DEPARTURE OF SIR WILLIAM EYRE FOR HALIFAX.—At half-past seven yesterday morning His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, accompanied by Assistant Commissary General Goldie, and attended by his personal staff, left O'Neil's Hotel—where the general had been residing since he came to Quebec—and proceed to the steamer "Saguenay," en route for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The steamer left her wharf about eight o'clock, having on board a number of ladies and gentlemen bound for the lower ports and the Saguenay River. Col. Cockell, Commandant, and Town-Major Knight, were on the wharf to witness the departure of General Eyre; the former officer also took passage in the steamer. On arriving at River du Loup the General would, we understand, find carriages in waiting to convey him across the country to Grand Falls, and thence he will proceed across the portage to St. John's, New Brunswick, and subsequently to Halifax, on his first general tour of inspection through those provinces. It should be borne in mind that no military Commander has yet held so high an office in this country as Lt.-Gen. Eyre, who commands all Her Majesty's forces in British America. His Excellency appears to be a young and active officer, and has the reputation of one who, disdaining formalities when he thinks them needless, is, when he pleases, a strict disciplinarian, ever on the alert; an illustration of which is shown by the unexpectedness and brevity of his visits to Quebec, and, what is unusual, the salute of cannon, to which he is entitled, being always dispensed with.—[Quebec Mercury.

THE QUEEN, GOD BLESS HER!

THERE is an old proverb, and to some great extent, a true one: familiarity breeds contempt. It is a proverb, however, in which the Queen of England does not believe, and her unbelief does not produce contempt. The saying that no man is esteemed a gentleman by his valet, does not extend to the Queen of England not being considered a gentlewoman by her maid servant. The head of a free people, the Queen of England positively courts acquaintance with her subjects, and gains respect, rather than loses it, in consequence. Victoria made herself familiar first to her civil subjects, than to her soldiery. Wherever she went she became a favorite with the nation. She was affable and condecending to all with whom she came in contact, and she has done more to make the soldier respectable in the eyes of English people, than any of her predecessors. When the Guards left London for the seat of war, she appeared on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, and bade them, for a time, farewell, and when they reappeared in London, she was the first to welcome them with fervor and earnestness, which convinced the people of England that what she said and did was something more than sham. There was a time when to be a common soldier was about as bad as being a convicted felon; but now the case is different. There is now a miltary fever raging in England, not more the result of Miss Nightingale's disinterestness and sacrifices, as for the Queen of England's prudence and consideration. The first lady in the empire has not feared to recognise merit wherever exhibited. She has seen it and patronized it in the humblest rank of life. She has made the brave, braver; and endurance a virtue. The Crystal Palace and the exhibitions of industry, therein displayed, met with her discriminating approval, though not to a greater extent than the courageous loyalty of those, who fought and bled for the honor of their country. Even republican America admires Queen Victoria. She is as popular in Great Britain as any President of the United States ever was in the country over which he presided. She is not, as far as behavior goes, not of the people. She does not believe in caste. With her, upright conduct is everything, birth, apparently, nothing.

There are now in England no privileged classes. Any individual, however humble may obtain the highest honor, if he proves to the world that he deserves them. She has made, what none of her predecessors ever before did, monarchy respectable—respectable not on account of the posession of power, nor of divine right, but of itself. A more prudent wife or careful mother, or more intelligent Queen, never sat upon the throne of England. That is her chief praise. That will give stability to the monarchical form of government in England, securing a throne to her children in spite of chartism. Even here the effect of Queen Victoria's enlightened policy is felt. Even here the soldier is becoming more and more respected. The difference of wealth and penury have been modified. All feel that rank and worth are not merely the guinea's stamp. We have much yet, however, to copy from England. Here, we have got to learn, that family connection is of less importance than honesty of purpose industry and utility. Here we have to learn that none act aright, who for any purpose mal-administer laws and pander to family influences.—but the day of change is at hand. The time is not distant when our governments will come to understand that honesty is the best policy, and humbug as injudicious as ruinous. The time will come when class will not be arrayed against class; and when, for noble deeds, the poorest will receive as much consideration as the wealthiest, and when paltry station, accidentally obtained, will be powerless to injure those who endeavor to exalt themselves by naked and unadorned merit.—[Quebec Gazette.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON.

THE KNICKERBOCKER SUNK. — The steamboat Knickerbocker from Albany, ran against a spar or log, floating near Peekskill, this morning, and soon afterward sunk. Her passengers were all saved by a sloop that happened to be near at the time, but the loss of property and live stock is supposed to be large.

