ENGLAND.

The True Story of Haynau's Flogging.

The *London Daily News*, of the 10th inst., has the following corrected account of the drubbing given to the butcher Haynau. It contains some particulars not heretofore made public:—

The Marshal, it seems, was accompanied by his nephew and an interpreter, and they presented themselves about 12½ o'clock on Wednesday, at the brewery. The interpreter having handed in a letter of introduction from Baron Rothschild to the chief clerk, the party were at once shown into the chief office, where it is customary for visitors to write their names in the visitors' book. The Marshal having written "Haynau" in rather a bold style, he was consigned to one of the servants to conduct him over the brewery. The moment he quitted, a commotion was visible in the office, and ere many minutes had elapsed, several of the clerks and collectors were seen to leave the brewery hastily, and in a short space of time the carters, draymen, and others from the opposite premises of the establishment, with a host of laborers from the neighboring Borough Market, congregated outside the gates of the brewery. Some of them were armed with long carters whips, and others had long cane brooms. The General had been shown over most of the departments, and had arrived at the stables, when the series of assaults commenced. He was about entering the lower stalls, when a heavy truss of straw was thrown out from the loft above; it fell upon his head, and knocked him to the ground with much force.—Having regained his legs, missiles of the most offensive character was thrown into his face, and as [illegible] was evident that a furious storm was brewing against the party, their hasty retreat was suggested.

With as much expedition as possible, the marshal, with his nephew and interpreter, bolted across the yard, and on reaching the street, they were met with the most fearful yells and execrations from the mob who had collected outside the entrance gates. Indeed it is scarcely possible, we are assured, to convey an accurate idea of the horrible noise that burst forth from the populace when the affrighted General appeared. He was allowed to reach about the middle of the street, when some of the carters, who were in waiting with their heavy whips, cried out, "Oh, this is the fellow that flogged the women, is it?" and instantly commenced lashing him with all their might. The ma shal then quickened his speed, but the mob, which had considerably increased by the arrival of a number of coal heavers from Bankside, crowded round him, and all that could get near him were kicking and shoving him, and crying, "He is a murderer; give it him. Down with the Austrian butcher. Shove him into the river."

With some difficulty he contrived to reach the corner of Bankside, when he was knocked down, and an attempt was made by the more excited of the populace to drag him away—it is thought, for the purpose of throwing him into the Thames. His nephew and interpreter, however, managed to keep hold of him, and got him upon his legs. He then made another effort to get away between his attendants. The mob, however, followed him up, and lashed, pelted, and hooted him in the most furious style. He was flogged with whips, struck over the back with the brooms, beaten with the coal-heavers' "fan tail" hats, while an unremitting shower of filth was levelled at him.

Several gentlemen who witnessed the attack, made an attempt to protect the Marshal, who appeared to be fast sinking from exhaustion and ill usage, while his interpreter implored the mob not to kill him. Two young men in the service of Mr. Winter, ironmonger, in Bankside, met the men, and endeavored to restrain them. "He is a murderer," was the reply. "We won't have him here, the Austrian butcher; we'll teach him to flog women." Another rush was made at him; his hat was thrown high into the air, amid loud derisive shouts, and his clothes nearly torn off his back. His moustache and beard were pulled in the most violent manner; and one man, who had in his hand a large bladed knife, caught hold of the Marshal's beard, and made a strong effort to cut it off. By this time, the party had reached the George public house, in Bankside, near Southwark bridge, kept by Mr. Benfeild, and in the confusion the General succeeded in getting from the mob, and running into the George.

The nephew and interpreter remained at the door as long as it was practicable; they, however, were soon compelled to seek shelter inside, the mob beating them and rushing up stairs. Mr. Benfeild at the time was attending at the bar, and his wife was up stairs with her child. In an instant the lower part of the house was fill'ed by the mob, whose conduct now became furious, while hundreds collected in front. Loud were the cries—"Out with the butcher!"—"Drag the murderer out!"—"Down with the wretch!" Several rooms were entered, but the Marshal could not be found, and it was supposed he had been concealed. The mob then became impatient, and would listen to nothing else than his production. Several men scaled the front of the house, and got into [illegible] but the objects of their fury was nowhere to be seen. In a few moments, a loud yell proceeded from the back part of the premises, some coalheavers had discovered the Marshal crouched in a dust bin attached to the house. By the hair of the head they dragged him out, shouting "We have got the Austrian woman flogger!" This announcement was received with almost frantic cheers by the mob outside the house, and the Marshal was about being dragged along the passage into the streets, when his cries attracted the sympathy of some strangers, who, with the aid of his nephew and interpreter, succeeded in getting him from the grasp of his assailants, and in locking him up in one of the bedrooms, while others stood sentry at the door, and prevented it being forced. Mr. Benfeild, the landlord, endeavored to appease the mob. They replied, however, that if the wretch was not given up, they would pull the house down. Most fortunately Mr. Benfeild, at the first rush into his house, and fearing that it would really be demolished, sent for a policeman, who arrived just at the time the threats were being made; and it being dangerous for him to act alone, he ran to the police-station for further aid. A strong body of the force soon arrived, and their appearance at once quelled the fury of the populace. The Inspector, on entering the house, found the General seated on the edge of a bed in a pitiable condition. He was much exhausted, and in his own language complained severely of the pain he endured from the injuries inflicted upon him.

