☞ The Montreal Courier is published daily during the six busiest month of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1850.

With whatever feelings we may view the general policy of the Whig Ministry, it must be admitted that the bold and manly language of the Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, is worthy a Statesman by whom the safety of British subjects and British property is specially watched when treated within the precincts of foreign territories. The extreme doctrine assumed by the despots of Europe, that a British subject must perish, when a resident in a foreign land, the right of interference on the part of England, is calmly and positively met by Lord Palmerston, and the extreme doctrine denounced in the following language at the Reform Banquet, where Lewis the honored guest:—

"I must say that it ought to be the first object of those charged with our foreign relations to maintain, unimpaired not only its honour, dignity, and rights, but it is their duty to protect our fellow-subjects in whatever foreign land they may happen to reside.—(The whole company here rose and cheered most enthusiastically.) We are continually travelling, an inquiring, and a great commercial nation. There is no part of this great ocean which occupies one-fourth part of the globe, or where human enterprise and merchandise are not found about. There is no land, however distant, no country, however civilized or barbarous, in which British subjects are not found, either for purposes of recreation, or health, in the pursuit of science or commerce, or in the noble and higher avocation of dwelling on the regard of humanity the light of the Christian faith.—(great cheers)—and I contend, that that our fellow-subjects are entitled, wherever they may be, to think they are under the guardianship and the watchful eye of the British Government (cheers)—and that the arm of England will always protect them from wrong, or if wrong is done them, will be powerful enough to obtain redress.—(Cheers.)"

During the struggles for Italian and Hungarian independence, we may have regretted the reluctance of England to extend that material aid which would have inclined the balance on the side of human rights and justice; but we must not overlook the fact, that to the appearance of an English fleet at the Dardanelles, Kossuth and some of the illustrious exiles are indebted for their preservation from an ignominious death, and Bem and Dembinski, and others, from the horrors of the Siberian mines. Confronted by a powerful opposition, assailed by the most potent Press in the Empire, Lord Palmerston has not failed, in the hour of need, as the champion of progress and the resolute defender of the national sentiment. He has risen with the crisis, been found equal to the emergencies of his position, and established a reputation which future Statesmen will be proud to imitate. It might be worth enquiry, while the lucubrations of his Reform friends are yet ringing in his ears, to invite his glance to these shores, where a law has been passed by our profligate House and unprincipled Ministry, by which a British-born subject may, for any offence, be removed from the place where that offence was committed, and tried by a packed Jury of French Canadians on the banks of the Saguenay or the Island of Anticosti. Every principle of law and justice is thus trampled under foot, and the liberties and property of British subjects are at the mercy of men who have long reproached them as fore gners. Yet British bayonets are to uphold this monstrous iniquity. We are approaching a gloomy period in the annals of this country; no man of reflection, or endowed with the lowest grade of intelligence, can shut his eyes to the calamities which are in store for us. In a period of profound repose, a set of political sharpers, contemptible for their mediocrity, unscrupulous in their acts, and treacherous to their trust, have smuggled a law through the Parliament, which could only be justified by the gravest State necessity. In no other country in the world would the same number of people stand supinely by and behold themselves denuded of every vestige of liberty. By this law which has been enacted, any individual obnoxious to Louis Lafontaine, may be seized upon a trumped up charge hatched by some of the perjured scoundrels he so readily procured in April, 1849, and conveyed away into the heart of the French Canadian population; he may there be convicted by a packed Jury and a political Judge. We confess that Martial Law would be far preferable to this legalized violation of justice. What the consequences may be on the first occasion that this enactment is put in play, it may be hard to predict; but historical precedents prove that when the rights of the citizen cease to be respected, reverence for the law is extinguished, and men revenge their wrongs by selecting as victims the authors of their calamities. We have ceased to enjoy the safeguards which shield British subjects even in despotic Europe, and we suffer the indignity as if we were unfitted for freedom.

