front, and with bugles. This cape has been styled the corsage vesta, as it presents the appearance of a jacket of the same material as the dress. Velvets, poplin, merino, and the materials intended for plain cottonns may be made up in the same way. Any ladies find it convenient to have the skirt of the dress separate from the corsage, the latter consisting merely of a jacket, which may be either of the same material as the skirt, or of any other. For dinner costume damask silk is much employed. Dresses of this material are made rather plain, the trimming consisting merely of light passementerie, rovers of black lace, or rows of narrow velvet, &c. A dinner dress of chine silk has been made with two jupes, the upper one open, in the tunic form, and with the edges pinked. The corsage was open and edged with double revers, pinked and terminating in a point at the waist.—Sleeves, demi-long, reaching just below the elbow, edged with pinked frills. Lace under-sleeves. Twin under-sleeves are gradually disappearing in out-door dress as the chilly weather advances.—For walking dress many ladies now wear close under-sleeves of the same material as the dress, even for evening costume the Parisian dress-makers have devised a sort of modification of the open pagoda under-sleeve; it is called the Manchette Louis Quinze, and is a demi-pagoda, slightly confined at the wrist, and edged with two rows of lace which fall over the hand.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ 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 per annum, payable in advance.

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☞ 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.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1850.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Owing to the heavy fog which prevailed all day on Saturday, and which settled down, towards the evening of that day, in the densest thickness imaginable, we were quite without intelligence from either Quebec, Toronto, Kingston, or New York.

The Committee of the Industrial Exhibition have proposed that a copy of each Journal published in Canada shall be sent to the Exhibition in England. It is suggested that the copy sent shall be that which is issued immediately after the 1st of January, 1851, and they must be forwarded to John Leeming, Esq., the Secretary of the Canadian Committee, as soon after that date as possible. All we have to say to our *confreres*, Proprietors, Editors, Foremen, Compositors, and Pressmen, put your best leg foremost, and do credit to the Fourth Estate!

The *Pearl* has taken on board ninety packages of articles from the Industrial Exhibition for England.

We understand, but without vouching for the correctness of the report, that two of the most eminent mercantile houses in this city have between them offered to take stock to the amount of nearly forty thousand pounds in the projected Line of Steamers from Liverpool to Quebec.

We are pleased to hear that Doctors Macdonnell and Badgley, both well-known in Montreal for their eminent abilities in their profession, have been appointed to Professorships in the "Upper Canada Medical School." A whisper has reached us, that this Medical School will be hereafter the "Medical Faculty" in the College which is about to arise under the auspices of the United Church of England and Ireland, in Upper Canada, and for which we venture to predict a success hitherto unheard of in any Provincial University.

Our contemporaries of Saturday report, that a serious accident happened to our respected fellow-citizen Mr. Thayer, and some members of his family, owing to their carriage having been upset in an excavation in the Lachine road, not properly guarded and unlighted at night. We trust that Mr. Thayer will at once prosecute the Corporation for damages, and teach them to look after their servants a little better than they now do.

The London Penny Savings' Bank has 7,859 depositors, with 49,516 deposits; and the amount received £2,017.

THEATRE ROYAL.—We have visited the performances at this place of amusement since it was opened by Mr. Preston, the new Lessee; and as they are, conscientiously speaking, of the most mediocre character, we forbear from any extended notice.

Lake St. Peter.

Our contemporaries, the *Gazette* and *Herald*, have obtained a sight of the Report drawn up by Messrs. Gzowski, Childs and McNeil, the Engineers employed by the Harbor Commissioners to survey the channels in Lake St. Peter, with a view to continuing the works for procuring in them a greater depth of water. It appears that these gentlemen have carefully examined both channels, and have decided unanimously in favor of deepening the old channel.

The Engineers estimate that three steamers, of 150 horse-power, will be required to work harrows, as large and heavy as can be dragged, at the rate of five or six miles an hour. The bars at *Isle Platte*s, one 343 feet, and the other 1,666 feet, in width, will require to to be dredged through; the whole channel to be excavated through the the bars is recommended to be 600 feet wide and 16 feet deep, and the estimate of the cost is £2,057. They also recommend closing the new cut by a dam, and further deflecting the current through the old channel by a groin from the flats of Monk Island. The Engineers consider that in one season they can excavate a channel 450 feet wide and 13 feet deep, which depth can be increased to 16 feet during the operations of four seasons. The expense of excavating the channel, 450 feet wide and 13 feet deep, is estimated at £19,481—to the full depth of 16 feet, at £65,040. The Engineers are reported to have been unanimous in their recommendation.

