THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1850.

First Arrest under the New Fugitive Slave Bill—Great Excitement.

[illegible] Colored Man, by the name of Henry Long, was arrested in this city on Monday last, on the complaint of his master, who resides in Louisiana, and who had followed his property from his owner, and fled to New York, where he resided, as we learn, for the past two years. Under the Fugitive Slave Bill he was taken into custody, and a hearing had to be given up to the attorney of the owner. The proceedings occupied but a very few hours—the legal documents of the parties being in order, and the provisions of the bill recently passed by Congress were complied with. This is the first arrest that has taken place under the Fugitive Slave Bill, and we have no doubt that it will not be the last. The bill will be taken advantage of by many other Southern people, whose negroes were enticed or have fled away from their employers within a few years. As cases have been reported, the runaways are arrested in this city, and a great commotion throughout the city, attending such arrests, the colored population, and the abolition fanatics, who act as laws in defiance, and where a trial by jury is had, the former will combine for the purpose of resisting the law, and it is not improbable that some of the latter will co-operate with them. Serious disturbances may, therefore, be the result, but the law must be enforced, and it will be vindicated and upheld by all good citizens. Our colored population may attempt a breach of the peace; but if they do so, they know full well the penalty which they will incur, and the punishment which will assuredly be meted out to them.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The operation of the Fugitive Slave Bill, of which a notice is conveyed in the foregoing extract, cannot prove uninteresting to Canada. There are undoubtedly a numerous body of colored men scattered throughout the Free States, who escaped thither at various periods from bondage; and each and all of them are liable, at any moment, to fall into the hands of their former owners, in virtue of the lately passed law. We do not suppose that the law can be evaded or resisted. The owners can appeal to the highest tribunals, and to the military, to aid them in the public, to sustain their rights; and very few emancipated slaves will choose to incur the risks and consequences which must attend upon a violation of the new law. The escaped slaves, who dwell in the Northern States, will soon dread the danger that menaces their new freedom; and adopt the only alternative which presents itself. They must fly the United States, and seek some other asylum, where they can be secure from a tyranny which converted them into refugees,—and as Canada is the country which offers manifold attractions to the colored race, it is not improbable that the western portions of this Province may be selected as their future home. There are already in those quarters, numbers of the colored race, the majority of whom once were slaves, and they have means of communicating with their brethren yet in the United States, and suggesting modes of escape. Independently of those of the colored race residing in the Northern States, who once were slaves, there are many thousands of them. The Fugitive Slave Bill is pregnant with many dangers. They are exposed to the possibility of being captured and carried South. Such crimes have been committed with profit and impunity, and the parties implicated in the outrage have not been censured by public opinion. Here then is a law which consecrates the right to pursue the former slave, though years may have rolled round since he felt the fetters—though he may have married a free woman, and brought up a family in the interim. He and his children are the property of the slave-owners. The law says so, and Southern men will take care that the law shall be upheld and vindicated. Cases will repeatedly occur, bringing before the public all the incidents of a recapture and reclamation, until at length the public mind, through the repetition of events of a similar character, becomes thoroughly torpid and apathetic, and journalists and readers will cease to concern themselves with investigations into ab[illegible] provides competent authority. When such a tone of indifference has become established beyond question, then will come the hour to be feared by the free colored race; and then may they really apprehend cooked-up claims, fraudulent proofs, and all the chain-work of evidence elaborately prepared in advance by unscrupulous parties, who take up the trade as a mere speculation, unmoved by the slightest shade of compunction as to the morality of their conduct. We do not imagine that any Southern gentleman would for an instant lend himself to such a conspiracy—low as he may hold the negro in his estimate of the respective positions of the various branches of the human family; but Southern planters may, in all ignorance, buy the kidnapped negro, although he were born and brought up in a Northern city; and to guard against such possible depravation of their freedom, the colored race will instinctively migrate from the Northern States into Canada. We are half inclined to believe that the Northern Members who voted for the Fugitive Slave Bill, looked to its operation as a simple mode of lessening the now inconvenient swarms of the colored race, who throng the Northern cities; and we are convinced that nothing would give the American more sincere satisfaction—be they emancipationists or slave-owners—than to learn that every free negro had emigrated, and meditated emigrating, to Canada. We confess honestly that we do not relish being smothered between the colored race in Western Canada, and the French Canadians in Canada East. That our Ministry look with favor upon them, may be inferred from their anxiety to plant both races upon the soil, by making them free grants of land, cutting out roads, furnishing food; while the sneered-for Englishman, Scotchman, or Irishman, has no chance of preferment, unless he can speak French, or talk Ethiopian. Seriously speaking, we think that some steps may be taken to prevent Canada becoming a cul de sac for this Continent. If there are lands to be gratuitously distributed, let them be reserved for the Anglo-Saxon race, who alone are qualified to extract from them their products, and illustrate their use. Nature, in her discriminating mood, fitted the colored man to inhabit those regions of the earth which to the Caucasian race are fatal. The Imperial Government, in the maturity of its wisdom, and in the pride of wealth, deemed the British West India Islands to be a home to the negro; but, then, the colored race who migrate to Canada, feel that this land cannot be their permanent home—that, constitutionally and physically, they can contribute their portion of the general labor, with more profit to themselves and to us, by seeking the Islands of the Tropics. Our mutual interest points to the necessity of adopting some [illegible] for the future.

