☞ THE MONTREAL COURIER is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars ($6) per annum, payable in advance.

☞ THE EVENING COURIER (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of three dollars ($3) per annum, payable in advance.

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

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

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1851.

☞ *We are not answerable for the opinions and sentiments of our correspondents.*

Likenesses in Portraits.

When a Portrait-painter has arrived at the merit or the accident of being fashionable, he paints with a name, and is admired by law. The picture then becomes not the likeness of a friend or acquaintance, but a portrait by Mr. Mastic. Mastic is not a poor fellow who grinds his own colors, or even prepares his own pallette, and sits down to his easel in a thread-bare coat, with hands as begrimed as if he had been working in a tar-kit; no, no—he places himself daintily at his easel, with baby-linen at the breast—he looks his sitters in the face with the most perfect assurance, neither abashed by beauty, confounded by pride, nor intimidated by ugliness. He commits to canvas the exact pig's-head of one, and pug-nose of another, without fear of censure by the public, or offence to his original. "Who is that?" somebody asks, pointing to the head of a man, a woman, or a child. "Oh! that is a portrait by Mastic,"

No further seek itsmerits to disclose.

It is a very different thing, however, with the less favored Artist, who is required to make likenesses as well as portraits. Poor fellow—it is his task to transcribe literally the most impracticable countenance, to pacify the alarms of suspicious ugliness, to satisfy the partialities of blind or microscopic affection, to fulfil the expectations of fastidious beauty, and to conciliate unanimity among the most obstimate and ignorant minds—and such is the herculean task of patience and fortitude which he must endure.

There is no subject perhaps on which opinion is so much divided, or runs out into so many unreasonable caprices, as that of likeness in portraits, a fact which is the more extraordinary as the matter is evidently referable to definite rules and certain grounds of comparison People may differ about whether Miss Jane is as handsome as her sister, or whether blue eyes are more beautiful than hazel, because these are points of mere taste and fancy, to be controlled by no fixed law. But the longitude of Mr. Malabar's mouth, or the altitude and bearings of Mr. Knockover's nose, are questions of geometry, determinable with as much precision as the width of the St. Lawrence or the height of the Mountain—yet commit these to canvas in their just proportions, and yet not two persons will agree to recognise the likeness in every respect.

The truth seems to be, that eyes, nose, and mouth, are, after all, the least important marks from which many persons derive their impressions of certain faces. Strangers indeed naturally judge from these great cardinal signs, and they judge alike. Those who know nothing of a man but from seeing his face occasionally, without conversing with him, will readily agree as to his likeness, if the broad forms and arrangement of his features have been conveyed to the canvas with anything like fidelity. Of all the people who know Mr. Invoice by sight, as he walks from his house to his counting room, there will not probably be five who see anything in his face but a pair of ferret-eyes and a lawless mouth out of all proportion to his little nob of a nose. With the multitude, Miss A is unvariably an elderly gentlewoman of sallow complexion, while Mr. B is a plain black-looking man with a squint. In the estimation of their friends, however, these individuals bear a very different aspect. By several persons of taste, Miss A is said to be still pretty, and that lady herself wonders that people can call Mr. B plain.

In countenances with which we are familiar, we often perceive a variety of minute and indefinable casts of expression, many hints and shadows of meaning, spirit or affection, which are hidden from a hasty or indifferent observer.

These deeper intimacies of the countenance have little or nothing to do with its grosser attributes of eyes, nose, and mouth; but yet being connected often with certain characteristic peculiarities of understanding, temper, and feeling, they are inseparably blended with all our thoughts and ideas of an individual, and are indispensably necessary to truth in any portrait of him. Hence arise all the anxieties and perplexities of the unfortunate artist. It is his fate to please nobody, because he has failed to seize with precision, not the plain elements of a head, but those elusive features which no one pretends to define, but which all concur in understanding to be an indescribable something, without which the portrait is no likeness at all. The puzzled artist may make a perfect copy of all that he sees, and all that the world sees also in a face, and yet meet with nothing but dissatisfaction and abuse from his employer, because he has omitted to convey to the canvas some elusive glance or some indescribable sort of a look which the gentleman chooses occasionally to put on, and which has never been observed by any but his most intimate acquaintances. The artist may effect all that, in the nature of things, he can reasonably hope to perform, and yet reap only disappointment. For instance, a lady will say:—"Yes, yes, I freely admit all that you say: the eyes are like, and the nose, and the mouth, and the chin—I cannot deny it—the hair, too, and the shape of the head, are to the life—and yet altogether—I—cannot look upon that face and—and fancy it my husband."

