vance so boldly on a ground where she was so completely compelled to draw back."

It is stated that the Government is about to recall a portion of the army in Italy; and to leave a division of 10,000 men at Civita Vecchia. A single regiment is to occupy the castle of St. Angelo, and the Spaniards are to enter Rome. The arrangement has been concluded at the demand of the Pope. The French Government is anxious to bring the Roman question to a conclusion, so as to be able to announce to the Legislative Assembly, at the opening of the discussion, that the affair has been terminated according to the wish of the majority which approves of the *purely temporal* rule.

A letter from Marseilles, dated the 5th, states that 18 of the members of the late Roman Constituent Assembly had arrived in that city. Sixty left Rome together, and were accompanied by a part of the population outside the gates, who cheered them as they left. They embarked in different vessels, and some proceeded to Genoa, and others to Toulon."

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Paris in the middle of the week, says: "The note addressed by the English Government to its Ambassador at St. Petersburgh on the subject of Continental policy, and copies of which have been communicated to the Representatives of Great Britain in Vienna, Constantinople, and Paris, is a document worthy of the Ministers of a great and free country. It is, I am assured, couched in firm but moderate terms. It contains not a single harsh expression or threat calculated to wound the susceptibility of the Emperor Nicholas, while it announces the determination of the Government to support the Porte against all exigencies that would compromise the dignity of an independent Sovereign. Lord Palmerston has, likewise, sent proper instructions to Sir Stratford Canning, and has placed the Mediterranean fleet at His Excellency's disposal, and which has by this, in all probability, sailed for the Dardanelles. I am not aware that any direct orders were addressed by the Government to the Admiral to that effect, though much was left to that officer's discretion. I have also reason for repeating what I have already assured you of, that France has imitated the conduct of England, and that the most perfect unanimity exists between the two powers. I mentioned the opinion of the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors in Paris as to the result. I have reason to believe that the Representatives of those two powers in London have, in like manner, expressed their astonishment at the importance given to an affair which was originally a mere quarrel between friends; and further, that their respective Sovereigns would be satisfied with the expulsion of the refugees from the Turkish dominions."

The *Moniteur* of yesterday week announces the appointment of M. Lucien Murat as Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Turin, and M. Bois le Comte, now Minister at Turin, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the following not :—"An evening journal makes the appointment of M. Bois le Comte to Washington coincide with the diplomatic incidents that occurred to the French Minister in the United States, and the news of which only reached Paris yesterday. The meaning intended to be conveyed is completely erroneous. The Government was totally ignorant of what had passed in America when M. Bois le Comte was named."

The Turkish Ambassador in Paris had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs on Thursday, and this interview lasted for two hours.

M. Fapoli, who was sent to Paris as Envoy from the Roman Triumvirs, but whom the French Government refused to receive in that quality, was arrested on Saturday morning in a house in Paris, where he was concealed, and carried to the Prefecture of the Police.

The Administration of the Customs has just published a general table of the Commerce of France with her Colonies and with Foreign Countries during the year 1848. The loss experienced by the Foreign Commerce of France, in consequence of the Revolution of February, amounts to 599,000,000f., as compared with the Returns of 1847, when the total amount of the Foreign Trade of the country was 2,015,000,000f.

The *Journal de Debats* gives the following version of the first interview between the Sultan and the Russian Envoy, relative to the extradition of the Hungarian refugees:—"It would appear that Prince Radziwill, more accustomed to carry military orders than diplomatic messages, confined himself, on entering the presence of the Sultan, to giving a military salute by carrying his right hand slowly to the top of his hat. The Sultan demanded, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, an explanation of such an unusual proceeding, when the Prince replied that it was the military salute to which the Sultan in his turn replied that the Prince was not received as a General but as an Envoy Extraordinary charged with a diplomatic mission. If this anecdote be true, Prince Radziwill opened his campaign badly, and the Sultan would have given a lesson of politeness to the Aide-de-Camp before giving one of humanity to the Emperor."

THE COURIER

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1849.

ANNEXATION AT QUEBEC.

NEITHER of the English papers, which we received from Quebec yesterday morning, gives any details of the Public Meeting convened there on Saturday night. The *Gazette* tells us that there was a meeting, that the authorities would not permit it to be held in the government buildings, and that it was consequently adjourned to the St. George's Hotel. Dr. Barty was called to the Chair, and Mr. Aubin acted as Secretary. A large number of persons were present. The *Gazette* says that the proceedings were characterized by any thing but a peaceable or harmonious spirit. The *Chronicle* says that it was a scene of great confusion. These papers, it must be observed, are both Anti-Annexationist. From the *Independent*, a French journal, we translate the following account, which appears more trustworthy:—

ANNEXATION.—The first Public Meeting held in Canada, to discuss the question of Annexation, took place on Saturday evening at Quebec, and proved a brilliant triumph for the friends of this measure, the only one which can secure peace and prosperity to this country for the future.

