

collection of the seeds of the country; and above all a splendid collection of the metals of the country, made and arranged by Mr Logan, the Provincial geologist. As to the minor articles, it would require a newspaper to enumerate them. There are, however, some very beautiful specimens of carving in wood, one—the city arms—by a lady; and also some equally beautiful specimens of needle work. The two arts are also well represented.

In the middle of the room, the Horticultural Society have erected a stand, on which are exhibited specimens of all, or nearly all, the apples and other fruits of the season that could be collected in the District of Montreal. We believe a fair show was never exhibited, and we need hardly say, it is a very pleasing feature of the Exhibition.

Proceeding to the other side of the Hall, there will be found a very large collection of the agricultural products of the country, and articles and implements connected with rural economy. Here, also, are the sleighs and carriages, stoves, articles of hardware, models of bridges, &c. &c. &c.

The centre of this department is also taken up by the Horticultural Society for exhibition of vegetables, of which there is a glorious assortment. At the further end is a hall made of copper from Lake Superior, steam engines, machinery, &c.

Whilst we were present, the Judges met to commence their labors, which will not be light, and it is computed that there are some 3000 or 4000 articles to be inspected.

A large number of strangers had arrived last night to attend the Exhibition, and crowds are expected to-day. The review of the troops takes place at 11 o'clock. At noon the Regatta. For the latter, crews are coming from Long Island, Kingston, and Quebec, and capital sport is expected. At six p.m. the chair will be taken at the Civic Dinner. We understand invitations have been accepted by a number of the leading public men in the States and elsewhere, and that it promises to be a most distinguished affair.

This will be the programme for the first day, and we think our readers will agree with us, that it will be enough.—*Montreal Transcript*, Oct. 17.

As previously announced, the Industrial Exhibition opened at two on Thursday afternoon, up to which time the judges were hard at work, inspecting the different articles, and awarding the prizes. Immediately on the doors being opened, a tremendous rush took place, and in a very short space of time the Halls were filled with spectators and continued to be filled till the doors finally closed at 10 o'clock. We understand that the receipts for that afternoon amounted to \$225. Yesterday the Exhibition was opened at 11 o'clock, and the same scene of bustle and excitement was presented. It is calculated that between 4000 and 5000 persons paid for admission yesterday.

The weather, hitherto, has not been very favorable. It rained the greater part of yesterday, and this has, no doubt, kept back many from visiting the Exhibition, which, according to the original plan, ought to close to-day. Crowds of strangers still keep flocking into town, and the hotels and lodging-house keepers have enough to do. Indeed, we doubt if Montreal ever witnessed such a busy time as the present.

The Civic dinner took place on Thursday evening, in the Ball-room at the Masonic Hall. The invitations had been very extensive, (including the Governors and principal citizens of the Northern and Western States of the Union,) but from various causes, the parties, with a few exceptions, were unable to attend. There were present, however, several strangers of distinction, among whom we noticed the Hon. Mr Quincy, of Boston; the Treasurer of the State of Massachusetts; Mr Lord, the Historical Lecturer and Essayist; the Hon. F. Hincks; Major Campbell; R. N. Watts, Esq.; M. P. P., Mr Marks, Mr Ruten, of Cobourg, Mr Thompson, of Niagara, and some others. We also noticed Sir James Alexander, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Col. Dynely, Captain Kirkland, Town Major MacDonald, Dr. Chisholm, and some other military gentlemen. Among the residents in Montreal we saw Mr Justice Mondelet; Judges McCord and Guy; the Hon. A. N. Morin; the Hon. Jos. Bourret; and Mr Solicitor General Drummond.

The room was handsomely ornamented with flags of different nations, and at the head, over the Mayor's seat, was the City arms, with the Union Jack, and a St. George's Cross above them; altogether the effect was very brilliant. In the gallery was the capital band of the 20th, and some glee singers, under the direction of Mr Anderson, who followed up the different toasts by appropriate songs. At about seven o'clock, the company, consisting of about one hundred and fifty gentlemen—amongst whom were the judges of the Exhibition, the members of the Commission, Executive Committee, &c., &c., sat down to dinner, the Mayor presiding, supported by Messrs. Quincy and Hincks; B. Lyman, Esq., acting as Croupier, and A. McFarlane, and A. Larocque, Esqs., sitting at the head of the other two tables.