We find that the letter addressed to Lord Elgin in our paper yesterday, and signed "A Scotchman," has given very general offence. We are sorry for this, and the more so that the sentiments contained in it respecting Lord Elgin's expected visit to the city are the very reverse of what we had previously expressed and recommended. In our issue of the 3rd September, the following paragraph appeared in our Editorial; and, besides this, we have ever, and long before we became a resident in Montreal, both publicly and privately, recommended His Lordship to renew his acquaintance with his former capital, as we were certain that, notwithstanding the ebulition of feeling which certain circumstances had called forth, there were many here, as elsewhere, who, however they might differ from him in his public acts, had the highest respect for him in his private capacity. We are anxious, and would be glad, that Lord Elgin, as Governor General even, would again come among us, as we are certain that in no city in the Colony would his arrival be hailed with more pleasure and enthusiasm. The paragraph referred to is as follows:—

"We wonder if, in the course of this excursion, the bland smile of the Governor General will shed its benignant rays once more upon the citizens of Montreal. We hope he will take heart of grace and come among us, if it were for no other reason than to belie the assertions that have been made respecting his very un-Scotchman-like want of physical and moral courage; besides it is not quite fair of His Lordship to keep away thus, because it not only perpetuates the reflection cast upon himself, but it also throws an imputation of unforgiving lawlessness upon this city, which we are very sure the citizens only want a fitting opportunity to wipe off as a stain upon their escutcheon."

HANDSOME CONDUCT OF AN AMERICAN EDITOR.—The New York *Tribune*, with a view to injure the British Ocean Steamers, announced the day before the sailing of the *Africa*, on Wednesday last, that she had broken one of her levers and could not sail. Her machinery, it is unnecessary to say, was in most perfect order. In other countries, such conduct would be justly appreciated.—*Gazette.*

We have received a long letter from a correspondent, noting the rates of sailing of the two Lines, the Cunard and the Collins, which we expect to publish in a day or two. The *Gazette* is not the first paper that has noticed the petty attempts which have been made in New York and other American cities to injure or depreciate the British Steamers. Our intelligent correspondent says truly, that while every one of the Collins' Line has at one time or another met with interruption, from accident arising chiefly from imperfect construction, the Cunard Line has gone on from month to month, and year to year, with the most perfect regularity, though they have uniformly carried heavier freights than any other steamers in the world.

FLORAL EXHIBITION.—On Thursday last this Exhibition was held in the beautifully ornamented and tastefully laid out grounds of Mr. Torrance, St. Antoine Hall, who very kindly opened them up to the public on this occasion. The display of flowers scarcely came up to our expectations, considering the climate and latitude of Montreal; but we suppose the Society is but young, and requires encouragement rather than censure. To make amends for the common-place character of the flowers, the fruits, particularly the apples and peaches, were most superb. Among the latter were some grown in Mr. Torrance's own garden, which were enough to make any one's mouth water. We had never before seen any thing like them, either in size or beautiful delicacy of color. We copy particulars from the *Herald*:—

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—On Thursday, according to announcement, the Exhibition of the Montreal Horticultural Society was held at the grounds of John Torrance, Esq., St. Antoine Hall, which were thrown open to the public, with that kindness, which has always marked the conduct of Mr. Torrance, in connection with this Association. The grounds themselves were indeed the best part of the exhibition; for Montreal, and perhaps most cities of its size, on this side of the Atlantic, can boast of no better specimens of suburban horticulture. The graperies, and the peach trees, also under glass and heated by artificial means, were particularly beautiful; while the thick embracing shelter of the trees in front and at the side of the house, afforded a welcome shade to the heated strollers, who thronged the walk. In the most shady spot, the Band of the 30th Regt., under the direction of Mr. Oliver, discoursed most excellent music, and those who had already satiated their eyes with sweet visions of flowers and fruits thronged in large numbers beneath the trees to listen to the sweet sounds.

The quantity of articles exhibited on this occasion, was perhaps hardly so great as at previous exhibitions; but the quality could not be surpassed, especially in the finer sorts of fruits and flowers. There was a very large show of all kinds of vegetables—Celery, from 4 lbs to 6 lbs weight each head, was exhibited by Mr. Turner; Beets and Egg Plants were also shown in great profusion. Some of these were from Mr. Edward McDonald, others from Mr. Thayer, who also showed some remarkably handsome corn. The whiteness, roundness and plumpness of this latter grain excited very general admiration, particularly on account of the very general failure of the present year's crop. In this department, too, we ought to notice a new species of bean, of the French Bean kind. Its colour is mottled red; we are unable, of course, to speak of its quality. Canadian Coffee was another article in the way of curiosities, which we observe in this part of the Exhibition. Farther on we saw very fine specimens of tomatoes, peppers, and more beats, sent by Messrs. Bryne and Spriggins, together with Swedish turnips by Richard King. The carrots, turnips and parsnips were principally exhibited by Messrs. Hugall, Cooper, Spriggins, and Merchant, who all took prizes for one or other description of these plants. The cabbages, which were arranged next in order, were, in some sense, the most remarkable part of the Show. Finer articles in this line were surely never exhibited. The prizes were awarded to Messrs. John Torrance, Cooper, Merchant and Gleeson. The red cabbages sent by the latter were probably the largest ever grown in Canada, where, we believe, this variety does not thrive so well as some others.