An Address bearing more than six hundred respectable signatures called on the citizens to take into consideration the state of the Province, and to meet for the peaceful discussion of the question of Annexation, as raised by the Montreal Manifesto. So frank a proceeding did not suit Jobbes partisans of Connexion, who have, very few of them, any other reason to give, in favor of the present Colonial system, than that it agrees with their personal interests. They resolved to interrupt discussion by violence, and, consequently, we saw on Saturday evening the old allies-Tories allying themselves to those Liberals, who either are, or hope before long to eat, from the manger of the Government, in order to prevent the opinions of others being heard. They succeeded in doing so, by noise and clamour, and groanings, in the midst of which was recognized that voice which in the Hall of Parliament imitates so faithfully the domestic animals. (This must be little Cauchon, certainly.) But in the end the Annexationists lost patience, and drove the interlopers from the room, after a hunt! impossible to describe. One of the fugitives in escaping scratched at the jar hunter and tore it down; the flame from the broken burner sprang to the ceiling, and for a moment there was an illumination of fire. Some tore directly about the rock of the mile race, and thus plunged the meeting into total darkness; and some one repeated a scene somewhat like that which occurred at the Democratic party in the State of New York the name of Lawrence, for better and worse, quickly ignited in all parts, furnished enough light for the anti-Annexationists to finish their prayer. After this the meeting was reorganized, and the Resolutions were proposed and carried amidst enthusiastic acclamations. We regret to learn that a person among a party of the citizens of St. Roch, who had been present at the meeting, who was violently irritated by the disgusting conduct of Mr. Cauchon, drank a quart or two of Mr. whiskey and [illegible] to place. We cannot sufficiently rebuke such conduct, for violence can only injure the best of causes. It is only by reason and discussion that we can give strength to our party!

ANTI-ANNEXATION.

The second class of Anti-Annexationists described by our cotemporary, the *Herald*, are, those who, firm believers in the infallibility of the Free Trade doctrines, hold that our neighbours in the U. States will yield to their arguments; and, by granting us free admission to their markets for the products of our soil, give us all the commercial advantages of their Union, without our contributing one cent towards the expenses of the Federal Government.

Here, then, we have a class who think, or are generously supposed to think, that the Government at Washington is composed of men who cannot see beyond their noses—men, whom they in their tender mercies, consign to "the blind asylum," and having performed which laudable feat, think—heaven save the mark!—they have only, *ad libitum*, to make money, and grow fat at their expense! Yet this is the Cabinet whose members, instead of requiring the aid of the optician, are blessed with the clearest vision—men who have outwitted English Ambassadors on more than one occasion, and have come off victors in many keen encounters, both of the pen and in the Council Chamber,—for example, the "Oregon" and the "Maine" questions. To suppose, then, that these worthies would be cajoled into granting Reciprocity, either at the supplication or strategery of Canadian or English Envoys, is to possess more credulity than falls to our share, or to the lot of the generality of mankind.

The Washington Cabinet has hitherto progressed without Canada, and, what is more, it can continue to do so; it will take advantage, our 2nd class may be assured, of any lapses we may commit, or that England, as our mentor and caterer, may commit, which it recently did in its bonded system, for sluices to the carrying trade; but with regard to the *quid pro quo* of Reciprocity, the Federal Government want it not. One of their organs hath publicly stated they could not treat with a Colony singly, but with the Colonies collectively! and herein were they right, seeing that the trade and products of each differed so materially. Their object is to block the question, that done, it is clear to them Annexation will ensue, as matter of course—for the Colonies would, collectively, see and feel so glaringly their incongruous position, with Reciprocity and Protection denied to them on the one hand, and an awakened sense of their own plenteous productions for American Trade on the other, that they would then go, in a body, for Annexation, like men intent on business. If, however, we are in a greater hurry, and wish to reach the golden coast of Annexation without the tedious process of collectively seeking Reciprocity as the antecedent to the former, why, then, we have only to ply the oar, as members of the Association, for the first object, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, to arrive at that haven of our hopes more speedily,—first touching, on our passage thither, at "The Isles," to bid adieu to our old friends, take in water and fuel, and obtain the CHARTER OF SEPARATION.

