...y issues, of which the receipt was regularly acknowledged and accepted. The publisher had an assurance that the three-and-a-half-pound book would be delivered in a few days in the shelling-room, at the Queen's Wharf, in this city. The American matter now stands in a similar relation to this country to the English matter in America; and the wrong being thus reciprocal, it is possible that efforts may be more seriously made on the other side of the water, whose we will be willing to unite on like terms to obtain an equitable law on the subject.—*London Athenæum, Oct. 6.*

THE COURIER.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1849.

PROGRESS OF ANNEXATION.

The Government organ in this city has announced the meeting of last Thursday a failure, and has asserted that not 200 persons were present: from this it seems to hope that the whole affair has gone to the shades. Well, let us see.

It is just one month since the Montreal Manifesto was promulgated. It saw the light first in Montreal on the 10th ult., and reached the rural districts about this date. What have been the results?

It was intended as an expression of opinion on behalf of them that signed it: the fears of its originators have compelled it into a MANIFESTO. *Fas est ab hoste doceri*, we adopt the name, though we never intended to give it a cognomen so magniloquent. What it was issued, none of the signers expected it to produce a sudden change in public opinion, or a rapid breaking up of political parties; none hoped for an extensive support from the Provincial Press, or for numerous friends among the members of the present Legislature; yet these things, not then hoped for, have been realized, as we propose to shew in the sequel of this article.

Although the friends of Annexation have had but a short time to ascertain public opinion in Lower Canada, they have now sufficient information to enable them to say that, in this part of the Province, the confidence heretofore reposed in the present Ministry is withdrawn. Since Mr. Papineau's letter to the Quebec Annexation Committee has been published, it is no matter of doubt that he could be returned to the Assembly by any of the French Counties in the Province. In well informed circles here, many begin to speculate on the probability of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry being left in a minority, even in the present Parliament, in which it opened the career of its action with such overwhelming majorities. Were we to indulge in the anticipations of their former political opponents, we might say, with joy, that *the days of the present Reform Ministry are numbered*, but we make the averment with no such feelings—we would not triumph over their fall—we await it with calmness and confidence. Robert Baldwin's letter to Peter Perry was the death-warrant of his Cabinet. As Annexationists, it boots us little whether Conservatives or Reformers hold the reins of Government, we call not either party friends, because they are not the true friends of the people. And now, how stands it with the Conservative party? Has Annexation shorn of its strength the Samson that so lately pulled down the pillars of our political Temple about the ears of our rulers? We answer, the majority of them are now Annexationists. The signatures to the Manifesto shew this fact: the absence of Delegates from Lower Canada at the late meeting of the League shews it: at Montreal, at Quebec, throughout the Eastern Townships, and along the north bank of the Ottawa, one universal voice is heard, which tells, unmistakeably, that Annexation has made fearful inroads on Conservative ranks. The Hon. George Moffatt, and W. G. Mack, Esq., from Montreal, and Thomas Wilson, from Quebec, were the only Delegates to the League from Lower Canada at its last meeting. Here, then, is the picture of one annihilation, and not a useless one to boot. In one month we have been so much ruined that we have grown larger than our destiners.

Now how has our cause been received by the Provincial Press? Is there evidence of progress or of decay in this quarter?

Within one month nine journals have openly declared for the Manifesto, and are now defending Annexation. They are:—

Courier	Montreal.
Herald	do.
L'Avenir	do.
Monitour	do.
Argus	Kingston.
Independent	Quebec.
Independent	Toronto.
Mirror	do.
Gazette	Sherbrooke.

Besides these, there are, perhaps, not less than a score that give Annexation articles a place in their columns, do not oppose it, and many of whom will, doubtless, soon declare themselves in favor of the measure. Such a sudden, such an astonishing change, was never before witnessed among the public journals of this Colony since the white man first put his foot upon the banks of the St. Lawrence.

What support have the opponents of Annexation now from the Montreal Press? The pensioned *Pilot* and the wavering *Minerve* on the one side; and on the other, the epicene loyalty and stale witticisms of the hybridous *Transcript*, and the crestfallen thunders of the *Gazette*, gently dying off into indistinct murmurs. The zeal of power soundeth not now in this city for either party as heretofore. Better things now engage the public mind, and the Press re-echoes the wishes of its supporters.

Among the members of the Legislature, one member of the Upper House and three of the Lower have already openly avowed adhesion to the Annexation cause; many more are known to be decidedly favourable, so that, even in the Councils of the Country, a triumph is not far distant. But should the trial be postponed or evaded by an appeal to the people, then is our cause certain of victory; already is it known that a majority of the Counties in Lower Canada will go for Annexation candidates by large votes.

