition—the veins highly congested, and the mucous membrane and other intestines covered with gangrenous spots, not like the effects of natural disease, but as if caused by some acrid substance; the heart, lungs, and liver were healthy; had no doubt, from the appearance of the body inside and out, that death was caused by acrid poison. Had attended similar examinations at home, but never saw so bad a case. The contents of the stomach were handed over to the Professor of Chemistry in Toronto, after having been examined by Dr Whiting and witness. The contents were a quantity of gastric juice and gruel. Bourdon died on the Saturday; the inquest was held on Monday. Did not question prisoner about the poison.

Cross-examined by Mr. Freeman.—On her second visit, the prisoner had asked for Dr Scott; said her husband was ill, and Scott was administering medicine to him; didn't describe the symptoms of complaint, but said "he couldn't eat for his drinking." When she next came, said the medicine had acted first-rate. When she came on Sunday, the 23rd June, described the symptoms, which witness believed were the effects of poison; said she couldn't get Scott up. Had seen the stomach of a drunkard; strong drink would not produce such symptoms; tartar emetic dangerous if taken largely; a fortnight had elapsed between the periods when he gave her the medicine and when she stated that her husband was better. Didn't make a minute examination of the stomach.

Dr Whiting—Is a licensed surgeon, resident in Berlin. Was called by prisoner to visit her husband 27th June last; found him suffering from violent pains in the stomach, and retching all the time, not vomiting; had been throwing up blood; mouth very sore, and profuse salivation; pains in legs and arms; body soft and swollen, abdomen tender and pained by touch, strong symptoms of poison; prescribed small doses of opium, sulphate of iron, and sulphuric acid. Prisoner followed witness into bar-room, and asked if her husband would live, if there was any hope of him. Witness inquired how long he had been sick, and what the symptoms of his complaint. Prisoner merely replied that he had been some time ill. Had no hope he would be alive 24 hours; he died on the Saturday morning (29th June.) Examined the body the Monday following by request of the coroner. Described appearance of stomach in nearly the same terms as Mr. Smith; liver sound, with exception of lower portion; mouth very sore. When seen by witness on the Thursday, was salivating at the rate of half a gallon per diem; could not account for symptoms—similar to those produced by acrid poison. It would require, of corrosive sublimate, a grain a day for seven or eight days, to cause death and produce the effects witnessed; if given in larger quantities, the symptoms would have been stronger—a drachm would cause death in a few hours.

By the Court.—Is inferred from appearances, that the poison had been administered at intervals and in small doses; if so given in solution, it might have been absorbed into the system so as not to be detected. Witness' belief in cause of death would be shaken suppose no traces of corrosive sublimate had been found in stomach; it would certainly have been detected if given in large quantities. Had no suspicion deceased had been poisoned until the inquest.

Dr Scott—Resides in Berlin; is a surgeon, and Coroner for the County. Has known deceased for six years; he moved into Wellesley a twelve-month past, and was 52 years of age; he enjoyed excellent health; he only attended him twice or thrice in course of six years. Mrs Bourdon called for medicine on the 2nd, and again on the 6th May; prescribed from symptoms stated, giving her at the latter date ten Blue Pills and some Seidlitz Powders, to be taken at intervals by her husband and a hired man also said to be sick.

We must postpone the further detail of evidence till next week; the result will be found beneath. JOHN CLAMP, committed for murder on the verdict of the Coroner's jury, was discharged by proclamation.

BARNARD BENSON, a boy 13 years old, for larceny, in stealing from the premises of Frederick Hamilton, Pashin, a cap, half boots, three quarters of a yard linen, a knife, scissors, sugar, &c., pleaded "Not Guilty."

Thomas Hoffmann and Robert Dunbar proved confession of charge by prisoner, who was found guilty, recommended to mercy on account of youth, and afterwards sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

The jury in Mrs. Bourdon's case then came into Court with a verdict of "Not Guilty," when his Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said he was glad the jury had been able, in consistency with their duty to their country, to acquit her. She must not, however, suppose she left the bar of the Court with an unblemished reputation. He trusted she would endeavor so to conduct herself during the remainder of her life, as to make atonement for the past; that so when she should appear before the bar of a higher tribunal, she might there also meet an acquittal.

The prisoner was nearly dressed in mourning; seemed about 35 years of age—a handsome figure and good features. She appeared little affected, either during the trial or at its conclusion.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

BURD vs. PIFER.—Debt on Bond.—The bond, covenanting for the exchange of some landed property, the surplus to be paid by note, was traced to the hands of the defendant, and was said to be lost. The parole evidence not being conclusive as to the terms of the agreement, plaintiff agreed to a non-suit.