M. L. J. PAPINEAU.—A long letter from this gentleman appears in the *Quebec Independant*, in answer to a request from the Committee in that City, that he would be present at the Annexation meeting. Mr. Papineau was not able to attend, but he declares his adhesion to the movement, in the most unqualified terms. We quote one paragraph:—"Had I been present in Montreal, I should have been one of the first to support, with my voice and my signature, an Address so judicious, patriotic, strong in argument, free from passion and prejudice, as that signed by so large a number of the citizens of Montreal."

Messrs. Nood and Jeffery, of Quebec, desire the Editor of the *Independant* to contradict the assertion that they are opposed to Annexation.

It is reported in the Frankfort correspondence of the *New York Herald* that the Mediterranean squadron of the United States is about to co-operate with those of England and France in the affair between Turkey and Russia.

It was known in London on the evening of the 13th of October that Lord Palmerston and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had held that day a long conference with the First Lord of the Admiralty and Admiral Dundas.

EARLY SHOP-SHUTTING.—We are requested to intimate that, in accordance with a previous agreement, most of the retail stores of the city will, on and after Thursday, the 1st November, be closed at seven o'clock, P.M. We understand that early shop-shutting was very general last year, and was attended with great benefit and satisfaction to the young men engaged in retail stores, and we earnestly hope to see it generally adopted during the ensuing winter.

We are desired to contradict a statement made by a correspondent of the *Gazette* of yesterday to the effect that Captain Walter Jones has been deprived of the command of his Troop of the Provincial Dragoons. There is not an atom of truth in the story.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

QUEBEC, October 29, 1849.

As the Steamer is on the point of leaving, I will not be enabled to furnish you with a long account of the doings at the Annexation meeting on Saturday last.

On arrival at the Parliament House, I found a man stationed there, directing the people to meet at St. George's Hotel. I proceeded there, and found the room already (it was not quite the time appointed for meeting) pretty well filled.

Dr. Barty was called to the Chair, and N. Aubin, Esquire, requested to act as Secretary. Dr. Barty had spoken but a few minutes, when he was interrupted with cries of, "Speak in English," groanings, cheers, and hisses, there being evidently an intention of preventing a discussion. Mr. Gordon was called. He said "he trusted they would give a patient hearing to the different speakers. Those who had signed the requisition, had invited all who chose to attend, and they were bound to treat them with courtesy. On the other hand, those who had attended on the invitation would be was sure, reciprocate the kindly feeling. The question they were met to discuss was one of very great importance; violence of language could have no weight in its decision, and he hoped the business of the meeting would be allowed to proceed."

One or two tipsy gentlemen had been all along interrupting the proceedings, and they would not be kept quiet.

Mr. Sanborn proposed the first Resolution, (enclosed.) He had not proceeded [illegible] the meeting of shaking all pipes and canes in the direction of a person on the opposite side of the room, exclaiming "Speak to that Cauchon!" Mr. Campbell, Esquire, Her Majesty's Bounty, made his appearance on the platform, and called out that the Speaker was interfering time. The confusion, all along great, was now at its height.

C. Alleyn, Esquire, was called. He said "It was out of the order in which it was intended he should speak, but he came forward to suggest that the gentlemen assembled would preserve order." Mr. Alleyn, in course of his remarks, said, "If I were an Englishman—he was interrupted with—"If you were—ha, ha." Several times he tried to get beyond this sentence, but without success, when some (Irishmen I took them to be) persons in the room fell pattering, and turned the parties interrupting out, and peace was partially restored.

Mr. John Gordon seconded the Resolution. It required no explanation; it spoke for itself. In every part of the country, the question had been discussed; and it was fitting the people of Quebec should take it up. (Considerable noise and disturbance.) They would be glad if the gentlemen opposing would not confine themselves to groans and hisses. Let them come on the platform, and they should have a hearing. Let them answer by argument the reasoning of the supporters of the movement.

In the back part of the room, the noise continued, with very little cessation. All persons had risen from their seats; and not knowing who were in favor, or who against the objects of the meeting, considerably uncertainty prevailed as to whether there would be blows, or not.

The Chairman called for silence. The call was partially responded to, and the question put: Oui, oui—yes, yes—no, no. A show of hands was called; it was largely in favor of the Resolution, but the Chairman, wishing to give every opportunity to the opposition, put it again. It was again, amidst considerable noise in the back part of the room, (where, *it was said*, Mr. Cauchon, M.P.P., Mr. Frechette, of the *Canadien*, and a few others were standing, making as much noise as they could,) put and carried—very few hands held up against.