In fruits, Mr. Hugall, gardener to Wm. Lunn, Esq., and J. Carroll, gardener to Geo. Desserats, Esq., took the prizes for apples, of which the variety seemed almost infinite. Messire Villeneuve, however, was the most successful candidate in the pear department; taking the prize as well for variety as for the two best specimens. Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry, though not members of the Society, received an award for a very fair group of pears. The grapes reminded one of those which the faithful children brought into the desert to Moses, after their espionage in the land of Canaan. Mr. Clarke, gardener to Jno. Redpath, Esq., Mr. Hugall, gardener to Wm. Lyman, Esq., and John Torrance, Esq., were the principal contributors. There were five or six varieties. Mr. Hugall also exhibited a very fine basket of assorted fruit. The peaches were principally from the gardens of Wm. Lunn and Jno. Torrance, Esqrs., —famous as those of the Jerseys. Water melons, yellow flesh melons, and nutmeg melons, chiefly by Messrs. McDonald and Turner, completed the fruits, unless, like the Kerry boatman, who gave that title to "mere pipes," and name birchbrooms timber, we include the squashes and giant pumpkins, of which there were several, though not we thought of equal bulk to those we have often seen. The show of flowers was large. Turner triumphed in stocks; but had a severe competition in asters, from his great competitor, Mr. Archibald, who was also great in Holyoaks, and Dahlias. Salpiglossis, Annuals of all kinds, Coreopsis in great variety, Petunias and Phloxes abounded—sent by Messrs. Turner, Clarke, Farris, and Carroll. The latter exhibitor took the first prize for a vase bouquet; and the case of pansies sent by Mr. Desbarats probably attracted more attention than any other object in the show. There was also a very interesting exhibition of verbenas and nicotianas, and some very fine tobacco—the last sent by Mr. Hays. The gardens were crowded throughout the afternoon, and the company appeared highly delighted.—*Herald.*

The following Address was intended to be published in our columns at the time it was presented, but owing to some circumstance was not transmitted to us till now. We give it insertion with great pleasure.

On Tuesday, the 27th of May, a deputation from the inhabitants of Melbourne and Shipton, consisting of D. G. Sloane, Esq., Major of Militia, Thomas Tait, Esq., J.P., William Lloyd, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Falloon, waited on Edward Journeaux, Esq., a Magistrate of the County of Sherbrooke, who was about to sail for the Mother Country, and presented him with the following Address:—

MELBOURNE,
May 24th, 1851.

To EDWARD JOURNEAUX, *Esq.*

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the Townships of Melbourne and Shipton, having learned that you are about to pay a visit to the Mother Country, in consequence of the state of your health at present, beg leave to express our regret at your departure from amongst us, even for a short time, and to assure you of our unfeigned respect and esteem wherever your lot may be cast, and should circumstances prolong your visit beyond your present intentions, you may be assured of our most ardent wishes for your welfare.

Since you first came amongst us, your zeal for the public welfare, your energy and untiring perseverance in every plan that would promote that object, and your uncompromising loyalty to our gracious Sovereign the Queen, have a claim upon our sympathies, and must ever retain a place in our memory.

Be assured, dear Sir, that we shall ever entertain towards you those feelings that your conduct has been so well calculated to inspire, and we sincerely trust that our separation may be but temporary; but whatever may be the Will of Divine Providence in this respect, you carry with you the most ardent and sincere wishes of the public for your present and eternal happiness.

To this Address Mr. Journeaux replied:—He said that he felt so sensibly the honor done to him, and that he was so overpowered by his feelings, that he was unable to say all that he wished in reply to his kind friends who had favored him with this Address; that it was highly gratifying to him to think, that after having resided so many years in the Township of Melbourne, where he had acted according to the best of his ability for the public welfare, he should now receive this mark of the esteem of those among whom he dwelt. He assured the deputation that wherever he might be, he would entertain a fond recollection of their kindness, and the parties separated with expressions of mutual regret for the occasion that had brought them together.

