ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CASE

The judgment of the archbishop of Canterbury in the case of Archdeacon Denison was pronounced on Monday. It condemns in the most decided manner the opinions promulgated in Mr Denison's published discourses, as being inconsistent with the Thirty-nine Articles; and the sentence will be followed up by Mr Denison's deprivation, unless he revokes his heterodox sentiments before the first of October. This is the heaviest blow and greatest discouragement which the Puseyites have ever received at the hand of a Prelate of the Church of England. The judgment is one in which the friends of Protestant and evangelical principles everywhere will rejoice. It is due to the courage and perseverance of the Rev Joseph Ditcher, at whose instance the proceedings against Archdeacon Denison were commenced, that the case was not quashed some months ago. It was through his interposition that the Archbishop took the initial step in the case, after the late and the present Bishop of Bath and Wells had refused to institute proceedings against Mr Denison; and when the Archbishop, "scared at the sound himself had made," came to the resolution of abandoning the case, from a short-sighted regard to the peace of the Church, it was through Mr Ditcher's application to the Court of Queen's Bench, in January last, that a mandamus was issued requiring the Archbishop to resume the proceedings according to law. Archdeacon Denison, from the first, rather courted than shunned investigation, and was understood to have published the discourses in question by way of challenge to the evangelical party. It certainly argued no small degree of audacity on his part to venture into Court to maintain that the opinions on the Eucharist, contained in the discourses, were consistent with the Thirty-nine Articles, which he subscribed at his ordination. The dogma upon which he took his stand, is that which forms the rallying ground of the Puseyite faction, and has been the stepping-stone to Rome of the numerous clergymen who, with a degree of honesty and consistency which Mr Denison has been somewhat slow to emulate, have preceded that gentleman thither. The opinions of Mr Denison, however he and his friends may contrive to disguise them by verbiose and mystical interpretations, virtually involve the Popish dogma of transubstantiation. He indeavored in Court to open up the whole question by appealing to Scripture and other authorities; but the Archbishop at once closed the door against the mode of defence, by holding Mr Denison amenable to the standards which he subscribed on his first receiving orders, and which subscription he renewed on his being appointed Archbishop. It will not, therefore, serve Mr Denison and the puseyites any purpose to allege that he has been condemned without an appeal to the paramount authority of Scripture. That is a matter which Mr Denison professed to have settled with his conscience when he became a minister of the English Establishment; and now that his soundness in the faith is called in question, his only competent appeal is to the articles of his faith and the formularies of his Church subscribed on that occasion. Convicted of an heretical departure from the standards, Mr Denison, as we have stated, is allowed time to recant his erroneous opinions. Should he decline to take advantage of this indulgence, which is extremely probable, judging from his antecedents, then the sentence of the Archbishop will be made final, by involving the penalty of deprivation. An appeal to the Privy Council is talked of by Mr Denison's supporters; but no such appeal is competent till the present sentence shall take effect.—[English Paper.

STIPENDS OF ENGLISH CURATES.—The last number of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* contains 30 advertisements from clergymen in search of curates. Out of this number one only offers £100 a-year, there is one at £90, one or two at £80, and the rest rapidly fall from £70 down to £28, with a small furnished house, where the rector is non-resident. One is unique. It offers £50, with use of a rectory-house, the curate to buy the rector's furniture at a valuation of £360! Another gives £70 in a parish of nearly 6,000, where there is daily service. And this, too, in a town in which of course the expense of lodging and living is comparatively high. The applicant in this case is moreover precluded from increasing his beggarly income, for he is required to be "active, zealous, fond of schools, and parochial visiting, and willing to devote his whole time to pastoral work within the parish." Some of these offers are avowedly addressed to men of "private fortune," and in them there is no stipend given, or it is so small that shame prevents its publication. There are no less than seven which give only £50 a-year, or half of what is expected by trained national school-masters, and much less than what is given to a respectable commercial clerk, whose education is of infinitely less costly than that of a clergyman, and who, in addition, enters on his calling eight or nine years earlier than the parson. I do not ask, are the above sums sufficient remuneration for the work performed, but are they a fair interest for the amount sunk in an expensive school and college education?—[Correspondent of the Times.

