To Advertisers.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1850.

The President of the United States.

The telegraphic despatch published by us yesterday morning, announced the dangerous illness of the President of the Republic of the United States, General Zachary Taylor. It was reported in town at an early hour yesterday, that advices had been received of the fatal termination of the illness. Thus a brave and gallant soldier, and a good and honorable man, estimable and beloved in every relation of life, has been gathered to his fathers, in a little more than a year after his elevation, by the free choice of a free people, to what is, perhaps, the proudest situation on this earth—the rulership over twenty-five millions of Anglo-Saxon freemen. Although he was a stranger to us here in Canada, in person, he was well known by reputation. Many a heart beat high at the news of his victories. The ties of congenerate blood overcame mere national separation, and we rejoiced to find that the blood and courage of our race were not deteriorated by mere geographical and political severance from the Parent State.

Zachary Taylor's name will live in the general history of the age; in his own land, it will be a "household word" familiar in men's mouths through all time, as the Roman historian wrote of a great General, equally celebrated, and perhaps more intensely loved—"*manet, mansurumque est, in æternitate temporum, in famâ rerum.*"

The English Ministry.

Many of our fellow laborers in the newspaper world seem to rejoice in the prospect of a speedy change of Ministers in England, because they think that they will thereby get rid of Lord Elgin. Now we believe that we have as cordial a contempt for "King Log" as any of our editorial brethren, but we must candidly confess that, for the sake of ridding Canada of a comparatively little evil, we should not like to see a larger one inflicted on the Empire. We believe that England, under the present Ministry, is the only support of those liberal doctrines to which we adhere, in the Old World, France having proved recreant to her trust, as evidenced in the affair of Rome. England is at present a place of refuge for the expatriated champions of free Constitutional Governments; we believe that it would be so no longer, were the Foreign Office taken from the hands of Lord Palmerston, and placed in those of Lord Aberdeen. Lord Palmerston will not play the game of the Absolutist Monarchs—Lord Aberdeen would, for his sympathies are all on that side, and, were he in power, it would not be long ere we heard of a second Mazzini letter-opening story, and a second Bandiera murder. We believe that Lord Palmerston, as Foreign Minister, has done more to sustain the honor of England than any man since Canning's time, or that of the younger Pitt: in fact, he, with the exception of Lord John Russell, is the only really great and capable man in the Administration, and we feel quite sure that he, even in this Greek business, notwithstanding the savagery of the *Times*, is supported by the mass of the English people. It would be a gain to Canada to lose Lord Elgin, who has, with the assistance of the *cauponibus atque malignis* about him, done nothing but mischief since he came here; but are our brother Editors sure that a change of Ministers in England would necessitate his removal from Canada? We think not, for Lord Elgin himself is a Tory; his Whig interest is by his marriage with Earl Grey's niece; his own influence is with the other party, and it by no means follows that all the GREYLINGS must retire with the GREY. No; the only way to get rid of Lord Elgin is to cut down his salary, and then his interests will not permit him to retain the Government of Canada. In this Parliament, corrupt and subservient as it is, there is no hope; we must prepare for a General Election, and set our houses in order; at that Election no man must be returned who will not solemnly pledge himself to carry out an efficient plan of Retrenchment, and to STOP THE SUPPLIES, if necessary, until the Home Government surrenders the Civil List to Colonial revision.

GREAT FIRE.—A tremendous conflagration took place at Brooklyn, New York, on the morning of the 7th, by which it is said that one million of dollars will not cover the loss. Four thousand bags of saltpetre and two thousand casks of nitre exploded, one after another, adding to the fury of the flames. A quantity of camphine and rum, which had been taken from one of the warehouses and placed on a wharf for safety, by some means ignited, and the barrels bursting, the fiery fluid poured into the river in such quantities that it burned on the surface of the water, making it appear a sheet of flames. About two entire blocks of buildings were destroyed.

Gentlemen wishing to find Purchasers or Tenants for Lands, and Immigrants and others looking out for comfortable places of settlement, would do well to avail themselves of the services of Mr. James Allison, Land and Intelligence Agent of this City. (See his advertisement in another column.) From a long acquaintance with Mr. A., and an intimate knowledge of his business habits, and his accurate acquaintance with almost every part of Canada, we have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to his establishment, and feel confident he will be enabled to render essential services to all who may require his assistance.

The Collins' Steamers.

