To Advertisers.

General Advertisers are requested to send in their favors before Eight o'clock, P. M., on the evening prior to d ssirel publication.

Auctioneers will oblige by sending in their Sales before Six o'clock, P. M.

Provincial Parliament.

The Proprietors of the *Montreal Courier* beg to state, that they have just completed their arrangements for the reception of the latest News from the Seat of Government, (Toronto,) and that full details of all the *sayings and doings* in the Canadian Legislature will always appear in the columns of their journal.

Parties supplied at their residences by the Carriers, at the low rate of 7½d. per week, or 8s. (one dollar) for the Session.

To the Carriers of the "Courier."

THE PROPRIETORS of the *Courier* inform their Carriers, that the following premiums will be awarded to them on their sales during the week, viz.:—

£0 10 0	to the first.	
0 7 6	to the second.	
0 5 0	to the third.	
0 2 6	to the fourth.	

These Premiums are exclusive of the usual Commission.

COURIER OFFICE,
June 12, 1850.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1850.

The death of Sir Robert Peel seems to have excited such interest that we have preferred, in lieu of the usual editorial matter, to occupy our columns with a Biographical Sketch, which we found in a New York paper, and which, though not credited, is, we think, taken from an English paper.

The *Times*, in announcing the death of Sir Robert Peel, has the following paragraph:—

Strange that on the bloodless field of statesmanship death should so often come with the suddenness, the violence, and the anguish of war! Chatham fell fighting. His still greater son sank under the news of Austerlitz. Perceval was assassinated on the threshold of the House, his hand filled with papers, and a speech on his tongue. Castlereagh's end was still more awful. Romilly, too, was a statesman as well as a lawyer. Lord Liverpool was struck down in the midst of his duties. Canning fell suddenly while soaring in the pride of his might. Huskisson perished terribly in the midst of his former colleagues. Bentinck aspired to be a statesman, and died in full health, without a moment's warning. But who would have thought that Peel would one day be added to the list?

The hero of a hundred fights still survives. All around us we see venerable generals and admirals, surviving countless accidents of battle and of flood, and dying at last of slow decay. Sir Robert Peel falls by a sudden casualty before his strength has begun to fail, or his mind to decline. Did not the thought suggest a murmur at the dispensations of Omnipotence, one might call it a waste of precious power, a mighty soul lost to the world, by the merest trifle,—by the silly panic or momentary impatience of a brute. How much had such a man still to do! How many noble thoughts and splendid anticipations to deliver! How many large views carefully elaborated! What treasures of observation, and acquisitions of political lore; nay, what a mighty part he might still have played, had opportunity again invited, or necessity demanded his potent intervention! But in a moment all this is beyond the grave, and speculations which but yesterday were real and probable are now become the theme of the school boy.

Biography and Reminiscences of the late Sir Robert Peel.

This distinguished Statesman has for many years past engaged so much of the attention of the political world, that a few reminiscences of his long career may not be uninteresting to our readers.

Sir Robert Peel was the son of a Manchester Cotton factor, who rose from a very humble sphere of life, by his industry and perseverance, to the attainment of wealth, and with it social respect and importance. He was born at Bury, in Lancashire, on the 5th of February, 1778, and was accordingly in his sixty-third at the time of his death. The father was ambitious, and was resolved to bring up his son, if possible, in such a manner as to enable him to rank higher in the world than he had himself ever been able to do. For this purpose, he sent the boy Robert to Harrow School, and afterwards to Eton. Here it was that the future Statesman formed, by school-boy associations, a connection with the scions of English aristocracy. Canning, Byron, Castlereagh, and others, were his school-fellows and companions at this celebrated nursery of the wealthy and the proud. The road to political fortune and eminence in England is two-fold; first, by the procurement of a situation in some of the Government departments in connection with the reigning Ministry, or, next, by obtaining a seat in Parliament, and throwing oneself at once into the political arena, either by attacking or supporting the measures of the reigning Ministry. Sir Robert Peel, by the wealth of his father, was able to follow the latter course. On attaining the age of twenty-one years, he was, in the autumn of 1809, introduced into Parliament as representative for the city of Cashel, for the County of Tipperary, Ireland. His first effort in Parliament was to second an address in answer to a speech from the throne. In that, which was his maiden speech, in referring to the suspension of intercourse between England and the United States, he expressed a hope that such friendly intercourse would shortly be resumed, Mr. Peel observed, "that it might be indecorous in him to advert to the affairs of America, in their then state; nor would he, after the observations contained in his Majesty's speech, enter into any inquiry as to the conduct of his Majesty's ministers; but of the effects which war with America was likely to produce on the commerce of this country we might be able to form some judgment from former experience. During the embargo, the amount of exports to, and imports from, the United States, was unquestionably decreased; but this loss was amply counterbalanced by the direct trade carried on by our merchants to Spain and her dependencies. England desired neither peace nor war; but she would suffer no indignity, and make no unbecoming concessions. With every engine of power and perfidy directed against us, the situation of this country had proved to Buonaparte that it was invulnerable in the very point to which all his efforts were directed. The accounts of the exports of British manufactures would be found to exceed by many millions those of any former period. And with regard to our internal condition, while France had been stript of the flower of her youth, England had continued to flourish."