Mr. J. C. Lee came forward to propose the second Resolution. He spoke first in French, but was called on to speak English. He said he would speak both in French and English, if they would listen to him. He read the Resolution, which produced augmented confusion. A knot of people had got into the gallery, (a small one built for musicians,) and were very noisy. A party of men near the platform, now lost patience, and, calling out they would clear the gallery, made a rush in the direction, and it was very speedily emptied. In the rush, intentionally or accidentally, the ring of burners was thrown down; the gas, escaping by the slipply pipe, was set fire to by lucifers, and I was afraid the house would be burnt. Mr. Russell turned off the gas, and we were for a short time in darkness. Candles were brought, and the remainder of the Resolutions were then put, and carried unanimously.

It is impossible not to feel quite satisfied with the result of this meeting. It was called against the opinion of very many who are warm in the cause, but it has strengthened it very materially. From private conversation, I am enabled to convey to you the gratifying intelligence, that it is the intention of the Quebecers to go systematically to work, to spread their opinions over the country; and I think you may depend on the District of Quebec sending a large majority of Annexationists to Parliament at next election.

The character of the opposition they have met with, has very favorably affected many to meet them, who were before undecided.

A large meeting was held at St. Roch last evening in favor of Annexation. I am told a few of Cauchon's windows were broken.

Truly yours,

G.

The following is a copy of the Resolutions proposed at the meeting:—

1st.—That the open and general discussion of the questions of Independence and Annexation to the United States in the other cities of this Province is worthy of the serious attention of the citizens of Quebec, as being calculated to have immense influence on the present and future interests of the country.

2nd.—That this meeting, reviewing the commercial, political, and social difficulties of Canada, its growing importance and necessities, and especially the low esteem in which it is held by the Mother Country, expresses its conviction that a Peaceable Separation from Britain with a view to Annexation to the United States is indispensable to our tranquillity and prosperity.

3rd.—That the well known views of the leading Statesmen of Britain, and the policy of Her Majesty's Government, have seemed to this meeting good grounds for supposing that if demanded in a proper spirit, and by a majority of the inhabitants of Canada, Great Britain would grant us unconditional Independence.

4th.—That the only proper and unexceptional organ of the majority of the inhabitants of Canada, is the voice of their representatives in Parliament assembled.

5th.—That a Society be now formed for the purpose of furthering and carrying out the objects of this meeting.

6th.—That a Committee be requested to draw up a Constitution for the same.

7th.—That the following gentlemen do compose the said Committee:—

The officers of the meeting, with the movers and seconders of Resolutions, and M. M.;—

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

American Affairs

The French Embassy—Portugal—The Musquito Question: The Ship Canal—Policy of the Administration—Treaties—Railroads in the West—Sir John Franklin—The New Mormon State—Slavery Convention: Southern Feeling—A New Project—Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1849.

Speculations must this week give way to the press of news. The past few days have been uncommonly prolific in wonder-moving occurrences, abroad and at home. Among them are a few things of quite general interest.

The disgrace of M. Poussin is a matter of very great gratulation here. It indicates that the feeling of France toward this country, if not absolutely friendly, is such that anything but a rupture is aimed at or wished. The appointment of the new Envoy, M. SAINT BOIS LE COMTE, (not, as first stated, M. Bois le Comte, Guizot's former Minister to Switzerland,) meets very general favor. He is a man of liberal policy, and much better calculated for the responsible office than his predecessor. He was first brought into diplomatic service, it is said, after the February Revolution. We learn by the last Steamer that the announcement of M. Poussin's dismissal produced a great excitement in the French Cabinet, and that several of its members wished to retaliate by sending the American Representative his passports. Sober thought, however, brought a different course of action, and another storm has blown off.

But we begin to see a new speck of war, wherein the immense Kingdom of Portugal is engaged. A mercantile house in this city has received a private letter, by the *Europa*, stating that the American Charge at Lisbon had had instructions to demand of the Portuguese Government an unequivocal answer to the American claims upon it for spoliations; and that the first of November should be the extent of the time given for the answer. Whereunto this is to grow, we, of course, cannot tell. Time developes all things.

It is, however, not a little amusing to watch the progress of all these events. The present Administration has already made itself quite illustrious in summary dealings. First, we had the Veto on the Cuba Invasion—next, the navigate with the Bey of Tunis—then the flare-up with the French Minister—lately the Nicaragua Question—and, finally, the Portuguese matter. General TAYLOR may be, probably is, a man of peace; but we may safely say that his developements of decision and promptitude are remarkable—in fact, quite astonishing.