Having partaken of some slight refreshment, the inspector assured him, through the interpreter, that he might consider himself perfectly safe under his care, as he had a body of officers down below to protect him. It was some time, however, ere he could be induced to believe that he was free from further violence. His torn garments having been temporarily repaired by the interpreter, and Mr. Benfeild having lent him a hat, he ventured to make for the Thames Police galley that was lying at the foot of the stairs fronting the George. Getting safely into the boat, it was rowed to Waterloo Bridge. A cab was then procured, and the exhausted Marshal was conveyed to Morley's Hotel, Charing-cross. It should be mentioned, however, that when he took his departure from Bankside, he was greeted with yells, and his hat was thrown into the river after him.

During the remainder of the day, the General was confined to his bed at his hotel. On Friday, he was still suffering from the injuries he had sustained. He was visited by several of the Austrian nobles and other residents in London; and in order to avoid the recurrence of a similar display of feeling, arrangements were made for his quitting England, and in the course of Friday night, we are informed, he took his leave.

The George, where Haynau took refuge, has been ever since an attraction to the curious. It has been daily visited by crowds of exiled Hungarians. The dust-hole and bed-room being objects of much attraction to the curious. Cheers are repeatedly given by the visitors for the draymen and coal-heavers. Mr. Benfeild, to whom Haynau was largely indebted for his safety, called at Morley's, and sent in his card, but the Marshal refused to receive him.

The excitement caused by the occurrence has found a poetical vent. The following verses, entitled "The Southwark Brewers and the Austrian Butcher," were very generally sung about the streets of Southwark on Saturday night:—

Jolly boys who brew porter for Barclay and Perkins,
The prime London stout of our sons and our firkins,
Brew's a health, English hearts, what'er may befide,
For the dose you gave Haynau along the Bankside.

The deeds of this butcher we all have heard tell,
How died Palfyassi, now Lenkiewicz fell;
Gallant Amlich he hung like a felon and slave,
Tho' he prayed like a soldier to go to his grave.

And it was in cold blood, when the battle was won—
Was won by the Russians—for Austria had run;
When Georgey had offer'd to the enemy passed;
But brave English Guyon he fought to the last.

Oh, the cord for the neck, and the lash for the back,
When Haynau commanded, they never were slack;
And women he scourged, till the red blood ran down,
The chief of the armies of Austria's crown.

So toast of Southwark, a health unto you,
Who aided to give Marshal Haynau his due;
The wretch who flogged women deserves well to meet
Rough welcome like yours, in each fair London street.

Turn him out, turn him out, from our side of the Thames,
Let him go to great taries and high-rifled dames;
He may walk the West End, and parade in his pride,
But he'll not come again near the "George" in Bankside.

GERMANY.

Prussia and Austria.

The tangled thread of German politics is apparently about to be cut by Austria. The limited or restricted Germanic Diet—that is, the form of representation of the various states in which the votes are restricted to a lower proportionate number than in the Plenum—met at Frankfort on the 2d instant, under the presidency of Austria. The powers represented at the Diet are Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hanover, Saxony, Electoral Hesse, Darmstadt, Denmark for Holland, Holland for Luxembourg, Mecklinburg, Strelitz, and Lippe Detmold. Prussia and her allies, who would have a majority of votes if present, have refused to take any part in the proceedings, and will not recognise the Diet in any way whatever. They declare that the Germanic Confederation died a legal death in March, 1848; that Austria has no power to revive it, and that they shall disregard the resolutions of the so-called Diet. On the other hand, Austria and her allies have signified their determination to make their resolution and acts respected, even by force of arms. This important fact is said to have been officially notified by Austria to the French and English Governments. If this be so, and the rival parties adhere to their present determinations, the question of German Unity may yet precipitate Germany into the conflict which has been foreboded. The semi-official papers of Berlin, of the 5th, state that a declaration has been received from England and France, setting forth that those powers will not be represented at the sitting of any federal assembly in which Prussia refuses to take a part.

