British Canal

374

THE MONTREAL COURIER.

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...Oct. 26, 1849. 1

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...1849. 27

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By order of the Speaker,

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October 26, 1849. 1

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Solar Sperm
Fine Olive, and
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MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—a superior article, just received, by

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NO better way of preventing or detecting Theft of Linen, Cotton, Silk, Clothes, or Goods, than by having every article marked with

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It requires no Preparation, and for convenience, color, and durability, is equal to the BEST IN USE.

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Carragreen, or Irish Moss
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Cox's Sparkling do
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Patent Groats and Barley
Soluble Chocolate and Cocoa

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FAMILY CHEMISTS,
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They promote gentle Expectoration, and by combining a sedative property, produce quiet and refreshing Sleep. They may be taken at any time, are pleasant to the taste, and efficacious in their effects.

For Sale by S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
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THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.—One of the best Remedies ever offered to the Public is that excellent OINTMENT, called the Poor Man's Friend.

It is an effectual Cure for Ulcerated Sore Legs, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, &c. &c.

Scarcely a day passes without some new testimony to its efficacy. It has been in use for 20 years, and is never known to fail of effecting a Cure, when properly applied.

Sold in Pots, at 1s. 9d. each.

Prepared by Beach & Badnicott, Bridport, England.

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October 27, 1849. 2

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

An External and Internal Remedy of Rare Efficacy—The most powerful Antidote for Pain ever discovered—It gives instant Ease, and insures speedy Cures, of all Rheumatic and Nervous Diseases.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is what its name purports—a Ready Relief for Pain. The discovery of this powerful Antidote for Pains of all kinds is hailed by suffering humanity as the Medicine of Grace; it is a more speedy and effectual another of pain than Laudanum or Morphine, and is free from the poisonous effects and properties of these powerful nervines. As soon as the Ready Relief is applied ease is experienced. To this statement thousands of persons who have been relieved of the most distressing pains can testify.

EXTERNALLY APPLIED, PROVES INSTANT EASE

To Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Paralysis, Spinal Affections, Weakness, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles, Soreness, Stiffness, Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Cuts, Sores, Wounds, Burns, Head-Ache, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Jid Doloreux, Sharp Shooting Pains through the System, Swellings, Inflammations, Irritations, Poison Sores, Salt Rheum, Rush, Itch, and in fact all Cutaneous Affections.

INTERNALLY TAKEN—DOSE, 20 to 40 DROPS.

It imparts warmth to every part of the system, gives tone and vigor to the stomach and liver, invigorates to healthy action the secretions and functions of the skin, soothes, heals, purifies, cleanses, relieves, and cures, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Catarrh, Swelled Tonsils, Coughs and Colds.

CRAMPS AND SPASMS.

Thirty drops have cured the most violent Spasms and Cramps in 15 minutes. It will also relieve the sufferer of Heart-burn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Sick Head-Ache, &c. The Weak, the Nervous, the Sick, the Wounded, are all invited to try this invaluable Remedy. It will cure the worst cases of Rheumatic and Nervous Affections, where other powerful medicines have been used in vain. Like a Ministering Angel, its office is to Relieve Suffering Humanity for the public good.

Ask for Radway's Ready Relief.

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WM. LYMAN & Co. }
R. W. REXFORD, McGill Street. }
J. B. MUSSEN, Quebec. }
ROBERT LOE, Toronto. }

October 26, 1849. 1

FALL GOODS.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, the following Articles from the American Markets, viz.:—SATINETTS, GREY CLOTHS, GREY COTTONS, TWILL'D REGATTAS, BEDTICK, COTTON YARN, BATTING and WADDING, SCARLET & WHITE FLANNEL, and FANCY PRINTS.

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Now receiving, from London, Manchester, and Glasgow, a general assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

N. S. WHITNEY,
195, St. Paul Street.

September 21. 5-146

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, 19th October, 1849.