The measure of Ministerial Retrenchment is no longer a mystery, their intentions no longer need concealment; they are published, and matters of fact. How grievous must be the disappointment of a confiding people, when they discover, at length, that the boasted Economy and Retrenchment of the Cabinet is merely extended to the Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Peace, and a few other officials! None of the overgrown salaries, which attracted the angry comments of the public, are touched, but the Court-House Criers are victimized. Such is not the Retrenchment the country asked; they claimed a reduction of salaries, beginning with the Governor-General and descending from him through every grade of official life, apportioning to each incumbent such sum as might be consistent with the dignity and responsibility of his appointment. There is a lack of honesty and fair dealing in striking men, who have, for a score of years, faithfully discharged their duties, and, as in the case of Peter Davies the Crier, condemning them to a salary less than a common labourer can earn in the United States. Some of the officials, subjected to the new regulation, were incumbents before Responsible Government was coined at the Colonial Mint. Mr. Monk, the Prothonotary, and Mr. Boston, the Sheriff, each stand in that position, and they may, with valid claim, deny their liability to Mr. Lafontaine's caprice. The Retrenchment thus far adopted must inflict serious injury from the emolument of its application, for, whatever may be the private resources of the parties to whom the law applies, the abrupt curtailment of more than half their income must prove inconvenient, to use no stronger term, and the public cannot be content that the large fish should all break through the Retrenchment net.

The Battle of Minden.—Some of our contemporaries have fallen into an error themselves in ridiculing a statement made by another contemporary, that Lord George Sackville succeeded the Duke of Marlborough in the command of the British contingent of the allied army commanded by Prince Ferdinand, of Brunswick; the fact being, that, when the war broke out, the British troops were placed under the command of Charles, Duke of Marlborough; but that nobleman falling sick, and shortly after dying, was succeeded in the command by Lord George Sackville.

Monklands.—We understand that our friend, Compain, has been so successful in his undertaking at Monklands, that he is about, during the winter, to erect accommodations for sixty families in addition to that which this splendid mansion already affords.

We learn that the honorary title of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Henry Wilkes, A. M., of this city, by the University of Vermont, at the commencement exercises, held at Burlington on the 7th instant.

French Operatic Troupe.—Monsieur and Madame Deverie, of the French Operatic Troupe, (from New Orleans,) have arrived in Montreal, and will give their first Concert at the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening next. The celebrated Pianist, Monsieur Albert, will preside at the Pianoforte. For particulars, see small bill's.

We are again indebted to Mr. Doane, Agent of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, for late Boston papers.

Public Meetings—Quebec Industrial Fair.

Pursuant to public notice, a Meeting to take the requisite steps to have Quebec represented at the Provincial Exhibition, to be held at Montreal on the 14th October next, when selections from the articles then contributed will be forwarded to the World's Convention, as it is called,—or International Exhibition,—to be held in London in the month of May, of next year.

N. F. Belleau, Esq., Mayor of the City, in the Chair, and F. X. Garneau, Esq., City Clerk, acted as Secretary for the occasion.

The following were the Resolutions passed:—

Dr. Monin, seconded by Mr. Joseph Legare, moved, and it was

1. *Resolved*,—That the inhabitants of Quebec regard, with extreme satisfaction, the Act of the Provincial Government, in promoting and aiding, by a money grant, a Provincial Exhibition of products and manufactures of Canada, preliminary to a selection from the same being forwarded to England, for the International Exhibition, to be held in London in May, 1851.

The Rev. Chas. Chuchill moved, seconded by Mr. Renaume, and it was

2. *Resolved*,—That it is desirable that the products and manufactures of the District of Quebec be represented at the said Provincial Exhibition.

Mr. A. Macdonald moved, seconded by Mr. Aubin, and it was

3. *Resolved*,—That a District Industrial Fair be held at Quebec, on Tuesday, the 8th October, when it is expected that specimens of works of Art, Mechanism, Manufactures generally, Agricultural, Mineral and other material products, from Artists, Artizans, Agriculturists, and others resident within the District, will be sent for exhibition.

Mr. Jacques Crémazie moved, seconded by R. Symes, Esq., and it was

4. *Resolved*,—That a Committee be appointed to carry into effect and superintend the same—of which the Clergy of all denominations stationed in the City and District of Quebec, Members of the Legislature resident within the District, and the Members of the City Council, the Mayor of the City, and the Mayors of the several Municipalities within the District, shall be ex-officio Members, in addition to the following gentlemen:—

[We omit the names from want of room.]

Also Resolved,—That the said Committee shall have power to take all measures necessary to give effect to the present Resolutions, and to add to their numbers any persons whose advice or co-operation they may consider desirable, and that the quorum shall consist of seven Members.

Mr. W. S. Henderson moved, seconded by Dr. Robitaille, and it was

Resolved,—That a subscription list be opened to enable the Committee to award diplomas, prizes, medals, or diplomas to the successful competitors in the District Local Fair, and to defray all necessary expenses.

