☞ The Weekly [illegible] during the six business months of the year, [illegible] the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months bi-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ The Evening Courier (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Steamer, at the low price of Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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

☞ Voluntary Communications solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally rewarded.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1850.

The duties which devolve upon the Committee of the Industrial Exhibition are [illegible] different from those of an ordinary parish, though there may be some shades of an analogous character. The more spectators will with dignity retire to their minds the anxiety, care and solicitude which mark every stage of the proceeding. Not the least invidious portion of their toil will consist in the judicious selection and appropriate arrangement of the various articles entrusted to their authority. We presume that the general plan of the Fair has been discussed and decided by Committee—that all the details have been anticipated—that the harmony and appropriate blending of the multifarious articles has not been forgotten, and that, when the rooms are thrown open to the public, they will at once recognize the impress of the hand of taste. There is one irremediable objection to the locality which it is hardly possible to overcome,—the elevation of the room from the ground must always involve an expenditure of labor and money to raise bulky articles to their destination, and some specimens of manufacture—New Yorkers have, in this respect, an advantage over us, inasmuch as the Fair there is held on the floor of the Castle, consequently the bulkiest and heaviest articles are transferred with security, ease, and economy,—whereas with us there must be risk and a prodigal waste of labor. We watched the proceedings the other day, when the parties in charge were receiving and placing specimens of copper ore. One mass, not ex cessively large, required eight men to carry it up stairs, and a false step on the part of any of the laborers might have caused an accident. An elevator, rigged outside the building, would lessen the toil, and facilitate operations, if such a machine could be brought into use,—but even with all the aids of science, the upper rooms of the Market Place must always be less preferable than the ground floor. We know not how far the large discretion exercised by the Committee will warrant their setting apart a small portion of the room for stalls, in the fashion of the London Bazaars; a limited number of fancy stalls, including jewellery and confectionary, would add to the attractions of the Fair, and contribute to the funds. The space reserved for the Exhibition appears so capacious, that the idea suggested itself to us,—and something of the description is suffered to appear in other quarters, when it can be sanctioned without injury to the public interests.

Board of Trade.

A Special General Meeting of the Members of the Board of Trade was held, at the Council Room, on Thursday afternoon, the 10th instant,—present, Thos. Ryan, Esq., (in the Chair,) Messrs. Allan, Ramsay, Edmonstone, Heward, Holton, Joseph, Taylor, Backus, Mackenzie, Holmes, Fothingham, MacDougall, Knapp, Kay, Lavisconti, and Collis. After the proceedings of the last Meeting were read, Messrs. Jesse Joseph and T. A. Taylor were appointed Secretaries, and the following gentlemen, proposed at the last General Meeting, were unanimously elected Members of the Board of Trade: Messrs. M. Cuvillier, David Torrance, R. Muir, W. Muir, Joseph Tiffin, Louis Renaud, Walter Colquhoun, R. S. Tyler, and John Cassidy.

Mr. Ryan tendered his resignation as President of the Council, on account of the time and attention which he found it necessary to devote to the efficient performance of the duties devolving on so important an office,—when, on motion of Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Backus, it was

Resolved,—"That this Meeting are highly desirous of retaining Mr. Ryan's valuable services, and hope that he will consent to remain in the office."

Mr. Ryan consented to retain his office as President, with the understanding that his resignation should be accepted in the event of his having to proceed to England this winter.

Mr. Holton was then elected Vice-President in place of Mr. D. L. Macpherson, resigned.

Mr. John Glass and Mr. W. B. Cumming were then elected Members of the Council—the former in place of Mr. Holton, (elected as Vice-President,) and the latter in place of Mr. Law, resigned.

The following gentlemen were proposed as Members of the Board, to be ballotted for at the next General Meeting:—Mr. James Hutton and Mr. Henry Thomas; after which the Meeting adjourned.

The Coming Industrial Exhibition—Ryan's Eastern Hotel.—We observe that a correspondent of the Boston *Sunday News* speaks in high terms of the accommodations and moderate charges at Ryan's Eastern Hotel, 231, St. Paul Street, in this city. We can, from experience, confirm this account of the Bostonian traveller, and inform visitors, that if they put up at this Hotel, they will find every thing in excellent order, and a capital table, at the very low charge of $1 per day.

A correspondent, writing from this city to a Boston paper, notices the mutilated state of the *bas-reliefs* on Nelson's Monument, and conjectures that they were injured during the April riots. This is not the case; time alone is the spoiler in this instance, and there is not sufficient public spirit in the place to subscribe for the repair.

We find in an American paper an account of a fire engine, manufactured at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, which played horizontally an inch stream 193 feet 9 inches, and perpendicularly only a few inches short of 170 feet.

