☞ 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 EVENING COURIER (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, 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 CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all parts of the Continent of America—if not on morally [illegible]

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1850.

PRACTICAL ASSERTION.—The opening of the Fitchburg Railroad has done more to annex Canada to the United States than any number of political speeches. At Boston, yesterday, a party of thirteen hundred and fifty persons left that city, in one train, on a visit to Montreal. It was composed of substantial citizens from various parts of New England. What will the Canadians think of such an irruption?—*New York Post.*

The opening of the Railway in question, gives us a foretaste of what we may anticipate, when the various routes of intercommunication, now in progress, are completed. When the Portland and St. Lawrence; the Caughnawaga; and the Champlain and St. Lawrence; are each, bearing along their respective channels of travel, the locomotive masses of the Northern States. There cannot be a question, that the practical result of such frequent occasions of social intercourse, on the part of the Republicans and the Colonists, must imbue the latter with a deeper conviction of the manifold benefits flowing from the Elective institutions of the United States, and train the minds of our people to adopt a policy calculated to attain an equal measure of freedom. It is the habitual practice of our Connexionist writers—we shall not assert that they all are repaid for the expression of their opinions,—though many of them, receive, indirectly, stimulating rewards—to maintain that we are less heavily taxed—better protected in the enjoyment of life and property—and as prosperous as any other people on this Continent. Some of these writers point to the sale of vacant lots, in New York, forfeited for City taxes, as an unmistakeable evidence, of the decline of property in the commercial capital of the Union;—others of them, dwell upon the extravagances enacted under Judge Lynch—while all of them shout chorus upon the stain of slavery. It is an irksome and fatiguing task, to travel over and over, the same ground; to rouse the reasoning faculties of men, naturally stupid and blundering, but the labor becomes doubly unpalatable, when convinced, that the ignorance is designedly assumed;—when those who laud our institutions to the skies, and profess unbounded admiration of our entire system, are merely repeating a set of phrases, to which in secret they attach no signification, and who belie by their professions, the doctrines which they preach. The people of Canada are not as yet educated up to a standard of intelligence, in sufficient numbers, to remove them from the dangerous teachings of the selfish;—hence it is, that they are the constant dupes of Ministerial aspirants, and not fitted, to detect sophistries, or discern in a principle enunciated, the germ of future suffering or disgrace. They can comprehend the meaning of a poll tax, of sixpence a head—but indirect taxation is a figure of speech, which they cannot be brought to regard as a personal concern, or of consequence, to any parties, but those governing. Now we hold that the opinions and assertions of Mr. Hincks; have more practical effect upon our people than all the smart sayings and all the cooked tales of the Connexionist journals—because it is morally impossible, that thousands of well informed Americans can visit Canada, and mix in social intercourse, with all classes—and fail to disabuse the minds of those, who have been taught to dread a closer acquaintance with Brother Jonathan, or an adoption of his political institutions. An undefined apprehension of unshapen misfortunes deters no small number of Canadians from fraternising with the Americans. Such fears can only be dissipated by personal experience. We are passing through the primary stage, but the issue is not remote.

When the principle was fairly established, that a sub-marine electric telegraph could be worked between England and France—we predicated upon the fact and from it argued that an electric telegraph between Europe and America might be established—we perceive in the columns of the *New York Post* an article which confirms our imaginings, and shall be quite prepared to learn that a company of speculators organize to carry out the project:—

GIRDLING THE GLOBE.—A writer in the *London Mechanic's Magazine*, talks of a magnetic telegraph around the world as among the probabilites. His remarks are appropo of the attempt to thread the channel between Dover and Calais, by a submerged rope of wire. He says that an electric telegraph to Calais, is not a thing which will stop there. It is a telegraph to Vienna, to Moscow, to Constantinople, to Ispahan, to Dalhi, to Calcutta—to the remotest bounds, in short, of Europe and Asia. A few years ago people laughed when Lord Palmerston predicted at the Southampton meeting of the British Association, that a time might come when the minister of the day being asked in Parliament, whether it was true that a war had broken out in India, would reply, "Wait an instant till I telegraph the Governor General and I will tell you." What was thought but a good joke in 1843, is now, in 1850, in the course of being actually accomplished, and ere a few years more, is likely to take its place amongst the sober realities of the age. Nor to the old world alone need our views of the ultimate progress of electro-telegraphy be confined; for, since the English channel has been crossed, the crossing of the Irish must follow, as but a matter of course; and Ireland once reached, there lies but a couple of thousand miles of water or so between the old world and the new.