During that session of Parliament he was appointed under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

We next find Sir Robert Peel supporting a motion introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Perceval, the first Lord of the Treasury, declaring the incompetency of George the Third to exercise the functions of royalty, and providing to supply the executive deficiency by appointing the Prince of Wales regent, which was carried. At this period, the subject of Catholic emancipation in Ireland attracted much attention in England. In 1812, Mr. Peel was appointed a Chief Secretary of Ireland, and he had, of course, to take cognizance, to a very great extent, of Irish affairs. Parties were divided on the subject, both whigs and tories. Mr. Peel took the anti-Catholic side of the question, but he tempered his administration with caution and liberality. At length, on motion of Mr. Grattan, a bill for the relief of the Irish Catholics was brought into Parliament. By the proposed Bill, Catholics were to be admitted into Parliament, and to hold civil and military offices. The oaths usually taken were to be dispensed with in this case, and another substituted. The bill was rejected by a vote of 251 to 247.

In 1814, Ireland being in anything but a tranquil condition, Mr. Peel, as Chief Secretary for that country, asked leave to bring in a bill for the better execution of the law in Ireland, in order to put down political and religious combinations, which had for their purpose the overthrow of the government. The bill empowered the Lord Lieutenant to proclaim certain districts under martial law, which was carried.

In 1815, the corn law agitation was commenced in England, and was debated, in and out of Parliament, for a great number of years. Resolutions were offered permitting the importation of foreign corn, whenever the average prices of British corn reached certain rates. The report on these resolutions was postponed till the 5th of March.

In the interval petitions against the resolutions poured into the House from all parts of the country, and on the day on which the report was expected to be brought up, the House was, at an early hour, surrounded by thousands of persons, who made a strong demonstration of feeling, as the different members, the friends or opponents of the resolutions, passed on their way to the House. The debate, however, commenced, and amendments were proposed, by Mr. Barclay and others. In the meantime the mob assembled round the House in increased numbers, and became more clamorous and abusive. From abuse they proceeded to acts of personal violence towards particular individuals; and, at length, it was considered necessary to call out the military, in aid of the civil power. The mob, as mobs usually do, acted without discrimination, and attacked alike friend and foe. Amongst those who suffered on this occasion, were Mr. Crooker, Sir W. Garrow, Sir F. Flood, &c. The debate was, however, continued with much acrimony, and, after a long and animated discussion, the resolution for an eighty shilling duty was agreed to on a division, by 208 and 277. A bill founded on the resolutions was immediately afterwards brought in by Mr. Robinson, and although it met a strong opposition in every stage, it ultimately passed the third reading by a majority of 168 votes.

Out of doors, however, the opponents of the bill proceeded to adopt a more active and mischievious opposition than that of mere words. The mob, which in the first instance assembled round the two Houses of Parliament, having been dispersed by the military, proceeded in considerable numbers to the house of Lord Eldon, in Bedford square. Here they tore up the iron rails, and made their way into the enclosures, broke the windows, and destroyed all the furniture within their reach. Lord and Lady Eldon escaped at the back of the house, and gained the gardens of the British Museum, from whence, at his Lordship's suggestion, a sargeant's guard, which was on duty at the Museum, proceeded to his Lordship's residence. They arrived whilst the mob were yet busily engaged in pursuing the work of destruction; but on the appearance of the military, they quickly dispersed.

From Lord Eldon's the mob proceeded to Mr. Robinson's house, where they committed various acts of outrage. They then went to the residences of Lords Darnly and Hardwick, and to Mr. York's, where they committed similar depredations. On the following Tuesday they assembled in increased numbers in the Palace yard, but the presence of the military kept them in check. In the evening they broke the windows of the houses of the Ministry, Lord Castlereagh and others. The mob were fired upon, and the death of some innocent persons ensued.

During this session the Catholic question was again mooted, and warmly debated. On this occasion Sir Robert Peel took the lead in opposing Catholic emancipation, which was finally passed during a subsequent administration of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, in 18 9, by both Houses of Parliament, on bills introduced by those statesmen. Sir Robert having, within a few days, changed his opinion on the subject.