THE CORN COUNTRIES ON THE CONTINENT.—The corn countries on the continent, with their present harvest produce, are noticed in a letter in the *Times*, signed "J. C." (probably Mr Caird, the well-known agricultural writer). In the whole of the corn country from Ostend to Cologne, the crops, as a general rule, are this year excellent, certainly beyond an average English crop. If we suppose that for one mile on each side of the 170 miles of corn land traversed by this railway, the crops yield an increase this year of four bushels beyond the average, there would be a total increase of nearly 60,000 quarters. From Cologne to Menden, with the exception of the mineral country round Oberhausen, the crops are generally good. The country is everywhere entirely open, and except in marshy places, is all cultivated, a continuous slightly undulating plain of corn land for several hundred miles. Till we reach Magdeburg-on-the-Elbe the same general character as to produce and agriculture is applicable.

Sailing of the Ocean Steamships.

FROM EUROPE.

Ships	Leaves	For	Date.
N. American...	Liverpool..	Quebec.....	Oct. 8
Canadian.....	Liverpool..	Quebec.....	Oct. 22

FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

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. 9
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 22

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

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24

His Excellency the Governor General and suite arrived here yesterday afternoon from Belleville, in the steamer Bay of Quinte, and were received on landing by a Guard of Honor of the 9th Regiment, accompanied by the Band. His Excellency and suite, we understand, were invited to private quarters by Thomas Kirkpatrick, Col. Bourchier, and other gentlemen of this city.

PICK-POCKETS AT WORK.—Several gentlemen who came by the boat from Hamilton to town on Monday, had their pockets picked of all their money, and valuable articles stolen. A gentleman connected with the Hamilton Banner had his travelling bag stolen It contained several articles of clothing, and documents of no value to any person but himself, the loss of which he finds at this time particularly inconvenient.

The Belleville Intelligencer of the 19th continues at considerable length its arguments, and quotations from the act, in favor of the eligibility of M.P.P.'s to the candidature for the Legislative Council. It will be seen by an extract in this day's issue that Mr Murney has not retired from his position, as some of our cotemporaries have asserted. The Intelligencer we consider reliable authority.

THE RIDEAU DIVISION.—The election for this Division will take place at Fitzroy Harbor, in the County of Carleton, on Thursday the 9th day of October; and in case a poll is demanded, which is certain to happen, Polls will be opened in every township composing the Division, on the 20th day of October ensuing. In the interim, the rival candidates will have ample time to stuff the unsophisticated bog-trotters with their various nostrums for the cure of the political epidemics, which certain journals, East and West, insist are indemial in this Canada.

A public meeting was held in Ottawa on Saturday, to make arrangements for the reception of the Governor General, who is expected to arrive there on the 26th or 27th instant.

The London Times says: "If we are not misinformed, a treaty between Great Britain, the United States and Honduras, which will remove several of the principal difficulties, has been already signed."

We learn from the Montreal Advertiser that Messrs Johnston & Co, whose Threshing Machine took the prize at Three Rivers, last week, will exhibit one here superior to that one.

The Rev. Mr Smith, Free Church Minister of Ramsay, has lately received a call from the congregation of that denomination at Brockville, which he has accepted, and will forthwith remove to that town.

We visited the Exhibition grounds yesterday, and found the exhibitors and their assistants busy as nailers arranging their various articles, and from the indications we would infer that the time to which the preparations is limited is far too brief for the amount of labor to be done. The most extensive and interesting display is that of the Provincial Educational Department, which occupies the whole of the north-western transept, and embraces in the collection specimens in almost every branch of the arts. But we shall not anticipate a full description which we contemplate giving when all the arrangements are completed.

The Secretaries and their assistants were very busy in attending to the distribution of tickets, and the thousand and one other duties devolved upon them. Their office is certainly no sinecure.

The number of booths erected for the disposal of refreshments give token of a very spirited competition among the respective proprietors.

Among the former we observed a show-room in which was a living skeleton, and another in which were two live Elks, great curiosities, truly.

