☞ 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.

☞ THE TRI-WEEKLY COURIER (Ist Series) is issued on Mondays and Thursdays, commencing at time for the Mails, at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

☞ All letters must be prepaid, 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 recompensed.

THE COURIER.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1850.

Later from Europe.

The United States Mail Steamship "Pacific" arrived at New York on Saturday evening last. She sailed on the 11th instant, and has accomplished the passage in a few hours less than ten days.

Details of the news by her may be expected to-day.

The comparative statement, which we previously published, of the freight which has passed through the St. Lawrence Canals, ascending and descending, during the years 1850 and 1849, cannot prove otherwise than highly interesting to the commercial body; and ought to furnish those gentlemen, who incur the trouble of acting as Cabinet Ministers, with useful lessons in their vocation as political economists. There is unmistakeable evidence on the face of the Report, that, that portion of our trade is declining, which consists in the carrying of produce from the interior to the point of export, and its consequent shipment from our seaports. There is a falling-off in the two essential features of commerce—in the amount of tonnage employed, and the number of tons of produce conveyed. Now, we who are merely spectators of the working of the Lafontaine Cabinet, who withhold from it our confidence, who question the soundness of the policy which guides it, may fairly hold in our hands the official Report upon which we comment, and ask the Cabinet when we may expect a pause in the downward course of decay and ruin, which their own statistics indicate as inevitable. The year 1850 has been one during which no public calamity afflicted the land—unless we account Lord Elgin and his Ministry as such; the harvest has been abundant; we have had neither Ship Fever nor Cholera to paralyze industry, or deter emigration; our towns and villages have swarmed with American travellers, without whose liberal expenditure hotel keeping and steamboat-owning would have been profitless employment. Yet, in the face of all the advantages which nature conferred upon us, and all the aids which art, stimulated by an outlay of millions, has extended, to swell our commerce, the statistics demonstrate that we are retrograding—that the elements of wealth are wasting away, and the Colony suffering from that most formidable of diseases, a commercial atrophy. We shall cite one article enumerated in the list, because it has hitherto formed an important item in the export trade of the Colony; and it must in future times be regarded as the chief product of the land. Lumber can be exhausted, whereas the cause of the extinction of the lumber traffic, is the foundation of the growth of an agricultural class; and though the time may come about, remote as it now seems, when we, like the New Yorkers, shall be compelled to import lumber, it is not the less certain that every year augments the extent of forest land, reduced to culture, and swells the flour-producing power of the Colony. We do not insinuate that Canada has fallen off in her power of growing wheat, because the statistics show a diminution in the number of tons carried through the Canals. We are well aware, that her surplus of wheat, this year, will exceed any former period; but we are fairly justified in holding up to reprobation, a policy, whereby those Canals, which have plunged the Province into debt, should apparently fail in realising the purpose for which they were constructed; and whereby the leading article of export, should be diverted from its legitimate route, to the manifest injury of our shipping; our sea-ports; and our traders;—Colonial politics are such a mess of reciprocity and anti-reciprocity; free-trade and protective duties; high salaries and retrenchment; that we fancy our Cabinet must dwell in a very misty region, and, perhaps, look at questions of trade, plain and obvious enough to ordinary mortals, through a medium that distorts them, like the mirage of the St. Lawrence on a warm summer day: which presents to the eye of the beholder, the phenomena, of ships reversed and sailing along the sky. In the year 1850, the quantity of flour, which descended the St. Lawrence Canals, up to the 31st day of August, was twenty-five per cent less, than the previous year; what a commentary upon Colonial legislation!

The *New York Post* makes the following remarks about the Cunard steamers—even under the modified view of the case, it seems that the fastest boats are to run direct, and the slow boats touch at Halifax. It is easy to predict that all the passengers will resort to the direct line:—

THE CUNARD STEAMERS.—A doubt having been intimated in a St. John's paper as to the truth of the announcement, that the Cunard steamers would not stop at Halifax hereafter, we are allowed to state that the new arrangement has not yet been completed, but soon will be. In the new contract between the English Government and Mr. Cunard, extending to 1860, the direct route of the New York boats is inserted to. The *Asia* will accordingly make her next trip direct from this city.

WASHINGTON September 18, 1850.

RECIPROCITY OF TRADE WITH CANADA.—Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River, and to establish reciprocity of trade with Canada.

This is in the American Senate; but as there are now only eight days during which the Session of Congress will last, it appears highly improbable that the Bill will pass.

MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK.—William Bristow, Jean D. Bernard, and William Smith, Esquires, have been appointed Commissioners under the Act 13 Vic., Chap. 63, to inquire into the affairs and management of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank. The Commission was received in Montreal on Friday.

