☞ THE MONTREAL COURIER is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz., from the first of May to the 1st of November, and twice a week during the remainder of the year, viz., on Mondays and Thursdays. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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

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

☞ VOLUMES CONTAINING NOTICES taken from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1850.

NOTICE.

Provincial Industrial Exhibition.

In consequence of the immense rush of visitors the Executive Committee have decided on keeping OPEN the EXHIBITION on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, when it will be POSITIVELY CLOSED on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Admission 1s. 3d., Children under 12 half price.

JOHN LEEMING,
Secretary.

Montreal, Oct. 21, 1850. 229

A HISTORY OF THE LATE PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, PARLIAMENTARY AND POLITICAL, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO THE CLOSE OF ITS EXISTENCE AS A SEPARATE PROVINCE. In four volumes. Vol. III. By ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq., M.P.P. for Gaspé, Quebec: THOMAS CARY, 1850.

In the preface to this, the third volume of his most valuable history, the author tells us, he had originally intended that the work should be comprised in three volumes, but that, since the publication of the second volume, some interesting original papers, relating to the history of Lower Canada, have been placed in his hands, in consequence of which he has altered his intention, and will extend the work to four volumes. Every one who is interested in the history of Lower Canada, will be glad to hear of Mr. Christie's determination, for, since the destruction of so many valuable documents and works elucidating the earlier history of this Province, contained in Mr. Faribault's collection, totally consumed on the never-to-be-forgotten night of the 25th of April, 1849, every fragment that can be brought together assumes a ten-fold value.

The volume before us, narrates succinctly the events that occurred in Lower Canada to the expiration of the Provincial Parliament in 1834, embracing part of the Government of Lord Dalhousie, that of Sir James Kempt, and part of that of Lord Aylmer.

We must first, however, advert to the "Acknowledgment" prefixed to this volume. Since the publication of the second volume, a question was raised, by the *Montreal Courier*, we believe, in the first instance, as to how far the expedition to Plattsburgh, in 1814, under Sir George Prevost, was to be attributed to that officer's own will in the matter, or to instructions received by him from England. We think that Mr. Christie has successfully proved that the Governor of Canada acted under instruction, and has, thus far, vindicated his memory. Whether the expedition itself was conducted on truly scientific military principles, is quite another matter; we do not think it was, but this is not the place for a discussion of the question. Sir George Prevost's policy, during the whole of the last American War, was conducted strictly on the defensive—such being not only in accordance with his instructions from England, but also enforced on him by necessity—England not having, at the outset of hostilities, the necessary means in Canada for an offensive warfare. But afterwards, when the spirit of the Canadian people was thoroughly roused by Brock's success at Detroit, the capture at General Hull, the surrender of Michilinakinac, and the exploit of DeSalaberry, the British Government felt that Canada was safe from offensive operations by the Americans, and the glorious termination of the Peninsular campaign leaving a fine army at their disposal, it was considered by the English Ministers that offensive operations might be undertaken. The event proved that it was a very unfortunate idea. We have, however, but very little space for detail; it appears, though, from a despatch of the 3rd of June, 1814, from Earl Bathurst to Sir George Prevost, that that General was, if possible, to "destroy Sackett's Harbor and the naval establishments on Lake Erie and Lake Champlain." He was cautioned, however, not to advance so far into the American territory as to endanger the safety of any portion of the army. But the destruction of the establishment on Lake Champlain could not be accomplished without a forward movement into the American territory, and Sir George Prevost, therefore, seems to us to have had no other alternative, if he wished to carry out his instructions. Mr. Christie distinctly states that Captain Fleet and Mr. A. W. Cochran, who filled the posts of Military and Civil Secretary to Sir George Prevost during the expedition, have frequently, in his hearing, attributed the untoward expedition to orders from England, and he publishes a private despatch from Sir George to Earl Bathurst, after the retreat of the army, in which he explains the causes of the failure of the expedition, and intimates that in former despatches he had pressed on the Secretary's attention the fact, that no offensive operations could be carried on in the enemy's territory without efficient naval support. How shamefully part of the naval militia behaved, we know from the testimony of our gallant enemy, Macdonough, who distinctly stated to Lieut. Robertson, that had the cutters and gunboats done their duty, the Americans must have been beaten, and we know also that Royal and McGee, both Lieutenants in the Royal Navy, never, after their shameful flight, dared show themselves to stand a Court-Martial in England, and were consequently struck off the Navy List.