[illegible] Land Bill passed the Congress during the session, this is the last day of the first session of the Thirty-first Congress, and, in all probability, before our next issue shall be delivered to our subscribers, both houses will have adjourned, and the members be on their way to their respective homes. The greater part of the important business of the country has already been disposed of, and what is left will no doubt be disposed of to-day. Both houses remained in session until an early hour yesterday morning, and we are sorry to say that their proceedings were not characterized with as much decorum as should mark the closing proceedings of the Federal Legislature of this republic. Inasmuch, however, as there are many precedents for such a disorderly state of things, we suppose the present Congress must be permitted to go free of blame. The conclusion of Saturday, or rather Sunday morning's proceedings, will be found in another column.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Oh, *Pilot!* Oh, *Globe!!* Oh, Hincks!!! Oh, where is that Reciprocity Bill?

The new Postage Law, we are told, comes into operation on the fifth of this month, after which time all letters posted in the Province will be subjected to a three penny rate only, and all journals sent in exchange to the newspapers will pass free of all postage.

The New Copyright Law comes into operation in January next.

The Fair which was held at the Old Race Course, was very well attended in the early part of the day, and some excellent specimens of stud horses were shown—one from the Parish of St. Michael was conspicuous for vigor, color, and action. The show of sheep and neat-cattle was exceedingly good, being an improvement upon former years. The heavy rain which succeeded in the afternoon turned off the bulk of the spectators.

The contractor engaged in pulling down the old Court-House, rigged out a powerful battering-ram, which he worked to good purpose, aided by twenty stout laborers.

With reference to the advertisement of Mr. Gough's lectures, we are requested to state, that for the lectures of this evening and to-morrow evening, one ticket will admit two children under fifteen years of age.

Mr. Gough having offered to address the Military, without charge, and Commandant Lieut.-Col. Horn, as well as the Colonel of the Royal Artillery, having permitted the attendance of the Troops, the meeting will take place this forenoon, at half-past eleven o'clock, after parade, in the Gaelic Street Church. Civilians not admitted until after the Military are seated.

Mr. Gough will address the schools of this city on Saturday forenoon next, at 10 o'clock, in the American Presbyterian Church. As such an important and interesting opportunity may not occur again, it is hoped that all schools, whether male or female, primary or advanced, including the schools of the military, may avail themselves of it. Teachers are expected and wished to come with their children in a body, and find seats together. Admittance free. A collection will be taken up.

The following amusing anecdote is told by the Paris Correspondent of the New York *Commercial*:—

You are aware that the length of one's beard is esteemed among the men of that school as the exact measure of one's hostility to the established forms of society.—This is a convenient mark for the police to distinguish them by, and the watch kept upon them is incessant. The short spell of hot weather we had at the beginning of last month threw the reformers and police both into despair. Many of the first rid themselves of their beards, and appeared before the world in the most bare-faced manner, to the great perplexity of the police. This was more especially the case on the route of the President on his trip to Strasbourg. The shaved reformers were supposed to entertain designs against the President's life. Among them was the citizen Gerber, of Strasbourg. He was cited to appear before the commissary of police, when the following conversation took place:—

Commissary—Why have you cut off your beard?

Gerber. Because I choose to do so.

Com. But we know you thought a great deal of it.

Gerber. It seems that I don't do so now, for I have cut it off.

Com. At any rate, we know your republican principles.

Gerber. I'm a shoemaker.

Com. How do you get your living?

Gerber. By working.

Com. Who are your patrons?

Gerber. Ask the boot-black at the street corner who are his.

The citizen Gerber went off after this answer, but in the evening the police searched his house from top to bottom, and threw him into prison. So in these republican times it is a little imprudent to trim too much unless one be a leading politician.

The accident which occurred at the departure of the *Pacific* has been grossly exaggerated;—the truth as now stated, gives the results as only one man killed—a dozen wounded—and a few hundred dollars damage.

THE MONTREAL FOX HOUNDS—Laprairie on Friday the 4th October. The boat leaves at half-past nine.