Sailing of the Ocean Steamships.

FROM EUROPE.

Ships	Leaves	For	Date.
C. of Manchst'r.	Liverpool..	Philadelphia	Aug 13
Hermann,...	..Bremen....	New York...	Aug 13
Persia.....	Liverpool..	New York...	Aug 23
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool..	Philadelphia.	Aug 27
Canadian.....	Liverpool..	Quebec.....	Aug 27
Fulton.....	Havre.....	New York...	Aug 27
Arabia.....	Liverpool..	Boston.....	Aug 30
Kangaroo.....	Liverpool..	Philadelphia.	Sep. 10
Indian.....	Liverpool..	Quebec.....	Sep. 10
Anglo-Saxon..	Liverpool..	Quebec.....	Sep. 24
N. American...	Liverpool..	Quebec.....	Oct. 8
Canadian.....	Liverpool..	Quebec.....	Oct. 22

FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Africa	New York	Liverpool	Sep. 3
C. of Manchester	Philadelph.	Liverpool	Sep. 4
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Sep. 10
N. American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sep. 13
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sep. 17
C. of Baltimore	Philadelph.	Liverpool	Sep. 18
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sep. 24
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sep. 27
Kangaroo	Philadelph.	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Indian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 25
N. American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 22

☞ Single copies of the *Chronicle and News* containing the news of the week may be had, in wrappers for mailing. Price 4d. each. Issued every Friday morning.

☞ Single copies of the *Daily News* may be had at the counter of the publishing office Price 2d.

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3.

BOON TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—We learn that the Directors of the Kingston Building Society, have determined to accept in deposits small sums of money, from one pound and upwards, from servants and others having small savings, and to allow them interest therefor, at the rate of five per cent per annum, thus affording them the advantages of a *Savings Bank*, with a higher rate of interest and better security, than Savings Banks generally afford.

We believe the directors are actuated in this laudable determination solely by a desire to encourage the habit of frugality and prudence in so large a class of our society as those who will be speedily benefitted; that from the known character for accuracy and integrity of their manager, Mr Baxter, they think that the Society also which they represent, will be a gainer by the arrangement.

THE STEAMER MAGNET ASHORE.—Yesterday morning about two o'clock, the steamer Magnet in entering the harbor in a dense fog unfortunately pursued a wrong course, and ran ashore on the north side of Point Frederick, immediately opposite the Martello tower fronting the City Hall. The Arabian did her best to get her off, but ineffectually, and other means are being employed to accomplish it.

Since the above was in type the Magnet was drawn off, without damage, by the Bay of Quinte and Gildersleeve, and will leave for Toronto this evening.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday a brakeman on the Grand Trunk, named Edward Foxy, had his leg run over by a locomotive. He was immediately removed to the Kingston Hospital, when amputation was at once performed.

Last week a similar accident occurred to a lobourer, which necessitated amputation of the foot.

The Surgeons of the Kingston Hospital will feel obliged to the ladies for any old linen and old cotton rags that they may please to send to the hospital. The large number of wounds and injuries at present under treatment have entirely consumed previous supplies.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—We are requested to direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement which appears in another column, by which it will be seen that the time at which entries for the Provincial Exhibition can be made without payment of additional fees besides that for membership, will expire on the 6th instant. After that date 5s entrance will be charged on each article. This, we understand, has been found a necessary regulation, in order to prevent the hurry and confusion attendant upon exhibitors deferring everything to the last moment.

The Exhibition at the City Hall was crowded to excess on Monday and Tuesday nights. Mr Henry, therefore, gives one more representation of the Heavens, with a change of scenery. In addition to the usual exhibition, the stupendous Microscope will be exhibited. This instrument is the largest in the world, its power exceeding 1,500,000 times. By it a flea is seen the size of an ox, and a drop of water to contain animals as large as the beasts of the forest. A crowded house is expected on this the last night. A thousand persons can see this at one time.

The noise kept up by ill-bred youths at the Panorama on Tuesday night was disgraceful, and exceedingly annoying to the audience. We trust the police will exert themselves to arrest such offenders, and put them out on future occasions.

The yellow fever is making dreadful havoc among the inhabitants of the Narrows, at the entrance to New York harbor. No nurses can be obtained, and should the disease spread amongst those families who have no means of removing the most disastrous consequences are anticipated.

An English soldier, who had been in all the severe engagements in the Crimea, and was one of the few who entered the Redan safely; returned home lately in good health; and on arriving in camp he took off his knapsack and coat, and said, "Thank God! I have arrived safely in Old England again; I'll now have a good rest." As soon as he had uttered these words, he fell down and died instantly upon his knapsack.