The dinner, we may observe, was furnished by Compaan, and seemed to give general satisfaction. After it had been discussed, the toasts of the evening commenced.—*Id.*, Oct. 13.

The amount taken for admission at the Industrial Exhibition up to Saturday night exceeded, we are informed, £700 currency. In consequence of the "risk" up to the last moment, the Commissioners and Executive Committee came to the resolution on Saturday to keep the Exhibition open three days longer. The *Montreal Gazette* suggests that the price of the tickets should be lowered to 75¢, so as to allow every man, however humble his station, to go. Probably the Commissioners may be induced to attend to this suggestion on the last day, Wednesday, beyond which time, we presume, it will be quite impossible to keep the Exhibition open.

On Saturday, the number of persons who attended the Exhibition was about four thousand. At half-past two o'clock on that day, Mr Justice Day delivered a public address at the Masonic Hall, and it is not too much to say that a more elegant and thoughtful paper was never delivered before a Montreal audience. The idea of the lecturer was that each age brought forth its own proper results, and was characterised by events natural to it, and which were successful only when they were in keeping with the tone and character of the times, and the spirit of men's minds at that particular

epoch. The character of these results varied with the nature of the civilization, and were evidences of that civilization—in ancient Greece, it showed itself in the Olympic Games—in Rome, in the sanguined contests of the Amphitheatre, and in Europe in the 11th and 12th centuries in the religious enthusiasm and chivalry of the Crusades.

Mr Justice Day then went on to refer to the Grand Industrial Exhibition to be held in London next year, which, he said, was of necessity, one of two things—either a very crude or very absurd idea, or the manifestation of the prevailing spirit of the present day. He believed it was the latter, as manifestly as the Olympic Games were of the genius of their age, or the Crusades of theirs. In a moral point of view, he did not think its importance could be easily over-estimated. He regarded it as a manifestation of that "peace movement" which many regarded as chimerical, but which, if it did not entirely check war, would do much, and was doing much, to remove from it the tinsel and false glory which had been thrown around it.

It is impossible, however, by any mere abstract, to convey an idea of the beauty of thought and language in which these ideas were conveyed, and we wait until the lecture shall be published, (which we presume it will be,) for further remarks. After the address was concluded, the Hon. Mr Moffatt was called to the Chair, and a vote of thanks ensued to Judge Day, with a request that he would furnish a copy to the Committee for the purpose of publication.

In the afternoon, at five, a party of about 150 gentlemen sat down to a capital dinner at Mack's, provided under the auspices of the Mechanic's Institute of Montreal, Mr Spens—the President of the Association—presiding. Everything was in good style, and the best of feeling prevailed. After the cloth had been removed, a number of toasts were given, which were responded to in an appropriate way, by parties present—the principal speakers being Messrs. Young, Ostell, Thompson Watts, McGunn, Brastow, &c., &c.,—*Id.*

UNITED STATES.

Murder and Robbery near Peoria.

On Saturday morning about 9 o'clock an elderly man named Hewitt, from Warren county, Ill., N. B. Curtiss & Co. of this city for \$1,500, which was cashed. It appears that while in the act of receiving and placing the money in his pocket between his under and over shirt, he was closely watched by two men, who kept an eye on him from that moment, looking about the stable while he was hitching up his horse, &c., but no good opportunity offering for them to attack him, they followed him out of town.

When about three hundred yards from the city limits, they lay in wait at ten o'clock and demanded his money. He denied having any. "You lie. We saw you draw it from the banking house this morning," said one of the robbers: at which Hewitt knocked one down, while the other cried kill him, and fired a pistol, striking him just above the left ear; cutting his ear; and fracturing the skull. They then cut the pocket out of his shirt and took his money.