Mink's splendid omnibuses, and the numerous cabs and other licensed carriages, will "drive a good business" on the road leading to the ground, having yesterday made a fair commencement.

"Amusements for the million" will not be wanting in the city in the evenings. The Orphan's Home Bazaar, repletive with gems of female genius, art, and industry, will afford to connoisseurs ample temptations for the liberal distribution of their surplus dimes and dollars. There we hope to see gentleman with plethoric wallets exercise the grateful art of depletion in consideration of the beneficent objects to which their money is to be applied, besides pleasing the ladies, those kind creatures who are always foremost in works of true benevolence.

Mr Hannington's beautiful Diorama of the Russian War, and the wonderful Lilliputian automaton dancers, will be exhibited in the temporary building put up expressly for the occasion in Princess street, this evening, and will, no doubt, as it deserves, be liberally patronised.

A travelling theatrical corps have pitched their tents on the Circus ground, and will amuse the mob with some kind of performances, of which we know nothing. But we would advise persons frequenting these places of amusement to leave their surplus cash at home, or anywhere but in their pockets, as several gentlemen of the "swell mob" are on the scent for well lined pockets, gold watches &c.

In the New York papers of Saturday we find an account of four destructive fires having occurred in Mobile, Frankfort and Kentucky, all within the short space of forty-eight hours, and which is attributed to incendiarism. Among the buildings burnt was a Methodist Church, valued at $5,000. Some of the unfortunate persons who were driven by the fire from their residences and places of business on Saturday, were the second time forced to quit from the same cause. The Market house was also destroyed, and several large valuable private buildings.

The Hon. M. Cameron has returned to this country after an extended tour through Europe. His family are residing in Germany, Mrs Cameron being in ill health.

A physician in New York took a quart of strong tea, such as is generally used at ordinary tables, and boiled it down to a pint, and administered small doses to mice, which almost immediately killed them. He then reduced it to a gill, and at that strength one or two drops would destroy rabbits in a few minutes. The tea experimented upon was of good quality. This is encouraging to tea-drinkers.

The Ottawa Citizen says that Dr Van Cortlandt exhibited tomatoes at the late Horticultural Show in that city, weighing *thirty-four ounces*, and they were reported to be of excellent flavor, by competent judges.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

SIR:—I observe a paragraph in the Commercial Advertiser of the 19th inst., under the heading, "Charges against a Custom-house Clerk," in which you state that your previous paragraph "obtained the prompt attention of the Collector, who called and demanded the name of the party accused, as also the names of his accusers," and that "a thorough investigation of the circumstances of the case took place." So far the statement is correct; but I do not know how you could come to the conclusion that the investigation "resulted in satisfying Mr Hopkirk that the complaints were not made without sufficient reason."

Two gentlemen were sent by you to me, for the purpose of laying their complaints before me, one of them with reference to a circumstance which took place a long time ago—I am led to believe, as far back as July last—the other with reference to a more recent occurrence. On hearing all the statements of the parties, I felt precluded from coming to any other conclusion than that both complaints appeared to have originated under an erroneous impression of the conduct and duties of the gentleman complained of; and so I said to the parties, who appeared to be satisfied, and who stated, with much candor, that, although they had done a great deal of business with the Department through the gentleman referred to, they had on no previous occasion any ground of complaint, but had met with every urbanity from him, and facility in transacting their business.

When you afterwards called on me I told you the above as the result of my inquiry, and I added what I now repeat, that I am always ready to listen to and investigate any complaint which gentlemen doing business with the Department might have to prefer against any of my subordinate officers, and that if any party were dissatisfied with my decision, he had his appeal to the Hon. Inspector General, but that for the future I would pay no attention to newspaper paragraphs containing vague insinuations.

I am, Sir, your obed't. serv't,

JAMES HOPKIRK, Collector.

Custom House, Kingston.
20th Sept, 1856.

WHO ARE THE TURNCOATS? During the Rebellion, the men of the British Townships of DeSalaberry left their homes, and marched through Durham to the attack of the insurrectionists, encamped below Reeves's under the command of George Baker.

Last week they assembled at Durham to support a candidate advocating exactly the same principles of republicanism and annexation against which they fought nineteen years ago, and this identity was certified by his being nominated by this very George Baker, the commander of the insurgents.

