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The Daily British Whig.

"Opidor per Orbem Dicar."

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1853.

Imprisonment of a Lady in Tuscany for giving away a copy of the Bible and of the Pilgrim's Progress.

The following extraordinary case is exciting deep feeling, as well it might, in England:

From the London Times.

Intelligence has reached this country of yet another act of fanaticism, folly, and cruelty on the part of the Tuscan Government. The GRAND DUKE has, no doubt, calculated the measure of his own weakness before ventoring upon such a step, for it is only on his own perfect defencelessness that he can rest his bones of impunity. Had the authorities of any country which counted for something in the counsels of Europe ventured upon such a course, the intelligence of the outrage would no sooner have reached England than immediate steps would have been taken to call the perpetrators to account. The more beggarly and miserable a State, the greater would seem to be its readiness to outrage and insult those greater Powers which need only put forth the slightest portion of their strength utterly to crush the offender, and to dictate to him whatever terms they may choose to impose. England stands alone in her forbearance. It was but the other day the diplomatic agents of the French Government extorted what concessions they chose from the Turkish Ministers. It was but the other day that the Emperor of AUSTRIA followed in the same course, when he thought that the just rights of his subjects were violated. At the present moment, the Russian troops are in actual occupation of two provinces simply because the CZARE hooses to consider that the members of his Church, not being his own subjects, did not participate in all the advantages which he desired to obtain for them. France, Austria, Russia—three of the Great Powers—understand no trifling when their subjects are outraged and oppressed on account of their religion. England alone stands aloof. It is enough that any person should be an English subject and a Protestant, and it is competent to any of the little trumpery Potentates who are dotted about the Continent of Europe to incarcerate and torture them at their pleasure. It may well become a question with our Executive Government how long these mockery-Sovereigns shall be allowed to treat the English name and the English flag with such disdain. There are limits, we take it, even to the exercise of sovereign rights. The Tuscan Government forces us to remember that if only a single line-of-battle-ship were despatched with hostile intention to the port of Leghorn, their GRAND DUKE might reckon the duration of his power by days, even if he were left to the tender mercies of his own subjects. We know what the strength of England is—we know what the condition of the Italian Peninsula is—we know right well how complete is the weakness of the petty Sovereigns among whom it is divided; and yet this is the moment—with the French in Rome and the Russians in the Danubian Provinces—that the Grand Duke has chosen for incarcerating a young English lady upon so frivolous a pretext that we may well wonder how he could procure the assent even of a Tuskan Minister to so preposterous and monstrous a proceeding.

The facts of the case we will here recapitulate, lest they may have escaped the notice of our readers. There was a Scotch aldy—a Mrs. Cunninghame—staying, with her two daughters, at the Baths of Lucca. When they were about to take their departure, Mrs. Cunninghame, accompanied by one of her daughters, went to the usual office to have their passports vised, as their personal appearance had been required.—The local police agent inquired why Miss Margaret Cunninghame had not presented herself. The answer was that she was un well and confined to her bed. This however would not suffice—the police agent had a communication to make to the young lady of the highest importance, and come she must. There was, of course, no remedy. Miss Cunninghame attended in due time at the police office, and no sooner had she arrived than the police agent informed her that she was a prisoner. Her crime was, that she had given to some Tuscan peasants an Italian Bible and an Italian translation of the Pilgrim's Progress. Witnesses had been summoned to Lucca to prove the crime, and in obedience to "higher orders," the police agent had no option but to remover her under an armed escort to that town. The Gendarmes were called out in great force—no doubt lest the young lady should engage in hostilities with Tuscany; and in company with Sir William Millar, she was removed to the Penitentiary at Lucca. As the report runs, the young lady took the matter cooly enough, fortified, no doubt by that feeling of Intense contempt for the *canille* who had her in their power which any rational being would have felt under the like circumstances. The mother, however, was half distracted. The spectacle of oppression is harder of endurance than oppression itself. While all this was going on Sir William Millar had given himself the unnecessary pains of going to the half-witted fanatic by whose order the outrage was committed, judging, as any reasonable man might, that the whole affair was was a mistake—a mere blunder of the most impute and corrupt of his police agents. Not a bit of it. There was His Royal Highness at one end of the business, and a young English lady in a prison van at the other, the link of connexion between them being and Italian translation of the Bible. Of course, information of all this infamy was instantly given to Mr. Scarlett, the English *Chargé d'Affaires* at Florence, and, as it is stated, this gentleman has exerted himself with the utmost possible activity in Miss CUNNINGHAME's behalf. The result of his application at head-quarters is briefly run in the report,—"His ROYAL HIGHNESS is "*inexorable!*" Tremendous fact! The GRAND DUCHESS, too, was applied to in the hope that her womanly instincts would be suggestive of something like decency and propriety. But, no! she had been taught her lesson, and there was nothing in her own heart or head which moved her to tenderness or justice. "The GRAND DUCHESS expressed regret for the situation of "Miss CUNNINGHAME, but refuses to interfere." The Ministets of this precious throne seem to have a little more sense in their heads; at least, it is said—with how much truth we know not—that the disposition of the individual Ministers are more favorable. The expedients that has suggested itself to their ingenuity is to hurry on the trial as fast as may be, allow Miss CUNNINGHAME, of course, to receive an adverse sentence, and then throw her upon the "Royal" clemency. And it is in the middle of the nineteenth century that such an outrage has taken place, and the perpetrator of it is among the most trumpery Potentates in Europe; while the nation which has been so grievously insulted—we may say it without vanity—stands at least among the powerful in the world. If the question was one of reason, the GRAND DUKE would be much more likely to find himself upon an English treadmill than Miss CUNNINGHAME in the Tuscan Penitentiary. If it be taken as one of force, we should be well content to leave it to the Ayrshire militia to decide the question between their fair countrywoman and the standing army of Tuscany, with the GRAND DUKE at its head.

