...ent at their leisure. It is a pity, sometimes, that little ...ds are so eager to make themselves and their doings ...spicuous.

...ntinue the London Times has put forth another article on the Nicaragua question—which includes all those ...ressive measures, Tigre excepted, of which we spoke ...hich is quite satisfactory, and may be taken as assurance that so far as the London Times is concerned, there will be no difficulty in coming to an amicable arrangement with the Honey Bulwer. We shall publish the article of the *Times* to-morrow; in the meantime we remark, as the essential point of the present, that the Times has put forward, before the world, the full validity of the assertions put forward heretofore by Lord Palmerston, that the "protectorate" of the Mosquito Indians, adopted by Great Britain, forms a valid foundation for a claim of right upon the British Government.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM HONDURAS.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, Nov. 8, 1849.

Gentlemen,—The British have been committing some new outrages in this part of the world, and as a consequence, Central America is in a high state of excitement. Since the negotiation of the treaty by Mr. Squier, the British Government, through its agent, Mr. Chatfield, who arrived at the Gulf of Fonseca on the 16th of October, immediately took possession of the island of Tigre, "in the name of the British Queen." This was done under cover of an armed force. *The flag of Honduras was, by his order, torn down, and that of England run up and saluted.*

Commodore Paynter had previously arrived off Realejo, in command of British steamer Gorgon, but did not enter.

Mr. Squier, our Minister, dispatched a messenger to Chatfield, telling him that the island of Tigre had been ceded to the United States, and that under the circumstances, he had no doubt that he (Chatfield) would immediately order its evacuation. Chatfield replied, it is said, on the following day, acknowledging the receipt of our Minister's letter, and declaring that Honduras had no right to cede any portion of her territory, because, first, she had not even the right to a national existence.

And secondly, he is understood to have said, that she had no right to dispose of the island of Tigre, because he (Chatfield) had intimated his intention of placing a lien upon the island! Chatfield, I learn, has written a second letter to our Minister, declining to evacuate the island, but promising to submit the question to Her Majesty's Government. This was on the 1st of December, instant. Since when Mr. Squier, it is reported all around, no doubt correctly, has demanded that the island should be evacuated within six days.

All the islands of the Gulf belonging to Honduras and San Salvador have also been seized; also, the ports of Truxillo and Moro. San Salvador also received a summons requiring her at 24 hours notice to yield to certain demands made by the British agent, to which the reply was, they were unjust, and would not be complied with; whereupon the ports of Acajutla and La Union, with all the coast of San Salvador on the Bay, were taken possession of in the name of the Queen.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence. In our next we shall make a few remarks on the subject:—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, October 30, 1849.

SIR,—An Address to the People of Canada having been published in several of the newspapers of this city, in which Separation from the British Empire and Annexation to the United States of America are recommended as a remedy for certain alleged evils; and your name appearing among the signatures to the said Address, I am commanded by the Governor-General to enquire from you whether such signature has been placed there with your consent.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

MONTREAL, November 2, 1849.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive, the day before yesterday, your letter dated the 30th October, enquiring, by command of His Excellency the Governor-General, whether my name has been subscribed with my consent to "an Address to the People of Canada, published in several of the newspapers of this city, in which Separation from the British Empire and Annexation to the United States of America are recommended as a remedy for certain alleged evils."

I am not in the service of the Crown; I receive from Government no emolument; I hold no office. I am a private subject of the realm, practising as a Barrister in this Province, and in my profession, I hold a patent of rank and precedence as Queen's Counsel.

If you assume (which I do not suppose) that I have transgressed the laws, you have, of course, no right to interrogate me at all. If I have observed them, I acknowledge no power in any quarter to interfere with my conduct.

But though I am tenacious of my personal rights, and, still more so, of the honor and independence of my profession, I desire to treat everything addressed to me by command of the Governor-General with the utmost respect; and I therefore, with all deference, and with a view of answering, if it be right to do so, any enquiries which His Excellency may direct you to make, beg that I may be permitted to ask, before replying to the question contained in your letter, by what right it is put to me, and with what object.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) F. G. JOHNSON, Q.C.
To the Hon. J. Leslie,
Prov. Secy., &c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 5th Dec., 1849.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd ultimo, and am commanded by the Governor-General to say that His Excellency sees no invasion of the constitutional rights of the subject in making the enquiry to which your letter refers, of one holding a commission during the pleasure of the Crown.

His Excellency feels bound by a sense of duty as well to His Sovereign and the Empire at large, as to the people of Canada themselves, not only to maintain the connexion of this Province with the Parent State by the fullest exercise of all the powers conferred upon him by Her Majesty, but to discourage by all the means constitutionally within his control every attempt calculated to impair it.