Will Mr. Christie forgive us, if we venture to dissent from one implied opinion expressed in this introductory paper? He appears to think that the Indians are auxiliaries, whose aid in war should never have been invoked. We do not think so; England in war has a perfect right to avail herself of the services of all her subjects; there is no more reason why she should not use the tomahawks of the Indians, than why she should not use the heavy knives of the Ghoorkas, or why Russia should refuse to use her Cossacks, Austria her Croats, or Turkey her Albanians; and we are perfectly certain that each of these tribes is just as ferocious as the Red man of North America. The great charge against the Indians is, that they scalp the dead; and we should like to know what sum it does a dead man to be scalped. We are not so particular, and we know that if unfortunately any Indian should kill us, so far as our feelings are concerned, he is quite welcome to any scalp along the route he may to be killed, not to be scalped.

This volume opens with the year 1823, and finishes, as the author says, the commencement of the contest for power and "the apollo" between the two races—the leading events being the endless squabbles between the Assembly and the Governors, with respect to the expenditure; the defalcations of the Receiver General, Caldwell; the war made on Mr. Attorney General Stuart and Mr. Justice Kerr; the choice of Mr. Papineau as Speaker, and his rejection by the Governor; the various petitions of grievances to the King, on the part of the Democratic party, and the counter addresses of the Royalists; the commencement of the Rideau Canal; the discontinuance of free grants of public land; the dismissals of Magistrates and Militia Officers, for taking part with the Democratic majority of the House of Assembly; the conciliatory policy of Sir James Kempt; the approval of Mr. Papineau as Speaker; expulsion of Mr. Christie, the author of this work, from the House of Assembly in five successive Parliaments; the first meeting of the Five Counties; the commencement of the Chambly Canal; revival of the project for the union of the Canadas; Mr. Viger appointed Agent of the Democrats in England by Bill; Jesuits' estates devoted exclusively to education; Duvernay and Tracey sent to prison for breach of privilege, by the Legislative Council; the election riot and fatal fire of the 15th Regiment at Montreal, and protracted inquiry into the affair by the House of Assembly; outbreak of Cholera; annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada proposed; public meeting at Montreal, to express confidence in the existing constitution; dismissal of Attorney General (now Chief Justice) Stuart; formation of the British American Land Company, and violent opposition of Mr. Papineau; Montreal and Quebec incorporated; destruction of the Castle of St. Lewis by fire; and this eventful period winds up with the passage of the famous ninety-two Resolutions, and the Address to the King in conformity therewith.

Such is a meagre sketch of the events between the years 1823 and 1834, all the leading features of which Mr. Christie gives us in a goodly volume of 564 pages, valuable, for that in every instance public documents are literally copied, the author more seeking to record events as they happened, leaving his readers to form their own opinions, than to give his own. Not the least interesting part of the book, is the account of the author's own persecution by the demagogues of the Lower Canada Parliament—it is not every man that can say, he has been five times elected by his constituents, and five times expelled by a Parliament, of which it is not too much to say, that if it had had the power, as it had the will, it would have been fifty times as tyrannical as any such Assembly the world ever saw. As it was, its raving and storming were but like the tempest in a certain utensil of ignominious office, which is quieted by pitching it out of a window; and Mr. Christie in his arm-chair may smile when he thinks that he has lived long enough to live down calumny, and see his malignant enemies scattered like chaff, while he sits triumphantly, no man having a chance in opposing him, for the same constituency which, with admirable consistency and courage, five times returned their persecuted member. The only man of those found in the major ty against Mr. Christie, on these successive expulsions, that now exists as a public man, is Mr. Louis Lafontaine—and he, only last year, narrowly escaped being hanged on a lamp post!

The author of the History of Lower Canada, does not, if we rightly recollect the prospectus of his work, assume to write *history* properly so called; he simply claims to give a sketch of the events, and preserve facts, dates and documents, leaving to some future time and some future historian the extension of his labors. We think that he has done more than this, for we have read nothing claiming to be a history of this Province, in which there is such an impartial narration or such accuracy in circumstance. It is the most valuable contribution to North American literature in our day.

Grand Display of Fireworks.

On Saturday evening last, the good liege of Montreal were gratified by one of the most beautiful displays of Fireworks we ever remember to have seen.

At eight o'clock, the time appointed for the display to come off, the wharves were crowded their whole length by thousands of residents and and strangers, of both sexes, to witness the scene.