It is an edifying sight, this union of toryism and red republicanism, his homogeneous coalition between men who have been politically and personally opposed for a quarter of a century; who will now doubt the truth of the proverb that extremes meet.

The Volunteer officers of 1837 to 1842 leading their old men up to vote for the principles set forth in the last paragraph of the *Rouge* Manifesto, published upon the first page of every copy of *L'Avenir*, and to which we challenge Mr Doutre to deny that he does not stand pledged.

"Independence, a Republic, Annexation to the United States, and Separation of the two Provinces. These are with others, the Reforms which we shall demand without ceasing, until the people have obtained them."

This spectacle will be one of peculiar significance. We should think that the men who took up poor *King*, when mortally wounded in the affair at Baker's, who stood around him while his life-blood oozed from the wound of the fatal ball, and witnessed the sobbing soul depart from the suffering body, must feel particularly at home and happy in the company of the men that slew him, and who regret that their defective aim did not involve more in the same fate.

We wish them joy of their new associates; if they are satisfied with the degradation of casting down and trampling upon every political principle they have cherished for a life time, that is their affair; it is bad enough for the British Electors to be cajoled into such a wholesale abandonment of principle, but it is worse for them to have been so to secure their own defeat.—[Montreal Advertiser.

THE DIVISION OF TRENT.—The Writ of Election for the Electoral Division of Trent has been received, and we are glad to learn that W. H. Ponton Esq., has been appointed Returning Officer, so that ere long we may expect the Election. There being no candidate in the field other than Edmund Murney Esq., and he having announced his intention of contesting the Division, we believe there will be no contest. The unanimity with which he has been solicited to come forward precludes the possibility of an opposition. Even if any one should be rash enough to attempt it, he will only receive his trouble for his reward.—Though we are confident the Election is sure, still, we ask all who desire to see this gentleman elected, to be on the alert, and prepare for the contest, should one be threatened.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

From 2½ acres of ordinary farm land Mr. James Davison of Nepean (12 miles from this City) this season raised 147½ bushels of winter wheat. This wheat was sold by standard weight, 60lbs. to the bushel, but would have given over 63lbs. to the standard bushel measure. We have seen a sample of Barley raised on the same farm which we are confident would weigh over 52lbs to the bushel.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

The Corriveau Murder Case.

From the Toronto Leader.

The pardon extended to the murderer Corriveau, has formed a subject of grave comment, accompanied with the usual misapprehension, much of which will, we are sure, be removed by a perusal of the following lucid analysis of the case, prepared, if we are not mistaken, by the Head of the Executive. The document is at least official, and forms the argument by which the decision was arrived at in Corriveau's case:—

The case presents peculiar difficulties, and is one of the most painful character. There is no doubt that a murder of the most atrocious kind was committed.

The jury thought the evidence on the part of the Crown sufficient to establish the guilt of Corriveau, and the Judge, whilst he adverts to certain difficulties and contradictions, does not deny its sufficiency. If no link in the chain of proof were weak or defective, it would be the undoubted duty of the Governor General to leave the criminal to be dealt with according to the sentence pronounced upon him.

If, on the other hand, the evidence had appeared to the Judge and his Excellency clearly insufficient to establish the guilt of the prisoner, and thus bear out the verdict of the jury, then it would have ben a fit case for a free pardon.

Neither of these propositions can be laid down as absolute.

Some portions of the evidence are strong against the prisoner, but a most important point—the actual presence of Corriveau at the house of the murdered woman on the day of the murder, and before it was committed, is not proved in any way, nor is this defect supplied by subsidiary facts: no spot of blood is shown to have been found on Corriveau's clothes, nor is any other fact even alleged which in itself establishes a presumption of his personal contact with Miss Todd on this day.

Antecedent circumstances and his subsequent conduct however strong in themselves, cannot wholly make up for this want, and the Judge points out the defective and extraordinary character of some portions of the testimony.

In all such cases it may, no doubt, be said that it belongs to the jury to weigh the evidence as a whole, that the man is either guilty or innocent. If he is the former the ought to be hanged, if the latter he ought to be unconditionally pardoned.