The number of workmen known out of employment at the Springfield Armory, by the late order of the War Department, says the Springfield Republican, is 257. The work on the improvements at the water shops is continued, the appropriations therefor not being exhausted. But threats are made that these also shall be stopped, which will discharge another like number of workmen. The great majority of the armorers are Freemont men, and the course of the administration in stopping the armory and discharging them seems not likely to make their number any the less or their convictions any weaker.

Mr Vankoughnet in the Field.

On the authority of two Ottawa journals we learn that Mr Vankoughnet has at last consented to test his popularity in the Rideau Division for a seat in the Legislative Council. The fact that he intended doing so was repeatedly asserted both in Toronto and Ottawa, and as repeatedly denied, the last time advisedly, by the Old Countryman (now called the Times), published in Toronto. The consequence has been that several prominent gentlemen of Ottawa, all, we believe, formerly known as conservatives, announced themselves as candidates, and have been actively canvassing for support, Mr Malloch, to whom we allude yesterday, being one of the number. Now, after what has transpired, whether or not it is a prudent step on the part of Mr Vankoughnet to enter the contest under such a manifest disadvantage, time will determine. But our candid opinion is that he might and ought to have announced his intention at an earlier period, in order that a portion of the ground might have been left open for him. However, it is highly probable that two or three of those gentlemen preceding him may give way, in acknowledgment of the good he has already done in opening the Ottawa and Opeonga Road, and aid him by their influence to contend against any opponent. Mr Malloch, though ready as any man to make sacrifices for the benefit of his constituents, as has been proved, has gone too far in his canvass to retire without incurring the displeasure of his numerous friends; and it is therefore probable that he will sturdily resist Mr Vankoughnet's attempt to run him off the course with all the means in his power. Mr V. is, no doubt, by this time prepared to employ his forces to the best advantage, and we shall watch the coming issue with interest. We conclude our remarks by adverting to an extract from the last number of the Ottawa Citized, which, it will be seen, entertains sanguine hopes of Mr Vankoughnet's success:—

The election of a member to represent the Rideau Division in the Legislative Council will take place in a few weeks. Several parties are in the field, or spoken of as candidates. The names of E. Malloch, Esq., Alex'r Moffat, Esq., and the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, have been more or less before the public for some time. We respect all these gentlemen very highly, and if the matter rested solely on personal considerations, we would be very glad to elect more than one of them, were it in our power. We regard the subject as one of a very different character. We must consider the interests and the duty involved; and however disagreeable it may be to differ from personal friends in feeling or action, duty is paramount to all other considerations. It is for the Electors to consider who is the one best qualified, and in the best position to do them service.—However strange it may seem to some, it is no less true, that to accomplish anything beneficial for a constituency the representative must possess both ability and personal influence to meet and overcome counter influences and counter interests, and to obtain the cooperation of the Government; and if he cannot bring such aids to his service he is as powerless to benefit them as if he had never been elected. Without disparagement to others, or to any of our friends, we believe that it would be for the interest of the Division that Mr Vankoughnet be elected, and we are well assured, on reliable authority, that he can certainly be returned. We must not be understood as looking at the duty of a Legislative Councillor as being confined solely to the obtaining of money grants, or such like gains, for a particular County or Division; but so much is the money grant business pressed in our Legislature, that some sections are left without consideration, as we all have reason to know, while others receive millions of pounds. In fact it comes to this, the best man to be had should be returned. Mr Vankoughnet is willing to become a candidate for the representation of the Division, and he is a man of first-class ability—he possesses influence, and is highly honorable.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

MR CHABOT ON THE BENCH.—The Montreal *Argus*, in an article on the subject of this gentleman's appointment, makes the following just observation.

Within the last eighteen months we have seen not less than three Ex-Cabinet Ministers translated to the Bench, and not one of them, we venture to say, on account of his eminence at the bar, or of any qualities that are believed essential to the proper administration of justice: and of the rest of the statesmen who have held office since the formation of the Coalition, eight at least have been, or are, in quest of similar promotion. The path to the Bench is hermetically sealed by our practice against the approach of all who do not pass through the thorny and tangled maze of party politics. Legal lore however profound, legal practice however extensive, are of no avail whatever towards the attainment of judicial rank or honours. The possessor of such qualifications, in order to obtain the rewards due to them, must abandon the profession that ought to be his passport, and betake himself to a profession for which he is perhaps neither fitted by taste nor habit, and the practice of which is rather detrimental than otherwise to his faithful performance of the duties of the office to which he aspires.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for July; Leonard Scott & Co., New York; City Book Store, Kingston.