About nine o'clock, the first rocket shot into the air from the Island Wharf, and after darting through the heavens for a space, burst into glittering stars of different hues. In quick succession followed a number of the most beautiful rockets, and splendid St. Catherine wheels, of various colors. The whole concluded with a magnificent group of wheels—the centre one containing the words, in brilliant lights, of "Victoria Albert Fair."

It is to be regretted that the night was not darker, when the display would have been improved.

Every thing passed off with the utmost good humor, notwithstanding the great consumption of small crackers, which were as

"Thick as leaves in Valambrosa."

The Committee, by procuring this enjoyment for the public, deserves the hearty thanks of every one.

Montreal, 19th October, 1850.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—As it is of some political importance in the present state of sentiment and feeling in the Province, allow me to call your attention to the circumstance of the Government Commissioners of the Industrial Exhibition having manifested their preference to designs for the new Provincial coinage of 1851, which represent the domination of the French party, by a bust of Jacques Cartier, and their rejection of those which represent the authority of Queen Victoria, by awarding a premium to the former in preference to the latter. Please examine them, and let the public know your sentiments on the subject, and oblige,

SIR,
Respectfully yours,
A BRITON.

BEHOOT RIOTS.—We have information from Three Rivers, of the further proceedings of the executioners. It appears that at St. Michel d'Yamaska, a parish where the commissioners have lately been fined for neglecting to discharge their functions, and where in consequence they are now acting with some vigour, the opponents of the law stole the whole of the books belonging to the commissioners. One of the gentlemen gave information of what had taken place to the special Magistrate, and this having by some means got to the ears of the robbers, they contrived to return all the books but one in the night; placing them in the porch of the door of the Secretary-Treasurer. We also hear that a man named Lariviere, has been arrested for arson at the residence of Mr. Beaubien. At present Lariviere remains in Jail, having been remanded for further examination. He is the same man whose few days ago was charged before the magistrate with rape, and discharged.—*Herald.*

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, Oct. 19, 1850.

Produce comes to market very slowly. Two days ago, only 17,000 bushels of wheat had been delivered at the wharves, in this city, this fall; last year, to the same date, 100,000 bushels had been delivered. The crop is estimated to be greater than last year; and it would seem that the farmers are holding their grain from market, in the hope of getting a better price.

When the arrangement between the Through Line and Mr. Bethune's Company expires, on the 8th November, the proprietors of the former intend to put on the *Passport* as an opposition boat to Mr. Bethune's. It will, however, be too late in the season to do more than make a show of opposition. Mr. Bethune is in treaty with Capt. Dick to purchase the steamer *City of Toronto*, and Capt. Dick's share—one-half—of the *Chief Justice Robinson*, for £7,000. Captain Dick is to build himself not to run any boat on the lake in opposition for ten years. The arrangement will most likely be made, for Captain Dick, like every other sensible man, must see the great difficulty of contending with the Through Line and Mr. Bethune's combined; the company that owns the latter, consisting of 80 persons, with an ample capital. For the last few years, the schooners engaged in the lake trade have been decreasing in number; and, in a few more years, it seems as if the *Propellers* would drive them completely off the lake. The secret of the success of the steam craft is the immense saving in time that results from their rapid sailing. A *Propeller* will make twenty to twenty-two trips in a season from the head of the lake to Montreal, while a schooner would not make more than six or seven. Last season, the *Ottawa* carried down 33,000 barrels of flour. The schooners can hardly make a paying business of it at less than 1s. 6d. per barrel from the head of Lake Ontario to Montreal, while the steam craft can carry for 1s.

Two days ago, the company of the Rifle Brigade, sent out last fall, returned from the Mica Bay expedition. Several statements have been published respecting the treaty that has been concluded with the Indians, but the Government organ has not been able to give the slightest information on the subject.