We think we are but expressin. the opinion of this country when we say that it is high time some order should be taken in the matter. If a man believe in the Emperor Nicholas, or Mohamet, or the Pope of Rome, or Buddha, he will find somebody to take up his cause if he gets into trouble abou his religion. An English Protestant is an exception to the rule, and we do not see why he should continue the exception. Again we would say, if a question of this sort should arise between ourselves and any of the great European Powers, we should resent it in a different spirit. We might think them barbarians, fanatics, madmen, what you will; but the fact of their power, and the respect due to their power, would induce a more serious, though not less indignant tone. The mastiff is hrlf ashamed at being roused by the lap-dog. In the present instance contempt mingles with the indignation which all rational beings must feel at such stupid ruffianism, for the Tuscan Government is a mere twelfth-cake business at best, and has no more right to be treated as a European Power than Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, who import the Lucca oil which it is the highest privilege of the Tuscan Government to educe from a kindly soil. One thing is clear enough,—that a stop must be put o this sort of thing. We hear much about Turkish fanaticism, and Roman fanaticism—we may be driven at last to try a little English fanaticism, as Queen Elizabeth and Cromwell tried it before us, and it answered in their hands.

SHIP-BUILDING IN MAINE.—During the year ending 30th June, 1853, there were built in Maine—138 ships, 63 brigs, 148 schooners, and 5 sloops, making a total of 110,047 47-95 tons. The entire amount built in the United States in 1852 was—255 ships, 73 brigs, 584 schooners, 267 sloops, and 259 steamers, making a total of 356,343 tons. Maine builds about *one-third* of all the tonnage of the United States.

A Plea for Long Beards.

BY DICKENS.

* * * * * * *

A protection of considerable importance is provided in the same way by the hair of the face to a large and important knot of nerves that lies under the skin near the angle of the lower jaw, somewhere about the point of junction between the whiskers and the beard. Man is born to work out of doors and in all weathers, for his bread; woman was created for duties of another kind, which do not involve constant exposure to sun, wind and rain. Therefore man only goes abroad whiskered and bearded, with his face muffled by nature in a way that shields every sensitive part alike from wind, rain, heat, or frost, with a perfection that could be equalled by no muffler of his own devising. The whiskerless seldom can bear long exposure to a sharp wind that strikes on the bare cheek. The numbness then occasioned by a temporary palsy of the nerves has in many cases become permanent; I will say nothing of aches and pains that otherwise affect the face or teeth. For man who goes out to his labour in the morning, no better summer shield or winter covering against the sun or storm can be provided than the hair which grows over those parts of the face which need protection and descends as a beard in front of the neck, and chest, a defence infinitely more useful as well as more becoming than a cravat about the neck, or a prepared hare-skin over the pit of the stomach. One of the finest living prose-writers in our language suffered many years from sore throat, which was incurable, until, following the advice of an Italian surgeon, he allowed his beard to grow; and Mr. Chadwick has pointed out the fact that the sappers and miners of the French army, who are all men with fine beards, are almost entirely free from affections of the lungs and air-passages.

Mr. Chadwick regards the subject entirely from a sanitary point of view. He brought it under the discussion of the medical section engaged in sanitary inquiries at the York meeting of the British Association, and obtained among other support the concurrence of Doctor W. P. Alison of Edinburgh. We name that physician because he has since persuaded the journeymen masons of his own city to wear their beards as a preventive against consumption that prevails among them.

