

its fine qualities. Don'ts were expressed as to her identity—she proved it by the negotiations with the watchman. But she seemed to have two voices, and the German could not understand it. By and bye, the lady and Mr. Seligmann, a music professor, called upon the sister, and then it was discovered that the girl had a sister, who was then with a distant relation in Paisley, and who, when she happened to be in Glasgow, sometimes relieved her from the task of singing in the streets. This sister was the elder, and on being sent for, her voice soon proved her identity. She sang so well, and her character was found to be so good, that the professor and the German lady determined to educate her musical faculties. She progressed so well that she extended the range of studies, and after two years' instruction in Glasgow, she sent her to Germany to be initiated into the higher branches of music. Great, we are told, has been her progress, not only in music, but general accomplishments. So great that the Glasgow Herald avers that no traces of the street-singer can now be found in the handsome, accomplished, and elegant young lady whose name is Christina Dawson. It is a pleasure to add that her friendly patron has taken care of her destitute family, and that the heroine is shortly expected home to sing at concerts in her native land.—Nonconformist.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.
The Atlantic sailed from Liverpool on the 30th October. No changes in Cotton. No particular change in wheat or flour.—Censols at 95 1/2 a 97c
The Atlantic ran into a schooner last night, about 50 miles south of Sandy Hook. Damage not ascertained.
Two PIGEONS ARRIVED FROM SIR JOHN ROSS.—On Friday last, two of the carrier pigeons taken with him when he left the Port of Ayr, some of which were to be despatched home in the event of his finding Sir John Franklin or being frozen in, arrived at Ayr. The birds arrived within a short time of each other, but neither of them conveyed anything in the shape of a letter. One of them had some document attached, and was found to be considerably mutilated, it having apparently been shot away. The distance these creatures must have traversed cannot be far short of 2000 miles. Sir John Ross took five pigeons with him, so that there are still three to be accounted for.—North British Mail.
The Clergymen of the diocese of Westminster have protested in emphatic language, against the appointment, by the Pope, of a Romish Archbishop of Westminster.
The intelligence from the Continent is again of a very war-like character. An Austrian battalion has marched into Italy, to join the army in Tyrol, and several battalions have marched from Hungary to join the Bohemian army.
By Electric Telegraph from Paris.
VIENNA, Oct. 24, 1850.
The following few lines will show that the die is cast:
"An Austrian battalion accompanied the Bavarian and Hungarian corps to Hesse Cassel. 4000 men marched from Italy to join the army in Tyrol, which at present consists of 30,000 men, infantry battalions, and four Cuirassier regiments marched from Hungary to join the Bohemian army, which at present consists of 95,000 men. Both of the armies are within half-an-hour's march of their respective frontiers. General Schlickschclamir will be appointed to the command of the army in active service. General Leiningen, an excellent officer, has taken command in Frankfort, instead of General Schlieffing."
The Berlin papers state that despatches have been received from Warsaw, intimating that the Emperor of Russia will be satisfied with nothing but the implicit recognition of the Diet. It is reported that the Berlin Cabinet recommends the Duchies to negotiate for peace.

ENGLAND.

Political intelligence not important.
Wheat—demand moderate and prices of this day week—Flour held firmly and in fair request. Corn held firmly and full prices realized.
The difference between the Lisbon and English Cabinets are becoming more serious.
Nothing has transpired as to the result of the course taken by the great powers in the Danish affairs, and there is a complete cessation of hostilities at present.
Preparations for the great Exhibition are progressing rapidly.
The accounts from Madrid 20th, state that the regiment of Saragossa, which was waiting for orders for embarkation at Santander for Cuba, had revolted against its officers. The revolt, which had not been joined in by any officers, was, however, soon suppressed. The regiment consisted of 1200 men.

Provincial.