SOIREE AT ZION CHURCH.—This agreeable meeting took place on Thursday evening, but was not so fully attended as it would have been, had it not rained so heavily. There were, however, a goodly number present, and the meeting passed off with great harmony. The Rev. H. Wilkes was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by several clergymen from the country.

Horticultural Exhibition.

In our previous notice of the Horticultural Exhibition, held in this city, we omitted, amongst other matters, to make mention of the plums shown by Mr. Corse. There is no gentleman in Canada who has bestowed greater care and skill in bringing into existence new varieties of the plum; neither is there any person in Canada who has surpassed him in developing the qualities of the best kinds. Mr. Corse has liberally enriched the catalogue of plums; and those which he has discovered, are really magnificent specimens of the plum tribe.

The following list of prizes will tell the names of the successful candidates:—

BOUQUETS, WREATHS, &c.

Bouquets—Two best large vase bouquets—First premium, Jno. Archbold, Gardener to J. Young, Esquire, 10s.; Second premium, Jno Archbold, Jr., 5s. Two best and most beautiful hand bouquet—First premium, Jas. Steel, Gardener to W. Rodden, 7s. 6d.; Second premium, P. Allan, Gardener to J Ferrier, jun., 5s.

Floral Design—The best, most beautiful, and most appropriate—First premium, Jno Carroll, g. to G Desbarats, 15s.; Second do, J Lawrence, g. to J Molson, jun., 10s.

FLOWERS.

Annuals—Best display—First premium, P Turner, g. to Hon. J Leslie, 10s.

Corcombs—Best display and largest specimens—P Turner, g. to Hon. J Leslie, 5s.

Stocks—Best display—P Turner, g. to Hon. J Leslie, 5s.

Subjects—Best collection—First premium, J Archbold, g. to J Young, 7s. 6d.; Second do, J Steel, g to W Rodden, 5s.

Hollyhocks—Best collection—W Faris, Sorel, 7s 6d

Petunias—Best collection—First premium, R. Spriggins, g to H Corse, 7s. 6d.; Second do, P Allan, g to J Ferrier, jun., 5s.

Pansies—Best display and greatest variety—First premium, H Clark, Three Rivers, 10s.; Second do, J Lawrence g to J Molson, jun., 7s. 6d.; Third do, J Carroll, g to G Desbarats, 5s.

Asters—Best variety of quilled—First premium, J Lawrence, g to J Molson, jun., 7s. 6d.; Second do, J Archbold, g to J Young, 5s. Best varities of globe flowered—First premium, P Allan, g to J Ferrier, jun., 7s. 6d.; Second do, P Turner, g to Hon. J Leslie, 5s.

Phlox—Best collection—R. Spriggins, g to H Corse, 5s.

Balsams—Best collection—P Turner, g to Hon J Leslie, 5s.

Verbenas—Best variety—First premium, J Archbald, g to J Young, 7s. 6d.; Second do, R Spriggins, g to H Corse, 5s.

Dahlias—Best 18 dissimilar blooms—First premium, J Archbold, g to J Young, 20s.; Second do, P Turner, g to Hon J Leslie, 15s.; Third do, W Faris, Sorel, 10s.; Fourth do, P Allan, g to J Ferrier, jun., 5s. Best 12 dissimilar blooms—First premium, H Clarke, Three Rivers, 15s.; Second do, W Faris, Sorel, 10s.; Third do, A Emsley, g to Dr. Douglass, Quebec, 5s. Best 6 dissimilar blooms—First premium, J Archbold, g to J Young, 10s.; Second do, W Faris, Sorel, 5s. Best 2 dissimilar blooms H Clarke, Three Rivers, 5s.

Perpetual Roses—Best display named—First premium, J Carroll, g to G Desbarats, 15s.

Herbaceous Plants—Best display—First premium, P Turner, g to Hon J Leslie, 7s. 6d.

FRUITS.

Plums—Largest collection of best flavoured, not less than one dozen of each sort—First premium, R Spriggins, g to H Corse, 10s.; Second do, Rev. M Villeneuve, 10s. Six best and highest flavoured varieties—R Spriggins, g to H Corse, 10s. Two do do—do do, 5s. Best seedling plum—do do, 10s. Best display seedling plums—First prem, do do, 10s.

Peaches—Best display—First premium, E Marchant, g to J Torrance, 10s.

Apples—Best and largest variety, not less than 6 of each sort—First premium, J Carroll, g to G Desbarats, 15s; Second do, J Archbold, g to J Young, 10s.; Third do, Sidney Bellingham, 5s. Six best and highest flavoured varieties—First premium, J Carroll, g to G Desbarats, 10s; Second do, J Archbold, g to J Young, 5s.