The performances of the *Pacific* on her last voyage, fully realized the wishes of the best friends of the new line. The New York journals speak in flattering terms of the capabilities of the vessel, and point to the fact, that within six days she made eighteen hundred and four miles; and it is said that for twenty-four hours she made a greater distance than any Ocean Steamer ever before accomplished—namely, 317 miles. We are led to believe that some of the inventions which are constantly thrown forth by the scientific world, will impart powers now unknown to the steam engine, and enable Ocean Steamers to outstrip the calculations which define a ten days' passage as the utmost speed which can be attained. Mr. Peter Yates, of Wisconsin, with his newly invented pully engine, threatens to revolutionize the old-fashioned engine. His plan has been fairly tried, and in concluding its report the *Tribune* remarks that:—

"From these experiments it would appear that, with a cylinder of 48-inch stroke, the pulley engine is capable of turning the same sized wheel as the crank engine, faster than the crank with two strokes of 32 inches each. The crank, therefore, using one-third more steam to each revolution than the pulley, the pulley is entitled to make one-third more revolutions than the crank, to equal the consumption of steam. The value of one-third more revolutions to the same amount of steam in the marine engine, is an advantage which, if attainable, our engineers will not fail to appreciate. This improvement is also believed to be superior for marine purposes, on account of its constant and uniform leverage at every point of the revolution, and its entire revolution at every stroke of the piston.

"Mr. Yates entertains a confident belief that with these engines in full operation, a vessel would pass through any sea with speed and safety, and ventures the assertion that, with the same amount of steam now used in the ordinary steamers, his application would send them across the Atlantic in seven days. The skeptical or curious are invited to visit the boats to which the new engine is attached, at the Washington Street Pier, Brooklyn, where the inventor will be happy to receive suggestions, or exhibit the workings of his important plan."

THE ASIA AND EUROPA.—The last passage of the *Europa* from New York to Liverpool, was made in *ten days and twenty hours*, the shortest time ever made between the two places, and beating, by some four or five hours, the late voyage of the *Asia* from Liverpool to Boston. The *Asia* made her voyage from Boston to Liverpool in *nine days and eighteen hours*, which goes beyond anything that has yet been accomplished.

M. and Madame Leati, from the principal Theatres of Italy and Grand Opera London, gave their first Grand Costume Concert last evening in Mr. Hays' rooms, fully sustaining their reputation as Artistes of a superior order. To-night they will give scenes in full costume from the Barber of Seville.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS, No. 13.—This number contains a most admirable article, entitled "The Sunday Screw," levelled at the bigots who wish in the nineteenth century to revive the Jewish Sabbath. We shall endeavor to make room for some extracts.

On the evening of the hurricane, we are informed by the *Canadien*, the lightning struck the house of Mr. Thomas Bilodeau, at St. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce. It went down the chimney, tore through the floor of a room, upsetting seven persons who were in it, and passed out by the window, breaking 48 panes of glass, and tearing off the clapboarding. Of the seven persons thrown down by the concussion, only one—a young woman—was at all injured; the fluid passed through the heel of her shoe, unripping the seam, and pulling out the nails. The only pain or inconvenience she experiences is in her heel. The shoe can be seen at the *Canadien* office.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Vast numbers of old settlers are leaving this part of the Province, and moving westward, chiefly to Illinois and Wisconsin. Since the opening of the Navigation, probably not less than 100 Families have left this District. It is much to be regretted that political discontent, or other causes, should induce such a depopulation of the settled inhabitants of the country. Those who have gone, are almost wholly, of the class called Reformers; and hundreds are offering their properties for sale with a view of following after them. Many of those who have gone, such as Mr. Boyce, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Wing, Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Derbishire, Mr. Wiltse, &c., &c., were the proprietors of good farms, and may be said, in every sense of the word, to have been in comfortable circumstances. We wonder what such men want.—*Brockville Statesman.*

Jamaica.

KINGSTON, July 1, 1850.

Since my last communication to you, the "wise men" of Jamaica have been called together. They assembled in Spanish Town, the Seat of Government, on Tuesday, the 26th of June, and it is expected that their business will be concluded today. The object of their being called together was, as I have already informed the readers of the *Herald*, to remedy a defect in a Loan Bill, passed last Session, contemplating the raising of a loan for £240,000, to pay off the debts of the island.—The late Bill limited the amount of interest to be paid at 4 per cent, at which it could not be procured. The assembling of the Legislature, therefore, at this unusual period, was to afford them an opportunity, of which they readily availed themselves, of authorising the Commissioners in England to increase the amount of interest on the required sum. The only other subject besides this, to which the Assembly have devoted any attention, is the Receiver General's Office. The amount of security to be found by the Receiver General, has for years been fixed at £80,000, but the present occupant of the office has been in possession of it for nearly two years, without entering into the necessary bonds, being unable to procure the security to the required amount. The subject was recently brought before the Members of Assembly, in their capacities of Commissioners of Public Accounts, and by them represented to the Governor, who alluded to it in his speech. The present Receiver General is very much respected, and rather than create any inconvenience to him, the House has reduced the amount of security, the more so, as in these days of Jamaica, it would be difficult for any man to find securities to the extent of sixty thousand pounds. The Assembly, it is expected, will stand adjourned this evening until October next.