They were surprised while holding him down by two farmers who supposed Hewitt was drunk or in a fit, and the robbers ran. The farmer getting no information from Hewitt, he being crazy from the blows, helped him into his buggy and drove off at a rapid rate, until his horse from fatigue stopped, when he (Hewitt) was found and taken to a house. He was perfectly insensible, but soon recovered and to that moment was ignorant of the loss of his money.

Efforts were immediately made to arrest the two robbers, but not until Saturday evening could any information of their trail be discovered. They crossed the river about two miles above Peoria in a skiff, paying the man one dollar to take them across. They wandered apparently unsuspicious of any effort to arrest them, as far as Washington that afternoon, where they employed a man to take them to Springfield, paying him two dollars in advance, with the promise of two more when they reached Springfield. He refused to travel at night and they were compelled to lie over one night at Dillon. Parties started on Saturday in various directions to overhaul them at Springfield. Mr Hewitt is said to be dead.—*Rochester Advertiser*, Oct. 12.

From the Detroit Freeman, 15th inst.

Slave Excitement.

During Monday and Tuesday of last week, and even up to this time, our city has been the theatre of a greater excitement than has perhaps pervaded it since Hull's surrender to the British, arising out of an attempt on the part of three Southern pirates to enforce the Fugitive Law against a freeman.

The particulars of the case, as far as we have been able to gather them, appear to be about as follows:—The individual arrested, Giles Rose, has resided for the last two years on the farm of Gov. Woodbridge, near the City. Some time since Gov. W. became involved in a law suit with an Irishman by the name of Riley. Rose was a witness in the case, and his testimony was of such a character as to decide the suit against Riley. Another suit is now pending between the same parties, in which Rose is a material witness. This suit is a prosecution of Riley by Gov. Woodbridge for a malicious destruction of property. Since the decision of the first suit, Riley has used every means in his power to get Rose out of the way. He first prosecuted and imprisoned him on a false charge of having stolen and killed a cow. From this imprisonment Rose was released by the interposition of Governor Woodbridge. Subsequently, Riley endeavored to frighten Rose into leaving for Canada, by threats of personal violence, and by a series of petty persecutions. Failing of this object, he commenced a correspondence with Southern slave-catchers, and has succeeded in inducing three of them to come on here and seize Rose as a fugitive slave, under the Cass and Buol law as before stated.

On Monday the slave-catchers went before U. S. Commissioner Watson, and took out a writ for the seizure of Rose, which was placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Mizner, to be executed, and he, in company with the kidnappers, Riley, and our City Marshal, who volunteered his service for the occasion, proceeded to the farm of Gov. Woodbridge, where Rose was found and arrested. He was placed in a covered carriage, brought to the city, and without warrant of law, thrust into the county jail. It was the intention of the pirates to procure the certificate provided for by the law, and immediately depart for Tennessee. They were, however, balked of their purpose. Rose was known to many of our citizens, and known to be a freeman.—The alarm of his arrest was immediately given, and a large concourse of people was soon assembled in the streets. The resolve among them was unanimous that he should not be taken off until he had had a fair trial—law or no law.

Rose, as before stated, has been known to some of our citizens for two years past. He states that he purchased himself from his former master, paying seven hundred dollars—that his master executed and placed in his hands papers which he represented as "free papers." These papers Rose deposited in the hands of a friend in Cincinnati for safe keeping. This story he has told repeatedly, and under circumstances which leave no doubt of its correctness. A few days before his arrest, and after he had heard of the passage of the new fugitive bill, he repeated it to Governor Woodbridge, and inquired of the Governor if he thought he was safe here without his papers. The Governor thought he was. The fact of his papers being in Cincinnati was by him, doubtless, communicated by Riley to his confederates.

The kidnappers finding it unsafe to proceed with the expedition at first contemplated, consented to defer the examination until Tuesday morning.

Under the pretence of a fear of escape, the Marshal called upon one of our military companies, and requested their services as jail guard. With an alacrity which would have done credit to the most mercenary of a hireling soldiery, they consented to become the watch-dogs of slavery—to shoulder their muskets and draw their swords against freedom! Shame upon them! We understand that they passed the night in drunkenness and riot. No disturbance occurred.