Universal complaints are made in the United States papers, on behalf of our visiting friends, of the horrible insolence and extortion of the Montreal cabmen. We recommend that large placards, bearing the legal Tariff of Fares, be posted up in conspicuous places previous to the 17th. The Chief of Police ought to do his duty by at once inspecting all the cabs, and seeing that the Tariff is placed therein, according to law, and should pull up and fine every one that has not.

The [illegible] Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting lately held at Waterville. The County of Middlesex has spoken out nobly. The Province at large are getting their eyes opened at last. The nature of the Reform now added upon the people, is being fully understood. Faction and party bigotry have been hitherto too much regarded. We rejoice at the movement now made, and trust it will be responded to throughout Canada. There are far too many lawyers in the House.—A lawyer represents London, and it would be far better for us if we had a person of another business. Mr. Dixon would have been far more likely to study our interests than a wily lawyer:—

1st. Proposed by J. G. Grower, Esq., and seconded by Benjamin Grant, Esq:—

That this meeting, being dissatisfied by the present House of Assembly, as well as by former ones—knowing that it is the desire of the British Government that Colonists, and considering, as we do, that we have been deceived by the "learned profession" of the law—and as soon as such have secured their seats in parliament, they have used their acquired power to the aggrandisement of their own profession, to the utter neglect of the rest of the community, and against the peace and welfare of Canada generally.

2nd. Moved by Robert Thomson, Esq., and seconded by Captain McKeller:—

That this meeting consider Canada essentially an agricultural country, and, as such, should be represented by resident farmers in the several counties, and by editors, mechanics, manufacturers, and merchants in the different towns and cities, thinking, as we do, that lawyers should have no more to do in making laws than doctors in making medicine, or merchants in making their own goods—the business being to sell their skill and wares to the best advantage.

3d. Moved by T. J. Grower, Esq., and seconded by Captain Sparling:—

That this meeting can discover no difference between Reform lawyers and Conservative lawyers, inasmuch as both go for promoting their own profession—and yet wishing, as we do, that union between the "learned friends"—causes this meeting to suggest the propriety of a union of all the electors in Canada in one solemn bond for our mutual advantage—by not voting for a lawyer under any consideration—at the next general election—the result of which would soon find out where the mal-administration of Canadian affairs rested.

4th. Moved by Benjamin Grant, Esq., and seconded by Robert Thompson, Esq:—

That this meeting highly approves of the independent position taken by the Press in consequence of the treatment of their reporters by the House of Assembly, and that a Committee be appointed to draft an Address to the electors of Canada, in accordance, as it is Canada are hereby invited to give publicity to the same, and use their most valuable influence in furthering the great object in view.

5th. Moved by Dr. Rolls, and seconded by Robert Thompson, Esq:—

That this meeting recommend to the whole of the inhabitants of Canada, that henceforward, on the election of Members of Parliament, they shall sink the old party names, which have hitherto marred their votes, and support those men (except lawyers) who will advance the interests of the country, and the welfare of its inhabitants.

—*London Times.*

A new Reporter's Gallery has been erected in the House of Assembly, in the angle of the wall to the right of the Speaker, running West and North. It is elevated above the heads of the members, and has a private entrance. The situation is probably the best that could be selected for the purpose. How absurd it is in the House that does this to pretend not to recognize the Reporters, and to assume to act upon the obsolete fiction that they steal in and are permitted to remain by mere sufferance!

We understand that a telegraphic despatch was received to-day, from Mr. Charles Hough, dated Berthier, and communicated from Three Rivers, intimating that he had succeeded in arresting Robert Coles, late Teller of the City Bank.—*Quebec paper.*

The Army.—Pursuant to Garrison orders of the 5th instant, the whole of the troops in the Kingston Garrison were paraded at the Tete de Pont Barracks at 11 o'clock on Monday last, under the command of Lieut. Col. Young, R. H., Asst. Adjut. General C. W., to hear read the sentence awarded to six privates of the 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade, who were tried by a General Court Martial at Kingston, some short time ago, for deserting from a detachment of their regiment stationed atAult St. Mary's, and not returning until brought back under an escort, and for making away with, or losing, through neglect, certain portions of their appointments and regimental necessaries, upon which charges the whole of the prisoners were found guilty and sentenced as follows:—One of them to 14 and two others to 10 years transportation; the other three each to 730 days confinement with hard labor; and the whole to be marked with the letter D. After being so marked, the three culprits destined for transportation, were marched to the common jail, and the others to the Provincial Penitentiary, there to undergo their punishment.

The total number now sentenced to transportation for military offences, from the corps now serving in Canada, [illegible] Royal Artillery 2, Rifle Brigade 5.

The Kingston Garrison is now under the command of Lieut. Col. Young, R. H., during the temporary absence of Major General Gore. Lieut. Col. Palmer, commanding the Royal Artillery, accompanied by Lieut. Grimston, is going his rounds through Canada West, inspecting the Royal Artillery at the different out-stations. Capt. Stace has assumed the command of the corps during the absence of Col. Palmer.