The Musquito business has created quite a bustle, and the day of its settlement cannot be far distant. Nicaragua has negotiated a treaty with our new Chargé, Mr. Squier, in defiance of threatening language; and prospects are fair for the completion of the mooted Ship Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The rights of that Musquito King, or whether he has any rights at all, are the sticking point. Meanwhile, our Mercantile interests are deeply interested in the commercial aspects of the question, and hope for its speedy adjustment. The proposed Canal would be of incalculable benefit to the Commerce of every Nation of the World.

The foreign relations of this country are becoming more and more interesting. We see now the Hawaiian Government petitioning for a fair and equitable Treaty of Commerce—with what result, has not transpired. The Secretary of State has also addressed a communication to our Minister at China, so clearly explaining the provisions of the recent Navigation Act, that no difficulty can arise with him upon any question connected with its enforcement. And there is little doubt, but the Musquito troubles will be satisfactorily arranged ere long. The Camanche Indians, too, of our Western territories, who have for so many years struck terror to the hearts of all whose avocations called them that way, have also lately sued for peace. Their Head-Chief puts forth the sensible observation, in a speech to his braves upon the subject, that as his people had so extensively annoyed the people of Texas when they were alone and feeble, and had gained nothing, it were far better for themselves, now that the Whites were strong and powerful, to cease their ravages, and come into a peaceful alliance. The prominent members of the Council being agreed, two subordinate Chiefs, appointed for the purpose, communicated the result to an American officer on a neighboring station—by whom report was made to Gen. Brooke, commanding in Texas, and by him communicated to the War Department, and thence to the Cabinet. This movement is one of peculiar importance at this time, when so many are pressing by every practicable route towards the Gold Regions bordering the Pacific; and who have, of course, a proper regard for the welfare of their bodies.

In the same connection we may turn attention to the movements in favor of a Railroad to the Pacific. No less than three, and I believe four, distinct plans have been brought forward; and, like every thing else in this country, the matter has resulted in "mass-meetings" and Conventions. One of the latter has just concluded its sittings at St. Louis, without accomplishing anything of moment. Another is now in progress at Memphis, Tenn., whereat an Address has been presented expressive of a wish that the subject should be held above all sectional or party feeling, and strongly urging the importance of unity. The route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is beginning to attract attention, and has elicited this early, in this Convention, a number of able arguments from able supporters. Without neglecting other matters, I have not room to-day to give you even a rapid summary of the various plans proposed for this great national undertaking, but am compelled to leave it till another occasion. The projects all bear evidences of feasibility, and the arguments and facts presented will be found well worth attention. Undoubtedly we shall have one or the other of them, one day, but at present the track is only in perspective. The importance of the undertaking, either way, can scarcely be overrated.

The interesting news from Sir John Franklin's expedition, has sent a thrill of pleasure through all our hearts. We find the accounts per steamer so well authenticated from other sources, that we rest jointly in the hope of the eminent Navigator's final safety. The main facts, by all accounts, consist in the number of the vessels ice-locked, and in the four years they have remained in that condition, and the stories of the natives have an almost perfect similarity by the English and American statements. The next question is, how to ascertain with certainty the condition of the vessels and their crews; and how, if alive, they can be rescued.

You have heard of the recent operations of the Mormons—that erratic, but most remarkable people, who have been so knocked about from pillar to post, and who have yet kept untarnished their peculiar principles. Driven from their homes in Illinois years ago, they set out upon a second series of Israelitish wanderings in the desert; finally bringing up, as you will recollect, a year or two ago, at the Council Bluffs, near the head waters of the Mississippi. Thence they migrated to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, almost within the shadow of the Gold Mines. There have they settled—broken up the ground, and made it bring forth abundantly for man and beast—laid out a new city—built a thousand adobe houses—and, finally, formed themselves into a separate governmental system, under their typified name for the honey-bee of the West, a model of patient industry and perseverance—viz: the State of DESERET. An agent, appointed for the purpose, is now on his way to Washington, commissioned to obtain a recognition of this new sister in the Confederacy, and get new grants and privileges, that shall place "Deseret" upon an equality with Virginia or New York.

These movements of that indefatigable people cannot but inspire us with respect for their spirit of energy, and their honest, patient endurance of adversity. We cannot but admire them, while we pity the infatuation of their doctrines. They teach us, both as a nation and as individuals, many valuable lessons.