It is impossible to deny the abstract cogency of such reasoning, and if the penalty were one of a different character it would be applicable to the case of Corriveau.

The legal evidence on the part of the Crown was considered by the Judge as possessing substance adequate to support the verdict of guilty. Corriveau, therefore, is guilty in the eye of the law, and he cannot properly be discharged as an innocent man. This substance, however appears to His Excellency, when carefully weighed and compared with the defence, *not more than* sufficient to justify the conclusion arrived at. It may be said there is not a grain to spare.

On the mind of many persons, the defective link alluded to above, must leave a doubt whether time may not throw a fresh light on the facts of the case His Excellency does not say that such a doubt exists on his own mind, but whatever his moral conviction may be, he feels that the evidence admits of its existence.

There is, as it appears to His Excellency, a strong—a very strong—probability in favor of the decision of the Jury: but this probability is, still such as not absolutely to close the door against other solutions of the problem, or against future revelations as to the facts.

A mere respite of the death penalty, with a view to its ultimate infliction, it is not to be thought of.

After much painful consideration, therefore, His Excellency sees no alternative but that of commuting the prisoner's sentence into imprisonment for life, with hard labor, in the Provincial Penitentiary.

His Excellency is quite conscious of the fact that the reasoning process by which this conclusion is arrived, is not strictly logical. He adopts it, not because in a case of wilful murder he objects to the penalty of death, nor because he himself professes to entertain any moral doubt of Corriveau's guilt, but because the fallibility of all human judgment, and the peculiar character of the evidence before the Court, make His Excellency, entrusted as he is with the prerogative of mercy, to shrink from the infliction of that extreme punishment which no power of man can recall or subsequently modify.

The Government and the Railway.

The Brockville Recorder of the 11th inst. contains a most unjust, as well as ungenerous article headed, "Very like a £13,000 Bribe." The Editor of that journal has either been misled, or wilfully misrepresents the transactions between the Government and the Ottawa and Prescott Railway. He accuses the Government of advancing to the Road a sum of money, as a bribe to the electors of the Rideau Division, to secure Mr Vankoughnet's election. Now, if he had taken the trouble to inform himself, he would have known that the arrangement for the money was made with the Government long before Mr Vankoughnet became a member of it, and before the election for the Rideau Division was thought of—and it is only their censurable tardiness in carrying out the arragement, which has kept it on hand till the present time, and so given any shadow of pretext for the Recorder's false charges.

Besides, instead of being a favor, it is not even simple justice on the part of the Government. They have advanced hundreds of thousands, nay millions of pounds, to Railways in other parts of the Province, such as the Grand Trunk, Great Western, St. Lawrence and Atlantic, Quebec and Richmond, Toronto and Lake Huron, &c., many of them of far less importance than our road,—and made those advances too, before the roads were in existence. Whereas the Ottawa and Prescott Road has now been in successful operation for more than two years, has struggled through all kinds of difficulties and opposition, without a farthing of Government aid in any shape, until its success is an existing reality; and then all that is done is to lend the road a small sum upon undoubted security! and even this is denounced as bribery and corruption! And the Citizen is accused of being bought by this miserable measure of partial and tardy justice! Had such an accusation been brought by the Globe, or any of the journals in the Western interest, we would not have noticed it,—it would have been only what might have been expected. But what madness could have possessed the Recorder to join the crusade against this section of the Province, and, like a mad bull, with his eyes shut and his head down, to dash so frantically into the conflict, we are certainly at a loss to understand. We in this section of the country can expect nothing but neglect from Government, if they get nothing but abuse and misrepresentation when they attempt to do us justice. And that even from ourselves. We certainly expected better things from the Recorder. But his folly may yet recoil upon himself and his friends. Brockville aspires to have a Railway to the Ottawa. The friends of that Road have had to struggle and contend with difficulties. We never put in our oar to retard them. But we know a little of Railways, and we can tell our Brockville friends for their comfort, that unless they receive more assistance from Government than we of Ottawa did, their Road will never be traversed by a locomotive.

