a beating and let him go; witness replied that he was not in the habit of doing such things.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner—nobody could have given them to prisoner; prisoner had not tried to run away; might have done so if he had tried.

The Prisoner then addressed the Jury, to the effect that the irons had been given to him by a man to carry for him.

Mr. Justice Aylwin charged the Jury.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

MONTREAL, October 22.

William Boone, for stealing some bank notes from Edward Tracy, and Peter Hagan, pleaded guilty.

JURIES.

Judge Rolland enquired of Sheriff Boston, how it was that there never could be two sets of Juries.

Mr. Sheriff Boston replied that he had to take them from the general list, if he followed the requirements of the new law, and had done so in the present instance.

Judge Rolland.—Well, but we can give you another precept.

Mr. Boston.—If your honor gives me half a dozen I can follow them.

Judge Rolland.—Very well, Sir.

Mr. Boston.—There never can be an English Jury under the new law. I must take jurors from within ten leagues, and the English population lives farther off.

Judge Rolland.—That is inconvenient.

Mr. Boston.—The evil must be made apparent, in order for a remedy to follow.

LARCENY.

Antoine Robert was placed at the bar, on a charge of stealing a double iron stove, of the value of £1 5s, a single iron stove, of the value of 15s, and several pieces of a sleigh, worth 15s, from Robert Ker.

Mr. Sol. Gen. briefly addressed the Jury, and examined some witnesses.

Mr. Salmon appeared for the defence.

MURDER.

William Shutts was placed at the bar on a charge of murder.

Mr. Sol. Genl. enquired if it were possible to get an English Jury.

Mr. Delisle said it would be impossible.

A Jury composed of eight English and six French, was sworn.

Mr. Sol. Genl. briefly addressed the Jury, stating the facts of the case, making a few remarks on the nature of the crime of murder.

Thomas Martin sworn, is a private of the XXth Regiment. Knows prisoner at the bar, is a soldier in the same Regiment; knew Peter Cubis, the deceased; on the evening of the 17th June last, witness was in the barrack-room, lying in his bed; he saw the prisoner at the bar take a knife out of his breast, and strike private Cubis on the left side of his neck; his bed was one yard distant from the spot; Cubis was standing by a table; distant about three yards from Shutts bed, before the blow, deceased was in conversation with Healy; did not see him talking to Shutt's but was not paying particular attention; the blood squirted all over witness's bed; the distance was about three yards; deceased clasped his neck and said, "I am a dead man;" knife was like a shoemaker's knife, with a wooden handle; thought that a knife shewn him was it; (this knife was sharpened at the point and had marks of blood on it,) it was at ½ past nine o'clock at night; deceased was a young man in good health.

Cross-examined.—Deceased and Shutts had some conversation, but did not understand more than deceased told Shutts to go to his own bed. Did not hear any quarrelling; there were many persons in the chamber, but they did not take notice until the man was stuck; part of the room was dark, but the prisoner and deceased were standing near a candle; the deceased was liked by the Regiment, but the prisoner was not; witness had not been long in the Regiment; but saw enough of prisoner that night to know his character.

James Seabrooke, a private of the 20th Regt. Knew prisoner for last 8 years and deceased for 11 years in the same Regt.; saw deceased talking to Healy and Charles Richardson; heard deceased tell prisoner to go to his bed; witness had occasion to leave the room for about ten minutes, when he heard that Cubis had been stuck by the prisoner; deceased did not recover from the wound; witness was with him night and day until he died on Sunday, after receiving the blow on preceding Monday; deceased told prisoner two or three times to go to his bed; prisoner asked deceased what he was talking about; and deceased said it was not about him.

Cross-examined. Both prisoner and deceased were liked by the Regt.; prisoner is a shoemaker; prisoner did not appear excited when he came out of the room; did not go up in an excited manner to the deceased; never saw anything eccentric about the prisoner; did not think he was insane; had heard prisoner say he would commit murder or do some desperate deed for the purpose of getting out of the service, but did not know whether he was in jest or earnest.

Charles Richardson, a private in 29th Regt., saw prisoner and Cubis arguing; Cubis told prisoner to go to his bed, that he did not want to have anything to do with him; prisoner undressed and went to bed; he got out of his bed and put on his trowsers again, and came up to Cubis and struck him with his hand, but did not see a knife in it then he might have had a knife in his hand without witness seeing it; prisoner said to Cubis, "I am a man who can stand in my own shoes," or words to that effect, and then he struck him; prisoner then went to his bed; witness saw him throw something under Corporal French's bed; witness shouted out that Cubis had murdered Shutts because he saw the blood spout out from his neck the moment the blow was inflicted; deceased said "My God, I am a dead man!"