The question of Slavery in the South is attracting much more angry debate and argument there than here at the present time. Nearly the whole of this month, an "Emancipation Convention" has been in Session at the Capital of Kentucky, and is still firing away lustily at the interference of the North. As I shall take a speedy occasion to review this whole matter more at length, I will but give an extract from the observations of the Editor of the *Louisville Journal*—one of the best papers of the country, and decidedly the best-informed and most significant of liberal Southern feeling of any in the South. Writing from the Convention, he says:—

"If I have said little touching the incorporation of the law of '93 in the Constitution, it is because, being on the spot, I see clearly the futility of all possible efforts to make this Convention look upon the slavery question coolly and without prejudice. Indeed it is my decided opinion, that all efforts of the kind have a tendency to drive the Convention into alarm in the other direction. As I have before said, many who are disposed to amendment of the laws of the law of '93, and who boast that they voted for it, and always resisted its repeal, are as much opposed to any others interfering the law in the Constitution. It was thought that the Union has lowered much more rapidly in wealth since the slave traders were compelled to abandon the practice of inducing a return in negroes for the cattle, &c., that they drove to Virginia, Maryland, and other Southern States. No one pretends to contradict this, much less attempt to refute it. Yet not only will the Convention refuse to incorporate the law of '93, but the attempt will be made, and may succeed, to prohibit the Legislature from interfering the importation of slaves for the use of the interior."

"It is clear to my mind that nothing but the fear of making the Constitution unpopular will prevent the Convention from prohibiting legislative interference in the matter. It seems to be the fear of the Convention that the people of the Commonwealth desire the introduction of slaves for sale, or, at the [illegible] of the Convention, no specific resolution [illegible] and [illegible] The latter sentiment are tolerably sure, the fear that the measures supposed to be negatived were approved by the majority of the delegates.

"So decided was the triumph of pro-slavery in the late elections that one would suppose that the Convention would deliberate and act calmly and with entire freedom from passion, prejudices, or altruism. But this I do not think is the case. I see as little evidence of calmness and moderation as I saw during the canvass."

From this it is very plainly to be seen that the actual strength of the institution of Slavery is inevitably fading away. Else why so great a pother on so little provocation? This Convention has had no Northern Abolitionist to interfere in its proceedings. It has not been annoyed by the injunction of the Constitution, that all men are born equal. No one has opened his mouth in contravention of the divine right of Slavery; but, on the contrary, learned gentlemen have proved from the Scripture that the institution is divinely ordered. These gentlemen have it all their own way. Whence then so much excitement? Simply for the reason that a house divided against itself bids fair to fall. There are in the Southern States very many intelligent men who begin to see the folly of upholding the inhuman practice of traffic in their brother Man; and who have the foresight to perceive where their real strength lies. As an evidence: there are in the South nearly two hundred Cotton Factories, in the majority of which, White or Free Labor has already superseded that of the Slave—and why? because it is found that the unwilling Slave wastes as much as he can earn; and that fair wages secure fair work and profitable returns. Do not these facts speak?

Before closing I must mention one new specimen of the enterprising spirit and universal genius of the North, which came under my notice to-day for the first time. There is, at the summit of one of the peaks of the Andes, in Peru, a Lake, one hundred and forty miles in length, rejoicing in the appellation of Lake Titicaca, and not very generally known—bordered by woods, and frequented by numerous wild animals valuable for their fur, and hence a great resort for the hunter. But it is difficult of access, three hundred miles from the coast, and on the very peak of a mountain, several thousand feet in height. Casting about for improvements upon the accommodations, a lucky thought struck the minds of some upon the spot, that a craft to run on the large body of water might, peradventure, prove a profitable speculation. Accordingly, an Iron Steamboat has been contracted for, and is now building in this City, for this express object. The vessel, which is now nearly completed, though as yet nameless, is wholly constructed of iron—60 feet long, with 5 feet depth of hold, and 12 feet beam; drawing, when loaded, only two feet water. Her saloons and wheel and pilot-houses are on deck, and she is furnished with two small inclined engines of ten-horse-power each, working at right angles. The whole is very strongly constructed, the Lake being frequently so rough as to require almost a sea-going vessel for its navigation. This boat will be ready to put up by the early part of November, and is then to be again taken to pieces, properly packed in boxes for shipment, and forwarded to its destination via Lima or some other seaport town of Peru—to be transported thence on mules to the top of the mountain; being so cast in sections of not more than 350 lbs. each, that one piece is one animal's load. Mechanics, sent out by the builder, will accompany the affair and superintend its reconstruction and safe launching upon Lake Titicaca. The speculation is to be in the freightage of Furs, Wool, and Lumber, to the foot of the Lake, whence they are to be transported to the valley beneath by the ordinary mode, on mule-back. The total cost of the manufacture of this unique affair will be about $3,600. The circumstances of its construction possess a good deal of interest, both from the enterprise with which it has been conducted, and the novelty of the whole undertaking.