Mr. Legare, seconded by Dr. Marsden, moved, in amendment,

"To add the words—and that the City Council be requested to contribute to this object."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Toronto, August 9, 1850.

Yesterday afternoon the steamer *Chief Justice*, from Lewiston, brought the Mayor and some 200 citizens of Buffalo as guests of this City and the Legislature. During the greater part of the afternoon, it rained very heavily; but, before the steamer arrived, the weather had become much better, although it was scarcely fair. The Fire Companies and a great number of citizens had turned out to receive the guests, probably to the number of 4000 or 5000. Having landed, the guests were conveyed quietly and without any accompanying procession, in the carriages that had been placed in readiness to receive them to the hotels, where quarters had been provided for them during their stay. In the evening, a grand ball took place in the new St. Lawrence Hall, the completion of which had been temporarily arrested to fit it up for the occasion. The walls, which have not yet been plastered, were covered with cambric of different colors. On one side of the room, in wreathed letters of evergreens, was the motto, "Hail Columbia," and on the other, "God Save the Queen." In another part were united the Flags of the two Nations. The Governor-General, Lady Elgin, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Drummond, and the other Members of the Government, except perhaps Mr. Price, whom I did not observe, were of the company. The Military Officers, the Members of the City Corporation, and the *elite* of the city, with the greater part, not all, of the beauty and fashion that had come from Buffalo, were there. In general terms, I may say every thing went off very well. At supper, I should say, if I were inclined to be critical, that the Mayor of Toronto committed a blunder—indeed two. He spoke of its being "indispensable" on these occasions to drink the Governor-General's health; as if the necessity which compelled him to propose it required an explanation or a half excuse. Then His Worship further let fall the unnecessary remark, that "he differed from the Governor-General in politics." Mr. Smith, the Mayor of Buffalo, made a really excellent speech, in which he treated the subject of international amity in a skilful and masterly style. The loud applause which his remarks elicited, bore witness to the deep and kindly feeling that is cherished between the two Peoples, who speak a common language, inhabit a common Continent, and have, in some respects, a common destiny. In the style of the ladies' dresses, the chief and remarkable difference was between low and high necked—the latter being peculiar to the American ladies, the former to the Canadian ladies. To compare beauties, and to take as styles national characteristics, would, especially on such an occasion as the present, be questionable taste; and I shall, therefore, only say, that the variety furnished for all objects of admiration.

To-day there is to be a grand review of the troops, and in the afternoon there is to be a splendid entertainment at the Governor-General's. Many of the company will probably leave to-morrow; those who stay will have the opportunity to witness the Prorogation ceremony on Saturday. On that day the Press of Toronto will give a dinner to their Buffalo brethren.

It is but right to state, that Sir Allan MacNab has denied that he threw any paper bullets in the House on Saturday night. We are of course bound to take the word of a gentleman for truth; and, for my part, I have no doubt that I labored under an optical delusion.

Whether Merritt will think of resigning, now that he has got the large grant for the Welland Canal to expend, is beginning to create some curiosity. X.

Toronto, August 10, 1850.

Yesterday, the House was counted out for want of a quorum. Whether the attraction of the Buffalo visit was the cause, or whether the Government wished to get rid of the Territorial Divisions Bill, which was under consideration, and hinted to their supporters this mode of accomplishing their object, is matter of some speculation.

At length there is an end to conjecture as to what course the Government will take respecting the removal of the Seat of Government to Quebec. The question, whether it was to remain in Toronto two or four years before removing to Quebec, has been put at rest by the decisive declaration of Mr. Baldwin on the subject. The removal is to take place after the lapse of two years from the date of coming up here. The removal is subsequently to take place every four years. Why the first removal is to be precipitated in two years instead of four, according to the evident intent of the Resolutions of the Legislative Assembly, has not been explained. That such was the intention, there is no doubt; for the advantages of spending two years of each Parliament in Quebec, and the other two years in Toronto, are specially referred to in the Resolutions. It is quite true that, theoretically, the Sovereign can hold the Parliament wherever he thinks proper; but this prerogative can never be practically exercised. The decision of the question rests with Parliament. It is quite true that, in the case of the last removal, one branch of the Legislature was treated with supreme contempt; but that is no reason for treating the other branch in the same way. By this means, the mere will of the executive would become superior to Parliament. Right or wrong, the decision of one branch of the Legislature has been acted upon. It was the sole authority on which the removal from Montreal took place, unless the Government intend to fall back on an obsolete prerogative of the Crown. If so, it was a mockery to pretend to respect the decision of either branch of the Legislature. But if they are now to act in the teeth of that decision, which has not been reversed or altered, they will destroy the sole authority on which they professed to act. To pretend to derive from the Resolutions themselves authority to remove the Seat of Government to Quebec in two years, will be a bold fraud. But it will be done—the removal will take place. $60,000 has been voted for Parliament Buildings in Quebec. As the removal to Toronto was in defiance of the vote of one branch of the Legislature, so the removal to Quebec will be in defiance of that of the other branch.