But, say the opponents of Annexation, our cause is safe yet, Upper Canada is for us. This assertion will be found incorrect in the day of trial. The Toronto Press and its abettors may try to damn down the movement in the static Province, by the prestige of executive patronage in the transfer of the Seat of Government. They tell us Montreal is lost Canada, and we can return their answer by informing them that an extensive correspondence and numerous other good sources of information enable us to say to the good folks at the new Seat of Government, that the people of the Upper Province will soon say to them, Toronto is lost Upper Canada; and will declare for Annexation in language unmistakeable.

Will our well paid contemporary allow us to offer him a bit of advice, by way of conclusion? Let the *Pilot* attend to the distribution of Militia Officers, County Squires, Overseers of Roads, &c. &c.; but let it carefully eschew any exhibition of its veracity or sentimentalism on the day of the Annexation cause.

A word more, and we have done for the present. We put it to our readers, for their candid decision, could such success have befallen the Annexation cause, if misgovernment, by the Imperial authorities and by the Colonial Ministry had not called the minds of the people to the subject by general embarrassment and depression?

TRUTH v. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT.

The *Transcript* is quite right. The Annexation agitation has done good, and promises to achieve more signal blessings. Prior to the issue of the Montreal Manifesto, when it was clear to all, who were not either too stupid or too wilfully blind to observe passing events, that the feeling for Annexation was on the increase among our citizens, and that a very large portion of them had made up their minds to eschew the nostrums of the League, and boldly adopt the only policy calculated to lift the country out of its depressed state; at that period, the *Transcript* would have it, that Annexation was not seriously entertained by any considerable body of our citizens. The names that were procured in a few hours to the Annexation Address, proved the *Transcript* either very ignorant of public opinion or very careless of adhering to the truth. We never expected to see the *Transcript* frankly acknowledge its error, but we did hope he would write less loosely; that he would pay a decent regard to the sentiments of a majority of our respectable citizens. Our hopes have not been realized. That he expects to impose upon Montrealers, we cannot believe. *They* understand the true state of matters too well; and their intelligence is not likely to be hoodwinked by the repetition of the old fictions. No, the *Transcript* is not now catering for Montreal. He is writing for the country, for distant places, where the public feeling of Montreal is only known through the medium of the Press. In the rural districts, where misrepresentations are less easily confuted than they are at head-quarters, the *Transcript* seeks to create an impression. He is trying to induce the outposts to lay down their arms, by stating, in substance, that the Montreal Annexation garrison has surrendered. On Thursday last, he re-hashed for his country readers a variety of deceptive dishes that were rejected here some months ago. He underrates the intelligence of the hardy yeomanry of the country. They are not easily deceived, and their memories are retentive of old deceits. The leading men of Montreal, or at least their names, are as familiar to the farmers of the country, as ordinary household words. Those names, appended to the Annexation Address, have been circulated far and wide. The farmers read the *Transcript*, then turn to the Address and the famous Protest—"the nine days' wonder"—contrast the names, and smile at the *Transcript*. The smile would merge into a broad laugh if the getting up of the Protest was thoroughly understood. If the yeomanry were aware—as our citizens are—that the Protest was forced into being, after tedious negotiation between the Protectionists and a few Free Traders, conducted by *officials*, who were ready to sign anything; if they were aware of these facts, they would certainly *laugh* at the *Transcript*. And we are not quite sure that he is not laughed at by persons *afar* as well as those near. Fictions travel rapidly, but now-a-days the truth penetrates nearly as fast. Sherbrooke has clearly clung to the pure thing. She has spoken in unmistakeable language, and her patriotic representative has responded in a letter, which was published on Friday last, that will forever redound to his honor. We venture to predict that, after the battle is over, and the victory won, the name of A. T. Galt will be placed in the front ranks of those who did good service to the State. We hope that the fear expressed in the closing paragraph of his admirable epistle will not be realized. At the present crisis, the country cannot afford to lose the invaluable services of Mr. Galt. Gifted with superior abilities, improved by a liberal education, and matured by an extensive contact with the world, governed by a sound judgment and generous sympathies, Mr. Galt is eminently fitted to fill the honorable post of one of the *leaders* of the great, progressive, and indestructible movement. We trust that he will continue, at any sacrifice, to fulfil the important duties committed, by the largest English constituency in Canada, to his keeping.