In the performance of this duty, there can be no desire to question any one upon mere abstract speculations regarding different forms of Government. It is for parties to satisfy themselves to what extent they may proceed with such speculations without the risk of compromising themselves by a breach of the Law of the Land. When, however, an individual arrives at the deliberate conclusion, that what he deems the evils under which the country labours, requires not merely a reformation of the Constitution, but its entire overthrow, and when such person entertains this opinion, not as a mere speculative theory, possibly to be realised in some remote and undefined future, but actually takes measures directly intended to bring about such revolutionary change, it appears to His Excellency perfectly obvious that, apart from all consideration or enquiry as to consequences of a still more serious character, such party should not be permitted to remain in the assumed and invidious position of holding a commission during the pleasure of a Sovereign power which he desires to subvert.

The object of the enquiry was to ascertain whether you, being the holder of such commission, had placed yourself in the position referred to by having become a party to the Address to the People of Canada, lately published in several of the newspapers, in which Address, Separation from the British Empire and Annexation to the United States of America, are recommended as a remedy for certain evils under which the Province is therein alleged to be labouring.

As you have not availed yourself of the opportunity thus afforded of denying your being a party to the document in question, His Excellency commands me to inform you that Her Majesty has no further claim on you for your services as one of Her Counsel in Law.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

To F. G. Johnson, Esquire,
Advocate, &c., &c., &c., Montreal.

MONTREAL, December 14, 1849.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive, on Tuesday last, your letter bearing date the fifth of the present month, acquainting me, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, "that as I have "not availed myself of the opportunity afforded "me of denying my being a party to the document "in question, Her Majesty has no further occa"sion for my services as one of Her Counsel in "the Law."

If, as you announce to me, it be the determination of the Provincial Government not to avail themselves of their right of pre-emption of my legal services, I submit, that in communicating that determination to me, it would have been more in accordance with conventional usage, to say nothing of official obligation, to append to my address the professional rank conferred by my patent of precedence, at least, until they had also determined to deprive me of that rank and precedence, in addition to renouncing their right to my services, as you inform me they have done.

As you nowhere apprise me that this additional measure of punishment has been determined on by the Executive Council, and as, indeed, it is one which, if arbitrarily contemplated by them, could only be pursued by means which, as far as you inform me, they have no design of adopting, your departure from the ordinary mode of address is the more exceptionable; and, strictly speaking, ought not to be overlooked by me, except on the ground of its being, on your part, altogether a matter of taste, with which I can on no account have any right or desire to interfere.

As the Government threatens to punish me to the extent intimated in your letter, not for anything which I have done, but for having omitted to deny an act with respect to which I was interrogated, it is proper that I should be allowed to submit that a sense of duty alone impelled me, before doing so, to enquire by what right, and with what object I was questioned; and that protesting, as I most respectfully do, against the right of the Governor General, or his Council, arbitrarily to interrogate members of my profession, I never have been, on other grounds, averse to answering the enquiry which you were directed to make on the 30th October last.

Referring to your letter of that date, which contains, as I must suppose, the question to which you allude, I find that it enquires whether my name was appended with my consent to a document which you characterize in precise terms as *"an Address to the People of Canada, published in several of the newspapers of this City, in which separation from the British Empire, and Annexation to the United States, are recommended as a remedy for certain alleged evils."*

Having practised my profession for nine years without dishonour, I was at once shocked and alarmed at so extraordinary a proceeding, and a very little reflection soon made it apparent to me, and all those whom I consulted, that if such an interference with the privileges of the Bar were permitted without resistance, especially upon the eve of a series of political proscriptions, when it might possibly suit the views of a desperate Executive to intimidate the whole of the profession, there would at once be an end to the independence of its members, and, as a consequence, to the safety of the public. I do believe that, if I had been the first person to admit, as a principle, by my acquiescence in such a course, that a barrister, of whatever grade, could, with propriety, be subjected to such enquiries, by a Government which, at the same time, declined to bring any legal charge, in a formal manner, against him, I should have degraded the character of an English Advocate, and surrendered an important right of every English subject. I, accordingly, on the 2nd November last, wrote to you, in terms which I am sure were respectful, and entirely free from any exhibition of the peculiar temper which has been manifested towards me, and I craved permission to ask in what capacity I was deemed amenable to interrogation; professing my readiness at the same time, to answer any enquiries which should not involve a surrender of my rights as a subject, or as a member of the Bar.

After an interval of five weeks, you are pleased to inform me that as I have not availed myself of the opportunity afforded me, of denying my participation in the document previously referred to, the Provincial Government has no further occasion for my services as Queen's Counsel.