Yesterday, the Buffalo guests were present at the Review of the 71st Regiment, on the garrison. The Regiment went through the manual and platoon exercises, and then engaged in a sham-fight. Their manner of going through the exercises, showed them to be in a high state of discipline. The weather was fine, during the Review, though it rained heavily just after, and there was a numerous assemblage of spectators present.

In the afternoon, the guests from Buffalo were entertained by the Governor General. The Press, as such, was not invited, owing, probably, to the declination of its members to accept the invitation to dine with his Excellency, when the convention was in session. I shall, therefore, not pretend to describe the entertainment at Lord Elgin's yesterday. Tit for tat. We are even all round.

There were various public amusements last night; and the consequence was, that they were not all well attended. The French Opera was a failure; at a late hour there was no audience, and no acting. At the Theatre, the acting of Mrs. Mossop is more attractive, and during the last few nights there have been tolerably good houses. The stage direction is confined entirely to Mr. DeWalden. To-day the prorogation takes place. X.

Toronto, August 7, 1850.

Five Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

The petition of George Gurnett, Esq., Mayor of the City of Toronto, on behalf of the Corporation of the said City, praying that the Charter of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad Company, may be so amended as to enable the Corporation of the said City to take and subscribe for stock, and be represented in the said Company, was received and read.

On motion of Sir Allan N. MacNab, the Petition of the Great Western Railway Company, praying for an Act to authorize the Company to construct a Branch Railroad from some convenient point on the line of the Great Western Railroad to the Town of Galt, brought up this day, was received and read, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways and Telegraph Lines.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, reported on the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, the engrossed Bill, from the Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company,'" was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Hincks introduced a Bill to repeal the enactment appropriating the proceeds of that portion of the Marriage License Fund in Upper Canada to the support of certain specified Institutions only, and to leave the same at the disposal of Parliament for Upper Canada purposes generally;—second reading to-morrow.

The amendments made in Committee yesterday, to the Bill to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, were reported, and agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the two following Bills, without amendment:—

Bill to establish freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relating to Banks and Banking;

Bill to authorize Aaron Silverthorn and Newman Silverthorn, their heirs or assigns, to erect a Dam across the River Thames;

And also, requesting the grounds, evidence and proofs, upon which is founded the Bill to amend the Act, authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire possession of Dorchester Bridge, in so far as regards a certain Road therein mentioned.

The House again went into Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the jurisdiction thereof, and made amendments thereto, which are to be reported to-morrow.

The House again went into Committee on the Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries and Inquests in Upper Canada, and made amendments thereto, which are to be reported to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House again in Committee of Supply, being read;

Hon. Mr. Hincks moved, That the House do now resolve itself into the said Committee;

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved in amendment, That all the words after "That," to the end of the said Motion be left out, in order to add the words, "the appropriation and expenditure of the Public Revenue of this Province by the discretionary authority of the Executive Government without any legislative appropriation previously made in that behalf, necessarily tends to extravagance, and a wasteful expenditure of the public money, to the great detriment of the best interests of the people;

"That to prevent in future any expenditure without the sanction of the Legislature, it is expedient that no warrant should be signed, issued, or addressed to the Receiver-General, or any other public functionary, for the payment of any sum of money whatever out of the public revenue of this Province, unless the amount and purpose of such payment shall have previously been authorized by legislative enactment, to be named and expressed in the body of each warrant as the authority for issuing the same, and that no contract should be entered into, nor authority given by any Member of the Government, or other public officer in this Province, involving the expenditure of public money, unless authorized by an express Act of the Parliament of this Province so to do;

"That no Pension should hereafter be granted or paid to any public functionary whatsoever, nor should any public functionary receive any Pension, until in each particular case an Act of the Parliament of this Province shall hereafter be passed determining the amount thereof, and the period when such Pension should commence, and to which the same should continue to be paid, any Act heretofore passed, or any usage, Order in Council, or other matter or thing to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding;

"That no public functionary, officer, clerk, or other person, should be employed in any ordinary duty, office or employment, or receive any emolument for the performance of any public duty or service, until the office, duty or employment, shall have been created or authorized by an Act of the Legislature, expressing in general terms, the duties of each officer, and the services which he shall be required to discharge, or the office in which each subordinate shall be intended to be employed: Provided that no such regulation should extend or be construed to apply to the appointment or duties of the Governor Gen-ral, or other person administering the Government of this Province, nor to the expenditure of any sum granted by the Legislature for unforeseen, casual, or contingent expenses to be accounted for at any ensuing Session of Parliament?"