For that is another use of the moustache and beard. They protect the opening of the mouth, and filter the air for a man working in smoke or air of any kind; they also act as a respirator, and prevent the inhalation into the lungs of air is too frosty. Mr. Chadwick years ago, was led to the discussion of this subject by observing how in the case of some blacksmiths who wore beards and moustaches, the hair abouth the mouth was discoloured by the iron dust that had been caught on its way into the mouth and lungs. The same observer has also pointed out and applied to his arguments the fact that travellers wait, if necessary, until their moustaches have grown, before they brave the sandy air of deserts. He conceives, therefore, that the absence of moustache and beard must involve a serious loss to laborers in dusty trades, such as millers, and masons; to men employed in grinding steel and iron, and to travellers on dusty roads. Men who retain the hair about the mouth are also, he says, much less liable to decay, or achings of the teeth. To this list we would add, also, that apart from the incessant dusts flying in town streets, and inseparable from town life, there is the smoke to be considered. Both smoke and dust do get into the lungs, and only in a small degree it is possible for them to be decomposed and removed by processes of life. The air passages of a Manchester man, or of a resident of the City of London, if opened after death, are found to be more or less coloured by the dirt that has been breathed. Perhaps it does not matter much; but surely we had not better make dust-holes or chimney-funnels of our lungs. Beyond a certain point this introduction of mechanical impurity into the delicate air-passages does cause a morbid irritation, marked disease, and premature death. We had better keep our lungs clean altogether, and for that reason men working in cities would find it always worth their while to retain the air-filter supplied to them by nature for the purpose—the moustache and beard around the mouth.

Surely enough has been here said to make it evident that the Englishman who, at the end of his days, has spent about an entire year of his life in scraping off his beard, has worried himself to no purpose, has submitted to a painful, vexatious and not merely useless, but actually unwholesome custom. He has disfigured himself systematically throughout life, accepted his share of unnecessary ticdoloreux and toothache, coughs and colds, has swallowed dust and inhaled smoke and fog out of complaisance to the social prejudice which happens just now to prevail. We all abominate the razor while we use it, and would gladly lay it down. Now, we see clearly—and I think the fact is very clear—that the use of it is a great blunder, and if we are no longer such a slovenly people as to be afraid that, if we kept our beards, we should not wash, or comb, or trim them in a decent way, why can we not put aside our morning plague and irritate our skin no more as we now do.

I recommend nobody to grow a beard in such a way as to isolate himself in appearance from his neighbors. Moreover I do not at all desire to bring about such a revolution as would make shaven chins as singular as bearded chins are now. What I should much prefer would be the old Romish custom, which preserved the first beard on a young man's face until it became homely, and then left it entirely a matter of choice with him whether he would remain bearded or not. Though it would be wise in an adult man to leave off shaving, he must not expect after ten or twenty years of scraping at the chin, when he has stimulated each hair into undue coarseness and an undue rapidity of growth, that he can ever realize upon his own person the beauty of a virgin beard. If we could introduce now a reform, we, that have been inured to shaving, may develope very good black beards, most serviceable for all working purposes, and a great improvement on bald chins; but the true beauty of the beard remains to be developed in the next generation of the faces of those who may be induced from the beginning to abjure the use of razors.

Items of News.

WAR AND RAILROADS.—The Globe says: "We question very much whether Mr. Jackson ever took into account in his calculations for the Grand Trunk Railroad, the contingency of a European war. Large as his profits are expected to be, they would be very nearly swallowed up if he was obliged to find money for his enterprise on a contracted market. Those who have less efficient means of reaching the English strong boxes will be in a worse position."

So, after all, Mr. Jackson's profits may not be much, while, if the Grand Trunk enterprise had been in *less efficient* hands, no money would have come to Canada at all, in the face of an European war! Then Mr. Jackson can hardly be the naughty man the Globe has all along been describing him. In abusing him the Globe has admittedly been attempting to drive English capital out of the country, for it is now no longer concealed that without the assistance of his firm money could not be had for Canada railroads in case of an European war.

Some of the fair readers of "Bleak House" have expressed disappointment that Dickens, in the finale of the tale, is silent as to the fate of Sir Leycester Dedlock's cousin, Volumnia Dedlock. Perhaps the following announcement, which we extract from the Limerick Chronicle of 10th September, will account for his silence, and satisfy the curiosity of the fair ones.—Among the marriages recorded in that publication we find the following:—

"On the 8th instant, at Marlborough-street Chapel, Dublin, Mr. Cornelius Leonard, of Shannon-street, Limerick, to Volumnia, daughter of Francis Dedlock, of Chesney Wold, Lincolnshire."