In answer to this, I beg leave most respectfully and earnestly to ask the Governor-General, through you, what opportunity I have had? I ask this question, because it seems to be for my neglect of this alleged opportunity, that I am to be punished by not being employed; I ask it, because, if every avenue to justice be not securely blocked up, His Excellency is bound to know, as you do know, that I have had none. On the contrary, the opportunity which I solicited, has been withheld; and I have been condemned, not only unheard, but because you have refused to hear me.

I now beg leave to answer the question contained in your letter of October last. Confining myself, as I am bound to do, to the terms of your enquiry, I must observe that neither the time, nor the medium of publication, of the address to which you refer is mentioned in your letter, which does not even inform me whether its appearance be a matter of recent occurrence or not. Now, His Excellency is probably aware that documents of such a character as you describe, and in some instances amounting absolutely to declarations of independance of Imperial authority, have been, during the last ten or twelve years, repeatedly published in this country; I might, therefore, reasonably demur to the total absence of precision and particularity, in a matter of such grave importance as that concerning which you are commanded to question me; and the more so, because, as regards some of those publications, the lapse of time has happily produced almost total oblivion, and as respects others, the free pardon of Her Most Gracious Majesty has, quite recently, been extended to their misguided authors; but, as I desire to treat all the acts of the local Government with respect and candour, I waive with alacrity any right to specific information as to the time, and the medium of publication of the document enquired of in your letter, and I hasten to assure you, for the information of His Excellency, that no address, declaration, or other document, answering, as far as I can judge, to the description contained in your letter, has ever been signed, or in any manner countenanced by me.

I have no desire to avail myself of the present, or any other, opportunity for the purpose of self-justification; but having distinctly disavowed any participation in, or approval of, any such document as seems to be referred to in your communication, I may, perhaps, be permitted to state that I have quite recently expressed my view, in conjunction with many other persons, upon various remedies suggested for the alleviation of the wants of this Country; and that in that document, so far from recommending Annexation at all, in the unqualified manner which seems to have been done in the case you refer to, I have deprecated even the lawful and peaceable consideration of its advantages, except under certain well defined conditions, of which the most prominent and indispensable is, of course, the express consent of the Government of England; and I have accompanied that expression of opinion with a positive declaration in the following words, to which I shall forever adhere, that towards Great Britain I entertain none other than sentiments of kindness and respect, and that without her consent, I consider Separation as neither practicable nor desirable.

Under these circumstances then, conscious that every act of my life repels the imputation which seems to be involved in your letter of the 30th of October last, and appealing to the very last act of it, which I have just mentioned, as a positive refutation of the idea; it is due to myself, without at all derogating from the respect which I owe to the office of the Governor-General, to express my surprise at being subjected to such an interrogatory.

If the most dispassionate reflection which I am able to give the subject, could have convinced me of the propriety of executive interference in any case (except according to the established forms of Law) with the private or public actions of the members of my profession, I should at once have hastened to resign all connection with the Bar of this Province—a connection which, upon such terms, would be obviously incompatible with the independence of the profession, the safety of the public, or the character of a gentleman; but it is because I am convinced that the conduct of the Government in this matter has been malignant, and has never had a parallel in the English constitutional history, in the only cases in England or this country which are accessible, and upon which any reasoning, even by analogy, can be based, my position at the Bar is established to be beyond the arbitrary interference of the Executive, that I am resolved to defend to the utmost the honor and independence of this profession, which is attacked in my person, and shall accordingly resist, by all the means in my power, not only any encroachment upon my rights, but every indignity to myself, which you may be instructed to make or offer. As regards the violation of Executive displeasure, with which I am menaced in your last communication, I have no complaint to make, except that as the Government never have had "occasion for my services as Queen's Counsel" since my elevation to that rank, it was quite unnecessary to apprise me, by anticipation, that they never would have such occasion, except with the view of insulting, where they cannot injure me.

It is, therefore, only on account of the indignity evidently intended by your letter of the 5th inst., and the pretext for its infliction which you are commanded to offer, that I deem it necessary at once to remove any misapprehension, if such should exist in your mind, of my unwillingness to answer your first question, if made aware of the grounds upon which it was put to me.

With respect to the lengthy reflections on hypothetical cases, of which your last letter is evidently intended by your letter of the 5th inst., to become much more so since last night. The thermometer, at 6 o'clock to-day, showed a fall of 36 degrees since the same hour on the preceding day. The ice on the St. Charles is now secure, and carrioles are passing.—*Quebec Mercury.*

ICE ON THE BAY.—The Bay of the Great Cataraqui river is now frozen, and has been for several days past covered with hundreds of skaters enjoying the fine weather and gracefully gliding over ice smooth as a mirror.—*Kingston Argus.*

THE WEATHER.—We have had some pretty sharp frosts within the past week, and a second and stronger one, and ice covers the lower bay. On Sunday evening, the wind veering to the Southward, blew with great violence for a few hours, and we regret to learn that during the gale two men, who attempted to cross to Wolfe Island, were drowned. On Monday evening, the three-masted schooner *Triton*, Capt. Anglin, came into port from Oswego, with loss of mainmast.

