FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1851.

Arrival of the Canada.

NEW YORK, October 1, 10 A. M.

HALIFAX, September 30.—The *Canada* brings a decline of ⅛d in Cotton, with sales for the week of 36,000 bales. Manchester market depressed.

In breadstuffs there has been a moderately active demand for Wheat and Flour, but buyers operate very cautiously. American and Canadian Flour is less demand, but prime brands dearer.—Indian Corn being scarce, good samples on the spot were 6d. per quarter dearer. American Yellow quoted at 26s 6d; ditto White 27s to 28s 6d.

In Provisions the market has undergone a considerable change; more enquiry for Bacon, and the stock nearly exhausted. Shoulders had receded. Transactions in Pork only of a retail character. In Beef, except for first rate brands, sales were difficult to effect. There was a large stock of all descriptions in market. Lard quiet at 40s to 42s.

The demand for Iron has been very slack, and prices declining.

The British Funds during the week did not exhibit much activity—transactions being almost entirely limited. Consols, in which the fluctuations were trifling, were firm on Friday—closing prices on that day were 95¾ to 96¼. Report by Telegraph to the 20th, quoted them at 96½ to 97½ for money. The Bank of England has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent for the half year. The last returns show an increase of £228,062 in bullion in both departments.

The political condition of Europe portends further trouble, which may be not far distant. It is reported that the treaty recently concluded by Russia with Hanover, will constitute in the dissolution of the Zollverein, and that Bavaria and Wurtemburg will secede from the league, and the Hanse Towns in the meantime will follow the example of Hanover, and become free harbours of the collected union. This movement is said to be the charge of Prussia.

An important rumor prevailed at Hamburg, at the last advices, that the cities of Hamburg, Lubec, and Bremen, were to be suppressed by the Diet of Frankfort, and be annexed to the other German States.

The report of the release of Kossuth, is fully confirmed. He is safely on board the *Mississippi* with his companions, and sailed from the Dardanelles on the 7th of September for America.

News from England not important in itself, but derives some interest from its connection with continental questions with the policy of the Government.

FRANCE.—There had been a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Spanish Ambassador, and Lord Normanby, growing out of the receipt of despatches from Madrid. The secret is not divulged. The chances of the Prince de Joinville for the Presidency are still discussed, and the prospects are said to be improving.

The aggressions of Russia at Aclarabad, were made the subject of comment in diplomatic circles.

It is possible that a Seat of War may again be located along the Southern coast of the Caspian Sea.

From Turkey, we learn that the relations between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, have assumed a decidedly hostile character. The Pacha has put himself in a position of defence.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail, we have news from China that the rebellion is gaining ground in all quarters. The Government troops had not been successful in defeating the insurgents.

In India, a report was spread, of Gholab Singh having suffered defeat at the hands of the people. A conspiracy to effect the escape of Moola Rajah, had been discovered in Calcutta. In other respects the country was quiet.

Accounts from Berne to the 16th, states that a meeting had been held at Chaux de Fooles, to discuss the question, whether it was not desirable to form a grand league of the people against the Sovereigns. The speeches were in French. About 10,000 were present, and 4,000 attended at the banquet.

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

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

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

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

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1851.

A writer, who signs himself "An American," addresses a letter of remonstrance to us, which will be found in another column, and to which we most willingly give insertion. We do not expect that with one pen only dedicated to the various exigencies of a daily paper, we can escape animadversion; and so certain were we of meeting with frequent instances of disapprobation publicly expressed, that our surprise all along has been that we have met with so little, and we are very willing to concede that this is due rather to the courtesy, of our political opponents than to our desert. We set out, however, with a determination, which we think due to every one who may think proper to constitute himself our opponent on public grounds, that unless he were connected with another paper, the columns of the *Courier* should be open to him for his vindication. And we say so not in the spirit of granting a favour, but in that of conceding a right.

Our correspondent, towards the beginning of his letter, speaks in high terms of the mission of the Press, and seems to complain of injustice. We think his homily would have been much more appropriately addressed to the Press of America than to that of England or Canada. When we except the *Albion* and the *New York Courier*, where is the paper published, from Buffalo to New Orleans, that is not full of abuse and hatred of England and English institutions? Not only the Press, as that term embraces newspapers, magazines, novels, and romances, but the stage and the private coterie teems with the far-fetched caricature and the witless innuendo which engenders jealousy and hatred against England. There are individual exceptions, and "An American" may be one of them, but he cannot deny the fact, or prevent us from insinuating that his letter is an exponent of that thin-skinned jealousy which we have noticed. We would ask "An American" a question which we once asked one of the first merchants in New York, and whose name is at our correspondent's service if he chooses to ask for it.—"Why is it that Cooper, the Novelist, is so popular among you, and Washington Irvine so little thought of in comparison?" "Oh," was the reply, "Cooper is an American, and W. Irvine is entirely swallowed up in English feeling." Thus the greatest genius in America is depopularized, if we may use the expression, because he writes without a bias, and another is exalted above him because his rancorous hatred, his discussed dislike to Briton and the British, is the prominent character of his experience and expressed sentiment.