PARIS FALL FAIR.—There was a very large Fair held here last Wednesday—considering it was the first. The Sheriff having proclaimed the Fair, business begun in good earnest and continued till sundown. A large number of oxen, cows, calves, sheep, Lambs, Horses, and every description of farm produce was on the ground, and most of it met with a ready sale at good prices. So much for our first Fair.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF MR. G. BORROW.—A correspondent of the Bury Post says—"Yarmouth jetty presented an extraordinary and thrilling spectacle last Thursday, the 8th instant, about 1 o'clock. The sea raged frantically, and a ship's boat endeavoring to land for water, was upset, and the men were engulphed in a wave some thirty feet high, and struggling with it in vain. The moment was an awful one, when George Borrow, the well known author of 'Lavengro' and the 'Bible in Spain,' dashed into the surf and saved one life, and through his instrumentality the others were saved. We ourselves have known this brave and gifted man for years, and daring as was this deed, we have known him more than once to risk his life for others. We happy to add, that he has sustained no material injury."

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS IN HAMILTON.—The table turning mania has at last reached Canada via Lewiston, and a "medium" is amongst the good people of Hamilton, and will this evening give a lecture on "Spiritual Manifestations" in the City Hall. In compliance with an invitation from the Lady who communicates with the Spirit world, Mr. Eager, of this office, accompanied by Councillor Gray and Alderman Galbraith, waited upon her at her rooms in the Astor House, determined if possible to prove the fallacy of "spirit rapping" and "table turning." Sceptical as they were, all their attempts to account, otherwise than by some mysterious agency, for the extraordinary phenomena which they witnessed, proved futile. They were not only doubtful, but positively prejudiced against the whole affair, and looked upon it as a genuine Yankee humbug, but when they saw an ordinary table moved about the room by persons touching it with their finger—and received correct answers to numerous questions by motions of the table; their doubts vanished and a degree of something closely approximating to fear sprang up, which made some of them wish to be out of doors. Numerous questions were asked of the communicating "spirit" and were answered correctly. Verily this phenomenon is a strange one, and holds out a large field for philosophic enquiry. We may still say with Sir Isaac Newton, that the scientific of the present day are only "gathering the pebbles on the sea shore, whilst the vast ocean lies unexplored before them."—[Journal & Express.

By proclamations in the last Canada Gazette, Oshawa in Upper Canada, and St. Germain de Rimouske in Lower Canada, are made Ports of Entry, &c.

Parliament is further prorogued to the 19th proximo, not then to meet for despatch of business.

Fifty pounds reward is offered for the apprehension, &c., of the party who recently set fire to a barn in the Parish of St. Anne, upon the island of Montreal, belonging to one Joseph Robillard; and twenty-five pounds for the person who mutilated the horse of William Armstrong, a preventive officer at Prescott.

ANOTHER PARTY IN THE FIELD.—New York is "going it" some politically this fall. We shall probably have not less than seven tickets presented for the suffrages (or sufferings) of the dearly beloved people. The "strong minded women" are organizing.—The banner of "Women's Wrights" is flung to the breeze. Let all pantaloondom stand aside. The S. M. W.'s are a-field and eager for the fray. We learn that at a State Convention of the Women of this class, held at Chatham Four Corners, yesterday, the following ticket was nominated:

For Secretary of State—Miss Lucy Stone.

For Attorney General—Mrs. H. B. Stanton.

For Engineer—Mrs. Anneke Jants.

For Treasurer—Mrs. Amelia Bloomer.

For Comptroller—Rev. Antoinette L. Brown.

For Canal Commissioner—Miss Elizabeth Greenfield, (the Black Swan.)

For State Prison Inspector—Miss Susan B. Anthony.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Miss Sophonisba Snowdrop.

For Judge, (short term)—Horace Greeley.

Patents of Invention.

Bureau of Agriculture,
Quebec, 15th October, 1853.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Invention for a period of fourteen years, from the date thereof, to the following persons, viz.:

Alexander Anderson, of the Township of Markham, Carpenter, for "A Machine for Planting Potatoes." [Dated 15th September, 1853.]

Amasa Branch Southwick, of the Parish of St. Hilaire, Esq., for "An apparatus for and method of crushing, drying, and otherwise preparing Potatoes and other vegetable substances, as well as fruits and meat, for the purposes of food." [Dated 15th Sept., 1853.]

Isaac Modeland, of the Township of Chinguacousy, Mechanic, for "Improvements in the construction of Ploughs." [Dated Sept. 19, 1853.]

Lewis Reese, of the Village of Oshawa, Turner, for "An Improvement in the manufacture of Straw Cutting Machines." [Dated 19th September, 1853.]

Alexander Turnbull, of the Town of Dundas, Machinist, for "An Improvement in the construction of the Canadian Plough." [Dated 5th October, 1853.]