With the exception of the *Former* we see no passenger steamers on the move, but a few schooners continue their vocation.

We mistrusted the tug-steamer William IV. left this port to-day for Toronto. A propeller went down the river this morning.—*Kingston News.*

SHOW OF GRAIN AND FAT CATTLE.—The annual exhibition of agricultural produce and cattle took place in the Court House Square yesterday, and we must congratulate our country friends on the rapid progress they are making, as well as the spirit of friendly rivalry manifested. The show of cattle, if not quite so extensive as formerly, certainly proved far superior in quality to that of last year.—The beef appeared unsufficeut—a great deal too fat for our taste, but large, young, and doubtless tender.

Inside the building, the show of grain and roots was very extensive, and the quality could not be equalled, we are perfectly convinced, by any District in the Province.—The Gore District wheat has for years carried off the prizes; and the corn, rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat, of which there were many samples, are not a whit inferior. The apples, in size at least—we did not test their flavor—were the best that we have seen at any time during the season; and as for the Potatoes, it did an Irishman's heart good to examine them. They were conceded, by the judges, to be the finest which had been seen at any Exhibition in Canada. The butter and cheese were also very good and sweet.

In woollen manufactures the display was large, and excellent. In fact, taking the exhibition as a whole, we were delighted with it; and could desire no better evidence of the steady advance and real prosperity of the country.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE English letters and papers, by the Mail Steamer *Hibernia*, reached town last evening about seven o'clock. The details are of considerable interest. The British Government, it would appear, are determinad to admit of no interference on the part of the Americans in the Nicaragua question. Austria and Prussia are at loggerheads on the German question; but the rupture is not looked upon as very serious.

M. Kossuth has addressed another speech to the Hungarian refugees, on the occasion of their departure from Widdin.

(*From the United Service' Gazette, Nov.* 14.)

We have heard, from good authority, that Lord Palmerston is determined to allow of no American interference in Nicaragua affairs, and that, at all events, British interests shall not be settled on either side of Nicaragua. His Lordship, we are informed, has acted most promptly in the matter, and that, in order to forward despatches to the Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific on the subject, the West Indian Packet was detained for some hours at Southampton on Saturday last.

Rear-Admiral Hornby, it is said, is ordered up, with his squadron, to cruise in the neighbourhood of Panama, and to be within call of the British Charge d'Affaire at Nicaragua.

The London *Globe*, the Government organ, winds up a long article, chiefly in reply to the views of the London *Times*, as follows:—"The case, therefore, is not simply as the *Times* would have it supposed by its readers, between an Independent Republic on the one hand, and Palmerston on the other; there are in fact 3 or 4 to 1 little Powers in the field, all anxious to get their cause espoused by some real Power. We would, for our part, desire nothing better than to see effectually guaranteed the new Territory of the track through which, in all probability, will pass the future high-way between the Hemispheres; but we see no conduciveness towards that, in yielding to all American assumptions, and ignoring all British antecedents."

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

A telegraphic despatch, received from Berlin via Cologne, announces that the Austrian Cabinet had made a formal protest against the convocation of a German Parliament at Erfurt, and that, in the despatch, the Austrian Government alludes to the probability of armed interference by Austria in the affairs of Germany. Prince Schwartzenburg had pointed out to the Prussian Government the dangers this convocation would give rise to—not only to the Austria States, but also to Prussia. On the 30th October, Prussia replied that she had duly weighed all these considerations, but that more elevated and pressing motives urged her to persevere in the plan. Prince Schwartzenburg, in his last despatch to the Prussian Government, insinuated that, should the case require it, Austria would not hesitate to have recourse to an armed intervention.

A Cabinet Council had been held, and had adopted the Electoral Law of the Parliament. Each State will introduce such modifications as its organization may require. The Cabinet Council was then occupied with the Reply to the Austrian Note. The Ministry adopted a most important Resolution. A Despatch in reply to that of Prince Swartzenburg has already been sent to Count Bonsdorff, the Prussian Envoy, of Vienna. Prussia in this document maintains with energy her right to carry out the limited Federation formerly guaranteed.

To the Austrian threat of armed intervention, Russia replies that she awaits it.

Accounts from Berlin to the 24th ult., state, that after a debate of several days, the Upper Chamber had declined to go back to its old Constitution. The Cologne *Gazette* announces, in a Telegraphic Message from Berlin, that the King had signed the Law for the Election of Representatives to the German Parliament, to be assembled at Erfurt.