THE WEATHER.—The Thermometer has for the last few days been ranging from 85 to 99 degrees in the shade, and this sudden accession of heat in the atmosphere has been accompanied by some very brilliant electrical phenomena, in the shape of lightning, and the most extraordinary corruscating of the Aurora Borealis. The paralizing effects of the heat upon the human frame are very strong; in fact, unless we had a slight sprinkling of the salamander in our composition, we could not have stood it. We are not as yet quite baked, but if this heat continues, our readers may expect a barbecue to be served up to them one morning soon, instead of the damp sheet which has hitherto gone to compose the *Morning Courier*.

BOSTON CELEBRATION.—For the convenience of gentlemen going to Boston, the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad Company will start a special train at four o'clock, on Monday morning, and go through the same day. We would advise those who study comfort to avail themselves of the opportunity, as theater trains will probably be crowded to excess.

HAYS' HOUSE PROMENADE.—The last Promenade at this splendid Hotel was very well attended, and a more delightful evening was never spent. With the usual thoughtfulness of that gentleman, Mr. Pope had determined that the next Promenade shall be held on Monday next, in consequence of the Railroad Celebration at Boston, which will give an opportunity to those persons who leave this for the city on Tuesday to attend the Promenade.

HYDROPHOBIA.—People had better look out for their dogs, for we were informed that a decided case of this frightful disease came under the notice of Messrs. Turner & Fason, Veterinary Surgeons, of this city, on Thursday last. The dog was of course destroyed; but as it is now established that rabies in the dog never occurs, except from inoculation with the virus by the bite of another dog, it is plain that rabid animals are about. We have not ourselves the prejudices with respect to this disease which induce stupid public functionaries to order general dog-slaughter, but every purpose is answered by people tying up their dogs for a few days.

THEATRE, MONTREAL.—The lovers of the Thespian art have had the pleasure of enjoying another short visit from Sir William Don and these highly gifted ladies, the Misses Heron. This party of musical comedians have become well known in Montreal, and are in less esteemed and respected for their private character than for their public ability. Sir Wm. Don's acting is spoken of with much enthusiasm by those best able to judge of his talents, and we find by our exchanges that he is not less highly spoken of in the different cities of the Province than in Montreal. He appears, we understand, this evening in the character of *Diggory*, in the *Spectre Bridegroom*, which he personifies to perfection. We are informed that he and the Misses Heron will have the honor of appearing before a Quebec audience for a few evenings previous to their departure for Europe, and we can assure our friendly neighbors, or such part of them as patronise Dramatic entertainments, that a rich treat awaits them on the visit of this highly talented and respectable Company of Musicians and Dramatists.

THE LATE GENERAL LOPEZ.—The *Philadelphia Bulletin* contains the following sketch of the life of Lopez:—

"Narciso Lopez, who lost his life ignominiously at Havana, was born of wealthy parents in Venezuela, in 1799. He was the only son of his parents that grew to manhood, though he had a number of sisters. His father had a commercial house in Caraccas, a branch of which at Valencia, in the interior, was placed under the charge of Narciso at an early age. During the troubles of 1814 young Lopez sided with the popular party, but afterwards enlisted in the Spanish army, when fortune turned in its favor, and at the end of the civil war he was made a Colonel when only twenty three years of age.

"After the Spanish army evacuated Venezuela, Lopez went to Cuba, where he remained and established himself in life, soon making himself conspicuous by his advocacy of liberal principles. During the first Carlist troubles he chanced to be in Madrid on private business. Having joined the royalist party, he was made aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, Gen. Valdez, and received several military decorations. He was honored with several important offices by the Queen, and finally was made Governor of Madrid. Afterwards, as a senator from Seville, he is said to have made the condition of Cuba his especial study, and the expulsion of the Cuban deputies from the Cortes induced him to resign his office and return to the island. There he held several posts under the Captain General Valdez. Finally he undertook the re-working of an abandoned coppermine in the central department, where he is said to have employed his time in instilling liberal principles into the minds of the populace.

"In 1849, when he thought everything was ripe for a revolution, he came to the United States and got up the immature and worse than useless attempt at an invasion, known as the Round Island Expedition. In May, 1850, the famous invasion and sudden evacuation of Cardenas took place. In August, 1851, he again landed in Cuba at Bahia Honda. His followers were speedily destroyed or captured, and himself, a fugitive among the mountains, was taken on the 27th of August. On the 1st of September, 1851, he suffered the ignominious death of the garrote, at Havana. These are the principal events of a life, remarkable for its inconsistencies. Lopez's integrity as a patriot has often been questioned, but we are not disposed to discuss it now. He is said to have died bravely, and we are willing to refer his errors rather to his head than his heart."