The *Globe* is laboring hard to whip in the unruly Ministerial pack. As things go at present, the total disruption of the Ministerial party is evident—and this the *Globe* is trying hard to avert. The great complaint of that journal is, that the Ministry have no policy before the country—that their supporters do not know what measures they intend to introduce, and that the Press is in utter ignorance of all their movements. This the organ calls a want of tact, and proposes, as a remedy, the formation of Reform Committees in every County, which shall be committed to the policy of the Government; and that no member of the party shall be at liberty to express independent opinions on the policy of the Government. That is what the proposal amounts to. The effect of this scheme would be to make the *Globe* the organ on all those Legislative questions on which it has now no information whatever, and perhaps to prevent some of the complaints that now issue from the Ministerial ranks. It is, in fact, a clumsy attempt to surround the Ministry with a factitious *eclat*, and to curb the free expression of opinion. But it will require a good deal of coaxing to persuade men of independent views and feelings to enter into political engagements that would compel them to sacrifice their convictions at the shrine of party. The *Globe* does not comprehend that it is the advance of opinion that is splitting up the Government party. It is a total misapprehension of the actual political condition of Upper Canada, to suppose that the old see-saw game of Tory and Radical is to be played forever. The bulk of the people will not allow themselves to be thrust into the rank of either of the old decaying parties. A new state of things is dawning. There exists a desire for elective institutions, which neither of the old parties are willing to grant. They are both alike behind the times. Neither of them can control that popular sentiment which they vainly ignore, and aim to neutralize or destroy. Both these parties being behind the times, the general public, which is in advance of both, could not be induced to give either a cordial support. The moral power of the Ministerial party is gone. The taint of latent Republicanism has dissolved it. If any power could thrust the entire people of Upper Canada into the ranks of the two old parties, it would only be like putting a lion's skin on an ass. It would be a ridiculous sham. The opinions within would be opposed to the emblems without. The advanced party may be yet in chains; it might be too weak, if organized, to hold the Government; but it will hold the balance of power after another election. X.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

FLEMING'S TRIAL CONTINUED.

SATURDAY, October 19.

MR. SOLICITOR GENERAL addressed the Jury in French, contending that the very ingenuity that had been displayed by the learned Counsel in the defence, and the very great round about efforts that they had made, showed that they felt that their cause was weak. Had they had a good defence, Counsel so able as those who defended the prisoner, would not have made such spasmodic efforts in giving an importance to trifling circumstances which gentlemen of the Jury must reject as being unworthy of their serious consideration; and he doubted not that they would faithfully discharge their duty in accordance with the oath that they had taken, however painful that duty might be. The Solicitor General then proceeded to comment on the evidence that had been adduced during the course of the trial, at some length, with a view of showing that there was scarcely a shew of plausibility in the attempt that had been made to prove that the evidence for the defence was contradictory. It could not be contended that it was by accident the gun had gone off. It was not by accident that the prisoner at the bar had entered his house to fetch the murderous weapon; and had fired it after he had pushed the unfortunate deceased away from him. He then dilated upon the nature of the violent and detestable passions inspired by Orange and kindred societies that had for so long distracted the peace of countries in the old world.