We are glad to find that this long disputed point is finally settled, for although we were always, for many reasons, inclined to think the straight channel the best, we care not whether it be the old or the new, provided there be sufficient water in the Lake to admit of deeply laden ships coming up to Montreal, without their being obliged to transfer part of their cargo into lighters. As this question has been at length settled by professional men, two of whom at any rate must be perfectly disinterested, we hope that people will have the good sense to defer to their opinion, and not be scribbling long columns in the newspapers about a matter which they don't understand.

MONTREAL, 29th October, 1850.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—It is much to be regretted that the spirit of strife and litigation should predominate to such a degree in this city. A case has very recently been brought before the public, which, from several conversations I have been present at, will, I think, probably call forth an exhibition of public *estimation* never before put in practice in Montreal.

I am,
SIR,
Your obedient servant,
VERDUN SAT.

FIRE.—On Friday, between one and two o'clock, P. M., a fire was discovered between the first floor of the Store occupied by Mr. T. D. Hall, in St. Paul Street. We are told that it originated by fire from the chimney reaching the beams. The Engines were early on the spot, and the fire was arrested without doing any material harm to the building—a quantity of Goods were, however, destroyed by water.—*Herald.*

Foreign Items.

The total number of steam vessels of all classes and sizes, propelled by paddle-wheels and screws, belonging to the royal navy of England, is one hundred and sixty-four, and the total amount of horse power of this formidable fleet of steamers is above 44,500, of which nearly 40,500 is actually fitted or being fitted to the vessels. The total cost of the machinery alone is estimated at nearly three millions and a half sterling.

The cholera is at Corfu.

It is estimated that the wheat land of Great Britain will, in the year 1850, yield a less quantity of sound useful corn by full 5,000,000 of quarters than in the years 1849 and 1844, which were years of abundance.

Madame Poitevin, wife of the well known aeronaut, has been making a balloon ascent, mounted on the same "*Ponette*" which Mr. Poitevin employed some time before. It is stated that M. Poitevin will shortly ascend mounted on a live *ostrich*. The journals designate the illustrious pair by the well merited title of "this foolish couple."

The Marquis of Hastings fell lately into one of the Liverpool docks, and narrowly escaped drowning.

That periodical visitor, the floating Island in Derwent Lake, Keswick, made its appearance above the surface of the water in the course of last week, after having been submerged exactly twelve months.

Mr. George Hudson, M. P., the great railway king, has been visiting the town of Sunderland, where he was received by all classes of the constituency with the most respectful and enthusiastic feelings.

Italy and Germany yield the principle supplies of linen rags to Great Britain and the United States.

The Spanish aeronaut, J. Montemajor, has been making some experiments in aerial navigation, which have met with entire success. Mr. Montemajor intends passing over the Pyrenees in his monster ballloon, the Eole; he will cross over France, and will afterwards go to London, to receive from the English Government the prize offered to the man who shall discover the means of navigating the air, in spite of contrary atmospheric currents.

Louis Napoleon has appointed General Roguet, formerly page to the Emperor, to be his Aid-de-Camp. The General is distinguished for military prowess.

It has come out that the Governor of Gibraltar levies what taxes he pleases. The inhabitants have no control over the taxes they are called on to pay.

The steamer *Viceroy*, lately wrecked off Halifax, is likely to prove a profitable investment for those who purchased her when she was on the rocks. They paid about two thousand dollars for her. The engines, which sustained no damage, have been removed, and the hull will be got off and repaired at a trifling expense. The engines alone are worth fifty thousand dollars.

The mud produced on the macadamized part of the Paris boulevards is to be turned to account. A person named Taboureau has obtained permission to carry it away for the purpose—after having it carefully washed and sifted—of making the siliceous particles into bricks, to clean knives with.

It is said that, after passing the frontier of Piedmont, the whole Italian peninsula presents but one aspect—a discontented people, sulking under a bayonet government, which, as of old, calls in the assistance of the Jesuits, as a political instrument, to support a system which is alike detested and feared.

A Boy, only twelve years of age, has died at Cheltenham from excessive smoking. The case exhibited the usual symptoms of poisoning from narcotics.

A vessel has brought fifty hogsheads of brandy from Calcutta—an unprecedented importation

Some of the Jersey papers are congratulating the inhabitants of that Island upon the importation of thirty horses and twelve cabs, as a mark of progress.

The chancery suit of the Attorney General, vs. Treschyan, is now one hundred and sixty-four years old.

A recent London medical periodical makes the following declaration:—"There never lived that conqueror who, with sword or lance, slew one quarter of the myriads that have died of lancet and leech."

The Braemer gathering for the Highland games, at which Her Majesty and the Court were present, has been this year distinguished by several accidents. Several persons were drowned, and a person who ran in one of the races, burst a blood-vessel in the lungs.