But to return to the *Transcript*. On the very day that he pronounced Annexation dead, Montreal witnessed a large and influential body of its citizens, assembled together for the purpose of organizing to complete the noble work so auspiciously begun. Will he dare to slander this meeting? Will he dare to represent it as composed of broken down merchants, ignorant and obstinate landlords, and political adventurers? Whatever he may do, or whatever he may write, he will not succeed in arresting the rolling ball, or in imposing upon the intelligent yeomanry of Canada. The cause and its advocates may be villified as they have been; the *liberal* "organ" may be kept muzzled, as it is now; the state of public feeling may be misrepresented, as it has been; private individuals may be held up to scorn and odium, as they have been, through untenable imputations of inconsistency; officials may stamp and fume; the Government may continue its paltry persecutions, and English Radicals be found sustaining a policy irreconcileable with the tenets of their political creed, and at direct variance with the "right of private judgment" and the landmarks of English liberty; but all these will not avail. THE CAUSE has all the elements of greatness and success, and is destined, by the will of God and the People, to outlive all opposition, and to triumph over every obstacle. It may see "its dark night," as all great movements have, but the dawn will yet break, and, emerging from the apparent chaos, ANNEXATION will lift its lofty head, sweeping the horizon with a more comprehensive gaze, and treading with a firmer step. Thus far, the progress has been great beyond our most sanguine hopes, and the prospect is cheering; but, yet, we are prepared for reverses and occasional clouds, to give place to a bright and happy noon-day sun.

Since the foregoing was written, another copy of the luminous *Transcript* has been issued, containing an unfair and fanciful account of one of the most respectable meetings ever held in Montreal.—*Conclusion.*

ERRATUM.—The 9th paragraph of the article in the last *Courier*, headed "The Expenses of the Government," should have read thus:—

In 1848, the Expenditure was £474,491, and the Revenue ought to have amounted to an equal sum at least; but, &c.

MONTREAL BROKERS' CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, 9th November, 1849.

ASHES, per cwt.	s.	d.	s. d.
Pots	32	0 @	32 6
Pearls	32	0 @	32 6
FLOUR, per barrel 196 lbs.			
Canada, Fine	18	0 @	18 3
Superfine	20	0 @	21 3
Extra Superfine	21	0 @	22 3
Sour	18	0 @	18 6
American		None.	
Indian Meal, per 196 lbs	00	0 @	00 0
Oatmeal, per 224 lbs	00	0 @	00 0
GRAIN,			
Wheat, U. C., Mixed, p. 60lb	4	4 @	4 6
Red	4	3 @	4 0
U. S., Mixed	0	0 @	0 0
L. C. Red, per minot	4	3 @	4 6
Barley, per minot	1	9 @	2 0
Oats	0	3 @	0 9
Peas, White	3	3 @	3 6
Indian Corn, per 56 lbs		None.	
PROVISIONS, per barrel.			
Beef, Mess		None.	
Prime Mess	0	0 @	0 0
Prime		None.	
Cargo		None.	
Pork, Mess	65	0 @	67 6
Prime Mess	52	6 @	0 0
Prime	37	6 @	40 0
Cargo	0	0 @	0 0
Butter, Inspected, No. 1	0	7 @	0 7½
Do. No. 2	0	6½ @	0 6¾
Do. No. 3	0	5½ @	0 5¾