Mr. Justice AYLWIN charged the Jury. He spoke to the following effect:—He commenced by dilating upon the magnitude of the issue that they had met there to try. It was not like other cases that concerned house, or property, or anything that could be restored if error were arrived at; but it had reference to the life of a man that could not be restored. He needed not tell them that great calmness and judgment would be required to decide upon the facts that had been laid before them in evidence, in accordance with the oath that they had sworn on God's holy gospel. He should read the evidence that had been adduced on the part of the prosecution, the defence set up on the part of the prisoner, and make upon the whole such remarks as the case required. Here his honor read over the evidence for the prosecution at length; but this is omitted as it has previously appeared in the columns of this Journal. He was stated that it would be, in the first place, necessary to determine whether Thomas had lost his life from a gun shot wound, as stated in the indictment; if it were inflicted by the prisoner at the bar; if these facts constituted any offence known to the law of land, if so, of what nature it was. If the set up for the defence that there was a defect in the evidence, relative to the question of the death of the deceased having been caused in the manner stated in the indictment. If so, that was of the very greatest importance, as there would be an end to the matter, and there would be no need of any further enquiry. If all doubts were removed on that point, by the testimony of a witness, who swore that she knew the deceased well; that she had talked with him, and walked with him, ten minutes before she found him lying in the street. This girl, Mary McCormack, said that she had attempted to speak to him but he could not answer; and on the next morning she had repaired to the house of the mother of deceased, and again recognised him. Here was evidence beyond all doubt that Timothy Cloonan was the person who had lost his life that night. There was the evidence of the medical gentleman, who had seen deceased that morning at Long's, that placed it beyond all doubt that he had met his death from the effects of gun-shot, that took effect on his right temple. It now became important to enquire if the prisoner at the bar, was connected with the discharge of that fatal shot; and could it have been discharged by any other person than he. The evidence of Murray placed that part of the evidence beyond all doubt; but suspicion had been thrown upon his testimony owing to difference in his language. The best way for the Jury in this case, was to look upon the matter, as it would have stood if Murray's evidence were taken away altogether. The prisoner lived at a house near a corner; and ten minutes before the discharge of the gun, deceased was standing there, with another person. The prisoner left his own house, and came up to these two persons in the street, and made enquiry relative to who first crossed the Boyne; and afterwards asked the question, to take the evidence as sworn to by the girl and Hamel, was it George or William? They should weigh the word, and try to find out the purport of them. After this, taking the evidence of the girl, which was the safer, deceased made use of words of an uncivil kind. Prisoner then said that William was a better man than St. Peter. The deceased then turned round, and said, to hell with William. The learned judge here made some remarks in commenting upon the irreverent and blasphemous nature of this language. It appeared that the prisoner had first spoken to deceased for the purpose of provoking him. Pushes were exchanged between the parties. The prisoner pushes first, and he is pushed back by the deceased. More words followed. The prisoner stated I am a good marksman. Here his honor read over this part of the evidence again; and stated that the Jury would have to consider those words well. He then read over the evidence of Hamel again, as again that of Ryan—Pierre Richard heard the report of a gun so very near that he thought it was aimed at him. They would remember that the body had been found near the prisoner's house, and his immediate neighbor, Munro, had positively sworn that no gun had been discharged from his house that night. The deceased's body had been found lying on the ground immediately opposite prisoner's door. They would remember that when search had been made in prisoner's house that a gun had been found in a closet which bore evidence of having been recently discharged. All these facts would go a great way to fasten upon the prisoner the discharge of the gun. All the facts that he had narrated were corroborated by Murray, who also gave direct testimony that the prisoner had fired the gun. They would weigh the testimony of Murray. It seemed in these circumstances consistent, and it supplied the link of the chain that was wanting. It was all that was required if it was not false, deliberately, wilfully and maliciously false. He needed not to tell them that when a witness swore to any evidence it was to be presumed that it was correct until something was proved of him that would go to show the contrary. It had been attempted on the part of the prisoner to shake this witness's evidence, and it was of great—of the last importance to him that he should do so. The Jury would compare his evidence with that of other witnesses, and if they found slight divergencies they would enquire if they could be accounted for. It was his duty to tell them that in a Court of Justice it was impossible to find evidence of several witnesses entirely concurrent in all its details. In the present case Dr. Nelson mentioned the hour of 8 o'clock while all the others ten or twelve. According to the habits of thought of different men, some would speak more certainly than others on a particular point. Minute details of difference may be struck out, and leading points only considered. Some men might come into the box and swear falsely for the purpose of committing judicial murder, but there was no reason whatever to suppose such a thing in the case of Murray. There was no reason to suppose that he would criminate himself by speaking in a different manner than he had done. It was impossible that Murray or the deceased could have broken the glass. There was no evidence to show that Murray or the deceased had done any injury to the property of prisoner that evening.—There were two facts also to the advantage of the prisoner that Murray had deposed to. He had heard the breaking of the glass in the house of the prisoner. Another fact that would not have been known but for Murray, was the exclamation of deceased, there he is behind his counter.—The learned counsel had urged what he considered contradictions; and it was for them to find out if it was so. Here he proceeded to make some further comments on the evidence of Murray, to the effect that it was not contradicted in any essential particular. For his part he should say that it was no more contradictory than was necessary in such a case; but this was what they had to deal with. If they had any doubts and found that this witness was contradictory they would give them fairly in favor of the prisoner.—His duty was to tell them that perjury could only have reference to main points of difference; and that Murray's evidence in court of justice should not be struck out.—There was another point of the defence to which he would allude. It was said that the gun may have gone off by accident. That was possible, but they had to deal with facts, and not with hypothesis, or suppositions of possibilities. It was his duty to tell them, that under the British law, and also by the law of every country where the English language is spoken, that when the fact of killing is brought home to any man that the burthen of proof rests on his part to prove whether it is justifiable or excusable, and if he fail to prove this, the crime is murder. Now, the prisoner at the bar had not even attempted to prove such an excuse. But the Jury would consider if the whole evidence tended to show that the crime could be reduced to manslaughter or justifiable homicide. Here he read over the evidence for the defence. A man might repel force by force for the protection of his person or his property in cases of sudden and urgent necessity. Throwing stones could not be considered as such a case. The prisoner was not in his own house to the defence of his castle, but in the street. The first witness of the defence had said that stones were thrown into the house, and that he had retired to bed. That could be no justifiable reason for killing. But still the offence might be manslaughter, but not justifiable. If the party killed had given the first provocation the law would have respect to a difference of that nature. But there was no question that the prisoner first asked the deceased who it was that crossed the Boyne water. Here his honor dilated upon the indefensibility, according to English law of using deadly weapons for slight causes of provocation. If such usage were allowed the principle would be very dangerous to society. Stress had been laid upon the period of excitement when the deceased received the fatal shot. Neither he nor the Jury had any thing to do with that. He who makes use of firearms must be responsible for the consequences. The learned Judge here dilated upon the danger of sanctioning such a doctrine as this part of the defence. The Jury must decide upon the facts of the case. Neither he nor they had power to make the offence other than it was. If they had no reasonable doubts that the man who discharged the gun was the prisoner at the bar, and that Timothy Cloonan came to his death by that means, then the prisoner was a murderer. He concluded by making some remarks on the nature of the crime of murder, and the great responsibility of the jurors.