General Cavaignac's health is apparently declining. His friends are very uneasy about him.

The Jews may be divided, it is said, into two classes—the indifferent or sceptical, and the superstitious. In Western Europe, especially in France, where legally the Jew is on an equality with the Christian, scepticism prevails very extensively. In Tunis, the Jews are superstitious. The Jews of Palestine, and Pilgrims on their way thither, appear to be the most devout and liberal. Persecution was more favorable to Hebrew learning than prosperity has proved. The French Hebrews study the works of the French atheistical writers, and the Jewish mind is marred by deism and infidelity. The Jews of Marseilles, Paris, Strasbourg, Lyons, &c., are all infidels, thoroughly imbued with the principles of Volney and Voltaire. The Rabbis are as unbelieving as the mass of their people. One of them has asserted that the "new heart" means nothing more or less than an improved mind. The Caraite Jews are an interesting portion of the children of Israel. They are more scriptural than their brethren, and disbelieve the Talmud. They do not wear phylacteries, and call the Jews who wear these appendages, "bridled asses."

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—The late lamented Lieut. Bache was employed last season in making observations in the Gulf Stream, and much valuable information concerning the temperature, depth and current, was obtained; soundings to the extraordinary depth of fifteen hundred fathoms, in one instance, and of two thousand one hundred and sixty fathoms in another, were made without reaching the bottom. By the first sounding it was ascertained that the water at the depth of fifteen hundred fathoms was 37 degrees only, while at the surface it was 82 degrees. For the last named sounding the lead weighed 80 pounds, and the line was 39 minutes in running out. Two and a half hours were occupied in hauling it in.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SOUTH.—A correspondent of the Charleston Daily Sun is kindly favouring the public with Extracts from his Note Book, or "Sketches of Northern Travel." It appears that he was in Boston on the 18th of August, and witnessed the funeral ceremonies in honor of the late President Taylor:—

"I expected to see among the military, at least, a few well drilled and efficient companies, but in this, (with the exception of a detachment of U. S. Artillery, under Major Sherman,) I was disappointed. There did not seem to exist among them the remotest idea of a straight line. The curve of Hogarth was better understood. But if the Infantry presented a miserable appearance, what shall I say of the Cavalry? Shade of Alexander! did ever such pretenders to the noble science of horsemanship put their necks in jeopardy before? Upwards of two hundred in number—each man bearing a wooden lance, with a red or green pennant fluttering at the point—these daughty cavaliers rode past, looking precisely as if all the clowns of every circus in christendom had collected together, and were performing their antics for the amusement of the mob. Yet, in truth, it was a melancholy pageant, a hypocritical and heartless show—the effervescence of vanity and pride on the part of a pompous people, and I could not but compare the emblazoning laces and trifling bearing of its participators, with the deep and touching solemnity that I had seen exhibited a few months before, by the thousands that followed the remains of our own great statesman to the grave."

DOG BREAKING.—A lady had a favourite large fat pet spaniel; this dog would not have been prevented jumping on any chair he liked, but he took a fancy to a very splendid one, covered with very beautifully worked satin; he could not be kept out of this, if left for a moment in the room by himself; he was off in a moment if he heard any one coming, but on their leaving, up he was again. This chair was generally covered with a white net. I undertook to cure him of this, promising not to beat him. I took AWAY the satin cushion, and under the white net I placed some regular old strong furze. I watched, unseen; up my gentleman was in a moment, but down he was much quicker, and set up a yelping that I knew would bring his mistress down in a minute. "Poor Rover!" said I, "I think another lesson will about do for you;" so I gave him a toss on his side on my newly invented patent anti-comfortable cushion; he bolted off, out of the room, nearly knocking down his mistress at the door, who then flew after him into the garden. I made my escape, having first the precaution to desire the servant to tell his mistress, with my compliments, not to sit on Rover's chair. She passed my house the next day, and shook her finger at me, showing me Rover's head at the carriage window. He would not even look at the anti-comfortable chair again. —*Stable Talk and Table Talk.*