After the defeat of the Melbourne administration in 1841, an expression of opinion on the part of the new parliament so unequivocal was at once decisive of the fate of Lord Melbourne's cabinet; no course remained for the noble viscount but resignation. Accordingly, on the following Monday, Lord Melbourne, in the Lords, and Lord J. Russell, in the Commons, announced that ministers, in consequence of the votes of the two houses on the address, had tendered their resignations, which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept, and that they now only held office until their successors should be appointed. Immediately after receiving this announcement, both houses adjourned for a week, to afford an opportunity for perfecting the new arrangements. The following is the account given of Sir Robert Peel's interview with the Queen on this occasion:—

On Sunday evening, while Sir Robert Peel was dining with Earl de Grey, in St. James's square, a messenger arrived from the Queen, commanding the attendance of Sir Robert Peel at Windsor, on the following day.

Sir Robert Peel left his residence in Whitehall Gardens at half-past twelve o'clock on Monday, for Windsor Castle. Before leaving town he visited the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House, and had a long interview with the duke.

Sir Robert arrived at Windsor Castle in an open carriage shortly before four o'clock, and had an audience of her Majesty. On Sir Robert's arrival at the Castle, it appears, from instructions previously given, at her Majesty's command, the right honourable baronet's carriage was ordered through the grand entrance to the principal Court. Immediately after Sir Robert had alighted from his carriage, he was conducted to the royal presence. The right honourable baronet remained at the Castle until five o'clock, and then took his departure for town, arriving at Whitehall Gardens at seven o'clock. In the course of the evening there was a meeting of the heads of the conservative party, at the residence of Sir Robert Peel.

On Wednesday Sir Robert Peel arrived at Windsor, for the purpose of laying before her Majesty, for her approval, the names of those statesmen in conjunction with whom he proposed to carry on the government of the country.

In pursuance of the arrangement marked out by him, as that which the ministry intended to pursue, Sir Robert proceeded to bring forward in succession such measures as were necessary for enabling the machine of government to move on until the commencement of a new session, and until those measures which he had in contemplation to propose, as remedies for the existing evils, could be matured, and, if sanctioned by Parliament, carried into effect.

These measures passed through the House with scarcely a show of opposition, and, but for the discovery of the exchequer bill fraud, which at this time occurred, Parliament would have been prorogued by the end of September, but which event did not occur till the first week in October, when an adjournment to February the 3rd took place.

On the day appointed Parliament met. The most important question which presented itself to the consideration of the House of Commons was that respecting the finances of the country. Previous to the prorogation, Sir Robert Peel had stated that the deficiency in the revenue as compared with the expenditure, exceeded two millions and a half, and his decided opinion as to the absolute necessity of adopting some measure by which this deficiency should be supplied, and the income of the country placed on such a footing as would, under existing circumstances, insure it against future deficiencies.

Previous to the adjournment, Sir Robert had more than once hinted that he had it in contemplation to propose, as the only efficient remedy for the existing evil, a property tax. This announcement had created a lively sensation not only within the walls of Parliament, but throughout the country; and Sir Robert having given notice of his intention of bringing forward his financial plan on the House going into a committee of ways and means, on the 11th of March, the attendance of members on that day was unusually numerous, whilst the crowded state of the Strangers' Gallery, and all the avenues leading to the House, gave an unequivocal illustration of the intense anxiety which prevailed amongst all classes to have the earliest possible intimation of the ministerial plan on this vitally important question.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Green in the chair, Sir Robert Peel rose to bring forward his plan; which he did, in a speech which, for the extent of information it contained on the subject of which it treated, the perspicuity of its arrangement, and the force of argument by which he supported the positions he assumed, has seldom been equalled, and rarely, if ever, exceeded.

The Right Honorable Baronet's proposition for the adoption of an income tax met with a favorable reception; the bill was introduced and carried through all its stages, (although strenuously opposed,) by decided majorities. Certain it is that the revenue, under the whig ministry, had, year after year, been found more and more deficient, and that the remedies attempted to be applied by the government of the day, from time to time, had failed to prove efficacious. The case had indeed become desperate, and under such circumstances it has not unfrequently been found that desperate remedies, when applied by a skillful hand, have been crowned with success.

In his domestic circle, Sir Robert Peel is blessed with a portion of happiness, equalled by few, exceeded by none. The Right Honorable Baronet was, in 1820, at the age of thirty-two, united to Julia, the youngest daughter of General Sir John Floyd, Bart., a lady not so much distinguished by her high rank and personal accomplishments, as she is by the beauties of her mind and the amiability of her manners. By this lady Sir Robert has a large family, consisting of several sons and daughters. The eldest daughter, Miss Julia Peel, became Lady Villiers, having honored the heir of the Jersey family with her hand.