A letter in Berlin, under date of September 5th, says:

Intelligence has arrived from Vienna, to-day, that the Austrian Cabinet rejects the Prussian proposal of a free conference of all the governments, in which to settle the mutual relations of the German States. Prince Schwartzenberg is greatly indignant that his last note has been regarded as a sign of the Austrian Government's return to reason, and a conciliatory spirit, and intends, in his next letter, to give a signal proof that his Cabinet is no wiser than it used to be. He will insist in referring the affairs of Germany to a plenum, a project which cannot be carried out, partly because all the Princes connected with the Union, even Brunswick, have declined, with Prussia, the Austrian invitation to Frankfort; and partly because France and England have declared that they cannot acknowledge any political body as the central organ of Germany in which Prussia is not represented.

The Duke of Brunswick, whose adherence to the Union I alluded to as uncertain, has to-day sent in a definite declaration of his faithfulness to the engagements of May 26.

The Austrian Government has borrowed the small sum of £700,000 sterling of certain bankers at Hamburg and in this city, on the security of the national domain.

Ferment in Hesse Cassel.

A constitutional conflict has arisen in Hesse Cassel. The new Chamber of States, which met about a fortnight ago, has proved as stauch as its predecessor. It refused to vote the direct taxes in the way demanded by the notorious and unpopular Minister, Hassenpflug, and the result was, that on the 2nd instant it was dissolved, after a week's sittings, and a new Chamber is to be called within six months. The members separated with three cheers for the constitution, and some persons in the gallery called for a curse for Hassenpflug.

ITALY.

Attack on Count Navora.

Naples has been thrown into a considerable state of excitement during the last four days, from an attack made on the President of the Grand Criminal Court—Navora—who is making himself conspicuous from the personal enmity he displays toward the prisoners while occupying the judicial seat. It appears the President was passing through one of the streets, about two o'clock, when the carriage in which he sat suddenly stood still.—Three persons advanced and commenced a furious [illegible] on the head and legs. As fast as they struck, the persons wore false beards, and were well dressed.

After the beating, Navora was allowed to go home. The whole Police and spy machinery were immediately put in movement, and dozens were arrested on suspicion. Many from the neighborhood were immediately carried off, and, up to the present moment, arrests continue. I have witnessed many irritating examples of the injustice of the President during the State trials—such as prisoners not being allowed to speak from the order of Navora to "sit down;" and there can be little doubt but that these repeated acts, coupled with the death of one of the prisoners from ill treatment, have induced the assault for which many will suffer who are perfectly innocent. I am assured this event has already caused some 150 arrests.—*Cor. of the Daily News, Aug 30th.*

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The War Swamped.

The continued rains have made any attempt to renew operations in the field impossible; it was of course well known to the commanders, but to the mass of the troops it is necessary to prove the impossibility by a practical experiment. For this reason the reconnoissance toward Frederichstadt was undertaken; having seen with their own eyes that the flat meadows around that town were all under water, in some places so deep that only the roofs of many houses were to be seen above it, the troops returned to their quarters. To the north of Frederichstadt the Danes have established a permanent camp, near Ramstedt; between this place and Stollinghansen, the marshes have been flooded, not only by the natural heavy rain, but by a dam thrown across the Treene. In fact, the whole of the terrain northwest of Rehdsburgh may be considered impassable for any military purpose; and notwithstanding the discontent of the Germans generally, at the present state of inaction, any movement appears impossible.

English and Russian Interference.

A letter dated Berlin, September 5, says:—It is stated in diplomatic circles that a joint note, signed by the Russian and English Ministers, reached our Cabinet last evening, requiring the intervention of Prussia in Holstein, for the purpose of storing peace. Should Prussia decline this duty, the united fleets of the two Powers are to bombard Kiel.

Count Munster has left this city for St. Petersburg, on a special mission.

LARGE CASTING AT THE NOVELTY WORKS.—One of the huge bed plates for the Havre steamship *Humboldt*, was cast yesterday afternoon, at the Novelty Works.

The melted metal was carried from the furnace in tubs by the men, and poured into two large receivers, resembling boilers, until they were sufficiently filled. The stops were then opened, and the metal rushed into the mould, until it was filled.

The casting of this mammoth plate was very successful, and from the time the stops were opened until the mould was filled, only one minute and a half elapsed. This great piece of casting is 31 feet long and 9 feet broad, and required for its composition 40 tons of melted iron. A large number of Ladies and gentlemen were present, and were highly pleased with the sight.

The mate to the above described bed plate was cast some weeks ago, and is now lying in the yard.—*N. Y. Courier.*

☞ THE MONTREAL COURIER is published daily during the busiest months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ THE EVENING COURIER (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

☞ All LETTERS must be post-paid, or else the postage will be deducted from the amount sent.