Pears—Best collection—First premium, Rev. M. Villeneuve, 10s.; Second do, J Archbold, g to J Young, 7s. 6d. Six best flavored varieties—Rev M Villeneuve, 10s.

Grapes—Two heaviest and best ripe bunches, grown in open culture—First premium, R Spriggins, g to H Corse, 10s; Second do, E Idler, 5s. Two heaviest and best ripe bunches of Black Grapes, grown under glass—First premium, E Muir, 10s.; Second do, A Emsley, g to Dr. Douglass, Quebec, 5s. Two heaviest and best ripe bunches of White Grapes, grown under glass—First premium, A Emsley, do do, 10s. Heaviest single bunch of any kind—Rev M Villeneuve, 5s.

Fruit—Best basket of various sorts—First premium, R Spriggins, g to H Corse, 10s.; Second do, P Allan, g to J Ferrier, jun., 5s.

Melons—Two best and richest flavored—First premium, J Steel, g to W Rodden, 15s.; Second do E McDonald, 10s. Two best Water Melons—First premium, J Archbold, g to J Young, 7s. 6d.; Second do, N Gone, 5s.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Two best late varieties—First premium, J Cooper, 5s.; Second do, E. Marchand, g to J Torrance, 2s. 6d. Savoy Cabbage—First premium, E. Marchand, g to do, 5s.; Second do, E McDonald, 2s. 6d. Red Cabbage—First premium, T Gleeson, 5s.; Second do, E Marchand, g to J Torrance, 2s. 6d.

Cauliflower—Two best heads—First premium, J Deschamp, 10s; Second do, J Haslitt, 5s.

Celery—Best and largest, not less than six heads—J Gorman, 5s.

Corn—Best six ears, sweet—J Thayer, 5s.

Turnips—Best six roots—J Haslitt, 5s.

Beets—Best six roots—J Haslitt, 5s.

Tomatoes—Best display, not less than twelve—J Carroll, g to G Desbarats, 5s.

Carrots—Best display, not less than six of each sort—J Cooper, 5s.

Onions—Best display of diff rent sorts, not less than 12 of each—J Cooper, 7s. 6d.

Egg Plants—Best display—P Turner, g to Hon J Leslie, 5s.

Salsify—Best twelve roots—Do. do., 5s.

Squashes—Two best Canada—First premium, J Steel, g to W Rodden, 7s. 6d.; Second do, J Archbold, g to J Young, 5s.

Pumpkins—Two best yellow—First premium, T Gleeson, 7s 6d.; Second do, J Haslitt, 5s.

Vegetable Marrow—Two best specimens—J Steel, g to W Rodden, 5s.

Vegetables—Best display, and greatest variety, not more than 2 specimens of each—P Turner, g to Hon J Leslie, 10s.

BIRDS.

Canaries—Best collection, bred in the country—J Peacock, 10s. Best pair—Do. do., 5s. Best Canary—Do. do., 5s.

GRATUITIES.

J. E. Guilbault—Poultry, 5s.
Mdm. Lemaire—Canada Leghorn Bonnets, 5s.
" Z. Verdon—3 Sashes, 2 Shawls, 1 pair Gloves, 5s.
" L. Verdon—3 Comforters, 1 Sash, 2 Knitted Bonnets, Worsted Thread, 2 Shawls, 5s.
Mdl. Giroard—2 Quilts, 5s.
Jas. Day—Sweet Herbs, 5s.
N. Gone—Chickory, 5s.
J. Molson, Jr.—Cucumbers, 5s.

ARTICLES COMMENDED.

Mrs. Molstock—Turnip Cabbage.
" " —Curley Kail.
N. Gone—French Beans.

The reviving taste for costly jewellery is noticed by the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion*, on a visit to one of its fashionable purveyors:—