John Parsons, of the City of Toronto, Gentleman, for "An Improved Machine for making Bricks." [Dated 6th Oct., 1853.]

Robert Emmet Stephens, of the Town of Owen Sound, Ship Owner, for "A new and improved Excavator for the purpose of cutting or excavating and moving clay, sand, gravel, or other substances." [Dated 6th Oct., 1853.]

Nathan Buchanan, of the City of Montreal, Draughtsman, for "An apparatus for and method of desiccating Lumber and other materials." [Dated 6th Oct., 1853.]

Cincinnati, October 15.

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, as a number of workmen were at work on the old steamer Sacramento; near the dry dock, tearing it to pieces, the upper part of the boat or the cabin, which was in a tottering condition, fell down with a tremendous crash, part going into the river. On the boiler deck of the boat, under the cabin, were a number of children engaged in picking chips and pieces of the wrecked boat. Some of them were taken from the wreck, while it is thought that others are beneath the pile of rubbish. At a late hour last night it was thought that some seven lives were lost. Two grown men, workmen on the boat, are missing, and are supposed to be drowned. Much excitement was manifested, and a number of frantic mothers and fathers were on the ground in search of their children and friends. We could not ascertain the names of any of the parties supposed to be lost. The full facts cannot be ascertained before to-day.

A SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.—About the first of April last, Mrs. McClenathan, of N. Orleans, with her children, nurse, and servants arrived here to spend the summer.—Mrs. McClenathan was a northern lady, and is a sister of Mrs. Francis Sheldon, of the firm of Phillips & Sheldon. Mrs. McClenathan has resided at the house of her brother during her visit to the north. Colonel McClenathan arrived here last week.

A short time since, Hayden, Morris, Sewall, and some colored men, together with leading abolitionists, learned that Colonel McClenathan's family was in Boston, and that they had with them one or more slaves. This fact spread abroad, and they resolved that Ann, one of the servants, should be rescued from slavery at the hazard of their lives. The council of safety was convened night after night, and lofty speeches were made, and terrible resolves passed and recorded on paper. Thus matters went on until yesterday, when the venerable Judge Metcalf was applied to by certain leading abolitionists and free soilers, for a habeas corpus writ. They stated to the Justice that in Phipps'-place, at the North End, in the house of one Sheldon, a fugitive slave was held and detained against her will. Justice Metcalf was persuaded to grant a capias.—The document was immediately placed in the hands of Wm. P. Baker, one of the deputy sheriffs of Suffolk, who called to his aid Capt. G. W. Allen, of the Centre Watch. The officers, armed with the high authority of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, started for Phipps'-place. Arriving at the residence of Mr. Sheldon they found the family all out. The officers waited at a convenient distance for about an hour, when the family returned. Mr. Baker then proceeded with the capias to the house, and stated his business. Col. McClenathan at first was disposed to resist, and Ann, the slave, was about to run for her life; but when they were informed of the process by which she was to be arrested, and that she could be taken at once before the court, the terror of the scene was somewhat lessened. The little children of Colonel McClenathan clung to their colored nurse with infant fondness; two of them had been nursed by her, and a third was at her breast when the law officers took her from them and hurried her into the presence of Judge Metcalf. She was taken in a carriage to the court house about 4 o'clock, accompanied by her master and the two officers. Several colored men and some abolitionists were in attendance at the court-house when the parties arrived in Court-square.

The slave Ann was taken directly to the private room of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Judge Metcalf proceeded at once with the hearing. The abolitionists present exerted their influence to make the woman declare that she was detained here against her will, but this she declined to do. Her master stated that the slave was free to go—that she was informed when she came North that she would cease to be his slave, and that nothing had been done to restrain her freedom.

Judge Metcalf then took Ann into the next room where he conversed with her and became satisfied, that although a slave she was detained here only by devotion to the family of Colonel M'Clenathan. After conversing with Ann, Judge Metcalf stated that there was no evidence that the woman was detained against her will, and ordered that all further proceedings be dismissed. After the hearing was finished Colonel M'Clenathan and his slave returned in a carriage to his lodgings in Phipps place.

Songs of Solomon.

We cut the following *jeux d'esprit* from the Streetsville *Review*, adding this remark—how could the mind which could conceive the "Lay of the Lexicon" imagine the puerile trash of the puns?—

LAYS OF THE LEXICON.

We have received a letter *over the signature* (as the Yankees say) of "*A man of gigantic intellect*," in which the writer observes:—

"I transmit, Solomon, for your approval a few specimens of a Song-Book which I purpose giving to the *oi polloi*. In these days, when A B Ab schools dub themselves "*Universities*"—as, for instance, the Do-the-boy's Hall of Coburg,—a man, and especially an editor, may be as well throttled at once as be thought ignorant of the dead languages.