The old and new world being thus united, we should then see the dream of the poet even more than realized; the earth 'girdled round about'—not in forty minutes'—but in a thousandth part of the time—a single beat of the clock. What would all other triumphs of human genius be to this? Time and distance utterly annihilated throughout the bounds of the planet which we inhabit! A triumph only to be transcended when the planets shall themselves begin to telegraph one another—which is one of the very few things which, in this age of art miracles, one would venture without hesitation to say will never happen.

We are indebted to the Merchants' Exchange Register for the following extract from a Boston paper:—

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A dreadful accident has just happened at the foot of Canal Street. As the *Pacific* was backing out, for her trip to Liverpool, she was struck by the tide, bringing her against the ponderous shed erected there, and tearing it down. Many persons are said to have been killed; but full particulars are not yet ascertained. The Steamer will not sail to-day.

We have to return our thanks to Mr. Doane, of the Rutland Railroad, for the latest Boston papers.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, Sept. 27, 1850.

A new gallery for the Reporters has been erected in the House of Assembly. It is situated on the right of the Speaker, in the angle of the wall, running nearly to the Speaker's Chair on the east wall, and three or four yards on the north wall. It is eight or ten feet high, and has a private entrance from the House. The House confined solely to one of accommodation, the House could not more effectually have yielded the point than by the erection of this gallery, which is placed in the very best situation it would have been possible to select. This makes three galleries for Reporters that have been erected within six months; and yet the very House, by whose orders these were erected, stultify themselves by clinging to the absurd fiction that the Press is not recognized in the House, and has no right to be there: Fergusson, of Waterloo, at the dinner given to him on account of his vote in favor of the Press, advised those members, who voted against Cameron's Resolution, to go to their constituents as soon as possible, admit that they had given a wrong vote, and ask forgiveness.

Some very curious speculations in Land Scrip have lately taken place, in which the Inspector General appears to have been as deeply implicated as he was in the Beaty job. You are aware that a Bill was passed, during the last Session, for calling in all the Land Scrip within a year. A list of claimants is kept in the Adjutant General's Office, and is nowhere else to be found. The inspection of this list has been refused to parties who believed they had claims, and they were turned away without any information on the subject. This was done under the pretext of concealing from speculators the names of those who had claims, to prevent their being bought up. But while this information was refused to the public, it was made accessible to at least one favorite of the Inspector General. Mr. P. Roblin, who is just now laboring under a severe fit of new-born loyalty, the heroic Warden of three united Counties, was enabled to get this list. He spent a good deal of time in the city during the Session on business connected with Land Scrip speculations. He was frequently in company with the Inspector General, who gave him every possible information, and much valuable advice on the subject. Some are wicked enough to think that Mr. Hincks was an actual sharer in Mr. Roblin's speculations. The way in which Mr. Roblin managed the business was this:—Having possessed himself of a list of the names of claimants for Scrip, he would sally forth into the country, going as far as Sarnia, to the West and North and East, wherever claimants resided. Many of these claims are derived through great grand-fathers, and it frequently happens that the parties themselves never dream that they have a claim. Mr. Roblin would surprise one of these persons by suddenly calling upon him, and saying: "I think you have a claim for Land Scrip, you are descended from so and so." The innocent person thus addressed, whom Mr. Roblin was about to victimize, would answer that he was not aware that he had any claim of the kind—"Well," Roblin would say, "I'll give you ten dollars for your claim, and risk it." The bargain was struck, and Mr. Roblin became the possesser of the Scrip, which he could either sell, or draw 200 acres of prime lands for it: and he knew where to find the prime lands. But not only was Mr. Roblin favored with the lists of claimants withheld from others, and the services and assistance of Mr. Hincks; but other parties having claims for Scrip have had it withheld from them, under various pretences, in some cases as long as a year. I am in a position to mention names, if the fact be questioned. All sorts of obstacles were thrown in the way of parties having claims. Mr. Roblin met with few difficulties of this kind, and would have met with none if Mr. Hincks could have ventured to instruct the Clerks in the Crown Land Department to dispatch Mr. Roblin's business at once; but this he dars not do, for the Clerks would have suspected foul play. Price, however, knew enough about the matter to smooth the way for Roblin beautifully, which he of course could do in his own Department without arousing the suspicion of his subordinates. Through this favoritism, Mr. Roblin was enabled to pick up a very great number of claims, [illegible] acres for ten dollars, and seldom giving more than twenty dollars for it. If the truth could be ascertained, it would probably appear that the determination to call in the Scrip had in view the furtherance of this speculation. To compel holders to apply it on land within one year would naturally have the effect of depreciating its market value; but the lands retained theirs, and speculators, like Mr. Roblin & Co., could the more easily possess themselves of rich lands. No wonder that Mr. Roblin is so deeply in love with our present system of Government.