"While looking in at the establishment of the manufacturer, Mr. Hancock, of Bruton street, late of Storr and Mortimer's, your Correspondent picked up some commercial information of a kind that doesn't usually find its way into the market columns of *The Albion*, and which may be of no small interest to some of your more susceptible readers; viz., diamonds are up, and going prodigiously. Hancock showed the writer a pair of ear-rings, price £6,000, that would not have brought within a third of that amount two years ago. So with pearls and all other precious stones; and the taste in setting is becoming correspondently extravagant; and the hunts for out-of-the-way bijouterie not less so, black pearls and diamonds included. Black, you exclaim? Yes, quite as black, and twice as brilliant as Warren's jet. What do you think of a little rough diamond, about the size and colour of a small ebony marble, of the value in the rough of £250?—and of the worth of black pearls you may judge, when to one neck lace exists, composed of them, there is a diamond pendant, and that only straw coloured, price £500. The money value of the stock of this kind is perfectly incredible, considering the almost microscopic space it occupies, a single case exceeding £50,000. These enormously costly articles, but more especially in the dressing-case line, are chiefly for the Russian nobility, whose appreciation of such matters is mainly guided by the immensity of pecuniary outlay in their acquisition. Hence it is not unusual for a Russian Prince to give £1,200, or even £2000, for a dressing-case, which, to be sure, when opened out, makes a whole toilet service, covering a large table, and the juliz of the Tartan Adonis is reflected in a hair, a thousand times over, in burnished silver, and crystal, and gold. Hancock is purveyor of these and the like commodities to the Court of St. Petersburgh; and hence he was selected by Prince Demidoff to manufacture the sumptuous silver mess-box that personage lately presented to the Honorable Colonel Maule, of the 79th Highlanders, as an acknowledgment of civilities received from the officers while at Gibraltar. Don Offs and Ons, and Ouskys, and Pouskys, and Wowskys, may be encountered by the dozen at Bruton street, and there you may learn the tariff of all the treasures of earth throughout Europe, from the toe of the last statue dug up at Herculaneum, to the Cabul Mountain of Light, with the night whereof Her Majesty now regales her Windsor guests after dinner occasionally. It appears that its value has been understood, or rather the value of the set of diamonds whereof the Mountain forms the centre of three; for it seems that the brilliant on either side of it is worth £10,000. Lord Normanby is the authority for the accuracy of this appraisement, and a more learned connoisseur than Constantine in such matters doesn't live, though even he shrinks from computing the worth of the 'Mountain,' as something too staggeringly stupendous for the pecuniary comprehension of Englishmen."

THE SKERRETTS.—We observe that our old friend Skerrett has, by the death of his uncle, Sir George Cookson Skerrett, of Crewe Hall, near Sandbach, Cheshire, come in the succession of the Baronetcy. We do not know whether he also succeeds to the property, but for his sake, as he is as worthy a man as ever lived, we hope he does; at any rate, we wish Sir George and Lady Skerrett long life to enjoy the honor.

Our contemporary the *Herald* has unwittingly tumbled into a mistake. The "David Roblin" who addressed the letter to the Warden of the Fourth Riding, declining to have anything to do with the proposed Convention of Delegates, is not the "John P. Roblin" who sold himself to Draper for the con-si-de-ra tion of three small offices.

The Temperance Societies are, we have reason to believe, in excellent spirits, in view of the approaching visit of their great champion, John B. Gough. He is expected, we are informed, to arrive to-morrow; and the advertisement in another column shews that he is to deliver the first lecture on Wednesday evening.

There is to be a trotting match at Stanstead on the 28th.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21, 1850.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—The *Herald* has refused this "letter publication, for what reasons I cannot imagine, inasmuch as the *Herald* is a public journal, and this letter has reference to circumstances in which the public have deep interest."

My name is not unfamiliar to the Canadian reader, and I am, to some extent, indebted to the *Montreal Herald* for an unenviable notoriety, which subsequent enquiries and disclosures have taught him to lament. Incautious reliance upon interested information, led that journal to calumniate me. Three years and six months elapse ere it discovers how sadly I was victimised. Imputations were heaped upon my head when I, a helpless stranger, was imprisoned, powerless, and passive. The *Herald*, in its issue of the 10th July, 1850, declared that it *was satisfied of the falsehood of the statement*, which it introduced to its readers on the 6th of February, 1847, upon the novel plea, that "*it considered it advisable to prejudice the public mind against me.*"

If I then uttered no complaint, I was not the less sensible of injury, and as in the physical body the wound, however skilfully healed, leaves behind an enduring scar—so the mind retains the memory of wrong softened by other feelings. I am a friend, not a foe, to the Press, and I am grateful to the journalists of this city for their fearless and effective exposure of the base purposes to which the late law of imprisonment for debt could be warped. In my own person, I furnished a memorable example of oppression consecrated by legal forms, and the purposes to which the Press can be perverted.

My acquaintance with the City of Montreal, was not the result of curiosity or accident; the cause of my visit is stated in five lines, but those five lines embrace a history of conspiracy, violence, and perjury. I may be pardoned again repeating them. The *Herald* asserts, "*that I was forcibly and violently kidnapped in Upper Canada, and brought into the jurisdiction of this section of the Province, by the very parties who made oath that I contemplated leaving it.*" It is more than probable that I may eventually lay before the *once prejudiced* public a succinct statement of my first introduction to the Lower Canada legal authorities, my subsequent treatment by Mr. McGinn and Mr. Coffin, and close with a history of my money dealings with an eminent Banking Institution in this city. I feel, like a traveller who, having traversed a dangerous and treacherous morass, stands at length upon firm ground, and pauses awhile to warn strangers, like himself, from the false lights which lure the unsuspecting. There are men dwelling in the United States, who now believe, as I once did, that the word of a British Banker is as good as his bond; that a contract is inviolable; and that the stranger, who confides in the integrity of a British Banking Institution, is safe from spoliation, even though a leading journal should deem it *advisable to prejudice the public mind* against that stranger.