"With a view to keep up my reputation as a Latiner, I have prepared the collection of lyrics alluded to above. You will observe, from the swatches laid at your feet, that I take some of the more popular Anglo Saxon staves, and *half translate* them into the tongue of Romulus and Pio Nono. Sufficient of the original is retained to enable the vulgar to comprehend the text, whilst the sprinkling of Latin serves to demonstrate the lore of the semi-renderer.

"It would be doing a service to our less erudite editorial confreres if you put them up to the wrinkle which I communicate to you. The art is easily acquired, and its practice requires hardly even a smattering of the classics. In less than fifteen minutes did I strike off the brace of canticles herewith forwarded, and my glorious and immortal "Pocket Lexicon" was the only aid which I required:"—

FRIEND, AND PITCHER.

The *dives* fool *auro* in store,
Etiam cupiet to grow richer;
Da me *ea, passo* no more,
My *blande* girl, my friend *et* pitcher.

My friend *quam* rare, my girl *quam* fair,
Tali quis homo can be richer.
Da me *ea, ficus pro* care
Cum puella, my friend *et* pitcher.

Matutina sole I'd *nunquam* grieve
Operari a fossor aut a ditcher,
Si cum veni domum at eve,
I *fruenem* my friend *et* pitcher.

Licet fortuna shuns my door,
Novi non quid can *sic* bewitch her,
With *totum cor* can I be poor,
Cum suava girl, my friend *et* pitcher.

SAID A SMILE TO A TEAR.

Said a Smile *ad* a Tear, on *gena* of my dear,
Quæ fulsit like *sol* in *ver* weather,
In ve, blande Tear, *id* strange doth appear,
Ut simes ambo hic together.

Vine ex corde, molle balm to impart,
Ad illam sad *natam* of grief,
Et I, *dixit* Smile, *id cor* to beguile,
Cum you gave the *plorator* relief.

Oh! *tum, dixit* Tear, sweet Smile, *id est* clear,
Sumus twins *et* soft Pity's our mother;
Et quam dulce hoc face, *quod una* we grace,
Pro the woe *et* the bliss of another.

AN INDUSTRIOUS WIFE.—From our unfailing contemporary, the Montreal *Advertiser*, (may his shadow never be less!) we extract the following matrimonial intelligence:—

"On the 6th inst., at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. R. A. Malcolm to Elizabeth, third daughter of E. Idler, Esq., of Montreal."

The fair Elizabeth will unquestionably make a notable and thrifty wife. Most emphatically has she demonstrated that no one in time to come can with any truth call her an *idler!*

A SLANDER REFUTED.—That Montreal organ of Hymen from which we so frequently glean, contains the following item of matrimonial *noose*:—

"In Bytown, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Wardrope, Francis G. Hall, Esq., of Perth, to Mary, only daughter of Alexander Workman, Esq."

Brother Jonathan is constantly asserting that in Great Britain and her Colonies the aristocratic element prevails to such an extent, that modest merit has no chance of uplifting its sconce. This slander is abundantly refuted by the above quotation.—We there find the daughter of a *workman* rising to be the mistress of a *hall!*

We learn that a scheme is on foot to establish a line of telegraph from Oswego to Buffalo direct with a capital of $12,000. It is to be built on the lake shore without intermediate stations.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret to say that the mate of the Pomona had both his legs taken off by the snubbing rope at Port Dalhousie.

Arrived at the British American Hotel.

October 21st.—S. Vivian, Burlington; W. H. Smith, New York; H. E. Greenman, do; J. V. Hain, Whitby; L. Elliott, Montreal; J. C. Mayer, Toronto; Wm Colclough, Steamer Arabian; J. A. Glassford, Montreal; Mr. Ogden, Troy; H. Acton, Napanee; A. McFaul, Wellington; D. Roblin, Napanee; B. C. Davy, do; A. Scott, Bytown.

Compliment to John Macpherson, Esq.

Murdoch's Sax Horn Band, on Thursday evening last, after the Bazaar at the City Hall had closed, proceeded to the residence of John Macpherson, Esq., and played some of their best pieces, as a reminder of their appreciation of the handsome manner in which he acted in reference to the late trip to Hamilton. The serenade was all that might have been expected from the Band, and the night being more than usually fine, the effect was cheering, not only to the inmates of the house, but to the crowd of listeners that had assembled to enjoy the musical treat. The Band afterwards played through the city before separating; windows were thrown up in every direction, and the brightest of eyes looked out from many a lattice on the ill-used victims of the Dundas and Toronto judges.

The Assizes.

