To Advertisers.

General Advertisers are requested to send in their favors before Eight o'clock, P. M., on the evening prior to it mind 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 5s. (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.

TUESDAY JULY 16, 1850.

I do not think that Canada is growing more revolutionary, or that the annexation party is gaining strength. Neither is the loyal party. Another process is going on which is far more fatal to the prosperity of the country. Canada is "pouring out," if I may be permitted the expression, like a dying ass at an old oak tree, at the top. The wealthy and intelligent classes are gradually using up their substance without being able to invest property of its earn.

This state of things keeps all the enterprise of the country stagnant and unavailable. The wealth and intelligence of the country have no muscular strength; they are supine and unproductive, as if they were drugged into impotentality. And this is precisely the condition of every Colonial possession or dependence of the British Empire, which has been in subjection over thirty years, and it is the condition to which every country will come, I care not how blessed it may be by the productiveness of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, and the formation of its surface, if its population have not a due influence in the direction of the government, which makes its laws. Canada rapidly tends to the condition to which the British West India Islands have already arrived. An ignorant, brute population, with few wants and no aspirations, will gradually fill up the places vacated by the discouraged and desponding Saxon, who is always able to contend successfully with every obstacle which he encounters, except that Royal Government under which he was born and reared, and which it is his pride to esteem irresistible. A.

The New York *Evening Post*, of the 6th instant, contains a letter dated from this city, which bears the impress of having been written by some observant and impartial stranger during his temporary sojourn here. It must be confessed that no one would select, by preference, the task of dilating upon the unmistakable symptoms of ruin and decay, which claim the notice and arrest the attention of the most apathetic; but if the assertions of Canadian writers be questioned by their political opponents, when they point to the present decline and predict the inevitable bankruptcy to which the Colony is drifting, it must be admitted that the unbiased opinion of an educated and intelligent traveller, who records his convictions on the spot, merits a calm and serious consideration. We have seen the British West India Isles sink gradually, step by step, from the highest commercial prosperity, until, at this day, estates, which once were estimated by thousands of pounds, are utterly abandoned and absolutely worthless, or temporarily occupied by the Lazzaroni of the Colored race. Argument, entreaty, and remonstrance, were alike unavailing to turn the other portions of the fertile islands of the West from their artificial civilization into one more hopeless and desperate than could have resulted from hostile invasion or the rolling tide of war. We might quote private statements of the utter and absolute ruin which has fallen upon the West India Society, which would startle *our prosperity mongers* in this Colony; and we can go beyond the words which young "Stanley" uttered before the Commons during his maiden speech, when he pictured the universal discontent of the West Indians. We may state, as a fact, that, were it not for their insular position, they would long since have shaken themselves free from the blighting influence of British legislation. Their feebleness to revolt is on a par with the atrocious treatment they have received. A mawkish affectation of humanity, a hypocritical commiseration for the slave, was the plea upon which the West Indians witnessed the confiscation of their property; yet that saintly party have no compunctions about eating slave-grown sugar and wearing slave-grown cotton—they foster a traffic by the rich rewards which they extend to its products. We dwell upon the evils and injuries of which the West Indians were the victims, because in the catalogue of wrongs our case comes next. The Manchester Economists cannot see the future through the thick smoke of their cotton mills—they hug themselves with the delusion that we, in Canada, will be as docile and feeble as our fellow Colonists; that we will unresistingly forego all efforts to ameliorate our condition, and sink, without a blow, into a state of competition with the agricultural serfs of Russia. It is not decorous in any one writer in this Colony to dictate or define the channel in which industry should flow—various and somewhat contradictory are the views maintained as to the expediency of Direct Taxation and Free Trade, or a Tariff framed with the purpose of fostering manufacturing talent—but we are safe in asserting, that, from one extremity of the Colony to the other, men will unanimously spurn the menace of Earl Grey to fetter our free legislation. The vile and selfish clique, who now hold office, may fawn upon the Colonial Office, and blind the Secretary to a perception of the public mind; yet we venture to predict that eighteen months hence a different tone will be infused into our Parliamentary debates, and the public sentiment boldly and unequivocally expressed. The writer in the *Post* foresees the wasting away of the Saxon race, and the resumption of their lands by the Franco-Canadian—a closer investigation of our social condition would have revealed to him the fearful depopulation of the country, consequent upon the voluntary emigration of the French Canadians, a fact which Father Chiniqui attests and deplores; and though the "habitans" seem passive and quiescent, the seeds of knowledge have been scattered with a liberal hand, and, when the horn sounds, they will be found to think and act as became Colonists.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival of three of our regular traders in Britain. The *Britannia*, Captain Hamilton, arrived at Liverpool on the 23rd ultimo, the *Albion*, Captain McArthur, at Greenock on the 24th, and the *Caledonia*, Captain Barclay, on the 27th.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, July 12, 1850.