Few Ministries ever received such odium as that which Sir Robert Peel formed a part, with the above deceased noblemen. It is a singular phenomenon in politics, that he who at that period was so much detested and hated as a politician, should afterwards have become so popular and venerated. After the death of Lord Castlereagh, Sir Robert Peel gradually rose in importance, not so much for any remarkable talents he possessed, or for any remarkable deeds he performed—but as the firm, constant, and unflinching tory—as the great friend and supporter of every ultra tory measure—the splendor of Church and State—the political prize-fighter of the high church party, and the head of the protectionists, or country gentlemen's party. In these characters he was respected by the tories, but abominated by all other parties, at a time when party feeling ran very high, and political hostility was peculiarly bitter and envenomed.

The first turn, if we may so speak, in his political life, taken by Sir Robert Peel, came like a clap of thunder upon the high church party, which regarded him as one of its best defenders. It was a time of fearful religious and political excitement. The great and all-absorbing question of the day was the question of Catholic Emancipation. To the utter astonishment of all parties, Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, that two great heads of the ministry in that day, brought in a bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, granting full and perfect emancipation.

From this moment the name and fame of Sir Robert Peel stood in a new light before the world. His old friends attacked him now with bitterness and malevolence, but at the same time the tide of popular feeling turned in his favor, and a name which but lately had been synonymous with all that was base, hateful and despised in politics, began to lose its bad odor and to become an object of respect. The subsequent prudent and conciliatory course pursued by Sir Robert Peel, though he never became an ultra radical, though he never departed his ultra tory principles nor abandoned his rigid conservatism, yet he succeeded in gaining the respect of the opposite ultra and libderal parties, by occasional wise and prudent concessions to the overwhelming clamors of the people. It was thus that, stepping occasionally out of the ranks of the strict party to which he ever belonged, his name is identified with four great radical measures of reform, which perhaps never could have been carried without his concession and aid, joined with the friends who followed him, and which, if they had not been carried, there is no knowing to what fatal consequences their denial of them might have led.

These four great measures of such immense importance at their several dates in English politics, are the following:—

First, Catholic Emancipation; second, the Criminal Code Reform; third, the Electoral Reform, and extension of the franchise of voting; and fourth, the most important of all, the Corn Law Reform, by which that protection and monopoly which the English landholder enjoyed was at one stroke removed, and the ports thrown open for the free admission of wheat (which the English call corn) into the ports of the kingdom.

Sir Robert Peel is undoubtedly entitled to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen, for his liberal, and, we may say, magnanimous conduct; for it requires no small share of magnanimity to do as he thus frequently did, desert his own party, his own principles, and his devoted friends, to forward, promote, and advance measures of a contrary character, which he had himself, with his party, always vehemently opposed. Much of the credit due to Sir Robert Peel for his liberal conduct in these and other great occasions, ought, without doubt, to be attributed to his close and intimate connection and association with the Duke of Wellington—a man who has gone hand in hand with Sir Robert Peel in the above liberal course, and has sacrificed party feeling and principle to the conviction of the public good and national necessity.

There is another reform in which Mr. Peel, singly and alone, distinguished himself, and that is the organization of the London Police. No city in Europe, or the world, was so badly watched and so wretchedly policed as London, before the introduction of the new Police by Sir Robert Peel, which, for some years after its establishment, was called and known as the "Peel Force." Previous to Sir Robert Peel's introduction of a regular army of Policemen, London had no other protection, by night or by day, than aged and decrepit old men, styled "watchmen," who walked up and down the streets with lanterns in their hands, and a rattle. These men were generally sent out every evening from the workhouses of the respective parishes. They called the hours as the clock struck, making night hideous to the sleepless London, with the solemn chaunt of "Past tenner," or, "Past three o'clock, and a cloudy morning." This miserable pretence of a Police was entirely done away with by Sir Robert Peel, and henceforth the Dogberrys, which Shakspere has described so well, are now matters of curious history, having ceased to exist.

Death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

(From the Liverpool Courier, July 10.)

We have this week the mournful duty of announcing the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of the late King George III., and uncle of the Queen. His Royal Highness expired shortly before ten on Monday night, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, after a short and painful illness.

It appears that his Royal Highness was attacked by indisposition on the 13th ultimo, with cramp in the stomach, but after the severity of the attack had passed away, all danger was thought to be over.