I am surprised that it has not been made a question whether Mr. Hincks, by accepting the office of Chairman of the University Endowment Board, has not vacated his seat. How does his acceptance of a salaried office accord with the Independence of Parliament Act?

A company has been formed to explore the Copper region in the neighborhood of Port Hope.

It is rumored that Mr. Shuter Smith is about to resign the Registrarship of the Court of Chancery, which I think very probable.

Do you know the reason of the delay in issuing the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works? It was all ready in the middle of the Session; but Hincks said it would be ruinous to the Government to lay it before Parliament! That august body voted over *two hundred thousand pounds* for alleged public improvements, respecting which not the slightest details were before them, and were no where to be found but in this Report, which Mr. Hincks would not permit to be laid before the House!

If Mr. Hincks' word may be relied upon, he intends to withdraw from politics altogether.

A coalition, perhaps not immediately, between Sherwood and Baldwin is looked for by some who are best informed as to the movements of the Government.

I have heard it stated that a private Company have offered £82,000 for the York County Roads. The Roads and Bridges are to be sold by auction on the 15th of October.

Mr. Wilmot, of New Brunswick, is now in the city. X.

THE ASSIZES.—We learn that the Attorney General will appear for the Crown at the Toronto Assizes; the Solicitor General takes the City of Hamilton and the Brock Circuit: Hon. John Ross takes the Home Circuit, and Wm. Notman, Esq., the Western. John W. Gwynne, Esq., was Crown Counsel at the Picton Assizes, and Kenneth McKenzie, Esq., will appear on the Eastern Circuit.—*Globe.*

IRISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, September 12, 1850.

In my last I gave a short account of the proceedings of the opening of the Synod of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops at Thurles. A variety of surmises have been abroad as to the topics under consideration; but, the proceedings being conducted with closed doors, and the members being bound not to divulge their nature, nothing absolutely certain will be known until after the decisions at which they arrive have been transmitted to Rome, and there either confirmed or disallowed. The correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Post*, writing from Thurles, says, in reference to the question of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland,—" Without pretending to exact information of what occurred, for it is not known beyond the walls of the College, the general impression out of doors is, that the result has been much more favorable to the Colleges than had been anticipated by their opponents. It is stated that the condemnation of the Colleges was mooted, but the question upon which the Prelates divided was that of withdrawing Ecclesiastics from all connection with these institutions. Upon a division there was only a majority of *one* against the Colleges. Some accounts represent the majority as two, but none allege a higher number. I understand that the decision upon this question, as well as upon every other, when the Synod closes its sittings, will be dispatched to Rome, for the consideration of the Pope, so that it is not likely we shall have an exact Report of the proceedings until a reply comes from Rome." The *Cork Examiner* confirms the correctness of the account given by the *Evening Post*'s correspondent of this part of the proceedings of the Synod, and states that there was only a majority of one Bishop in favor of the proposition for compelling Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics to retire from them. It adds, that the Roman Catholic Primate, in virtue of his authority as Papal Legate, will make it imperative on all Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics to leave the Queen's Colleges, and that he will issue an edict immediately after the conclusion of the Synod.

Before the breaking up of the Synod, the Roman Catholic Prelates passed a unanimous decree for taking steps to found a Roman Catholic University. Every Roman Catholic Clergyman in Ireland will be called upon to pay an annual tax of two per cent. upon his income, for its support. A Committee was formed for carrying the project into effect.

While the Synod was holding its sittings, the Statutes which constitute the Queen's University in Ireland in connection with the Queen's Colleges in Belfast, Cork, and Galway, received the Royal Assent. The Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been appointed Chancellor. The Senate is to consist of 17 individuals, representing the several departments of science, medicine, law, and literature. The Chancellor and Senate have the power of prescribing the courses for graduation, and of granting degrees in arts, medicine, and law, to the students of the three Colleges. They are also to appoint the examiners of candidates for degrees, and will have the power of founding University scholarships. The "Letters Patent" declare that "Graduates of the said University shall be fully possessed of all such rights, privileges, and immunities, as belong to persons holding similar degrees from other Universities; and shall be entitled to whatever rank and precedence is derived from similar degrees [illegible]."