A tabular return of the various loans contracted for in London since the Union, has been laid before the Legislature, but not yet printed. It appears that the aggregate amount of these loans is £2,195,225 sterling. Up to this moment, I believe the public are not informed of the amount of the loans contracted under authority of the statute of last Session, 12 Vic., ch. 5. Three several loans have been contracted, under authority of that statute, since the Session of 1849, amounting in the aggregate to £216,500 sterling. One of these loans, £16,000 in amount, was negotiated with Glyn & Co., at six per cent. interest, and ¼ of one per cent. brokerage. The interest is payable half-yearly, and the loan redeemable in 1859. Another of the loans, £250,000 sterling, was negotiated with the same firm, at six per cent. interest, and ¼ of one per cent. brokerage, and one per cent. commission; interest payable half-yearly; loan redeemable in 1874. The third loan was negociated with Baring & Co., at six per cent. interest, one per cent. commission, and ¼ of one per cent. brokerage. The amount is £250,000 sterling, redeemable in 1874. These loans were all contracted at par.

Six several loans had previously been contracted since the Union. The first under authority of 4 and 5 Vic., ch. 28, of £1,350,000 sterling, was negotiated over par, at 4 per cent. interest, with a charge of ¼ of one per cent. on paying interest. This was part of the guaranteed loan. It is redeemable in the following amounts: £600,000 in 1863; £300,000 in 1864; £400,000 in 1865, and £50,000 in 1866; payable at the Bank of England. The next loan, £140,000 in amount, was contracted under authority of 9 Vic. ch. 66, over par, at 5 per cent.; no charge for brokerage; ¼ per cent. on paying interest. Redeemable in 1866. This is the remainder of the guaranteed loan. The next loan, £76,855 7s. 8d., was negotiated with Glyn & Co. at par, five per cent. interest; no charge for agency or brokerage; redeemable in 1863. The next loan was contracted under the same authority as the last, with Glyn & Co., at par, six per cent. interest; ¼ per cent. brokerage; one per cent commission on £20,000, and one per cent. on paying interest: redeemable in 1857. The interest on every one of these loans is payable half-pearly. The following is the order in which they will fall due:—

Years.	Amounts.
1857,	£20,000 0 0
1859,	16,500 0 0
1863,	676,855 7 8
1864,	300,000 0 0
1865,	400,000 0 0
1866,	211,000 0 0
1874,	500,000 0 0

The whole public debt of the Province, if nothing has been paid off since the publication of Mr. Hincks' pamphlet, last summer, will now be £5,725,142 8s. 11½d. sterling. Of this amount more than £700,000 was contracted to defray the current expenses of the Government. Of the remainder, large sums have been injudiciously expended, and will never yield any return. But the greater part of the whole amount has been expended on improvements, from which an ample future return is hoped.

After all there is not much cause for boasting at the much vaunted success of the Inspector General in negotiating the last three loans of £516,500. It was surely no very great stroke of financial success to effect a par loan of half a million at six per cent., with charges for brokerage and commission one and a quarter per cent., figuring up the whole cost to *seven and a quarter per cent.*, at a time when the regular rate of interest was not three per cent., although it was not to be expected that a Colony could enter the English money market on an equal footing with other national borrowers, though many of their Governments are rotten to the core.

On the Second reading of the Bill for abolishing the Court of Chancery, a division took place, and the Ministerial vote was sustained by a majority of 10, the numbers being—yeas 31, nays 22. It was objected to this motion, by the Hon. J. H. Cameron and other Members of the Finance Committee, that morning sittings would effectually put an end to its labors, as well as those of the Committee on Law Reform. The Ministry, however, gave the motion no countenance.

Mr. Smith (of Frontenac) thought the sooner the Retrenchment Committee was killed outright the better, for all its conclusions, if they were worth anything, would be reversed by the Government.

In answer to an enquiry, Mr. Lafontaine stated, that the Ministry intend to introduce a new Municipal Bill for Lower Canada this Session.

Mr. Badgley moved the second reading of the Bill to establish a code of Criminal procedure; but at the suggestion of Mr. Baldwin and others, the motion was withdrawn, on the understanding that the question will be taken up next Session, after the recess shall have afforded the Judges and the Members of the Bar an opportunity of examining the subject. Mr. Baldwin did not appear to be willing to commit himself to the principle of codification at all; though he admitted that it might lead to useful results. Mr. Drummond expressed himself favorable to the proposal to codify the laws, which he said could be carried into effect only by the joint labors of several members of the legal profession. There appeared to be a general impression amongst Members that it was now too late in the Session to appoint a Committee to take the question into consideration.