The hills north of this city were yesterday morning white with snow. Rather early, but we hope indicative of a pleasant autumn.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The number of passengers who left by the steamers for Montreal last evening exceeded four hundred, the majority being our visitors from the United States. In honor of their departure, several of the vessels in port had their signals and colors flying; among others we noticed the "Stars and Stripes" on the flag-staff of the steamer *Rowland Hill*, from which vessel a salute was fired the moment that the other steamers left their wharves. Many persons were assembled on the wharves and ramparts as well as places where a view of the boats could be had, and hearty cheers were given and returned by both parties.—*Quebec Mercury.*

THE REPORTED CUBA INVASION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post holds forth upon this subject as follows:—

Mr. Webster is in constant communication with the Count de Saren, concerning the Cuban and Hayti expedition. Extraordinary as this attempt seems to be, it is last about that the subject of the armed refugees and pirates who propose to set forth upon this expedition, is the island of St. Domingo. This was a part of the original plan of the Lopez expedition, as I inferred from the conversation of some of those who, it has since been certained, were privy to every movement of the chieftain. The attempt to take in both Cuba and Hayti has subsisted to some degree and having taken root, was the great hope upon civilization and international justice, to make a desert upon Cuba.

Though Hayti is apparently a primary object in this scheme, the movement upon that island is only secondary to the main design, the conquest of Cuba. The whole available portion of our fleet, however, will be employed, if necessary, to counteract the enterprise. The Administration is unanimously in earnest, and their preparations will, no doubt, be effectual.

Cotton Manufactures in the Southern States.

The Savannah *Republican* says it has been estimated that there are now in operation in Georgia 40 mills, employing nearly 60,000 spindles, and consumes 45,000 bales of cotton annually. This estimate the editor of the *Republican* considers below the true mark, as no calculation is made of the Georgia paper mills, bucket factories, iron establishments, flouring mills, etc. In Tennessee it has been reported to the Secretary of State recently that there are 20 factories, employing 36,000 spindles. In South Carolina the Hon. Wm. Gregg says, that there are 16 factories, containing 36,500 spindles, and about 700 looms, consuming 15,000 bales of cotton per annum. He estimates the capital invested in these establishments at about one million of dollars, and the number of operatives they give employment to at 1,600. There are in Alabama 12 factories, with a capital of $500,000, containing 4,580 spindles, and 300 looms, and consuming about 5,000 bales of cotton annually. It is said that machinery for others is contracted for sufficient to make the number of spindles 20,000, and the looms 550.

There are now in *four* States ninety-eight manufactories of various descriptions of cotton goods, containing 140,000 spindles.

The *Republican* expresses the opinion that "at the end of the next five years there will be, perhaps, two hundred cotton factories in operation in the Southern States, consuming nearly 250,000 bales per annum, and giving employment to 25 or 30,000 operatives. The effects of such a diversion of labour upon the productions of the South, the price of the cotton, and the habits of those who will likely be employed as operatives must be immense. All the cost of the transportation of the raw material to England, of its manufacture there, and its transportation back to this country, will be saved to our people. The general price of cotton will be increased by the competition which will ensue between the manufacturing establishments of Europe and the Northern and Southern States; and great good to society must result from the employment of thousands of idle and immoral persons, who are now consumers and not producers."

New Cotton Factory at Mobile.

We learn from the *Mobile Tribune* that the factory building is of wood, one hundred feet long by thirty-six feet wide, and three stories high, all well lighted and ventilated by numerous doors and windows. It is calculated for 2,700 spindles. All the machinery has not yet arrived, but within a month or two it will be in Mobile, when the whole will be arranged in place and go fully into operation. The proprietor is now putting up 1,200 spindles, 36 looms, and the requisite machinery, battling cards, &c., also a machine shop for repairs. When completed, and in operation, the factory will require from four to five hundred bales of cotton a year, and find employment for about 75 operatives. The motive power is steam. A superbly finished engine, of four horse power, is now in operation. The boiler, engine-room, and chimney, are all strongly and well built; the latter being a massive brick structure, seventy-five feet high.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—*Reduction of Freights.*—Public announcement has been made that freights by the United States Mail Steamers will be largely reduced after the 1st of April next. The vessels building will reach completion about that time, and the line will then comprise five magnificent ships, the *Atlantic, Pacific, Baltic, Adriatic,* and *Arctic.* Hopes are entertained that the new dock at the north, building especially for their reception, will be so far finished that the *Pacific,* on returning from her next voyage, may be accommodated there: and thus the great inconvenience of having to discharge and take in cargo whilst lying in the river, will be removed. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company likewise advertise a prospective reduction of freights; but in neither case, we believe, has the amount of reduction been determined upon. Another magnificent vessel belonging to this celebrated and successful line has just been completed at Glasgow, and is expected here on Thursday next. She is a twin to the *Asia.*—*Liverpool Journal, Sept. 14.*