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and passed several Resolutions, which are to be reported to-morrow. The Committee also obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, was amended in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to provide funds for the defraying the cost of erection of the Lunatic Asylum and other Public Buildings in Upper Canada, was read a second time upon a division, and amended in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada was read the second time, upon a division, and amended in Committee; to be reported to-morrow.

The Bill to alter the Tariff of Montreal Harbour Tolls, and to provide a fund for improving Lake St. Peter, was amended in Committee; to be reported to-morrow.

The Bill to impose a Duty on Foreign Re-prints of British Copyright Works, was considered in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to facilitate the holding of Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, was amended in Committee; and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow, upon a division.

The House adjourned.

At the ordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Montreal, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada, held in this city on Wednesday last, Mr. Robert Swinton, preacher of the gospel, after delivering his trial discourses, and passing through the usual examination in a very creditable manner, was ordained to the office of the Holy Ministry. Mr. Swinton is to occupy a missionary district, of which Leeds is the centre. The ordination took place in Cote Street Church. The Rev. G. Paxton Young preached from John xv. 1, and the Rev. Thomas Henry, Moderator of Presbytery, presided at the ordination. The Presbytery is to hold a special meeting, in Cornwall, on the 4th September next, and in Osnabruck on the day following, for the ordination of Mr. Quin to the Pastoral charge of the united congregations of the above Townships.—*Witness.*

Dignity of the House.—Sir Allan McNab assures us he did not throw the roll of paper at Mr. Malloch, in the House of Assembly, as stated in Tuesday's *Globe*—that the member who sat next beyond him did the deed. We really make the *amende* to Sir Allan, and the more readily that he has pluck enough to answer for his own, without bearing the delinquencies of his neighbours. The paragraph on this affair, to which we have alluded, and a similar one which appeared in a city contemporary, we understand, became the subject of a debate in the House yesterday morning, when Mr. Baldwin, very properly, read the House a lecture on the impropriety of the members throwing missiles at each other.—*Globe.*

The recovery of the statue of Mr. Calhoun from the wreck of the *Ellenbeth*, is now almost hopeless. It was the most elaborate of all the works of Mr. Powers, and the one, perhaps, which he regarded with most pride. It was truly a masterpiece of art, and commanded the unqualified admiration of all of every country who ever beheld it. Its loss will be as no little pain to the gifted artist, and yet will probably prove to him a pecuniary advantage. The statue was one of his earliest commissions, and was undertaken more for the sake of establishing his reputation than with any other object. He has, as yet, received but little more than twenty dollars, which sum was raised many years ago by the citizens of Charleston, and paid him in advance, with the understanding that he should have as much more as could be obtained by subscription after its completion. It was insured, as we learn from the Charleston *Courier*, for the sum of six thousand dollars; and this, we suppose, will secure to the artist something like a remunerative price for his work.

The loss of this statue, although it will be peculiarly felt by the city of which it was to be the particular ornament and pride, is a national misfortune. Of all our long line of illustrious statesmen, Mr. Calhoun was almost the only one that had been worthily embodied in stone; almost the only one whose outward presentment Genius had truly immortalized. We needed something of this kind in order to inspire a noble emulation in perpetuating the memories of our great men. Art is never more suitably employed than in rescuing from consuming Time the "combination and the form" once vivified and electrified by godlike intellect, and bequeathing them, invested with the ethereal calm of eternity, to the reverence of all future time. Such a perpetuation of true greatness, ever speaking to the eye, and appealing to the soul's inmost house of beauty, forms a visible link of generation to generation, and is sure to exert a redeeming and ennobling influence so long as the precious heritage endures.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

Private letters from Berlin, by the Cambria, announce the death of Neander, the celebrated Church Historian, aged seventy-one.

Very Late from Cuba.

The steamship *Georgia*, Captain Porter, brings advices from Havana to the 3rd instant.