Col. Prince moved the second reading of the Bill to confirm certain Decrees of the Court of Chancery. It appears that there is reason to fear that the new Chancellor will reverse certain decrees made by Vice Chancellor Jamieson, respecting the sale of Mortgaged Estates of absent proprietors; and that the functionary who made these decrees is willing to concur with the "Lord Chancellor" in upsetting his own decisions; which Col. Prince somewhat plainly characterized as making a jackass of himself. Mr. Baldwin objected to the principle of the Bill; which, after some discussion, was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Smith (of Durham) moved the second reading of the Bill for the relief of Bankrupts in certain cases; the object of which was to ensure to Bankrupts a discharge on the surrendering up of all their goods. The Bill was opposed by Mr. DeWitt. Some of its provisions were objected to by Mr. Richards. Mr. Flint, and Mr. Sherwood (of Toronto) supported the Bill. A motion of Mr. Richards, that the Bill be read this day six months, was negatived on a division,—yeas 7, nays 40; and the main motion was carried.

The "saints" are making some fuss just now about "Sabbath observance." There have been some meetings held in Upper Canada to denounce "Sabbath desecration," and to demand the closing of Post Offices, the stoppage of the Mails, and all the sort of thing on the Sunday. The outcry proceeds from a small but noisy minority. Yesterday the Committee to whom had been referred the petitions on the subject reported, recommending an Address to His Excellency, praying that measures may be taken for a better observance of the Sabbath. One Rev. gentleman, a Mr. Jennings, of the Secession Church, has had the impertinence to lecture the Editor of the *Colonist* for inserting an advertisement of a Steamer to sail on Sunday on Lake Simcoe, and the *Globe* has had the bad taste to publish the impertinent, silly, and narrow-minded production. We wonder how these tolerant and charitable gentlemen got the idea that they have a right to coerce a population, one half of whom are Catholic, into an observance of the Sabbath in a way that is utterly repugnant to the feelings and opposed to the universal practice of the latter in all nations? There is surely bigotry at the bottom of all this. It is to be hoped the Legislature will listen to the suggestions of common sense and not give way to the intolerant spirit displayed by the canting advocates of this restrictive movement.

This being the 12th July, a few of the Orange Lodges of this city will walk in procession. X.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Greek Question—Lord Brougham and M. Bunsen—Assault on Her Majesty Queen Victoria—Lord Palmerston's Portrait—The Markets—Foreign Intelligence, &c., &c.

LONDON, 28th June, 1850.