The Royal Duke was attended by Dr. Francis Hawkins, Dr. Bright, Dr. Watson, Mr. Keate, and Mr. Illingworth, and it was judged, up to within the last few days, that he would recover, although suffering from loss of appetite and much debility. The Royal Duke recently became so much debilitated and prostrated, not being able to sustain any nourishing substance on his stomach, that he continued to sink rapidly during the last four and twenty hours, until, at the above-mentioned hour, his Royal Highness expired without a struggle.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, who, during her royal husband's illness, has evinced the greatest solicitude, was at the bedside of his Royal Highness up to the minute of his dissolution, and it is needless to observe, is in a distressed state of mind at her irreparable bereavement. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, on leave of absence from his military duties in Ireland, was also present at the death of his Royal Highness. The only member of the late Royal Duke's family absent from this country, but to whom intelligence of his serious illness was forwarded last week, was his eldest daughter, the Princess Augusta, at present with her husband, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in Germany.

Directly after the decease of his Royal Highness, Major Baron Knesebeck, principal equerry to the Royal Duke, went to Buckingham Palace, to announce the melancholy intelligence to the Queen and the Prince.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by his equerry in waiting, immediately proceeded to Cambridge-house to pay a visit of condolence to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness Prince George. Prince Albert remained until a quarter before eleven, and then returned to Buckingham Palace, attended by Lieut. Col. the Hon. A. Gordon.

A royal messenger was despatched to Lord John Russell with the sad news, shortly after the Royal Duke expired; also to Viscount Palmerston, by whom a cabinet courier was to be sent to the King of Hanover, the King of the Belgians, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and the other connexions of the royal family in Germany.

It is difficult to say what was the positive cause of death; gout, and a complication of disorders of the stomach, are, however, stated to be the cause.

Further Items by the "Atlantic."

From the Boston Times.

The *Atlantic* sailed from Liverpool on the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, and made the Highland light at 9.40, and at 4, A.M. came to her dock.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, at the hour of 6, A.M.

England.

The effect which the death of Sir Robert Peel will have upon the future prospects of political parties, here has been the engrossing topic since the sailing of the *America*. He was buried yesterday at Drayton Manor. There is nothing yet known of the bulk or disposal of his property. As a mark of respect, all the vessels in port hoisted their colors half-mast high, and the shop-keepers closed their windows from the same feeling. Sir Robert Peel, the present baronet, arrived in town on Sunday afternoon, from Geneva, where he was staying when the melancholy news of his father's death reached him.

The funeral of Sir Robert Peel, although private, was attended by a great body of the most eminent men in Europe.

Berlin papers are filled with comments on the Danish treaty. No party is satisfied with it. Hostilities between the Duchies and Denmark are still considered probable.

Baring's Circular quote Canada sixes at 9⅜ to 9¾.

France.

PARIS, Sunday Morning.—The new electoral lists for Paris are published. The number of electors is 74,000, while by the old law they were 224,000. M. Ledru Rollin's new paper, *Le Proscrit*, was seized by the authorities.

Rome.

We have letters of the 30th. The peace of the capital was well preserved, though a variety of absurd rumors were in circulation.

The attention of the diplomatic corps at Rome had been much excited at hearing that the Pope, at the ceremony of St. Peters, modified the protest usually read against the King of Naples refusing to pay tribute to the Holy See, and the belief prevails that the protest will be abandoned in future. The protest against Parma and Placentia was in the usual form.

Spain.

The Queen's confinement was daily expected. Her Majesty was in a satisfactory state. An attempt on the part of the Carlists to issue a proclamation, professing to emanate from the King, and directed against the legitimacy of the forthcoming child, has been discovered, and several arrests made.

Prussia.

The ratification of the treaty with Denmark was expected to arrive on the 8th. The conclusion of the peace had been officially noticed on the previous day.

The King of Saxony had returned to Dresden.

It was apprehended that the foreign party could not be prevented from occupying the German portion of Schleswig.

The candidates returned at the elections, are nearly all of the war party. Another of the murderers of Prince Lichnoroski and Lanneiswall had been delivered up by the French police.

Austria and Hungary.

Vienna, July 1.—Ban Jellachich has arrived in Agram, where he now holds authority as Viceroy. The official Journals are full of the proclamations he has addressed to the population. They contain nothing but extravagant protestations of his loyalty to the Imperial House, and praise of the great patriotism which he declares he has displayed on all occasions.

We have learned that the *Erromanga*, Ramsay, arrived at the Clyde in 20 days from this port.

Sartain's Union Magazine, for August, has been handed us by the enterprising Agent, Mr. R. W. Lay; it is full of interesting matter, and contains some beautiful Engravings.