At home everything is dull in the extreme. The Cholera is fast playing everywhere. In London the deaths from that scourge do not average a dozen a day. For want of something else to do, a sort of Exeter Hall agitation has been got up against certain alterations contemplated by Government in the management of the Post Office. Government intend employing a few additional clerks in the Metropolitan Office on Sundays, in order to relieve a large number who are now employed on that day in the country. This has been represented as a most wicked and impious desecration of the Sabbath, and in few instances do I remember so much oratory and memorialising spent on a subject so trivial; still fewer, in which the opposition has originated in more palpable misapprehension, or been conducted with a more obstinate disregard of official explanations. The cry of "Sabbath desecration" has been raised and is echoed by well-meaning persons in various parts of the country; but the alarm which has been produced has not the merit of a plausible pretext to sustain it. The new plan, which it is needless for me to particularize, will actually lessen "Sabbath desecration," while it will largely tend to promote the interests of commerce. Politics are all but forgotten. The leaders of the movement for Parliamentary and Financial Reform confine their labours to the Metropolis, without producing any marked effect even there. The majority of the Protectionists' journals continue to proclaim their want of confidence in Mr. D'Israeli's new scheme, without, however, actually discarding him as their champion in the House of Commons. Beyond these unimportant and circumscribed manifestations of opinion, there is positively nothing that can be regarded as an indication of public activity. The people generally are wholly indifferent to national politics, and will probably continue so until the assembling of Parliament, or some unexpected marvel reminds them of the need of watchfulness and industry.

The strength and audacity of the combinations which have been formed by farmers in the South and West of Ireland, are proved by the conflicts with the local authorities during the marauding expeditions which occur almost nightly. One of the most dreadful of these conflicts took place in King's County, on Saturday night, on the occasion of a daring and successful attempt to carryoff the crops. Unless speedily checked, it is difficult to see at what point, short of social disruption, this anti-rent movement will stop. The mere fact, that nearly an entire class in a large section of country repudiate everything like debt as between themselves and their landlords, is significant of the rapid spread of agrarianism, and of ideas in relation to morals, which an English mind fails to comprehend. The form which this repudiation takes, and the manner in which it is sustained, prove that in parts of Ireland, at least, disaffection and anger are not wholly averted. As to the landlords who are thus mulcted of their incomes, and the tradesmen who count landlords among their customers, it is quite plain that their winter prospects are far from flattering. Crime, however, is not confined to Ireland. We have no anti-rent conflicts in England, but we have murders, numerous and appaling. A blacker catalogue has seldom been chronicled in a single week. Are we to infer that the greediness with which a certain class of newsmongers seize hold of every circumstance relating to murders and murderers, and the minuteness with which these circumstances are detailed, strengthens the appetite to which it ministers, and, by familiarising minds with the horrible, lessens regard for human life, and hastens further crimes? The Press of the country is certainly not free from blame in the matter.

From the principal manufacturing towns of the North we hear of an upward tendency in prices, and the expectations of a good trade for the winter. The rise in the price of cotton has, however, occasioned much excitement and irregularity of business at Manchester. A novel feature in the trade of England with America in the present year has been the great demand for pig-iron for the latter country, which, hitherto, instead of importing, had constantly exported large quantities of that metal.

The Queen and Prince Albert left their marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight, on Friday last, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace. The Royal Family have since left for Windsor, from which the Cholera has disappeared.

Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Landaff, and Dean of St. Pauls, died on Sunday, after a long and painful illness. This is the second Bishopric that has fallen to the gift of the Premier within the last month, and the vacancy thus created will give the new Bishop of Norwich a seat in the House of Lords.

The city of London is making active preparations for the reception of Her Majesty, who proceeds, in state, this afternoon, by water, to open the new Coal Exchange.