St. Andrew's Church Galt.—We are glad to find that the cause of the "Auld Kirk" is still progressing, and that another Minister has been settled in the neighborhood. A friend at Dundas, who was present on the occasion, has furnished us with the following particulars:—"The Rev. Hamilton Gibson, who lately came out to this country, under the auspices of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, received a call from the congregation of Galt to be their Pastor, in room of the Rev. John Malcolm Smith, who had been appointed to a professorship in Queen's College. The Presbytery of Hamilton met, by appointment, on the 13th November, for the induction of Mr. Gibson, and was attended by a goodly number of the Clergy. Mr. MacNee, of Hamilton, presided on the occasion, and preached from Heb. 3. 1.—"Consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus." After the usual forms required by the Laws of the Church of Scotland, Mr. Gibson was solemnly admitted as Minister of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Galt, and received the right hand of fellowship from the Clergy present. The usual addresses to the newly-inducted Minister and the

Congregation, respectively, were by Mr. Grigor, of Guelph, and Mr. William Bell, of Stratford. The congregation was large and respectable, and seemed to feel a deep interest in the services, at the conclusion of which they gave their new Minister a most hearty welcome and shaking of hands at the door. A number of gentlemen, connected with the congregation, afterwards entertained the Presbytery at dinner, at Lowell's Hotel.—Spectator.

THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION.—We lately noticed that certain shipowners in Philadelphia were advertising "cheap passages" (\$100 to go and return) for intending visitors to the great International Industrial Exhibition, to be held in London in July next, and we are glad to see, by an advertisement in the last Witness, that our shipowners are not behind our "drab-coated" friends in the South, either in enterprise or liberality. Mr. James R. Orr states he is ready to grant passages to and from Liverpool or Glasgow, during the whole of next season, on board of any of his "Line of Traders"—Montreal to either place, for \$40, and for passage both ways \$75. Mr. Orr's ships are too well known to require our saying anything in their favor; but of them the "America," we may mention is a splendid ship, now building by the well known firm, Messrs. Scott and Sons of Greenock.—Montreal Herald.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER IN BRANTFORD.—The anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot was celebrated in our Town by a supper at Mr. Montith's tavern, given in honor of the escape of our persecuted townsmen, Messrs. Balfour, Morgan, and the rest, from the prosecution directed against them by our present vicar rulers. The supper was numerously attended and the evening spent in the utmost hilarity. Appropriate speeches, songs and toasts enlivened the feast, which was prolonged to a late hour. Meanwhile the rising generation of the town had not been idle, but with squibs and crackers, fire-balls and bon-fires, had been celebrating in good old English fashion, the anniversary of the Popish Plot. Nor was a Guy Fawkes wanted on the occasion. In the centre of Colborne Street was seated an effigy, pipe in mouth, and with the incendiary proclamation in his hand, to which some mischievous hand at length applied the torch, and the representative of the missing Mayor of Brantford evaporated in smoke.—Courier.

Reprise.—We understand that Wm. Walker and Joseph London, under sentence of death in the Hamilton gaol, have had their punishment commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary.—They will be taken to their dreary home in a day or two.—Spectator.

DAYTOWN AND HALTON COUNTY COUNCIL.—Following the example of the Metropolitan County, the Municipality of the old Gore District have, in effect, passed at their late Session, a vote of an entire want of confidence in the Government. When we find such men as Robt. Spence, David Christie, and other sterling Reformers, casting the Ministry overboard, who will say that they have done their duty.—Norfolk Messenger.

The sureties of Mr. Vardon, the Indian Agent, have paid the amount of that gentleman's defalcation, being about £1500. The department will not therefore sustain any pecuniary loss.

The Rev. D. MURPHY.—From motives of delicacy, we had resolved not to make any allusion to the case of the Rev. D. Murphy, late Travelling Missionary in the Victoria District. In consequence, however, of the gross misrepresentations of the causes which led to the dismissal of that gentleman, which have recently appeared in some of our Radical and Dissenting contemporaries, we feel ourselves called upon briefly to state the real facts of the case. Mr. Murphy's services were dispensed with by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, because he had most inefficiently discharged the duties incumbent upon him. In consequence of this, added to the fact that he would not reside within the bounds of his mission, Mr. Murphy had subjected himself to repeated remonstrances, which produced no effect, and had rendered himself very unacceptable to the flock among whom he ministered. It is no doubt true that the ex-Missionary was charged with sundry acts of clerical impropriety, such as appearing before his Diocesan without vestments or bands, but it is grossly untrue that his dismissal proceeded on such grounds.—They were merely stated in aggravation of more serious accusations, and as going to demonstrate that the Rev. gentleman was generally unfitted for the right discharge of the duties pertaining to his office. We may add that Mr. Murphy came to this country in search of clerical occupation, and that his Lordship the Bishop, in a great degree from feelings of compassion, was induced to afford him a trial in his Diocese.—Church.