I have suffered in health and in pocket, since I became acquainted with the gaol of Montreal, and a Montreal Banker. The Press confesses that I was wrongfully kidnapped, arrested, and imprisoned; but the Press is not yet aware of the more subtle treatment to which my purse was subjected.

I desire to save others from the mistakes which I committed, and upon these grounds I meditate revelations, which might otherwise be avoided.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

C. P. DUYZE.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 1850.—The great event of the last week is the broadside poured by the Archbishop of Paris into the Catholic Press. After the regular services were over in the churches, the message of the Archbishop against the Catholic press was read from the pulpit. It sets forth in the plainest manner the exclusive right of the Pope, archbishop, bishops and priests, to discuss religious matters, points of faith, &c., and tells the laity that they have nothing to do but to believe what they are told by those who have received a divine mission. The archbishop reminds the inferior orders of the hierachy, that they must obey their superiors, and forbids them, under pain of censures, anathemas and excommunication, to publish any book or article on religious subjects without previously submitting it to the archbishop, or to a committee of censure appointed by him. The laity must take the same course, provided they find it impossible to refrain from writing; but their confessors are enjoined to spare no pains to bring them to a more reasonable state of mind.

Attached to this message, but not designed to be read from the pulpit, was an angry phillippic against the leading Catholic daily journal in Paris, *l'Univers*. This has been given to the public by that sceptical sheet, *Le Journal des Debats*, which relishes greatly the mischief done to its rival, and stands by, laughing satirically at the quarrel.—Every body is discussing the *pro* and *con* of the matter, the majority siding with the journal, and finding the prelate too arrogant in his pretensions. But it seems to me that he claims nothing more than is sanctioned by the doctrines of his church. The Univers has submitted provisorily to the orders of the archbishops, but has appealed to the Pope; it says truly, that these orders imply the suppression of all religious journals, and that if it should be condemned at Rome, it will assume a purely political character.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMPACH—TRADING OF EXCOMMUNICATION GONE.—To the surprise of every body, we have heard a rumbling of thunder from the Rue Grenelle St. Germain. The usual quiet of the archiepiscopal palace has been broken by an airing "My Lord" has given to the rusting thunderbolts confided to him by St. Peter. The meek faced quiet gentlemanly *Monsign* ur Sibour has at last got hold of the old armoury, and promises us that he will enact the part of Innocent and Gregory during the coming winter. He has just printed a *mandement* to his faithful flock, that is certainly a curious document, and but for its extreme length, I would send it to you; it is as long as a President's Message, and in it, or rather in its tail, there is a sting equally as long for the religious newspaper here, *L'Univers*, which has been behaving so naughtily as to have an opinion of its own and some independence of action. It "has taken the initiative in all the questions which have been agitated lately, in which the church is particularly interested, and especially that touching instruction, it has invited every discussion, it has marked with assurance the end it sought to obtain, it has decided what ought to be accepted and what rejected, it has prescribed to the civil authorities the hardest terms," therefore, it is damned.

But the *L'Univers* has other crimes; it believed the late miracles at Rimini and Fossombrone, which was an "act of temerity until the church had decided whether they were miracles," and it was an act of gross disobedience to the decree of the Council of Paris of 1849, which charges "the faithful not to make themselves bold propagators of prophecies, visions and miracles concerning politics, the future of the church, or any other object of that nature, which is hinted about, *unless the ordinary approves it!*" Therefore, it is damned. It discussed "at length and inopportunely" the Holy Inquisition, notwithstanding "at the appearance of the first letter upon the subject, we ordered the editor of the newspaper to go home, and observed to him, with the authority of the pastor, and the charity of the father, that such a debate could only have fatal consequences to the flock entrusted to our care. We have lastly as Bishop, that is, as the depository of the holy doctrine, and not only the judge of the merits, but also of the opportuneness of controversies, expressly forbidden him to continue them." But trampling under foot our sacred authority, the editor of the paper have only redoubled the violence of the debate;" therefore, it is damned.