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 9TH NOV., 1849.—Ashes, 30,115 barls; Flour, 478,713 barls; Wheat, 224,616 bush.; Pork, 16,947 barls.; Beef, 734 barrels; Butter, 13,961 kegs; Lard, 2,779 kegs; Barley, 2,911 bushels; Peas, 46,637 bushels; Oatmeal, 7,342 barrels; Oats, 18,243 bushels; Corn, 50,514 bushels.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 7TH NOVEMBER, 1848.—Ashes, 22,251 barrels; Flour, 509,718 barrels; Wheat, 474,123 bushels; Pork, 14,586 barrels; Beef, 291 barrels; Butter, 14,080 kegs; Lard, 3,605 kegs; Barley, 7,291 bushels; Peas, 54,160 bushels; Oatmeal, 2,443 barls; Oats, 11,916 bushels; Corn, 44,150 bushels.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 11TH NOV., 1847.—Ashes, 20,233 barls; Flour, 627,137 barls.; Wheat, 840,957 bushs.; Pork, 16,810 barls.; Beef, 1,028 barls.; Butter, 15,396 kegs; Lard, 198 kegs; Barley, 10,213 bushs.; Peas, 50,184 bushs.; Oatmeal, 0 barrels; Oats, 15,505 bushels; Corn, 0 bushels.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 11TH NOV., 1846.—Ashes, 26,008 barls.; Flour, 582,923 barls.; Wheat, 439,177 bushels; Pork, 17,164 barls; Beef, 515 barrels; Butter, 6,142 kegs; Lard, 2,334 kegs; Barley, 489 bushels; Peas, 1,350 bushels; Oatmeal, 0 barrels; Oats, 0 bushels; Corn, 0 bushels.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 9TH NOV., 1849.—Ashes, 22,611 barls.; Flour, 174,776 barls.; Wheat, 88,372 bushels; Pork, 896 barrels; Beef, 77 barrels; Lard, 420 kegs; Butter, 2,930 kegs; Oatmeal, 15,663 barrels; Peas, 39,889 bushels; Barley, 165 bushels; Oats, 5,843 bushels; Beans, 20 bushels.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 7TH NOV., 1848.—Ashes, 15,767 barrels; Flour, 139,523 barrels; Wheat, 125,229 bushels; Pork, 931 barrels; Beef, 216 barrels; Lard, 730 kegs; Butter, 5,788 kegs; Oatmeal, 1,034 brls.; Peas, 47,572 bushs.; Barley, 0 bushels; Oats, 0 bushels; Beans, 0 bush.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 11TH NOV., 1847.—Ashes, 16,007 barrels; Flour, 271,559 brls.; Wheat, 560,858 bushels; Pork, 1,893 barls.; Beef, 327 barrels; Lard, 185 kegs; Butter, 9,704 kegs; Oatmeal, 11,493 barrels; Peas, 86,000 bushels; Barley, 24,130 bushels; Oats, 159,074 bushels; Beans, 0 bushels.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE UP TO 11TH NOV., 1846.—Ashes, 18,908 barls; Flour, 302,821 brls.; Wheat, 376,852 bushels; Pork, 2,483 barrels; Beef, 1,062 barrels; Lard, 20 kegs; Butter, 4,499 kegs; Oatmeal, 373 barrels; Peas, 94,361 bushels; Barley, 0 bushels; Oats, 30,992 bushels; Beans, 1,061 bushs.

FREIGHTS.

To London, Flour, 0s. 0d. @ 0s. 0d.; Ashes, 00s 0d. @ 00s 0d.; Wheat, 0s. 0d. @ 0s. 0d.

To Liverpool, Flour, 0s. 0d. @ 0s. 0d.; Ashes, 0s. 0d. @ 0s. 0d.; Wheat, 0s. 0d. @ 0s. 0d.

To Clyde, Flour, 0s. 0d. @ 0s. 0d.; Ashes, 0s. 0d. @ 0s. 0d.; Wheat, 0s. @ 0d.

EXCHANGE.

Bank...60 days on London 12@ 0 per cent. prem.
Private..60 days on London 10½@10¾ per cent. prem.
Private..90 days on London....10 @ 10½ do.
Bank....8 days on New York.. 2 @ 0 do.
Private..8 days on New York.. None do.

STOCKS.

	Description.	Shares.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Price.
MINING.					
Montreal Mining Co.		10	22 10 0		
Quebec & Lake Huron Mining Co.		10	10 0 0		
Upper Canada Co.		100	10 0 0		
Lake Huron Silver & Copper Co.		10	10 0 0		
Huron Copper Bay Co.		10	10 0 0		
Canada Co.		100	10 0 0		
BANKS.					
Bank of Montreal		50	12 10 0	4 per cent.	115
Bank of British North America		25	10 0 0	4 per cent.	50
Commercial Bank, Midland Dist.		50	10 0 0	4 per cent.	50
City Bank, Reduced Stock		50	10 0 0	4 per cent.	50
Banque du Peuple		25	10 0 0	4 per cent.	50
RAIL-ROAD.					
Champlain & St. Lawrence		100	10 0 0		
St. Lawrence & Atlantic Co.		100	10 0 0		
Montreal & Lachine Co.		100	10 0 0		
TELEGRAPH.					
Montreal Co.		100	10 0 0		
Montreal & Troy Co.		100	10 0 0		
INSURANCE.					
Inland Marine Assurance Co.		100	1 17	6 per cent.	2
British American Fire and Life Assurance Co.		100	6 15 0	6 per cent.	7
British Marine Assurance Co.		100	1 7 6	6 per cent.	2
Government Debentures, 12 mos.					
Government Debentures, 6 mos.					

REMARKS.

MONTREAL, Friday, Noon, Nov. 9, 1849.

FLOUR.—The business of the week has been unsatisfactory to prime sellers at the range of our quotations. "Fine," unless of first-rate quality, is totally unsaleable.

WHEAT.—The only samples of Upper Canada Mixed offering have been of middling quality, and found buyers at 4s. 3d.—really good would be saleable at 4s. 6d. Lower Canada Red is cleared at 4s. 6d. per minot, buyers offering 4s. 3d.