The Visitors to the Queen's Colleges have been appointed since. The Visitors to the three Colleges consist of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Fingall, Mr. Justice Ball, R. W. Greene, Q. C., Sir H. Marsh, Bart., the President of the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians, and the Moderator of the General Assembly. The Visitors to each College consist of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of the Diocese in which they are respectively situated. Two of the latter have already written to the Under-Secretary for Ireland, declining the appointment, viz.: Dr. MacHale, and Dr. Slattery, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel. Dr. Slattery excuses himself in the following terms:—" Having always been of opinion that these Colleges were pregnant with danger to the faith and *morals* of our Roman Catholic youth,—being confirmed in that opinion by [illegible] decisions of the Holy See to the same effect,—and being admonished by the same venerated authority not to have any part in carrying them out,—it is obviously impossible for me, as a Roman Catholic Bishop, to accept of any situation whatsoever in connection with those institutions."

The English and the Irish Railway Companies have recently been making the experiment of cheap excursion trips in various directions, at about half fares—the excursionists returning either on the same day, or within a certain number of days, which appear to have told well. Some of these have been to Killarney, and have had the effect of bringing more English visiters to the beautiful scenery of the lakes, than was ever remembered. The hotels have been filled to overflowing, and every lodging house has been occupied. The citizens of Dublin were given the opportunity, on Sunday last, of a cheap excursion on the Great Southern and Western Railway, to Limerick and back again the same day, when nearly 1,000 persons availed themselves of it. A similar opportunity was afforded to the citizens of Limerick, by the same Company, to visit Cork, of which many likewise availed themselves.

There is a prospect, now, of the viaduct over the Boyne, connecting the Dublin and Drogheda Railway with the Belfast Junction Railway, being set about—the works for its erection having been contracted for. It is to consist of 18 arches, each 60 feet span; the piers are to rise from the solid rock, which will require sinkings in several places, to the depth of 30 or 40 feet; they are to be constructed of blocks of granite, from one to two tons weight, and of the hardest and densest quality. The height of the arches over the river Boyne, will be 140 feet; the height of the lowest arch at the sides, will be 70 feet. The extreme length of the viaduct will be about 1,400 feet, and when completed it will be the most remarkable work of the kind in Ireland.

The Sea Serpent, which I mentioned in my last as having been seen by a fat citizen of this city, in an after-dinner boating excursion in Dublin Bay, has since travelled, if we are to believe the Cork newspapers, to the coasts of Kerry and Cork. The individual who had the good fortune to see it on the last occasion, states that he had ample proof of its being piscivorous, as it was occupied " in bolting a number of Hake or Codger cols." The animal, after its meal, became drowsy, and appeared to be " rapidly drifting on shore." The report then goes on to say:—" We resolved now to try the effect of fire-arms upon him; four rifles were prepared, and brought simultaneously to bear on the animal's head; and giving the word myself, and directing all to aim for the spot formed towards us, bang went the pieces in a volley, the shots taking evident effect. His first movement was to shake his head, and wink the wounded eye in a rapid manner, and then, as if to cool the painful wound, he suddenly dived. Since then I have not had the slightest trace of him."

The newspapers will have informed you of the result of the trial at Edinburgh of the Captain and Mate of the *Orion* Steamer. Captain Henderson, and the Mate Williams, were convicted, on the evening that the trial terminated, to the Calton Jail, where it was intended their sentences should be carried out. Captain Henderson has been since removed to the General Prison at Perth, on medical certificate.

Sir Benjamin Brodie has recently been making a short stay in Dublin, visiting the hospitals, &c. The Council of the College of Surgeons entertained him at dinner at Salt Hill. He expressed the pleasure his visit had given him, and complimented the profession upon the high state of Irish Surgery.

The approaching Municipal elections are creating a stir in Dublin, and candidates are numerous. The greatly increased powers which the Corporation will possess of taxing the city, renders a seat at the new Board of more importance than was the case heretofore.

Chief Justice Doherty, the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, died suddenly on Saturday evening last, from the bursting of an aneurism of the aorta. Mr. Doherty, who was called to the Bar in the year 1808, was formerly Member for Kilkenny, and Solicitor-General for Ireland, under Mr. Canning's administration. He was raised to the Bench in 1830, on Lord Plunket's promotion to the Chancellorship, when Lord Grey and the Whigs came into power. It is supposed that Mr. Monahan, the Attorney-General, will succeed to the vacant post. Mr. Baldwin, late Law Adviser to the Castle, has been appointed Judge of the Insolvent Court, vice Mr. Farrell, deceased; and Mr. Gibson has succeeded the late Mr. Schoales, as Assistant Barrister for the Queen's County. Mr. Staunton, the proprietor of the *Dublin Weekly Register*, has been appointed by the Government " Collector-General of Taxes" for Dublin, under the new Bill.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been paying a visit to Belfast and the manufacturing districts of the North, where he has been very well received. He is now on a visit to the Marquis of Londonderry, at Ganon Tower.