PROF. WEBSTER'S FAMILY, it is expected, will remain. Sentimental paper says nothing, the greatest insults have been offered the family, in part by ignorant, and in part by maliciously wicked, persons. One had the villany to send a newspaper to the house, containing a wood-cut of the execution, and all its particulars. The day after the execution, three Indies (!) a mother and daughters drove up to the house, and alighting, demanded to see the corpse of the criminal, stating that they had come on purpose. They were of course refused.—*Oswego Journal.*

JENNY LIND IN GUTTA PERCHA.—We have received from the manufacturers, John J. Brown & Co., 104, Fulton Street, a handsome gutta percha medal, (next thing to a leather medal,) called the Lind Keepsake. It has on one side a handsome medallion head of the songstress, copied from the medal struck at Vienna in her honor. The obverse contains the following lines:—"First Concert in America, Castle Garden, N. Y., September 11, 1850: Attended by 7,000 people. Proceeds, $25,000; $12,500 given by Miss Lind to Charitable Institutions."—*Tribune.*

CASE OF HAMLET.—This man (claimed and sent back yesterday as a fugitive from slavery) has a wife and children in this city, we understand, having got married here not long after his arrival, some two years ago. But few persons knew of his arrest till after he had been given up to the Attorney for the owner and taken to Baltimore.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA.—Recent accounts in part confirm the prediction of Com. Aptatesby Jones, that forty millions will be obtained there during the course of another year, by working and digging. That gentleman traversed the country with a view to a knowledge of its agricultural capabilities—being a practical farmer himself—and he came to the conclusion that four-fifths of the country is valuable for agriculture. He saw wild oats and wild mustard covering fields as far as the eye could reach, and of the most luxuriant character. Large tracts had been cultivated in corn, and affording every appearance of a heavy crop, in the dry and hot season. A ditch had been thrown up at a point around this corpfield; and the earth thrown up and forming the embankment afforded a luxuriant growth of lettuce, onions, &c. The country was a sheet of verdure, and yet without a drop of rain. Neither is there any dew, so he had found by camping out in the hottest weather. There would seem to be something in the climate, soil, or atmosphere, which supplies the place of rain and dews in the vegetable creation. Forests of white oak, whose trunks are six or eight feet in diameter, exist, and some of the trees are so ancient, that they are fit only for fuel. Timber is abundant and valuable.—*Washington Republic.*

The Winking Madonnas, and other things.

The organ of the Roman Catholic denomination in this city re-publishes, without comment, however, the letter of the Pope to the Bishop of Rimini, approving of that gentleman's resolve to place a crown of gold on the head of the picture of the Madonna, in that city, which has so long turned the heads of the excited populace. Readers are familiar with the story of this trick, which the Romish ecclesiastics have wickedly dignified a miracle. The trick is performed every night by the Royal family in their pantomime of "The Millinera." It has been very profitable to the Church, however, and the Bishop anchored it by proposing to adorn the picture with a crown of gold. The Pope endorses the Bishop, and generously promises remission of sins to all who perform their devotions to the picture on the day of the Ceremony, of which fifteen days afterward. A London paper well observes that the winking process appears to be infectious. "The Pope winks at the Bishop of Rimini; the Bishop winks at the Madonna; the Madonna winks at the faithful; and the faithful, duly appreciating the significant intimation, present fair pine in abundance at the shrine." What, however, very much chastely deserves to bring before the reader, is the Pope's letter to the Bishop of Rimini, which touches, with all sufficient distinctness, certain doctrines which at one time it was the policy of the adherents and advocates of Popery to deny. Thus the Pope says that nothing can be sweeter to his heart than to see "everywhere increasing and spreading the worship of the Virgin Mary; that nothing is more dear to him than to do all that he knows that can turn to the glory and greater honor of Mary; and that, the Pope adds, the following intelligence, in the granting of which the Pope certainly evinces a most liberal spirit; but we must repeat that we should like to hear of a little more indulgence—such as alone can be practically beneficial—to the Pontiff's subjects at Rome.

Foolish "miracles" generally travel in pairs or twins. Hence the paper in question supplies nearly a column and a half of narrative respecting another miracle, performed, of course, by an image of the blessed Virgin. The subject was a young lady whose lower limbs had been shattered for years, and who was also in about the last stage of pulmonary decline. One limb, indeed, was a "centimetre shorter" than the other. A glance at the image lengthened the limb, made whole the knee-pan, and restored the lungs to soundness. The most recent case of the marvellous, which the admirers of this section of the Church universal have been called upon to believe, is that "the late Father Dominic had marvellously appeared to the Passionists at Hythe, (in the County of Kent, England,) and reproved them for having ceased to pray for the repose of his soul, under the belief that he was a saint in Heaven, whereas he was still suffering the tortures of purgatory." This was gravely announced from the altar or pulpit of one of the churches of the denomination in London. The people of England could not, however, quite swallow this, and, moreover, it proved too much. The *Tablet,* the organ of Popery there, denounces it as one, time an a "pure fabrication," and then pleads, that it was "imprudently mentioned."