☞ VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1850.

The Quebec papers contain an elaborate letter from the pen of N. Aubin, Esq., upon the various modes by which that city might be supplied with fresh water. Mr. Aubin refers to a previous letter, which he had written upon the same topic, wherein he made certain statements and calculations, which have since been fully verified by high scientific authority in England, to whom had been submitted queries with reference to the different systems advocated—including that of Mr. Aubin. The spirit of improvement which has, of late years, characterized the proceedings of the citizens of Quebec—their adoption of—their prosecution of railways and electric telegraphs—their reconstruction of the suburbs in substantial stone and brick—left little room to doubt, that they would perceive the propriety and necessity of extending to all classes an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water—hitherto that beverage has been a rarity; and the growing wants of an increasing population—the expediency of commanding the only effectual agent to extinguish fires—predisposed a spirit of inquiry and investigation, now assuming a practical form. The natural position of Quebec, entails the expense of drawing from distant sources, whether it be the Montmorenci or the St. Charles Rivers—for we cannot fancy, that a stupid economy—if it would indeed be economy—could influence the Corporation to continue the use of the St. Lawrence water. We, in Montreal, committed the egregious folly of erecting steam-engines—a permanent cause of outlay—to pump up the impurities disseminated by the sewers of the city in the river—and with facilities such as few cities can boast, for securing a boundless supply of the best water, we are content to use a beverage which contains many noxious ingredients; and cannot be otherwise than deleterious to the public health. The impoverished condition of the city funds, forbids the hope, that, for years to come, any amendment can be anticipated—we must continue to drink and suffer—but in Quebec it is to be hoped, that ere the Municipality commit themselves to any definite plan—they will adopt the sensible precaution of instituting an analysis into the quality and composition of the water which they propose providing for the use of the citizens—and resolve to secure the purest, even though the primary cost should be somewhat heavier. The very first consideration should be, as to the quality of the water—that ascertained, their duty is palpably obvious.

Many of our grave citizens will be taken by surprise this forenoon, by a great influx of our South-eastern neighbors. We understand twelve hundred are on their way from Boston alone, and will be here to-day, to return the visit lately paid them. This is supposed to be but a prelude to what is likely to occur every month at least during next season. What are we to do to entertain them? The Indian Games and Races, at Laprairie, will be enjoyed by many—their novelty alone is an attraction to strangers—but we much fear that most of these visitors will set us down as a stupid, dull set, at least a century behind most civilized people.—*Com.*

The Dorchester Bank robbers were very [illegible] the Buffalo police, to whom the five thousand dollars reward will be paid. One of the rascals captured admitted that he had been forty years a thief, and had never before been arrested. He boasted that he was the "Smartest thief in America."

Jenny Lind's fourth Concert, far from exhibiting any diminution of the fever of excitement to see and hear her, drew a larger audience than upon the previous occasions. It is stated that eight thousand persons were present, an assemblage exceeding in numbers, any similar affair of the kind on this Continent.

The proprietors of railroad and steamboat lines have placed them at the service of Jenny Lind for her proposed Boston trip. Such compliments spontaneously offered prove the high esteem entertained for her by the people.

There are, according to the last Census, fifteen thousand Free Blacks in Washington, a number which affords such facilities for the concealment of absconding Slaves—that it is presumed, it will induce Members of Congress to vote for the Line of Steamers to Liberia, as a means of clearing the District of the Black race.

The proceedings in the case Willis vs. Forrest for assault occupy no inconsiderable portion of the New York *Herald*, and have furnished an occasion to impart publicity to the secret causes which provoked the assault. If half the allegations advanced by Mr. Forrest be correct, he is unquestionably an injured man.

Marshal Haynau's friendship with Baron Rothschild appears to be of an unprofitable nature to the latter, if we are to judge from the following note, which appears in the London *Daily News*:

"SIR,—If Haynau is your friend (!) I can be so no longer.—Sir, yours, &c.,
"AN ELECTOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON."

We understand that arrangements have been completed for the retirement of Lieut. Col. Muter from the Royal Canadian Rifles. Major Taylor succeeds to the Lt. Colonelcy, and Lieut. Cotton, A. D. C., obtains the Captaincy.

NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.—Mr. Thompson, of Philadelphia, has made a proposition to Congress for the establishment of a line of steamers, to run between that city and Antwerp, in Belgium, touching at Portsmouth, England, and Havre, France, provided the government will advance two thirds the amount necessary for their construction, and to hold a lien upon the ships for the amount for twenty years. The ships are to be not less than 2,000 tons burthen, and so constructed as to be convertible into naval vessels, the government paying $75,000 per year to each ship for mail service. He also proposes to establish a line of steamships between San Francisco and Shanghai and Hong Kong, in China, upon the same terms. The latter are to be fully equipped for war service, and to be under the command of naval officers.—He requires $200,000 per year for each ship for mail service.