Our correspondent goes on with an attempt to turn the tables upon us—that is not so easy, however—by evidencing our own contrast of the criminal law of York State and that of England, forgetting that we spoke of English law as it *was* and York State law as it *is*; but admitting that the criminal code of the one is now equally severe with that of the other, surely the number of crimes committed and atoned for by capital punishment must be a criterion of the domestic state of each country. All we have to say about poaching is this—and we don't think our correspondent can know much about it—that never any one "of England's best manhood" was ever sent to "Van Dieman's" Land on account of it. A poacher is neither more nor less than a thief, with desperation superadded. He is almost always a person of drunken habits—*that* is uniformly the first act in the drama of his wretched life. He begins by robbing hen roosts, and ends by despoiling covers, which it has cost thousands of pounds to preserve, and which, by the law of England, is as much private property as an American singing bird is in a gilded cage. If England's "best manhood" resided in the hearts and spirit of poachers upon manorial rights, we might then say, "hail fellow, well met," to every "free American" we encountered. Before "An American" claims so wide an expanse for the laws of "New York State," he will surely have generosity enough to afford us English a little elbow room for ours. "An American" asks us which of the two countries we would choose to live in—that which hangs a man for stealing six pence, or that which suspends him *for* a cold-blooded murder? This depends entirely upon whether we consider the question in a social or political, a personal or relative, point of view. In the former we think we would be safe, because so long as there was any charity in the world, and so long as we could beg, we would not steal—therefore we would be safe from hanging at all events; but in the latter, even though we did not murder, we might be murdered, and as we have a very natural antipathy to both, we would not wish to live in a country with so strong a propensity to murdering and hanging as "New York State" at present exhibits. Besides, we doubt very much if any law of any country be competent deliberately to take away life—man was made in the image of God, and for his fellow man to deface it by hanging him up like a dog, is contrary to any law which man is competent to make. We think that when a man forfeits his life to the laws of his country, the remainder of that life so forfeited ought to be preserved for the purpose of making amends, under proper surveillance, for the outrage committed. To hang a man for any crime is certainly making the worst possible use of him, and putting it completely beyond his power to make any future satisfaction to the injured law. But this is carrying us beyond our object, which is a reply to our correspondent's letter. Should he retain his present spirit, he may perhaps recall us to it. He asks us to contrast pouching "with any criminal law in the States, and say which bears off the palm of *humanity*." This is not a very logical proposition, but we are not disposed to be hypercritical, and would rather take it for what it is worth. There is no poaching in America, and who ever heard of gouging in England? Who ever heard of Members of the House of Commons fighting with bowie-knives before the Speaker's Chair? Who ever heard of men in England fighting duels with rifles, or picking each other off from behind a tree? These are unavoury truths, but our correspondent forces them from us in order to shew clearly on which side of the Atlantic "the palm of humanity" flourishes most luxuriantly.

With the remainder of "An American's" letter it may seem more difficult to deal, but not so to us. We admit that the annual importation of the very refuse of European population has been, and is, an "unmitigated curse" to the United States, but how does it happen that these European pests always seek a refuge in "free America?" Is it because they hear so much of the gougings and lawlessness of American society that they gladly fly across the Atlantic on the principle of "like drawing to like?" Really it does not make much difference whether the rabbit's mouth is [illegible] way. A rogue feels that he cannot get a resting place for the sole of his foot in Europe, and he flies to America as a place of refuge, in which his delinquencies will be swallowed up and lost like the madness of Abdera.

Our correspondent next touches upon education, and there he is equally unfortunate in his illustration. It is very true that the different States of the Union have spent large sums for the purpose of teaching the rising generation how to read, write, cypher, read Latin and Greek, &c. But, with all due deference to our "American" correspondent, this is not *educating* them, in an English sense. To educate the rising generation, is to lead them into habits of modest subordination, to imbue them with a spirit of salutary restraint, and to govern them as *boys*, that when they become *men* they shall be men indeed. This is not the discipline of America—there are no *boys* there at all. We visited several of the schools in New York, and we readily confess that we found nothing but impudence and insubordination among the pupils, and the absence of authority among the teachers;—we are sorry that this spirit is fast spreading beyond the lakes. Boys may be taught to read and write and cypher readily enough, without being in the proper sense of the word educated, either for time or eternity.