For the credit of honesty and Christian integrity, we regret the endorsement of these impostures by the rulers of the Roman Catholic Church.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A GIANT SNAKE CAPTURED.—Dr. Dudley Hosford, of this town, while on an excursion to Mt. Tom, on Tuesday, discovered the head of a black snake projecting from the side of a wood pile, and after stunning the reptile with a blow of a stick, proceeded to drag him out. He pulled until he had brought to light about five feet of the monster, which was steadily increased in thickness until he was as large round as a stout man's arm. This rather discouraged the Doctor, who gave up pulling for awhile, but afterwards gallantly returned to the work, and straightened the snake out. He then proceeded to open and skin his prize, and found in it seven full grown red squirrels, apparently swallowed by way of a breakfast. The skin has been stuffed, and now measures eight feet in length and seven inches in circumference—the diameter having been somewhat reduced by the removal of the squirrels. This is the largest black snake we have ever heard of within a thousand miles. The reptile was found about half way up the mountain, opposite Smith's Ferry.—*Springfield Post.*

A PUFF.—A correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer,* writes an account of a new iron safe, which was exposed to a heat that completely destroyed its competitor, and from which were taken, after the trial, a *live rooster,* and a *lump of stamped butter.* He says:—

"The butter was harder than when it was put in—the stamp remaining perfect,—and the rooster came out alive and well, only suffering from the cold, and *almost frozen* by the coldness of the temperature to which he had been exposed!"

Apropos of the Count de Chambord. You must know that a new pretender has appeared on the horizon. "There is at Berlin a certain Henrich Schulze, who is said to be the direct heir of Henry IV., and Marguerite of Valois, his first wife, whom he repudiated, before marrying Mary of Medicis. The story of this fact is as follows: In 1559, during the festival which took place for the celebration of that second wedding, Mary of Medicis was promenading in the gardens of the Louvre, with her royal husband, when suddenly a living ghost was seen by them at the light of the fireworks which were burnt in their honor. It was Marguerite of Valois, who told Henry, "I bless your union, but the day fair to your crown. Remember the night of the 1st of March of this year. Your son is now eight months and five days with me; you will never see him." And she disappeared. It is said that Marguerite went to Germany, where she gave birth to a male infant, whom she named Schulze, in order to protect him against assassination, till she would have been able to make him recognized by his partizans. A series of events prevented her from accomplishing her wishes, but she left her son the proofs of his royal descent, and they were faithfully transmitted to all the descendents of that family. Several Schulzes tried to claim their rights, but the Kings of France, aided by Austria and Prussia, prevented their efforts, and forced the Schulzes to keep their low condition, for fear they were all cobblers. The last of the family is still living at Berlin, but he is a tavern-keeper, and he calls himself Henry the 12th. It appears that Schulze went to Wiesbaden, where his a "Bourbonian" profile, and his beard *a la Henri* IV., made quite a sensation. With the exception of the costume, he looked the very *sert gallant,* the vanquisher of Ivry given by Miss Lind to Charitable Institutions."—*Tribune.*

Anecdote of Mademoiselle Rachel.

A Paris correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican* relates the following anecdote of Mademoiselle Rachel, the celebrated tragedian:—

The English are renowned every where as indefatigable collectors of rare and curious things. Every rich gentleman and great lord has his museum, or collection of works of art or taste. One of the most illustrious scions of nobility, Lord H——, possesses an admirable museum of dramatic relics. Celebrated actors of all times and all countries are represented in his gallery, by something which belonged to them. He has Sophia Arnold's piano, Madame Malibran's piano, Garrick's umbrella, a fan which belonged to Mademoiselle Mars, Talma's watch, the last bottle of Madeira wine called for by Kean while dying, and which fell, half emptied, from the failing hand of the actor.

Lord H——— wanted very much a souvenir of Mademoiselle Rachel. When he called on her in London, he saw the celebrated guitar which the great tragedian has preserved as a relic of her early childhood, and which always lies in a conspicuous place in her saloon. When she travels she carries it with her inclosed in a rose-wood and velvet case; as soon as she is installed anywhere, the precious instrument takes its post of honor. Lord H——— as soon as he laid his eyes on it, thought it a historical object quite worthy of his collection, and he offered to buy it at whatever price its owner might put upon it.

Rachel replied that her guitar was not for sale, and that the instrument by which she earned her bread in childhood was too precious to be parted with.