Mr. Russell's action for £2000 against the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was, we are informed by Mr. Rich, not called on by the plaintiff at the Toronto Court last week, and cannot again be brought forward till January.—Galt Reporter.

YORK ASSIZES.—George Lay, the burglar connected with the Toronto robberies, has been tried and found guilty on two of the indictments against him, and confessed to the two others.—Hamilton Gazette.
TORONTO ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—We learn from the Globe that at the recent annual meeting, Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P., was elected President, and John McMurrich and Peter Brown, Esqs., Vice Presidents. The report of the Managing Committee states that the number of active members on the roll is about 220, and there reserve fund of the Society, £250. The annual revenue is about £100, and the calls on the benevolence of the institution for the past year only amounted to £40.

CURIOUS CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Mr. Wyld, M. P., has in contemplation, it is stated, to construct an enormous globe of 50 feet diameter upon the inner surface of which will be depicted an accurate map of the world; the interior of the globe will be provided with galleries to enable the visitor literally to walk round the world and traverse each country upon its face.

A FREE PEOPLE IN A FREE COUNTRY.—The following are tolerable specimens of the preponderance of mob law, in the land of the model republic, where negroes can be hung without leave or license and Postmasters take upon themselves, the power of stopping the circulation of newspapers. At the Circuit Court of Culpeper County, Va., lately the Grand Jury were sworn, and a number of witnesses summoned in the case of those who some time ago, took out of prison and hung the negro, Wm. Grayson. After deliberation, the Grand Jury refused to make any presentment. J. H. Danforth, Esq., the Postmaster at Eufaula, Alabama, having refused to deliver the National Era, an Abolition paper, to a subscriber has been admonished for the act by the Assistant Postmaster General, a large number of the citizens of Eufaula was held, at which resolutions were passed, sustaining Mr. Danforth, and declaring that in case of his removal for his conduct in this matter, no other Postmaster would be permitted to take his place.

SELECTION.—At the last Toronto Assizes, a case was tried which caused considerable excitement.—Captain Hamilton as Lieutenant Munroe, both of the Canadian Rifles. It was an action for damages for the seduction of Plaintiff's daughter by the Defendant. The speech of Plaintiff's Counsel, Chetwood Hamilton, Esq., in behalf of the young lady, was both powerful and affecting, and did not fail to make a powerful impression on the Jury. They returned a verdict of £700 in favor of Plaintiff.

HALIFAX, Nov. 12.—Ainful Conflagration.—Nearly the entire business part of the City of Fredericton, N. B., was destroyed by fire yesterday. It commenced near the Methodist Church, and burnt to Front Street, and through to the rear of the town; 300 buildings are reported to have been destroyed—among them many of the principal stores in the city. Neither the loss nor the insurance can be ascertained yet; vast amounts of property are uninsured.

GUELPH HERALD.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1850.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

This recently enacted law continues to excite no small degree of agitation and opposition in the neighboring republic. Nor need this much excite our wonder, when we are aware that this novel measure, so contrary to the spirit of the constitution of a country which proclaims that "all men are created equal, and endowed with certain unalienable rights, among which are life liberty and the pursuit of happiness," has so extended the manorial rights of the Southern planters as to convert the length and breadth of the land into an immense hunting-field, where the negro-hunter, with the constituted authorities of the republic for his assistants, may run down or slay his panting victims who, having overleaped the stakes and fences of the Southern preserves, had for a brief season enjoyed the unalienable right of liberty.

In Massachusetts, and others of the Northern States, the people seem determined to prevent the new law going into operation; while, on the other hand, we are assured that President Fillmore has resolved to enforce its provisions, even should he require to call in the assistance of the whole standing army of the Union for that purpose.

The hostile feelings engendered between the opposite parties may be in some measure learned from the annexed bombastic bravado, and sarcastic report:—

"We have but one more word to say now.—Nothing but iron can now save the South, the Union, and the Constitution. That must now be on the Missouri line. It is an issue of life and death. For one, we are prepared to march up to 3630 with our coffins on our backs. Who goes with us?—Charleston Free News.