He then addressed the Jury in French.

The Jury retired at about two o'clock, and returned a verdict of manslaughter, at nine o'clock, coupled with a recommendation to mercy.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND ST. DOMINGO.—The British ship *Alexander*, arrived yesterday, in 17 days from St. Domingo, by which we learn that the treaty previously mentioned as in course of negotiation between England and St. Domingo, was ratified on the 16th inst.

ANOTHER NEW PAPER.—A new pictorial paper, in the style of the *London Illustrated News*, is soon to be issued in this city. There is capital at the bottom of it, we are told, and the project put will be placed in the hands of one of our first engravers.—When the plans are more advanced we shall speak of the enterprise in detail.—*N. York Post.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,
October 19.

Brig Alexander Wise, Coulthard, Liverpool, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., general cargo

CLEARED,
October 19.

Bark Monarch, Blair, Glasgow, E W Auld, flour, staves, &c.
Brig Vivid, Thomas, Liverpool, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., flour, &c.
.... Alcoma, Shield, Arbroath, James Gordon & Co., do, do
Schr John Eaton, Hector, Halifax, John Young, do, do

EXPORTS.

Per Bark MONARCH, BLAIR, Glasgow—E. W. AULD.
G. D. Watson, 1726 kartels flour 81 kegs butter

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.
October 16.

Bark Falcon, Hutchins, 23rd August, Newport, order, railroad iron
.... Andromeda, Peat, 2nd Sept, Dundee, do, general cargo

17th.

Ship Mountsheer, Harrison, 5th Sept. Liverpool, G B Symes & Co, Lallest, 20 pass
Bark East London, Cleghorn, 17th August, Exmouth, Ryan & Co, Ballast
Schr Sovereign, Fraser, 7 days, Red Island, C E Levey & Co, railroad iron,—saved from the wreck of the brig Houghtaine-Sherre
.... Marie Louise, Goupille, 14 days, Labrador, H J Nond & Co, seal oil and herrings

October 18th.

Brig Martha, Twentyman, 27th Sept, Milford, order, ballast
Brigt Lady, Young, 12 days, Sydney, C B, order, general cargo

CLEARED,
October 16.

Ship Clio, Easthope, Newcastle, H & E Burstall
Bark Victoria, Marshand, Pasic, M I Wilson & Co
.... Palina, Young, Cork, H & E Burstall
Brig Elizabeth, Clayton, Aberystwith, G B Symes & Co
.... Brilliant, Webb, Rye, C Prentiss
.... Britus, Lightfoot, Gloucester, Le Mesurier & Co
.... Thomas, Bell, Leith, Leas & Co
.... Fawcett, Scott, Conway, Sharples, Wainwright & Co
.... Baron, Barbr, Sunderland, G B Symes & Co
.... Royal Adelaide, Smith, Fowey, M I Wilson & Co
Brigt Mary, Burke, Halifax, H J Nond & Co
Schr Avoca, Wright, Cleveland, Ohio, C Prentiss
.... Emily, Byrnes Halifax, H J Nond & Co
.... Marie Dolphine, Jouean, Pictou, — Logan

17th.

Ship David Free, Cardiff, W J C Benson
.... Woodstock, Williams, Liverpool, LeMesurier & Co
.... Lady Gordon, Scurr, Pwllheli, Sharples & Co
Bark Lafinita, Griffiths, Bonnmaris, W J C Benson
.... Medina, Knox, Newport, do
.... Olive branch, Hudson, Southampton, LeMesurier & Co.
Brig Dundonald, Jones, Aberayron, A Gilmour & Co
.... John Brown, Gascoigne, Southampton, M I Wilson & Co
.... Symmetry, Bell, London, Pemberton Bros
.... Erin, Walsh, New Ross, W J C Benson
Schr Dexter Calvin, Johnson, Cleveland, G W Usborne
.... Mary, Fournier, Pugwash, (N B), M I Wilson & Co

18th.