On Tuesday morning the Marshal was more than ever alarmed. On ever hand, and almost from every tongue, he heard denunciations of the law. Men who had heretofore regarded it with indifference, could not resist the feeling of indignation which its unjust and infamous provisions excited. All shared in this feeling except a few contemptible sycophants, who regarded it as their duty to sustain those who had enacted it, in defiance of all other considerations. The feeling of indignation the Marshal construed into a feeling of hostility, and under this pretext, called upon another volunteer company to turn out to assist in executing the law. He also called upon the commandant of the military station at this place, who gladly volunteered for the occasion.

At 12 o'clock the prisoner was taken from the jail, and placed in a cab, in a hollow square formed by the gallant soldiery. In the cab with the victim rode the U. S. Marshal and our city Mayor. In this order the line of march was taken up for the Court House. Oh, it was a brave and gallant sight for Republicanism, that! To see the shrinking and trembling black man—the danger-defying look, the stately tread and bristling bayonets of the soldiery, was a pageant which, God grant, few of us may live to look upon again. And it was a beautiful comment upon the law, too, which required such a display of brute-force to sustain it, and to overawe any expression of sympathy for its victim.

On arriving at the Court House the soldiery were stationed at the door, and ordered to keep out the people. All but a few were excluded.

Rose was put upon his trial. A man by the name of Douglas appearing as attorney for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Joy and Abbott for the respondent.

Mr Joy moved the Commissioner for a postponement of the trial to a future day, to enable Rose to produce his papers to establish his right in his freedom, which papers he had sworn were in Cincinnati. The counsel for the claimant denied that the Commissioner had any authority, under the law, to grant postponement, but he declined to argue the point. That he was ashamed to, he did not deny, and we think was rather creditable to him. Mr Joy argued his motion at some length. The Commissioner agreed with the counsel for the plaintiff that he had no authority to postpone the trial, and he further declared that EVEN WERE THE PAPERS BY WHICH ROSE WAS MANUMITTED PRESENT, HE COULD NOT, UNDER THE LAW, RECEIVE THEM IN EVIDENCE. In other words, THAT HE WOULD NOT HEAR ANY DEFENCE WHICH THE PERSON CLAIMED AS A SLAVE MIGHT MAKE! The whole was put to rest upon the affidavit of the claimant. If he swore the person claimed owed him or his employer services, that was sufficient. No rebutting testimony could or would be heard,—no matter what be its character, or how clearly it might demonstrate the falsity of the claim.

Such is the law, and such is the spirit in which it is to be administered in Michigan.

After some controversy between the attorneys the trial was postponed, by agreement, for one week, and Rose was again taken in custody by the Marshal, who has again lodged him in the county jail, there to remain until the matter is decided.

Such is a brief statement of the facts of the case. Without going into any lengthened comment, we desire to direct the attention of the reader to one or two facts which should not be passed over lightly.

The law permits no trial by jury—it permits no defence by the person claimed as a fugitive—it suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*—it commands every freeman to assist in its execution, and it makes every man liable for the value of the slave who, by refusing to assist in arresting him, when called upon, indirectly aids in his escape,—and it imposes a fine of \$1000 and six months' imprisonment upon every freeman who dares to manifest the least sympathy with the victim claimed as a slave.

From the decision of the commissioner, under the oath of the claimant, there is no appeal—no redress whatever permitted.

Every barrier to personal liberty is destroyed. The crime of a colored skin is pursued with more re-

lentless cruelty and inhumanity than that of arson or murder. It is a law to outlaw the colored man—to make him the victim of any man who may choose to enslave or murder him.

California.

The following news items are extracted from papers, brought by the *Crescent City*.

There was quite a panic in the money market at San Francisco, prior to the departure of the mail—A run was made on all the banks, but one only went down.

FROM THE GOLD DIGGINGS.