The weather, during the past fortnight, has been most favorable for the harvest, and the greater portion of it has already been saved. The disease in the potato is not progressing; the early planted potatoes are in a great measure safe—it is only the late planted which have suffered. The Dublin Corn Exchange is well supplied with new wheat, at from 20s to 24s for red, and from 24s to 28s 6d for white, per barrel. The potato market here is abundantly supplied with perfectly sound potatoes, at from 2s 6d to 3s 9d per cwt; and the quality, from the exceedingly dry weather, is good. The retail price is from 5d to 6½d per stone. Bread of first quality is selling in Dublin at 6½d, and second quality at 5½d the four pound loaf.

A. B. C.

At a Fair held at Newark, N. J., a Mr. Crane exhibited a clock of his own invention and construction, which only requires to be wound up once in three hundred and sixty-five days. He has likewise introduced important improvements in the common Yankee clock, which can in consequence be sold for one dollar.

The Toronto Fall Races take place on the 15th and 16th of October.

The following correspondence passed between Jenny Lind and our well-known landlord of the Irving House:—

IRVING HOUSE, September 24, 1850.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

The annexed letter from Mdlle. Lind, will explain her reason for leaving the Irving House, after the extensive preparation which were made for her accommodation. At the time she left, all my desirable rooms were permanently engaged, and I very reluctantly parted with my estimable guest.

IRVING HOUSE, September 16, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I regret very much to say that I am obliged to look out for some more retired residence, but before leaving your house, I take this opportunity to express to you my sincere thanks for the great kindness and attention which have on every occasion been shown me, and beg that you accept the enclosed little trinket, as a slight token of my gratefulness for the same.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, JENNY LIND.

The trinket alluded to was a beautiful diamond pearl KEYRING, which I shall take care, never to part from, as one of the most valued tokens of esteem I have ever received.

Yours respectfully,

D. D. HOWARD.

JENNY LIND.—The *Herald's* telegraphic despatch that we published on Saturday about the visit of Jenny Lind to Montreal was all a mistake; and we must frankly confess that we were also mistaken in it, for we had information that arrangements were about being made to procure her coming.

We have just had a letter from Mr. Barnum shown to us, by a gentleman who has received it. This letter states that Jenny Lind is *not* coming to Montreal this season, and probably not at all. We do not think that there is any mistake about this letter, as there was about the telegraphic despatch.

But for the consolation of our citizens who had been promised and disappointed of so great a treat, we are happy to state that we are informed by Mr. Daley that he has made such arrangements with Mr. Barnum—as will enable him to take as many of our good citizens as shall please to go, on a cheap trip to Boston, which will also include the hearing of Miss Lind's singing. Mr. Daley will himself announce the particulars.—*Gazette.*

VISITORS.—The steamer *John Munn*, this morning, brought down betwen two and three hundred American citizens from New York and Boston, being a portion of the large party who are paying a return visit to the city of Montreal. We do trust the hospitalities shown to these intelligent strangers, will be of a character to do honor to the respective cities; such, at all events, as will evidence a feeling of gratitude for the courtesies extended to the Canadian party who lately visited Boston. His Worship the Mayor, and several citizens, met with our visitors this afternoon, at the St. George's Hotel, and after some congratulatory remarks, accompanied them to visit the Citadel and other places worthy of seeing in and about Quebec.—*Quebec Gazette.*

DESERTION.—We learn that the coats, shakos, and cross-belts of three soldiers of the 19th Regiment were found this morning on the Lower Town Market steps, close to the Napoleon Wharf. The men, it appears, deserted last night.—*Ib.*

West Indies

From the Kingston (Jamaica) Journal, September 9.

It has been stated in Spanish Town, and elsewhere, that his Excellency Sir Charles Grey, the Governor of this Island, will shortly retire from its government for the more lucrative one of Canada, and there is some colouring for this statement, because in no one of the Wineward Island papers received by the last two packets has any mention been made that Lord Harris is to succeed to the Government of Canada, should Lord Elgin retire from it. That Sir Charles Grey expects himself to leave this Government for that of Canada, seems implied from the fact, that all his Excellency's late conversations have been characterized by expressions such as these—" Were I going to remain here," " If I should remain here," &c., &c.

By the death of Col. Wm. Croghan, of Pittsburgh, recently deceased, his daughter, who some years since eloped with Capt. Schinley, of the British Army, comes into the entire possession of an estate valued at five millions of dollars. Mrs. Schinley is now residing at Southampton, England.