It strikes us that would not be a bad uniform. Imagine about a thousand South Carolinians drawn up in a line, prepared to march. "Tenth Commandment—Ground Arms!—Handle Coffins!—Present Coffins!—Steady!—Right Dress!—Back Coffins!—Shoulder Hoop!—Forward!—March!" What a jolly looking sight it would be! And what martial music would it make up!—It must have been somewhere down south that the following military ode was composed, which should be got by heart by these famous fellows:—

"I wore Bill Martin's wig
When I train'd when I train'd,
I wore Bill Martin's wig
When I train'd when I train'd,
I wore Bill Martin's wig
When I train'd when I train'd,
I wore Bill Martin's wig
When I train'd when I train'd."

It is well ascertained fact that the Slave population of the British West India Islands, previous to their emancipation; were decreasing in a ratio that threatened at no distant period the extinction of Slavery there by the natural, or rather unnatural decrease of that section of the colored race, while the free negroes were rapidly increasing. By the system of registration, adopted to prevent the surreptitious introduction of Slave cargoes from the Coast of Africa, which obtained long after the abolition of the Slave Trade, it was ascertained that the Slave population decreased from 11 per cent in some of the islands up to 6 & 7 per cent in others; it is therefore abundantly evident that the rapid increase of the colored race in the States can only be accounted for on the supposition of continued importations from abroad.

It has ever seemed to us as not unlikely, that while in the British West India Islands, an example has been set the slaveholder how he may safely and peacefully emancipate his bondsmen, the oppressed negro race will in some other land be permitted to achieve their freedom after a somewhat different fashion, and with arms in their hands, avenge on their oppressors a long accumulating array of wrongs and sufferings. What may be the result of the recent enactment, it is impossible to predict; but it is not likely that the 40,000 free negroes in the Union, or the Abolitionists constituting a large proportion of the population of the Northern States, will stand tamely by and see their fellow citizens dragged back into a bondage which many of them appear to dread worse than even death itself. One thing seems pretty evident—that in the event of a disruption of the Union, and consequent civil war, the estates and lives of the Southern slave-masters would not be worth a year's purchase. The feelings engendered among the Bostonians by the arrival of certain slave catchers, may be learned from the following singular placard recently posted in the streets of that city:—

SLAVE HUNTERS IN BOSTON!
Authentic information has been received here of the arrival in this city of a slave-catcher from Macon, Georgia, named William H. Hews, but who entered his name at the United States Hotel as William Hamilton, of New York; a short round-dish looking fellow, about 5 feet 2 inches, 35 or 40 years of age, sandy hair, red whiskers, black short teeth, chews and smokes. He said yesterday:—

"I am the jester at Macon. I catch negroes sometimes; I am here for William and Ellen Craft, and for no one else, and damn 'em, I'll have them if I stay till eternity, and if there are not men enough in Massachusetts to take 'em, I will bring them from the South. It is not the negro I care for—it is the principle of the thing."
Also, a companion of the above, named John Knight, a tall, lank, lean looking fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, long dark hair, about 35 years old.

At the third professional slave catcher, Alfred Beal, from Norfolk, very stout, thick set, coarse looking man, about 5 feet 9 inches high, sandy hair, red whiskers, upper front teeth broken off about 45 years of age, known to be on a general hunt.

All citizens, and especially keepers of hotels and boarding-houses, are requested to keep close watch upon them, and others known to be in town.

AGRICULTURE.
MEN OF BOSTON!
Shall the Villain remain here? "It is the principle of the thing!"

In the meantime, the introduction of hundreds of destitute fugitive Slaves into the Colony, unaccustomed to the rigors of our northern winters, and but little accustomed to the sort of labor required of settlers in the backwoods, will entail on themselves no small amount of suffering, and on the Province, in all probability, considerable expense. For Government cannot permit them to starve.

LAWYERS IN PARLIAMENT.
The Constituency of the Province seems to be at length waking up to a right apprehension of the strange anomaly presented by our Canadian House of Assembly—an Agricultural population represented by Lawyers—forty-five gentlemen learned in all the subtleties, technicalities, and absurdities of the law, in a House of eighty-four members. In different localities, meetings have been held, and resolutions adopted pledging the parties to withhold their suffrages from lawyers as their representatives in Parliament. There can be no doubt that much of the class legislation, the many absurd and pernicious laws which have prevented the working classes from prospering as they otherwise might have done, are to be traced to the misdeeds of their permitting themselves to be misrepresented in Parliament by members of a body necessarily possessing interests, feelings, and habits, altogether different from those of the farmer and the mechanic. We recommend to our country friends a careful perusal of the annexed letter.