A word on our Specie shipments. From this port these continue remarkably heavy. Three vessels, a French and a Liverpool Packet, and the last Steamer, have severally taken sums, during the past week, varying from $75,000 to $150,000 and $300,000. Leading Specie dealers, however, say that we are not losing coin under these repeated drains, as the receipts from the South and West are quite equal to the demand. The movement attracts very little attention, on account of the stock being so uncommonly large.

The balance in the Sub-Treasury in New York, in the early part of the week, amounted to nearly four millions. The receipts yesterday were over $53,000, and the cash duties received at the Custom House $52,000. There is some talk of gold for the *Niagara*, but nothing, it is believed, has yet been definitely arranged.

Yours,

ARIEL.

MONTREAL, October 24, 1849.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., with a copy of the Resolution adopted by the Committee, appointed to prepare a public demonstration in favour of Annexation, and inviting me to assist at the meeting to be held on Saturday next. I regret that my health is such for the moment, that it is not in my power to avail myself of the flattering invitation of the Committee. I lament this the more, as I frankly avow to you, that it would have given me lively pleasure to find myself once more in the midst of my Quebec friends, and to re-establish my relations with those who truly took so honorable a part at the epoch of the 92 Resolutions; to pass in review with them that faithful picture of our grievances; to examine together whether those grievances have disappeared; if since we have not exhausted every means to cause them to disappear; if, from time to time, lured on by deceitful promises, and frustrated in our most legitimate hopes, we have not been made the sport of men animated by the spirit of Machiavel, interested in deceiving; and if, at last, the country does not find itself, at this day, in a situation twenty times worse than that in which it was at the time of the 92 Resolutions. What a field to survey! The conclusion? The spectacle which our country offers, at the hour in which I write, and which is so well described in the Manifesto of the 12 . . . . And the remedy? I fear not to reply, and tell you, after deliberate reflection, I, who have pushed my loyalty even to unpopularity, as the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* so justly observes, that the solitary, the only remedy, is a peaceful and amicable separation of this Colony from the Mother Country, and Annexation to the United States. And to obtain this, Sir, we must show the Mother Country, by public demonstrations, by signatures, that the majority of the people wills it, and we shall have it. Courage, then, citizens of Quebec; to the work and its results!

Be kind enough, Sir, to acquaint the gentlemen of the Committee with my excuse, and the regret which I feel at the cause which prevents me from coming down; and accept yourself the assurance of my consideration.

A. N. Aubin, Esquire, Quebec. SANBORN DEBERRY.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—October 26.

Brig Marion, Dunn, Brummen Bay, Hudson's Bay Company, furs, &c., &c.

Schr. Emmet, Lefebre, Gaspe, P. V. Rouillard, fish.

27th.

Ship Manchester of Queenbury, McCallum, September 17, Port Glasgow, A. Gilmour & Co., ballast.

Schr. Gleaner, (Sailor,) October 13, Halifax, Young & Brown, Mackerel, oil, molasses, fish and oil.

Schr. Maria, Cochrane, 18 days, Miramichi, G. R. Symes & Co., oysters, 10 pack.

Cleared—October 26.

Ship Allan, McArthur, Liverpool, A. Gilmour & Co.
Ship Ocean Queen, Lowther, Jersey, W. Price.
Bark Recovery, Williams, Newry, Wm. Price.
Bark Colonel Maule, Ramsay, Liverpool, Wm. Price.
Bark Joseph, Lapland, Hull, Wm. Price.
Bark Levenport, McKenzie, Liverpool, Wm. Price.
Ship Ann Lushwood, Kerr, Liverpool, Wm. Price.
Brig Lean, McKenzie, Liverpool, Wm. Price.
Brigt. Sarah, Islington, St. John, Master of the craft.

27th.

Ship Cassandra, Gale, Plymouth, Wm. Price.
Ship Heroine, Walker, Liverpool, Wm. Price.
Bark Jessamie Johnston, Allison, Liverpool, Wm. Price & Co.

Shipping Intelligence.

A courier, who came [illegible] reports having seen two [illegible] per cold or frozen [illegible] off Wolfe's Island, [illegible] vessels on their way up. [illegible] we have received on Thursday [illegible]

It is also reported that the Prince [illegible] yesterday afternoon.

The steamer St. George [illegible] tow up the General Newark [illegible] day as she is going to [illegible] at Mille Vaches.