There were some other civil cases not of much public interest, and the Court having again sat for some hours on Saturday, was then closed.

NICHOL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

On Friday last the Annual Exhibition of Live Stock and Produce by the Nichol Branch of the County Agricultural Society was held in Fergus. The weather was particularly unpropitious, a continuous, although not very heavy rain prevailing throughout the day—notwithstanding which, the concourse of spectators and number of entries of stock were perhaps equal to that of former years. While there appeared no falling off in the quality of the horned cattle and sheep exhibited, there was an improvement in the hackneys and young horses, but such was more

especially evident in the samples of Fall wheat and Dairy produce. It has been of no small advantage to the Agriculturists of our upper townships of the County, that their attention has of late years, and more especially last season, been so much directed to the cultivation of Fall instead of Spring wheat; had the usual proportions of the two varieties been cultivated during the present year, the consequences would have been appalling. The propriety of having the fall thoroughly clean, of early sowing, and frequent change of seed although procured at considerable cost, cannot be too earnestly impressed on the farmers—Mr. Christie of Dumfries wheat, which took the first premium at the Provincial show the other day, weighed 66 and 67 lbs per bushel, and was the produce of first prize wheat at the previous New York State Fair; it is of the variety termed "blue stem wheat," and Mr. C., with a view to its propagation, has sown nearly 300 acres of it this Fall. In dairy produce, the old settled townships have been necessarily in advance of Nichol; the present exhibition, we believe, showed in the estimation of parties well qualified to judge, an equality with any township in the County.

About 7 o'clock a considerable party of the members of the Society sat down to dinner in the Wellington Hotel—Thos. Webster, Esq. in the Chair; Alexander Drysdale, Esq., Vice. On the removal of the cloth, J. Harland, Esq., Secretary of the County Society, read the following LIST OF PREMIUMS:—

- LIVE STOCK. [Jennets—Messrs J. McKerie, David McCrea, and Thomas Dryden.] Mares—1st, T. Loghrin; 2d, A. Sherratt; 3d, R. Scott. Colt Fost—1st, T. Loghrin; 2d, A. Sherratt. Filly Foal—R. Scott. Yearling Colts—1st, Jas Gerrie; 2d, A. Drysdale. Yearling Fillies—1st, A. Sherratt; 2d, William Mackie. Two-year-old Colts—1st, James Cowie; 2d, R. Scott. Two-year-old Fillies—1st, G. Caldwell; 2d, T. Maitland. Span of Horses—1st, Jas Ross; 2d, G. Caldwell. Hacks—1st, D. B. Ferguson; 2d, G. Jardine; 3d, J. Gordon. Aged Bull—A. Sherratt. Young Bulls—1st, G. Barron; 2d, A. Drysdale. Cows—1st, A. Harvey; 2d, W. Preston; 3d, James Walker. Two-year-old Heifers—1st, A. Sherratt; 2d, G. Caldwell; 3d, T. Webster; 4d, T. Loghrin; 5d, James Gordon. Yearling Heifers—1st, A. Sherratt; 2d, A. McDonald; 3d, James Perry. Yokes of Oxen—1st, T. Webster; 2d, T. Loghrin; 3d, James Gordon. Yokes of Steers—1st, G. Caldwell; 2d, J. Ross. Fat Cattle—W. Scott. Aged Rams—1st, Jas Ross; 2d, S. Broadfoot. Shearling Rams—1st, S. Broadfoot; 2d, A. Sherratt. Pairs of Ewes—1st, S. Broadfoot; 2d, J. Ross. Shearling Ewes—1st, S. Broadfoot; 2d, A. Harvey. Best Male Lamb—S. Broadfoot. Best Female Lamb—A. Drysdale. Best Fat Sheep—A. Drysdale. Best Boar—No merit. Best Sow—P. McLellan.