This favorite periodical opens with a long disquisition on the life and character of the fiery zealot and martyr, Savonarola, who flourished in the fifteenth century; and is followed up by Grote's history of Greece; the Police and the Thieves (a most interesting article); Public Works and Improvements of Paris; The Papal Government; and last, though not least, The Disputes with America. This subject alone, treated, as it is, in the most able and ingenuous spirit, is worth the whole price of the work. Just try it, reader, and judge for yourself.

Belle Brittain, who writes to the New York Mirror, from Newport, thus apologises for her freedom of style:

The only piquant items to be added to this idle communication I shall not add to-day. They are of the most scandalous description, and will, doubtless, get wind through the columns of some less fastidious journal than the Mirror. Perhaps I have betrayed too much "knowledge of good and evil," even by this allusion. Just as the lady who was driving with Charles Lamb near where some gentlemen were bathing *in puris naturalibus*, when Charley remarked, after an awkward silence, that it was shameful for women thus to expose themselves. "Women!" exclaimed the prude by his side, "they are not, they are *men*."—"Ah," replied the gentle-hearted Charles, *I didn't observe.*"

ANOTHER BANK PRESENTATION.—C. F. Smithers, Esq., for some time Manager of the Bank of British North America in Brantford, having been transferred to a similar appointment in St. John, N.B., his commercial friends presented him with a testimonial, as a mark of their high estimation of his business abilities, and of their respect and esteem for him. A very handsome and valuable service of silver was bought from Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., of New York, and was, together with a suitable address, presented to Mr Smithers on Wednesday evening last, in the drawing-room of the Kirby House.

MILITIA PROGRESS.—The Montreal Gazette says:—

"The total number of promotions, new appointments, &c., made in the Canadian Militia since the Baron de Rottenburg was appointed, are not less than nine thousand three hundred and ten! In upper Canada alone 5,082 commissions have been made out, and at this moment there are 2,350 men (horse and foot) of the Active Force under arms, uniformed, and rapidly progressing in their drill."

The Streetsville Solomon thus funnily comments on the statement:—

Just think, my masters, of two thousand three hundred and fifty men, being commanded by five thousand and eighty-two commissioned officers! Of a surety the force of burlesque can no further go! General Chrononhotonthologos ought to be at the head of this most unique army!

Consumedly sappy is the opening of Professor Aytoun's chivalric lyric, entitled "*Massacre of the Macpherson.*" It thus runneth:

"Fhairshon swore a feud
Against the clan McTavish;
Marched into their land,
To murder and to ratish!

"For he did resolve
To extirpate the vipers,
With four and twenty men
And six and thirty pipers!"

How great wits *do* jump, to be sure! Baron de-Rottenburg rejoiceth to behold an excess of "Captings" over full privates; whilst the belligerent Fhairshon delectifies the ears of two dozen troops, with the instrumentation of three dozen pipers!

English Interference with American Politics.

(From the London Times, Aug. 13.)

There appears to be an intuitive, unconscious, impalpable test of probability to which every one who lives in a particular country or circle of society has access with respect to what is likely to take place in his own country or in his own circle. We do not know how we became possessed of this standard, and this practical insight into things; it is part of the atmosphere which we breathe, and every day confirms insensibly the truthfulness of this standard, and adds to its certainty and security. Take the most sensible and best educated man who has lived in his own country or among his own class in society all his life, and has never strayed beyond his natural sphere; when you come to his ideas about society in other countries and other classes, what mistakes you find he makes, what an untrue notion he has of the general mould and make of society which is extraneous to him, of the way in which things goes on in it, its order of events and course of nature! You find his whole test of probability as relates to this external section of the world a childish one; anybody could take him in and "cram" him indefinitely with absurd, impossible, and incongruous facts about it; he is, in short, a child, and nothing more in his knowledge of it; he may have an insight into the realities of his own sphere of life, his own country and class; but he is without the test and standard of reality as regards this extraneous sphere; his ideas are paper ones, like the ideas of a child about everything in the world except its own nursery. Talk to a Frenchman about England, and you find what mistakes he makes about English society, and what would or would not be likely to occur in it—mistakes which the commonest person in this country could correct, simply because he belonged to this country, while the Frenchman did not. We discover in such cases how little general acquirements, book information, and reasoning powers help a man towards true ideas, without actual experience and conversance with facts. You find out instantly when your friend, who is talking to you, is simply going upon his general knowledge, and proceeding upon the *data* of human nature at large, instead of a natural local experience, and the intuitive standard of truth which it imparts. Basil Hall, in his American travels, gives an account of a conversation he had with a most intelligent and well informed American on the subject of England, its society, government, manufactures and political parties. He was congratulating himself on having at last come across an American who thoroughly understood English politics, when his friend suggested a difficulty which had occurred to him, the weak point in the national basis, the corner where the shoe of the Commonwealth pinched, and where a general break up and dissolution would ultimately commence—what was there, in an excited state of public feeling, to prevent the populace of Manchester or Birmingham from besieging London?