PEAS.—Considerable sales have taken place at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per minot; the latter price is, however, not to-day procurable.

PROVISIONS.—The sales of Beef are so entirely retail in character, as not to be worth holding. Mess Pork has advanced. Sales of unimproved lots have taken place at 65s., and of inspected at 67s. 6d. Prime Mess is asked for and saleable at 52s. 6d. Prime is not so much in demand, and was yesterday offered at 40s., the best offer being 37s. 6d.

BUTTER.—Small sales at the rates quoted. There is a fair stock now in market.

ASHES.—Have been active at irregular prices. Pots have been sold during the week at 32s. to 32s. 3d., and Pearls 32s. to 32s. 7½d. The stock of both kinds is very light.

FREIGHTS.—No tonnage offering.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions since our last have been very trifling; both Bank and private being heavy at our quotations.

STOCKS.

MONTREAL BANK.—Offering during the week at 10 and 10 1-4, but without sales.

CITY BANK.—In active demand at 40 discount, without sellers.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Offered at 25 discount, without takers.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—Asked for at 25 discount—without sellers.

UPPER CANADA BANK, COMMERCIAL BANK.—Nominal as quoted—No sales.

MONTREAL MINING COMPANY.—Sales to some extent have taken place at 12s. to 12s. 3d. cash, and at 15s. per Share on time.

The higher cash rate is not to-day procurable—but they are still readily saleable at 15s. on time.

QUEBEC MINING COMPANY.—Nominal at 11s. per Share, but without sales during the week.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Without sales—a premium offered.

In other Stocks, nothing to notice.

CITY NEWS.

ORDINATION.—A large assemblage was gathered at Gosford Street Church, on Wednesday evening last, to witness the ceremony of ordaining the Rev. Mr. Marling to the office of Minister to the Congregation worshiping in that place. The Rev. Mr. Miles, of Abbottsford, delivered a very able discourse on the nature of a Christian Church, after which the usual questions regarding doctrine, faith, and principles of Church government, were propounded to the candidate; to all most clear and satisfactory answers were given. The "imposition of hands" was made while the Rev. Mr. Girdwood offered the ordaining prayer. The Rev. Mr. Wilkes then gave a very impressive charge to the Minister; and the Rev. Mr. Geikie delivered an address to the congregation. Several Ministers of other denominations were present, and took part in the proceedings of the evening.

EARLY SHOP-SHUTTING.—We understand that the Hatters and Furriers have unanimously agreed to close their respective places of business at 7 o'clock, P.M., during the Winter, commencing this evening, (Monday.) Customers will please remember this, and facilitate such a desirable arrangement, by making their purchases before six o'clock.

ATHENÆUM CLUB.—The Annual Meeting of this Club took place on Thursday evening last, when the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing season:—Henry Penn, President; John Lowe, Vice-President; W. H. DeLisle, Secretary; J. Boyd, Treasurer.

We have been requested to announce that a meeting of the members of the Athenæum Club will take place this evening, (Monday,) in the Committee Room of the Mercantile Library Association, at eight o'clock, to arrange the programme of exercises for the ensuing season. A full attendance of members is requested.

MURDER AT SHEFFIELD.—On Friday last, we understand a murder was committed in the township of Sheffield on a person of the name of George Townsend, who was shot in the course of a drunken quarrel. Two persons were arrested on the Coroner's warrant and sent to Kingston in charge of only one constable; but on reaching the neighborhood of the town the prisoners escaped from the custody of the constable, and have not since been heard of. Their names are John and Thomas Kennedy. The Sheriff has offered a reward of £30 for their apprehension.—*Kingston News.*

We need offer our readers no apology for giving up a large portion of our space to-day to the publication of the Address to the people of Canada,—the importance of the subject discussed,—the calm and dispassionate tone used, and the large number of influential and highly respectable names appended, alike demand that we as members of the British empire on this continent, and equally affected with our Canadian brethren by the policy of the Parent Government, be it for weal or woe, should seriously and attentively consider the matter, and be prepared when the crisis arrives to act with wisdom, judgment, and discretion. It is not our intention at present to enter into any lengthy discussion of the subject, our remarks we shall defer to another time; at present we merely wish to introduce the address to the favorable notice of our readers, and invite their attentive perusal of it, in order that they may be the better enabled to appreciate the remarks which we intend, before long, to lay before them.—*Halifax Colonist.*

The Election in this city yesterday went off quietly, and resulted in a thorough and substantial Victory of the WHIGS over the Locofoco *Coalition!* We give below all the returns that have been received up to the time of our going to press. The great number of tickets voted renders it, of course, impossible that all should have been canvassed last night;—but enough is known to render it certain that the Whigs have elected their County ticket by an average of at least ONE THOUSAND majority, and that they have also carried both branches of the Common Council.—They have probably elected SEVEN Aldermen and TWO Assistants.