Upwards of one thousand Irish immigrants have arrived at Boston during the past week. While thousands of the Irish are immigrating to this country, the Scotch farmers are leaving their country and emigrating to Ireland, to take possession of the good tillage land lying waste for the want of cultivation.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

MR. McDONALD begs leave to intimate to the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal that he has resumed his Class, at No. 49, Notre Dame Street.

Families and Schools attended.

October 1, 1850. 222

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Markets.

SATURDAY, September 28, 1850.

FLOUR—The arrivals have been light, and the amount of Sales very inconsiderable. The lower qualities—" No. 2 Superfine" and " Fine," have been much asked for, and would have commanded 21s 3d and 20s 6d respectively.

PEAS—None in Market. 2s 9d is offered for good Samples " to arrive," and for a fair Shipping Parcel " upon the spot," 2s 11d would be readily procurable.

WHEAT—Only trifling arrivals—any Upper Canada Mixed of good sample that offers being readily taken at 4s 7½d per 60lbs. Lower Canada Red is worth 4s 6d to 4s 7d per minot, for heavy samples.

OAT MEAL, INDIAN CORN, INDIAN MEAL, BARLEY, OATS—There has not been a single transaction during the week—and prices are purely nominal.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing in " Beef." A large amount of business has been done in " Pork," principally in " Mess," which has advanced from $12½ to 13½—as high as $13½ having been paid for a lot of " Canada Mess." " Prime Mess" sells in small quantities at $11 @ $11½—holders generally demanding $11½.—" Prime" is held at $10½—but not much asked for.

BUTTER—Has slightly declined since our last, and in fair demand at 5½d @ 7½d.

ASHES—" Pots"—The Sales of the week have been considerable, as high as 34s 9d being paid. The demand is principally for " Firsts"—the arrivals being chiefly composed of " Inferiors." They are, to-day, in fair demand.—" Pots," per cwt., 33s 9d @ 34s 6d.—" Pearls," 29s 9d @ 30s 0d—the higher rate having been paid for Shipping Parcels of " Firsts." " Pearls" are enquired for at 29s 9d; and Sales have been, to-day, made at 30s.

FREIGHTS.—To London, Flour has been taken at 3s per barrel, but there have been no engagements for Ashes or Grain. Flour has advanced to 3s 9d to Liverpool and the Clyde, and Grain has been taken to the former Port at 7s per quarter—7s 6d being now generally asked.

EXCHANGE heavy. Bank, 60 days on London, ½ per cent. premium; Private, 90 days on London, 10¼ @ 10½ per cent premium; Bank, 3 days on New York, ¼ per cent premium; Private, 3 days on New York, ¼ @ ¼ per cent premium.

STOCKS.

BANKS.—The business of the week has been hardly worthy of notice, and the rates of to-day are nominally as quoted.

MINING SHARES.—There has not been a single transaction in Mining Shares since our last; 15s is very freely offered for " Montreal Consols," but there are no sellers under 17s per Share.

RAILWAY STOCKS.—No sales during the week—" St Lawrence & Atlantic" is asked for at 60 discount.

In other Stocks nothing to report.—*Brokers' Circular.*

Montreal Ashes Stock Comparative Statement.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
1st October, 1850.			
In Store	1,220	840	2,060
Shipped	18,097	2,203	20,172—20,260
1st October, 1849.			
In Store	1,310	290	1,600
Shipped	14,522	7,078	21,597—23,197
Increase, 1850			7,063

E. M. Lacoste,
Inspector.

ASHES STORE,
Montreal, Sept. 30, 1850.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TIMBER MEASURED TO THIS DATE:

(Superior of Culls' Office,
Quebec, Sept. 25, 1850.

	1849.	1848.	1850.
White Pine, feet	6,588,744	11,082,836	13,891,766
Red Pine	3,881,008	4,421,994	1,873,206
Oak	1,028,948	839,746	527,005
Elm	1,054,178	770,126	1,226,776
Ash	26,225	65,187	67,874
Basswood	4,441	3,119	1,897
Butternut	2,734	1,265	1,261
Tamarac	600,804	320,007	327,063
Birch and Maple	38,182	105,159	54,808

JOHN SHARPLES,
Superintendent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED,
Sept. 26.

Bark John Bull, Duffill, London, J G Mackenzie, general cargo

CLEARED,
Sept. 26.

Schr Maria Rose, Russell, Halifax, Mr. Scott, flour
Schr Three Brothers, Lefebvre, do, Leslie, Starrow & Co, flour

IMPORTS.

Per Ship ANNE, McGARRY, from Liverpool, John Molson, Jr.