MONTREAL, September 11, 1851.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—As one of the readers of the *Courier*, I avail myself of the privilege so kindly granted by you, of answering the queries of your correspondent, "A Scotchman," in this day's issue, with regard to Christ's Cathedral and the Town Clock.

The Provinces of Canada East and Canada West were not erected into an Episcopal See until the year 1793, but in the year 1789 the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia came to Canada on a diocesan visitation. The Churchmen of Montreal were very numerous at the time, and had the Rev. Mr. Delisle, a native of Switzerland, for their Clergyman; they were not sufficiently affluent, however, to build a place of worship, and had the use of the Recollet Church at such hours as the Roman Catholics did not use it. Upon the arrival of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, they applied to his Lordship for aid to procure a Church for their own exclusive use, and were successful soon afterwards in obtaining from Lord Dorchester, the Governor, the Church which formerly belonged to the Jesuits' College, near the jail, which was opened for Divine worship on Sunday, the 20th of December, 1789. In the month of June, 1803, this Church was so much injured by a fire in an adjacent building, as to render it useless for the purposes of worship. A meeting of the congregation was held within a few days, when measures were resorted to which issued in the erection of the present handsome structure. This was done through the exertions of the congregation, who were ably assisted by His Majesty the King, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and some good merchants in London who were interested in the trade of Canada. The contract was made in January, 1805. On the 21st day of June, 1805, the corner stone was laid, with the usual formalities, by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, who came to Montreal for the purpose. The funds hitherto obtained were insufficient to do more than finish the walls and roof, and no further progress was made for some years. In 1808 the sum of £400 was received from some brother Churchmen in England and Ireland, and in 1810 the Imperial Parliament voted a grant of £4,000 "towards finishing the Protestant Parish Church in Montreal;" but this was not received till 1812, and then with a diminution of nearly £800 currency, owing to a difference in the rate of exchange during the delay. In the Spring of 1812 the carpenters' work of the inside and the plastering were undertaken by contract. On the 9th day of October, 1814, Divine service was first performed in Christ's Church. The Organ was erected in 1816 at a cost of nearly £1,600 currency, which sum was raised by subscription.

In the year 1817 application was made to the Prince Regent for an Act of Incorporation; and Letters Patent, bearing date the 12th of August, 1818, were issued, constituting this Church a Parish Church and Rectory, and electing the Rector, Churchwardens, and other members, for the time being, a body corporate for managing its temporal affairs. The side galleries were erected the following year, as were also the steeple and spire, together with the clock. I may add, that the present respected Rector, the Rev. Dr. Bethune, was appointed to the Rectorship in the year 1818, having exchanged with the Rev. Mr. Leeds, of Brockville. Your correspondent is in error in stating that Mr. Savage has charge of the clock—it being attended to by a watchmaker residing in McGill Street. I think with your correspondent, that the Cathedral—*for it was erected into a Cathedral on the arrival of the present Bishop, by Letters Patent from Her Majesty*—should be relieved from the annual expense, for the *general benefit of the public*. It would be only fair that the Corporation should make an appropriation annually for the winding, repairing, &c., of this excellent clock.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, you will excuse the length of this unusually long letter, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

A CANADIAN.

Some specimens of Copper Ore have been sent to our office by Mr. R. Porter, of New Ireland, where vast quantities of this mineral are deposited. It is termed *azurite*, with traces of the green carbonate or *malachite* on the surface. A company with sufficient capital has been formed to work this rich mine, with far greater prospect of success than have attended many Californian speculations. This variety of ore is stated by Sir Robert Kane to contain 55.5 per cent of pure metal.—*Quebec Times.*

FIRE.—It is our unpleasant duty to record another of these disgraceful occurrences,—an incendiary fire. We say this with confidence, as it is nearly impossible, from the position of the property and from other circumstances, that the fire could have originated otherwise than by the hands of an incendiary. Can no plan be devised by a portion of our citizens to put an end to this, which may tend to prevent such frequent repetitions of this description of crime? We venture to say that two thirds of the fires which have occurred in the city have originated in this demoniacal way. The fire broke out in a pile of lumber in the yard of Messrs. Wittrow and McBean on Adelaide Street, but owing to a copious supply of water, and the active exertions of the Fire Brigade and officers of the Water Company, who were immediately on the spot, the ravages of the fire were stopped without effecting greater damage than the destruction of fifteen or twenty thousand feet of valuable lumber. The fire-men, and many of those present, gave utterence to expressions of satisfaction with the supply of water from the hydrants, which for the first time was superabundant. And we have much pleasure in observing that the new Water Company are still sparing no expense in perfecting their works. By advertisements throughout the City, we see that plans for the construction of a new reservoir up Yonge Street are ready for the inspection of contractors at Fleming and Leather's.—*Toronto Colonist.*

The *Canadien* states, that in several of the parishes below Quebec the crops have been seriously injured by the night frosts. A gentleman, recently from La Beauce, informs us, that in that District the crops are unusually abundant and sound.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6, 1851.