The State ticket has a great majority throughout. The FOUR Whig Senators are probably chosen, and the Whigs have also TEN out of the sixteen Assemblymen.

The Judicial ticket has not been canvassed, and we are, of course, unable to say anything concerning the result.

We give below all the returns received, both from the City and the State, up to 9 o'clock this morning. The returns from the interior are very meagre, and do not warrant any conjecture as to the result.

So far as this city is concerned, the Whigs have done nobly. They have fought against the most desperate efforts of the combined factions of their opponents, and have achieved a glorious victory.—The Proclamation of the Hunker Committee issued on Monday had no sensible effect, and the Barnburners trusted it with indifference and contempt. Some of the latter party unquestionably refused to vote for those candidates who had refused to come up to their mark on the Free Soil issue, but we do not apprehend that the full returns will show any marked difference between the vote given for the two sections.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Clearances—November 9.

Brig Undaunted, Dugdale, Miramichi and Richibucto, G. B. Symes & Co.

Brig Alacrity, Harrower, Halifax, Noad & Co.

Shipping Intelligence.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 30.—Arrived—Schr. Delos Mascarin, Mooney, from Quebec.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. A. RICHARD, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 4th instant, Madame JOSEPH URGELE BLANCHET, of a son.

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday, the 10th instant, Mr. JAMES TURPIN, aged 30 years, a native of Ireland, and a resident in this city. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his Funeral, on Tuesday, the 13th, at 3 o'clock, P.M., from his residence, No. 28, Cote Street, to the place of interment, New Burying Ground.

In this city, on the 10th instant, MARY, infant daughter of Mr. ISIDORE DUBEAME, aged 11 months.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MONTREAL, November 9, 1849.

To the Editor of The Montreal Courier.

SIR,—The day before yesterday, there was put into my hands a pamphlet of the date of November 1, with the name of Major MacDougall, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, on the title page.

In the absence of my principal, I shall follow the example of the Major's friend, in troubling you with an interjectional note.

The writer of the pamphlet most strongly condemns *innuendos*, which, of all places, should last appear in matters affecting honor. But, in my view, his production looks very like a series of *innuendoes* against myself.

Major MacDougall says:—"I at once declare that, from all I have since heard, I am convinced Mr. Vane is *not* (sic in orig.) the ruffian I had at first supposed from his conduct, and that his personal courage is above all suspicion. Towards him I have not the smallest feeling of animosity."

How far this avowal—apology, I suppose I must not call it—may be considered sufficient to assuage Mr. Vane's feelings—how far it is a sufficient compensation for such an outrage as was offered to him on so slight a pretext, I shall not say, as Mr. Vane is absent, and I am not Major MacDougall's adviser.

But, so far, I am obliged to Major MacDougall that I think it is sufficient to justify me in "countenancing a person signing himself Frederick H. Vane"—I knowing full well who he was, and having known his father—I countenancing him in nothing that was wrong, but simply in the endeavor to extricate him honorably from a difficulty arising partly from his own haste, and partly from that of Major MacDougall.

Major MacDougall has published a letter from his friend, to the effect that he, Major MacDougall, instructed him, Mr. D. L. MacDougall, to make it distinctly understood that he was ready to meet me, if I chose to substitute myself for my principal.

Mr. MacDougall *did* tell me so, most explicitly and courteously, so as neither to give offence, nor to leave a doubt of his meaning. But I think that he will recollect that I had previously told him that I was ready to take the place of my principal, if necessary, and that I had waited at home the whole of the preceding evening, expecting to do so, if nothing better could be done; and I very much fear that the mildness of my language, and my efforts to avoid the necessity of such a course, may have led him to think that I would hesitate to take it, if inevitable. This certainly, though probably not intended, is the impression the pamphlet before me is likely to convey to those who have not read the whole correspondence.

But Major MacDougall, probably in ignorance of the rules of evidence, forgets that none of this was reduced to writing. Such explanations made verbally, are mere customary courtesies, expressing the respect the parties feel for each other; and I remember Mr. D. L. MacDougall himself, in a case something like this, when he forgot to make them, ruled, that even if not made, the readiness to do what is right should be presumed, and I agreed with him.