We do not suppose that the report of our Chancellor of the Exchequer's interference in the approaching Presidential election has gained any serious acceptance in the United States. Such a report, however, is, we understand, more or less current across the Atlantic, and has its converts. It is rumored that Sir George Cornewall Lewis has supplied the opponents of Mr Buchanan with money to assist them in carrying their man and defeating the Democratic candidate. Whoever believes such a report, and however few those may be who do so, if it is believed at all, it is a curious instance how completely Americans may be at sea about English politics and English statesmanship, and on the way things go on in the English political world. Can any one conceive an event more contrary to the order of nature in political England than that our Chancellor of the Exchequer should be intriguing in a President's election in the United States, and securing by bribery and corruption the return of the *English* candidate? We say nothing of the classical virtue of Sir George Cornewall Lewis himself, which peculiarly unfits him for success in such a transaction. What would his friends, the old Romans of the days of pure Republican simplicity, say to their portrayer engaging in such proceedings? No, we can as well imagine Cincinnatus himself wielding a ballot-box and intriguing in Transatlantic election as our Chancellor of the Exchequer. But our Transatlantic friends cannot be expected to appreciate Sir George Cornewall Lewis himself. What we call attention to is the extraordinary grotesqueness of the idea itself—an English Chancellor of the Exchequer meddling with the election of President in the United States, and bribing at the American hustings. There is a curious obsoleteness in the picture. It carries us back to times when Cabinets were really snug closets, in which British money could be spent without fear of explanation. Happily, an English Cabinet is not so powerful a centre as our American alarmists would represent it. It has no secret purse, the strings of which it can open in any part of the world *ad libitum*. It can no more think of carrying an American election than it can of carrying an election to the Spanish Cortes, or to the Belgian Chambers, or to the Dutch States-General. It is no secret, irresponsible tribunal, meeting, as the American rumor would represent it, like the Vehmgericht of the middle ages, and wielding a hidden ubiquitous machinery. Happily everything must be open with us, and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer got up in his seat in Parliament to announce that such a sum had swayed the election in the United States, we need not describe with what surprise such a statement would be received by the House. We believe, if Sir Cornewall Lewis announced from his place that he had, in imitation of a precedent set by many of his predecessors in the English Treasury, sent for Baron Rothschild, and tortured him till he had consented to give up half his fortune for the expenses of the late war, the announcement would hardly be more astonishing. That an English Chancellor of the Exchequer should meddle and bribe in a Transatlantic election is a fact about as discordant with the present spirit of English politics, about as incongruous, grotesque, and antiquated as that he should thumbscrew a capitalist.

We have no particular reason for liking Mr Buchanan, or wishing him success at the approaching election. He is commited to a party which contains a strong anti-British element in it, and the mod in which he conducted his diplomatic mission as Minister in this country has given us no reason to desire any further dealings with him. He does not appear to have consulted the interests of peace, or to have made a good understanding between the two countries his object. Too evident signs rather appear of his having purposely refused to understand Lord Clarendon's offers, in order that he might keep up a convenient topic for a party cry in his own country—a cry by aid of which he might, at least, fulfil the ambition of his life, and obtain the Presidency. But we English are by this time wise enough to know that we should not do ourselves much good by meddling out of our own sphere. The bare suspicion, were it seriously entertained by any large portion of the American constituency, that we were interfering would, of itself, ruin the candidate in whose cause the interference was said to be made. American feeling would be desperately roused, and every man who was not afraid of being thought a traitor to his country would think it necessary to vote against the so-called British candidate. It is only due to Col. Fremont, then, to point out the extravagant absurdity of this senseless rumor, and to assure whoever in the United States is credulous enough to believe such a story that we never have meddled, and never shall meddle in their elections.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION—LOSS $70,000.