CIGARS.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to a superior description of cigars, just imported by Mr. Levey, Notre Dame Street, from London direct. These are of a superior flavor, and in richness come up to the best silver Havanas.

FIVE YEARS OF A HUNTER'S LIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA. By R. GORDON CUMMING. 2 Vols. New York: Harpers. Montreal: John McCoy.

To many of our readers the title of this work is, no doubt, quite familiar, as it has been noticed in many of the monthly Magazines, and other periodicals of the day. The author was for some time an Officer in the British Army. He tells us, in the introduction to the work before us, that his object in obtaining a commission, was to gratify his desire to visit the Prairies of the Far West, where his nature would find congenial sport with the bison, the wapiti, and the elk. Finding, however, that the prospect of getting from the Barrack Square would be small, he exchanged from the Regiment he had joined, (Royal Veteran Newfoundland Companies,) into the Cape Riflemen, and found himself in a country, upon whose frontiers dwell those vast herds of game which had so often fired his imagination. Shortly after his arrival in Africa, he determined to sell out of the Army, and penetrate into the interior of that country, "further than the foot of civilized man had yet trodden"—to vast regions which would afford food for the gratification of the passion of his youth—the collecting of hunting trophies, and objects of interest in science and natural history. And in this he certainly succeeded to his "heart's desire."

We do not recollect having read a more interesting book for many years. To those who are fond of hunting, this book will be a great treat; but it is not only as a book of amusement we would recommend it: It is full of interest to the lover of natural history. Many rare and valuable specimens of wild animals were collected by Mr. Cumming, during his African "adventures."

We are indebted to Mr. Lay, the Agent, for a copy of Sartain's Union Magazine for October. It is a very good number of this popular periodical; the Illuminated Engraving of the "Venetian Gondola," illustrating a tale by Mrs. Butler, is worth more than the price of the whole book.

Commodore Jones estimates that California will yield fifty million dollars' worth of gold next year.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25, 1850.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—I beg to inform you that the account of the accident which happened to my servant girl, as stated by the *Herald*, is correct—Mr. J. Scott's contradiction, notwithstanding.

You are aware that it is possible for two persons of the same name to reside in the same street.

Yours, &c.,
WM. SCHOLES.

The Mail Steamer Service.

This morning the printed answer to Mr. Green's resolution relative to the cost and profits of ocean and mail steamers was laid on the tables of members. From this it appears that there were advanced to Collins' line of Atlantic steamers:—

In 1848 and 1849	$192,500
In 1849 and 1850	125,000
Total Collins' line	$317,500
To Sloo and Law's line of the Coastwise and Chagres Steamers—two in number—1848 and 1849	290,000
To Howland and Aspinwall's Pacific Steamers—three in number—1848 and 1849	199,000
Total advances to seven Steamers	$806,500

These have been paid to the Pacific line of Steamers, $109,173 for mail service, and they have returned the amount of advances. Collins' line have returned a part of what was contributed to the construction of those steamers, and other compensation stipulated in the contracts under which they were built.—*Washington Correspondent of the Post.*

Movements among the Jews.

A recent occurrence among the Jews in the city of Albany is justly exciting great attention among that people, whose every movement ought to be regarded with interest by all Christians. A public discussion was in progress between the Rev. Dr. Raphael, and the Rev. Mr. Poznanski, and in the midst of the remarks by the former, he propounded to the Assembly this question:

"Do you believe in the coming of the Messiah?"

To which question, it is alleged, the Rev. Dr. Wise, a distinguished preacher among the Jews of Charleston, answered in a loud voice, "No."

Dr. Raphael then asked, "do you believe in the resurrection of the dead?"

Dr. Wise again answered, distinctly and firmly, "No."

What makes these answers the more remarkable and suggestive, is the fact that Dr. Wise was at this moment the candidate for settlement in a Jewish congregation where some were supposed to give an unwilling assent to the Jewish faith as it stands. The truth of the statement above made is certified by the president and by the minister of the congregation in whose synagogue the discussion was held, and sworn to by them before a notary public; but Dr. Wise, in a number of the Occident, subsequent to the one in which the facts above are communicated, *denies having answered No to the former question*, and admits that he expressed his disbelief of the resurrection of the dead.

The Jews in and about Cincinnati have been maturing arrangements for a hospital for those of their faith who may need its advantages.