The assembling of our little Parliament with all the usual pomp of olden days, is the only event of any particular interest, and setting aside that there is a general dearth of news.

Three or four vacancies have occurred in the representation of some of the parishes, occasioned by the retirement of one or two Members who have accepted offices of emolument, and by others who are tired of legislation.

The weather throughout the island is rather favorable to cultivation; there have been some fine rains, which, although rather late in the year, will nevertheless be serviceable to the planters.

The announcement in the American papers, of the intention of the owners of the *Crescent City* to send her to "Germany direct," is received here with much satisfaction. I trust sufficient inducements will offer to make this permanent.

The Royal Mail Company's Steamship Avon arrived here with the European Mail, last night, two days before her time—a most unusual thing.

I have not any local news whatever to communicate. The Island, I am happy to say, remains quiet and healthy.

Highly Important from California.

By the arrival of the steamship *Philadelphia* at this port, yesterday evening, we are enabled to place in our column to-day the details of two week's later intelligence from California and the gold diggings.

By this news we learn that California is rapidly progressing to that point of greatness and importance which destiny seems to have in store for her. Her mineral treasures, according to all accounts, are inexhaustible, and new discoveries of gold mines are being constantly made. While the Congress in Washington are agitating, from day to day, the question of slavery, in connection with that State, she is going a-head, prospering and to prosper, with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of the human race. Cities, towns and villages are springing up everywhere within its borders, as if by magic. Although it is full time that we should realize the condition and prospects of the new Empire State on the Pacific, both are so dazzling that it is difficult for the mind to comprehend them.

This news is very interesting. California, it seems, has contributed her block to the Washington monument, in Washington. It is composed of quartz and gold, mixed, the product of the Sierra Nevade, and will, no doubt, create some wonderment in the capital, when it reaches there. The *Philadelphia* has brought upwards of three millions of dollars worth of gold, on freight, and in the hands of the passengers, which sixty thousand dollars worth is the property of one man, the result of his own digging.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Wool Clip of 1850

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 4th instant, states that the shipments of wool from that city this season, to 1st July, amount to 1784 bales and 14,366 lbs. against 913 bales and 569 lbs. to same date last season.

A steamer at St. Louis on Saturday last from the Missouri river, discharged 101 bales (13,432 lbs.) of wool, which had been shipped from Booneville in one lot. It went directly forward.

At Pontiac, Michigan, to the 20th ult., over 200,000 lbs. of wool had been purchased of the clip of 1850.

Several of our exchanges are publishing the weight of single fleeces clipped this spring. One Merino buck in Monroe county, N. Y., yielded 18 lbs.! And it cost little if any more to keep him, we presume, than to winter one of the common sheep that yield but 1½ to 2 lbs. Wool growers are wonderfully slow in obtaining the best stock.

In Brooke county, Va., the clip has been good, and nearly all the best sold at 40c. per lb. Some of superior quality was taken at 45c., and a few lots very fine and clean 50c. was asked.

At Wheeling there have been free arrivals and much activity in wool. The sales ranged at 20 to 37½c. for general receipts, but some small lots superior had brought 40c.

Some time ago the Wool Grower speculated as follows, indicating 65,000,000 lbs. as the quantity which will probably be wanted the present year for domestic consumption.

"New England contains, at this time, four hundred woollen factories, capable of consuming, when in full operation, thirty-five million pounds of wool. To supply this quantity she has the surplus received thro' the New York canals, three-fourths of the imports in, about one-quarter of Pennsylvania receipts, and the surplus from her own wool growers:

New York canals	12,731,402 lbs.
New England surplus, say	5,000,000 "
Three-fourths Importations	13,401,000 "
One-fourth Penna. Receipts	1,280,000 "
Total for New England	32,412,402 lbs.

"New York produces about twenty millions, and there was received from the west, by the way of Buffalo, eight millions and a quarter more, which would leave about eight millions, after deducting the amount received through the canals for home consumption. But to this is to be added about four millions of foreign wool, making a total consumption of, at least, twelve millions. Pennsylvania and New Jersey consume about ten millions more, and the consumption in all other States will make about six millions more. It would require, then, for the consumption of the manufactories, for the coming year, if the fabric should be in brisk demand, not less than sixty-five millions of pounds."