Dr. Neander and the Pantaloon Story.—Readers will remember that one of our European correspondents, among other characteristic anecdotes of the late Dr. Neander, told one about the absent-minded gentleman going to his lecture-room pantaloonless. A correspondent of the Literary World gives the following more probable version of the story:—

Dr. Neander never paid the slightest attention to personal comfort or household affairs. His sister, who told me the story herself, provided for everything. Among other things, she placed the articles he was to wear every day before his bed. Dr. Neander had never been known to have ordered any clothes; but one day the tailor met him and said, "Dr., I think you ought to have a new pair of pantaloons." "Very well," replied the great man. And in due time the breeches made their appearance. They were placed, however, without the knowledge of the sister, before his bed, and in the morning they served to encase the Doctor's legs.

He went to the University building to lecture, and when his sister entered his room and found there the old pantaloons, she did indeed believe that he had forgotten to put on any, and was, as might well be supposed, in despair. She went at once in a carriage to receive him the moment he should come out. Her anxiety during the time she waited there was extreme, and equally great was her joy and gratitude when she saw her brother, on whom she doted, leaving the large portal of that beautiful building, with breeches on, like any other Christian. She herself had the heartiest laugh at her own anxiety, and told every one of it. The story was improved by making it a degree worse; and thus has travelled all over the European Continent, passed to another hemisphere, and to a certainty will find its way into Indian and Australian papers, and ultimately into the foot-notes of some biography of that distinguished ornament of our times.

"What do you call a public-spirited individivle?" asked one of those philosophers who are generally found sitting on a pile of timber, of a warm night, in front of some unfinished building! 'A public-spirited individivle?' Why, when I was a boy, it meant 'an individivle who would do for the public whatever he could;' now it means 'an individivle who will do the public whenever he can.'"

A "Perfect" Joke.—"What is the reason of a blue leaving a blue mark after it?" asked an inquiring young gentleman.

"It's easily accounted for," answered a medical student, who was reading Bell's Life; "for you know that *blue* is the perfect makes *blue*."

The President's Hornpipe.—Louis Napoleon has outdone the doings of the renowned Baron Nathan. The Baron—it is a matter of undying history—danced through a hornpipe in a circle of eggs, and, though blindfolded, never touched one of them. Louis Napoleon has danced through his program, seeing no further before him than the Baron; and, though he has shuffled through at least fifty speeches, he has never touched the word *republic*.

Jenny Lind's Fourth Concert.

The fourth Concert of Mademoiselle Lind was given at the Tremont Temple on Saturday evening. There was more anxiety to obtain seats than on any former occasion. The sale of tickets was stopped at the door. Perhaps it will be well to repeat that, on a similar bill, as many persons will be glad to hear her in sacred music, who were unable to procure tickets.

The two overtures, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March, were admirably performed. They were creditable to our musicians. The interrupted passages, and the notes following the staccato passages, in Mozart's overture, were noticeable for exactness. Much is due to Mr. Benedict for the prompt manner of conducting.

The introduction of sacred music, which formed the first part of the bill, was a new feature in the concerts. It was, we suppose, merely this out of deference to public sentiment. As it was, when we first heard Jenny Lind, "we should be glad to hear this pure-minded and excellent lady sing, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.' She would truly present the confidence of faith, and the hope of immortality."—And, on Saturday evening, she did present these characteristics, in the great song of Handel. As we confidently anticipated, Jenny Lind interpreted the meanings of that great song within the true requirements of moral beauty, graceful art, entire simplicity, ardent devotion and Christian hope.—The words "I know that my Redeemer liveth," were given with a firm, distinct articulation; and the manner of subdued confidence justly belonging to them. No muscular action, no effort for adventitious ornament, no resort to any of what are denominated the contrivances of art. She gave evidence of a pure taste, in a firm, but unimpassioned manner, that did not allow one undesirable emotion to mingle with the concentrated, undivided sentiment of pure religious devotion. "And he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth," was an even, but firm enunciation. It had more volume of voice, with the same purity of quality. In this was seen the great command she has over the breath, and the firmness with which she holds her note. "And though worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God," were given with such an appeal to Christian confidence, as made every heart respond to the utterance of the passage.—We confess, however, we did not like the shake on the penultimate note. The subject would have been better carried out without it. For now is Christ risen from the dead," was one of the most sublime and affecting things we ever heard from Jenny Lind. She gave great volume of voice, so as to make that great hall, filled to the utmost, ring upon the ear with an elasticity that we never supposed the place capable of allowing. There was majesty in the appearance of Jenny Lind; her eye was lighted, as with inspiration; it was a high and imposing effect of true elocution; and it made every bosom swell with sympathetic emotion, and every heart respond in the confidence of its hope. We have often heard that song, but never with the deep pathos with which it was given. We thought highly, very highly, of Jenny Lind before, as an artist; but we think higher of her for her intellectual perception of the sublime properties of her art. "The first fruits of them that sleep," for its quiet and subdued manner, was in contrast with the former sentence. It was the recognition of future life, the fulfilment of the Christian doctrine of the Resurrection. It was given in *Diminuendo* to the last note, with that wonderful *Sotto voce*, for which Jenny Lind is so remarkable. The half cadence on "them that sleep," although not in keeping with our requirements, was so graceful and so perfect, that we forgive Jenny Lind, in our admiration for her graceful skill. We hope to hear her sing this great song once more, for we esteem it the great effect of all her presentations.