James Rothschild has made a munificent donation for the foundation of a Jewish hospital in Paris; the consistory waited on him in a body, and returned thanks for his generosity. The gift is of three contiguous houses and lots laid out in gardens, walks, &c., making a fine establishment for the purpose.

The Elm Street Synagogue in this city, a venerable place of worship for the Israelites, is to yield to the railroad demands for room; and the congregation having sold out, are to build on Greene Street, near Prince.

The Occident urges on the Jews the importance of sustaining schools for their children.—*New York Presbyterian.*

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA—BRITISH MOVEMENTS.—The arrival of the *Philadelphia*, by the way of Kingston, Jamaica, gives some interesting intelligence relating to the valuable port which the English call Greytown, but which the Christian world calls San Juan de Nicaragua. It seems that the influx of Americans there has excited alarm for the stability of English usurpation of that place. The Kingston *Journal* states that Mr. Green, the so-called English Consul, but practical British Dictator, at San Juan, has made a requisition on the Governor of Jamaica for an additional force to Her Brittanic Majesty's big *Persian* and the schooner *Bermuda*, which have hitherto been stationed at the Port of San Juan. The *Indefatigable*, of fifty guns, has been despatched to meet any possible emergency. The *Journal* significantly adds, "there really must be something expected in that quarter to require the presence of a frigate and two other vessels of war at Greytown."

The truth is, Great Britain, under the busy administration of the meddlesome Palmerston, does not intend, and never did, to give up San Juan; and the secret of the present formidable movement is to overawe the Americans who are pouring into Nicaragua through this same port. The whole project confirms the statements and opinions of our Charge, Mr. Squier, as set down in his letter to the Hon. Mr. Foote, published by us on Friday last. England, as usual under Palmerston, is playing false. The Clayton and Bulwer treaty is a humbug; and our government should order, at once, two or three vessels of war to San Juan, to protect our interests and our citizens. It is a fact disgraceful to us as a nation that no American government vessel ever touched there, although our trade is greater than that of any nation at that port, and ten of our merchant vessels have been in the harbour at one time. The people must take this matter in hand, if the government will not do its plain and unequivocal duty.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,
Sept. 24.

Ship St Andrew, Paton, Liverpool, Andrew Shaw general cargo

CLEARED,
Sept. 24.

Brigt Scotch Lass, Deveroux, St John, Newfoundland

IMPORTS.

Omitted in the Manifest of the ship John Bull, Duffill, from London:—C Solomon, 2 cases and 1 cask furs.
Omitted in the Manifest of the brig Vivid, from London:—E C Tuttle, 5 cases 2 boxes 1 cask stationery.

INDIAN GAMES
AND
CANADIAN RACES.

THE IROQUOIS, ALGONQUINS, and ABENAQUOIS INDIANS, will meet on the LAPRAIRIE Race Course, at 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 27th and 28th September, in their

NATIONAL COSTUMES,

and contend in their several National Games and Foot Races, for Purses. And, at the same time, INDIAN and CANADIAN HORSES will Run and Trot for Purses and Saddles.

☞ The Laprairie Steamer will leave Montreal each day at 9, 10, 11, and 12 o'clock; and Laprairie at half-past 3, 5, and 6 o'clock. Tickets, 10s. each, entitling bearer to return free.

September 26. 218

BROWN'S BLISTER TISSUE.—Just received, and for Sale by
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Chemists, Place d'Armes.
September 26. 218

MEDICAL HALL.
CANDIED LEMON PEEL
Do ORANGE Do
Do CITRON Do
For Sale.
ALEX. URQUHART.
September 26, 1850. 218

MEDICAL HALL.
100 BOXES CASTILE SOAP for Sale.
ALEX. URQUHART.
September 26, 1850. 218

NEW YORK.
JUST RECEIVED, by EXPRESS, from NEW YORK, the following NEW BOOKS:—
Adelaide Lindsay. A Novel. Edited by Mrs. Marsh, Author of "The Wilmingtons," "Lettice Arnold," &c.
Health, Disease, and Remedy, familiarly and practically considered, in a few of their relations to the Blood. By George Moore, M. D.
Letters, Conversations, and Recollections of S. T. Coleridge.
—ALSO,—
JUST RECEIVED, a new Supply of the following:—
Five Years of a Hunter's Life in the Far Interior of South Africa. By Roualeyn Gordon Cumming.
Complete Setts of Pendennis, by Thackeray, from No. 1 to 6.
For Sale by JOHN McCOY,
9, Great St. James Street.
September 25. 218