It was after these preliminaries, or pending them, I forget which, but it is quite immaterial, that I received the copy of the letter No. 9. In that letter, I find nothing of the kind, except a slight hint—certainly not more explicit than mine about "consulting a friend,"—that the Major should be "weak-minded enough" "under insult"—and I had given him none, except the carrying to him a letter, on the basis of which to explain—to do something which he thinks very contemptible; and that there might be no mistake, his hypothetical "contempt" is superlatively "greatest."

If any thing fatal had happened, it would have been on the basis of this letter that I should have been tried, morally, if not legally. No verbal explanation would have been listened to, or, if listened to, have had any weight. *Litera scripta manet.* The people would have said, the Courts would have said, if the survivors had not escaped, "Officers of the Army are often accused of being turbulent, and arrogant to civilians. But here is an unexceptionable regiment, this detachment commanded by a gentleman who relies justly on his untainted honour to strengthen his mind against the weakness of passion. Here is Mr. Baxter *bullied*, [Major M., p. 12,] or what looks very like it, by a 'ruffian,' and Mr. Baxter has the moral courage, in the morning after breakfast further 'bullied,' to go to his Major, and the Major has the moral courage to tell Mr. Vane what he thinks of him, and Captain Claremont says so too; and when, at 5, P. M., a letter is sent to the Major by the same 'ruffian,' the bearer is, very properly, kept waiting seventeen hours to give him time for better reflection on the heinousness of his course; and then, a very courteous letter is put into his hand, delicately suggesting that his friend was, most likely, drunk, and meditating murder, and ought to have been 'beaten severely;' that he is astonished such a character can find any one to 'countenance' him; and he indicates as distinctly as he can that duelling is a very odious practice, and that the matter is one of discipline, not of honor. And, in the face of this, this second 'ruffian,' more deliberate than the other, 'forces' this gentleman into mortal combat, and deservedly gets shot (or hanged, as the case may be) for his pains."

Does Major Macdougall imagine that I could possibly send him a challenge, or that "any gentleman of sound intellect" could accompany me into the field in the face of such a letter as this, of which the original was retained by his friend? Why, I should, indeed, have been "a dangerous lunatic." Nothing would have excused me in going out with him *then*, short of a written peremptory challenge from himself; and even that, after the reference to the Horse Guards, and time for cooling blood, would have been rather doubtful. The preceding evening it was different. Major Macdougall does not monopolize all the "indignation" in the world; though he is so liberal in its use. I also was indignant at the attempt (for such it appeared to me) to trample down my friend, a gentleman as well born and bred as any officer of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

And Major Macdougall must recollect that he has never yet told us, or the world, the most important thing—namely, in what capacity he was acting. "Mr. Baxter said he was not his "friend." If acting as commanding officer, he was clearly irresponsible to me personally, or to Mr. Vane. The Horse Guards was the only tribunal then. It is true that he said he was a "settled officer;" but that we knew before, or could have learned from the Army List; and it was perfectly immaterial to us what he was, so that he acted on principles intelligible to us, and was a gentleman.

Major Macdougall observes, "with a sneer," that I owe no allegiance to the Horse Guards. I am not sure of that. The Horse Guards, under modern regulations, is a Military Court of Honor, and I apprehend my conduct, though a civ... will be honorably, though it will not be regar... as much a subject of adjudication as his ... But I owe allegiance to the Queen, and cha... ing any of Her Majesty's servants. ... tary, for any thing done in execution of ... her, is a thing *I* certainly should hold in ... greatest contempt." I should as soon think ... challenging a Judge who decided against me, ... a Clergyman who reproved my sins. It appe... from his verbal message, that Major MacDo... gall over-looked this important point. But th... in his anger he might do so, it was impossible ... me, being cool, to overlook it, when I saw ... in writing before me. I saw that he had brou... matters to that position which, in Chess, is call... "a drawn game;" that whichever of us was ... the defensive position, whichever challenged ... would lose the game by an infraction of the ... of honor themselves. So far as "personal ... course" was concerned, Major MacDougall ... last move made it "a drawn game" and ... was nothing for it but to send the papers to ... Horse Guards, *which Mr. Vane did forthwith.*

Major MacDougall says (p. 5) that he wrote ... letter with the view of making the matter "entirely personal" between me and himself. ... sour, was endeavouring to "force a duel" ... circumstances that appear to me like "forcing ... flag of truce? Not that I suppose Major MacDougall could possibly have returned my ... had met him. But by my calling him ... his standing my fire, his position would have ... improved, mine lowered, and my friend's ...

Major MacDougall seems to have had a ... of impression that he could meet any body, at ... time, that he liked; and that the honor of ... ing him was enough to insure any one to ... whether *selon les regles* or not.