In Macomb, Michigan, about 10,000 lbs. of wool has been purchased this year already, which is double the product of that county in any previous year. The average price has been about 30c.

A Real "Chuckle Headed Man"

Our readers may remember the story which went the rounds of the papers some months since, of a man at work on the Burlington and Rutland Railroad, who had an iron bar *driven through his head* by a premature explosion. The account was widely discredited at the time, although well authenticated.—The last number of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* has a full and authentic history of the case, from the time when it occurred, on the 13th of September, 1848, up to January of the present year, when the patient visited Boston, and was examined by various medical bodies and distinguished practitioners, including Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, Professor of Surgery in Harvard University, by whom the description is contributed to the *Journal*. The paper includes the official statements of Dr. Edward H. Williams, of Northfield, Vermont, who first saw the patient, and Dr. J. M. Harlow, of Cavendish, who attended him throughout the whole case; as well as certificates from Joseph Adams, a Justice of the Peace, and the Rev. Joseph Freeman, who were witnesses personally conversant with the facts. It is altogether so amazing a case, so perfectly authenticated in all particulars, and of an interest so far above all mere technical or professional interest, that we think we can do no better than copy from the *North American* its leading features for the gratification of our readers:—

"The sufferer in the case, Phineas P. Gage, a young man of twenty-five, 'shrewd and intelligent,' a contractor and head workman on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, had charged with gunpowder a hole in the rock, and directed his assistant to fill in the sand; supposing which done, he dropped his tamping iron into the hole to drive the sand home. It happened, however, through some inadvertence, that the sand had not been poured in; and the iron striking fire upon the rock, the powder was inflamed, and the accident produced, by the iron being blown out like a ramrod shot from a gun. The tamping iron was a round rod three feet seven inches in length, and an inch and a quarter in diameter, tapering to a point at the top, and weighing thirteen and a quarter pounds. The whole of this immense weight and length—this bar or bludgeon of iron—was driven through Gage's face and brain, as he stooped over the hole, in the act of tamping the sand. It struck him on the left cheek just behind and below the mouth, ascended into the brain behind the left eye, passed from the skull, which it shattered and raised up, 'like an inverted funnel,' for a distance of about two inches in every direction around the wound, flew through the air, and was picked up by the workmen, 'covered with blood and brains,' several rods behind where he stood. Gage, who was also more or less scorched, was prostrated, apparently less by the blow of the iron than the force of the explosion. He fell on his back, gave a few convulsive twitches of the extremities, but 'spoke in a few minutes.' His men placed him in an ox cart, in which he rode three quarters of a mile to his lodgings, sitting erect; got out of the cart himself and with but little assistance; walked to the piazza and afterwards up stairs, talking rationally to the physicians, and giving them a clearer account of the accident than his friends could: occasionally vomiting up blood, the effort of which caused hemorrhage from the wound, with the actual loss of a considerable portion of the substance of the brain. The left eye was dull and glassy, but was sensible to the impression of light. Gage bore his sufferings with heroic fortitude, telling Dr. Williams, 'here is business enough for you,' and expressing to Dr. Harlow the hope that 'he was not much hurt.'"

"The leading feature of this case," says Professor Bigelow, "is its improbability. A physician who holds in his hands a crowbar, three feet and a half long, and more than thirteen pounds in weight, will not readily believe that it has been driven with a crash through the brain of a man who is still able to walk off, talking with composure and equanimity of the hole in his head." Prof. B., who justly describes the case as one "perhaps unparalleled in the annals of Surgery," says that he was "at first wholly acceptical," but that he was personally convinced. Mr. Gage, as we said, visited Boston in January, and was for some time under the Professor's observation, who had his head shaved and a cast taken; which, with the tamping iron, is now deposited in the Museum of the Massachusetts Medical College. At that time the wounds were perfectly healed, the only vestiges of the accident being blindness and an unnatural prominence of the left eye, with paralysis of the lids,—a scar on the cheek, and another on the skull showing the irregular elevation of a piece of bone "about the size of the palm of the hand,"—and, behind it, an irregular and deep hollow, several inches in length, beneath which the pulsations of the brain were perceptible.—"Taking all the circumstances into consideration," says Prof. Bigelow, "it may be doubted whether the present is not the most remarkable history of injury to the brain which has ever been recorded." This is unquestionably true; but considering the little real injury caused by the passage of a tamping iron through Mr. Gage's head, the wonder is that a pistol bullet—a buck shot—or even a little needle—can do so much execution on the heads of other people.