The editors of *L'Univers* keep cool and answer all these archiepiscopal threats by saying they will "appeal unto Cæsar." I do not think they will derive much advantage from the appeal to Rome. The *L'Univers* will not be awed by the menace of any of the thunders of the church.—Excommunication, which was the most formidable arm in their arsenal, is as out of date as the javelin and cross-bow; it lost its last virtue in Rome last year, for when all Europe was scourged with cholera, the excommunicated legislators, and the excommunicated country of Rome, were lying under three or four hills of excommunication.—Terrible as they once were, they are now as innocent as lambent lightning of the summer evening, and far from proving fatal, it may be doubted if they do not produce some good effect, they certainly appear to have done so at Rome.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE UNIVERSITIES.—All doubt of the issue of this commission has been set at rest by a letter of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Chancellor of this University, to the Heads of Colleges, with the names of the Commissioners appointed by the Crown to conduct the important inquiry into the revenues and present condition of the University. Judging from the names which have transpired, we might have preferred parties less exclusively connected with the Colleges, and less pledged by their profession to peculiar ecclesiastical views. And we observe but one name of the three mentioned, who is as yet favourably known in connection with university reform. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the parties named are well spoken of, and we are willing to take their high reputation, as men of integrity, for the fairness and fairness with which the inquiry will be conducted. The commission includes the names of Dr. Tait, Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Jeune, of Pembroke College, and the Rev. Mr. Liddell, of Westminster School. It is rumoured that early in the ensuing session of Parliament a motion will be made for getting rid of rubscription tests at matriculation, and so relaxing to lay degrees. Without some such step, any measure of academical reform would be manifestly inc complete; but this is beyond the sphere of the Commissioners.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

A NEW KIND OF RAT.—The American *Farmer* is to be enriched by the addition of a new species of rat, if the Brooklyn naturalists are right. In the report of the proceedings of the Natural History Department of Brooklyn Institute, on the 12th instant, prepared by the Secretary, the following passage occurs:—

Mr. Akhurst exhibited a peculiar Rat, taken in Jackson Street, which he deemed a new species.

"*Description.*—Body not very stout; head small; tail not as long as the head and body; toes small and much arched; claws on the fore paws, small, and slightly arched—longest on the hind paws; fur rather long, and silky texture; general tint, of the upper part of the body, black-ish slate, intermixed with long white hairs; under part dirty white; ears, large, open, and void of hairs; the moustache black, and very long; incisors, yellow; length, from nose to tail, 7½ inches; tail, 8½ inches; from nose to ears, 1½; tarsus and claws, 1 5-8; ears, 1.—*N. Y. Post.*

Our Washington correspondent informs us that Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, is in possession of information which requires the Water Witch and Vixen vessels of war to leave for Cuba immediately. This has reference, no doubt, to recent events in that quarter.—*New York Herald.*

The "Pulverized Oswego Corn Starch" is a capital article. It makes an excellent pudding. Mr. A. F. Sabine, the Agent, is prepared to supply any demand, and hopes for extensive orders.

The Treasurer of the Ladies Benevolent Society begs to acknowledge the sum of seven pounds ten shillings, collected in the United Presbyterian Church, and to express the thanks of the Society to the Rev. Wm. Taylor and his congregation for their liberality.

We have again to express our thanks to Mr. Deane, of the Rutland & Burlington Line, for late copies of Boston papers.

COMMERCIAL.

Ashes Market.—Report for the Week ending Saturday Evening, 21st Sept., 1850.

POTS.—There has been less enquiry in the Pot Market this last week than for some weeks preceding, and the average of what has been done has, in consequence, been at rates somewhat lower than previous quotations—the range of the week being from 32s. 9d. to 33s. 6d. Yesterday and to-day good shipping parcels have commanded 33s. 9d. to 33s.

PEARLS.—Have been dull throughout the week. They have been sold at 31s., but to-day they may be quoted at 30s. to 30s. 6d.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK:
(See Inspector's Certificate annexed.)

JAS. SCOTT, Jr.,
Ashes Broker,
No. 22, St. Francois Xavier Street

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21ST SEPTEMBER:		
Pots.	*Pearls.*	*Total.*
692	236	928 barrels

E. M. LEPROHON,
Inspector.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

CLEARED,
Sept. 16.

Bark Vere, Boyd, London, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, flour and ashes
Brigt Flirt, Millington, St John's, N'fld, flour and staves, Holmes & Simpson
Schr Industrie, Allard, Halifax, order, flour.

IMPORTS.

Per CALIFORNIA, GUTHRIE, Glasgow—James R. Orr, Agent.