The Committee on Contingencies of the House of Assembly having, in their first Report, published last month, objected to certain charges in accounts furnished by Messrs. A. & A. Miller of this city, stating them to be overcharges, we have much pleasure in laying before the public such portion of their second Report, just printed, as refers to this matter, by which it will be seen that the charges are allowed to stand good:—

"A respectful remonstrance having been submitted, by Messrs. R. & A. Miller of Montreal, to your Committee in relation to the observations they deemed it their duty to make in their First Report, with respect to certain items in the accounts of those gentlemen, they have afforded them a hearing. They have produced a receipt for the £12 10s. disbursed by them for office rent and storage. This, therefore, is good for so much expended on account of the business of Your Honorable House. With respect to the two other items of £5 and £22, to which Your Committee objected, verbal explanations have been given them by Messrs. Miller, which, without wholly removing the impression under which Your Committee were, have materially modified the views they entertained of those charges at the time of reporting. Your Committee append to the present a letter received by their clerk from Messrs. Miller, dated 'Montreal, 24th June, 1850,' retracing the previous explanation verbally given in their behalf to the Committee. Finally, Your Committee beg to submit whether, last injustice be done them, it may not be more expedient to authorize the Clerk of Your Honorable House to take credit for the full amount of the £39 10s. objected to by Your Committee, than to insist upon the curtailment recommended by their aforesaid First Report, which, if insisted upon, it is possible, might, however unintentionally, do them wrong. Your Committee consequently recommend that the portion of their First Report alluded to, be deemed as cancelled, being humbly of opinion that, without the fullest conviction that those charges are excessive, the exceptions taken by Your Committee ought rather to be waived than enforced."

Important from Washington—Formation of President Fillmore's Cabinet.

We are, at length, enabled to lay before the public the names of the gentlemen whom Mr. Fillmore has called around him as constitutional advisers. Their names are:—

Hon. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State, in place of John M. Clayton.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, in place of W. M. Meredith.

Hon. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior, in place of T. Ewing.

Hon. Edmund Bates, of Missouri, Secretary of War, in place of George W. Crawford.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy, in place of Wm. Ballard Preston.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney-General, in place of Reverdy Johnson.

Hon. N. K. Hall, of New York, Post-Master General, in place of J. Collamer.

These gentlemen were confirmed yesterday by the Senate, in Executive Session, and will enter upon their duties immediately on the retirement of the Galphin clique. On the whole, it is a very good Cabinet, infinitely superior to the late one. The new Administration of Mr. Fillmore may now be considered under way.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, July 22, 1850.

The position taken by the press in withdrawing from the Legislative Assembly is fully sustained by public opinion. Indeed there is scarcely a second opinion on the whole affair. The House meets with universal censure. It will not answer, now-a-days, Mr. Baldwin will find, to appeal to precedents in the worst times of the Stuarts and the Tudors. The application of them here, at this day, will not be tolerated. The spirit of the times is opposed to those high-handed acts of power which have sometimes been committed in the name of "privilege." The whole of the Christie and Ure affair was a most trumpery business. The offence was, that a Reporter dared to speak to a Member, while that Member was not in the execution of his duty. Mr. Christie was in fact not in the House; for he was carrying on a conversation outside of the Bar. The request of the Reporter, that Mr. Christie would not speak so loud as to prevent the Reporters hearing, cannot be construed into a personal insult; and it in no way interfered with the proceedings of the House; for probably no other Member heard it. It is quite true that an assault upon any individual Member, or anything that would interfere with him in the discharge of his duty as a legislator, has long been held to be a breach of the privileges of the whole House; even though the offence was committed in the street. This practice seems to have some good reasons to rest upon, as it tends to prevent any interference with Members that would render them unable to perform their legislative duties. It is therefore intelligible enough. But in this case there was nothing of the kind; and of the cases of breach of privilege, in the worst of times, I have been able to find but one at all comparable to this; half as trumpery, ridiculous or contemptible.

Mr. Christie no doubt bitterly regrets the hasty and ill-advised course he took; and the House will come to its senses before long. The Press is firm in its determination not to return to that House again while things are in the present position. I think it certain that there will be no more reporting this Session. The Press here has agreed to make use of the votes and proceedings only of the House. The eloquence of that body will henceforth be ignored. Its audience, which was before the whole people of Canada, will be contracted within the narrow limits of the building in which they sit. In the meantime, the Press will pay greater attention to the other House, with whom it has no cause of quarrel. It will, no doubt, be very pleasing to the members of the Lower House to see the speeches of the members of the other House regularly reported, while their own are never noticed. One good result will come of this flare-up. The House will consume much less time in talking, and go to business. On Saturday the House met, contrary to its usual practice, and got through 27 Orders. This is pretty fair work. There is one conceited, heavy-whiskered, inconsistent member, who will bore the House with his nonsense, if there be ladies present, whether there be any Press or not. He wants to astonish the fair of Upper Canada, where, after all, he is no great stranger. The members generally, however, are not influenced by such a ludicrous species of vanity. X.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,
July 19.