Her next song was "On mighty pens." This great composition of Haydn is descriptive. In the selection of the subjects of "The Creation," now lay lake in low, the lark, the dove, and nightingale. The intentions of Haydn, in his successful imitations, were admirably seconded by Mademoiselle Lind, who gave an excellent presentation of that felicitous music. Haydn made more than ordinary effort on the words, "And cooing calls the tender dove his mate." The music is highly ornamented, and is in contrast with Handel's great song. The bird-like warbling of Jenny Lind was here in the right place. We were gratified to see that she presented her music exactly as Haydn wrote it. She took no liberty whatever with it. Even the *Cadenza*, which has found many substitutes in other voices, was given by her as set down by the composer. She showed her respect for the composer by not adding to his work.

No one can say that she resorted to any of the contrivances of art to place herself above the attainments of either Haydn or Handel in these two great songs. And although they may widely differ, one being in the most simple form, and the other highly ornamented and florid, yet Mademoiselle Lind presented each with their different requirements, not taking any course with the compositions.

Her song from Freyschutz, "Ah, Fancy Free," was given with the proper requirements, some parts of it being highly impulsive. The "Echo Song" was given with the wonderful execution, true intonation on difficult intervals, and beautiful finish in the echos, particularly the last, which we have noticed.

We are desirous to say something of the "Trio" from Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia." It is for soprano and two flutes. A girl desirous to apprize her King, Frederick of Prussia, of a conspiracy against him. The King was a lover of music, and played the flute. The girl's lover played the flute, and she induced him to station himself where he could imitate a performance by the King. She has to follow the flute of the King with her voice, and instruct her lover how to manage it. At the close, the two flutes and the voice are heard in *trio*, She was assisted in this by Mr. Kyle and Mr. Siede. It commences in 9-8 time, *all'sperato*. Mr. Kyle takes up the music in rapid, chromatic, broken runs, which are answered by Mademoiselle Lind. Then she takes up the subject which is followed by Mr. Siede. A bravura, for the voice, 3-4 *andante*, succeeds. Then, while the second flute is imitating the first, her voice is heard in the directions she gives to her lover. It closes with the *trio*, in 3-8 time. It is full of difficulties of execution, and demands the most exact time. It was apparent that Jenny Lind felt the difficulty of her position, but she conducted the music with a self-possession and ability that showed her to be an artist. It will be seen that a composition for the voice, with two flutes, must require the instruments and voices to be so balanced as to carry out the design. This *trio* was composed for Jenny Lind. She carries out the conception admirably—and she is most fortunate in securing the services of two artists capable of sustaining themselves in it. Mr. Kyle has been long and favorably known for his ability. Years ago we had the pleasure to hear him, and we asked the public attention to his professional merits. He reads excellently, and gives a fine body of tone with true intonation. He articulates his notes well in the rapid runs of the *trio*, and gives to them the best expression. Mr. Siede deserves great credit for his success in carrying out the design of the *trio*. It is praise enough to say that he sustains himself admirably when Jenny Lind and Mr. Kyle are the others in the triple union.

It was our intention to say something of Mr. Belletti, who is always in place, always in time, and always just in his reading. We must defer this to another time.

We have desired to allow to Mademoiselle Lind all the merit she has so largely earned, by her varied capabilities in the different departments of her art, and more especially in Sacred Music. She has that rare power which calls up the most delightful thoughts, the purest emotions; that holds in concentrated attention the whole sympathetic affections of the audience. This is one of the highest powers of a human being. It is the ambition of the orator. It is the high purpose of the poet. It is the summit-expectation of the painter. And in all these, the affinity of goodness, the relation of truth, the elements of beauty—all must be gathered, to produce this whole, undivided attention. The power to do this is genius. And by whatever process of analysis criticism may carry out its purpose, there must be fully, freely accorded to Mademoiselle Lind, the most worthy distinction of holding that high rank in her beautiful art.—*Boston Courier.*

Another fugitive slave has been arrested in Detroit. Much excitement prevails about it. In conducting him to the jail three companies of soldiers were found necessary to prevent a rescue by the people. The Sheriff's carriage was stoned

Printers.