We come now to the temperance movement, and we are really happy, whatever our correspondent may think to the contrary, that we can agree with him in the salutary and praiseworthy stand which his countrymen have taken to stem the inroads and devastating influences of this unhappy vice. The suppression of gambling and gaming-houses is also to the honour of New York legislation, but this it must share with the City of London, the stringent regulations against gaming-houses in that city have, we know, sent many an English blackleg to New York or New Orleans, and the suppression or the extinction of this vile trade in the former city does honour to "the State."

We hope that the lengthened notice we have taken of our correspondent's letter will of itself soothe his pride a little, and shew him that we wish to stand well with him and his countrymen, if he and they will let us do so on equal terms; but we have no idea of surrendering at discretion to every scribbler who chooses to launch his pointless shaft against us. Among these, however, we do not include "An American," and on that account we pass over without remark his peroration, which we respect as a natural outburst of that *amor patriae* which every man who has a heart feels for the land of his birth.

Ulysses preferred Ithaca, situated among stony rocks, to the richest and most fertile country in the world.

The Panorama still continues its attractions, being crowdedly attended every night.

We are requested to state, that in consequence of Mr. Gough's Lecture this evening, the usual meeting of the *Perseverance* Tent of the "Sons of Rechab" will be postponed until to-morrow evening, (Saturday,) the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Gough lectures in the *American Presbyterian Church* THIS EVENING at half-past 7 o'clock.

The Schools of Montreal are invited to assemble in the *American Presbyterian Church* at THREE o'clock on *Saturday afternoon*, to hear an address from Mr. Gough.

On both occasions the admission will be free, but a collection will be taken up.

THE HERON FAMILY AND SIR WM. DON.—This talented Company will perform in Montreal for two or three evenings, commencing on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

The Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the donation to that institution, by His Honor the Mayor, of the sum of £12 10s.

The Seigniory of Grand Metis, about 14,000 superficial arpents, was sold, at Quebec, on the 30th ultimo, to Messrs. A. & D. Fergusson, of Montreal, for £750. No offers for Buckland.

The London *Morning Herald* announces that several immense iron steamships are about to be built by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to run between Southampton and Alexandria to convey the East India and China mails. One of these monster steamers has just been commenced by Mr. Mare and the Messrs. Penn, of London. She will be the largest steamer in the world. Her dimensions are to be—length, 320 feet; tonnage, 3,000; to be propelled on the paddle-wheel principle, by four engines of aggregate power of 1,200 horses; the speed to be sixteen miles an hour, and the run from Southampton to Alexandria is to be accomplished in 9 days. This vessel will be twenty-six feet longer than the *Great Britain*; sixty feet longer than the Cunard or North American mail steamers, the *Asia* and *Africa*; 40 feet longer than the large steamers, such as the *Panama*, *Cronoco*, &c., now constructing for the Royal Mail Company; and 100 feet longer and 500 tons larger than the *Caledonia*, first-rate, of 120 guns.

We, cabin and intermediate passengers from Glasgow to Montreal, by the new iron ship *Shandon*, of Glasgow, (the property of Messrs. Kidston & Sons, of that city) having safely arrived at this port, cannot separate without the expression of our entire satisfaction with the superior accommodation of the *Shandon* and acknowledgment of uniform civility and attention experienced throughout the voyage.

In the name of 41 passengers,

D. MCMILLAN,
ALEX. MACKENZIE,
DAVID MALCOLM,
DAVID G. ALSTON,
ADAM FERGUSON,
ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Montreal, October 1, 1851.

MONTREAL, October 2, 1851.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—In your paper of this morning, while commenting upon a paragraph which appeared in the *Montreal Herald*, headed, "Trials for murder in the United States," your remarks, whether intentional or otherwise, are characterized by the most glaring injustice, not only to the laws of the State of New York, but to the civil and political institutions of my country, and I cannot with complacency regard the dissemination of such views among your readers while knowing so well their utter fallacy.

It is conceded by every intelligent mind, that the interest and happiness of the people inhabiting this Continent, under the two leading Governments of Great Britain and the United States, are best promoted by amity and good feeling, and a correct understanding of the respective institutions under which they live. But can that desirable state of things obtain, while the *Press*, which should fulfil its high and holy mission by shedding abroad the bright rays of truth, to the dispelling of the lowering clouds of error, mails itself in the panoply of wrong, and arrays itself in persevering warfare against Justice and Right? Truly no. The very contrast which you make between the criminal laws of York State and those of England, redound to the high credit of the former, despite the evident intention of the article to the contrary. By which of those laws would *you* rather be governed, Mr. Editor? By those which admit of hanging for a fraud or theft to the value of six-pence, or those which take life only in punishment of the most brutal and cool-blooded murders? Contrast the English laws on poaching, which have sent so many of England's best manhood to Van Dieman's Land, or to the Court of Heaven, with *any* criminal law in the States, and say which bears off the palm of *humanity*.