Brigt Marie, Champaine, Leonara, order, ballast

Brig Harriett, Putt, Oporto, Buchanan & Co, wines, corks, &c

22.

Schr Mohawk, Kent, St Johns, (Nfld,) G D Watson, fish, oil, salt, wine, &c

CLEARED,
July 20.

Bark Sydney, Duncan, Quebec, Edmonstone, Allan & Co, staves and ballast

22.

Bark Grange, Morrison, Liverpool, Edmonstone, Allan & Co, flour, &c

Brig Adelphi, Iron, Quebec, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, ballast

IMPORTS.

Per Bark CLANSMAN, Fourdrace, from Glasgow.
Agent—Jas. R. Orr.

Order, 2700 bars 78 bdls iron; T Peck & Co, 810 bdls do; Jas Moir, 43 tons castings; Paterson & Son, 5 do bar iron 1 crank 184 plough socks; W & C Brewster, 9 tons castings; R Campbell & Co, 3 bales; Order, 53 tons bar iron; J R Orr, 653 bdls sheet iron 100 tons pig iron; and steerage passengers.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,
July 22.

Schr Tiberus, Brown, 14th June, Matanzas, Paterson, Young & Co, molasses

Bark Cinnamon, Fordyce, 8th June, Glasgow, J R Orr, (Montreal,) iron, 27 pass

23rd.

Ship Marion, Meyler, 29th June, New York, H & E Burstall, ballast

Bark Douglas, Hobert, 29th May, Liverpool, A Provan, salt, 25 pass

Brig Isabella, Spencer, 5th June, Londonderry, LeMesurier & Co, ballast, 104 pass

.... Elizabeth, Wilson, May 27, Limerick, Sharples & Co, ballast, 99 pass

.... Fortuna, Beckin, 20th May, Belfast, order, coals and wine, 108 pass

Brigt Eliza Jane, Power, 11th June, Waterford, Pembertons, ballast, 64 pass

Schr Dove, Ganeche, 2nd July, Richibucto, order, ballast, 5 pass

CLEARED,
July 22.

Bark Meteor, Brown, Hull, H & E Burstall

Ship Washington, Dixon, Liverpool, ditto

.... Chester, Hunter, Greenock, C E Levey & Co

Brig Henry, Seymour, Kingston, ditto

.... Viola, Williams, Sunderland, G B Symes & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

A Pilot, who arrived from below yesterday, states that there are three vessels reported ashore below the Saguenay; one of them is supposed to be an American ship, and he says he saw a vessel ashore on the inside of Rimouraska Island.

The propeller Western Miller, from Toronto, arrived here this afternoon. She has about 1,000 barrels of flour, 294 of which are for Mr. Gibb, and the remainder is for Messrs. Gillespie & Co.

We learn that there are two vessels ashore at Cape Rosier, one of them with a general cargo, and the other laden with railroad iron and chain.

Grosse Isle, July 20—8, P. M.—Several passenger vessels arrived yesterday and to-day, but there being no sickness, they proceeded on, after the usual white-washing and fumigating.

The brig Nancy, from Westport, with 93 passengers—ballast—to W J C Benson—passengers to be landed.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rector of Toronto, Anthony R. Vivian Cruise, Esq., Royal Engineers, to Ellen Amelia Gifford, youngest daughter of Dr. W. Winder, late of H. M.'s 4th regiment of Foot.

PLANTAGENET WATER.

MONTREAL, July 6 1850.

During the past eighteen months I have had ample experience of the Plantagenet Mineral Waters, which has confirmed the favorable impression their analysis led me to entertain of them, as a safe, cooling and alterative beverage during the heat of summer. I have also found them useful auxiliaries in the treatment of some derangements and diseases.

W. FRASER, M.D.,
Lecturer on the Institutes of Medicine,
McGill College.

MONTREAL, April 10, 1850.

SIR, I have now prescribed this Plantagenet Water for upwards of a year, and I am very happy in being able to state to you, that the opinion which I formed of their properties, when I tested on Mr. Hunt's Analysis, at the time of my commencing to use them, has been fully and satisfactorily verified by subsequent experience. I now recommend them with increased confidence, and I have frequent opportunities of hearing from my patients that their employment has been attended with all the beneficial results for which they were prescribed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS RAMSAY, M.D.,
Lecturer on Med. Juris., McGill College.

Mr. C. Larocque, Agent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BOSTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER ASIA.

New York, July 22.

The *Asia* arrived at Boston at six o'clock on Tuesday evening.