* * * A true republican looks with sympathetic interest upon all classes of men who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow; but of course there must be vocations for which one has a particular regard, and we confess that among these we know of none more important, nor of a class more generally useful, intelligent, and at the same time unfortunate, than that of Printers. From a long daily and constant association with them, we have learned to look on them as one large family—nervous, lively, thoughtful, witty, bilious, poor, proud, wiggling, talkative—in relation to whom we stand as a sort of half-brother, or second cousin on a long visit to them. There they stand at their cases—breathing machines, magical automata—daguerreotyping, as it were, the passing scenes of life's changeful panorama, [illegible] history of itself, with such a generally accurate minuteness, such order and punctuality, that the unadvised world conceive, if indeed they think anything about their benefactors, that the toil is not only easy, but amusing—the printer has such a fine chance to get the first news. Favored race! the average duration of a printer's life is estimated at twenty-eight years! Agreeable and healthy must be the occupation that has such an effect upon the system. A printer is literally a galley-slave, though he is nominally paid for his labor. What amount of wages will compensate him for the loss of proper exercise, pure air and wholesome sleep? How much gold will purge the lead from his system? What ecstatic enjoyment is there in his employment which, in the round of his abbreviated years, will compensate him for the years he is deprived of? He looks upon the fair vista of a "happy old age" as Moses viewed the land of promise—a vista of beauty no his fortune is to enjoy.

We really think that if there is anything which an age of intelligence like this has to reproach itself with, it is its neglect of the printers, in view of their scanty rewards and their hopeless, refugeless, unhealthy drudgery. Empty praises may be bestowed upon them by some artful, political demagogue, and they may be to sted at festivals, in a condescending way, but words will not reward them nor build an asylum for the consumptive nor put bread into the mouths of the printer and his family, when temporarily or permanently thrown out of work by dull business, or the [illegible] from his vocation. Hard life, and ill rewarded.—*Boston Waverley Magazine.*

There has seldom, if ever, been a better conundrum proposed, or a cleverer answer given, than the following:—

Pray can you tell why
A hypocrite sly
Can better decry
Than can you or I
Upon how many toes
A pussy-cat goes?

Answer:

As the man of deceit
Can best count her feet, (counterfeit.)
Why so I suppose
He can best count her toes.

We are requested to intimate that the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal will preach in Trinity Chapel, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at morning service, eleven o'clock.

Divine Service will be held (D.V.) on board the *California*, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at three o'clock; also in the Bethel School-room, in Queen Street, at nine o'clock, A. M., and four, P. M., to which seamen and emigrants are respectfully invited.

A Funeral Discourse, on occasion of the death of the Rev. Dr. Cote, late of Ile Grande Ligne Mission, will be delivered to-morrow evening, in the Baptist Church, St. Helen Street, by the Rev. Dr. Cramp. Service to commence at half-past six o'clock.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Wilkes has intimated his intention to improve the death of the late Mrs. Wilkes, by a Sermon in Zion Church, to-morrow evening, 13th instant.

Arrivals at the Montreal House.

J. Cummings and lady, River Trent; J. M. Irvis, C. F. Haskell, Rock Island; H. F. Moore, Jas. Taylor, Philipsburg; W. H. Dyer, Providence; L. S. Pirner, Geo. H. Gillett, M. B. Greene, Wm. S. Pelkie, West Brookfield; Benjamin Haywood, W. C. Willson, Worcester; Rev. Mr. Hopper and lady, M. D. Hickok and lady, Greenville; P. M. Deshong, Wm. Measer, Lancaster; W. C. Bailey and sister, Matilda; Hon. P. H. Moore, St. Armand; E. W. Cotwell, J. E. Pearson, F. Ellis, John L. Lisburn, Boston; M. S. Brainard, Rome; C. H. Hubbard, New York; John Caverhill, Buashannie; John Water, Scotland; C. W. Smith, A. C. Smith, England; John Wood, Letterburn; T. H. Hanshorn, Salmon Falls; Mr. Leggett, Bytown; F. G. Hulett, Niagara Falls; Alex. Stuart, Belleville; Chas. H. Carpenter, B. J. Carpenter, Miss Megiel, Miss Meigs, Malone, N. Y.; Mr. Walker and lady, Worcester, Mass.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,
Oct. 6.

Brigt Fame, Morrison, Halifax, J & J Mitchell, sugar, &c
7th.
Schr St Rock, Blais, St Johns, (NFld,) Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, molasses
Brigt Selenia, Doane, Halifax, W H Knowlan, sugar

IMPORTS.

Per Brig AMY ANNE, Thompson, Liverpool, J. G. MeKenzie & Co.