A CITY CREATED BY A DOG.—The Duke of Lucca's villa at Sliava is beautifully situated, but very small. To avoid anticipating dinner by the olfactory nerves, which is inevitable in a diminutive mansion, and to insure a more ample refectory, the duke banished his *batterie de cuisine* to Conca, a lodge a mile up the mountain, and regularly earned an appetite, in those days, by scrambling up there to breakfast and dinner. It was fine discipline for health, and to encourage the practice, the amiable duchess, during his absence at Vienna, had his rural dining hall, at Conca' beautifully painted and furnished, to give him a pleasant surprise on his return. His Royal Highness's next birth day was accordingly kept at the lodge in the mountains. A little castellated town, a few miles off, Camajore, which had played its part gallantly in the civil wars, and had still strong walls to boast, had long been memorializing and supplicating the sovereign to be advanced to the dignity and privilege of a city. "Viareggio, without walls or ancient renown, had civic honors to dispense, why should not Camajore?" The place is so small, and now so insignificant, that the duke had always smiled at their pretensions, and waived their claims, reluctant to impose unnecessary expenditure on the state. However, there were too many persons interested in sharing the municipal emoluments to let the subject drop. One wanted to be governor, another Chancellor, and another gonfaloniere, or mayor, besides some twenty more expecting subordinate offices. The duke was inexorable—the duchess was assailed—and above all days in the year, on her consort's birth-day! Her royal highness never interferes in government decrees, but how could she refuse so small a boon on such a day? Dinner commenced—the feast was joyous. When persons are happy and merry themselves, they naturally wish to dispense happiness and mirth to others. An old courtier gave a hint, that Camajore alone, of all the country round, was sad; "hope long deferred making the heart sick." The duke was deaf—at length the duchess spoke—his heart has always ears for her, and he was in buoyant spirits. By his side stood his favorite dog, a splendid animal. Brilliante, he knew, had just been gorged by a large plateful from the royal board, and Brilliante was notorious for never eating bread, so, in a moment of frolic, thinking he was sure to win, his royal highness was resolved to set the fate of Camajore on a cast, and throwing the dog a large roll, he said,—"If Brilliante devours this, Camajore shall be a city." The capricious and capacious jaws opened—the teeth did their work—the bread went down—absolutely down, and Camajore was a city! I believe the duke was sorry, but his word was passed. The duchess and Princess Charlotte soon twined the ornamental flowers of the table into a garland, crowned Brilliante, and led him to his royal master, amidst cheers and vivas. The propitious dog was next morning taken to Camajore, and paraded about the new city, amidst a rejoicing population, who were ready to worship him, promised to introduce a dog and a loaf of bread into the city arms over the gate, that Brilliante's fame might descend to posterity.—*Bye-Ways of Tour to Venice.*

THE SULTON AND HIS FINGER GLASS.—A heavy red curtain was hung up, dividing the room into two compartments. Observing that this moved once or twice, I endeavoured to find out the cause, when several pairs of black eyes, half hiddenfin the folds and rents, explained the mystery; and whilst they were loudly disputing, I was winking and making faces at the sultan's wives, who, stimulated by curiosity to behold the white men, were thus transgressing the rules of the harem. But old Quilp looked very hard at me, and for the ladies' sakes I was obliged to desist. Behind the sultan stood a young man, very handsomely dressed in crimson silk, who held in his hands an English finger-glass. We were very much at a loss to know what his office might be, and, also, what might be the office of the finger glass; but our curiosity was soon gratified; the sultan beckoned the youth to approach, and, as the latter presented the finger-glass, his highness blew his nose in it. Indeed, the misappropriation of English Utensils in this part of the world is very absurd, although it is not surprising that an article coming into their hands, the use of which they have no idea of, should be appropriated to that use which they consider it best adapted to. On the occasion of a dinner party given to us by the sultan of Bruni the whole party were seized with a fit of very indecorous and immoderate laughter by finding the centre dish, which was a curry, served up in a capacious vessel, which, in Europe, is only to be found under a bed. The curry, nevertheless, was excellent. And what matter did it make? "What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."—*Marryat's Borneo.*

A KNITTER OF LOMELLINO.—At a ruined town with a musical name, Lomellino, I first met with the beautiful head dress of which I had often seen representations and heard descriptions. Two peasant women were sitting at a dirty but on a stone bench, knitting in the sun, and talking to the stable people who were preparing our horses; both were striking in their appearance, and I could not sufficiently admire their Madona-like heads, as they reclined carelessly and languidly against the ruined wall of their domicile. One of them, who was in a dark dress, wore over her shining black hair a scarlet handkerchief, with a white border, kept out by concealed pins, which gave it a square form. The other, who had fine commanding features, and magnificent eyes, with long black lashes, wore a *halo* round her plaited dark hair of those long silver pins, terminated by large round balls, which are disposed so as to form a sort of nimbus to the head of the pretty saint who thus adorns herself. This elegant head-dress contrasted singularly with the poverty of the wearer's domicile, and the slovenliness of the rest of her dress, which was, however, made up of colours just such as a painter would choose: the stained stone of the back ground harmonized well, and the bright blue sky and clearly-defined shadows round, lying prone in the rich yellow sun, all combined to make a charming study of the graceful knitter of Lomellino.—*Miss Costello's Tour to Venice.*