Pato, the man who stabbed Ward, was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

The *Ohio* arrived last evening with the report of the release of all the prisoners.

English Markets.

Liverpool, July 20.

Grain Market firm at [illegible] for moderate sales. American Flour [illegible]. Market rather firmer than last week. Shoulders slightly improving in demand. Lard steady, and in good demand. No change in Tallow.

Liverpool, July 20.

CORNWALL.—Clear [illegible]
PRESCOTT.—Fine and [illegible]
BROCKVILLE.—Ditto.
BELLEVILLE.—Ditto.
COBOURG.—Ditto.
PORT HOPE.—Ditto.
BOWMANSVILLE.—Ditto.
OSHAWA.—Ditto.
TORONTO.—Very [illegible]

New York Markets.

Wednesday, July 24.

ASHES firm, with fair sales at $6.

FLOUR.—Receipts large, with good buyer. Fair enquiry for export and home consumption. Sales of about 5,000 bbls at $5.25 for common to straight brands for Michigan, and $6 @ $6.12½ for Canadian dull, but firm, at $4.12½ and $4.25 @ $4.37 for Ohio.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—Fair enquiry for white Canadian sold for manufacturing at [illegible]. *Corn* firm, and in good demand for [illegible] of 35,000 bushels at 62 @ 63 for mixed.

PROVISIONS.—*Pork*—Limited [illegible] $10,50 for Mess, and $8.50 @ $9 for prime. *Beef* quiet at $6½ @ 7 cents.

MONEY continues very abundant, and in favor borrowers.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
London Lancet for July
Brownson's Quarterly for July
Sartain's Magazine for August
Graham's Magazine for August
Godey's Lady's Book for August
Christian Parlor Magazine for July
Youth's Cabinet for July
N. Y. Journal of Medicine for July
Holden's Magazine for July
Littell's Age, No. 323
S. S. Journal, No. 14
Youth's Penny Gazette, No. 7.

R. W. LAY,
Opposite Recollet Church,
Notre Dame Street.

July 24, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by
Harper's New Monthly, No. [illegible]
Home Journal, Saturday, July 20.

R. W. LAY,
Opposite Recollet Church, Notre Dame Street.
July 22.

THE GREEK SLAVE.

IN Compliance with the urgent request of many who are not yet satisfied with admiring the great Work of Art, and induced by the daily increasing numbers who visit it, it will remain a few days longer at the Hall over the Montreal Library Rooms. As the Hall is occupied for other purposes during the Evening, it will be open after 7, P. M.

Admission—1s. 3d. Season Tickets—5s 6d.

July 22, 1850.

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PORTS ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.

THE Steamer *GILDERSLEEVE*, Gilders Master, will leave CANAL BASIN, Wellington Street, in front of Subscribers Stores, every THURSDAY, at ONE o'clock P. M. for 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.

MONTREAL.

HIS MAJESTY the KING of DENMARK having graciously resolved to appoint a ROYAL DANISH CONSULATE at MONTREAL, I am directed by the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Copenhagen, to request MERCHANTS residing at MONTREAL, who may be desirous of obtaining the said appointment, to send in their Memorials, addressed to the above Ministry, within three months from the 24th ultimo.

FLETCHER WILSON,
Danish Consul General.

DANISH CONSULATE OFFICE,
London, 3rd July, 1850.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY INFORMATION relative to MATTHEW GEORGE CRAWFORD, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who left Quebec six years ago for the United States, communicated to his Sister, ANNE CRAWFORD, DRUMMONDVILLE, C. E., will be thankfully received.

United States papers please copy.

Montreal, July 24, 1850.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

CRACKER AND SHIP-BREAD BAKER.

CLARKE FITTS,
(LATE C. & A. FITTS,)
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 21, St. Joseph Street, Recollet Suburbs.
One Door South of St. George's Chapel,
MONTREAL,

HAS constantly ON HAND, of the best quality:
Plain, Sweet, Boston } CRACKERS. | Soda, Wine, Butter } BISCUITS.

—ALSO,—

SHIP-BREAD of all kind and qualities.

N. B.—Orders executed with despatch, and at the most reasonable terms.

July 24.

MONTREAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Duties of this School will be RESUMED after the Midsummer Vacation, on MONDAY, 29th JULY. For Terms, &c., apply to

Rev. J. A. DEVINE, M. A.,
46, St. Lewis Street.

July 22, 1850.

MONTREAL
MANUFACTORY IN MARBLE,
21, *McGILL STREET,*
(Opposite "Lavine's Hotel.")

NELSON, BUTTERS & Co., having purchased the Stock of Sherman & Rice, have on hand and keep for Sale, the various MANUFACTURES OF MARBLE, consisting principally of MONUMENTS,