P. G. DUCIE.

[Judges—James Loghrin, Esq.; Messrs. John Ross and George Armstrong, Jun. Fall Wheat—1st, R. Scott; 2d, G. Barron; 3d, James McQueen. Spring Wheat—1st, R. Scott; 2d, A. Drysdale; 3d, James Foote. Barley—1st, J. Keith; 2d, G. Barron; 3d, A. Drysdale. Canadian Oats—1st, W. Clarke; 2d, G. Barron. Other Oats—G. Barron. Best Potatoes—A. Harvey. Timothy Seed—W. Clarke. Swedish Turnip Seed—John Brockie. Corn—James Walker. Salt Lather—1st, John Orr; 2d, John Brockie; 3d, W. Clarke. Cheese—1st, James Perry; 2d, W. Wylie; 3d, John Brockie. Best Pink-eyed Potatoes—James Perry. Best Shamrock—A. Harvey. Best other Potatoes—W. Clarke. Swedish Turnips—1st, James McQueen; 2d, James Perry. Best other Turnips—James McQueen. Best Seed Onions—J. Watt. Best dozen Carrots—T. Webster. Best Cabbages—G. Stewart. Maple Sugar—1st, Jas Perry; 2d, W. Mackie. Spout Stocking Yarn—1st, James Gordon; 2d, A. Harvey; 3d, James Foote. Knitted Socks—A. Harvey. The usual loyal toasts from the Chair were followed by "The Judges of Stock"—the Chairman remarking on the onerous nature of the office, and the impartiality with which its duties had been performed.

J. McKerie, Esq. replied. He had been called unexpectedly to the office; although having been frequently present at the annual shows in Fergus, he could mark the progress that was making—his attention had been first called to the pigs, and the only bar shown being an exceedingly poor one, they had withheld the premium. There were some very good games shown, and the two-year-old Fillies were particularly worthy of commendation, as were several spans of the working horses. As to the hackneys, while Mr. Ferguson's old horse still stood No. 1, he would say he had never at any show in Guelph seen a better specimen of that class as an old favorite. There were some fine cows and heifers, and the sheep were to be especially commended. He was sure that in that department the judges must at all events have given Mr. Broadfoot satisfaction. He could not sit down without saying that the judges had been treated most handsomely and had every assistance afforded them in the execution of their office.

"The Judges of Produce" was then given from the Vice Chair—Mr. Drysdale remarking that the company would be happy to hear their opinion of the state of matters in their department. J. Loghrin, Esq. said there had not been an Agricultural Show at Fergus but he had been present, and was consequently in a position to mark the progress made. In Fall Wheat the improvement was particularly evident; of fourteen samples shown, all first rate, the difference in the quality of the grain was almost inappreciable, the premiums having to be assigned rather to superiority in cleaving. The spring wheat had been falling off for several seasons, and the present showed no improvement. He was surprised that so few samples of Barley had been shown; either the soil was not suitable for that grain, or the price was not remunerative; he would advise growers to cut greener, and change the seed more frequently. In oats, also, he would advise the same system of periodical change of seed observed in the growing of wheat be practised, and they would get better crops. There used to be a

variety of samples of peas; he did not know what had kept them back on the present occasion. An Irishman ought to be a good judge of potatoes; but among such a variety of samples, all excellent, he had found it difficult to decide. The samples of turnips were numerous, and all good. There were some good samples of timothy seed. It would have been desirable to have seen more competitors for the different sorts of turnip seed. Indian corn was a new article at their exhibitions; several excellent samples had been shown. Twenty lots of salt butter had been placed on the table of the show-room, all nearly equally excellent; he would have been glad to give a prize to each; indeed the judges had been quite puzzled how to decide, and had been principally guided in their decision by the fact that several of the samples did not appear sufficiently salt for long keeping. The cheese showed a great improvement; the lots on the show table would have been any township in Norway. Mr. Loghrin said, in conclusion, that after what he had that day witnessed as the result of female industry and skill, he couldn't sit down without asking the company to drink the health of a class without whom their shows would be little worth, and their homes not worth going to—"The Farmers' Wives and Daughters." [Drunk with great applause.]

John Valentine, Esq. returned thanks for the farmers' wives and daughters. He was sorry no premiums were offered for such stock, or he might have had some chance of one. He would advise those who were in a position to do so, to increase the stock and improve the breed.—[Laughter.]

David Ferguson, Esq. gave, in eulogistic terms, the Secretary of the County Society, "John Harland, Esq."