FRANCE.

The personal quarrels of the members of the Legislative Assembly, terminating in more than half a dozen duels, have occupied the chief attention of the Parisians during the week. M. Pierre Bonaparte has figured in as many as three or four of these encounters, none of which have ended fatally; but they have increased, to such a degree, that the Government threatens to stop them by very stringent laws. The *modus operandi* of modifying the Constitution is still the engrossing subject of discussion. It is now suggested to change the Legislative Assembly to a constituent body, by the addition of 150 members, and the new body to be invested with the power of electing the President, and of extending the term of his office to such a period as may avoid the necessity of frequent appeals to universal suffrage.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

It is confidently stated that the British fleet has orders to withdraw from the Dardanelles, and that it is by this time at Malta. Nothing further has transpired respecting the wherefoucts of the Polish and Hungarian refugees. Letters from Constantinople of the 10th, mention fresh subjects of dispute between Russia and Turkey, in consequence of the energy with which the united diplomacy of England and France has followed up its victory on the refugee question. It is said, that the Porte is determined, at the expiration of the stipulated term, to withdraw those concessions in favor of Russian commerce over other nations, which at present exists.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Ionian Islands are restored to complete tranquillity. Sir H. Ward, in his speech to the Chambers, vindicates the policy he has pursued, and holds out the hope that more liberal organic laws will now be passed.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The news from Spain and Portugal possesses little interest, but we have official information that the dispute between France and the Emperor of Morocco is satisfactorily adjusted.

AN EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

(*From the London Times, Nov. 29*)

We are informed that Government has determined to afford effectual assistance to Mr. Richardson, the African traveller, in prosecuting his travels and researches in the great desert of Sahara, Soudan, and the regions of Bornou and the Lake Tshad. We understand that it will be part of the duties of Mr. Richardson to endeavor to bring the chiefs and princes of the interior of Africa into relations of commerce and amity with this country. Mr. Richardson is enjoined to embrace every opportunity of impressing upon the minds of the people and princes of Africa that legitimate commerce is preferable to that of the traffic in men. Mr. Richardson will be accompanied by Drs. Barth and Overweg, Prussian *savans*, who are charged by government to draw up a scientific report. This will render the mission complete, and the interests of science will be equally consulted with those of commerce and philanthropy.

LONDON MONEY MARKET,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

ENGLISH FUNDS.—There has been considerable fluctuation to-day. Consols opened at the advanced prices realized yesterday, when a purchase of £300,000 was made, but they have since receded.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1849.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

When a body of men, such as the Annexationists, set out with a few practical and intelligible principles of government which appeal to the understandings of all classes, it need cause no surprise that their ranks should be daily swelled by those who yield to their convictions.

Writers at a distance, whether they hail from the United States or England, were at first disposed to view the movement as an electioneering manœuvre, or a temporary trap set by a few designing men to catch stray votes at an election.

Time, discussion, and political controversy, have removed the veil, and the Metropolitan Press of England, and the Republic, have taken up the subject, as one which may call for an earlier solution than they anticipated.

It can occasion no surprise, that as this agitation has progressed, invading the rural districts, and rousing the yeomen of Canada, to a consideration of their position, and an expression of their feelings, adding each mail the names of Counties, Villages, and Towns, which have given in their adhesion to the cause, hack politicians should be in field "holding with the hounds, and running with the hare;" men who, in personal conference, profess enthusiastic attachment to the Annexation Creed, yet excuse themselves for proclaiming publicly their sentiments.

It is well that our sentiments should be known, when our support is sought by such politicians.

We have not lightly embarked in the cause of Annexation; we measured accurately all the bearings of our position; we felt that a great political change in Canada was imminent,—one which would need all the purposes of the Conventions so familiar to the States—one which would remodel our Constitution, and impart to the industrial classes their legitimate share in the legislation of the Colony;—but we felt, at the same time, that the remedies we required might be obtained by constitutional agitation prudently directed, and we committed ourselves unreservedly to the cause.

It is not to be supposed that, entertaining these opinions, we are disposed to surrender them at the shrine of expediency, and, for the sake of gaining the support of a convert, recommend him to public confidence, while he reserves to himself the fitting occasion upon which to declare his sentiments.

We shall not consent to any compromise upon the ground of Annexation; those who are not with us, are against us. There is no halting house—no short path to popularity; every public man must stand beneath the full blaze of public opinion; we shall stand or fall by our principles, neither intimidated by the menaces of the official *Gazette*, nor influenced by private feelings.

Montreal enjoys certain municipal privileges, amongst others the right of electing its own Corporation. Here, then, the battle must be first and earliest fought; and it becomes the duty of all Annexationists to provide that those who seek admission into the Municipal body, should openly declare their opinions upon the question of Annexation.