THE EXPRESSION OF THE HUMAN EYE.—The eye is the most lively feature in the countenance; the first of our senses to awake, and the last to cease motion. It is indicative of the higher and the holier emotions—of all those feelings which distinguish man from the brutes. A large eye is not only consistent with beauty, but necessary to it. The eye of the eagle, even of the ox, is familiar in the similes of poets. The Arab expresses his idea of a woman's beauty by saying, that she has the eye of the gazelle; it is the burthen of their songs. The timidity, gentleness, and innocent fear, in the eye of the deer tribe, are compared with the modesty of a young girl. "Let her be as the loving hind and pleasant roe." In the eye we look for meaning, for human sentiment, for reproof. Do architects study enough, when arranging the masses of their buildings for effect, how the shadows will fall? The statuary, at all events, must. "The eye ought to be sunk," says Winkleman. Yes, relatively to the forehead; but not in reference to the face. That would give a very mean expression. It is the strong shadow produced by the projecting eyebrow which gives powerful effect to the eye in sculpture,—*Sir Charles Bell's Philosophy of Expression.*

OLD MORTALITIES.—It appears that there are more "Old Mortalities" than he who has been so celebrated by Sir Walter Scott, of the North. At Cashel, there were not less than two—one, the good Archdeacon Cotton—and the other, a guide; both of whom expended great labor, and the *former* some money, in renovating and preserving the crumbling fragments of these sacred ruins, and procrastinating their inevitable resolution into the elements of which they were composed! The other, and more humble branch of the "Mortality" family, was far stricken in years when he took up his solitary residence among these tottering structures. He worked night and day to prevent the inroads of time upon his venerable charge. He would remain among the ruins for week's together, living on the handful of meal and the few potatoes presented by the poor people in the neighborhood—praying and working, from morn till night—and then stretching himself in the entrance to Cormack's chapel, or by the side of the Archbishop's tomb, enjoy the most tranquil sleep, after the pious labors of the day!

"A life so sacred, such serene repose,"

was not clouded by the unhappy doubt that crossed the mind of Parnel's hermit, and induced him to quit his cell, fix the scallop in his hat, and travel in search of knowledge. His daily avocation consisted in collecting together the precious fragments of the edifices, which time or ignorance was fast defacing—"picking the green moss from out the inscriptions, and sweeping the hallowed floors—sometimes, despite his age, he would creep along the walls to replace a stone, whilst the neighbors hinted that he held converse with the spirits of the air, who supported him at his work. At last the old man died, and was buried. Then the stones fell, and fragments of the most exquisite architecture were scattered by the storm; and the glories of the place were crumbling into dust, when, happily, one of equal taste and greater power labored long and earnestly to preserve what the humble workman honored."—*Dr. James Johnson's Tour in Ireland.*

THE ENGLISH REBELLION AND FRENCH REVOLUTION.—As the mass of the population in France was more intelligent at the close of the last century than the population in England at the breaking out of the civil war in the middle of the seventeenth century, some surprise may be excited that the excesses at the commencement of the French revolution were much greater than during ours. This difference may be attributed to the moral principle, though mixed with puritanism, that existed in the people of England. In France, the lower class was thoroughly demoralised. The clergy in England, to a certain extent, retained their hold over the lower class; in France, at the Revolution, they were banished, imprisoned, or put to death, and all regard for morality, or even the semblance of religion, was thrown aside. Audacious avowels of atheism were common. The lower class in France, at the close of the last century, had been taught the forms only, not the divine spirit, of religion. This was not the case in England. In all probability, if the revolution in France had not taken place until half a century later, the middle class by that time would have been sufficient in power and influence to prevent the atrocities committed by an infuriated lower class.—*Mackinnon's History of Civilisation.*

COMMERCIAL.

Ashes Market—Report for the Week ending

SATURDAY EVENING, 2nd NOV., 1850.

POTS.—Pots have been in good demand at last week's rates—say 31s. 3d. to 31s. 6d. for firsts, and for inferior 30s. 6d. to 30s. 9d.

PEARLS—In good demand at 27s. 9d. to 28s.

RECEIPTS FROM 1ST INSTANT:
(See Inspector's Certificate annexed.)
JAS. SCOTT, JR.,
Ashes Broker,
No. 27, St. Francois Xavier Street.

RECEIPTS FROM 1ST INSTANT:

Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
33	39	72 barrels.

E. M. LEFROY,
Inspector.

Montreal Ashes Store Comparative Statement.

1ST NOVEMBER, 1850.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
In Store	900	243	1,143
Shipped	24,734	10,045	34,779—35,922

1ST NOVEMBER, 1849.