The debate in the House of Commons on the vote of confidence in Ministers, arising out of the circumstance of their defeat in the House of Lords upon the Greek question, commenced on Monday night. Mr. Roebuck, who, on more than one occasion, has denounced the conduct of the Government, with regard to foreign powers, manifested, on this occasion, sufficient courage to move a resolution to the effect that the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers has been calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of this country. The lion. member for Sheffield supported his proposition with much bitter, sarcastic and indignant eloquence, describing the Parliamentary contest as a struggle to uphold the time-honoured practice of Protection to British subjects and British property in foreign states on the one hand, and for its relinquishment, in compliance with the wishes of despotic governments on the other. Mr. Roebuck said as little as possible about Greece, feeling, it is presumed, that very little "honour and dignity" accrued to the nation, from the fact of coercive measures being resorted to against one of the weakest states of Europe, and that, too, upon very questionable claims. The hon. gentleman looked upon the Greek affair as a "petty discussion," which he avoided as far as possible, not wishing to "waste the time of the House" with "minute technicalities." In itself, no doubt, the Greek dispute was petty enough; and if it had been submitted to the arbitration of one or two men of business, it might have been adjusted without the aid of an expensive armament—an expenditure of money ten times the amount sought to be recovered—and certainly without any sacrifice of "honour and dignity." But seeing that Lord Palmerston has surrounded this "petty" dispute with such a vast amount of importance, and had recourse to bullying, even after the mediation of France had been accepted, and even pending negociations—seeing that a rupture with France, and a coolness on the part of Russia, was the result—that which in its origin was "petty" has now assumed a more serious aspect, and the discussion of the subject is regarded with intense interest throughout Europe. In addition to Mr. Roebuck, the speakers on Monday night were Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. P. Wood and Sir James Graham. The first-named member spoke against the resolution, considering that the course taken by Lord Palmerston had led to national humiliation. Mr. Page Wood supported the resolution, remarking that the subject had been treated by the present Ministry of Government in a petty spirit of detail, and arguing that protection ought to be given to every British subject, where reparation could not be had through the tribunals of the country, however humble his position, or however his character might be assailed. Sir Frederic Thesiger and Mr. Wood are both showy speakers, but, on this occasion, they were considered dull—probably from the infusion of so much *nisi prius* into their arguments. Sir James Graham spoke very ably against the resolution, and, in a long review of Lord Palmerston's policy, contended that it had been dangerous to the peace of Europe, aggressive upon the rights of other states, and had largely extended the and supported that revolutionary mania which had been so afflictive to Europe. The debate was then adjourned to the following day, when the speakers were Mr. Osborne, Lord John Manners, Mr. Anstey—who, strange to say, said that he intended to remain neutral—and Lord Palmerston, who spoke for nearly five hours in defence of his policy. With regard to his lordship's speech, the "Times" truthfully remarks—"There is an unmistakeable character common to the speeches in defence of our present foreign policy. It is of that sort which in all ages has been known as the *plausible*, and which is a species of rhetorical legerdemain practised at the expense of the less sagacious portion of mankind. The plausible man is a living clap-trap. He is always taking credit for the sublimest principles, and the noblest designs; but having little to show for his professions, he is forced to substitute bold assertions for reasonable proof." At the conclusion of Lord Palmerston's speech, which concluded with a noble peroration, worthy of a better cause, the debate was adjourned to last night, when Sir John Walsh spoke against the resolution, and Sir R. Inglis, and the Marquis of Granby, successively, expressed their intention to vote against Mr. Roebuck's resolution. Sir W. Molesworth spoke at length in the same sense, expressing, at the same time, his regret at taking a part against his political friends. Mr. S. Adair supported, and Mr. Sydney Herbert opposed, the resolution; the latter defending Sir James Graham at the outset of his speech against the attacks of Lord Palmerston. The Right Hon. Gentleman, who was loudly cheered throughout his speech, concluded by calling on the House to mark its disapprobation of a policy which had tended to lower the public character of this Nation, and created a detestation of the British name. Sir George Grey defended the policy of his colleague, and was replied to by Mr. Gladstone, who, in a close argumentative speech, considered the leading official acts of Lord Palmerston, and stated his intention to vote against Government. After a short speech from Mr. Henry Drummond, who declined to vote against the Resolution, the debate was adjourned to this evening, when, in all probability, the House will divide. Great uncertainty exists as to the result of this most arduous struggle. Some of the Ministerialists predict a majority of 80 in favor of Mr. Roebuck's Resolution—others, not so sanguine, calculate on 40 votes in favor of the proposition. I do not anticipate that they will command a majority of more than 30 votes—probably less than that number. The fact is, that Sir James Graham's, Mr. S. Herbert's, Sir W. Molesworth's, and Mr. Gladstone's, secession was quite unexpected, and fallings-off to a very serious extent are calculated to occur in other quarters—especially among the peace-at-all-price men. Indeed, I shall not be surprised to see Sir Robert Peel speak against Ministers to-night, and, should my opinion be verified, their official hours are certainly numbered. If the debate be wound up to-night, as it probably will, both Lord John Russell and Mr. D'Israeli will speak, so that there is a rich treat in store for the occupants of the Strangers' Gallery.

In the meantime, the difference between England and France, arising out of this eternal Greek question, has been brought to a close. In the Legislative Assembly, on Friday last, General de Lahitte announced, amidst the cheers of the Members, that the Cabinet of Her Britannic Majesty had consented to return to the London treaty, by substituting for the clauses of the arrangement concluded at Athens, on the 27th April, "which have not yet been executed," the corresponding stipulations of the Convention, agreed to in London. General de Lahitte added, that what the French Cabinet has accepted is, "in substance," what it had proposed to the English Cabinet on the 14th of May, previous to the recall of its Ambassador. Any settlement, without discredit, of this petty, but vexatious contention, is desirable; but of the exact terms of the adjustment, nothing is yet known. Lord Palmerston has thus been forced into submission, but the amount of concession depends, of course, upon the terms of the agreement. The phrases marked with inverted commas may cover much or little, and may bring the terms of the arrangement nearer to Lord Palmerston's views than the French Ministers may, in the first instance, think fit to disclose. Diplomatists are expert hands at changing terms without making substantial concessions.