Ship Pandora, Wemyss, Cork, C E Levey & Co
Bark Hudoo, Hughes, Carnarvon, W J C Benson
.... Albert, Smart, Newcastle, M I Wilson & Co
.... Argyle, Young, Newport, do
.... Caledonia, Gourlay, Bristol, G B Symes & Co
.... Samson, Murdoch, Irvine, H & E Burstall
.... Good Intent, Warburton, Fowey, LeMesurier & Co
Brig Brodrene, Furst, Yarmouth, do
.... Eagle, Patterson, Lemington, G B Symes & Co
.... Thistle, Thomas, Bristol, LeMesurier & Co
.... Ann Davies, Humphreys, Aberystwith, Sharples & Co
Brigt Jasper, White, Bridor Harbor, the Master
Schr Lawrence Forestal, Burke, Moncton, G B Symes & Co
.... Nautilus, Bernard, Miramichi, H J Nond & Co

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Cleghorn, of the bark East London, at this port yesterday, reports—Sept. 28, spoke the brig Engineer, out 25 days from Liverpool for Quebec, lat. 49 40 N., 590 W. On the 29th Sept., passed the brig Standard off St. Paul's, steering to the South East.

The bark Northumbria, which was stranded on Apple Island on the 3rd ultimo, and sold for account of the Underwriters, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, in tow of a steamer.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Atlantic, Captain West, left New York at 12 o'clock on Saturday last for Liverpool, carrying out 95 passengers. Among her passengers are—Hon. Adam Ferguson, (member of the British Parliament,) Don Juan de Zaguiceu Murtis, (of New Granada,) Colonel James Stuart, Charles Ironiger, (Bearer of Despatches to Switzerland,) General R. M. Edney, (U. S. Consul at Palermo,) and Mr. Watts, (President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.)

The steamship Cherokee, about 3 o'clock the same day, also left New York for Chagres, with one hundred and twenty passengers, among whom are Colonel Fremont, (U. S. Senator from California,) A. J. Mata-ll, Esq.

About the same hour, the Empire City left her dock for the same port, with upwards of 75 passengers, among whom are Colonel McDougall, U. S. A., &c.

The Halifax Journal, of the 7th October, says that the schr Amelia Jane, Lefevre, from Quebec, with 480 barrels flour to T. C. Kinnear, was wrecked at Ketch Harbor—crew and 280 barrels flour saved.

CAPE OF DELAWARE, Oct. 7.—Captain Mudge, of the brig Emma Zeller, arrived here on the 20th, reports that on the 15th instant, on his passage up the Gulf, he saw a large ship ashore on the North West side of St. Paul's, laying with her head to the eastward, and her point aterm in water. The fore mast was gone, but the main and mizen masts were standing, with yards across on each, and the bowsprit, and jibboom were both standing. She had an arch painted on her stern, and was a full poop ship. She some of her sails spread out on shore; she was laying about midway between the light-houses, and apparently from 600 to 800 tons burthen.

CLIPPER SHIPS.—Our shipping merchants are giving increased attention to the construction of long, sharp, clipper vessels, calculated rather for speed than for the carriage of heavy freights. At no former period, we believe, were there so many vessels of this character building at our various ship yards as at the present time. The reciprocal navigation treaty with Great Britain has given a new impetus to this department of naval architecture, and it is not unlikely that American vessels will ultimately engross a considerable proportion of the trade of the English metropolis in the East. Attention is now being given to the construction of steam propellers for the Liverpool trade; and we hear it suggested that a few years may witness a very great change in the character of the vessels employed in that trade.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

PASSENGERS.

Returns of the number of Emigrants arrived at this Port, from the 25th Sept. to this date:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From England	0	600
Ireland	0	1,000
Scotland	0	0
Norway	0	00
Lower Ports	0	00
	0	1,600
Previously reported	0	30,000
	0	31,600
To same period in 1849	0	20,000
	0	20,140
Decrease in 1850	0	8,140

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, Oct. 4, 1850.

BIRTHS.

At Tecumseth Terrace, on the 15th instant, the wife of R. F. COLEMAN, Esq., Belleville, of a son.

On the 12th ultimo, at Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, Mrs. ALEXR. CUNNING, of a daughter.