It is not of the slightest consequence whether they previously were called Tories, Liberals, Reformers, or Repealers—French, English, or Irish; we only ask, are they qualified for the position to which they aspire, and are they Annexationists? If satisfied upon these two points, they receive our support—otherwise we resist the nomination.

ANNEXATION IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

A large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Stanbridge, was held at Bedford, pursuant to a numerously signed requisition, on Saturday, the 15th instant, to take into consideration the subject of Annexation.

On motion of A. L. TAYLOR, Esq., SOLOMON WALBRIDGE, Esq., was appointed Chairman, who having briefly explained the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were passed:—

Moved by CHESTER ROBERTS, Esq., seconded by JOHN H. ODELL, Esq.:

1. That this meeting entirely approves of the views which are taken by the citizens of Montreal in their Address to the People of Canada upon the state of the Province, and do hereby adopt the said Address.

Moved by A. L. TAYLOR, Esq., seconded by ELEAZAR PHELPS, Esq.:

2. That this meeting is fully alive to all those evils that are complained of in the said Address, and regards the remedy which is proposed therein, as the only one that will effectually remove them.

Moved by C. G. MARTINDALE, Esq., seconded by DAVID VAUGHAN, Esq.:

3. That this meeting therefore feels it to be a duty to co-operate with the signers of the said Address, and with all others who are in favor of the Annexation principle, the most calmness, and in further, by every peaceful and constitutional means, the attainment of the great object set forth in that Address, and for that purpose this meeting now does form itself into an Association, to be called "*The Annexation Association of the Township of Stanbridge.*"

Moved by NELSON ADAMS, Esq., seconded by N. W. STAFFORD, Esq.:

4. That the officers of the Stanbridge Association shall be administered by a Committee of the following gentlemen, viz., Solomon Walbridge, A. L. Taylor, Eleazar Phelps, Daniel Moore, Chester Roberts, A. L. Taylor, Samuel H. Mills, Peter H. Martin, John Chandler, and N. M. Stone, Esqrs., and that the Committee have power to add to their number, and that the Committee shall have power to call a public meeting, when they shall deem it necessary, and that they have power to fill up their vacancies occasioned by resignation, or otherwise, and that they have power to call a public meeting, when they shall deem it necessary.

5. That the following be the officers of the Association, viz.: President, Solomon Walbridge; Vice-President, Daniel Moore, and N. John Stone.

GENERAL THANKSGIVING.—A Proclamation has been issued by His Excellency the Governor General, appointing the third day of January next to be observed throughout the Province as a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for mercy, in having removed the Cholera.

The quantity of editorial matter which we have lately inserted, has caused us to allow our original intelligence to run somewhat into arrears; we have, therefore, devoted this day's paper almost entirely to articles of news. The Report of Sir John Richardson to the Admiralty will be read with interest.

MONTREAL, December 13, 1849.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER.

SIR,—In reading your interesting paper of last evening (Wednesday, December 19) I was particularly struck with your comparative statement of "Salaries and expenses of Departments." Such statements must, sooner or later, cause the people of Canada to rise en masse and demand a reform of existing abuses, and American Annexation to the United States. But, allow me to ask, I beg, in the statement in question, you have not sufficiently distinguished the expenses of the Provincial Secretary of Canada, whose office should not be compared with those of the Secretary of State of the American Union, in view of contrasting the extravagance of our system of Government, with the economy of theirs; but there will be no extravagance in the expenses of the Secretary of State of some more of the State of the Union. There would be more likelihood, it appears to me, in comparing the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Office, with those of the Secretary of State at Washington, because there is an analogy between the two things. Both are political departments, between the two great nations. But Canada is only a dependency, and, according to the Times, an insignificant one, and, of one of them, and, therefore, according to the above comparison, the cost of her departments should be compared with the cost of those of certain sections of the American Union.

On this basis, then, I shall, for the benefit of your readers, and of Annexationists in general of whom I am one, to acknowledge myself one, contribute my little mite of good sense, by furnishing the following comparative statement of facts:—

You state the expenses of the Provincial and Colonial Secretaries' departments to be $36,296 per annum, and I think you are perfectly justified in throwing the onus together, as it is the amount which the Province has to pay for the work of its Secretaries.

Against this I will contrast the sum paid by the State of New York for the work of its Secretaries. But, first, let me note the fact, that the population of that State is upwards of 2,000,000, while that of Canada is only about 1,000,000. Let me also note the fact, that Canada pays a large sum per annum to the Superintendents of Education, which ought to be added to the above $36,296, because the Secretary of State, in the State of New York, has to perform that duty without additional salary. But, for the present, I will not add that item to the $36,296, not being able, for the want of my book of reference, to state it precisely.