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE First-Class Steamer *SCOTLAND*, Capt. SINCLAIR, will leave CAUTIN'S BASIN, for the above PORTS, THIS EVENING, (Thursday.)
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JNO. KERR.
N. B.—The *Scotland* is obliged to finish loading her cargo as above, in consequence of the water having been run off the Canal Basin.
September 26, 1850. 1850

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-twt

THE Steamer *QUEBEC* will, from and after SATURDAY next, the 7th September, until further notice, leave MONTREAL for QUEBEC at SIX, P.M., instead of SEVEN, P. M., as heretofore.
R. J. MORGAN, Agent.
September 6. 201

NOTICE.
COMMENCING on MONDAY next, the 9th inst., the Steamer LORD SYDENHAM will, until FURTHER NOTICE, leave for QUEBEC at SIX o'clock, P. M., instead of Seven, as heretofore.
DAVID TORRANCE,
Agent.
September 6. 201

J. B. GOUGH'S LECTURES.

AFTER repeated efforts on the part of the Montreal Temperance Society, to obtain a visit from the celebrated Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, that Gentleman has at length agreed to Lecture in this City, as follows, viz:—on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th inst.,
THURSDAY " 26th inst.,
FRIDAY " 27th inst.,
☞ The Lectures to be in the FREE CHURCH, Cote Street.
Doors open at Half-past Seven o'clock, Lecture to commence at EIGHT o'clock, precisely, each Evening.
☞ As only 1200 Tickets will be issued, early application should be made, in order to secure Seats.
☞ Tickets 7½d. each; may be had at the office of Mr. J. C. Becket, Printer, Great St. James Street, and at the Stores of Messrs. S. J. Lyman & Co., Place d'Armes; Messrs. A. Savage & Co. and H. Benson, Notre Dame Street; Messrs. W. Lyman & Co., St. Paul Street; Mr. Samuel Mathewson, McGill Street; and Mrs. Addy, Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs.
September 19. 212

STRAYED, into the Premises of the Subscriber, a small black COW; the owner may have her by paying charges, and proving property.
N. BEATY.
September 22, 1850. 215

THE PUBLIC
ARE respectfully invited to visit the Office of the Undersigned and inspect his DESIGN for the NEW COURT-HOUSE, which the Hon. Mr. Bouthillier, in his capacity of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, has decided as worthy only of the Second Premium.
GEORGE BROWNE,
Architect.
Fortification Lane and Craig Street,
Montreal, September 6, 1850. 207

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
THE attention of the TRADE is called to a superior assortment of TURKISH TOWELLING just received, and in Case for Sale by
WILLIAM LYMAN,
Wholesale Drug Store.
September 25.

TURKISH BLACK SALVE
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE FACULTY.
THIS SALVE, prepared on receipt, procured from the Hakim, (physician) of Smyrna, and which has obtained such celebrity in Great Britain and the East, astonishing Cures performed in this country, has lately been introduced here. As might be expected, it has followed it, and its use is now in all classes. The contractor has not sufficient necessarily prevented a adequate detail of its merits, but the public, it is intended, from time to time, such statements as may occur. It has been used in complaints with the most [illegible] as Swollen Glands, Bad Swellings, Whitlows, Sore [illegible], explosions, or other causes, Scrofulous Sores, Sore Neck, Scald Head, Gumes of Wounds, Frostbites, Wens, Chilblains, Common Sore Throats, and for [illegible] it will prevent or cure Colds, [illegible] arising from a blow or the [illegible] Pains in the Back, Rheumatism, the Chest, Palpitation of the Heart, the Liver, Spine, Heart [illegible] to the Head, Swellings [illegible] fact, it is impossible to enumerate complaints that have been cured by this Salve.
Sold in Montreal by [illegible] d'Armes; SAVAGE & CO., URQUHART & Co., Grocers, Jacques-[illegible]; LYMAN & Co. St. Lawrence [illegible] principal Cities in Canada.
September 5, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale by the Subscriber:—
Fine Cassego Starch.
—ALSO—
Refined Corn Starch [illegible] delicacy and purity, as any [illegible]
A. T. [illegible]
Agent for the Oswego Starch Factory.
September 18, 1850.

W. C. MILES, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton, and Woollen Undershirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves, &c. A new and large assortment of Spring Stocks; Cravats and Scarfs, a very fancy colored Silk and Satin Cravat (never invented.)
—ALSO—
The Washington Suspender Shoulder Brace in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Wholesale and Retail.
175½, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
Sept. 19.