The Assizes for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington commenced yesterday, Justice Burns presiding, J. B. Richards, Esq., Crown Counsel. The criminal calendar is not more than usually large; the most important case on which, and the one which will create the most sensation, is that of Beardly for the murder of McAleer at the Circus in August last.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

BY TELEGRAPH AND OTHERWISE.

Washington, October 20.

The *Union* says the British policy of Africanizing Cuba is now communicated in the scheme to introduce operatives from Africa into Cuba, with the consent of Spain and under the protection of ships of war. It further says that wealthy Spaniards in Cuba are now negotiating the sale of African apprentices at a fixed price, in anticipation of importations, for which arrangements had been made with the government at Madrid, sanctioned and guaranteed by the British Government.

New York, October 20.

The screw steamship Glasgow arrived this morning from Glasgow, after a passage of 13½ days. She brings 379 passengers.

The stock taken in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is about $3,000,000. Mr. Gray, the engineer, is organizing his surveying party, and will set out for the Rio Grande on the 26th instant.

Baltimore, October 20.

New Orleans papers of Wednesday and Thursday are received. Vera Cruz dates to the 28th ult. had also been received. The decree re-establishing the Jesuits in Mexico had been published. Gen. Arista had published a letter, in which he proposes to witness operations between Turkey and Russia, should war break out.

The steamer McDonald exploded her boiler at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 12th instant, killing three persons and scalding several others.

Boston, October 20.

The schooner Clark M. Potter, arrived at Beverly, reports being boarded on the 13th, in lat. 42, lon. 64, by a mate of the ship Sagadahock, from Guttenburgh, bound for Boston, in which the number of deaths had increased to 70, but good health was then re-established.

New Haven, October 20.

Judge Ingersoll yesterday refused to grant an injunction in the great India-rubber case of H. Day *vs.* L. Candee & Co., of this city, which was argued here a few weeks ago before the United States Circuit Court.

Boston, October 19.

The St. John's *New Brunswicker* of the 18th has a report that a federal union of the British North American Colonies is contemplated, and that measures for completing the union will be submitted to the several colonies at no very distant day. It is added that Lord Elgin's visit to England is connecten with the contemplated movement. Quebec will be proposed as the seat of general government. Each Colony will retain its local legislature, but a Colonial Parliament, composed of members of each Province, will meet at Quebec to pass laws for the guidance of the confederation. The report suggests that a Viceroy will probably be appointed to preside over the Colonies of British North America, with whom the Imperial Government will alone hold correspondence, and that each Colony may therefore expect to choose its own government.

Louisville, October 19.

A private despatch from New Orleans says: "The Board of Health have declared the epidemic at an end."

Harrisburgh, October 19.

The cotton mill here has suspended operations, in consequence of the hands striking against working 11 hours per day.

Reading, Penn., Oct. 19.

The operatives at our cotton mills struck to-day for the 10-hour law.

New York Markets.

New York, October 21—7 P. M.

Ashes.—Market is very quiet; sales 60 bbls. at 5,75 a 5,81½ for Pots, 5,50 for Pearls.

Flour &c.—Market for Western and State flour opened 12½ cents easier, but with a fair demand for the continent of Europe. The market assumed a firmness with good demand, and little to be had at inside figures. Private advices by the steamer are more favorable. Canadian scarce and wanted; sales 100 bbls. good brands at $7 00; sales western Canal 16,000 bbls, 6,50 a 6,56 for common to straight State; 6,50 a 6,62 mixed to fancy Michigan and common to good Ohio. Rye flour dull, 4,37 a 4,50 for prime. Corn meal heavy and inactive at 4,06 a 4,12½ for Jersey.

Grain.—Wheat moderate to-day. The demand was fair up to the arrival of the Steamer. Sales 32,000 bushels Genesee $1,54 a 1,57; 28,000 bushels white Mich. $1,53 a $154; 5,800 bushels Canadian $1,42, 7,700 white Ohio $1,43 a 1,48. Rye hardly so firm. Sales 3,500 bushels at 91 a 93, the latter price to arrive.—Barley scarce and wanted at 80 a 87½. Oats 49 a 52 for State and Western. Corn lower. Sales 42,000 bushels mainly for home trade, 70 a 78 for unsound, 78 a 80 for Western mixed, 80 a 82 for white Southern, 82 for Jersey and Southern yellow.

Arrivals at the City Hotel.

October 25th.—C. B. Hart, Portland; J. McGuiness, Portland; J. Watson, Portland; J. Spike, Portland; Charles Gates; Toronto; C. Littlefield, Toronto; W. D. Wartman and Lady, Montreal; J. A. Shibley, Montreal; J. Clim, Richmond; P. Harrison, Picton; J. Benson, Napanee; J. B. Benson, Napanee; J. Blewit, Napanee; H. Finkle, Newburgh; J. Wood, Hamilton, P. A. Ives, Dundas.