Well, according to the American Almanac for 1850, I find the expenses of the Secretary of State's department of the State of New York, to be as follows:—

Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools,	$2500
Deputy Secretary, and Clerk of Commissioners of Land Office,	1500
Governor's Private Secretary,	600
Total,	$4600

Here is a total cost of $4,600 per annum, against $36,296 per annum, exclusive of the salaries of the Superintendents of Education.

Can we wonder that our office-holders are opposed to Annexation!

Next, I will take the State of Pennsylvania—population, 1,750,000.

Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools,	$1750
Deputy do. do.,	1050
Total,	$2700

Here we have a total cost of $2700 against $36,296, exclusive of the salaries of the Superintendents of Education.

Can we wonder that our office-holders and expectants are opposed to Annexation!!

Thirdly, I will take the State of Virginia—population, 1,300,000. And I beg that your readers will note that I take for my comparison only those States which are similar to our own in population. The smaller States would, of course, be more favorable for my purpose, but I confine taking the advantage they would afford me:

Secretary of State, (no Deputy apparently allowed,)	$1750

Here, then, we have a total cost of $1750 per annum against $36,296 per annum.

Can we wonder that our office-holders and expectants are opposed to Annexation!!!

The last comparison I will make is with the State of Ohio—population, 1,500,000.

This State allows her Secretary of State $900 per annum, and no deputy appears to be provided for. Here then, in a State with a population of 1,500,000, against our population of about 1,000,000, we have a charge of $900 for Secretary work, against $36,296 per annum in Canada for the same work.

Can we wonder, I ask again, and again, and again, that our office holders and expectants, and their well-paid journals, are opposed to Annexation!!!!

Let the farmer, the lumberer, the mechanic, reflect upon these facts, and let them couple with them in their minds the following important considerations:—that everything they produce is worth less money here than in the United States; and that everything they purchase—their sugar, tea, coffee, and coarse cottons, and woollens (what others do they use?) and their stoves, &c. &c., &c., are all dearer than they are in the United States.

Let them reflect, I say, let them reflect, upon these facts, and when they are next called on to exercise at the Polls the right of choosing and deciding for themselves, LET THEM VOTE FOR NO MAN BUT AS UNFLINCHING ANNEXATIONISTS.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
AN INDEPENDENT THINKER.

ARRIVALS AT MONTREAL HOTELS.

OTTAWA HOTEL, (SAILN'S.)

Jas. McCracken, Bytown; J. Mitchell, Toronto; O. M. Spencer, Champion, N. Y.; G. E. Spencer, do do; C. Scantelburg, Philadelphia; P. Owens, do; E. B. Smith, Detroit; H. Tripe, St. Johns; John Fraser, Terrebonne; Wm. Fraser, do; Miss Fraser, do; Miss Jones, do; Geo. Pringle, Huntingdon; Chas. Wales, St. Andrews; C. H. Schneider, Vaudreuil; John Carey, Bytown; G. Tassell, St. Anns; R. B. McGinnis, St. Johns; Wm. Coote, do.

ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

Capuda Vasatisa, Canada; George Moffat, Junr., do; Wm. J. Benson, do; Mr. May, do; Mr. Mackie, do; John Tobin, do; George Walker, West Indies; Lord Mark Kerr, Canada; J. D. Remy, do; Hon. M. Cochrane, West Indies.

QUEBEC SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The schooner Sea, Eliot, master for Halifax, 14th ultimo, with a cargo of 700 barrels flour, was wrecked at Arichat on the 3rd instant.

The schooner Mary Jane arrived at Halifax on the 6th instant, from Quebec, packed up five of the crew of the Henry Thomas, from Perpoint for London, which vessel was wrecked at the entrance of the Gut of Canso, on the 1st instant.

Halifax, Dec. 6.—Arrived—Brigt. Stephen Henry, Vigneau, from Quebec and Miramichi.

The British ship Sailor Prince, of Belfast, Ireland, from Liverpool to N. Orleans, was lost on a reef near Cape Sable about 12th November. She had a cargo of salt and iron. The crew, 19 in number, left in the boats, and subsequently found separately and other distress. Captain McLaughlay had gone to Campseaty for assistance.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday last, the wife of the Honorable William Blanchet, of a son.

On the 19th instant, at Vaudreuil, the wife of the Rev. James Fyfe, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. W. Taylor, Mr. Patrick McGaw, to Miss Elizabeth Green, both of this city.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST—A Small PARCEL, addressed "C. Quinsey, Esq., Tete's Hotel," where the finder will be paid the above Reward. 36
Dec. 21.

BY TELEG[illegible]

NEW YORK,

FRANCE.—The report that [illegible] resigned his intention to stand a[illegible] the Presidency, is contradictory.