1 Buchanan & Co, 650 bxs; McPherson, Crane & Co, 4 trunks 6 bales 3 cases 2 casks; N S Whitney, 11 cases 6 bales; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, 2 cases 2 bales; R Juson & Co, 5 cases 16 casks 65 boxes; R Frost, 1 box, C W Wurtle, 106 casks; J Bruneau, 5 bales; P Holland, 11 cases 21 casks; A Cuvillier & Co, 21 casks 10 bales; B Hart, 1 cask; H Jones & Co, 2 bales 1 case 19 casks; M Rossin & Co, 13 casks; S Willott, 11 crates; Hutchison & Co, 2 cases; Ryan, Chapman & Co, 2 bales; W Whiteford & Co, 1 case; Matthie, Robertson & Co, 8 cases 3 bales 1 cask; A & T C Kerr, 8 cases 2 bales; D & A B Stewart, 2 cases 1 bale; Jos McKay & Bros, 1 bale; Kennedy, Parker & Co, 30 bales; Betley & Kay, 21 bales; Bryson & Ferriers, 80 bales 3 casks; H Fraser, 1 case; Ogilvy & Campbell, 15 bales 10 cases; J Henderson, 11 crates; A Hughes 1 case; Topping & Brown, 2 cases; W L Perrin & Co, 1 case; J Robertson, 1 bale; R S Miller, 2 bales; W Moodie, 3 cases 1 bale 1 cask; Anderson, Audjo, Evans & Co, 3500 bars 10 boxes; T Peck & Co, 252 bdls; LeMesurier, Routh & Co, 300 boxes; D McNab & Co, 4 casks; G Hagar 14 bdls 1 cask; Gilmour & Coulson, 27 bales 13 cases; F & J Leclaire, 4 bales; Morton, McKee & Co, 1 bale; Buchanan, Harris & Co, 3 cases; W McFarlane, 1 bale; Masson, Bruyere & Co, 21 do; S Greenshields & Co, 5 do; W Darling, 50 kegs 1 cask; Cumming & Galbraith, 9 cases 1 bale; W & J Smith & Co, 27 bales 2 cases 1 bbl; Tyre, Colquhoun & Co, 14 bales 1 case; T Mussen, 3 do 4 do; J Paton & Co, 62 crates 1 hhd; Dykes & Co, 5 bales 1 case; R Campbell & Co, 1 bale; R Peden, 1 do; W McMaster, 15 do 3 cases 1 cask; Hooker & Holton, 1 bale 1 case; P Patterson, 3 do 2 do; W Wilson 2 do 2 do; J L Beaudry & Co, 1 bale; J Bruneau, 1 do 1 case; A Prevost, 1 do 1 do; D Torrance, 20 hhds 35 tres; Torrance & Busteed, 150 bbls; Desmarteau & Co, 1 bale; H Fowler, 2 do; W & E Muir, 10 do 2 cases; J G McKenzie & Co, 48 do 15 do; J & D Lewis, 15 do 5 do; A McFarlane, 2 do 5 do 3 casks; A McFarlane & Co, 2 do 2 do 2 do; T Cook, 1 bale; Whan & McLean, 22 do; Ross, Mitchell & Co, 87 do; J Rhodes, 29 do; Order, 2 do 53 casks 500 boxes; J Melson, Jr, 20 hhds 50 bbls.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
Sept. 26.

Bark Victoria, Muirhead, 14th Aug., St Ives, order, ballast, 11 pass

27th.

Bark Londonderry, Hattrick, 20th July, Londonderry, M Wilson & Co, 10 pass. whiskey, 43 pass
.... Baron, Kerby, 13th July, Gloucester, G E Symes & Co, ballast
.... Memphis, Hays, 7th Aug., Wexford, Lemesurier & Co, ballast, 48 pass
.... May, Yarmouth, Ritchie, 20th July, Newport, order, railroad iron
.... Secret, Farthing, 23rd July, Rideford, order, ballast, 21 pass
Brig Fawcett, Scott, 16th Aug., Harrington, order, coals
Schr Josephte, Langlois, 13 days, Halifax, for Montreal, general cargo, 3 pass
Ship Clio, Stanhope, 19th Aug., Truro, order, ballast
.... Willmore, Dawson, 2nd Aug., Alloa, A Gilmour & Co, coals
Bark Roslin Castle, Saddler, 12th Aug., Plymouth, A Gilmour & Co, ballast
.... Prince, Robertson, 19th Aug., London, W J C Benson, ballast
.... Helle, Simson, 16th Aug., Padstow, order, ballast, 48 pass
.... Good Intent, Warburton, 14th Aug., Fowey, order, ballast, 36 pass
Brig Symmetry, Hill, 13th Aug., Exmouth, order, ballast
.... Elizabeth, Clayton, 9th Aug., Newport, G W Usborne, railroad iron
.... Surprise, McQueen, 23rd July, Newport, G W Usborne, railroad iron
.... Dundonald, Jones, 21st Aug., Barnstaple, A Gilmour & Co, ballast, 4 pass
.... Thomas, Bell, 1st Aug., Alloa, Duncan & Co, coals
Ship Princess, Ferguson, 12th Aug., Limerick, order, ballast, 120 pass
Bark John Bull, Clarke, 14th Aug., New Ross, Pemberton Ross, ballast, 160 pass

CLEARED,
Sept. 27.