It appears that Government have resolved to abandon for this Session the Bill for abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and that Lord Stanley has secured a sufficient number of votes to defeat the £8 clause, in the Irish Franchise Bill, by the substitution of a £15 qualification, and to reject *in toto* the compulsory registration clause. On Friday, in the House of Commons, a motion, made by Mr. Hamilton, for the modification of the National Schools in Ireland, led to a most interesting debate. Mr. Shiel, in a felicitous speech, opposed the motion, declaring that its object was to render the National Board more national, *i. e.*, more Protestant. Sir James Graham and young Stanley both spoke admirably against the motion, which was ultimately rejected by a vote of 225 to 142. The Jewish Disabilities Bill will not pass. It is supposed that Lord John Russell is very indifferent about its fate, and merely brings it forward to stop the mouth of the Cerberus of London Radicalism. As I have already informed you, the Financial Reformers have altogether disappeared from the scene. They fairly bolted when they found that judicious economy might really be carried with the aid of the Conservative party. I cannot bring myself to believe that they were ever in nearest. Mr. Wortley's Marriage Bill is still in progress in the Commons, but is not likely to pass the Lords.

My version of the story of Lord Brougham's collision with the Prussian Minister turns out to be the correct one. It now appears that M. Bunsen was actually keeping out two Peeresses who were entitled to the seat, and it was the gallantry of Lord Brougham, and not any other motive, which prompted him to exercise his undoubted baronial rights. His Lordship has, however, been fiercely attacked for his conduct by Sir Robert Inglis in the House of Commons, the Hon. Bart. hinting that Lord Brougham's exposition is attributable to a kind of envious frenzy on the part of the ex-Chancellor, who sees in M. Bunsen a man superior to himself in all those various branches of knowledge in which he apes an excellence which he does not possess, and having withal common sense and ordinary politeness, for which Henry Brougham never was famous. Of the truth of the Member for Oxford University's insinuations, I leave your readers to decide.

It is my painful duty to inform you that a most dastardly attack was yesterday made on the person of Her Most Gracious Majesty—an attack which will, I am sure, be learnt with feelings of indignation by Englishmen in every part of the globe. The Queen had been to visit the Duke of Cambridge at his residence in Piccadilly. On Her Majesty's departure, just as the carriage was passing into the road, a man, to outward appearance a gentleman, rushed forward, and, with a small stick, aimed a sharp blow at the Queen's face. The blow took effect, and crushed Her Majesty's bonnet over her forehead. The ruffian was instantly seized by the bystanders, by some of whom he was severely treated, and was only saved from serious injury by the interposition of the Police. Her Majesty, I am happy to state, received so little injury from this cowardly assault that she was able to appear at Covent Garden in the evening, where she was received most enthusiastically by a crowded audience. The ruffian who made the attack gave his name at the Police Station as Robert Pate, of 27, Duke Street, St. James', and appears formerly to have held a commission in the 10th Hussars. The cane with which this indignity was inflicted on Her Majesty was of too light a calibre to cause serious injury, its weight not exceeding three ounces. The prisoner was examined this morning at the Home Office, and remanded until Friday, in order to prepare his defence. His demeanour is stated to be graceful and gentlemanly in the extreme.

You may probably have heard that last season, at the period of the Hungarian war, about 100 Liberals and Radicals, and Members of the House of Commons, subscribed to purchase a full-length portrait of the demi-saint of the illustrious Sir William Temple, Lord Viscount Palmerston, our Foreign Secretary, on whose acts the House is now sitting in judgment. This tribute to His Lordship's "independent policy, abilities, warm-heartedness, and worth," was presented, together with an Address to Lady Palmers on, in Carlton Gardens, on Saturday last. Lord James Stuart made a suitable Address, and Lady Palmerston delivered a graceful and delicate response. Lord Palmerston afterwards addressed the Members present, and appeared deeply moved in returning thanks.

The Corn Market has not materially altered. The weather, oppressively hot at the commencement of the week, has now become temperate, and is yet tolerably favorable to the growing crops. The rumors of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland have altogether subsided.

As I predicted, the dotation question in France has ended in a compromise. The debate and division only occupied two hours and twenty minutes. The Government agreed to accept an amendment for the vote of 2,160 000 francs for one year only, instead of making the grant an annual one as proposed in the first instance. A short but decided speech by General Charngarnier produced a very favorable effect, and ultimately the Bill was voted by a majority of 354 to 308. Paris is perfectly tranquil.

There is no intelligence of importance from the North or South of Europe.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Steamer "Viceroy"—Wreck of the "Orion"—The Mayoralty—Orange Society—Trial for Slander—New Postal Arrangement—Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons—The Waterloo Anniversary—Weather—Fairs—Lord Lieutenancy—Markets, &c., &c., &c.

DUBLIN, June 26, 1850.

The last American Mail has brought the intelligence of the arrival of the *Viceroy* from Galway at Halifax on the 11th instant, making the passage out in about ten days. When we consider that the *Viceroy* was built merely for a coasting steamer, and met with strong head winds on her passage out, it shows what may be expected when steamers are built for the purpose of plying between the two ports. It is stated that the Government have at last consented to grant a commission of inquiry into the suitableness of one of the Irish ports for an American packet station.