The remainder of the Contoy prisoners were still in prison. Seven of them were to be liberated on the 6th instant; three were to be sentenced to eight years in the chain gang.

American passengers were permitted to go on shore. All quiet at Havana.

The Br. frigate *Indefatigable* was at Havana.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Market.

Friday, August 9.

Flour—The transactions of the week were only of a retail character, till yesterday, when a shipping parcel of fancy No 1 changed hands at 21s. 6d. per bbl.

Oat Meal, Indian Meal, Barley, Oats, Peas, Indian Corn—Nominal at our quotations.

Wheat—The market is still bare of Upper Canada samples, and Lower Canada Red is offering at 4s. 6d. per 60 lbs.

Provisions—Nothing doing in Beef, Pork sells in a retail way at our quotations.

Butter—No shipping parcels in market.

Ashes—Have been in good demand throughout the week, and have advanced to 33s. 6d. a 35s. 6d. for Pots, and 31s. 6d. a 32s. for Pearls, and holders are to-day asking an advance upon the rates for Pots.

Freights—Ashes have been taken steadily at 30s. to both Liverpool and the Clyde, and to-day, it is reported that Flour has been engaged for Liverpool, at 3s. 3d. per barrel. There is no Vessel on the berth for London.

Exchange—Firm and in fair demand at our quotations.

Stocks—Montreal Bank—Has declined to 2½ premium, at which it is in demand. City Bank—Offered at 17 discount, and enquired for at 20. Commercial Bank—Has changed hands at from 11 to 2 discount, and is in demand at the latter rate. Banque du Peuple, has been sold at 20 discount. In other Bank stock as well as Railway and Mining Stocks, we have no transacti on to report.—*Brokers' Circular.*

British Colonist Office, Toronto,
Thursday, P. M., August 8, 1850.

In Flour no transactions have taken place since our last report. Millers extra superfine, by retail in bags, 22s 6d @ 23s 9d per 196 lbs. Farmers' fine, by retail in bags, 19s @ 20s per 196 lbs.—During the last few days there was very little wheat brought into the market, and the only loads offered for sale, were a few loads of new wheat, which fetched from 4s to 4s 6d per bushel of 60 lbs. Rye brings 2s 6d per 60 lbs.; and Peas 2s per bushel of 60 lbs. Oats 1s 4d @ 1s 5d per bushel of 34 lbs. Barley 2s @ 2s 6d per bushel of 48 lbs; and Potatoes (old) 2s 6d per bushel; do. (new) 3s 9d @ 4s per bushel. The Hay brought into the market now is mostly all new, and sells at the rate of 45s @ 50s per ton. Turkeys sell at 2s 6d @ 3s 9d each. Geese 2s @ 2s 6d each.—Ducks 2s @ 2s 6d per pair. Fowls 1s 3d @ 2s per pair, according to quality. Butter, fresh, 7½d @ 9d per lb. Eggs 7d @ 8d per dozen. Cheese 3d @ 5d per lb. Bacon 4½d @ 5d per lb. Hams 6½ per lb. Beef 3½ @ 4d per lb. Mutton 2½d @ 3½ per lb. Veal 2½ @ 4d per lb. Lamb 2½d @ 4d per lb.

Our market is quite inactive, and for the last eight or ten days very little produce of the farm has been offered in it for sale, the farmers being exclusively engaged in harvesting their crops. Prices, it will be seen, by those given above, remain almost unchanged. The weather although extremely sultry still continues to be very wet; at this hour (3 o'clock) rain is falling in torrents, and the sky is so overclouded and the air so dark that we can scarcely see to write. This darkness, we fear, indicates that the storm will be a most severe one in To-onto, or at least in the neighbourhood. Vivid flashes of lightning are succeeded by loud peals of thunder. This storm must cause great injury to the crops in every place which it will visit. But we are happy to say that the wheat crop in the counties contiguous to Toronto, has been almost all collected into barns, in much better condition than was anticipated, some days ago. The crop is a very abundant one, and we think, notwithstanding the bad weather and the fears entertained in consequence, that our agricultural friends will have every reason to consider themselves particularly fortunate. The Spring crops have rallied wonderfully; the oat crop in general is very good; so also is the potato crop. The appearance of the country is fresh and very beautiful, indeed more beautiful than we have known it to appear, at this season, for many years past. The Hamilton *Gazette* says, the weather is unusually hot and oppressive, notwithstanding the occasional heavy showers. The City and County are entirely free from every description of sickness, which is rather unusual during the dog days. On Friday last the Township of East Flamboro was visited by a severe hail storm, which threshed out the ripe crops in fields and gardens. The late heavy rains, we regret to learn, have done much injury to the wheat in Waterloo, and parts adjacent. But the wheat crop in this vicinity has been housed without damage. The reports of the wheat crops throughout the Province are highly favourable, and the "oldest inhabitant" never remembers so abundant a harvest.