Again, you say, "it is certainly not a very comfortable state of society, nor does it give a very alluring picture of the model Republic, to find eight men at once arraigned for murder in one city, and out of that number three already tried and condemned to death"—and *this* in the very teeth, as it were, of the Judge's statement contained in the extract commented on, "that all three men were *foreigners*, who had committed the dreadful offences imputed to them in a country to which they had come for shelter, and whose laws they ought therefore to be most inclined to respect." Why this sneer at the "model Republic?" Think you that the glaring inconsistency of it will escape any intelligent and candid mind? I say, and in so saying express the convictions of every enlightened American, that the annual importations of villains, robbers, and cut-throats, and other scoundrelism with which Europe teems, has been an unmitigated curse to the United States. We have rogues enough of our own, without having to endure the depredations of England's, or any other country's. But to send them to us, and then taunt us with dealing with them as their crimes merit, is adding insult to injury, as the rabbit said when they sewed up his mouth, and then bade him whistle. Send us the dregs of your seething cauldron of iniquity, and then blazon abroad *their* crimes as a sample of the morality of the "model Republic!" Truly this is Justice and Ingenuousness personified.

Further, you say, "it appears that in America the authorities are prompt in avenging crime by hanging up transgressors by the neck, but we have never heard that either publicly or privately they exert themselves much for the prevention of it." Allow me to ask what are the most effective preventives of crime? And I answer, universal education of the masses, and suppression of intemperance and its kindred vices. Can any man contemplate our enlightened Free School system, and say that it sinks in comparison with that of any nation in the world? Can any man look at the statistics of our last census, and say that the blessings of education are not more generally diffused than in any country under Heaven? As regards the glorious temperance movement, are we behind England, or Canada, or any other country? Look at the law for the suppression of gambling in New York city, passed in the State Legislature last Winter, and note the panic it has created in the gambling hells of that city, and say if it has not been successful. Is all this no "exertion" *to prevent* crime? And can you, Mr. Editor, point to as many exertions to prevent crime in England? I hope you can, for I glory not so much that my country exceeds others in morality, as I grieve that others do not even excel mine. But enough. I could say much more, but *recrimination* was not my object, although the spirit of your comments are well calculated to provoke it. In conclusion, I say, contrast the United States with England, with France, with Austria, with Russia,—with any country on God's earth, and say candidly whether it sinks in the scale of morality by such comparison; and in view of such comparison, I repeat with pride your closing sentence, "*Who would not live in free America?*"

AN AMERICAN.

From the Montreal Merchants' Exchange Register.

The Public Dinner at the St. Lawrence Hall, on Wednesday evening, to the Hon. Louis H. Lafontaine, on his retirement from public life, passed off well. Some 150 to 170 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Messrs. Vardon & Co., in their usual first-rate style. The Chair was most ably filled by the Hon. A. N. Morin, Speaker of the House of Assembly,—supported on his right by Mr. Lafontaine, and on the left by the Hon. J. Leslie.

The cloth being removed, the following toasts were given, and cordially responded to:—

1.—"The Queen." Aire by the Band of the XXth Regiment: "God Save the Queen."

2.—"Prince Albert and the Royal Family." "Prince Albert's March."

3.—"The Governor General." A Scotch Air.

4.—"Our Guest, The Hon. L. H. Lafontaine." "A la Claire Fontaine."

5.—"The Provincial Administration." "The Grand March."

6.—"Canada, Our Country." "Vive la Canadienne."

7.—"The Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial Interests of Canada." "God Speed the Plough."

8.—"Canals and Railroads." "Railroad Gallop."

9.—"Our Sister Colonies."

10.—"The Guests who have honoured us with their presence."

11.—"Lady Elgin and the Canadian Fair."

Appropriate speeches were subsequently delivered by the Hon. A. Morin, Wolfred Nelson, Esq., M. P. P., Benj. Holmes, Esq., M. P. P., John Young, Esq., W. Bristow, Esq., and other gentlemen present. The company separated about one o'clock in the morning, evidently much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

It may not be altogether out of place to notice [illegible] to the recent and forthcoming improvements by railway, and of inter-colonial communication with the Lower Provinces of British North America. In the course of his speech, he pleasingly adverted to the several railways now in progress throughout the Provinces, calculated beyond doubt to open new and available resources.

Letters from the Hon. the Inspector General and other gentlemen were read, apologizing for their unavoidable absence, in consequence of pressing duties.