Cross-Examined.—Their conversation was not carried on in a high tone of voice; the prisoner did not appear to be in anger; he believed the deceased and prisoner were good friends; he never saw anything extraordinary in prisoner; thought the deceased had insulted deceased from saying he could stand in his own shoes; he appeared perfectly cool.

Sydney French, a private of the 20th Regt. corroborated evidence relative to conversation between the deceased and prisoner; with the addition that deceased told prisoner that he was a wrangleome man; he identified the knife that he had found under Corporal French's bed.

Cross-Examined.—When he re-entered room, a guard was taking prisoner away, who was cursing and swearing, and endeavored to get away; deceased was not allowed to work at his trade, because he was a deserter; prisoner had used to drink pretty freely.

Michael Burn, a private of the 20th Regiment, corroborated evidence, with reference to conversation; saw prisoner strike Cubis, and say "there Cubis, I am man enough for you;" the blood squirted out like water from a pump; saw prisoner throw the knife under French's bed; saw French pick up the knife; is sure a knife shewn him was it.

Samuel Levi, a color Sergeant of the 20th Regiment, corroborated evidence relative to the knife, and arrest of the prisoner. French was a corporal, but had been reduced.

Dr. Cole, Assistant-Surgeon of the 20th, found deceased fainting from loss of blood; here witness described at length the nature of the wound, and his treatment of it until the death of deceased; he had no doubt the wound was the remote cause of the death, and the immediate cause, mortification resulting from it; here witness described post-mortem examination; deceased was a healthy man, 21 years of age.

Dr. Holmes corroborated post mortem examination.

By Judge Aylwin.—He attributed the cause of death to the gangrene that supervened upon the wound; it was possible the man might have recovered but for this; but it would have been doubtful as the internal jugular vein was opened.

James McCarthy corroborated evidence relative to the conversation, the stabbing, and the knife.

Mr. Kerr addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, contending that he had committed the deed when labouring under homicidal monomania. The gentleman stated that he would prove that the prisoner had formerly been insane.

Mr. Cassidy followed in French.

Ruben Brand, a soldier of the 20th Regiment, sworn—Has known prisoner at the bar since 1842; his general conduct has always been bad, having been guilty of drunkenness, deserting, and carrying knives and razors; he was swearing that he would have somebody's life; that he would be hung or transported for the death of somebody before he left the regiment; did not threaten anybody in particular; witness has been kept up all night watching him; has seen him take razors and knives to bed with him; he considered him a dangerous person; did not report this conduct, because he did not wish to get him into trouble; this conduct was known to all the men in the barrack room; prisoner had had no watch kept over him.

John Grover, a soldier of the 20th Regiment—Has known prisoner since 1842; never saw anything remarkable about him, except when he was confined for bad conduct he swore he would have some "bugger's" life; these threats were generally directed against the non-commissioned officers who confined him; witness considered him a dangerous man.

By Judge Aylwin—Soldiers when drunk and put in confinement, often threaten the non-commissioned officer, and say they will "knock his eye out," or something like that.

Sergeant Peter, of 20th Regt., had known the prisoner for eight years; he belonged to witness's company; witness had no knowledge of the knives or razors spoken of by the other witnesses; he had the same liberty that other soldiers had, and no watch was kept over him.

Dr. Cole was a member of a Medical Board, held on prisoner, on account of insanity, in the month of January, 1849; he had examined the prisoner at that time; his appearance was much the same as it is now, quite silent, and restless; he had some undefined fear, that a negro intended to kill him, or do him some harm; his opinion was, that if the prisoner had not been removed from the penitentiary, that he would have become positively insane; he was sent up to Fort Henry, to the care of Dr. Fraser, as that place was more quiet than theirs.

Dr John Fraser, sworn—After the Presbyterian form is Assistant Surgeon of the Rifle Brigade; prisoner was under his charge in 1849 for incipient insanity from 4th Jany. to the 3rd February; the report witness sent in to the Commanding officer was the cause of the prisoner's not being sent back to the penetentiary; he questioned Shutts when he came under his care if he were well; he only complained of slight headache; he had a fear of returning to the penitentiary; his memory seemed to be weak; a prominent feature of his state was melancholy; this was indicated by his face; when questions were put to him he did not answer; when he found out that witness would not report that he should be sent back to the penitentiary he improved, his countenance became better looking; witnesses's impression at first was that he fained to get out of the penitentiary, but afterwards changed his opinion and became convinced that he was labouring under incipient insanity; witness's opinion was that when he was sent back to his Regt., that he had recovered for the time; he certainly might have a relapse; drinking would be an exciting cause; he considered that he was a person responsible by his actions when released.