If we have shewn any friendliness toward the Government, it is not because we consider ourselves under any obligation to them, but simply because they have shewn more disposition to do justice to this part of the country, than former Governments have done, and so long as they continue to do so, they will have at least our approbation for so doing, even should we be accused of being bribed and bought. This species of bribe we are willing to accept and thankfully acknowledge. It is one of those objects we have been laboring for, for years, and if any degree of success at length crown our efforts, it would ill become us to show ingratitude towards those who have assisted us to that success.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

GRAMMAR IN RHYME. We advise every little grammarian just entering on Murray, Brown, or any of the thousand grammars in use, to commit to memory the following easy lines, and then they never need mistake a part of speech. Who the author is we do not know, but he deserves immortality. With but one exception—"Thirty days hath September," &c—it is the most useful poetical piece we have ever met with:—

1. Three little words you often see,
   Are Articles a, an and the.
2. A Noun's the name of any thing,
   As school or garden, house or swing.
3. Adjectives tell the kind of Noun,
   As great, small, pretty, white or brown.
4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand
   Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.
5. Verbs tell of something to be done—
   To read, count, sing, laugh, jump or run.
6. How things are done—the Adverbs tell—
   As slowly, quickly, ill or well.
7. Conjunctions join the words together—
   As men and women, wind or weather.
8. The Preposition stands before
   A Noun, as in or through a door.
9. The Interjection shows surprise,
   As oh! how pretty—ah! how wise.

The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

DISPUTE AS TO THE TITLE AND ESTATES OF THE EARLDOM OF SHREWSBURY.—Earl Talbot, of Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire, claims to be the eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury; and a few days back, Viscount Ingestre, in the name and on the behalf of his father, who is abroad, proceeded to Alton Towers, accompanied by his solicitor and made a formal demand of possession of the mansion and estates. He was informed that the trustees under the will of the late earl had taken possession, and he was accordingly refused admission into the house. The highest tribunal in the land will have to decide the question of Earl Talbot's title. Should he establish his claim, the disentailment by the late earl would be nugatory; and the valuable estates attached to the Earldom in Staffordshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Oxfordshire, and Worcestershire, of the value of £35,000 a-year, as well as the high honours connected with the house, would become the inheritance of the Talbots. Earl Talbot's solicitor, Mr Hand, of Stafford has warned the tenants of the Shewsbury estates not to pay rents to Lord Edward Bernard Howard, or any of his agents, as his noble client is entitled to them. He says that the estates were annexed to the title by act of parliament, and that the entail could only be destroyed by another act. A third claimant for these estates has also appeared on the scene in the person of Major William Talbot, of Castle Talbot, in the county of Wexford, who says he is determined to assert his claim to the title and estates of the Earl of Shrewsbury against Viscount Ingestre. Some steps have already been taken with that view, and the lawyers will no doubt reap a harvest in the matter.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Montreal, Sept. 20, 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.	42	0	a	42	3
Pearls	42	6	a	42	9
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	3	a	33	9
Do. No. 1 U. States,	33	3	a	33	9
Do. do S. Wheat,	32	6	a	33	0
Fancy & Extra Sup.	34	6	a	38	9
Indian Meal—196 lbs	17	6	a	18	9
Oatmeal—224 lbs	24	0	a	00	0
Grain—Wheat, U.C. mixed 60lbs	7	3	a	8	0
Red	6	6	a	7	0
U. S. Red, ...	6	3		7	3
L. C. Red, per minot	0	0	a	0	0
Barley—per minot	5	3	a	5	9
Oats—per bushel	2	0	a	2	3
Peas—White, do	0	0	a	0	0
Indian Corn—56lbs	3	0	a	3	3
Provisions—Beef, Mess, per bl				None.	
Prime Mess do	57	6	a	60	0
Prime do	42	6	a	45	0
Pork—Mess	108	6	a	110	0
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	10

EXCHANGE.

Bank,	60 days on London,	10 a 00	p c	prem.
Private,	90 do. do.,	8 a 8½		do.
Bank, on demand,	New York,	¼ a 0		do.
Private,	3 do. do.,	¼ a ¼		dis.

STOCKS.