CURIOUS CASES IN THE CHARITY HOSPITAL AT NEW ORLEANS.—We dropped in at the Charity Hospital, yesterday, for a few minutes, and two curious cases were politely shown to us by the house physician. The first was that of a robust, hearty Irishman, who has not breathed through his mouth or nostrils for two months. He had suffered from a contraction of the under part of the wind-pipe, and was at times nearly suffocated. An incision was made in the neck, into the windpipe, below the diseased part, and a crooked silver tube, about three inches long, with a rim on one end, inserted, through which the patient now breathes. In speaking, this man is obliged to put his finger on the end of the tube, in order to articulate. The patient now eats, drinks and smokes with great facility, and says that he is heartier than he ever was before. The disease, of which the patient has been cured, is very similar to the one which proved fatal to General Washington. The operation, which modern science has introduced, had not been thought of in the days of Washington, or the "father of his country," probably, might have survived many years longer. The second case that we noticed was that of Patrick Markey, a fine-looking laboring man, about thirty years of age. He says that on Monday night last he was quite drunk, and laid down on the sidewalk. After a time, he rose and went home to his family, near by, going to bed and sleeping until morning. On awaking in the morning, he told his wife that he had a curious pain and sensation in his right ear. He attempted to walk, but fell down. On an attentive observation, his wife discovered that the cavity of his right ear was filled with lead, which would not come out, as it was fitted to the different curiously shaped cavities, and appeared to be largest beyond the opening of the aperture. The lead must have been poured into the ear in a melted state, in order to have thus shaped itself; besides, the patient's ear and face were badly burned, as if by contact with a heated metallic substance. The patient has not the least recollection or conjecture by whom it could have been done, nor does he remember having felt any pain in the ear until morning. A part of the lead nearest the opening of the ear was abstracted by a physician previous to the patient's going to the Charity Hospital.—*N. O. Picayune, June 28.*

A sharp little fellow, who had only recently "begun to learn Latin," occasionally mixed his mother tongue with a spice of the dead language. It thus chanced, as one day he was reading aloud to his master, that he astonished him by the translation:—"Vir, a man; gin, a trap; vir-gin, a man trap."—"You young rogue," exclaimed the pedagogue, "your father has been helping you with your lessons."

SHORT CHAPTERS ON KISSING, by VARIOUS AUTHORS.—When a Baltimore girl is kissed she says she is taking chloroform, and remains insensible as long as the operation lasts.—*Balt. paper.*

When a Tennessee girl is kissed, she exclaims, "Now put that right back where you got it from."—*Tenn. paper.*

When a Buckeye girl is kissed, she throws up her hands, and ejaculates, "Delightful moments, how they fly."—*Cin. paper.*

When a Louisiana girl is kissed, she gets miffed and says, "I'd like to see you do that again—I would!!"—*N. O. Delta.*

When a Toledo girl is kissed, she acts on the principle: "If any one *smack* thee on one cheek, turn to him the other also."—*Toledo Republican.*

When a Chester girl is kissed, she says, "Now, if you do that again, I'll retaliate, I will."—*Village Record.*

We may add to the above, that when a Philadelphia girl is kissed, she says, in the most innocent manner imaginable, "Yes, you may go and ask my father."—*Philadelphia Saturday Even. Post.*

Since the local effects of kissing have been explained so far, we may as well state that "the New York girls are so accustomed to being kissed, they don't know what to say. They take it without note or comment."—*New York Sunday News.*

THE MEN FOR THE TIMES.—We like an active man, one who has the impulse of the age—of the steam engine in him. A lazy, plodding, snail-pace chap might have got on in the world fifty years ago: but he won't do these times. We live in an age of quick ideas; men think very quick—and slow coaches ain't tolerated. "Go ahead, if you burst your boiler," is the motto of the age, and he succeeds best who has most of the snappish turtle in him. Strive, reader, to catch this spirit of the times; be "up and dressed" always—not gaping and rubbing your eyes, as if you were half asleep, but wide awake for whatever may turn up, and you may be somebody before you die. Think, plan and reflect as much as you please, before you act; but think quickly and closely, and when you have your eye upon an object, spring to the mark at once.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

CLEARED.

July 4.

Brigt Jacques Cartier, Lacombe, Halifax, Torrance & Busteed

EXPORTS.

Per Brigt JACQUES CARTIER, LACOMBE, Halifax—Torrance & Busteed.

David Torrance, 650 barrels; Torrance & Busteed, 519 do 60 kegs 50 bxs.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,

July 8th.