Cross-examined.—Could not say when prisoner was under his care, that he could tell whether prisoner could distinguish right from wrong; one reason why he could not tell this, was the weakness of his memory; dread of returning to the penitentiary was another reason; he did not remember that prisoner then laboured under any allusion when he left Fort Henry; he appeared to be well then; he had no particular symptoms to make witness believe that he would become insane, if not sent back to the penitentiary.

By Judge Aylwin.—He never recollected any case of insanity other than the one in question.

Prisoner had been about 8 months in the penitentiary.

Dr. Cole thought that the prisoner's insanity might be reinduced, by his habits of drinking.

Cross-examined. Should be inclined to think from his perfect apathy and indisposition he might have been insane; this, after the commission of such a crime, he would consider any man situated as prisoner was, who was so apathetic, to be not in his right mind.

By Judge Aylwin—He did not consider for the reason just stated that the prisoner was in his right mind when he committed the crime.

Dr. Hall had seen the prisoner in the gaol on Sunday morning last; he had examined the top of the prisoner's skull and found a protuberance or ridge as if the skull had been broken; made the examination from having been informed that prisoner had received an injury; he found no cicatrice to satisfy himself that prisoner had received such a wound; did not think that there could be any cases of insanity in which there was no danger of a relapse; relapses might take place from any causes that would excite the brain.

Cross-Examined.—A melancholy appearance itself, he would not consider a sign of insanity; nor yet if this were coupled with temporary loss of memory, he should not consider there apathy after the commission of a great crime as indication of unsoundness of mind.

Dr. Cole—Would not say from the evidence given, that the prisoner was insane, when he committed the deed, but that he was not in his right mind.

Cross-Examined—The first fact he based this opinion on, was his being taken away from the penitentiary, his frequent acts of oddness as hiding knives, &c.; and lastly, his killing a comrade without reason.

Dr. Holmes—Should consider that persons who had bad premonitory symptoms of insanity would be liable to relapse.

This closed the case for the defence.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1850.

We understand that a gentleman, who has been employed to survey the discontinued cutting through Lake St. Peter, reports that he has examined two miles and a half of the channel, where it had been dredged, and that he finds the depth of water varying from 14½ to 18 feet, and that consequently there has been no filling up.

The Harbour Commissioners have employed two American Engineers to survey the new cut, who are accompanied by Mr. Logan. Was it not possible to find any inhabitant of Canada competent to do this work?

EXTREME SAGACITY.—The reason given by the Senate of the University of Toronto for placing Dr. Richardson's name before Dr. Bethune's on the list of candidates to be recommended to the Governor General to fill the Chair of Practical Anatomy, is one of the most exquisite pieces of absurdity we have ever heard of, and we could laugh at it heartily, were it not so palpably dishonest. Well, the reason is, that because Dr. Richardson, who holds one University Degree, did once gain a *medical* prize in Guy's hospital, London, that hospital being neither university nor college; he must, therefore, perforce, be more competent to teach Practical Anatomy than Dr. Bethune, who is a graduate of *two* Universities, and in them obtained *five* medical prizes, one of which was for his proficiency in *Practical Anatomy!* Comment is perfectly unnecessary.

Modern Dress.

It is said that various eminent artists in France and England are going to take advantage of the World's Fair, and try to convince people that it is high time to effect some alteration in the present hideous costume worn by the male sex, and adopt one a little more in conformity with those rules which artists have laid down, as combining comfort with elegance and pictorial effect. Certain it is that never, at any period of the world, in any nation, was there ever worn any thing so disgustingly ugly and uncomfortable as a hat or a dress coat. They are neither elegant, nor cheap, nor do they answer the purpose of protecting from weather. The thing called a hat, made of pasteboard and rabbit's wool, is hard, stiff, and uncomfortable; it looks more like a chimney pot than any thing else—neither keeps the sun out of your eyes, nor the rain out of the nape of your neck; in fact, it is so useless, that when a man goes on a journey he is obliged to wear some other headgear, and either leave the "thing" at home, or lug it about with him in a box; and to think that this frightful, useless thing, costs a man some six dollars, and with great care will last him as many months!