PRUSSIA.—Government has informed Denmark that correspondence must be entered into with the Government of Holstein, or Prussian troops will be withdrawn, and negociations for peace on the part of Prussia broken off, leaving Denmark to settle the matter herself. Alsen and Lunderberg are to be put on a footing of war, and quarters for ten thousand men have been bespoken.

The British steam-sloop "Hecate," with Sir Henry Bulwer, Minister to the United States, arrived at Bermuda on the 11th instant, and sailed for Washington on the 16th.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

HOUSE.—On the 52nd ballot—Boyd, 66; Winthrop, 95; McLellan, 15; Potter, 11; Cobb, 7; Giffney, 1; Moorehead, 4; Julian, 7; and 11 scattering. 53rd ballot—Winthrop, 97; McLellan, 15; Julian, 7; Boyd, 59; [illegible] 4; McLane, 2; Stevens, of [illegible] Cutland, 1; Robinson, 3; C[illegible] 4; Baker, 1; Stevens, Ga., [illegible] offered a Resolution to select [illegible] two highest candidates, as [illegible] vided for in an amendment to [illegible] rejected. 54th ballot—Winthrop, 97; McLellan, 2[illegible] 42; Strong, 16; Giffney, 4; a[illegible] ing. House adjourned at 20 mi[illegible]

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 19—2, P. M.

ASHES.—Less firmness in the Market, with sales of 75 barrels at $6,31 for *Pearls*, and $6.62½ for *Pots*.

FLOUR.—Less activity in the Market; but holders of good brands are firm, with a good enquiry for this description. Canadian rather heavy; parcels are being shipped on Canadian account. The sales add up 5000 barrels, at $4,62½ @ $4,75 for ordinary and common State and Canadian, $4,75 @ $4,81 for straight State, and $4,87½ for mixed Ohio, Indiana, and choice State.

GRAIN.—Nothing of moment doing in *Wheat*; Canadian is going forward freely for account of purchasers. Our last quotations [illegible] Southern rather better prices are [illegible]

PROVISIONS.—More doing [illegible] demand for California. Sales [illegible] $8,75 for Prime, and $11,75 [illegible] the latter prices for a choice [illegible]

STOCKS heavy and dull; [illegible] all forced.

MONEY Market active at 6 [illegible] date, 7 per cent. for paper [illegible] and 8 per cent. for best long [illegible]

EXCHANGE heavy at 7 @ [illegible]

ANNEXATION! ANNEXATION! ANNEXATION!!!

DOLLY RESPECTFULLY informs his PATRONS, that his

YULE BOWL

will (as usual) be ready at ONE, P. M., on CHRISTMAS DAY, when he trusts the Annexation List will be such as to convince a discerning public that good Old English Fare and Old English Customs are, in Canada, still preferred to Yankee Notions.

The Establishment on that day will be Open from 1 to 6, P. M.
December 21. 35

LOOK HERE!

HARD TIMES

PRICES RED[illegible]

ONCE more the revolving [illegible] brings round the New Y[illegible]

HOLIDAY PRES[illegible]

and NEW YEAR CAKES, [illegible] TIONARY STORE, 107, New [illegible]

SAMUEL McCO[illegible]

Begs most respectfully to inform [illegible] friends and the public, that he will be prepared to supply them with CAKES and CONFECTIONARY, suitable for the Season, and unrivalled for beauty and quality.

Persons from the Country are invited to call and see this large and well assorted Stock, before they purchase elsewhere.
December 21. 35

WRITING AND OTHER PAPER.

THE Undersigned have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the "Sherbrooke Paper Mills," an assortment of the PAPER there manufactured, comprising—

Letter, Foot and Note Writing, various sizes, ruled and otherwise
Newspaper Printing, various sizes and weights
Envelope, Tissue, and Wrapping, various sizes and weights, white and [illegible]

And are prepared to sell or take [illegible] delivery at prices considerably [illegible] ary.

SCOTT & GL[illegible]
Agents for Sherbrook[illegible]
204, St. Paul S[illegible]
December 21.

PAINT MILLS, of the la[illegible] construction, on Consignment [illegible] low, for Cash and speedy Sale.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's [illegible] GLOVES.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
Dec. 21. 35

SARATOGA CONGRESS SPRING WATER:—A Fresh Supply of WATER from this celebrated Spring, just received by

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
December 7. 29

100 BOXES CASTILE SOAP.
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
December 7. 29

ULTRAMARINE BLUE.
Fine Chrome Yellow
Do Chrome Green
Do Paris do
Patent Drier, &c. &c. &c.
WILLIAM LY[illegible]
194 and 196, [illegible]
December 7.

PATENT CANDLES:—
20 boxes Jaffe's Patent C[illegible]
WILLIAM L