J N Hall, 1239 bars iron 135 bdls 385 hoops; P Jodoin & Co, 1 bale; Hooker & Holton, 3 bales; Dykes & Co, 2 bales; Leslie, Starnes & Co, 10 bdls; Moss & Bros, 4 bales; Houghton & May, 4 bales 2 parcels 6 cases; Jesse Joseph, 68 casks glass and 1 pkg, has 740 bdls; J Leeming 2 cases cooks; R Campbell, 9 bales; Hugh Moore, 1 bale; Thos Mussen, 1 do; P Nicholls, 1 do; Robert Anderson, 8 pkgs; J Patten & Co 53 pkgs; Desmarteau, Marchand & Co, 1 bale; M S Whitney, 2 cases; Ogilvy & Campbell, 3 bales; M Rossin & Bros, 3 pkgs; John Torrance & Co, 1 bale; Saml Morley & Co, 2 cases 100 boxes 2 tcs 6 bdls; Jno Harrington, 2 casks 1 bale 100 boxes; Jas Glen, 2 pkgs 1 bdl; Chas Garth, 4 tcs; Jean Brunen, 4 bales; F & J Leclair, 11 bales 2 cases; Matthie, Robertson & Co, 3 bales; Richard Jason & Co, 31 casks 3 cases 75 bars; Daniel McNab & Co, 5 casks 4 bdls; Bryson & Ferrier, 12 casks 4 pkgs 14 anvils 20 bdls; W Attinson & Co, 874 bdls 61 bars iron; J R Benson, 237 bills; H Vennor, 1089 plates 15 casks 20 firkins; P Paterson & Co, 296 share moulds 6 anvils 100 boxes 117 bdls 3 casks 3 cases; Topping & Brown, 5 pans; Workman, Bros & Co, 44 bdls 2 casks; A Bourne, 24 crates 2 casks; L & C Tetu, 2 bales 1 case; Galarneau & Roy, 3 bales; J L Beaudry & Co, 1 bale 1 case; A Prevost, 3 bales; Benjamin Bros, 1 bale 1 case; J H Evans, 7 casks 1 bar copper; Wm Whiteford, 3 cases; S Greenshields, Son & Co, 1 case; Masson, Bruyere, Thomas & Co, 5 bales; Wm Darling, 2 cases 3 casks; A Cuvillier & Co, 6 cases 3 bales 33 chests; Morton, McKee & Co, 1 bale; J B Torry, 2 hhds 25 chests; Jno Lewin, Belleville, 3 bales 17 casks 1 case; Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 2 cases 6 casks 3 bbds 4 tcs 10 kegs 28 bdls; Thos Haworth, 1 case 2 casks 4 anvils 7 bdls; W Wilson, 1 case 1 bale; Edward Wilson, 1 hhd 4 casks 2 bdls; J F Hurst, 5 casks 2 hhds 103 boxes 40 bdls; Wilson & Coulford, 23 casks 91 bars 414 bdls iron; Andrew Jeffrey, 54 casks 3 cases 60 kegs 1 firkin 1 roll 48 Canada shares 14 bdls; R H Scott, 5 cases 1 keg 12 bills; Ross, Mitchell & Co, 13 pkgs; J G McKenzie & Co, 53 pkgs; W & R Muir, 20 bales 2 cases; McKenzie, Gaine & Co, 24 pkgs; Philip Holland, 8 cases; Henry, Morgan & Co, 1 bale; Maerae & Waddell, 1 case; Order, 31 crates 1 bale.

Per Bark JANE BROWN, Leitch, from Glasgow—J & A Burns.

Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co, 1774 bars 32 bdls iron; J H Evans, 120 bills do; J Moir, 225 pieces plough metal, 15 drill 14 potash kettles 4 grates 29 potash coolers, 258 pots; Wilson & Coulford, 636 bars 120 bundles iron; Brewster & Mathelland, 1055 do 20 do; Bryson & Ferrier, 683 do 121 do; T Kay & Co, 111 do, 20 do; R Scott, 373 do 40 do 150 sheets iron; J R Orr, 1976 bars 51 bdls iron; W Darling, 300 sheets iron 3 has; Jones & Co, 414 bars 19 bdls iron; A Leslie & Co, 4 bales 583 bls 3 has; Arthur & Co, 1 box; E & V Hodon, 2 bales; McPherson, Crane & Co, 3 boxes 10 bales; Hooker & Holton, 5 do 1 do; Sibley Foster & Co, 1 bale; R Wightman & Co, Toronto, 3 has 6 bales; R Pedan, Brockville, 1 do; J Whyte, 15 boxes pipes; J Crosie, 1 box; T Mussen, 3 bales; Galarneau & Roy, 3 boxes 1 bale; N S Whitney, 5 do 1 do; T H McKenzie, Dundas, 3 casks; Brown & Swan, 1 bale; J D Bryce, 12 do; Le Moeurier, Routh & Co, 150 boxes; Buchanan, Harris & Co, 4 boxes 5 bales; Gilmour & Coulson, 8 do 10 do 1 cask 17 crates; C Murphy, 2 do, 8 do 10 do 1 cask 17 crates; C Murphy, 2 boxes 1 bale; D & C Darling, 3 casks; J Johnston, 5 boxes 3 bales; J McKay & Bro's, 1 do 11 do; A Simpson, 1 box; Blackwood, Roe & Co, 1 do; R Adams & Co, 1 do; Kennedy & Son, Hamilton, 8 boxes 1 bale; A & T C Kerr, 11 do 29 do; H Morgan & Co, 12 do 10 do; H Vennor & Co, 9 bars 40 bdls; A Junor & Co, 41 bars; R Campbell & Co, 4 bales; Order, 1699 bars 308 bdls 17 potash kettles 4 grates.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
October 8.