FLORAL CONCERT,
AT THE
CITY HALL.

THE Citizens of Kingston are respectfully informed that a FLORAL CONCERT will be given in the CITY HALL,
On MONDAY and TUESDAY Evenings, October 24th and 25th,
Under the Direction of William Pay.
The Hall will be handsomely decorated for the occasion.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, exercises to commence at 7½ precisely.
Tickets of admission 1s. 3d.
COME AND SEE!
Kingston, Oct. 19, 1853. 240

EXTENSIVE
AUCTION SALE
OF TEAS,
Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Fish, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.,

WILL take place at the Stores of THOMAS HENDRY, Ontario street, on TUESDAY, the 1st November next, when will be offered to the Trade, an extensive Stock of FRESH GROCERIES, &c., on Liberal Terms of Credit,—Viz:—

40 Hhds. Bright Muscovado Sugar,
40 Barrels do do
50 do London Crushed do
4 Hhds. Refined Loaf do
6 Tierces do do
4 Cases do do
25 Barrels Syrup or Treacle,
5 do do bright,
40 Bags Coffee,
40 Boxes Ground do
200 Packages Teas, Young Hyson, Twankay, Gunpowder, Oulong and Souchong, (various grades.)
100 Boxes Tobaccos, (various brands.)
50 ½ do Honey Dew do (very fine,)
30 do Fine Cut do (tin foil,)
10 Jars Snuff,
50 Boxes Pipes, (Glasgow,)
50 do do (Montreal,)
25 do Valentia Raisins,
10 Barrels Seedless do
2 Cases Prunes, (in glass jars,)
15 Bales Walnuts,
10 do Brazil Nuts,
2 do Filberts,
500 lbs. Glenfield Starch,
25 Boxes Starch, (white and blue,)
50 do Fig Blue,
20 Bags Patna Rice,
25 Boxes Montreal Soap,
50 do Liverpool do
50 do Mathewson's No. 2, do
50 do Kingston do (Hendry's,)
25 do Tallow Candles,
25 do Belmont do
5 do Russian do
5 do Castile Soap,
20 do Fancy and Brown do
100 Gross Matches,
20 Barrels Cod Oil,
2 Cases Castor Oil,
10 Cases Salad Oil,
5 do Florence do (in flasks,)
5 Bags Pepper,
5 do Alspice,
20 Boxes Ground Pepper,
10 do do Ginger,
5 Barrels Whole do
25 Boxes Saleratus,
10 Kegs do
10 Barrels Vinegar,
30 Boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10,
50 Dozen Bed Cords,
200 Boxes Sardines,
25 Cwt. Table Codfish,
150 Barrels No. 1 Split and Round Herrings,
20 Half-barrels do
5 Barrels Salmon,
150 Boxes Scaled Herrings,
10 Cases Common Tumblers,
8 Casks Pressed do (various sizes,)
10 Gross Blacking, (in tins,)
50 do Penny Cake do
50 Dozen Scrubbing and Shoe Brushes,
10 do Stove do
5 Barrels Assorted Sauces,
5 do Pickles,
100 Dozen Patent Pails,
50 do Brooms,
300 Bags Dairy Salt,
50 Barrels Rosin,
300 Reams Wrapping Paper,
5 do Writing do
50 Boxes Clothes Pins,
20 Dozen Whisks,
200 Lbs. Black Lead,
25 Boxes Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel,
5 Bales Door Matts,
5 Barrels Bath Brick,
5 Casks Sal Soda,
5 Kegs Salt Petre,
2 Casks Carbonate Soda,

A LOT OF CROCKERY AND CHINA.

Sale at ONE o'clock, P. M. Terms made known at time of Sale.
WILLIAM McMILLAN,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, October 20, 1853. 243

KINGSTON FALL RACES

TO come off on Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22nd of October, under the management of Stewards appointed by the Subscribers.

FIRST DAY.

Hurdle Race Purse $50—open to all horses carrying 10 stone 7 lbs. each; Dash of Two miles, over 8 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high; entrance $10 half added.

Purse of $60—Open to all horses, one mile heats; Turf Club Weights; entrance $10—one third added.

SECOND DAY.

Purse of $90—Open to all horses Two Mile Heats; Turf Club Weights; entrance $15—one third added.

GARRISON RACE—Conditions hereafter.

No money given for a walk over; if but two Horses start, the winner to pay the third entry; no Horse can be entered for any of the above purses unless his owner be a subscriber to the fund of $5. The Stewards decision to be final. Entries for the whole of the above Purses to be made to S. P. Childers, Esquire,