New York Markets.

Saturday, August 10.

Ashes—Buoyant; sales of 150 barrels at $6,12½ for *Pots*. *Pearls* quiet at $6; sales of 25 barrels.

Flour.—More doing. Fresh ground State firm, with good demand for export. Also good Ohio No. 2 superfine firm and active. Sales of Canadian—1000 barrels. The advance in freights has restricted sales. Sales of mixed brands Canadian at $4,81½ @ $4,87½. Sales of Domestic, 16,000 barrels—including 9,000 superfine No. 2—at $3,87½ @ $4,12½; mixed Western and ordinary State, $4,44 @ $4,56; common to straight State, $4,56½ @ $4,75; fancy Michigan, $4,75 @ $4,87½; Genesee, $5,75 @ $5,87½. The better grades dull.

Grain.—Wheat.—But little offering, and prices firm, with good milling demand. Corn steady, with fair demand; sales of 15,000 bushels at 65 @ 65½ cents for Western mixed, and 66 cents for round yellow.

Provisions.—Large sales of *Pork*; Mess at $10,37½, and Prime at $8,37½. *Lard* quiet at 6½ @ 7½ cents.

Buffalo Markets.

Saturday, August 10.

Flour.—Very firm; sales of 450 barrels Michigan, from new Wheat, at $4; 200 ditto a little above that figure, and some small lots of favorite brands at $4,25; for a lot of good Michigan $4,15 was offered and refused.

Grain.—Some enquiry for new *Wheat*; sales of 3,500 bushels good Ohio on private terms; held at 90 cents; sales of 750 bushels Ohio at 78 cents. Corn firm, and in good request; sales of 7,000 bushels at 54 cents.

Canal Freights unchanged.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,
August 9.

Bark Genoa, Nutman, London, gneneiscape, Gillespie, Moffat & Co.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Launched.—Mr. T. H. Oliver safely launched the "J. K. L." yesterday morning, from his ship-yard.

Mr. T. C. Lee also launched a fine new ship of 700 tons, called the American Lass, from his yard yesterday morning.

The schooner Perseverance, Matheson, which cleared here yesterday morning for Boston, with over 1000 barrels of flour, took the ground at the mouth of the River St. Charles, and fell over with the ebb-tide. She will, most likely, have to be discharged to right her.

We perceive, by the Albanian newspaper, the arrival at Philadelphia of the packet ship Philadelphia, on Monday last, bringing 234 passengers, all in good health, and a cargo measuring 1600 tons, said to be the largest ever brought to that city, her freight amounting to $1200 lts. 2d.

The packet ship Chas Wheeler arrived at Philadelphia some two or three weeks since from Liverpool, bringing 235 passengers, all in good health, and a cargo measuring 1831 tons, her freight money amounting to $3,172 lts. 2d.

The Packet ship Emerald, Peaslee, cleared at Boston for Quebec on the 5th instant.

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 5th instant, at Trinity Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Hobart, the Rev. William J. Leach, D.C.L., Vice-Principal of McGill College, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Rev. Robert Easton, of this city.

DIED.

On the 7th ultimo, in the Township of Seymour, Captain Henry LeVescomte, R.N., aged 67 years.

On Sunday, the 30th ultimo, Edward Henry Bezaleel, third son of John Baldwin Bezaleel, of Belleville, Barrister-at-Law.

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO LINE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER

PACIFIC.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, August 12.

The *Pacific* arrived at this port yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 31st July. She brings no passengers.

England.—The Danish question is attracting great interest, as it is thought it may lead to war. The Baltic has interfered with the rights of neutrals, and the duty of England to protect her commerce.

The debate on the admission of the Jewish child was resumed on the 29th ultimo, when the House affirmed his admission by a very large majority!!! But on presenting himself and sight for admission, a discussion arose as to the oath he should take; those of allegiance and supremacy were taken by the Hon. Member in question. He took it all, excepting the words on the faith of the Christian, and said he had before refused that part, as not binding on his conscience. The Speaker then directed the Bar to be withdrawn. This gave rise to a very long discussion, which ultimately ended in another adjournment.