Ship Ocean Queen, Scott, 18th Aug, Bristol, order, general cargo

9th.

Brig Dykes, Peters, 28th Aug, Maryport, order, coals
.... Engineer, Selbre, 23rd do, Liverpool, LeMesurier & Co, general cargo, for St Michael
Ship Emma, Morton, 6th Sept, Liverpool, (14th July, Cork,) order, railroad iron, 424 pass
Bark Jenny Lind, Power, 1st do, New Ross, order, ballast
Brig Maria, Davies, 21st Aug, Newport, order, railroad iron
Brigt Jasper, White, 12days, Labrador, order, herrings
Schr Lucy Allen, McFee, 9 days, Halifax, order, fish and oil

10th.

Bark Lady of the Lake, Duncan, 29th Aug, Port Glasgow, LeMesurier & Co, iron and coals, 8 pass
.... Ann McLister, Evans, 25th do, Gloucester, H & E Burstall, ballast
.... Urania, Cole, 1st Sept, Ballydonegan, C E Levey & Co, ballast
.... Jessie Johnston, Attridge, 22nd Aug, Tralee, W J C Benson, ballast, 159 pass
Schr John Eason, Hector, 28th Sept, Halifax, Holmes, Knapp & Co, fish and sugar

CLEARED,
Oct. 8.

Ship Great Britain, Wade, London, Gillespies & Co

9th.

Bark Ethan Allen, Sproull, to H Symes & Co
.... Clinton, Bland, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co
Ship Eunice, Livingston, do, do
.... Catherine, Turner, do, W J C Benson
Brig Milo, Westin, London, do
Henry, Forbes, Montrose, R Roberts
Schr Ellen, Fournier, Shediack, H J Noad & Co

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

WRECK OF THE SHIP "AGNES," OF DUBLIN.

The ship Princess Royal, Dugaid, from Bristol, arrived at Bathurst, on the 24th Sept., had on board, Capt. Smallman, officers, surgeon, seamen, and 1 passenger, in number 22 men, of the ship Agnes, of Dublin, from Quebec, timber laden, taken from the wreck of the Agnes, on the 15th Sept., in lat. 46 7, long. 47 8.

Captain Smallman reports as follows:—"On Tuesday, 10th Sept., daylight came in, with an awful gale, the sea breaking over the ship fore and aft; pumps would not suck. About 6, A. M., an enormous sea broke over the stern, carrying death and destruction fore and aft. It stave in the ship's stern, smashed the poop deck and beams into atoms; knocked away half the rudder, and did not leave a vestige of anything on the poop. It took the two men away from the wheel, and myself who was standing close by them. One of the men, named Wm. Corry, was killed; the other, George Pies, was washed to the fore-hatch, badly bruised. I found myself at the main-mast much hurt. All the men at the pumps were seriously injured. John Thompson, left arm broken; Nicholas Patterson, skull fractured, and his life is still despaired of. All the rest were more or less cut and bruised.

"Immediately after the sea struck the ship, she broached to, and lay over nearly on her beam ends. The Mate got the after lashed down, and the main-boom all right, to keep her head to the sea, but it blew to pieces. Seeing it was all over with the ship, we decided on letting the foremast go out of her, to get her head to sea. The fore rigging was cut, and the mast fell over the side, taking the main-top-gallant-mast along with it. Shortly after the main-mast was blown away, which was followed by the mizen-mast. The wreck of the fore-mast got the weather bow, and took the bowsprit out of the ship. The vessel now lay like a log, with the sea breaking over her fore and aft. We found it useless to attempt the pumps. She was filling; got one of the air ports out. At midnight she filled, the ship still heaving at a fearful rate. We passed an awful night of suffering. The whole crew continued in a wretched state until the 14th, when they were taken on board the Princess Royal, and kindly treated by Capt. Dugald and his crew."

We learn, from the St. Johns (Nfld.) *Times*, that the brig Nancy, of Harrington, Capt. Brough, from Quebec, bound to Port Carlisle, was towed in at that place on the 21st September, with loss of main-mast, bulwarks, rails, &c., having been hove on her beam ends in the lower gale, and it was with the greatest difficulty the Captain preserved the vessel, which he momently expected would waterlog.