Brig Magdalen, Fraser, 28th April, Newcastle, A Gilmour & Co, coals

.... Niger, Souter, 26th April, Hartlepool, order, coals

Elizabeth & Catherine, Metcalfe, 18th May, Painbeeuf, H & E Burstall, ballast

9th.

Ship Conqueror, Milligan, 15th June, New York, A Parker & Co, salt

Bark Flora, Patterson, 24th May, Newport, order, railroad iron

.... Eutzine, Livingston, 20th June, Philadelphia, A Gilmour & Co, ballast

CLEARED,

July 8th.

Ship Wallace, Morton, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co

.... John Francis, Deaves, Cork, C E Levey & Co

Brig Jane A Milnain, Tillock, Pembroek, do

.... Royal Oak, McGregor, Sunderland, G B Symes & Co

Bark Abbey Lands, Barclay, Liverpool, A Provan

.... Urania, Cole, Ballydonogan Bay, W Price

9th.

Ship Lord George Bentinck, Morgan, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co

.... Columbus, Tatchenberg, Southampton, LeMesurier & Co

.... Patrick, Miles, Liverpool, do

.... Lockwoods, Errington, London, W J C Benson

.... The Duke, Welsh, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co

.... Washington, Wilkie, Liverpool, C E Levey & Co

Brig Tyne, Sorry, Newcastle, do

.... Prospect, James, Wabesch, H & E Burstall

.... Rowley, Robertson, Greenock, A Burns

Barge North Star, Weightman, Barlington, Sharples & Co

Schr Victoria, Joncas, Halifax, H J Noad & Co

.... Lady, Bergeron, do do

.... Magdalen, Barthe, Carsquette, B Trudelle

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Some of the vessels arrived this morning, say there are from thirty to forty inward bound vessels in the river.

The steamer Rowland Hill left this morning for Riviere du Loup, with from thirty to forty passengers.

BIRTH.

At Fairmount Villa, on the 4th instant, Mrs. R. C. Bagg, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, at the French Cathedral, by the Rev. J. CONNOLLY, P.P., DAVID R. PIERCE, Esquire, of Detroit, Michigan, to CHARLOTTE C. M. DUNN, daughter of P. DUNN, Esquire, of this city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL AND BUFFALO LINE.

TORONTO, July 10—7½ P. M.

Last night, the Retrenchment Committee having reported, and the question being put, that the Report be now received, Mr. Cayley moved its recommittal, with instructions to the Committee to insert an amendment. This latter set forth the late increase of duties as showing the necessity for reductions in expenditure, and stated that, to give effect to the recommendation in the Governor's Speech, it became the duty of the Government to propose a scheme of Retrenchment. The minority, who have signed, call attention to the fact, that the votes first taken were reversed by amendments moved by the Inspector General. This was an indication of the views of the Government not to permit Retrenchment in expenses affecting the chief Officers of State. Impressed with this conviction, and believing that the decisions of the Committee have been controlled by the interference of the Executive, the undersigned record their protest against the reception of the Report—signed by Messrs. Badgley, Cayley, Sherwood, Hopkins, Holmes, Christie, Boulton, Papineau, and Cameron, by proxy.

This was objected to by the Speaker. On the question being put, that the Report be received:—

AYES:—Armstrong, Baldwin, Bell, Boutillier, Cartier, Chabot, Chaveau, Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Guillette, Hincks, Laconte, Lafontaine, Laterriere, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, Methot, Mongenais, Morrison, Poulette, Price, Savageau, Tache, Viger, Watts, Wilson, Tourgeon—29.

NAYS:—Badgley, Boulton, (Toronto,) Boulton, (Norfolk,) Cayley, Christie, Chrysler, DeWitt, Flint, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, McConnell, McLean, Notman, Papineau, Perry, Robinson, Sanborn, Scott, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith, Smith, Stevenson—21.

The School Bill then went through Committee, and some Bills were advanced a stage.

To-night the House is in Committee on the Post Office Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The President died at 35 minutes past 10 o'clock last night. His death was calm and peaceable. The Vice President, the Mayor, Marshall of the District of Columbia, the Attorney General, Physicians and family, surrounded his bed. General Taylor's last words were—"I am prepared; I have endeavored to do my duty."

The Cabinet will this morning communicate to Congress the death of the President. The Executive Departments are all closed.

The remains of the President will be exhibited in State at the Executive Mansion, till the day of the funeral, which will be on Saturday.