J Cusack, 6 cases; H Benjamin, 1 cask 1 case; Order, 19 tons bar iron; A & J Arthur, 1 case; J E Barron, 1 box; E & V Hudon, 1 case; Macpherson, Crane & Co, 3 bales 1 case; F & J Leclair, 1 case; Galarneau & Roy, 1 do; Jean Bruneau, 1 bale; N S Whitney, 1 case 1 bale; M Benjamin, 3 cases 2 bales; John Thomson, 2 cs 1 cask; Bryson & Ferriers, 16 tons bar iron; Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 1 ton castings; Kingston Water Company, 22 tons bar iron; Order, 20 tons do do 7 tons castings 28 tons bar iron; James Moir, 1 ton castings 5 tons bar iron 1 cs; Order, 7 tons bar iron 5 do castings; H Morgan & Co, 3 cases; Campbell Bryson 2 cs; James Allan, 2 cs; R Campbell & Co, 3 bales; A & T C Kerr & Co, 10 cs 11 bales; Robert Adams, 22 cs 16 bales; Joseph McKay & Bro, 8 cases 14 bales; James Johnston, 14 cs 17 bales; Gilmour & Co, 60 kegs; Thomas Peck & Co, 26 tons bar iron; R Jason & Co, 37 tons bar iron; H Vennor & Co, 13 tons bar iron; E & G Wright, 13 crates; A Walker, 3 bales; H Morgan & Co, 12 cases 23 tales; D & C Darling, 3 bales 47 coils ropes; Mr Rough, 1 box; J Robertson, 9 cs 8 bales 2 casks; P Menzies 1 cs; C G Hill, 2 cases 2 bales; McPherson & Co, 1 case; J Harrington 31 tons bar iron; D Bell & Co, 3 cs 4 bales; A Laurie & Co, 20 cs 8 bales; McPherson Crane & Co, 1 case 2 bales; John White & Co, 60 cases; Cumming & Galbraith, 4 bales 2 cases; R Robb, 3 bales; Brown & Swan, 5 cases 9 bales; Morrison Cameron & Empey, 2 bales; H & H Merrill, 2 cases 1 bale; McKeand Brs & Co, 14 cases 5 bales; T Paterson, 3 cases 4 bales; J Ewart & Co, 2 cases; Masson Bruynere, Thomas & Co, 10 cases 17 bales 2 csks; Gilmour & Coulson, 29 cases 10 bales 1 cask; Kennedy Parker & Co, 17 cases 27 bales; James Brough & Co, 4 cases 3 bales; Galarneau & Roy, 2 cases 1 bale 1 cask; W C McLeod, 10 cases 5 bales; A & T C Kerr & Co, 5 bales; S Greenshields, 3 cases 1 bale; W Wilson, 1 case 3 bales; Deemarteau & Co, 1 case; Seymour & Whitney, 1 case 2 bales; R Campbell & Co, 2 cases; I Buchanan & Co, 14 cases 1 bale 16 tons bar iron 10,000 bricks; T H McKenzie, 5 cases; James Law, 2 cases.

D & A B Stuart & Co—12 cases 15 bales

Passengers—Mr. Slown, Alexander Reid, A. R Faim, A. Morton; with 40 Steerage Passengers.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th instant, at Beaver Hall, Mrs. JAMES LEWIS, of a son.

At Belleville, on the 13th instant, Mrs. ROBERT FIRBAIT, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Rouse's Point, N. Y., on Monday, 16th inst., by the Right Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont, Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH, of Newark, Ontario, to Miss FRANCENA F. WEBB, of Rouse's Point.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 22nd August, by the Rev. John Geden, Rector of Belleville, CHARLES FITZGIBBON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Colonel FITZGIBBON, to AGNES DUNBAR, youngest daughter of J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Hastings.

DIED.

In Belleville, on the 16th instant, AGNES TUNNELL, the wife of WILLIAM W. MEYERS, Esq., aged 25 years, deeply regretted.

OTTAWA HOTEL,
McGILL STREET.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long and favorably known Establishment, respectfully begs leave to inform the Citizens of Montreal, and its vicinity, that recent improvements have been made for the comfort and accommodation of the Public. The new arrangements will be found such as to justify the Patronage of those who desire an agreeable Residence during the coming Winter, as the rooms will be comfortably and thoroughly warmed—the Table and Bar supplied with every article necessary for health, enjoyment, and that variety necessary to good living. The Proprietor, from the present state of pecuniary embarrassment in Montreal, will furnish Board at a reduced price—lower than could be obtained at any similar Establishment in the City—and invites those desirous of securing an agreeable Winter Residence, to call and inspect his Rooms and Table. Thirty or forty persons can be comfortably provided for.

September 23. 215

STRAYED, into the Premises of the Subscriber, a small black COW; the owner may have her by paying charges, and proving property.