STRIKING ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENON.—On Monday night, about a quarter to seven o'clock, a very striking atmospherical phenomenon appeared in the vicinity of the constellation Pegasus. A dark nucleus or centre was formed, and from it a luminous appearance of a deep rose colour, and in form similar to a lady's fan, branched out southwards. It subsequently became of a bright red, and was alternated with streaks of pearly white. Our astronomical correspondent is of opinion that it is an indication of further agitation in the earth; at the same time it is a sure sign of rain and blustering weather.—*Toronto Globe.*

In looking over the various accounts of the Agricultural Fair and Exhibition at Rochester—we were much gratified to perceive that our countrymen succeeded in making such a gratifying display of the Agricultural resources of Canada—the most satisfactory proof of which is the number of prizes carried off by our people—the prizes being numerous and many of them of the highest class. This, taken in connection with the frequent announcements which we perceive in our exchanges from all sections of the Province, of the numerous and remunerative sales of all manner of stock and produce made to our neighbours south of the line '45, is pretty conclusive proof of the capabilities of Canada to compete with them—and should encourage our Agriculturists to persevere in their laudable endeavours to improve their stock and system of cultivation. Nothing else than peace and the fostering care of our enlightened Government is necessary to make Canada ere long, the most prosperous and flourishing portion of this vast continent.—*Cornwall Freeholder.*

Continent of Africa.

What a wonderful continent is this rounded, smooth shored Africa, known from the earliest dawn of time, yet so unknown: the granary of nations, yet sterile and fruitless as the sea; swarming with life, yet dazzling the eyes with its vast tract of glittering sand! North America, first seen but the other day, has been probed from end to end; its gallant and restive Philipe, Tecumseh and Montezumas, have been bridled and broken by the white man; but Africa has seen no Cortez, or even a DeSoto or LaSalle. "wring favor from fate." Some solitary Mungo Park, or faithful Lander, or persevering Burckhardt, alone has tried to read the secret of the mother of civilization, the gray haired Africa.

If we seek a land of romance and mystery, what quarter of the globe compares with that which hides the pyramids; the giant Theban temple, under one roof of which clusters a modern village; the sphinx lemon-hued mountain-cliff of Sphinx; the ruins of Carthage; the Nile with its hidden source; the Niger, with its unknown outlet; the heaven bearing Atlas; the dimly-seen Mountains of the Moon!

There, reader, the slave rose romantically to be the ruler of millions; there Moses, floating in his cradle, is saved by a king's daughter, and, like a hero of some earlier character, breaks the bonds of his people, and founds a new and mighty nation. There was the home of Dido, of Hannibal, the scene of Scipio's triumphs and Jugurtha's crimes; there lived Tertullian, Athanasius, and Agustine; the romance of the Moors dwelt there; the last breath of Louis of France was drawn there.

Africa is the home of the leviathan, the behemoth, the unicorn, the giraffe, the slight antelope, the earth-shaking elephant, the unconquerable lion, the all-conquering buffalo. It is the home, too, of the mysterious negro races, yet lying dormant in the germ, destined pe haps to rule this earth when our proud Anglo-Saxon blood is as corrupt as that of the descendants of Homer and Pericles.

The past, present, and future, of Africa, are alike wrapped in mystery. Who can tell us of the childhood of dark-browed Egypt, square shouldered and energetic? Carthage, the England of the old world's rulers, has not even a romancing Livy, still less an unwearied Niebuhr, to explain her rise and untangle the mysteries of her constitutions. Of all the vast interior, what do we know more than the Punic merchants, who, like us, dealt there, taking slaves, ivory, and gold?

And what can we hope to see hereafter in those immense, unknown lands? God has enabled the European to drive the North American, step by step, toward extinction, and has given a great continent the full development and trial of whatever permanent power the Caucasian race possesses. But Africa He has preserved—for what? For future contest? For an imported foreign civilization to be entered through Liberia and Cape Colonies; France and Britain are watching each other now along those burning sands as they once watched by the icy rocks of Canada and Acadia; is it to end in the same subjection of the aboriginal owners to one or both of these? Or does the dark race, in all its varieties, possess a capacity for understanding and living out the deep meaning of the world's ruler, christianity, as the offspring of the followers of Odin never did, and never can, understand and act it.

If the old Egyptian Sesostris had paused to contemplate the illiterature wonders of Greece, to whom Cadmus was just striving to make known the letters of Phœnicia, would not Plato and Aristotle have seemed as impossible to him as the existence in Africa of a higher christianity than has yet been seen, seems to us? Would not the present position of the Teutonic race have appeared equally incredible to the Parthenon, the loungers in the gardens of the Academy?—*Foreign Review.*

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived,
Sept. 30.