Col. Bliss is critically ill with Cholera. Several deaths from the same disease have occurred here.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Senate.—At 12 o'clock there was a full attendance, with crowded Galleries. The Secretary of the Senate received two communications from Mr. Fillmore,—the first resigning the Presidency of the Senate,—the second announcing the death of the President last evening, at half-past 10 o'clock, in the midst of his family and friends—calmly and in possession of all his faculties—and proposing to take the oath as President at 12 o'clock to-day. Whereupon Mr. Webster moved a resolution that the Senate meet in the House at 12 o'clock to-day for the inauguration of Mr. Fillmore.

House.—The House was opened by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Butler, when a pause for a quarter of an hour ensued. The Speaker then took the Chair. A Message was received from President Fillmore, announcing the death of President Taylor.

CINCINNATI, July 9.

The Board of Health report for the last 24 hours 28 deaths from Cholera, and 32 from other diseases.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.

Large decrease of Cholera.—48 interments on Thursday last; 29 on Friday; 16 on Saturday—nearly all Cholera.

Cholera in Nashville very malignant. The papers there have suspended in consequence.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

One of the most destructive conflagrations that ever occurred in this city was witnessed yesterday afternoon and evening. The fire first broke out at 4½ P. M., in the fourth story of Store No. 98, North Delaware Avenue. Two or three terrific explosions took place, originating, it is supposed, from about 1000 bags of saltpetre, stored in Buck's Warehouse, Delaware Avenue, which was completely filled with a mass of human beings, among whom were several hundred noble and gallant firemen. The first explosion did not seem to cause much excitement or fear,—nor did the second, except some slight fears for safety, when they moved towards the eastern extremity of the Wharf. The third explosion, however, was fatal in many cases, and caused the death of many men, women, and children. In Delaware Avenue and Water Streets the scene presented was frightful and appalling in the extreme. On the eastern front of the above Stores, when the third and last explosion of saltpetre occurred, the rush for life was terrific. The multitude rushed away from the ruins of the conflagration, and by this got beyond danger. Many were forced over the Wharf into the Delaware, while a great number jumped into the river to save themselves from the bricks and timber of the burning Stores.—The list of persons whose property has been destroyed occupies one column of the morning papers. The remains of a woman, two boys, and two girls, were taken to the North East Police Station-House; they were shocking spectacles; one of the girls, 14 years of age, was recognised as a Miss Gray. There must have been at least 30 killed, and some 30 more will probably die. The total number wounded cannot be less than 300. Estimated loss—four millions of dollars. No praise can do justice to the Firemen. The Fire consumed about 400 houses, extending through Front to Race Streets—above Callow Hill, through Nine to Second Streets, through John Street to New Market up to Callow Hill.

STOP! AT THE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRY GOODS STORES
OF
WILLIAM GEMMILL,
No. 11, *McGILL STREET.*

IN his MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT, you will find every Article suited to your taste. There is to be seen—
READY MADE CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
And if you like it better—
MADE TO MEASURE.
Call and see this Establishment. "Feast your eyes and decorate your person." When you walk the Streets, ladies will admire you, and men envy you—
"What on earth can be compared to this—
It is a state of delightful sound and bliss;"
So the Poet sings.
Be assured, then, W. GEMMILL will always keep on hand a complete assortment of the finest English Dry Goods, and the best Workmen in the City.
Montreal, July 11, 1850. 153

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by the Subscriber, Superior PALE ALE, from Messrs. READ & BROTHERS, Troy, New York.
JOHN LONG.
Montreal, July 11, 1850. 153

SPLENDID STOCK OF MAHOGANY.

HAWES & GRAHAM, No. 176 and 178, CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK, offer for sale the following STOCK, viz.:—
35,000 feet of Crotch Veneers, from 1½ to 3½ cents per foot.
4,500 feet of Boards and Plank, well seasoned.
15,000 feet of Shaded Veneers, from 1½ to 3½ cents per foot.
5,750 feet of Superior Mottled Mahogany.
50,000 feet of Rosewood Veneers, from 2 to 6 cents per foot.
—ALSO,—
White Holly, of all thickness.
The advantages we possess in Importing and Sawing, enable us to sell as low as the *lowest*. Orders promptly filled and carefully packed.
New York, July 6, 1850. 152

TURKISH BLACK SEA
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
THE LAST INDIAN

THIS SALVE, prepared
receipt procured from
Hakim, (physician)
and which has old
in Great Britain and
tonishing Cures
countries, has lately
real. As might be
followed it, and is used
all classes. The Proprietor
very flattering reception
Metropolis, have deemed
fulness to all other
purpose, have established
cipal Cities. They
its wonderful powers
rally known, they
ment which the
medicament into a country
The contracted
sarily precludes
detail of its merits
public, they intend to
such statements of
and for the present
merely enumerating
which it has been used
success—Such as Sw
White Swellings, Wounds
boat explosions, or
Sores, Scrofulous Sores
Bald Head, Contracted
Fosthites, Weak
mon Sore, Throats
will prevent or cure
arising from a blow
Pains in the Back,
the Chest, Palpitation
the Liver, Spine, Heart
to the Head, Swelled
fact, it is impossible to
plaints that have been
this Salve. It is very
climate, and requires no
cation, as it may be
substance, such as
brown paper.
Sold in Montreal by
d'Armes; SAVAGE &
URQUHART & Co.
LYMAN & Co. St. Lawrence
principal Cities in Canada.
July 3.