And the monstrosity called a dress coat—all corners and angles—so tight that you have to struggle into it, with queer little swallow tails split up to the waist, no protection to the chest, stomach, or legs; so that if you happen to be caught in a shower with the thing on, you get wet to the skin in two minutes; and the thing costs five or six pounds! Oh! if one of the old gentlemen, who look down on us from the walls of old houses in old England—in a nice, soft, wide brimmed hat, with its waving plume, and in a warm, loose, well buttoned-up doublet, with the falling collar of lace, or plain linen, if he was Puritanically inclined—could only step down from his frame, and look how fearfully and wonderfully his descendants are clothed, how he would stare! There was never a dress worn in England more manly, more picturesque, or more comfortable, than that of the time of Charles the First.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE.—The November number of this excellent monthly has been received, and may be had at the book-store of the Agent, Mr. R. W. Lay, 193, Notre Dame Street. It will be seen by the following paragraph, from its pages, that subscribers for the coming year may really expect

SOMETHING NEW.—We are authorized by the celebrated Swedish novelist, Fredrika Bremer, who has been spending the last twelve months in this country, to announce that she will commence the publication, in our January number, of an entirely new series of Tales from real life, *written expressly for this Magazine*, and entitled, "Loves and Legends of the North," by Fredrika Bremer. These Tales will probably form the most brilliant and graceful series of articles that have ever come from her pen.

Mr. Lay has also received "Graham" and "Godey," for November.

MAJOR RICHARDSON'S INFAMOUS BOOK.—Dewitt and Davenport, the publishers of New York, have put out a card, in which they acknowledge that this work is grossly immoral in its tendency, explaining that it was purchased and printed, without being read by them, on the credit of the author's past romances, and that they have stopped the further publication of the work.

Omitted in the List published yesterday—Class D.—Section 4:—

Goldsmiths' Work, Henry Laggatt, at G Savage & Son's, Montreal, diploma £5 0

A HAPPY SHIP.—It is rumored that the Flag Ship will leave this port, for Bermuda, and the West Indies, about the 20th inst. The *Wellesley* is a noble old ship, is in splendid order, and we should judge has a capital crew. With reference to the latter,—it will be a feather in the caps of the Officers of the *Wellesley* when she returns to England, to be paid off, that during the two years and a half she had been in commission only one Blue Jacket has received corporal punishment. The punishment in this case was for theft, and, after his back had been scratched by the boatswain's mate, he had to undergo the more severe penalty of being handed neck and crop out of the "happy ship."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1850.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE, &c.—The long-talked-of steamship line between this city and Liverpool, which were to be immediately built, has, it seems, fallen through, and as a substitute, the steam screw propeller, *City of Glasgow*, is to sail from Liverpool for this port, on or about the first of December. Another steamship, to be called the *City of Philadelphia*, is building at Glasgow, to run in connection. Philadelphians are asked to assist, by subscriptions, in the building of the latter boat.

With regard to the excitement which this law has kindled in the public mind, the *Journal of Commerce* is under no mistake. The excitement is intense, and is extending itself every hour. This morning the mails brought us the following letter, with a particular desire that it should be published:—

"MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, Oct. 16, 1850.

"We had a noble and spirited meeting in this village, last evening, relative to the 'fugitive slave law.' The citizens assembled to hear an address from Mr. Africanus, a colored gentleman. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and good talents. In an address of an hour and a half, he dissected the law, clearly pointed out its outrageous violations of the constitution and of the Divine law, and appealed with great power to the hearts and intellects of his hearers.

"At the close of the meeting a resolution was introduced, 'pledging ourselves to protect a refugee from bondage in the midst of us, from all attempts to reduce him to slavery under this law.' The house was crowded and enthusiastic, and the resolution passed without one dissenting voice. The meeting adjourned one week, for the purpose of giving a still more deliberate and full expression of our views on this momentous topic.

"You may depend upon it, the whole country is on fire, and the fire now will burn till slavery is burnt out. Our servile politicians at Washington thought their constituents were altogether such as themselves when they devised this boasted 'settlement.' But they have only waked up an indignation which will hurl them and slavery to ruin."

The language of the Resolution, adopted with so much enthusiasm at Meriden, does not necessarily imply that the laws will be resisted by violence, but it is clear that when a law is so heartily detested, violence can hardly fail to arise from a pertinacious attempt to carry it into effect. How the free colored population of the North are affected by it, how sensible they are of the danger in which they stand of being carried away into slavery under it, and how strong is the determination not to submit to any such an abuse of its provisions, may be understood from the narrative of an unfortunate occurrence which took place at Aquackanock, in New Jersey, on Saturday evening last. It is related in a letter which appears in the *Tribune* of this morning:—

"A theft had occurred in the village; a free black man, a resident, was accused of the act; and a warrant was taken out against him; two constables, who had gone to his house to take him prisoner, found that he had gone off up the river; they followed after, and met him returning on horseback. By this time it was dark. The constables attempted to seize him; the poor fellow (supposing they were kidnappers) jumped from his horse and fled home. The constables went to his house to seize him, when, still laboring under the same impression, he attacked them with a knife, determined to die rather than be taken to slavery. He so severely wounded one of the constables in the neck with the knife, that he is not expected to live. Subsequently it was proved that he was at home when the theft took place, and had no hand in it whatever. He also stated that if the constables had told him for what they were seizing him, he would have made no resistance. The colored people are under such terror, from the fact that they can so easily be siezed under this atrocious law, that they will be likely, in defending themselves, to be the means of shedding blood."