About 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Southern section of Claasen & Barclay's extensive floor oil cloth factory, on Lydius street, near the junction with the Guilderland plank road. The building being wood, and filled with materials of a most combustible nature, was very soon enveloped in flames, and in less than an hour was entirely destroyed.—*Albany Statesman of Saturday evening.*

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE AND LADY.—We are sorry to learn that this honorable gentleman, Mrs. Howe and their young son, were yesterday thrown out of their waggon, when driving near Sackville, and were considerably hurt. Mr Howe having his shoulder dislocated, and otherwise bruised: Mrs. Howe had her wrist strained.—*Halifax Journal.*

INQUEST—SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Duggan held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Hathaway, late Steward to the Governor General. The inquest was held in one of the buildings adjoining His Excellency's residence. From the evidence adduced, it appears that deceased, who was a married man, had been only a very short time out from England. Latterly, it is said, he became addicted to intemperate habits. At two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, he was seen to bed by a boy, and about four hours and a half subsequently, he was found a corpse. Between six and seven o'clock that evening, the boy went to see if deceased was still in bed, but found the door locked on the inside. He then looked in through the window and seeing deceased in bed, went to awaken him, but was horrified to find him dead. He lay on his left side in the bed. In a subsequent examination of the room, a bottle of laudanum was discovered. The Coroner having charged the jury at some length, they rendered as their verdict that deceased had died from temporary insanity, partially produced by drinking a quantity of laudanum.—*Toronto Leader, 30th.*

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—On Wednesday last the new Geological Hall at Albany was inaugurated under the auspices of the Association. On Thursday the same duty was performed at the Dudley Observatory, the Hon. Mr Everett pronounced an oration, and the meeting was adjourned until the 12th of August, 1857, when it meets at Montreal. Some Committee business was transacted, we believe, on Friday. Sir W.E. Logan returned to town on Saturday. The following are the members of the Local Committee, appointed to make arrangements here, viz: Sir W. E. Logan, Chairman; His Worship the Mayor, the President of the Natural History Society, the President of the Board of Trade, Chief Justice Sir L. H. Lafontaine, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, A. A. Dorion, Esq., M. P. P.; H. Lyman, Esq., and others.—*Mont. Gazette.*

Albany Lumber Market.

For the Week ending Wednesday, August 27.

Freights have advanced to better paying rates. The supply of lumber is large, and the assortment good. The demand being fair, prices have stiffened, and an advance in prices may be anticipated.

The receipts of the week, compared with the corresponding one last year, shows a falling off in boards and scantling of 5,852,950 feet, and in staves of 3,340,950 lbs, and an increase of 348 M. of shingles.

Thus far this season the receipts of boards and scantling have kept nearly up to those of the corresponding period last year, the deficiency being only 10,194,184 feet. In shingles there is also a slight falling off of 11,894 M., and an increase of 2,840 c. feet of timber. The receipts of staves exhibit a large diminution, being equal to 34,896,914 lbs.

Table of prices at the principal yards:—

Pine, Clear ℔ M....	$38 00 @ $40 00
Fourth Quality ℔ M	28 00 @ 30 00
Select Box ℔ M.....	23 00 @ 25 00
Chemung Box ℔ M.....	16 00 @ 17 00
Box ℔ M.....	13 50 @ 15 00
Pine ¾, clear, ℔ M.....	33 00 @ 35 00
Fourth Quality, ¾ ℔ M.....	23 00 @ 25 00
Select ¾ ℔ M.....	19 00 @ 20 00
Box ¾ ℔ M.....	11 00 @ 12 00
Pine Floor Plank, good, 14 inches each	00 22 @ 00 25
Pine Floor Plank, 2d quality, each	00 17 @ 00 20
Pine Floor Plank, culls, each.	00 9 @ 00 13
Spruce Floor Plank, each....	00 12 @ 00 16
Spruce Plank, 2-inch, good, each	00 20 @ 00 22
Pine Tally Boards, good, each	00 16 @ 00 17
Pine Tally Boards, 2d quality, each	00 11 @ 00 15
Pine Tally Boards, culls, each,	00 8 @ 00 10
Hemlock Boards, each,.....	00 9 @ 00 10
Hemlock Joist, 3x4, each, ...	00 9 @ 00 10
Hemlock Joist, 4x6, each....	00 19 @ 00 20
Hemlock Wall Strips, 2x4 each	00 6½ @ 00 7
Clapboard, Pine, clear, ℔ M.	22 00 @ 23 00
Clapboard, Pine, 2d quality, ℔ M.....	15 00 @ 17 00
Ash, good, ℔ M.....	28 00 @ 30 00
Ash, 2d rate, ℔ M.....	15 00 @ 18 00
Oak, ℔ M.....	28 00 @ 30 00
Maple Joist, ℔ M.....	16 00 @ 17 00
Black Walnut, 1st qualfity ℔ M	40 00 @ 45 00
Black Walnut, 2d quality, ℔ M	25 00 @ 28 00
Black Walnut, 1 inch, ℔ M...	35 00 @ 40 00
Sycamore, 1 inch, ℔ M.....	22 00 @ 23 00
Sycamore, ¾ inch ℔ M.....	17 00 @ 18 00
Cherry, good, ℔ M.....	40 00 @ 45 00
Cherry, 2d rate, ℔ M.....	29 00 @ 30 00
White Wood, Chair Plank, ℔ M	40 00 @ 42 00
White wood, 1 inch, ℔ M ...	23 00 @ 25 00
White Wood, ¾ inch, ℔ M....	16 00 " 18 00
Shingles, 1st quality, Shaved Pine, ℔ M.....	5 75 " 6 00
Shingles, 2d quality Shaved Pine, ℔ M.....	4 00 " 5 00
Shingles, common Shaved Pine, ℔ M.....	2 00 " 3 00
Shingles, 1st quality sawed, ℔ M.....	4 25 " 4 50
Shingles, 2d quality, sawed, ℔ M	3 50 " 4 00
Shingles, common sawed, ℔ M	2 00 " 3 00
Shingles, sawed Hemlock, ℔ M	2 25 " 2 50