A shipwreck of a steamer, attended with considerable loss of life, has occurred off the Scotch Coast since my last. The vessel was the *Orion*—a large steamer which plies between Liverpool and Glasgow—and the disaster occurred off Port Patrick, on her passage between the two places. It appears that the *Orion* left Liverpool for Glasgow about 3 o'clock on Monday, the 17th ultimo, with a full complement of cabin passengers, (115 in number,) many of whom were ladies, besides 45 steerage passengers; between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, when off Port Patrick, and weather being hazy, but perfectly calm, and the sea smooth, she struck upon a sunken rock, about 150 yards from the shore, and almost immediately filled, and sunk in 7 fathoms water. When she struck, the passengers were in their berths, and so rapidly did the water make its way in, that it was up to their knees in the cabin in a few minutes. A general rush to the deck took place, and the boats were instantly lowered; but the two first were so crowded, that they were swamped; the remaining two reached the shore, and then made several trips to the vessel, and took off the remaining passengers who clung to the rigging, and who were all, as you may suppose, nearly in a state of nudness. The wreck lies with her funnel and masts half out of water. The crew were all saved, with the exception of the steward, the stewardess, the carpenter, and an apprentice. It is computed that about 50 lives were lost; the bodies of 20 had been recovered at the date of the last report, and among those recognized is that of a Mrs. Smith, of Montreal, whose husband, the papers state, died two years ago, leaving a family of 9 children. She had come over recently to England on business. Among the passengers known to have been lost, but whose bodies have not yet been recovered, are those of Mrs. Scott, of Montreal, and her daughter.

Although the late decision of the Court of Queen's Bench leaves Mr. John Reynolds in possession of the Mayoralty of the city of Dublin for the remainder of his term, he will not be allowed to enjoy the "*otium cum dignitate*." On Saturday, he was served with 9 writs of summons for penalties of £50 each, for acts done in his capacity as Lord Mayor. These proceedings would have been taken before this, but it was considered advisable to wait for the passing of the recent "Process Act," which puts Members of Parliament upon the same footing as ordinary men in relation to law proceedings. Mr. Reynolds, under this Act, must enter appearances within 8 days from service, and declarations and pleas must follow as if it were term. It is said that a writ will be served for every act, either by the Lord Mayor *de facto*, or by his *locum tenens*.

At a recent meeting of the Orangemen of the Larne District, they expressed their regret at the fact of Lodges 946 (Portadown) and 118 (Loughall) having burned their banners and other emblems of the Order; for, notwithstanding that they cordially agreed with their former brethren, "that false charges and unjustifiable calumnies have been heaped upon their Body by the present Government, yet they the more felt it to be their incumbent duty to use all constitutional means of increasing the numbers and influence of their civil loyal institution, for the maintenance of their civil and religious privileges against aggression, from whatever source it might hereafter arise;" and likewise, "that as the enmity of a hostile Ministry could never change their duty to God, to their families, or their Sovereign, (whilst Protestant,) they were determined, so far as in their power, to retain untarnished the glorious privileges procured for them by their ancestors."

The Court of Common Pleas was occupied for some days during the past week with a trial, the result of which was looked to with some interest; the action was one for slander, in which a Land Agent, Hugh Morrow, Esq., who was also Sub-Sheriff of the County Longford, was the Plaintiff, and the Rev. Edward McGarver, Parish Priest of Granard, in the County Longford, was the Defendant. The slanderous words were spoken by the Defendant at a public meeting, convened by the High Sheriff in December last. The following were the concluding words of the Rev. gentleman's speech, upon the occasion, and which formed a portion of the ground of action:—"This is the treatment which may be expected from landlords and their agents." * * * * "Mr. Hugh Morrow is the person to whom I allude, who has thus treated these people, and murdered an honest man." The Judge who presided upon the occasion, was a Roman Catholic, (Judge Bell.) In his charge to the Jury, he observed that the questions for them to decide were: 1st,—"Were they satisfied, upon the evidence, that the words laid in the declaration, or some of them, were spoken by the Defendant?" 2nd,—"Were the words spoken of the Plaintiff in his character as agent or receiver, or did they impute to him the commission of a felonious offence?" 3rd,—"Were these words calculated to defame the character of the Plaintiff, and injure him in his profession of land agent and receiver of rents?" The Jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiff of £300 damages and costs.