The Alto California notices the arrival at San Francisco of one of the share-holders of a company on the Yuba. They had completed their dam, and the first day and a half's work, with the use of one quick-silver machine, produced eighty pounds of gold. Yet close by these rich washings other companies have failed to realize their expenses.

In company with this gentleman were four others who were returning homeward with an aggregate fortune of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, the result of their labor on the Yuba.

Some beautiful specimens from the North fork of the Feather river had been received at San Francisco. They were brought by three men, who took out nine thousand dollars in thirteen days, when the vein gave out.

The Pacific News says.

We yesterday received intelligence from the operations going forward at the Mariposa mines, by which we ascertain that the most encouraging prospects exist. The diggers struck a new lead, a few days since, which promises to be exceedingly rich. One piece of quartz had been taken out, which weighed about 50 pounds from which about six or eight pounds of pure gold were extracted. The first bushel, or one hundred pounds of quartz, taken out yielded about \$2,500 of the genuine ore.

The entire machinery for crushing the quartz arrived, and will be put in operation on Monday next, when we may anticipate the most flattering results. We congratulate those having an interest in this company upon the encouraging prospect of a rich return.

The Marysville Herald says that the miners on Butte Creek at the dry diggings are averaging two ounces each per day.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The steamer "Yuba," on her passage from Marysville to Sacramento City, when off Hode Farm, struck a snag, broke in two, and sank in ten feet of water. It was expected that the boat would be a total loss.

Henry H. Duralde fell overboard from the same steamer, on a previous trip, and was drowned. The Sacramento City says that he was the son of the late Martin Duralde, of New Orleans, who married a daughter of Henry Clay.

Edward E. Haviland, of New York, lost his life on the Bay of San Francisco, on the 9th of September. He was on a gunning excursion with Albert H. Clarke, Pennsylvania. About an hour after they left the port the boat upset. They succeeded in righting and getting into it, though it was still full of water. The waves broke over them constantly, chilling and nearly drowning them at every dash. Mr Haviland soon became insane, and died in that condition, after clinging to the wreck from early in the morning until after dark. The survivor drifted ashore in the boat, the next morning, in a very exhausted state.

The Stockton Times of the 7th September, furnishes the following narrative:—

On Monday a foul deed was perpetrated on the banks of the Merced, four miles above Scott's ranch.

Major Baldwin, formerly of Baldwinville, New York, and his friend, settled on a bottom between Scott's branch and the upper ferry, early during the commencement of spring. They lived almost alone, and devoted their time to agricultural pursuits.

On Monday morning their bodies were found by a party of travellers to Scott's. The companion of Baldwin had evidently had a severe struggle with his murderers. His body was found lying across the pathway a few yards from the entrance of his dwelling, dreadfully cut and mangled. Baldwin had been murdered in his sleep; as he was found lying in bed.

No clue exists to lead to the discovery of the miscreants. The weapons used appear from the nature of the wounds to have been knives.

Wm. S. Carman, formerly of New York died at San Francisco under singular circumstances. The *Pacific News* of Sept. 15, furnished the following particulars:—

About three weeks since, he was riding in the suburbs of the city, and took hold of the twig of a tree, and afterwards, it is supposed, rubbed his face with his hand. A week subsequently, a small fester appeared on his upper lip, and as it continued to swell, was treated by the physicians as a boil.

In the course of ten days his head and face became swollen to double the natural size, the skin turned black, and his whole appearance was painful in the extreme. Before it was discovered to be poison from the twig, the lip had been lanced which rendered the matter still worse. In this state he lingered until yesterday morning, when he died. During the whole time he was sensible made his will, and otherwise disposed of his business.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

A DINNER AT THE PALACE.

The *Bristol Times* gives the following description of a dinner in the presence of Royalty, the accuracy of which it vouches:—

"M———, an officer of great intelligence, and associated in a work of much interest, connected with the ancient Scripture History of India, arrived a short time since in this country, and his arrival, together with some observations on the work in which he was engaged, appeared in the London papers. A few days after, he was surprised to receive at his hotel, through the Lord Chamberlain, an invitation, or, perhaps, we should rather call it a command, to dine at the Palace at Windsor."