From the British Colonist.
TO THE BRITISH COLONISTS OF CANADA.

FELLOW-COLONISTS! Although another Session of Parliament has to intervene between the present time and a general election, yet already the eager aspirants for the honor of the popular suffrages paraded; and every conceivable jugglery, out of which the epigone of "capitalism" is likely to result, unscrupulously practised. The twigs are already limed, my friends, and we look a little closely at these fellows, with their snares and clap-nets, and who do we discover to be the fiercest and the most dangerous? Are they not of the generation who have been tried and have been found wanting? Are they not renegade and half-rebel traitors, to too much caution and too little courage, to be wholly traitors, except to the principles they once professed? Are they not former reformers, whose practice has belied every former profession, the practical upholders of unparalleled extravagance? It is not from one or the other of those two sections of politicians; and will you again consent to be ejected out of your suffrages by apocryphal and time-serving professors? Look at the list of Sessions; it deserves your attention at least twelve thousand pounds; and can any man lay his finger upon any one act passed, which can be said to have lightened the burdens, or ameliorated the condition of the people. Not one. The Session passed, unproductive of one single measure of sufficient consequence to make its passing memorable. Whenever there changed to be introduced, it was to advance or protect the measure of the poor man's rights, or to give a measure of sufficient consequence to make its passing memorable. Whenever there changed to be introduced, it was to advance or protect the measure of the poor man's rights, or to give a measure of sufficient consequence to make its passing memorable.

DR FERRIER AND THE FREE CHURCH.
We observed, some weeks since, a letter in the Brantford Herald, referring to circumstances in connection with Dr. Ferrier's secession from the Free Church, and which we declined to discuss, the apprehension that these religious disputations are scarce fitting matter for newspaper discussion. In that letter having, however, since appeared in the Advertiser, it is but fair that parties in this vicinity interested in the matter should hear both sides of the question; and we have consequently copied the annexed reply to the Herald's correspondent from the Hamilton Gazette.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HAMILTON GAZETTE.
CALKEDONIA, Oct. 24, 1850.

Sir,—On looking over your paper a few days since, I observed a short article, copied from the Brantford Herald, in reference to the case of Dr. Ferrier and the Free Church, which contains statements that I think are untrue, and calculated to mislead the public in regard to the real facts of the case. Permit me briefly, through the medium of your columns, to make what I consider the necessary corrections.
The Editor of the Herald has undoubtedly been misinformed, as I have no reason to suppose he

would give currency to statements, knowingly, which have little if any foundation in truth, and the effect of which would be to prejudice a very respectable Christian denomination with the public. In the first place, it is not true that "nearly all the members of Dr. Ferrier's Church at Caledonia have left the Free Church and gone over to the United Presbyterian body." As Dr. Ferrier still retains possession of the Session books, I have no positive and certain knowledge of the number of members who have seceded, or of those who have not; but according to the most reliable information I can get, I should think there were about thirty members who desire to continue their connection with the Free Church, believing that body to be strictly and thoroughly Voluntary in its Endowment question, to about fifteen who go with the Rev. Doctor. It will be seen by this, how much truth there is in the assertion above-mentioned.

In the second place, it is not true that Dr. Ferrier was "expelled from the body of the Free Church clergy, for holding Voluntary principles." So far from this being the case, it is well known that a large, if not the greater, portion of the Free Church clergy, are opposed to any Endowment of the Church by the State. There have been several instances where clergymen of the Free Church have been expelled by the Church to give up State support after having received it. I am quite sure that no Minister could take any support from the Government, and retain, for any length of time, his connection with our church; in fact, has not this support been refused, utterly refused, by the Free Church, in consequence of their well-known opposition to the principle, as well as the practice of Endowment?