DESCRIPTION.	Shares.	Paid up	Div last 6 months.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bank of Montreal, old stock	£50 0 0	whole.	4 per cent.	161 prem.	161 prem.
Do. New Stock	50 0 0	30 per ct.	In	15 do.	15½ prem.
Bank of British North America	50 0 0	whole.	3 p. ct. & bonus.	35 prem.	38 prem.
Commercial Bank, Midland District.	25 0 0	do.	4 per cent.	12 prem.	12 prem.
City Bank	20 0 0	do.	4 per cent.	5 prem.	5 prem.
Bank of Upper Canada	12 10 0	10 p ct.			do.
Banque du Peuple	5 0 0	d.s.		par.	par.
Montreal Mining Co.'s Consols	2 0 0	3 13 9	4 per cent.	10s 0d.	12s. 0d.
Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Co.	1 0 0	1 0 6	None.	None.	0s. 0d.
Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Co.	1 5 0	0 3 9		2s. 6d.	0s. 0d.
Canada Mining Co.	1 3 6	0 4 6		1s. 3d.	0s. 0d.
Huron Copper Bay Mining Co.	1 0 0	0 1 3	None.	1s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad Co.	50 0 0	whole.		85 dis.	82½ dis.
Grand Trunk Railroad Co.	25 0 0	do.		50 dis.	None.
Great Western of Canada	10 0 0	do.	4 p ct 6 months	17½ prem.	do.
Montreal Telegraph Co.	10 0 0	do.	5 p ct 6 months	10 prem.	do.
Montreal City Gas Co.'s Stock		do.	21 p ct. 6 months	25 dis. ex div	30 dis.
Government Debentures, 20 years			6 p ct. per an.	1 prem.	None
Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds				45 dis.	35 dis.
Montreal Exchange				None.	5 dis.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL PRODUCE AND STOCK MARKET.

BOARD ROOM, EXCHANGE,
Saturday, 20th Sept., 1856.

Flour.—The receipts during the week have been limited, and good superfines are in fair demand at 33s 6d to 33s 9d, and lower grades at 33s 3d. Fancy is in limited demand, at 34s 6d to 35s 6d, and extras at 37s to 40s. A sale for October has been made at 31s 3d for Superfine.

Wheat—Some 25,000 bushels White Wheat have changed hands at 8s to 8s 3d. Sales of American Red Winter to arrive at 7s 1½d have been made. No sales of Spring to report.

Corn.—No sales on the spot to notice. 63c for delivery has been offered.

Barbados Oats & Peas.—No sales of shipping parcels to notice.

Provisions—Mess Pork is in better demand, and we advance our rates 2s 6d. Prime Mess is held at $19.

Ashes still continue in good demand at the advanced rates.

Freights.—Nothing to report; rates asked are above the ideas of shippers.

STOCKS.

BANK of Montreal. Sales to a small extent during the week at 161½; some now offering at 161.

Bank of Montreal, New Stock. Latest sales 15½ prem.

Bank of British North America.—Procurable, but only to a small amount, at 38 per cent prem.

Commercial Bank.—12 per cent premium offered; no late transactions.

City Bank. Sellers to-day ask 5½ per cent prem; buyers offering 5 per cent.

Bank of Upper Canada.—Has improved; buyers offering 1½ per cent.

People's Bank. Taken at par.

Montreal Mining Company Consols.—Sales during the week at 12s 6d per share, but there are to-day sellers at 12s, but no buyers over 10s.

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

Grand Trunk Railroad.—None in market.

Great Western of Canada.—Tendency downward, but the amount offering is inconsiderable.

Montreal Telegraph Company.—Would be readily taken at 10 prem.

Montreal City Gas Company.—Since the payment of the dividend on 15th instant, there are no sales.

Government Debentures.—None in market.

Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures.—Offered at 8½, but the market is almost bare of this security.

Other Stocks.—Nothing doing.

Exchange.—Without alteration in rates.