The bark Somersetshire, Simmonds, from River du Loup, for London, was also towed into St. Johns, (Nfld.,) on the 20th ultimo, waterlogged, and must discharge her cargo.

The Master and crew of the bark Douglas, from Quebec, before reported abandoned, were taken into St. Pierre's Miq, 15th Sept., by a French bark.

Last week we published accounts of the brigs Strathmore, Mary Jane, and Venture, having been fallen in with waterlogged, by vessels at this port. We copy the following additional particulars relative to these unfortunate vessels, from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of the 4th instant:—

The Br. brig Strathmore, Ellis, from Quebec, of and for ends at 11½, P. M., in the gale of the 8th ultimo. Capt. Ellis, Mate, Weston, Seaman, Smith, were thrown on her beam Race E. by N. 15 miles. On cutting away the lanyards the mast went by the deck, with the bowsprit and rudder; the vessel filled with water, and several of the crew were washed overboard, of whom five persons perished, including the first officer, a brother of the master. The survivors were taken to St. Johns, (Nfld.,) on the 14th, by the Spanish brig San Pedro, from Havana.

The Br. brig Venture, of and for Sunderland, from Quebec, with timber, was thrown on her beam ends in the gale of the 8th ultimo—the masts were cut away, and she righted full of water. The crew remained on the poop deck six days, with no food except one piece of meat, when they were taken off by the brig Gertrude, which took them to St. Johns, (Nfld.,) on the 16th.

The Br. brig Mary Jane, Brandt, of and for Sunderland, from Quebec, was also fallen in with on the 11th ultimo, in lat. 44 37, long. 60 32, waterlogged in the gale of the 8th. The crew were living in the main-top, where they had secured a chest of bread, a few pieces of meat, and a keg of water, which they succeeded in rescuing from their perilous situation by the brig Viola, from New York, which took them to St. John's, Nfld.

Halifax, Sept. 27.—Arrived—Brigs Jane Ann, Mercier; Sechout, Boulett. 28th—Tritonia, Bernier. 30th—Bernard, Duquette; Maria, Mercier, all from Quebec. Cleared—28th—Schr Lucy Alice, McFee, for Quebec and Montreal.

St. Johns, (NF.,) Sept. 16.—Arrived—Mary Jane, Brulotte, from Montreal and Quebec. 19th—St Andrew, Lachance, from Quebec. 21st—Mary Ann, Cochrane; Rose, Norman, from Quebec. Cleared—19th—Tres Frères, Godfier, for Quebec. Loading—Ann Johnston, for Quebec.

The bark Wolfe's Cove, Cummings, arrived on Monday evening, has six of the crew of the ship Victory, before reported dismasted in a collision with the Russian.

The steamer Alliance proceeded down on Monday night to the Brandy Pots, to tow up the Ocean Queen, before reported dismasted in a collision with the Russian.

Halifax, Sept. 28.—Ship Minerva, Auld, 20 days from Port Glasgow, general cargo and 3 passengers, to W. Stairs & Sons and others, on the 19th instant was in company with the ship Marmaduke, from Bristol, for Quebec; spoke, 6th instant, lat. 50, 15, long. 37, bark Helen of London, from Liverpool for Quebec, 10th, lat. 47, 35, long. 46, 35, brig Cargo of Newcastle, from Liverpool for Montreal—on 22 days; 15th, lat. 46, 35, long. 49, passed a large ship dismasted; 19th, lat. 46, 15, long. 49, 15, passed the bark Mary Jane of Sunderland—dismasted and abandoned. The Minerva has experienced light winds throughout the passage.—*Novascotian.*

Launch.—On Thursday last, the large and beautiful steamer Victoria, was launched at Port Perry, on Scugog Lake. Several hundred persons from Whitby, Cartwright, Mariposa, and Ops, were present to witness the proceeding. The day was fine, and every thing went off most satisfactorily, and no accident occurred. The Woodman is over 100 feet in length, and altogether a "perfect beauty." She is destined to make daily trips between Port Perry and Lindsay, and to ply on the Scugog River, Pigeon Falls, and down to the back Lakes to Mud Lake, within seven miles of Peterboro'. We wish the enterprising proprietors every success.—*Peterboro' Examiner.*

Return of the Passenger Vessels yet to arrive, which have been reported by the English Mail:—

Date Sailed.	Ship's name.	Where from.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Aug. 23—	Thorney Close,*	Limerick,	9	147
Sept. 7—	Jos. Hutchinson,	Liverpool,	9	164

* At Green Isle.

BIRTH.

At Toronto, on the 6th instant, Mrs. William Boyd, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. V. Cazenove, Mr. P. Fitzsimmons, to Miss Julia Bassabalis, both of H