In Store	796	75	859
Shipped	18,613	8,094	27,707—28,556
Increase, 1850			7,366

E. M. LEFROY,
Inspector.

ASHES STORE,
Montreal, Nov. 1, 1850.

Montreal Markets.

SATURDAY, November 2, 1850.

FLOUR.—In the early part of the week, the Market was dull, and good brands of No. 1, Superfine, were unsaleable at 20s. 3d. @ 20s. 6d. During the last two days, however, the demand has been active, and sales to a fair extent have taken place at our advanced quotations. No. 2, Super, was sold yesterday at 20s., and good Sour at 19s. 6d.

WHEAT.—Several cargoes of Upper Canada Mixed, of fair sample, have been sold during the week at 4s. 5d. @ 4s. 6d.—the latter price not being obtainable to-day. Lower Canada Red continues firm at 4s. 6d. per minot.

PEAS—Have been sold at 2s. 10d.—the asking price of the day being 3s., without buyers.

BARLEY—Has advanced to 2s. 11d. @ 3s., with trifling sales.

OATS.—The business is entirely of a retail character, at a slight advance upon our last week's prices.

INDIAN CORN—But little asked for. Holders are firm at 3s. per 56 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—*Beef* is nominally as quoted. In *Pork*, there have not been any important transactions. For Montreal inspected Mess, $13¼ is freely offered, without sellers—$13½ being asked.

BUTTER.—Sales to a fair extent have taken place at 5½d @ 7½d.

ASHES have been in good demand, at a slight advance upon the rates of last week. They remain steady—the higher price quoted for *Pots*, (31s 9d,) being, however, only obtainable for parcels comprising a large amount of "Firsts." In *Pearls*, there has not been so much done—they are not active at the rates named, (27s 9d @ 28s 3d.)

FREIGHTS.—There are no shippers of Flour to London; for Grain, 6s. 3d has been paid. To Liverpool, several Vessels are offering, and Freights are dull. There have been engagements for Flour, at 3s; Ashes, 26s 3d; and Grain, 7s 3d @ 7s 9d; but over 2s 9d is not to-day procurable for Flour. To Clyde, the rate for Flour is steady at 3s @ 3s 6d, and for Ashes, at 25s; there are no engagements for Grain.

EXCHANGE.—Dull, and but little asked for.

STOCKS.—Montreal Bank—Has further advanced, and the price of to-day is 6 premium. Commercial Bank, M. D.—Has been sold at 2½ discount. City Bank—Is offering at 27 discount, without takers. Upper Canada Bank and Banque du Peuple—Are steady at our last week's rates. Montreal Mining Consols—Are offered at 15s 6d; there have not, however, been any transactions during the week. Quebec Mining Company—is offered in large amounts at an almost nominal price, without attracting attention. Railway Shares—Nominal as quoted; no late transactions. —*Broker's Circular—Herald.*

Plantagenet Water.

The Proprietor of the PLANTAGENET SALINE SPRINGS, Mr. Charles Larocque, has requested my opinion as to the efficacy of these Waters. I have lately tested them in Chronic cases of Dyspepsia, with decided benefit; and I have found them improve the appetite, and act mildly as an aperient. From their composition, as demonstrated in the analysis made by T. S. Hunt, Esq., I should consider them capable of exercising a beneficial influence on the liver and kidneys.

H. MOUNT,
M. R. C. S. L.

Montreal, April 5, 1849. 250

HAIR RESTORED.

From Mr. John E. Abbott, 222, Washington Street, Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1847.

MR. WM. BOGLE.—DEAR SIR,—It is with great pleasure I subscribe myself amongst the many as being indebted to your justly celebrated Hyperion Fluid for a good head of hair. Numbers of my friends also have derived great benefit from its use, and use every exertion in recommending it to others. Yours respectfully,

JOHN E. ABBOTT.

250

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED,
October 30.

Ship Olivia, Ridley, Liverpool, Symes & Co
.... City of Hamilton, Graham, London, do
Bark Elizabeth, Brown, London, do
.... California, Guthrie, Glasgow, W K Baird
.... Lochiho, Boyd, Liverpool, Sharples & Co
Brig Congress, Lauer, Maryport, Benson
.... Maria, Davis, Swansea, Gilmour & Co

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The brig Anne, Miller, arrived on the 29th, spoke, on the 14th Sept, in lat 50, 23, N., long 12, 30, W., the Humphrey Barinton, of Bath,—wished to be reported.

The brig Anne, Miller, which arrived on the 29th, sailed from Newport for Quebec, on the 31st July, got nearly across the Atlantic, when she was overtaken by a gale, which shifted her cargo and caused her to leak. She then put back to Milford to repair, and sailed again from the latter port on the 11th September.