A TEMPERANCE JOKE. Harris was a whole-souled, merry fellow, and very fond of a glass. After living in New Orleans for many years, he came to the conclusion of visiting an old uncle away up in old Massachusetts, whom he had not seen for many years. Now there is a difference between New Orleans and Massachusetts in regard to the use of ardent spirits, and when Joe arrived there, he found all the people run mad about temperance, he felt bad, thinking with the old song, that 'keeping the spirit up by pouring the spirit down,' was one of the best ways to make the time pass, and began to feel that he was in a pickle. But on the morning after his arrival, the old man and sons being at work, his aunt came to him and said:

'Joe, you have been living in the South, and no doubt are in the habit of taking something to drink about eleven o'clock. Now I keep some for 'medical purposes,' but let no one know it, as my husband wants to be a good example.'

Joe promised, and thinking that he would get no more that day, took, as he expressed it, a blister. After he had walked out to the stable, who should meet him but his uncle.

'Well Joe,' said he, 'I expect that you are accustomed to drinking something in New Orleans, but you will find us all temperate here, and for the sake of my sons, I don't let them know that I have any brandy about, but I just keep a little for my rheumatism. Will you take some?'

Joe signified his readiness and took another big horn. Then continuing his walk he came to where the boys were hauling rails. After conversing a while, one of his cousins said:

'Joe, I expect that you like to have a dram, and as the old folks are down on liquor, we have some out here to help us on with the work.'

Out came the bottle and down they sat, and as he says, by the time that he went to dinner, he was as tight as he could be.

"My good woman," said the colporteur, as he offered her a tract, "have you got the gospel here?"

"No sir, we haven't," replied the old lady, "but they've got it awfully down in Kansas; brother Beecher sent it there."

Special Notices.

The Grand Diorama of the Russian War, the Scenic Tableaux of the London Illuminations, the Fairy Grotto, and the amusing performances of the Lilliputian Artists, re-open this evening in the new Diorama Hall, Princess street, near the City Hotel, built expressly for this Exhibition. The Crowds of visitors now attracted to the city by the Fair will do well to pay a visit to this superb collection of the illustrations of the late war, which forms one of the most interesting entertainments that we have ever seen.

SERVICE.—Mr Ambrose W. Thompson, No 10 Wall street, has been appointed agent in this city of the Farmers and Mechanics' Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia. This Company is one of the most respectable in Philadelphia, and has the Hon. Thomas B. Florence for its President. It has complied with the law of this State in regard to companies belonging to other States, and has provided an accruing trust Fund of $100,000 with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. Messrs. Bushing & Co. publish a card of thanks in the Philadelphia North American for the prompt manner in which this Company settled its losses on their establishment, thus enabling them to resume business without delay.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

S. ROWLANDS is agent for the above-named Company in Kingston. Office No. 4, Wilson's Buildings, Wellington Street.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The British Commercial Life Insurance Company of London, established in 1820, capital and assets over one million sterling, affords the highest security to persons desirous of insuring their lives. Bankers, Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co. Proposals for Assurance in the above-named Company received and all information given by S. Rowlands, No. 4 Wilson's Buildings.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We refer the reader to the advertisement of this popular remedy. It is highly recommended by all who have used it, and has effected wonderful results by its magic influence. We know of gentlemen in this county who have been bald for years, had their hair restored to its former luxuriance and beauty, by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative.—[Lagrange Bulletin.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mr James Alderton, of Three Rivers, was for 18 years afflicted with a disordered liver, nausea, and a foul stomach, in addition to these distressing complaints, he was visited by frequent bilious attacks, rendering him entirely unfit for business; he was told nothing in the world would thoroughly cure him although he had spent a complete fortune in medicine and advice. At last, he was recommended to try Holloway's Pills, which he commenced using,—gradually the worst symptoms of his disorder disappeared, and after eight weeks steady adherence to the directions of Professor Holloway, he was entirely cured, and admits that he never before throughout his life enjoyed such good health as he does at present.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.—This is most disagreeable to every person of common sense. Many persons do not know their breath is offensive, and it is a delicate subject to mention. You can always avoid this affection (for it is that) by using Blodgetts "Persian Balm," for a Dentifrice, it neautralizes all acids of the mouth, and renders it pure as the breath of summer. Try it.

For sale at E. H. Parker's & E. W. Palmer's Druggists.