The *Journal of Commerce* sees danger to the Union in this excitement. We see no danger to the Union, but we see much danger to the law itself; it is in danger of a speedy repeal. That is the true remedy for the state of things which the *Journal* so pathetically deplores. Abolish the unjust law, and you abolish all importunate complaints; you quiet the excitement, and silence the pulpits.—*New York Post.*

There are twelve hundred lawyers in New York city, five hundred of whom, have, it is said, a paying practice, and the balance a practice of never paying.

Arrival of the Steamer "Asia."

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1850.

The Asia arrived this morning. The Asia arrived at Liverpool in ten days and seven hours, and the Pacific in ten days and twenty hours.

The Queen of England had returned to London from the Highlands.

The Town Council of Liverpool had refused to sanction Fires and Lights on board ships in their Docks,—despite the recommendation of the Dock Committee. The subject is of some importance to American vessels.

An effort is about to be made to form a line of Steam-Ships of great power and tonnage, to run between England and Canada. The experiment will be made by taking passengers from $40 to $50 per head.

The Official report of the Board of Trade, for the month ending the 5th, has been published and is satisfactory; although shewing a falling off, compared with the same month last year.

Messrs. Wood & Reed, Port Glasgow, have contracted to build a new Steamer to replace the Viceroy, lately lost on the coast of North America. They were the builders of the Mail steamer Europa.

The Queen of the Belgians is in a hopeless condition,—getting weaker and weaker every day.

FRANCE.—The President seems to be advancing step by step in his ambitious career. He continues having the most splendid reviews of the troops.

The latest at the Champ of Salory of Cavalry—25,000 strong, took place on the 10th.

SPAIN.—The Expedition for Cuba was to sail on the 15th. Gen. Concha wished not to set out till the end of the month, but recent intelligence from the United States hastens the departure.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The Holsteiners failed in their attempt to take the town of Fredrickstadt. Their repulse was most decisive. At least 600 were killed, and their besieging guns lost. It is said that France, England, Austria and the German States have positively decided in favor of Denmark, and that the Duchies will be informed that they must refrain from further hostilities, and await the award of intervening parties.

HESSE CASSEL.—Advices from Electoral Hesse to the 6th, state that affairs are fast approaching a chaotic confusion. The civil functionaries, to whom General Haynau sends his orders, firmly refuse to obey them. The Troops are gloomy and dispirited. Orders have been issued by the Auditoual, the Upper Military Court, for the attachment of the person of General Haynau till he has been tried by an Ordinary Court Martial for Treason.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The steamer Ohio arrived from Havana to-day. She brings 200 passengers and the Mails from California; also, a considerable amount of gold in the hands of passengers.

The Europa sailed at noon for Liverpool, with 78 passengers.

The Asia brought out 156 passengers, and the steamer City of Glasgow about the same number.

Great Britain was visited by a severe gale of wind on the 6th and 7th inst., which did much damage on the coast and on land. Many lives were lost.

The Europa took out nearly half a million of dollars in specie.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Ashes continue very heavy. Pots, 34s; Pearls, 30s. Lard—considerable business at good prices: 400 tons sold at 34s to 35s. No improvement in demand for Beef. Pork very firm, and little doing. Bacon steady at full prices. Shoulders—ready sales at extreme prices. Hams neglected. Cheese coming forward, and ready sales for good qualities. Tallow—demand steady at former rates. Cotton steady, and without change. Wool—no change in prices, but firm and improving. Flour—Fine Sweet American, 23s to 24s per brl; Sour, 19s to 22s; White Wheat, 6s 5d to 6s 8d; Red, 5s 8d to 6s. Corn in moderate request, at 26s to 28s per 480 lbs. The Grain Trade has been dull, and but little doing in any article.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

CLEARED,
Oct. 22.

Ship City of Hamilton, Graham, London, Edmonstone, Allan & Co, flour, &c

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
Oct. 22.