N. BEATY.

September 22, 1850. 215

W. C. MILES, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Ready-Made Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Undershirts, Drawers, Socks, Cravats, Gloves, &c. A new style of Patent Spring Stocks; Cravats and Scarfs of plain and fancy colored Silk and Satin, (the most convenient Cravat ever invented.)

—ALSO,—

The Washington Suspender Shoulder Brace, of all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Wholesale and Retail,
175½, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Sept. 19. 212

300 SHIRT and COLLAR MAKERS WANTED.

W. C. MILES,
175½ Notre Dame Street.

Sept. 19. 212

LINEN Shirts and Collars, Cotton and Woollen Undershirts and Drawers, made to order on the shortest notice.

—ALSO,—

On Consignment, a splendid assortment of Flint Stone Ware, among which are the following Articles, viz.:—

Pitchers, of different sizes and colors
Flower Vases do do do
Spittoons do do do
Candlesticks do do do
Urns for Hotels do do do
Door Plates do do with White Porcelain Letters
Toilet Sets, &c., &c.

W. C. MILES,
No. 42, Great St. James Street,
Near the Ottawa Hotel.

Sept. 19. 212

IMPORTANT TO THOSE HAVING HOUSES, &c., VACANT.—GENERAL HOUSE AGENCY OFFICE, No. 49, *Notre Dame Street*.—From the number of Applicants, (Strangers as well as Citizens, in consequence of the late extensive configrations,) Landlords and others having Dwellings, Shops, Apartments, &c., to to Let, will find it to their advantage to place a description of them, with full particulars as to Rent, &c., on the Register of this Office.

Fee for Registering, 1s. 3d.

THOMAS H. BRIDGE,
House Agent.

Sept. 19. 224

FOR TORONTO.

STEAMER LADY MAR, BAR[illegible] Street Stores [illegible] o'clock

September [illegible]

THROUGH BI[illegible]

THE Fast [illegible] MILLER [illegible] HAMILTON [illegible] 23rd instant, [illegible] For Freight or Pa[illegible]

Sept. [illegible]

LOADING AT [illegible] POWER AND [illegible] THE [illegible]

Sept. 2

FOR BELLEVILLE [illegible] ON THE [illegible]

THE S[illegible] Master [illegible] lington Street, every THURSDAY [illegible] LACHINE [illegible] Montreal at [illegible] For Freight or Pa[illegible] board [illegible]

Montreal [illegible]

THE Steamer [illegible] SAILED [illegible] further notice [illegible] at SIX P.M. to-morrow.

September [illegible]

COMMENCING [illegible] will run [illegible] QUEBEC [illegible] as here [illegible]

September [illegible]

J. B. G. HUGHES [illegible]

AFTER repeated [illegible] Montreal, [illegible] visit from [illegible] GOUGH, that he [illegible] Lecture in this City, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY. The Lectures will be [illegible] gentle street, Hall [illegible] Doors open at Half [illegible] to commence at EIGHT [illegible] Evening.

☞ As only 1200 Tickets [illegible] application should be made [illegible] Seats.

☞ Tickets 7½ each, [illegible] of Mr. J. C. Becket, Printer [illegible] Street, and at the Stores of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Place d'Armes; Messrs. [illegible] and H. Benson, Notre Dame Street; Lyman & Co., St. Paul Street; Mathewson, McGill Street, and Mr. [illegible] Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs.

September 19

THE PUBLIC

ARE respectfully informed that the Undersigned has [illegible] for the NEW COURT-HOUSE [illegible] Mr. BOURRET, in his capacity of Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings, only of the Second Premium.

GEORGE [illegible]

Fortification Lane and Craig Street, Montreal, September 6, 1850.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

MR. DOANE begs respectfully to his friends and the public that, of a recent improvement, he is enabled accurately than by a long sitting. Children be taken with much more certainty than before.

He has for sale a large supply of Daguerreotype material, including a quantity of the best Plates, lately imported from France, and for taking instantaneous Portraits.

August 28, 1850.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS WAGGONS —For Sale by the Subscriber, FACTORY, Craig Street, rear of the Old Hall:—

Carriages, new and second hand, [illegible] cas, Waggons; Single and Double [illegible] Double seated Buggies, Single do., and [illegible] and handsome Omnibus.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Some Fashionable Sleighs, complete, [illegible] Skin Arrows, &c., &c.

N. B.—Repairs attended to, and all [illegible] tually executed.

M. M. & F. G[illegible]

July 31.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,
CORNER OF McGILL & CRAIG STREETS
(Hay-Market Square)
MONTREAL

G. A. has REMOVED to the above [illegible] begs leave respectfully to tender his [illegible] to his Friends, and the Public generally, [illegible] liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and prompitude in execution of [illegible] merits a continuance thereof.

N. B.—FUNERALS attended to.

August 29, 1