Ship China, Atteridge, 22nd Aug, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co, salt
.... Glencairn, Crawford, 1st Sept, Liverpool, Gillespies & Co, general cargo, 1 cabin pass
.... Lotus, Watson, 24th Aug, Greenock, Gilmour & Co, coals
.... George Wilkinson, Brown, 1st Aug, Dublin, Gilmour & Co, ballast
.... Sir Harry Smith, Haws, 31st Aug, Liverpool, A Proven, do
.... William Vail, Wishart, 1st Sept, London, Hyde & McBlain, do
.... British Merchant, Anderson, 8th Aug Bristol, W Price & Co, do
.... Venilia, Christie, 16th Aug, Valencia, Dean & Co, do
.... Lady Gordon, Kenyon, 12th Aug, Stranraer, order, do
.... Dædalus, Bulmany, 17th Aug, Medford, order, do, 44 pass and 2 births
Bark Jessie, Kelly, 28th Aug, Whitehaven, T Kelly, coals
.... Colony, Weatherburn, 16th Aug, Gloucester, Gilmour & Co, ballast
.... Josepha, ——, 19th Aug, Gloucester, Symes & Co, do
.... Five Sisters, Marshall, 10th Aug, Gloucester, order, do
.... Countess of Durham, Thompson, Gloucester, 13th Aug, H & E Burstall, do
.... Ganges, Murphy, 11th Aug, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co, do
.... Ann Williams, 21st July, London, do, do
.... Commerce, Pearson, 2nd Sept, Liverpool, order, do
.... Jane Hammond, Cowe, 22nd, Aug, Greenock, H & E Burstall, coals
.... Thomas Henry, Crawford, 25th Aug, do, Gillespies & Co, iron
.... Medina, Knox, 20th Aug, Newport, order, ballast
.... Signet, Macoust, 12th Aug, Leith, Pemberton Bros, coals
.... Falcon, Hutchins, 13th Aug, Newry, Symes & Co, ballast
.... Marison, Brown, 16th Aug, Bristol, order, do
.... Recovery, Lowther, 12th Aug, Swansea, order, do
.... Victory, McLeod, 3rd do, Plymouth, Benson & Co, do
.... Empress, Leslie, 20th Aug, Peterhead, Symes & Co, do
.... Royal Adelaide, Richards, 6th Aug, Fowey, do, do, 1 cabin and 28 steerage pass
.... California, Gale, 22nd Aug, Glasgow, W K Baird, general cargo, 27 pass
Brig Keepsake, Graham, 16th Aug, Belfast, order, ballast
.... Mac, [illegible] 12th Aug, [illegible] do
.... Fawcett, Scott, 9th Aug, Maryport, A Gilmour & Co, coals
.... Ann Davies, Humphreys, 19th Aug, Aberystwith, order, ballast
.... Mersey, Codner, 4th Aug, Stockholm, order, do
.... London, Wilkinson, 10th Aug, Hale, Gilmour & Co, do
.... Henry, Simons, 31st July, Cardiff, order, do
.... Royalist, Campbell, 6th July, Fleetwood, order, coals
.... Emily, Torny, 7th Sept, Newfoundland, J & J Mitchell, (Montreal,) pickled and dried fish and oil
.... Thompson, Burton, 25th Aug, Workington order, ballast
Norw Brig Harald, Hasfager, Harris, 8th do, Belfast, order, ballast
Schr Pearl, Fraser, 6th Sept, Halifax, J W Leaycraft, rum, ginger, &c

Oct 1.

Ship Admiral, Cresp, 14th Aug, Lockboysdale, order, p g iron, 413 pass
Bark Rectitude, Smillie, do, Dundee, A Proven, coals and rope
.... Belle, Bisson, 13th do, Padstow, order, ballast, 143 pass
.... Queen Victoria, Nixon, 3rd do, Plymouth, do, do, 86 pass
.... Boreas, Macdonald, 7th do, New Ross, Pemberton Bros, do, 31 pass
.... Helen, Johnston, 20th do, Montrose, R. Roberts, do.
.... Devereux, Lumsden, 5th do, Falmouth, W Price, do.
.... Henry Duncan, Badwork, Portsmouth, Benson & Co, do.
.... John Ker, Morrison, 9th do, Greenock, H & E Burstall, coals and pig iron.
.... Henry Tanner, Carter, 23rd do, London, Mc Jamieson, general cargo, 6 pass.
.... Countess of Mulgrave, Custance, 24th do, Liverpool, H & E Burstall, ballast.
.... Jane Louden, Longford, 30th do, Falmouth order, do.
Brig Derwent, Farady, 18th do, Conway, Sharples & Co, do.
.... Transit, Pentrice, 20th do, Dublin, Pemberton Brothers, do.
.... Sarah, Morgan, 16th do, Belfast, order, do. 112 pass.
.... Jane Watson, Watson, 7th do, Kilrush, H & E Burstall, do, 127 pass.
.... Sir William Wallace, Jaffray, 11th do, Montrose, order, do.
.... Ann Paterson, Potter, 1st do, Ardrossan, do. coals and pig iron.
.... Jane Duffis, Thompson, 15th Sept, Halifax, do, ballast.
.... Barthley, Forlong, 25th July, Maryport, C E Levey & Co, coals.
.... Magog, Russell, 10th Aug, Ayr, Benson & Co, do.
Brigte Lawrence Forristal, Knox, 28th do, Waterford, LeMesurier & Co, ballast, 42 pass.