THE CITIZENS of Montreal
upon, for the last
MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA
LAND, and VOYAGE
LANTIC, at the
THIS EVENING, at EIGHT
In addition to the PANORAMA
BERT DeFLORENCE
AMERICAN CIRCUS
KING of EQUILIBRISTS
close of the Panorama
Astonishing and Scientific
CROCKERY, THROWING
RINGS, &c., together with
&c.
Admission to the whole 1s
July 11.

MASONIC HALL.

MR. and MADAME LEATI
cipal Theatres of Italy and
London, have the honor to
GRAND COSTUME CONCERT
on THURSDAY EVENING,
will give Scenes in Full Costume
Opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
For further Particulars, see Programmes
Montreal, July 10, 1850.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

THE RAVEL FAMILY
HAVE the honor to announce
FIRST REPRESENTATION
city, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 15th
and will consist of the following
GRAND EVOLUTIONS
THE TIGHT ROPE
AFTER WHICH, THE BEAUTIFUL
ENTITLED
THE FISHERMAN'S DEFIANCE
To be followed by the laughable
GODENSKI; or, THE SKATERS
To conclude with the interesting
THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS
There will be Four Entertainments
week—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday
turday.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Dress
Second Tier, 3s. 9d.; Pit, 2s. 6d.
Doors open at Half-past SEVEN.
ments to commence at EIGHT
Places secured at the Box Office
from 10, A. M., until 4, P. M.,
the week.
July 11.

WAVERLEY RECITATIONS

ON SATURDAY, July 14, at EIGHT
MR. DOHERTY will give a
on the "WRITINGS AND RELIGIOUS
OF SIR WALTER SCOTT," with
from his WORKS.
Admission 7½. The Lecture will take place in
the Mercantile Library Building, St. Joseph
July 10.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS—
Eclectic for July.
Kinne's Law from vol. 1 to 9.
R. W. LAY
Opposite Recollet Church,
Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, July 10, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS—
Hunt's Merchant Magazine, July
Abott's Mother at Home. 1s. 3d.
Family Christian Almanac; for 1851
trated.
Anecdotes for the Family. 2s. 3d.
Mammon; or, Covetousness.
Christian Church.
which a Premium of
Guineas was awarded by the
Rev. Baptist McVoei
Dr. John Pye Smith.
Melville's Bible Thoughts. 1s. 6d.
R. W. LAY
Opposite Recollet Church,
Notre Dame Street.
July 6, 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, TOMBS, HEAD STONES, TABLETS, TABLE TOPS, HEARTH STONES, &c., *at prices that defy competition!*
☞ All Orders accurately and promptly executed.
July 9, 1850.

NEW ARRIVAL of MARBLE HEAD STONES and MONUMENTS, of a superior quality, at
NELSON, BUTTERS & Co.
July 9.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP, between BOESE & GWILLIAM, Dyers.

JOSEPH BOESE will continue the BUSINESS in all its Branches, and pledges himself to use his utmost abilities to give satisfaction.
No. 169, Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, July 4, 1850.

AUCTION SALES.

BY SCOTT & GLASSFORD.
THIS DAY.
DRY GOODS.—On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, will be Sold, at the Auction Stores of the Subscribers, a large assortment of Seasonable Dry Goods, comprising—
Black and White and Fancy Prints, Printed Jaconas, Ginghams, Cobourgs, Lustres, DeLaines, Muslins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Linen Threads, Silicias, Rolled Jaconets, Bleached and Grey Cottons, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Jean Stripes, Silk Bandannas, Regattas, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Spool Thread, Veils, Bobbins, Hosiery, &c.
—ALSO,—
A part bale of 2 bushel Bags, Damaged
—AND,—
2 bales Fents, fast colors.
☞ Sale at TWO o'clock.
SCOTT & GLASSFORD.

WINE CORKS.

4 Bales, ex *SUSAN & SARAH*, at QUEBEC, from GIBRALTAR, on Sale.
JOHN