The bark Regalia, Capt. Pratt, from New York, is bound to Ceylon, for a cargo of elephants and monkeys.

DISASTERS IN THE RIVER NAVIGATION.—We regret to learn that the steamer Western Miller, belonging to Messrs Macpherson & Crane, in going down the river last week, heavily laden with flour, struck the ground near the Lachine Canal, and after entering the first lock, sunk. We have not heard what amount of loss there will probably be. The tug steamer Transit, the property of Messrs. Calvin & Cook, struck upon a rock at the foot of the Galloop Rapid, and immediately broke in the centre and filled. The John Bull, a small propeller, is also aground near the Transit. The Scotland is aground in the Galloop Rapid—not yet injured. We hear that the England is aground between Brockville and Gananoque. In consequence of the "Western Miller" being sunk in the Lachine Canal, the mail steamer Highlander remains at Montreal.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

Cowes, Oct 7—Off the Wight, 4—The brig William and Thomas, Wilson, of Whitby, from Quebec for Hull, all well. This vessel loaded here Mr. James Smith, late master, and nine seamen, of the brig Elizabeth, of Sunderland, which vessel, on the 8th Sept., while on her voyage from Quebec for Sunderland, encountered a very heavy gale of wind from S.E., veering to W. The master reports that she could not be kept free with the pumps, that she became water-logged, and turned over on her beam-ends, when the deck load and main mast went. The crew, after having been three days in the tops without water or provisions, were taken off by the William and Thomas, in lat 45, 20 N., long 48, 10 W.

Fleetwood—Oct. 7: The ship Portland, Thompson, of Liverpool, from Quebec, drove from her anchorage at the foot of Wyre this morning, but succeeded in getting into this port, with loss of anchors and cables; she is now safely moored alongside the quay. The gale continues unabated, 5 30 P.M.

Fishguard, Oct. 8—The Derwent, Brown, from Quebec for Workington, put in here to-day through stress of weather, with loss of sails, and part of bulwarks.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

CLEARED,
October 31.

Brigt Ariel, Leblanc, St. John's, N F, Order, flour, &c

IMPORTS.

Per Bark PERSIAN, HOPKINS, from Liverpool—A. Cuvillier & Co.

Morland & Darling, 3 cks; R Juson & Co, 7 do 1 cs 5 bdls; H Jones & Co, 2 casks 20 bdls 1 cs 11 hhds 6 crates; McPherson, Crane & Co, 2 cks 3 bls 15 bdls 14 cs 26 pkgs; Order 1 cs 1480 bdls 24 crates; Bryson & Ferriers, 4 cs 137 bdls 10 rings 74 cks 5 trusses; Hooker & Holton, 60 bdls; Frothingham & Workman, 100 bxs 11 cks 1 cs; A Fowler, 2 bls; W H Seymour & Co, 1 cs; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 358 bales; J Hutton, 82 do; J Patton & Co, 13 cks; T Peck & Co, 710 bdls; Workman, Bros & Co, 15 bdls 1 cs 1 csk 1 bx; H Vennor & Co, 16 kegs; D Torrance, 20 cks; W Bollhouse & Co, 1 csk 6 cs; R Campbell, 1 bl 1 cs; J Ewart Jr, & Co, 1 do 1 do; Bowes & Hall, 2 bls; W Stephen, 1 do; J Whyte, 2 cks; Rev C Forrest, 1 bx; G Hagar, 5 cks 28 bdls; P Holland, 16 pkgs 21 cs 1 bx; S Clifford, 1 cs; Moss & Bros, 1 bale; C Hagar, 6 hhds; H B Smith, 13 do; J Cumming & Co, 53 crates; T M Thompson, 3 cases; T Mussen, 1 cs 1 bl; W & R Muir, 2 do; J G McKenzie & Co, 2 do; J & D Lewis, 1 do; Desmarteau, Marchand & Co, 1 do; Ogilvy & Campbell, 2 cs; A Cuvillier & co, 1 do; J Watkins & Co, 10 bxs; Glennon, & Co, 14 crates; A Bourue, 58 do; Edmonstone, Allan & Co, 1 csk 7 cs; W Atkinson & Co, 14 cks; H Morgan & Co, 10 cs; Ross, Mitchell & Co, 5 bls; Whittemore & Co, 28 kegs 16 cks 3 cs 1 bl 288 bdls; P Paterson & Son, 50 boxes 21 kegs; A Prevost & Co, 5 bales; P Jodoin & Co, 1 cs; J Rhodes, 38 do; C J Cusack, 2 anvils 1 cask; Buchanan, Harris & Co, 8 cs; T Howarth, 2 casks 10 bls; Wilson & Conilland, 442 bdls 1 case 1 csk; J F Hurst, 10 do; S Morley & Co, 6 do 1 bl 1 bdl; S L Willott, 3 crates; B Francis, 2 cks 1 keg; Brewster & Mulholland, 7 cks; Evans, Bros & Co, 4 do; E Wilson, 5 do; J & W Myles, 2 anvils 2 cks 4 bales 1 bbl; D McNab & Co, 5 cks; Buchanan, Harris & Co, 2 do 1 cs; I Buchanan & Co, 22 cks; A Jeffrey, 1 do 110 bxs; J Harrington, 19 casks 90 bxs 1010 shares; J R Benson, 7 cks; R H Brett, 1 cs 35 bdls 15 hhds 5 cks; Hayes, Bros & Co, 11 cks 7 hampers 2 trcs 10 kegs 20 bdls; Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 40 bdls 1 csk.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 24th ultimo, MRS. DANIEL BROWN, of a daughter.