The Cuban expedition projects are now entirely abandoned, and there are a great many liberators in this city without the means of returning to their homes. They have demanded money of the Cuban Committee, in consequence of which some disturbance has arisen, and arrests have been made; but nothing serious has occurred, thus far The police are out in force, in case of any outbreak.

BALLOON ASCENT WITH THREE HORSES.—M. Poitevin, the rash aeronaut of Paris, has recently made another novel ascension He ascended from the Champ de Mars, taking up three horses, upon which were mounted Madame Poitevin, M Poitevin, and M. Louis Deschamps. The intrepid aeronauts descended in safety at a quarter past six o'clock, at a farm in the Commune de Charvy, thirty four kilometres from Paris.

COMMERCIAL.

A. Dunnistoun & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

We have to report a continued depression in the Market for both Wheat and Flour, and since the last addressed you prices have declined 12½ @ 25 cents per barrel on Flour, and on Wheat 5 @ 8 cents per bushel.

The market for Ashes is steady, with a fair demand.

Our quotations are as follows:

Flour, Canada,	No. 1, Superfine.	$4.00	
" "	Extra	4.12½ @	4,37½
" "	No. 2	3.75	
" "	Sour	2.25 @	3.37½
Wheat, "	Mixed	0.82 @	0.87
" "	White	0.91 @	0.95
Peas		0.70 @	0.75
Oats		0.38 @	0.40
Ashes, Pots		5.12½ @	5.18¾
" Pearls		5.50	
Beef, Prime Mess	$15 @ $17.	Mess	$9 @ $11
Pork, none		$15,75 @	15,87

Freight, to Liverpool, Flour, per brel. 10d @ 11d
Grain, per bsh. 3d
" to Glasgow, Flour, per bbrl. 1s 9d
Grain, per bsh. 5d @ 5½d

Exchange on England is dull, and transactions limited, though rates are rather higher.

At this period of the year, when the harvest in Britain and the Continent of Europe is nearly past all danger from weather, we respectfully beg to call the attention of our friends to the annexed remarks on the British Corn Trade; which have been compiled from personal observation, and very careful enquiries, by our Mr. D., before his departure from Britain, and we can assure our friends we do not exaggerate the present and probable future depression; we have not yet experienced the full effect of Free Trade, in depressing prices of Bread Stuffs in Britain, during a year of abundant harvest both at home and abroad.

We cannot avoid pointing out to Canadian Millers, the almost universal deprecation in the quality of the flour exported from Canada, during the past season; it would be invidious to mention names, but we could point out a number of brands that were in high repute which have this season completely lost character, and we regret to state that this circumstance has materially injured the estimation in which Canada Flour is held, and has caused a very decided preference to be evinced for French, which is far superior in quality. French Millers have for several years spared neither trouble nor expense to produce a superior article of flour, and they have succeeded so well that the usual superfine French Flour is quite equal if not superior to the Canadian extra superfine, and we see no hope of a successful competition being prosecuted until the bulk of the flour exported from Canada equals in quality the present standard of *extra superfine.*

We are Yours, respectfully,

ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN & Co.
Dennistoun, Cross & Barclay, Glasgow.
Barclay, Dennistoun & Co., Liverpool.
Joseph Ward, Montreal.

Remarks on the present state and future prospects of the British Corn Trade:

The advices received per steamer *America*, indicate a continued depression in the British Corn Trade; and during the week previous to her departure, a further decline of 1s 6d @ 2s per quarter in the price of Wheat, and 1s per barrel in Flour, had taken place.

Fair samples of white Canada Wheat were freely offered in Liverpool at 8s 6d per 70 lbs., equal to 85 cents in New York, without any allowance being made for risk of condition from the voyage. Sales of good brands Canadian flour had been freely made at 18s, and some transactions were responded at even lower rates, while 19s may be quoted as the top prices of the finest American flour.

On the 23rd August, sales of Western Canal Flour, out of condition, were made at 10s. 6d. @ 11s. 6d per barrel.

With a continuance of highly favorably weather, the harvest was progressing most favorably, and it was quite certain that the yield of Wheat and Spring Corn would reach a full average quantity, while the quality will be fine.