Cleared,
Sept. 30th.

Ship Jane Black, Gorman, Limerick, C E Levy & Co.
.... Cambria, Harrison, Glasgow, W K Baird
.... Jessy, Gorman, Limerick, H & E Burstall
Brig Planter, Borrowdale, Chester, do.
.... Amphitrite, Armstrong, Stockton, do.
.... Credo, Griffiths, Aberystwith, G B Symes & Co.

Shipping Intelligence.

Capt. Hutchins, of the barque Falcon, at this port, exchanged numbers on the the 10th ult. in lat 46 15 N long 43 20 W with the bark Envoy, steering eastward. On the 11th in lat 46 27 N long 47 10 spoke the brig Caid of Aberdeen, 14 days from Quebec—all well. 13th—passed what appeared to be the wreck of a brig, nearly level with the water, in about lat 45 36 N.

Brig Martha of Whitehaven, bound to Dalhousie, was spoken on the 5th ult. in lat 50 47 N long 15 0 W by the barque Medina, Knox, at this port.

Ship Tay, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 31st Aug. in long 21 W lat 50½ by the barque Annadale, Pearce, at this port.

The steamer Hibernia from Toronto—consigned to Mr. J. Anderson, arrived in port yesterday afternoon with a cargo of Government furniture, &c. She will leave, we understand, on her return trip to-morrow evening.

BIRTHS.

At Chatham, C. E., on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. L. Cushing, of a son.

At Port Kent, N. Y., on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. C. M. Watson, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, St. Rose, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. John Jenkins Mr. Thomas Akin, of New Glasgow, to Miss Jane Young.

At Laprairie, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Father Braun, Mr. Peter Paul Ernest Smith, merchant, of Belleville, Upper Canada, to Miss Marie Adelaide Jourdan Labrosse, second daughter of the late Basile Jourdan Labrosse, Esq., merchant, of Laprairie.

At Dumfries, York County, N. B., on the 10th ultimo, at the Parish Church, by the Rev Joseph Elwell, the Rev. Edward DuVernet, to Frances Eliza, third daughter of the late J. Ellegood, Esq

By the Rev. H. C. Cooper, on the 27th ultimo, William Grubb, Esq., to Mary Haliburton, all of Etobicoke.

DIED.

In this city, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. F. B. Gallaher, much regretted. He had been the Agent of the Heron Family, and came from Ireland with them.

At Goderich, of dysentery, on the 22nd ultimo, deeply and universally regretted, Allan Park Brough, Esq., Civil Engineer, aged 40 years. Mr. Brough was taken with this prevailing malady while occupied in the woods on Government work; he was carried by his party to Goderich, a distance of sixty miles, but notwithstanding the best medical advice, all human effort was unavailing.

At Pres-de-Ville, on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. P. Rickins, aged 35 years.

At Quebec, on the 26th ultimo, Henry Searth, infant son of Mr. H. S. Dalkin, aged 1 year and 11 days.

In Brooklyn, on the 22nd ultimo, Samuel, child of Samuel and Margaret Elmendorf Sloan, aged 2 years and 2 months.

At Matamoras, Rio Grande, of cholera, in the Spring of 1849, James Loynachan, formerly a grocer in Montreal.

NEW BOOKS.

R. CHALMERS & Co. have just received, by Express, from New York, the following new and interesting Works, viz.:—
The Nile Boat; or, Glimpses of the Land of Egypt. By W. H. Bartlet. With numerous fine Illustrations
Knight's Cyclopedia of the Industry of all Nations. With numerous Illustrations
Hildreth's History of the United States. Vol. 5
Haupt on Bridge Construction. With practical Illustrations
Knapen's Mechanic's Assistant
Miffin on Railway Curves and Tangents
Year Book of Facts for 1854
Cooley's Encyclopedia of 6000 Receipts
Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England
Memoir of the Rev. Edward Bickersteth
Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, of Sunnyside
Rule and Misrule of the English in America. By Judge Haliburton
Io, a Tale of the Olden Time. By K. Barton
Matilda Montgomerie; or, The Prophecy Fulfilled —a Sequel to Wacousta. By Major Richardson

—ALSO,—

Harper's Monthly Magazine for October
Byrne's Practical Model Calculator
London Labor and the Poor, No. 12.