Major MacDougall throws out a great many ... regrets and censures at my "not remembering ... things. I beg to tell him that I remember a ... great deal, and that the balance of forgetfulness ... by no means on my side. I remember, and ... think he ought to remember too, that there ... the usual stipulation that nothing was to be ... membered but what was put in writing. ... writing commenced. If this were not so, writing ... would be of no use, and the most painful questions ... would arise—that of veracity. It is impossible ... that any two human beings could recollect in the ... same sense, or recollect the same portion of, the ... long and animated discussions that took place ... between his friend and myself; and, without that ... stipulation, I should have confined myself exclusively to writing. I am sure Mr. MacDougall ... will remember as faithfully as any one; but I ... that, like Mr. Baxter, he has to learn, that *d...* ... sometimes a virtue to forget, and that to ... and tell" is sometimes as heterodox as to "... and tell" is proverbially.

At page 8, Major MacDougall a pleased to ... inflict on me a very severe censure, and to ... me some very valuable advice;—articles of which ... he is particularly liberal, and for which he seems ... to think every recipient ought to be grateful. He ... says:—

"Now I will tell Mr. Abraham, for once but he ... require the information, what he should have done ... such a case—so that he may have the benefit of it, ... event of his his being ever again selected to act in ... capacity of 'friend' which, however, I do not ...

"Immediately on the first sentence being read by ... (viz:—'As you have both certainly and to your ... received stated your intention of waiving his personal ... course' he should instantly, and without reading another ... word, have returned it to Mr. MacDougall, stating that ... had never waived such recourse, (the error would ... have been grounding) but even if he had kept that error ... he should rather have cut off his right hand than have ... presented it to Mr. Vane as an apology, under the ... circumstances."

In reply to this very unnecessary piece of ... cilliousness, for I am afraid I am just as likely ... Major MacDougall is to be troubled with compo... ing the quarrels of friends, I beg to inform the Ma... that any unprejudiced person, who understands ... English, whether he can puzzle out a Greek ... or not, will tell him that it was an "apology" ... both in the popular and the etymological sense ... the word: an apology on the ground of the ... firmity of the temper of the writer, or, as he call... it, "indignation." It was not a retractation, ... it retracted nothing; it left the real offence ... abated. If was an apology most meagre, and ... very word indignation (*in dignus*) is an offence ... itself, or rather is not conciliatory.

Major MacDougall is "sensible that he has com... mitted a mistake." Then, if so, why this squ... mishness about the word "apology," so soon ... he is "sensible" that he was wrong? The ... "mistake," so called by the party who commi... ted it, happening to be the grossest insult ... could convey to the mind of any man of honor.

With respect to the censure of the Major, ... consider it quite unfounded. At 12 o'clock, ... M., I put in writing my opinion, that the means ... reference to the authorities, as we declined making ... the humble apology demanded in a tone approp... ing to insult, would "liberate Major MacDougall ... and myself from all personal concern in the ... ter." I considered that *they* had "waived" the ... sonal recourse; but I did not like to say so, ... "waive" is rather an irritating word—any other ... and theirs was then avowedly to make ... When I found they had not felt the delicacy I ... I considered it of no importance, as Mr. ... himself would judge of the nature of the apology ... or "concession," and if ever the originals were ... produced, the public would judge who *had* waived ... and who had not waived; and in the letter ... copying, which Major MacDougall would ... see, my position was more distinctly defined.

Major MacDougall expresses himself "astonished ... that I should think the proper course was for him ... to call me to account for carrying to him a letter ... from a "ruffian," on the basis of which explanation or recourse might have been had. I see no ... reason for altering my opinion that such was the ... proper course, and the unsatisfactory result of the ... Major's mode of proceedings, is the best proof of ... its being so.

Major MacDougall asks, at page 7, a very ... traordinary question:

"Why should I have been at the trouble of writing ... letter for Mr. Vane's consideration at all; ... what could have been the object of that letter, if not ... on it on Mr. Abraham's power to substitute himself ... his principal?"

How did that letter put anything in my power? ... that was not in it previously? It diminished ... power. If such was its object, that letter was ... most unlikely one to accomplish it. I *did* ... very different inference from it at the time; ... as it seems that inference was incorrect, it is ... to say now what it was.

Major MacDougall accuses me, in my effort ... elicit the truth of perverting it by putting "lead... ing questions." As he disclaims friendship, I ... bound to presume that he does not know the ... nature of the imputation which this phrase im... plies.

I may probably return to this subject. The ... the origin of the quarrel was foolish and intole... "Dire events" often spring from trivial cause... and it involves questions of great importance ... the peace and decencies of society, and the rela... between military men and civilians. No ... dangerous or despotic pretension can be set ...

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