Oh! Brother Farmers, if you do not look to these things at the next election—if you do not teach your representatives that it is for other purposes than to abate reckless expenditure, and to exact bills without principle or propriety, for which you delegate them,—if you do not teach them that it is not to be "prerogative" or "privilege" you confer upon them an honorable and exalted position, but that it is the sanction of parity for which you elect them,—that it is not for the vain and childish assumption of an obsolete feudal privilege, which spreads a local partition with unseemly arrogance, that you delegate to them the power they so abuse. If they do not learn from you, when next they appear as your representatives, that expensive duty is the constant welfare of the people; that salaries, high law fees, and exorbitant charges are inimical to the people's interests; if you neglect these things—if you do not choose to trust and confide in your own men—men whose integrity can withstand the temptations of the trust and confidence you repose in them—men with which it will be assailed—who, knowing your views, believe it their duty to forward them, you do less than all this, you will all blame and consequence lie at your doors, and your children's children may justly curse the hour in which your negligence betrayed both their cause and your own. Much of the fate of a most unfortunate country is in your hands; think you there is no responsibility? Believe me, rightly considered, it is a responsibility of immense magnitude. This Canada of ours is in a state of transition; it is passing from the chrysalis to the matured and independent state—be it our care to suffer no violence in the change. Let us not entrust it to reckless or treacherous guardians. Many a political Judas, it is to be feared, is amongst us, who, if we are true to ourselves, will valiantly play his sycophantic game in infancy and death.

Look to it, Farmers! the game is in your hands; it will be a sorry lack of judgment should you allow it to pass to others. Above all, do not be deceived by large professions; the greater the more the probability of disappointment. One word more.—Organize, organize! Get together by yourselves—have no speakers present—talk all over quietly among yourselves, if you want to raise a cry of wheat. Get together, my friends, and see to your own interests.

AGRICULTURE.
BARTHOLEMEW'S PANORAMA OF SCOTLAND.

Our readers will perceive, from the advertisement in another column, that this series of views in America and Scotland which has called forth the unqualified commendations of the Press in the different cities and towns of the Province where it has been exhibited, opens in the Court House on Thursday. We cannot doubt but a multitude of Scotchmen will avail themselves of the opportunity of having another look at "Auld Reekie," and of pointing out to their children the romantic and classic beauties of "Edina, Scotia's darling Sea." We cut the annexed very laudatory critique from the Dundas Warder:—

"PANORAMA OF EDINBURGH, &c.—This exhibition closed here last night, after attracting crowded houses. We understand that the proprietors will next visit Guelph, and then proceed westward. Our friends in Guelph may rely on witnessing a work of great merit. From the evidence of gentlemen who are well acquainted with the principal scenes and objects, we are enabled to state that the picture presents a faithful representation of the "city of palaces," with its castle, Holyrood House, Canongate Street, churches, monuments, and other public buildings. The Voyage across the Atlantic is far less monotonous than might be imagined, for unlike that dreary picture of the ocean wherein we "sometimes see a ship, and sometimes ship a sea," the numerous scenes in nautical life are beautifully represented. The excursion to Boston Harbor is alike pleasing and instructive; all the objects in the foreground of the painting are reflected in the water, producing a grand effect. The looker-on is particularly struck with the "change of scene" between the old and new world. The feudal castle with its turret, give place to the not less elegant asylum for the blind, the spacious and handsome railroad depot, or the dark but flaming chimney of the Fulton Iron-works, or other industrial establishments to rest upon, and endeavors to call to mind the pilgrims in their encampment; but in vain! A tall column in the shape of Cleopatra's needle occupies the site, and points to us less an event than the birth of a nation."

Nothing further of the Cambria's news has been published than that sent at two o'clock. Rumors are current of a terrible murder committed in a Dutch tavern in Dey street in this city, by a man who was taken in out of charity. He is stated to have murdered the proprietor and his two sons, and was taken in his attempt to escape with a considerable sum of money. One of the victims is not yet dead; they were natives of Belgium. The old man was killed on the spot. His two sons, aged 20 and 22, still survive. Their recovery is almost considered beyond hope. The murderer's name is P. Sarrol, a Swede by birth, and he had been, out of charity, allowed to remain in the house over night, and perpetrated the dreadful deed about three o'clock this morning, and at daybreak was discovered by the Police in the rear of an adjacent house; he had been unable to escape.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.—The Whigs under the influence of the anti-slavery feeling have carried the elections in N. Y. State. Washington Hunt is elected Governor by a majority of over 1000. They have obtained a majority in the Senate and a large majority in the Assembly.