OSWEGO MARKET,—August 29.

There is a good demand for wheat, but no there is little or none in the market, we have no sales to report.—*Times.*

TORONTO, MONDAY.—There was a very large supply of produce in this morning, the market being literally crowded with waggons. Prices for the generality of articles are regulated by the supply, and to-day they slightly declined.

Wheat—The price has improved about 1½d on the bushel over the price of yesterday. The average price for the day being about 7s per bushel. The receipts amounted to fully 5000, and the sample throughout was of excellent description. Flour—No sales reported. Barley in better request at 5s 3d a 5s 10½ per bushel, 5s 6d being the ruling figure. Rye comes in slowly at 3s per bushel. Oats sold at 2s 6d wholesale, and 2s 8d a 2s 9d retail. Hay in fair supply, at $11a$18 per ton. Potatoes plenty at 3s a 6s per bushel.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, August 30, 1856.

Arranged by a Committee of Brokers expressly for the "Montreal Herald."—JOHN G. DINNING, Secretary.

PRODUCE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Ashes—Pots, per cwt.	36	0	a	36	3
Pearls	42	6	a	00	0
Flour—Ca. Fine, per bbl 196 lbs	25	0	a	27	0
Sup. No. 2	30	0	a	32	0
Do. No. 1 Canadian	33	6	a	34	6
Do. No. 1 U. States,	32	6	a	34	0
Do. do S. Wheat,	33	9	a	35	0
Fancy & Extra Sup.	35	6	a	38	9
Indian Meal—196 lbs	11	0	a	12	6
Oatmeal—224 lbs	22	0	a	22	6
Grain—Wheat, U.C. mixed 60lbs	7	0	a	7	9
Red	6	3	a	6	9
U. S. Red, ...	6	0	a	7	0
L. C. Red, per minot	0	0	a	0	0
Barley—per minot	5	6	a	5	9
Oats—per bushel	2	0	a	2	3
Peas—White, do	4	0	a	4	3
Indian Corn—56lbs	2	7½	a	2	9
Provisions—Beef, Mess, per bl				None.	
Prime Mess do	57	6	a	60	0
Prime do	42	6	a	45	0
Pork—Mess	105	0	a	107	6
Prime Mess	100	0	a	00	0
Prime	87	6	a	00	0
Butter—inspected No. 1 ..	0	0	a	0	0
Do. No. 2 ..	0	0	a	0	0
Do. No. 3.	0	0	a	0	0
Uninspected	0	0	a	0	10½

EXCHANGE.

Bank Bills, at 60 d.s., on London,	10	a	00	prem.	
Private do. at 90 d.s., do.	8	a	8½	do	
Bank 3 d.s., on New York	¼	a	0	do	
Private 3 d.s., do	¼	a	½	dis.	

STOCKS.