Mr. Harland would not make a long speech—knowing that in Fergus the habit was, short speeches and rather long drinks. He had more pleasure in being present now, than on the two last occasions; for he could now hold up his head, and exclaim, "20s. in the pound to all claimants," thanks to the exertions of the brother of the gentleman who had proposed his health. He had represented to Government, through Mr. Ferguson, the inconvenience to which the farmers were subjected in having to attend at the head quarters of the different branches twice to receive payment of their premiums, and the consequent dissatisfaction; and the result was, that within three days the Legislative Grant was paid in. He begged to congratulate the members on the tone of the judges. Mr. McKerie had told them that the stock was decidedly improved. Mr. Loghrin who had been at every show in Fergus since the organization of the Branch, had given his testimony to the same effect; and he was happy to say that, after a minute examination of the different lots brought forward for competition, he could quite coincide in opinion with these gentlemen. He was particularly gratified with the samples of fall wheat, which would do credit to any township. One article he thought the judges had omitted to particularise—a most beautiful sample of worsted shown by Mr. J. Gordon. Mr. Valentine had spoken of increasing the stock of wives, (laughter); he found one wife quite enough for him, and he was sure Mr. Gordon had reason to be satisfied with a wife who could produce so beautiful a sample of petticoat wear. He could speak in high terms of many of the horses shown, especially the colts. He didn't know where they got stock to improve from. The stallions shown year after year had been so inferior, that the townships had very properly ceased to offer premiums for such things. Guelph, Eramosa, and Pashin, had each sent apart a handsome sum to be offered as a premium for stallions worthy the name; and he regretted that Nichol had not done the same; but, knowing their reason for not doing so, he could now readily excuse them, in expectation that they would next year adopt the same course as their neighbors. He hoped Nichol would ever not only equal, but excel other townships in the quality of her stock and produce.—[Applause.]

The Chairman, with some prefatory remarks, gave "The Nichol Branch of the Agricultural Society."

The Vice, remarking on the advantage of imported fallbred stock, stated that all but one of the sheep on the ground that day, were raised from three thoroughbred Leicester, imported some years since by Mr. Broadfoot. He gave "The Successful Candidates."

Mr. Broadfoot, in returning thanks, said it was no use to think of raising superior animals with good stock; his were thoroughbred, and deserved the premiums they had taken. Although successful at the pens, he had not been so in the show-room; but he had no doubt the judges in that department had done their duty.

Mr. Sherratt said, that although his stock was not thoroughbred, he had got a larger amount of premiums in his pocket than any one else—that was the best criterion.

Mr. Harland, during Mr. Webster's momentary absence, gave "Our Chairman," adding that there was not in the township, in the county, in the province, nor in the world, a more honest-hearted man—one more willing to serve his friend—or, among themselves, one more anxious for the prosperity of this Agricultural Association.

Mr. Webster, on resuming his seat, said he had heard their hurrahing outside. Would have been happy had the compliment been merited. If he had done well, he must try and do better in future. He had never been, and still was, as keen an agriculturalist as any in the county; but, like others, he experienced great difficulty in getting in the harvest.

D. Ferguson, Esq. gave "A. Drysdale, Esq. our Vice;" adding, in his usual facetious style, "a good-natured and ignorant fellow like myself, but willing to take lessons."

The Vice, remarking that every thing was favorably progressing under the fostering care of their esteemed President, gave "The County Agricultural Society, and the President, Colonel Saunders."

Mr. Harland returned thanks, stating that the bad weather and the Assizes than sitting in Guelph, had prevented Col. Saunders' attendance. Col. Saunders had often impressed on him the propriety of doing all he could for the Branch Associations, more especially for Nichol.

Mr. J. McQueen made some excellent remarks on the superiority of Agriculture, as the basis of all prosperity, and in the successful progress of which all classes were interested. He dilated on the propriety of acquiring a practical knowledge of the art in youth, and pointed to the disadvantage under which those parties labored, who, having passed the meridian of life, were under the necessity of acquiring and practising an art unknown to them in youth; and remarking that the com-

pany would have great pleasure in listening to a person of so great practical knowledge as Mr. Loghrin, he gave "The Eramosa Branch," which was located in an old settled township, and one which had consequently made great progress.

Mr. Loghrin returned thanks. What agriculture had done in the older townships, would, under proper management, follow in those more recently settled. He was glad to see the farmers coming forward to aid the others. He would recommend the Society to offer suitable premiums for superior male animals.

Mr. J. Valentine had a few words to say on a subject which had recently caused no small excitement throughout the Province—the expulsion of the Reporters for the Press from the House of Assembly. The Liberty of the Press lay at the very foundation of genuine British Freedom.—The Press occupied a high position in the eyes of the people of Canada, and they beheld with amazement and indignation its expulsion from the highest court in the land. Lawyers might find precedents to warrant acts which honest farmers did not understand; they would soon find that the farmers of Canada had identified their interests with those of the Press, and that they would never submit to have the Press excluded from the deliberations of their Representatives. No Legislator, having honest intentions, would desire to keep his Constituents in ignorance of the opinions delivered by him in parliament.—[Great applause.] He would couple with the toast he was about to give the name of an old acquaintance, whose place was never found empty when his presence might promote the interest of agriculture, and more especially that of the township of Nichol.—"The Press and Mr. Prie."