DIED.

Drowned, on the 6th instant, by the accidental upsetting of a boat while crossing from Dublin to Waterford, JOHN BARNOWLIFFE, eldest son of Captain BARNOWLIFFE, 52nd Regiment, Adjutant Dublin Militia Depot, and only brother of Mrs A. BARNOWLIFFE, Professor of Music, Montreal. He was cut off in the bloom of life, and has left a large circle of relatives and friends to lament his loss.

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
FUR WAREHOUSE,
(52, NOTRE DAME STREET,)
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully acquaints the Public, that he has just received from "*Great Britain*" and "*France*" an unusually WELL SELECTED INVOICE OF EUROPEAN Manufactured and Dressed

FURS,

which, in addition to a LARGE STOCK manufactured up during the past Summer from the raw material, under his personal supervision, enables him to offer one of the 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 consulting their own interests by early call, were it only to see the quality of Goods and Style of Manufacture, as he will sell at remarkably *LOW PRICES*, which are all marked in plain figures on every article.

Country Merchants supplied on *LIBERAL TERMS.*

JOHN HENDERSON.

October 22.

SECOND GRAND
STEEPLE CHASE.

A STEEPLE CHASE will be run in the vicinity of the St PIERRE COURSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, over Miles and a Half of a fair Sporting Course. Sweepstakes of $10 each, payable on weighing, added $50. Gentlemen Riders. Weight-stone 10 lbs. Entries to be made to A. HARTY, Esq., at "Dog Tavern" Hay Market, St. James' street, before 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

After which, a TROTTING PURSE of $[illegible] exceeding $20. Entrance $4. One Mile Heats. Best Three in Five.

☞ To commence at THREE o'clock precisely.

J. G. SHIPWAY.

Montreal, October 22 1850.

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 amount of Deposits, per Cent. remaining at Credit of DEPOSITORS after deduction of the Twenty per Cent. duty paid, and Ten per Cent. originally paid to meet the probable deficiency of the Institution; SEVEN SHILLINGS per Pound upon the DEPOSITS at the time of suspension.

Office open from 10 to 3 o'clock.

JAMES COTT[illegible]

October 22.

FOR PORT DOVER, PORT STANLEY, AND PORTS ON WELLAND CANAL.

THE First Class Schooner KEEPER is now loading for the above PORTS, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

JOHN KER.

October 22, 1850.

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.

THE Steamer *GILDERSLEEVE*, R. Gilroy, Master, will leave CANAL BASIN, Wellington Street, in front of Subscribers' Notices, every THURSDAY, at ONE o'clock, P. M., for LACHINE on arrival of the Cars. Would leave Montreal at 4 o'clock.

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

H. JONES & Co.,
Agents.

Montreal, June 25, 1850. 139

FOR LIVERPOOL

THE fine A 1 Coppered and Copper-fastened Brig *ENGINEER*, Captain VILLANS, will be short 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 COURTAL, Commander, is now discharging, and will be ready in a day or two to load for the above Port.

Apply to Captain COURTAL, on board, or to

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

Montreal, Oct. 17, 1850.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND ST. CATHARINES.

THE First-Class Steamer *SCOTLAND*, Captain SINCLAIR, will leave the CANAL BASIN, for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at TWELVE o'clock, Noon.

For Freight, apply to

JNO. KER.

October 15, 1850.

FOR WINDSOR CHATHAM, PORT SARNIA AND PORTS ON WELLAND CANAL.

THE First-Class Schooner *FAMOUS*, 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 DUNDEE OR THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.—The fine A 1 coppered and copper-fastened Regular Trader Barque *EARL POWIS*, HENRY 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.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine A 1 coppered and copper-fastened Brig *FIVID*, THOMAS, Master, is now ready to load for the above Port.

Apply to Captain THOMAS, on board, or to

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

October 9.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GLASGOW.—Now in Port—The British Barque *MONARCH*, BLAIR, Master, stows 1800 Barrels under deck, will have immediate despatch. Apply to

HOLMES, KNAPP & Co.

Sept. 20, 1850.

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.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS to whom FRANCIS T. CUNNINGHAME, of CARILLON, Esq., is INDEBTED will please send in their Accounts to

W. E. HOLMES,
ADVOCATE,
Little St. James' Street.

Montreal, October 15, 1850.

CRESTS, INITIALS OR ADDRESSES, NEATLY STAMPED IN COLORS on ENVELOPES, and Comm