"But if you were offered a thousand guineas?" said Lord H———.

"I would refuse."

Lord H——— thought the woman who would resist attraction of gold might yield to that of precious stones, and he sent Rachel two magnificent diamonds worth forty thousand francs, and asked her guitar in exchange.

Rachel sent back the stones with a little note saying that she would not give her guitar for all the diamonds in the crown of England.

The note was written by her secretary, as that the unfortunate Lord H——— has not even an autograph of the illustrious tragedian.

THE EPPERLY BLOODHOUNDS.—The hound recently bought by the Association for the protection of property in the city, hall, and close of Lincoln, underwent an experimental trial on Saturday, on the farm of Mr. Godfrey Fothergill, at Broxholme; that gentleman having kindly undertaken to have a sheep slaughtered early that morning, the skin, entrails, &c., being left in the field, and the carcass conveyed a distance of nearly two miles to the shepherd's house. The hound was taken by Mr. John Mason, the Superintendent of the City Police, to the spot where the sheep was slaughtered, and, upon being put upon the scent, traced the sheep to the house of the shepherd, following all the circuitous routes taken by the man who had conveyed the slaughtered animal on his back, and who endeavored to render the dog's task as difficult as possible, by crossing and zigzagging in various directions over both fallows and stubbles; but the fine scent of the dog (peculiar to the bloodhound) was more than a match for the imagined ingenuity and cunning of the man who had threaded and doubled to deceive it. The ground was exceedingly dry, and at the time the sun was shining brilliantly, thus rendering the dog's task the more difficult, especially as several hares started between the sheep's being slaughtered and the hound's being put upon the track. After the hound had accomplished the task, several gentlemen who had witnessed the performance partook of an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Fothergill, at his residence, and before separating expressed their astonishment at the sagacity of the bloodhound, and their thanks to Mr. F. for his liberality.—*Stamford Mercury.*

Poetic Legal Questionings.—By John G. Saxe.

"If in a shindy or a fight
Dick Roe had pinned the table,
And she should tear a piece from out
John Doe's un-man-ly-hood—blue—
Quere—in such a case as this,
What course to go upon?
Should John bring suit against Dick Roe,
Or Dick bring suit *to* John?
Or if compelled to sue Dick Roe,
Say what the New Code teaches,
Should John sue Dick for a breach of the peace,
Or for a piece of the breeches?"

COMMERCIAL.

Quebec Asylum Inspection Store.

Comparative Statement, 1st October, 1850.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total
1850.			
Unpaid	559	447	996
In Store	134	82	186
	693	549	—1182
1849.			
Shipped	529	519	1043
In Store	19	21	40
	548	540	—1088
More in 1850			bls 94

JAMES HAYES,
Inspector.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED,
Sept. 30.

Ship Lame, Nickles, Liverpool, Geo Colley
Infinita, Purdy, do C G Levey & Co
Margaret, Field, Sulcombe, A Gilmour & Co
Bark Gentoo, Morrison, Plymouth, H & R Burstall
Ere, Ercomanga, Ramsay, Glasgow, W K Bird
Brig Baltic, Wells, Jamaica, Pemberton Hess
Steamer St George, Davison, St John's, (N.B.) W Stevenson

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 1st instant, Mrs. MICHAEL RONAYNE, of a son.

On the 1st instant, Mrs. G. A. HOLLAND, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 27th August, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paddington, by the Rev. A. K. G. Fosbrooke, incumbent, Sir. PHILIP, Camden Square, GEORGE FORSYTH, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs, London, to SARAH, daughter of the late R. B. GRIFFITHS, Esq., of Varchoel, Montgomeryshire.

DIED.

On the 4th of August, at Woodbury, Devonshire, England, at the advanced age of 88 years, Mr. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, father of Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS, of this city, and father of the late Mr. THOMAS PHILLIPS, of Beaver Hall.

At Durham, Gerstown, on Monday, the 30th ultimo, AGNES SCHULTES, the beloved wife of D. K. LIGHTHALL, Esq., Registrar of the County of Beauharnois.

CHEMICAL CHEWING GUM.

A SUPERIOR PREPARATION OF SPRUCE CHEWING GUM, for removing the Tartar and cleansing and preserving the TEETH; a most admirable article for sweetening the Breath, imparting a delicious fragrance to it, and leaving the Teeth and Gums in a healthy state.

Prepared by CUTTING & DUBRING, Druggists, Sole Proprietors, Hanover, N.H.