Mr. Prie acknowledged the compliment. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. G. Barron having risen together, Mr. Barron gave way; and Mr. Ferguson, with some facetious remarks, proposed his health.

Mr. Barron did not know what motive had led to the proposal of the toast—would suppose the best. Alluding to what had been said regarding the Press, those who sought to coerce the Press were attacking the liberties of the people. Mr. B. offered some remarks on the advantages of education—even in Paradise, the primeval pair required instruction—were taught among other things to make themselves aprons; the Press would be useless without education. Mr. B., in conclusion, proposed "Education in Canada, and Mr. McQueen," the oldest schoolmaster in the township.

We must sum up the further proceedings in brief space. Mr. McQueen responded to the last toast—remarking on the popular error that farmers neither had nor required education; their right to hold the highest offices in the land—and on the great advantage to be derived from the study of Agricultural Chemistry in the Common Schools.

Mr. Ferguson gave "The Village of Elera." Mr. Dolesman returned thanks.

Mr. Sherratt, referring to what had been said by Messrs Harland and Valentine, gave "The Health of Mr. Ferguson, the County Member," as the Champion of the Press, and in acknowledgment of his exertions to procure prompt payment of the Legislative grant.

Thanks were returned by Mr. D. Ferguson and Mr. Barron—the latter gentleman declining and discussing politics in a breath. Mr. Harland, remarking on the superior quality of a parcel of cheese shown by Mr. Wylie, gave "The Unsuccessful Candidates" coupling in laudatory terms Mr. J. Valentine's name with the toast. Mr. Valentine replied in a very facetious style, keeping the table in a roar; he had been accustomed to return thanks for the toast for 10 or 12 years, and never despair—if no premiums, good dinner and lots of fun. He gave "Mr. McCrea," as the youngest Canadian present.

Mr. Foote, proposing J. Webster, Esq. as the unwearied promoter of the interests of the locality, gave that gentleman's health, which was drunk with the accompaniment of song and long-continued cheering.

Mr. Thos. Webster returned thanks. Mr. Broadfoot, remarking that they couldn't have a good thing too often, and on the exertions, influence, and expenditure of money in the locality, by the gentlemen he was about to propose, gave "The Hon. A. Ferguson and J. Webster, Esq." as the founders and patrons of Fergus.

Mr. D. Ferguson returned thanks. By Mr. Brockie—"The Manufacturers and Mercantile interests of Nichol."

By Mr. Dolesman—"The Farmers of Nichol." Mr. Barron responded.

From the Chair—"The Farmers' toast 'Horn, Corn, Wool, and Yarn.'" By Mr. Prie—"The Municipal Council of the Township of Nichol."

Mr. Valentine responded, lauding the Reeve for his attention to the business of the Council. We left a goodly number of the party at a late hour—"mirth and song abounding," and with apparently small intention of breaking up soon.

GUELPH SHOW.—We would remind our readers that Thursday, is the day appointed for the Annual Exhibition of Live Stock by the Guelph Branch of the Agricultural Society.

SERIOUS AFFRAY ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.—We learn that a disturbance occurred on board the steamer Highlander, on her trip up the river, on Monday night, which at one time threatened to be attended with the most serious consequences.

The Highlander left Lachine for Kingston on Monday at two o'clock, with a large number of cabin passengers, among whom were Sir Edmund and Lady Head and suite, Hon. Mr. Leslie, Provincial Secretary, Mr. Murdoch, of Halifax, &c., &c. At Coteau De Lac, a large party of immigrants came on board, completely occupying the lower deck. All went smoothly until the vessel reached Cornwall, at which place 40 or 50 raftsmen were received as stowage passengers; they had run a large raft down the rapids that morning, and were going up by the boat to the head of the rapids to bring down a second raft. It was evident from the first that these men had been imbibing rather freely, and they had not been long in the vessel before a violent altercation arose between some of their number and a portion of the immigrants, the latter alleging that the raftsmen had interfered with the night quarters they had made up for themselves and families on the deck. An old man, an immigrant, received a violent blow on the face from one of the raftsmen, and from that point the war of words raged