The only drawback to the promising prospect of the Harvest, is the state of the Potato crop, and rumors are current that the blight is spreading in Ireland; it seems, however, certain that it will prove less destructive than last year, and as a great breadth of land is planted, no scarcity of this valuable root is anticipated.

Among the best informed operators, it seems the universally received opinion that there will be a lower range of quotations on all kinds of Corn during the next twelve months than we have had from the Harvest of 1850 to that of 1851, and we do not consider over 17s. a safe limit for No. 1 flour, laid down in Britain.

Advices from the Continent inform us that the weather was favorable for the outstanding crops, and a large yield of Wheat and Barley was anticipated.

Extract from the Mark-Lane Express, 18th of August, 1851.

With a continuance of highly favorable weather, farmers have been enabled to make rapid progress with the harvest, and a vast amount of work has been completed during the week in a very satisfactory manner.

In proportion as reaping has been proceeded with, the evidence in favor of a good yield has increased, and it is now nearly certain that the agreeable produce of Wheat, as well as of Spring Corn, will be quite equal to that of good average years.

As regards the quality, the reports are likewise of a favorable character. We have heard of instances of great weight, which may in general be regarded as a tolerably sure indication of fine quality. One great advantage, resulting from the uninterruptedly fine weather with which we have been favored during the last three weeks, has been that the Corn which had been laid by the high winds and heavy rains of July, has become thoroughly dry, even in those localities where it was lodged so badly as to prevent its regaining an upright position.

There is little prospect of higher prices than those now current. And in case the weather should continue fine, so as to allow the harvest to be finished as favorably as it has been commenced, we should probably have a lower range of quotations for all kinds of Corn during the next twelve months than we have had from the harvest of 1850 to that of 1851.

MARRIED.

By special license, in this city, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. James Knox, Printer, eldest son of the late Mr. James Knox, of Kilwinning, Scotland, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel Munro.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 10th instant, Laura Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Kirkup, aged 2 years and 7 months.

JOHN AITKEN & Co.
HAVE
ALWAYS
ON
HAND:—
GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR
SHIRTS,
DRESSING GOWNS, &c.,
BABY
LINENS,
LADIES
UNDERCLOTHING, &c.
159, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 438

JUST RECEIVED, at the Caledonia Depot, A FRESH SUPPY of the well known INTERMITTENT SPRING WATER.
F. DELISLE,
AGENT.
September 13. 438

CONCERT HALL,
SAINT GABRIEL STREET.
JOINT BENEFIT OF
THE HERON FAMILY,
AND
SIR WM. DON, BART.,
Who has kindly consented to perform.
MOST POSITIVELY THEIR LAST APPEARANCE!!!
Previous to their departure for Europe.
THREE PIECES!!!
Miss Heron, in her great character of Paddy O'Rafferty.
Sir William Don, in his celebrated part of Diggory.
Miss Agnes, in her best part, Natz Zyk.
Miss Fanny, in the charming part of Lisette.
SATURDAY EVENING, 13th September,
THE SWISS COTTAGE,
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
A SELECT CONCERT, and
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Diggory.....Sir Wm. Don.
Admission 3s. 6d.; Reserved Seats 3s. 9d.
Tickets may be had of the Heron Family, at Donegana's Hotel, Herbert's Music store, and at Mr. John McCoy's Book Store.
Doors open at 7½, Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.
Free List Suspended, (the Press excepted.)
September 13, 1851. 438

ST ANDREW'S HALL,
(OLD ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,)
SAINT PETER STREET,
OPEN on FRIDAY, the 12th September, and EVERY NIGHT for a Short Season,
BAYNE'S CELEBRATED SERIES OF
GIGANTIC PANORAMAS,
ENTITLED
A VOYAGE TO EUROPE,
EMBRACING magnificent Views of Boston, its Harbour, Halifax, the Atlantic, River Mersey, Liverpool, the CRYSTAL PALACE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR, Westminster Abbey, LONDON, from the Thames, passing under the Bridges, and ending with a magnificent View of THE THAMES TUNNEL,
brilliantly illuminated, and both banks of the beautiful
RIVER RHINE.
The largest Panorama ever exhibited, painted by Walter M. Bayne, from original sketches taken by himself, and which occupied three years in preparation.
This beautiful work of Art was exhibited in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York, and other Cities, with unparalleled success, and was visited by upwards of 500,000 persons.
The Hall will be conveniently fitted up with Inclined Platform, so that all may view the Panorama without inconvenience, the Floor carpeted, and every attention given to the comfort of Spectators.
The Picture will be described by Walter M. Bayne, the Artist and Proprietor.
The Grand Æolian Piano Forte, made expressly for Mr. Bayne by the celebrated maker, Timothy Gilbert, of Boston, will be used during the Exhibition.
☞ An Exhibition Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at THREE o'clock.
Admission, 1s. 3d. Children under 12 years of age, Half Price.
Doors will Open at Half-Past SIX o'clock. Panorama to commence moving at Quarter-Past SEVEN o'clock.
September 13. 439