For Sale by W.M. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, and Dr. RICAULT, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, October 2, 1850. 221

MEDICAL HALL,
ENGLISH MEDICATED LOZENGES, &c., &c.:—

Camphor Lozenges	Opium Lozenges
Cayenne Lozenges	Peppermint Lozenges
Cinnamon Lozenges	Rhubarb and Ginger Lozenges
Fruit Lozenges	Rose Lozenges
Gelatine Lozenges	Tolu Lozenges
Ginger Lozenges	—Also,—
Ipecacuanha Lozenges	Bath Pipe
Lavender Lozenges	Cuttlefish Rock
Lemon Lozenges	Jujubes
Lettuce Lozenges	Pastefruit Cakes
Magnesia Lozenges	Refined Liquorice
Morphia Lozenges	Extract of Liquorice
Nitre Lozenges	Fig Paste, &c., &c.,

For Sale by ALEX. URQUHART.

October 3, 1850. 224

FOR ST. CATHERINES, PORTS ON WELLAND CANAL, AND PORTS ON LAKE ERIE.

THE First-Class Schooner SELINA, Captain A. C. Ross, is now LOADING for the above PORTS, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

JNO. KER,
Canal Basin.

October 1, 1850. 222

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.

THE Steamer GILDERSLEEVE, R. GILPIN, Master, will leave CANAL BASIN, Wellington Street, in front of Subscribers' Stores, on every THURSDAY, at ONE o'clock, P. M., and LACHINE on arrival of the Cars, which leave Montreal at 4 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain, on board, or to

H. JONES & Co.,
Agents.

Montreal, June 25, 1850. 139-t,wt

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

ON and AFTER TUESDAY, the 1st OCTOBER, the STEAMER for LAPRAIRIE, with Mail and Passengers for the United States and Passengers for Quebec only, will LEAVE at HALF-PAST NINE o'clock in the Forenoon, and at HALF-PAST FOUR in the Afternoon.

A. H. BRAINERD,
Superintendent.

Montreal, Sept. 30, 1850. 221

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE JOHN BULL, DURFELL, Master, from London, is ENTERED INWARDS at the CUSTOM-HOUSE. CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS their ENTRIES and REMOVE their GOODS without delay.

J. G. MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

October 1, 1850. 222

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GLASGOW.—*Now in Port*—The British Barque MONARCH, BLAND, Master, 600 tons burden, under deck, will have immediate despatch. Apply to

HOLMES, KNAPP & Co.

Sept. 30, 1850. 221

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

MR. McDONALD begs leave to intimate to the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal that he has resumed his Class, at No. 49, Notre Dame Street.

Families and Schools attended.

October 1, 1850. 222

FASHIONABLE DANCING.

MR. ADAMS respectfully intimates, that his CLASSES for the SEASON will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 1st OCTOBER, at his ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 126, Notre Dame Street.

Families and Schools attended.

September 28. 4-221

MR. G[illegible]UCH'S CLOSING LE[illegible]

MR. [illegible] will [illegible] DAY EVENING, [illegible] in the COTE STREET [illegible] commencing each Evening at EIGHT.

TICKETS [illegible]

[illegible] Street, [illegible] & Co., Place [illegible] and H. Bates [illegible] Lyman & Co., [illegible] Mathewson, [illegible] Street, St. Lawrence [illegible]

Mr. Cowgill's [illegible] Messrs. W. [illegible] Alexander, [illegible] Great St. James [illegible] Montreal, October 3.

HEAD QUARTERS
FRANCIS FRANCIS,

HAVING [illegible] TABLISHED [illegible] of Publicity [illegible] honor how [illegible] Keep every [illegible] F. F. [illegible] to [illegible] some [illegible] as he intends [illegible] superintend [illegible] Old Customers [illegible] FRESH NEW [illegible] on hand. [illegible] NEW LUNCHEONS HOUR [illegible] Boston [illegible] Montreal, October 3.

JENNY LIND

PLEASE LEAVE

BOSTON

THE [illegible] DRED and FIFTY [illegible]

JENNY LIND'S CONCERT

which [illegible] SATURDAY [illegible] Begs to inform [illegible] Ker, Agent [illegible] only opportunity [illegible] wonderful entertainments [illegible] ments to sound [illegible] The [illegible] including Passage [illegible] Sent to the [illegible] will have the [illegible] Boston. Passengers [illegible] real on THURSDAY [illegible] P. M. [illegible] and any information [illegible] Undersigned.

[illegible]

N.B.—No [illegible] Tuesday at Two [illegible] Montreal, September [illegible]

LOST, on Tuesday [illegible] Black and Tan [illegible] name of "TAGO" [illegible] same to the Messrs. [illegible] receive FIVE DOLLARS [illegible]

October 2, 1850.

IMPORTANT TO THE [illegible] &c., A VACANT [illegible] AGENCY OFFICE [illegible] —From the number of [illegible] well as Citizens, in [illegible] view conflagrations [illegible] Dwellings, Stores, [illegible] find it [illegible] them, with a [illegible] Register of this Office.