The wreck Queen [illegible] Only about 40 [illegible] Custom House [illegible] next week.

In persuance [illegible] Britain for the port [illegible] the following [illegible]

From London [illegible]
From Liverpool [illegible]
From Dundee [illegible]
From Montreal [illegible]
From Hull [illegible]
From the Clyde [illegible]

Iron Steamer—Hull [illegible] Chaudière, [illegible] Quebec, in coming up [illegible] ney and the crew [illegible] charged.

Lavenson, Oct. 19, "The Oriental," was driven on shore [illegible] Roads, Beaumaris, 7th [illegible] rived here [illegible]

12.—A large ship [illegible] with jury masts [illegible] was passed [illegible] of Holyhead [illegible] head.

The Pasha arrived here from Rangoon August, [illegible] with the Opium [illegible] to Amsterdam [illegible] number.

NOTICE.

THURSDAY [illegible] a HOLIDAY [illegible] TIONS of this City.

In consequence [illegible] chap. 22, 4th Notes and [illegible] that they will be payable on any [illegible] Montreal, 31st Oct., 1849.

The BANK OF MONTREAL, per A. [illegible] Cashier.
The BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, per D. Davidson, Manager.
The CITY BANK, per F. Macdonald, Cashier.
LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, per B. H. Lemoine, Cashier.
The BANK OF UPPER CANADA, per J. Werham, Manager.
The COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D. Ross, Cashier.

CHEAP FREIGHT TO PORTS ON LAKE ONTARIO.—The [illegible] "ALLAN GILMOUR" will [illegible] on THURSDAY, 1st November, to TORONTO, HAMILTON, and intermediate Ports.

For Freight, apply to

JAMES A. GILMOUR.

Montreal, 31st Oct., 1849.

ANNEXATION.

STEAM ENGINES AND STEAM BOILERS.

LOW AND HIGH PRESSURE ENGINES, (of great power and best quality,) made to order.

"Mill Gearing," of every description, (from a great variety of patterns,) at [illegible]

"Bark Mills," Double and Single, on the best Patterns.

Cast Iron "Baths," large Soap Pans, Kettles and Stands, Cauldrons and Sugar [illegible] on hand, and made to order.

The best quality of Refined and [illegible] Bar Iron, from 4 to 8½ inches, [illegible] Round.

Mill Screws, Jack Screws, and other [illegible] on hand, and made to order.

The best description of Iron Tackle Blocks, to raise from 1 to 10 tons.

—ALSO—

A few thousand of Foundry Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, in barrels.

For Sale.

GEORGE [illegible]

EAGLE FOUNDRY, Montreal, 31st Oct., 1849.

NEWS! NEWS!!

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—Two YOUNG MEN, to CARRY a [illegible] of the "MONTREAL COURIER." [illegible] wages given. Respectable references required.

October 31.

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500 BOXES TIN PLATES, 50 tons Nail, Spike and Horse [illegible]

ANDERSON, AULDJO, EVANS & [illegible]

Montreal, October 30, 1849.

FURS.—WHOLESALE:—

8000 Fur Caps, various shapes
2000 Fur Boas
1000 Muffs
400 dozen Leather Mitts
200 do Sealet Caps
300 do Plush do

JEAN BRUNET.

Montreal, 29th Oct. 1849.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from St. Petersburg, and for Sale by the Subscribers, 10 Tons RUSSIA SHEET IRON, assorted.

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.

October 29.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

50 hhds Porto Rico Sugar
100 puns Molasses
300 packages Old Hyson, Twankay, and Young Hyson Teas
50 boxes Patent Sperm Candles
25 chests Cassia
40 tierces Rice
300 boxes B. M. Raisins
200 do Saleratus
50 brls Fine Winter Bleached Whale Oil
100 baskets Salad Oil
300 boxes Tobacco, 5's, 16's, 18's and 20's
200 bales Lamp Wick
500 dozen Corn Brooms
100 boxes Blacking
50 brls Spirits Turpentine

—ALSO—

3200 Sides Sole Leather, "Glasgow" Tan
100 dozen Kipps

J. B. SMITH & [illegible]

Montreal, Oct. 27, 1849.

FRENCH CALF SKINS, in Bond, on debenture,

Weighing 18 lb. to the doz,	put up in 25 do	
" 27	"	15
" 33	"	15
" 39	"	10
" 44	"	

For Sale by

G. F. EVERSON & Co.,
No. 296, Pearl Street, New York.

N. B.—Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of SHOE FINDINGS.

October 20, 1849.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/53

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