Bark Rubicon, Elliott, Aberdeen, J Leslie & Co
Brig Sarah, LeBlanc, Lafleurce, (N. B.) Leslie & Co
Barge Marie Rachel, Cinq-Mars, Whitehall, (U. S.) F Patterson

PASSENGERS.

Return of the number of Emigrants arrived at this Port from the 14th Sept. to this date:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From England	0	0
Ireland	0	0
Scotland	0	0
Norway	0	0
Lower Ports	0	0
Previously reported	0	0
Total	—	—
To same period in 1849	0	0
Decrease in 1850	0	0

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, Sept. 28, 1850.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The schooner Priscilla, Lamond, from Montreal, for Halifax, reported in last night's Gazette lost with all hands, on Cape Canso, arrived at Halifax, on the 19th instant, all well.

Capt. Stinson, of the bark Bell, arrived yesterday, reports—Sept. 2—spoke the brig Princess, of Sunderland, 34 60, long. 49 30, 22 days from Quebec; name also owner; mystery timber, masts, spars, had a bottle sealed C. Bill—Passed St. Paul's and saw a large ship on shore with foremast gone; proved to be the Victory, of Belfast, which went ashore on the 9th inst.; crew had remained all saved; Captain had gone to Sydney. The same day spoke the Brig Emma Ann, 65 days out from Hull—Saw three vessels on shore as we were coming up the river.

Capt. Robertson, of the bark Prince, arrived yesterday morning, reports having seen a ship ashore on St. Paul's Island on the 16th instant. It is most likely the Victory, before reported ashore on that Island. He too reports having seen a bark ashore on Mille Vache has Wednesday.

STORNOWAY—Sept. 3—The brig Credo, from Aberdeen to this port, in lat. 62 24, long. 46 00, by the Albion, bound out this port. Sled—The bark Ann, of Point de Mont, by the brig Thomas, Bell, at this port.

The Brig Fawcett, Scott, at this port, reports having experienced a very heavy gale on the 8th instant, on the Grand Bank, an apprentice named Thompson Lennon, whilst close reefing the foretop-sail, fell from the yard-arm and was drowned.

The hull of the bark Northumbria 430 tons, wrecked on Apple Island, was sold, for account of the underwriters, on Wednesday last, and adjudged to Mr. P. Cain, for $700. The materials brought up were sold at the same time, but we have not received for what amount.

We learn that the steamship St George will stop at this port, on Monday next, for St. John's, Newfoundland, calling at Sydney, C. B., on her way.

Halifax, Sept. 16—Arrived—Brig Pearlie Lamond, from Montreal, 20 days. 17—Cleared—Brig Rose, Dunne, for Montreal. 20—Emily, O'Brien, for Quebec.

DIED.

At Dalnerf Manse, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in the 82nd year of his age, the Rev. JOHN RUSSELL, D.D., and in the 56th year of his Ministry.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE *JOHN BULL*, DUFFILL MASTER, from London, is ENTERED INWARDS at the CUSTOM-HOUSE. CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS their ENTRIES and REMOVE their GOODS without delay.

J. G. MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

October 1, 1850. 222

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GLASGOW.—Now in Port—The British Barque *MONARCH*, BLAIR, Master, stows 1800 Barrels under deck, will load immediate despatch. Apply to

HOLMES, KNAPP & Co.

Sept. 30, 1850. 222

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, & HAMILTON

THE First-Class Steamer *ENGLAND*, Captain MARSHAL, will LEAVE the CANAL BASIN, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at TWELVE o'clock, Noon, for KINGSTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON, touching at intermediate PORTS, (weather permitting.)

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JNO. KER.

October 1, 1850. 222

FOR ST. CATHERINES, PORTS OF WELLAND CANAL, AND PORTS ON LAKE ERIE.

THE First-Class Schooner *BELINA*, Captain A.C. ROSS, is now LOADING for the above PORTS, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

JNO. KER,
Canal Basin.

October 1, 1850. 222

THROUGH LINE.

*TORONTO A