The question of the Free School law has been decided in favor of the law by a majority of near 100,000.

MARRIED.
At Guelph, on Friday, 15th Nov., by the Rev. John G. Macgregor, Mr. Duncan Campbell, to Miss Mary Campbell, both of the Township of Puelich.

In St. George's Church, Kingston, by the Ven. Rev. the Archbishop, on the 9th inst., Matthew Noble the Archdeacon, second case of Dr. R. Vankoughnet, Esq., Barrister at Law, second son of the Honorable Philip Vankoughnet, of Cornwall, to Elizabeth Hagerman Macaulay, youngest daughter of the late George Macaulay, Esq., Barrister.

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In the meantime, the introduction of hundreds of destitute fugitive Slaves into the Colony, unaccustomed to the rigors of our northern winters, and but little accustomed to the sort of labor required of settlers in the backwoods, will entail on themselves no small amount of suffering, and on the Province, in all probability, considerable expense. For Government cannot permit them to starve.

LAWYERS IN PARLIAMENT.
The Constituency of the Province seems to be at length waking up to a right apprehension of the strange anomaly presented by our Canadian House of Assembly—an Agricultural population represented by Lawyers—forty-five gentlemen learned in all the subtleties, technicalities, and absurdities of the law, in a House of eighty-four members. In different localities, meetings have been held, and resolutions adopted pledging the parties to withhold their suffrages from lawyers as their representatives in Parliament. There can be no doubt that much of the class legislation, the many absurd and pernicious laws which have prevented the working classes from prospering as they otherwise might have done, are to be traced to the misdeeds of their permitting themselves to be misrepresented in Parliament by members of a body necessarily possessing interests, feelings, and habits, altogether different from those of the farmer and the mechanic. We recommend to our country friends a careful perusal of the annexed letter.

From the British Colonist.
TO THE BRITISH COLONISTS OF CANADA.

FELLOW-COLONISTS! Although another Session of Parliament has to intervene between the present time and a general election, yet already the eager aspirants for the honor of the popular suffrages paraded; and every conceivable jugglery, out of which the epigone of "capitalism" is likely to result, unscrupulously practised. The twigs are already limed, my friends, and we look a little closely at these fellows, with their snares and clap-nets, and who do we discover to be the fiercest and the most dangerous? Are they not of the generation who have been tried and have been found wanting? Are they not renegade and half-rebel traitors, to too much caution and too little courage, to be wholly traitors, except to the principles they once professed? Are they not former reformers, whose practice has belied every former profession, the practical upholders of unparalleled extravagance? It is not from one or the other of those two sections of politicians; and will you again consent to be ejected out of your suffrages by apocryphal and time-serving professors? Look at the list of Sessions; it deserves your attention at least twelve thousand pounds; and can any man lay his finger upon any one act passed, which can be said to have lightened the burdens, or ameliorated the condition of the people. Not one. The Session passed, unproductive of one single measure of sufficient consequence to make its passing memorable. Whenever there changed to be introduced, it was to advance or protect the measure of the poor man's rights, or to give a measure of sufficient consequence to make its passing memorable.

DR FERRIER AND THE FREE CHURCH.
We observed, some weeks since, a letter in the Brantford Herald, referring to circumstances in connection with Dr. Ferrier's secession from the Free Church, and which we declined to discuss, the apprehension that these religious disputations are scarce fitting matter for newspaper discussion. In that letter having, however, since appeared in the Advertiser, it is but fair that parties in this vicinity interested in the matter should hear both sides of the question; and we have consequently copied the annexed reply to the Herald's correspondent from the Hamilton Gazette.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HAMILTON GAZETTE.
CALKEDONIA, Oct. 24, 1850.

Sir,—On looking over your paper a few days since, I observed a short article, copied from the Brantford Herald, in reference to the case of Dr. Ferrier and the Free Church, which contains statements that I think are untrue, and calculated to mislead the public in regard to the real facts of the case. Permit me briefly, through the medium of your columns, to make what I consider the necessary corrections.
The Editor of the Herald has undoubtedly been misinformed, as I have no reason to suppose he