Schr St Andre, Lachance, 24 days, St Johns, (Nfld.)—Hunt, salt

CLEARED,
Oct. 21.

Bark Abercromby, Lonttit, Liverpool, Dean & Co
.... Europe, Seaman, London, C E Levey & Co
.... Britannia, Inch, Shields, M I Wilson & Co
Brig Bachelor, Reynolds, Southampton, LeMesurier & Co
.... Transit, Bell, London, Pemberton Bros
22nd.
Ship Robert A Lewis, Vaughan, Cardiff, G B Symes & Co
.... John Francis, Deaves, Cork, C E Levey & Co
.... St George, Simpson, Liverpool, do
Bark Oronico, Brennan, Cardiff, do
.... Envoy, Patten, Londonderry, LeMesurier & Co
Brig Thompson, Burton, Douglas, W J C Benson

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Laurel, Knarston, master, arrived at Beachy Head, on the 1st October, in 18 days from Saguenay—passed through the Strait of Belle Isle on the 19th Sept, and made the Land's End on the 27th.

The schr Marie Elizabeth, of 29 tons, with all her rigging, sails, anchors, &c, was sold yesterday morning in virtue of a decree of the Vice Admiralty Court, and adjudged to Messrs J J Wyatt & Co, for £52.

The bark Covenanter, which lies wrecked on Long Point, below Matane, was sold yesterday for account of Underwriters. The hull, masts, spars, chains and anchors, camboose and patent windlass, were all put up in one lot, and adjudged to Mr H Dubord, for £135. The cargo, consisting of white and red pine timber, deals and staves, was also adjudged to Mr Dubord for £100. The materials saved from the wreck, and brought to Quebec, were sold at the same time, but we have not heard for what amount.

The Sovereign arrived at St John's, N B, on the 12th instant, from Hull—fell in, on the 23rd Sept, in lat 45 50 N, long 52 W, with the bark Rawline, Dask, from Portsmouth, in ballast, out 27 days, for Quebec, in a sinking state, and took from her the Master and crew, fourteen in number, and brought them to this port. The Rawline fell over on her beam ends shortly after the crew left her.

ST PETER'S, MIQUELON, Sept 21, 1850.

SIR,—Ship Rosalinda, Captain Simpson, of Liverpool, England, from Quebec, August 29, for Liverpool, was capsized on the night of 9th instant, in lat 46 40, long 51. Fourteen men and two boys, including the Captain and both Mates, were lost. The survivors, eight in number, after having been four days on the wreck, without provisions or water, were taken off by a French vessel, and brought in here yesterday—they take passage to-day, per schr Young, Hunter, for Sydney, C B. The following are the names of those saved:—Geo Stormy, boatswain; Wm Cook, sail-maker; James Crawford, John Thompson, Arch McIntyre, John Smith, George Roberts, George Lyll, seaman.

GEORGE HOGBEN,
U S Con Agent, St Pierre, Miq'n.

To Mr C Keefler, Halifax.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, Mrs. G. H. CHERRIER, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Mrs. G. W. THOMAS, of a son.

In Niagara, on the 20th instant, the lady of WALTER H. DICKSON, Esq., M. P. P., of a son.

MARRIED,

On the 22nd instant, at St. George's Church, in this city, by the Rev. WILLIAM BOND, WILLIAM BELL, Esq., M. D., Staff Surgeon to the Forces at Quebec, to ZERRE STEWART, second daughter of Captain ALEXR. GORDON, District Commissioning Royal Engineers.

In this city, on the 21st instant, (by Special License,) by the Rev. Dr. MATHESON, Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, Printer, to MARY ANN JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. JOHN HEBER, both of this city.

DIED.

On the 18th instant, ALEXANDER CAMERON, infant son of Mr. ALEX. MCDONALD, aged 6 months and 15 days.

At Hamilton, on the 3rd instant, SAMUEL ELIJAH, only son of Mr. ROBERT B. SHELBY, aged 1 year and 10 months.

WANTED,—A SERVANT GIRL, to go to the Country. Apply to
A. MANN, 4, Place d'Armes.
October 24, 1850. c-242

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—WANTED—FOUR good Workmen, to be engaged by the Week. None need apply but first-rate hands, as they will have constant employ. Enquire at this Office.
Montreal, October 23, 1850. 241

DR. SHERWOOD'S GALVANIC EMBROCATION.—It is now generally admitted by the learned and scientific, that the mysterious power called Galvanism or Magnetism is, in fact, the principle of Vitality or Life, and that therefore in many of its most painful forms, is entirely owing to the absence of this Galvanic or Magnetic power in its healthy proportions. If, then, we can readily supply this wonderous Power, when it is thus deficient, we can accomplish this most wonderful scientific discovery, of combining Magnetism or Galvanism with a Fluid which has cost the inventor of this Remedy years of study and labour.