Indian Corn had fluctuated, and was quite lower. No change in Provisions. Cotton fell and advanced ¼ @ ½. Consols closed in London on the 30th at 96⅞ @ 97. Flour in Liverpool.

Accounts from the Agricultural districts of France state that the immense rains have done great good generally, particularly to the maize, hemp, and potatoes.

From Spain or Portugal nothing of moment.

Schleswig-Holstein.—A great battle has been fought between the Danish and Schleswig forces, which resulted in the defeat of the latter. The loss on both sides was very great, estimated at 10,000. It is said that the Danish general had offered an armistice of three days, which had been refused.

A very destructive fire occurred at Lamoy, by which 33 stores and 400 wooden houses were destroyed. The church, the residence of the burgomaster, and that of the municipal and police authorities, the prison, the hospital, the [illegible] and 126 corn magazines, all burned.

Rockenford has been abandoned, and the fortifications dismantled.

Advices from Malta, of the 27th ultimo, state that the Cholera was still prevailing there, but the cases were not so numerous. The mortality was as great as ever.

Italy.—We learn from Naples, under date of the 12th ultimo, that Russia and Austria advise the King not to intermeddle with the Constitution.

A rumor of a change of Ministry.

Washington, August 12.

To-day, information has been communicated to President Fillmore that the Union leaders are about making another movement; and we can say that he has ordered a close watch on suspected parties.

Baltimore, August 12.

Another party of 15 Slaves, with drivers, from this vicinity, passed through Newville on Friday evening, on their way to Canada—the rendezvous of the runaways.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MONS. ADRIEN,

THE CELEBRATED MAGICIAN will have the honor of appearing in his MAGICAL SOIREES, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 14th.

Part 1st—Tricks of Address, Magical and Mechanical Experiments.

Part 2nd—The Ethereal Suspension, Instantaneous Metamorphoses.

Part 3rd—The Beautiful Megascorama.

Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Second Tier, 1s. 10½d.; Pit, 1s. 3d.; Gallery, 7½d.

Places secured at the Box-Office of the Theatre from 10 till 1, and from 3 till 5, P. M.

Doors open at SEVEN; Commence at EIGHT o'clock. See Small Bills.

August 13. 160

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, & HAMILTON

THE Steamer *OTTAWA* will LEAVE the CANAL BASIN, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at SIX o'clock, P. M., for the above Ports, calling at COBOURG, PORT HOPE, and BOND HEAD.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID TORRANCE, Or at the Office, Canal Basin.

August 12, 1850. 179

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, THOROLD, ST. CATHERINES, AND PORTS ON LAKE ERIE.

THE Steamer *ENGLAND*, Marshall, Master, is now LOADING for the above PORTS, and will have quick Despatch.

For Freight, apply to JNO. KER, Canal Basin.

August 10, 1850. 178

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.

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

For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain on board, or to H. JONES & Co., Agents.

Montreal, June 25, 1850. 139-tu

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, in MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of AUGUST next, to consider the necessary steps to be taken to carry out the provisions of the Act authorising the extension of the Line from St. Johns to Rouse's Point, and for other purposes.

Chair to be taken at Noon.

W. A. MERRY, Secretary.

Montreal, July 27, 1850. 161

CHARLES P. WATSON'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, *MANSION HOUSE, COLLEGE STREET.*

WILL be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, August 5.

Residence, College Street, corner of St. Henry Street. 179

August 1.

ST. URBAIN STREET ACADEMY.

THE DUTIES of the above School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 12th instant.

S. PHILLIPS, Principal.

August 8. 178

FRANCIS SCHOLES, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, begs to inform them that he has REDUCED his scale of prices to the LOWEST possible point. Being determined for the future to give as cheap a credit, he is enabled to offer as good an article, and at as small a profit, as any Establishment in this City.

August 12. 179

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. G. SHIPWAY.

BOTTLED WINES.—The Subscriber will offer, by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August, at his AUCTION ROOMS, a very choice assortment of BOTTLED WINES, consisting of—

Claret, Champagne, Port, Sherry, Madeira, &c., of various brands, in 1 and 2 dozen cases.

Particulars in a future Advertisement.

☞ Sale at TWO o'clock.

176 J. G. SHIPWAY.

CARD.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate that he has opened the premises lately occupied by his Brother, James Carve, Notre Dame Street, opposite to the Seminary, where he purposes carrying on the business of WATCH and CLOCK MAKING in all its branches, as well as the REPAIRING and MANUFACTURING of JEWELLERY