At Nicolet, on the 24th ultimo, the lady of HEATLY HUGHES, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. W. TAYLOR, Mr. GEORGE PARSLOW, to Miss MARGARET MACKIN.

On the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. W. TAYLOR, Mr. NATHANIEL ROBERTSON, of St. Laurent, Farmer, to Miss HELEN LAWRENCE, of Montreal, second daughter of the late THOMAS LAWRENCE, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We see it stated that Miss CATHARINE LAWRENCE, second daughter of ABBOTT LAWRENCE, American Minister at the Court of St. James, is about to be married to the Marquis of Grafton, the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland.

DIED.

In this city, on the 1st instant, FRANCES PHILLIPSON, wife of THOS. HODGSON, aged 22 years.

On the 28th ultimo, at Quebec, Captain JOHN CROW, of the bark *Henrietta Sophia*, of Stockton, Sunderland, County of Durham, England.

In Toronto, on the 24th ultimo, the infant son of WALTER MCFARLANE, Esq.

CARD.

THE Subscriber tenders his best thanks to his Friends and Fellow-Citizens for the very efficient aid rendered him in removing Property endangered by the Fire which broke out on his Premises yesterday. Also to the Fire Companies for the very zealous exertions in extinguishing the same.

T. D. HALL.

November 2. 250

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS.

MRS. M. HALL having received, by the late arrivals, her usual assortment of FRENCH MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, her SHOW ROOMS will be OPEN, at Great St. James' Street, on THURSDAY, the 7th of NOVEMBER, at TEN o'clock, A. M.

Montreal, November 4, 1850. 250

THE highest Market Price paid for AMERICAN BANK NOTES.

C. DORWIN.

Montreal, November 4, 1850. 250

MONEY LOST.

LOST, on SATURDAY, the 2nd November, a SMALL POCKET-BOOK, containing 70 DOLLARS in BANK BILLS; 4 Tens, and 6 Fours.

The finder will be liberally rewarded, by bringing the same to the Courier Office.

THOMAS COSTELLO.

Montreal, 4th November, 1850. 250-4

VIA RIDEAU CANAL.

FOR KINGSTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steamer *BRITANNIA* and BARGE will take FREIGHT for the above PORTS at reasonable Rates. Apply to

JAMES GLASSFORD & Co.,
Canal Boat.

Montreal, 1st November, 1850. 250

NOTICE.

ON and after FRIDAY next, the 1st NOVEMBER, the Steamer *LORD HEADENHAM* will leave for QUEBEC at FIVE P. M.

DAVID TORRANCE,
Agent.

Montreal, 29th October, 1850. 246-1

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE Schooner *ENGLAND* is now Loading for the above PORTS, and will have immediate dispatch.

For Freight apply to

DAVID TORRANCE,
Or at the Office, Canal Basin.

October 29, 1850. 246

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.

THE Steamer *GILDERSLEEVE*, K. Grier, Master, will leave CANAL BASIN, Wellington Street, in front of Subscribers' Stores, every THURSDAY, at ONE o'clock P. M., and LACHINE on arrival of the Cars which leave Montreal at 4 o'clock.

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

H. JONES & Co.,
Agents.

Montreal, June 25, 1850. 139-tuf

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

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

For Freight, apply to

JOHN KER,
Canal Basin.

October 22, 1850. 246

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

THE First-Class Schooner *ALMON*, Captain CRANSTON, is now loading for the above Ports, and will have quick Dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

JOHN KER.

Montreal, Oct. 15, 1850. 231

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE fast-sailing regular trader, A 1, coppered and copper-fastened, Brig *AMY ANN*, THOMPSON, Commander, is now prepared to engage Freight for the above Port, and will have quick Despatch. Apply to

J. G. MACKENZIE & Co.

October 25. n-234

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