There is not an intelligent physician, who has kept pace with the progress of science, that does not readily approve of the use of the Magnetic power in various diseases, and there is scarcely a medical journal, either in this country or in Europe, which makes its appearance without the statements of various cases, showing some new effects of these wonderful agents, or corroborating previous experience of their beneficial use. The inventor of the *Galvanic Embrocation* has great pleasure in being able to state, that a majority of the most distinguished physicians of New York constantly recommended this Embrocation in their practice, and from many of them he has received the kindest testimonials of approval and commendation.

PROVINCIAL
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

NOTICE TO
SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

PARTIES in Montreal entitled to PRIZES, and not having claimed them yesterday, are hereby notified that they may receive the same, at the BONSECOURS MARKET, THIS DAY, between the hours of ONE and THREE o'clock.
FRED. CUMBERLAND,
Secretary to the Commission.
Montreal, October 25, 1850. 243

NOTICE.

All CLAIMS against the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION are hereby required to be sent in forthwith to the undersigned, that they may be examined and discharged.
JOHN LEEMING,
Secretary.
Montreal, October 23, 1850. 241

1851.

JUST RECEIVED, a few copies of V. B. PALMER'S ALMANAC for the above Year. It contains an immense amount of useful information for Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Business Men generally.
Among others, there are articles, or tabular statements, on Bread-Stuffs, Population, California, The Tariff, The Coal Trade, Commerce, Chronological Events, Banks, Cotton, &c., &c.
For Sale (price 7½d.) at the
MONTREAL COURIER OFFICE,
St. François Xavier Street.
October 25, 1850. 242

GIBB & CO.
HAVE received their usual Assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, of the latest WEST END Styles.
—ALSO,—
A full supply of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY.
October 8. 229

BENJAMIN SLACK,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
No. 263, Notre Dame Street,
RETURNS thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the liberal support he has met with, and begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to the above Establishment, where he is determined to use his best endeavors to give satisfaction. B. S. has now on hand a select Stock, which he is determined to sell as low as any other house in the city. Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloth can have their Clothes made and trimmed on the newest style.
Montreal, Oct. 16, 1850. 235

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
FUR WAREHOUSE,
(93, *NOTRE DAME STREET,*)
MONTREAL.
THE Subscriber most respectfully acquaints the Public, that he has just received, per "*Great Britain*" and "*Pearl*," from London, an unusually WELL-SELECTED IMPORTATION of EUROPEAN Manufactured and Unmanufactured
FURS,
which, in addition to a LARGE STOCK, made up during the past Summer from the raw material, under his personal superintendence, comprises one of the RICHEST and most COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS of GOODS in the FUR LINE ever yet offered in Canada.
The Stock is now ready for inspection, and intending purchasers would be amply repaid by an early call, were it only to see the qualities of the Goods and Style of Manufacture, as well as the remarkably *LOW PRICES*, which will be found marked in plain figures on every article.
Country Merchants supplied on LIBERAL TERMS.
JOHN HENDERSON.
October 22. 240

NEW STOCK OF CARPETINGS,
CONSISTING of VELVET, SAXONY and TAPESTRY, in various Styles and Colourings, among which will be found many of the most elegant designs which have yet been produced.
—ALSO,—
BRUSSELS, ENGLISH and SCOTCH IMPERIALS, and SUPERFINES, DUTCH CHECKED and STRIPED, together with every other description in use.
A. & J. ARTHUR,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets.
October 7, 1850. 228

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

HENRY MORGAN & Co.,
(*Late Smith & Morgan.*)
HAVE the pleasure of announcing to their Customers and the Public, that they are now receiving, per *California, Canada, Jane Brown*, and other vessels, their importations of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
comprising an Extensive and Choice Selection of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, the most Fashionable Styles and Fabrics, and every description of
STAPLE GOODS.
Their Stock of Flannels, Plaids, Cashmeres, Delaines, Shawls, Polkas, Hosiery, Plushes, Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers, and Laces, specially command attention.
October 11, 1850. 231

C. CAMPBELL
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and begs to intimate that he has just REMOVED from the Old Store, corner Place d'Armes, to that well-known and handsome Shop No. 123, Notre Dame Street, directly opposite Messrs. Benjamin & Brothers, and next door to Messrs. J. & D. Lewis, where he offers at the lowest prices a
CHOICE STOCK OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
suitable for Town and Country, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and conducting the same on the most liberal terms, will merit not only a continued, but a more extensive share of public patronage.
Montreal, Oct. 15, 1850. 234