DESCRIPTION.	Shares.	Paid up.	Div. last 6 Months.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bank of Montreal, old stock	£50 0 0	whole	4 per cent.	164 prem.	None.
Do. New Stock	50 0 0	30 p ct.	do.	154 do.	154 prem.
Bank of British North America	50 0 0	6 stg	3 per cent. & bon.	37½ prem.	40 prem.
Commercial Bank, Midland District	25 0 0	whole.	11 prem.	11 prem.	11½ prem.
City Bank	20 0 0	do	4 per cent.	3 prem	3½ prem.
Bank of Upper Canada	12 10 0	do	4 per cent.	4 dis.	None.
Banque du Peuple	12 10 0	do	4 per cent.	None.	None.
Montreal Mining Cos Consols	3 0 0	do	None.	10s 3d.	None.
Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Co.	1 0 0	do	None.	None.	None.
Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Co.	0 3 0	do	.....	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Canada Mining Co.	0 4 6	do	.....	1s. 3d.	1s. 9d.
Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad Co.	3 13 9	whole	5 per ct pr. an.	85 dis.	85 dis.
Grand Trunk Railroad Co.	1 0 6	do	None.	1s. 0d.	1s. 3d.
Great Western of Canada	0 3 9	do	20 prem.	None.	None.
Montreal Telegraph Co.	0 4 3	do	10 prem.	20 prem.	10 prem.
Montreal City Gas Co. Stock	0 1 3	whole	25 dis.	25 dis.	20 dis.
Government Debentures, 20 years	100 0 0		6 per cent	1 prem.	½ prem
Do. do. 18 years	100 0 0		6 per cent	½ prem.	35 dis.
Montreal Harbour Bonds	100 0 0		6 per cent	45 dis.	5 dis.
Montreal Harbour Railroad Bonds	100 0 0	whole	6 per cent p an.	None.	None.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL PRODUCE AND STOCK MARKET,

BOARD ROOM, EXCHANGE,
Saturday, 30th August 1856.

Flour.—The week has been without shipping demand, but a few thousand barrels have been taken for the Lower Ports and consumption, at 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. for No. 1 Superfine, which is a decline of 1s. on last week's quotation Choice lots of Extra have realised 38s. 9d. for local use.

The coarser grades are difficult of sale, and declining in price. The receipts continue light. There have been no sales for future delivery.

Wheat.—The transactions have been at 6s 10d to 7s. for Chicago Winter Red, and 7s. 8d. for Illinois White. A small lot Chicago (Old) Spring has been sold at 6s., while 6s. 3d. is offered for New. There is not any Canada Wheat in market.

Corn—No sales to report; 2s. 9d. being offered.

Barley.—Advanced to 5s. 6d. per minot, at which it is scarce and in demand for export to the United States.

Oats—No large lots offering.

Peas.—Trifling sales at 4s. per minot.

Provisions.—Mess Pork is offered at $21½, at which it is not taken, leaving the tendency downward. The other grades are scarce and do not participate in the decline. In Beef there is nothing doing. Butter being scarce and needed for consumption here, is taken at our advance quotations.

Ashes—We quote a slight advance in pots; the demand is good.

Freights—We note engagements at irregular rates, namely: per Steamer "Chester" to London 2s. 9d. for Flour, and 6s. 6d. for Grain; per Steamer "North American," 2s 6d for Flour and 9s asked, for Grain to Liverpool, while per sailing vessels to Liverpool, and Glasgow at 6s 9d to 9s for Grain. The latter rate not now obtainable.

STOCKS.

Bank of Montreal.—Large sales of Old Stock have taken place at 15 to 15½ per cent premium, which shows an advance of 2½ to 3 per cent on the week.

Bank of British North America.—Held at 40 per cent premium; 37½ per cent offered.

Commercial Bank of Canada—None offering. Buyers at 11 per cent premium.

City Bank—Much asked for, and saleable at 3 per cent premium, both for Old and New.

Bank of Upper Canada.—Buyers at 4 discount sellers at 3½.

Banque du Peuple.—Books closed, no sales.

Montreal Mining Company Consols—Have been enquired for and a few hundred shares have changed hands at 10s to 10s 6d.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.—Quotations are purely nominal.

Grand Trunk Railroad.—Quotations are purely nominal.

Great Western of Canada.—None in market.

Montreal Telegraph Company.—The stock tendered for was taken on Monday at 5½ to 6 per cent premium, since which sales have been made at 10 premium.

Montreal City Gas Company.—No sales, offering at 20 discount.

Government Debentures.—18 to 20 years to run, ½ per cent premium offered and refused.

Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures—Have been taken at 8 to 8½ per cent discount.

In other Stocks—Nothing doing.

Exchange—In demand.

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