The new Postal arrangements, consequent upon the carrying of Lord Ashley's Resolution in the House of Commons, came into force on Sunday last, the 23rd ultimo, the effect of this is, that no work of any kind is to be done in any Post-Office in the United Kingdom on the Sunday, no letter or newspaper can be sorted, despatched, or delivered on that day. The newspaper Press throughout the country are loud in condemning the measure; no letter or newspaper can now be received in any part of the country on Sunday, and as all the Weekly newspapers and Saturday papers used to be transmitted by Saturday night's Post, and received on Sunday, they will now have to alter the day of publication, as they will not be delivered until the Monday. The deprivation of newspaper intelligence will (they assert) be the smallest item of the inconvenience, while the great additional labor thrown upon the Post-Office on Mondays, will, it is expected, retard considerably the delivery of letters in towns on that day.

The 28th Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland has just been printed, from which it appears, that there has been an increase of crime during the past year over the previous year. In some of the Northern Counties the number of criminal cases at Assizes and Quarter Sessions has lessened; but in others in the South and West, and more especially in Clare, Kerry, Tipperary, and Limerick, the number has greatly increased. It appears from this Report, that the total number of persons confined in all the Gaols in Ireland, including debtors, in the year 1848, was 97,959, and in 1849, 101,558. The daily average number confined in 1848 was 10,968, and in 1849, 12,648. The highest number in confinement on any one day in 1848 was 15,292, and in 1849, 17,484. The number of prisoners in Gaol on the 31st of December, 1849, was 10,967, of whom 1,945 were convicts under sentence of transportation. The influence of the late famine has tended much to the increase of crime; the Inspectors observe that a great proportion of the crimes have been committed by vagrants to insure their transportation.

On the 18th ultimo, being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, there was a grand Review in the Phœnix Park of the troops in the Dublin garrison, followed by a sham battle. The day was uninterruptedly fine, and the concourse of spectators very great. The following regiments were on the ground, exclusive of the Royal Artillery, the 1st Dragoon Guards, the 4th Light Dragoons, and the 17th Lancers; the 9th, 31st, 40th, 43rd, 47th and 74th under the command of Sir Edward Blakeney, the Commander of the Forces, and the Lord Lieutenant was present.

The weather during the past three weeks has been most propitious to vegetation, and the most cheering accounts are given by the Provincial Press of the appearance of the crops. The Potatoes never looked better, the early varieties are in blossom, and no second instance of the blight has been reported; new potatoes are now selling at from 1d. to 2d. per lb. The wheat and green crops are looking most promising, here is fully shot into ear, and the flax crop looks exceedingly well.

At the Fair of Spaniel Hill, which was held during the past week, there was a large supply of stock, for which there was a brisk demand. Sheep continued at high prices. The show of horses was good, and many purchases were made at long prices.

The great Wool Fair of Mullagherew was held on the 17th ultimo, the packs were by no means so numerous as in former years, as the graziers now generally ship their wool for the English market. The average price was 15s. 3d per stone, being an advance of 4s. a stone over the average price realized at the same Fair this time last year.

There can be little doubt now that the Abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland will be carried through Parliament this Session; on the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Bill, 295 voted for the second reading, and but 70 against it.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, June 25.—There was a very dull market to-day, and quotations remain nearly the same as at my last, except that Indian Corn was quoted at 1s. per quarter lower. A. B. C.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Markets.

MONDAY, July 15.

ASHES.—Market better for both descriptions; *Pots*, $5,87½ @ $6,00. *Pearls*, $5,94 @ $6,00.

FLOUR.—More disposition to sell the low grades, and more offering; occasional sales at $5,87½ for common State, but the Market generally is firm. Canadian in moderate request. Sales, 500 barrels, in bond, at $5,00. Sales of Domestic, 4,500 barrels, at $5,18 @ $5,31 for common to straight State, $5,37½ @ $5,75 for mixed to fancy Michigan and Ohio, $5,87½ @ $6,00 for fancy Ohio, and $6,12½ @ $6,18¾ for pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—But little inquiry for *Wheat*, market heavy, more offering. Some new Southern held at $1,40. Corn scarce, and the market better; sales, 17,000 bushels, at 63½ cents for Western mixed, and 65 cents for Southern Yellow. A sale rumored at 66 cents. No Round Yellow offering.

PROVISIONS.—*Pork* heavy. Sales, 250 barrels, at $10,50 for Mess, and $8,50 for Prime. *Lard* heavy and inactive at 6¾ @ 7 cents.

Buffalo Markets.

MONDAY, July 15.

FLOUR quiet at Saturday's rates, but little inquiry. Market nominal at $4,50 @ $4,75 for Ohio, $4,62½ @ $4,87½ for Michigan—without sales.

GRAIN.—*Wheat* languid; no change in prices or sales to report. *Corn* in fair request, and holders firm at Saturday's rates. Sales on Saturday, after closing report, 5000 bushels Western Mixed at 52 cents from Store; 2100 bushels this morning afloat at 52 cents; 2500 bushels Western Yellow afloat at 53 cents.