300 SHIRT and COLLAR MAKERS WANTED.
W. C. MILES,
175½, Notre Dame Street.
Sept. 19.

LINEN Shirts and Collars, Cotton and Woollen Undershirts and Drawers, made to order on the shortest notice.
—ALSO—
On Consignment, a splendid assortment of Fancy Stone Ware, among which are the following articles, viz:—
Pitchers, of different sizes and colors
Flower Vases do do do
Spittoons do do do
Candlesticks do do do
Urns for Hotels do do do with White Porcelain Letters
Toilet Setts, &c., &c.
W. C. MILES,
No. 42 Great St. James Street,
Near the Ottawa Hotel.
Sept. 19.

CANADA PLATES.—
400 boxes CRAWSHAW'S CANADA PLATES, in Wooden Boxes, for Sale by
ANDERSON, AULDJO, EVANS & Co.
September 24, 1850. 210

JOHN LEVEY,
DEALER IN TOBACCOS, CIGARS, &c. &c.
Notre Dame Street

300 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCOS, 16's, 18's, 20's, 24's and Pounds, for Sale by the Subscriber.
—ALSO, JUST RECEIVED:—
14 CASES OF
HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS
Direct from the LONDON DOCKS, which are Warranted Genuine, it being a notorious fact that the FINEST CIGARS find their way to the London Market. The Subscriber has at a great expense of trouble and expense, succeeded in obtaining a case of each of the choicest Brands, now so much in use by the Nobility and Aristocracy in England.
Also, Just Received, a beautiful assortment of MEERSHAUM BOWLS, elegantly mounted in Sterling Silver; CIGAR CASES, SNIFF and TOBACCO BOXES; HOOKAH PIPES, FINE SEE LIGHTS and CASES, Flexible and Cherry TUBES; FANCY CLAY PIPES in great variety; with several other NOVELTIES too numerous to mention within the limits of an advertisement—the whole of which will be sold at a small advance, either Wholesale or Retail.
Daily expected—a case of Beautiful PARISIAN PRINTS, in costumes of different nations.
JOHN LEVEY.
Montreal, Sept. 24, 1850. 210-3m

FOR SALE:—
100 TINNETS BUTTER.
JAS. SUTHERLAND.
September 9. 202

NO PUFFING!
"SOLID ADVANTAGES FOR CASH"
FOR SALE, at the STORE of JAMES SUTHERLAND, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT, No. 42, *McGill Street, corner of McGill and St. James Streets, Montreal*:—
200 chests and boxes assorted Teas
Coffee—(best imported)—Raw and Roasted
Sugars—Refined, Crushed, and Muscovado
200 bags and barrels Salt
175 cases Wines, of the best quality
20 hhds and qr casks superior No. 1 Wines
50 barrels London Porter
50 cases Lemon Syrup
200 barrels No. 1 Herrings
13 hhds Dow and Molson's superior High Wines—50 O. P.
50 cases Gin
50 boxes T. D. Pipes
50 do Glass—assorted
25 do Tobacco
85 tinnets superior Fresh Cured Dairy Butter
10 hhds and pans Molasses
—AND,—
Brandy, Gin, Rum, Scotch Whiskey, Candles and Soap, Fruit, Spices, Oils, Fish, and Salt.
With a large Stock of other Articles too numerous for an Advertisement.
☞ It is particularly requested that Purchasers will call before purchasing elsewhere—as one trial will convince them of the advantages which will be obtained at this Establishment.
August 17. 154

AUCTION SALES.

SCOTT & GLASSFORD.
GOODS.—On THURSDAY, 26th inst., the STORES of the Subscribers, will be following:—
Black and Colored Broad Cloths
Black, Checked and Fancy Doeskins
Light and Dark Satinetts
do Grey Kerseys
Jean Stripes
Tickings
Fancy Prints
Black Orleans
Striped do and Poplins
Nankin extra Cottons
Pilot and Beaver Cloths
Tartan Shawls
Long do and Filled do
5-4 and 4-4 do Handkerchiefs
Indiana Squares
Irish Linens
Sadding Canvas
American Socks
Silk Handkerchiefs
Cot do
and Red Flannels, Linen Threads, and a great variety of Fall Goods.
☞ Sale at TWO o'clock.
SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
SHIRT-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,
CORNER OF McGILL & CRAIG STREETS.
(Hay-Market Square,)
MONTREAL.
HAS REMOVED to the above Stand, and begs leave respectfully to tender his thanks to his friends, and the Public generally, for the patronage they have hitherto bestowed on him since he Opened his Establishment, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, and promptitude in execution of Orders, to merit a continuance thereof.
☞ FUNERALS attended to.
Sept 29, 1850. 194

DAGUERREOTYPE.
MADAME begs respectfully to acquaint her friends and the public that, by the aid of a recent improvement, he is enabled to take likenesses almost instantaneously, so that the expression of the countenance may be retained more easily than by a long sitting. Children may be taken with much more certainty than heretofore.
For sale a large supply of Daguerreot