THE DIAMOND FRUIT STORE,
Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
THE Subscribers beg most respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have OPENED a FRUIT STORE at the above place, where will be kept on hand a choice and well selected STOCK of FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS, LIQUEURS &c., &c., of the very best quality.
☞ Balls and Private Parties supplied on the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible rates.
N. B.—There is attached to this establishment a Bakery, for the manufacture of Fancy Cakes, Confectionary, &c., &c.
H. B. JAMESON & Co.
Montreal, 13th September, 1851. 438

NOTICE.
GREAT RAILROAD CELEBRATION AT BOSTON.
THOSE who have received invitations to the RAILROAD CELEBRATION at BOSTON are hereby notified that their Cards will pass them over the CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE and VERMONT CENTRAL at any time after this date. It is advisable that those who study comfort should arrive there previous to the 16th, as the Cars on THAT DAY will be so much crowded by the great numbers going from Canada and the United States.
J. H. DALEY
Agent Vt. C. R. R.
VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE,
No. 71, Commissioners Street,
Montreal, Sept 10, 1851. 438

1851.
Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after THURSDAY, 11th September the following will be the arrangement (Sundays excepted) for TRAINS to and from STOPPING at ST. JOHNS, GRANDE LIGNE, STOTT'S, and LACOLLE.—
STEAMERS.
LEAVE MONTREAL.
6 A. M., Freight.
10. A. M., Freight.
11. A. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point.
4. P. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point.
LEAVE LAPRAIRIE
6 A. M. Mixed.
8 A. M. Freight from Rouse's Point.
10 A. M. Passengers from Rouse's Point and intermediate stations.
3 P. M. Passengers from Rouse's Point and intermediate stations.
6 30 P. M. Freight.
RAILROAD CARS.
LEAVE LAPRAIRIE
7; 30 A. M., Freight for Rouse's Point and Way Stations.
12½ P. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point &c.
5½ P. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point, &c.
LEAVE ST. JOHNS
8; 30 A. M., Passengers for Montreal, Toronto, &c.
9. A. M., Freight for Rouse's Point.
1; 30 P. M., Passengers for Montreal and intermediate stations.
5; 10 P. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point and Intermediate stations.
5 P. M., Freight for Montreal.
6. P. M., Passengers for Rouse's Point and intermediate stations.
LEAVE ROUSE'S POINT
7½ A. M., Passengers.
12. M. do
3. P. M., Freight for Montreal and Way Stations.
Connecting at ROUSE'S POINT with the VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD and LAKE CHAMPLAIN STEAMERS for New York, Boston, Ogdensburgh, Lewiston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Hamilton &c. &c.
Extra baggage Furniture, Horses &c. must be at the STATION at SIX o'clock, A. M. Boxes to be at Rouse's Point in time for the Cars and Boats.
FARES:
First Class to Rouse's Point 5 00
Second Class to Rouse's Point 3 50
Freight for Rouse's Point must be consigned to William Coote, *Railroad Agent, Rouse's Point.*
A. H. BRAINERD Superintendent.
September 10. 437

NOTICE.
THOSE GENTLEMEN who have received invitations to attend the RAILROAD CELEBRATION at BOSTON on the 16th instant, and have accepted the same will please leave their NAMES, and the day they propose LEAVING, at the Office of the CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for their accommodation.
A. H. BRAINERD
Superintendent.
September 12, 1851. 437

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.—The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company's powerful new Steamship *GLASGOW*, 1850 tons and 400 horse-power R. STEWART, (late of the Cunard Steamers,) Commander, is appointed to sail from New York direct for Glasgow, on Saturday, the 11th of October next, at 12 o'clock Noon.
PASSAGE MONEY
First Cabin, (to owners berths included)... $80
Second Cabin do do ... 50
No Steerage Passengers taken.
These rates include provisions, but not a cask of liquors, which will be supplied on board, at moderate prices. Carries a Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. McSTMON
33, Broadway, New York.
August 20. 417

Analysis of the Water of the Georgian Spring.
I have made a careful quantitative analysis of a quantity of this Water sent me by the Proprietor of the Spring, Captain Kearns. It is a Saline Water, containing earthy Chlorids, with portions of Bromide and Iodide, thus resembling the Pantagenet Water, from which it differs chiefly in the presence of a portion of Sulphates, which are not often met with in Waters of this class in the Province. It has a specific gravity of 1.