CANAL FREIGHTS.—Corn to Albany 9 cents.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,
July 6.
Bohr Velocs, Chiquet, Kamouska, Ryan & Co

CLEARED,
July 11.
Bark Niagara, Munro, Glasgow, J R Orr, wheat, &c
Bohr Velocs, Chiquet, Halifax, Ryan & Co, flour, &c

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO.

TORONTO, July 15.

Mr. Carfier presented a petition [illegible] of Montreal against the Bank Charter.

Mr. Sherwood (Toronto) has given notice of a motion to the effect of declaring the [illegible] keeping up the Forties.

Mr. Gugy moved that the House [illegible] the charge against the Sheriff [illegible] printed.

NEW YORK.

Later dates from Mexico [illegible] in the City of Mexico are [illegible]

Great excitement prevails [illegible] from Indian attacks. Fam[illegible] settlements in all directions.

Saturday was observed with [illegible] Business was suspended. [illegible] fired to the memory of the [illegible] 66 guns from the British Man [illegible] Her flags were at half-mast and [illegible] crape. All the mourners have [illegible] Washington. The widow of Gen[illegible] family removed to the [illegible] Meredith on Saturday. After [illegible] days there, they will take up [illegible] their friends.

DIED

At Fort William, on the 5th [illegible] ROBERT HENRY, son of the Hon. M. [illegible]

TURKISH BLACK SALVE

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE [illegible] THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THIS SALVE, prepared [illegible] receipt procured from a [illegible] Hakim, (physician) of Smyrna [illegible] in Great Britain and the East Indies [illegible] tonishing Cures performed by it [illegible] countries, has lately been introduced [illegible] real. As might be expected [illegible] followed it, and its use is becoming [illegible] ment which the introduction of a [illegible] medicament into a country [illegible] The contracted limits of an advertisement [illegible] sarily precludes their entering [illegible] detail of its merits, but, for the information [illegible] public, they intend to publish from time to time such statements of cures as have come [illegible] and for the present will content themselves [illegible] merely enumerating some of the complaints [illegible] which it has been used with the most [illegible] success—Such as Swollen Glands, Bunions, [illegible] White Swellings, Whitlows, Scalds [illegible] boat explosions, or other causes, Burns, [illegible] Sores, Scrofulous Sores, Sore Nipples [illegible] Scald Head, Gun-shot Wounds, Bruises, [illegible] Frostbites, Wens, Chilblains, Ulcerated [illegible] mon Sore, Throats, and Bonions. It [illegible] it will prevent or cure Cancers [illegible] arising from a blow on the Breast, Ring Worm, Pains in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, Pain [illegible] the Chest, Palpitation of the Heart, [illegible] the Liver, Spine, Heart and Hip, Rising of Blood to the Head, Swelled Face and Toothache. In fact, it is impossible to enumerate half the complaints that have been cured by the application of this Salve. It is very portable—in every [illegible] climate, and requires little or no care in its application, as it may be spread upon the [illegible] substance, such as chamois leather, [illegible] brown paper.

Sold in Montreal by S. J. LYMAN & Co, Place d'Armes; SAVAGE & Co., Notre Dame Street; URQUHART & Co., Great St. James Street; LYMAN & Co, St. Paul Street, and in all the principal Cities in Canada.

July 3.

FOR ST. CATHERINES AND PORTS ON LAKE ERIE.

THE Steamer *ENGLAND*, Captain [illegible] SHALL, will leave the CANAL BASIN [illegible] THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at TWELVE o'clock, NOON, for KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, PORT DOVER, PORT STANLEY, WINDSOR, CHATHAM, and [illegible] PORT on LAKE ERIE that Freight may offer.

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

July 16, 1850.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO & HAMILTON.

THE Steamer *OTTAWA* will LEAVE the CANAL BASIN on MONDAY, the [illegible] instant, at SIX o'clock, P. M., for the above PORTS, calling at COBOURG and PORT HOPE.

Superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

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

July 13, 1850.

FOR ST. CATHERINES & OTHER PORTS ON THE WELLAND CANAL AND PORT STANLEY.

TOWED BY GOVERNMENT STEAMER.

The First Class Schr. EUROPE, Captain WILSON, is loading for the above Ports, and will take Freight at very low rate. Apply to DONALD MURRAY & Co.

July 12, 1850.

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

Towed by Government Steamer.

The First Class Schr. "ELIZABETH," Captain MARTIN, is loading for the above Ports, and will take freight at a very low rate. Apply to DONALD MURRAY & Co.

July 13.

FOR BELLEVILLE AND OTHER PLACES ON THE BAY OF QUINTE.

THE Steamer *G