For Sale by
R. CHALMERS & Co.
Montreal, 1st October, 1851. 458

CROCKERY!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, and are daily expecting a further supply per *Allen Gill*, *Emerald*, *Abercrombie*, *Tam O'Shanter*, and other vessels, the whole of which they offer at very low prices.
JAMES PATTON & CO.,
42, McGill Street.

N.B.—A large number assorted Crates on hand, packed expressly for the Country Trade.

JUST RECEIVED, by Express:—
Eclectic for August.
American Temperance Magazine for July
R. W. LAY,
193, Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, August 14, 1851. 412

THE DIAMOND FRIGATE SOAP.

UNDER DATION TO GOODS [illegible]

THE Subscribers [illegible] that they have OPENED [illegible] the above place, where [illegible] choice and well assorted STOCK [illegible] PICKLES, SAUCES, SPICES, &c. &c., of the very [illegible]
☞ Buyers and [illegible] shortest notice [illegible]
N. B.—There will be [illegible] a Bakery, for the manufacture of Confectionary [illegible]
H. & A. SIMON.
Montreal, [illegible]

PATENT IRON FENCES.

The Subscribers [illegible] NEW ENGLAND [illegible] Whose [illegible]
GREAT BRITAIN [illegible]
IRON FENCES, GATES [illegible]

THE [illegible] strength [illegible] have secured for them [illegible] the United States [illegible] for GARDENS, [illegible] HATCHWAYS, [illegible] RAILINGS and [illegible] &c. &c. And a great [illegible] and may be had in great [illegible] strength.
421 4w LEMON & SON.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.
HAVE
ALWAYS
ON
HAND
GENTLEMEN'S SUPERFINE SHIRTS
DRESSING GOWNS & TABS
LINENS
LADIES
UNDERCLOTHING
159, Notre Dame Street,
Montreal.

JOHN KER & CO'S
ESSENCE OF COFFEE.
PREPARED FROM
FULTON'S ORIGINAL COFFEE ESSENCE.
Acknowledged to be the Finest Article Manufactured in the Trade.
Sold by all respectable Grocers and Hotels in America.
Manufactured and Sole Wholesale by JOHN KER & Co., at their Steam Coffee Mills, Canal Wharf, Montreal.
None Genuine unless Signed
JOHN KER & CO.
August 12

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS.
Just Received, and for Sale by [illegible] Havana and Principe Cigars of the [illegible] brands.
JOHN [illegible]
July 12.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber:—
Matches, Leaf Tobacco, Fancy Cut Tobacco in boxes, Nicholson's Glass Lever Tobacco Boxes, Snuff Boxes &c. J. HUTTON
July 12.

TOBACCO.—
For Sale, 150 boxes of Superior Tobacco, 5's, 8's, 10's, 22's and upwards.
JOHN [illegible]
July 12.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE &c.
THE Subscribers have just received:—
300 bbls } Bright Muscovado Sugar
100 bbls }
30 boxes White do
150 bags Fine Green Coffee
Barrels Cod Oil, barrels No. 1 Mackerel
Boxes Preserved Lobster, Kegs Ginger
Boxes Composition Candles (superior)
"Mott's" Brown and Prepared Cocoa
"Mott's" and "Ferguson's" No. 1 Chocolate
And daily expected per Barque [illegible] from Havana—
411 puncheons } Retailing Molasses
110 tierces }
30 barrels }
For Sale by J. & J. MITCHELL
2, Lemoine Street.
September 5, 1851.

MOLASSES, SUGARS, COFFEE &c.—The Subscriber's have just received:—
Puncheons Bright Retailing Molasses
Hogsheads } do do Sugar
Barrels }
Kegs } Ground Ginger
Boxes }
Puncheons Jamaica and Cuba Rum, 45 per cent O. P.
Muscatel Raisins, in boxes
Chocolate, Cocoa Confectionery, &c. &c.
Bags Fine Porto Rico Coffee
Cavendish Tobacco, Havana Segars, &c.
J. & J. MITCHELL,
2, Lemoine Street.
July 18.

COFFEE, MOLASSES, COD OIL &c.
200 Bags Fine Green Coffee
28 puncheons Choice Retailing Molasses
Just landed ex *Ellen*, from Porto Rico, direct.
40 barrels Cod Oil
500 boxes, ¼ do, ½ do Muscatel Raisins
10 frails Soft Shell Almonds
50 kegs 28 lbs each } Ground
50 boxes in ¼ and ½ lb papers, (in foil) } Ginger
100 boxes of "J. P. Mott's" Chocolate Cocoa Paste, Chocolate Confectionery, &c.
For Sale by J. & J. MITCHELL,
No. 2, Lemoine Street.
June 21.

E. LAMONTAGNE,
COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS
St