Fee for Registering 1s 3d.

THOMAS H. [illegible]

Sept. 16.

GEORGE ALMSTRONG,
CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,
CORNER OF McGILL & [illegible]
(Hay-Market Square)
MONTREAL.

G. A. has REMOVED [illegible] begs leave respectfully to his Friends, and the Public [illegible] liberal patronage they have [illegible] upon him, and begs to [illegible] ness, and promptitude in execution [illegible] ment a continuance of [illegible]

N.B.—FUNERALS attended [illegible]

August 29, 1850.

DAGUERREOTYPE

MR. DOANE begs respectfully [illegible] his friends and the public [illegible] of a recent improvement [illegible] Pictures almost instantaneous [illegible] pression of the countenance may be [illegible] accurately than by a long sitting. [illegible] be taken with much more certainty than [illegible] fore.

He has for sale a large supply of Daguerreotype material, including a quantity of the best [illegible] Plates, lately imported from France. [illegible] for taking instantaneous Pictures.

August 25, 1850.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL

MR. TURNER (late acting V. S. [illegible] 7th Regiment of Hussars) begs to [illegible] his numerous Friends, that he has at [illegible] with their wish to that effect, RESUMED PRACTISE as a VETERINARY SURGEON and is for the present to be found at Mr. [illegible] son's stables in rear of Little St. James [illegible] Mr. Treaver hopes, on a short time, to make [illegible] rangements for larger Premises, Sheeting [illegible] liament, &c.

Montreal, August 23, 1850.

AINSLIE & SWAINSWELL,
(SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE J. TEASDALE)
HORSE SHOERS,
Hay-Market Square,
In the premises lately occupied by the [illegible]
J. HAWKINS,
MONTREAL.

A. & S. respectfully assure the [illegible] the patronage of those whose Horses they [illegible] long attended to, while Managers as [illegible] WEN and her late husband.

September 12.

MRS. A. HAMILTON'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 118, [illegible] STREET, (West,) Montreal.

A few respectable Young Men [illegible] commodated at moderate terms.

September 7.

TO LET.—COMFORTABLE [illegible] INGS, No. 54, St. Antoine Street.

STABLING to LET, for TWENTY HORSES, Coach House, Hay Loft, &c., &c., [illegible]

Immediate possession.

No. 54, St. Antoine Street.

September 30.

FOR PRIVATE SALE by the Subscribers:
Bleached and Brown Canvas, No. 1 to [illegible]
Tartan Sheetings
White and Yellow Cotton Twine
Plain and Twilled 2 Bunting Flags
SCOTT & GLASFORD,
211, St. Paul Street.

June 6, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by the Subscriber, Superior PALE ALE, from Messrs. READ & BROTHERS, Troy, New York.

JOHN LOVELL.

Montreal, July 11, 1850.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN LEEMING.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GROCERIES, &c.—On SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at the STORES of HOLMES, KNAPP & Co., Place Chaussee, will be Sold:—

[illegible] Muscovado Molasses
[illegible] Muscovado Sugar, ex *Monarch*
[illegible] Refined Sugar, ex *John Bull*
[illegible] Superior Crushed Sugar
[illegible] Cognac Brandy
[illegible] DeKuyper's Hollands
[illegible] Rum
[illegible] Superior Old Jamaica Rum
[illegible] Champagne
[illegible] "Campbellton" Whisky
[illegible] Gunpowder, Souchong
[illegible] Kentucky Smoked do
[illegible] Hams
[illegible] Cured Hams
[illegible] Lard
[illegible] Oil
[illegible] in parcels
[illegible] Black Pepper
[illegible] Cloves
[illegible] Nutmegs
[illegible] Turpentine
[illegible] Cloves
[illegible] Silver Biscuit
100 bbls Herrings
40 bbls and kegs No 3 Mackerel
200 bbls Montreal Soap.

Sale at Half-past TWO o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LEEMING,
Auctioneer.

MOLASSES, SUGARS, BRANDY, TEA, &c.—Will be Sold, at the STORES of JOHN YOUNG, on MONDAY MORNING, the instant, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely

180 bbls Muscovado Sugar
50 puncheons Molasses
25 boxes Refined Loaf Sugar
300 cwt Table Cod Fish
[illegible] bbls Pale Seal Oil
20 bbls Cod Oil
2 pipes Martell's Brandy
4 hhds [illegible] Brandy
5 do Bordeaux Brandy
4 pipes Irish Whiskey
25 hhds DeKuyper's Gin
50 bags Green Coffee
100 boxes Cavendish Tobacco
25 chests Souchong Tea
50 boxes Gulong Souchong Tea
50 bales Gunnies (in small bale)
200 Sugar Cured Chicago Hams
200 Smoked Sh