FURS!—FURS!!—FURS!!!
M. SAMUEL, *FURRIER*, 197, Notre Dame Street, nearly opposite the Recollet Church, has now on hand a good assortment of MANUFACTURED FURS, which are to be sold *at very Reasonable Prices.*
As all articles in the above line are made in the premises under his own inspection, he can warrant them to give satisfaction.
All orders executed with despatch and economy.
Montreal, Oct. 1, 1850. 222-3m

THROUGH LINE.
TORONTO AND HAMILTON, DIRECT.
THE Steamer *COMET*, Captain COCHRANE, will leave MONTREAL for the above and Intermediate PORTS (weather permitting) on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
October 24. Cabins, Banks.

HOOKER & HOLTON'S
THROUGH LINE.
THE Steamer *FREE TRADE*, McMILLAN, Master, will start for TORONTO, HAMILTON, and Intermediate PORTS, MORROW EVENING, the 25th instant, at SIX o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOOKER & HOLTON.
Montreal, October 24, 1850.

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.
THE Steamer *GILDERSLEEVE*, R. Gilder, Master, will leave CANAL BASIN, Wellington Street, in front of Subscribers Stores, every THURSDAY, at ONE o'clock P. M. for 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.
Montreal, June 25, 1850.

FOR PORT DOVER AND NANTY, AND PORTS ON WELLAND CANAL.
THE First Class Schooner *ALEFFE* is now loading for the above PORTS, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
JOHN KER.
October 22, 1850.

FOR WINDSOR CHATHAM AND SANDWICH AND PORTS ON WELLAND CANAL.
THE First-Class Schooner *SARAH*, Captain CRANSTON, is now loading for the above Ports, and will have quick Despatch.
For Freight, apply to
JOHN KER.
Montreal, Oct. 15, 1850.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Fine-built Regular Trader *TAM O'SHANTER*, RICHARD TURNER, Master, will be ready in a few days to Load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. Apply to
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
Montreal, 24th October, 1850.

FOR DUNDEE OR THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.—The fine A 1 copper-sed and copper-fastened Regular Trader Barque *EMILE POWIS*, River WALKER, Commander, has arrived, and will be ready in a few days to take in Cargo for Dundee, or any Port on the East Coast of Scotland.
For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. WALKER, on board, or to
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
October 9. 229

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine A 1 Coppered and copper-fastened Britain-built Brig *VIVID*, THOMAS, Master, is now ready to load for the above Port.
Apply to Captain THOMAS, on board, or to
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
October 9. 229

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE fine A 1 Coppered and Copper-fastened Brig *ENGINEER*, Captain SELLARS, will be shortly ready to load for the above Port, and will have quick Despatch.
Apply to
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
Montreal, Oct. 17, 1850.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE fine A 1 Coppered and Copper-fastened Barque *SAXON*, JAMES CORRIGAL, Commander, is now discharging, and will be ready in a day or two to load for the above Port.
Apply to Captain CORRIGALL, on board, or to
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
Montreal, Oct. 17, 1850. 236

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

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,
CORNER OF McGILL & CRAIG STREETS,
(Hay-Market Square,)
MONTREAL.
G. A. has REMOVED to the above Stand, and begs leave respectfully to tender his thanks to his Friends, and the Public generally, for the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon him, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and promptitude in execution of Orders, to merit a continuance thereof.
N. B.—FUNERALS attended to.
August 29, 1850. 194

MONTREAL
PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.
SECOND DIVIDEND.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the DIRECTORS of this INSTITUTION will be prepared to pay, on and after the FIRST NOVEMBER next, a DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS per Pound upon the balance of Seventy per Cent. remaining at Credit of DEPOSITORS after deduction of the Twenty per Cent. already paid, and Ten per Cent. originally reserved to meet the probable deficiency; or equal to SEVEN SHILLINGS per Pound upon the DEPOSITS at the time of suspension.
Office open from 10 to 3 o'clock.
JAMES COURT,
Actuary.
October 22. 240

MONTREAL
PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.
THE Undersigned being appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General, "Commissioners under the authority of an Act passed in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, and intituled, '*An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the Affairs and Management of the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank*,' for the purpose of making FULL ENQUIRIES into the AFFAIRS of the Institution so known as the MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK, and into the CAUSES which led to the FAILURE of the said Institution, and its INABILITY to meet the JUST CLAIMS of those who have deposited money in it," do hereby give NOTICE to all concer