We are still without conclusive information from St. Petersburgh or Constantinople. Rumors from Vienna speak of a modification of its unjust demand by Austria, and predict a pacific settlement of the dispute. The ruleon of Austria seem bent upon provoking, to its highest degree, the indignation of Europe. The flogging of women, guiltless, save in their relationship to patriotic men, was an atrocity reserved for the hirelings of Prince Swartzenberg and General Haynau; but this, disgusting as it was, falls short of the butcheries with which we are this week made acquainted. The execution of Count Louis Bathyanyi, and other equally high-minded leaders of the Hungarian cause, has all the features of cold-blooded murder. Whatever the errors of the victims, they are forgotten amid the indignation which cannot fail to be excited by the atrocities of their captors and executioners. The tragedies now being enacted in Hungary prove that there is no act of treachery of which the Austrian Cabinet is not capable. The excesses of the revolutionists were few and trifling, in comparison with the outrageous severity and wrong in which Francis Joseph the 1st is indulging. Hungary, which, it is said, makes little war, is evidently threatened by the Emperor and Pius IX. Woe be to them, if, in their endeavour to restore the old system of despotism, they provoke a second outburst of the revolutionary title. They are acting an example which revolutionists may hereafter imitate. The Emperor regards Hungary, and India its dependence in blood, the rebellion, and refuse concessions to his subjects. The rule refused he others; and opportunities in the French Legislative Assembly lead to the conclusion, that the Ministry will shortly be able to cut with his subjects, and the French Bonapartists in the bargain. The recent circumlocution of MM. Molé and Thiers, that the Assembly shall accept the overtures of the Pope, is likely to be carried; and then an obstacle remains between Pius IX and his desires. The line of conduct pursued by M. Thiers, and the majority of the Chamber, on the Roman question, has given offence to the President, who wishes to make his letter to Colonel Ney the basis of any arrangements with the Pope. If a positive rupture should take place, it is impossible to tell what would be the consequences in the present state of parties. Efforts, however, are now being made to bring about a reconciliation between Louis Bonaparte and M. Thiers, and there is, I believe, every chance of their being successful.

The Trial of Huber, at Versailles, for complicity in the meditated attempt of the Red Republicans to overthrow the Government in June, was brought to a close on Friday, and a verdict of guilty being pronounced, he was sentenced to transportation. The present Government seems willing and able to maintain the reign of order, and put down all attempts of the Socialist party; and, so far, they are acting wisely. The trade and manufactures of France feel the benefit of it, as it appears they are now in a more flourishing position than at any time, since the commencement of last year.

It is stated that a treaty has been ratified between Austria and Prussia, for the consolidation of the Empire, which is to replace the central power at present in the hands of Archduke John of Austria.

I may as well mention, for the interest of such of your readers as are of a speculative cast of character, that the schemes advertised by parties in England in some of the Canadian journals, under the title of "Portrait Clubs," are the productions of swindlers, and, as such, must be carefully avoided. Those who embark in them will lose their money.

ANNEXATION.

TO A. T. GALT, ESQ., M. P. P. FOR THE COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE:

Sir:

The undersigned, Electors and Inhabitants of the County of Sherbrooke, feeling a deep interest in every measure which may affect the welfare of this Province, and looking upon the subject of the Annexation of Canada to the United States, as one of greater magnitude than any which has hitherto agitated the country,—and agreeing as we do, with the sentiment expressed in the Manifesto recently put forth by a large and influential body of Gentlemen in Montreal, that a peaceable separation of the Province from Great Britain, and a union with the United States, would best promote the prosperity and develope the resources of Canada—respectfully invite you to express your sentiments on this subject.

Nov. 3rd, 1849.

(Signed by over 1000 of the Electors of the County of Sherbrooke.)

TO THE ELECTORS AND INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE:

Gentlemen:

Occasions will sometimes arise when the introduction of a new and important public measure, renders it the duty of a Constituency to ascertain the sentiments of their Representative, that he may either advocate that which they conscientiously believed the interests of the country demand, or place his trust in the hands of those from whom he received it. The question of the *separation of Canada from Great Britain and its subsequent Annexation to the U. States*, is undoubtedly one of the above character, and I feel it incumbent on me frankly to meet the desire expressed in the requisition presented to me by so large a body of the Electors of the County of Sherbrooke, and to state my views on this most important subject.

It is known to you that I do not profess to be a supporter of either of the political parties of the Province, and I shall not, therefore, be deemed insincere in expressing the opinion that the question of Annexation is one which ought not to excite party animosities; it is essentially national in its character, and as in the hour of danger all minor differences are forgotten in the union necessary for common safety, so, in the present crisis, are we entitled to require from every good citizen, his calm and unbiassed judgment on the grave question now under discussion.

The complete revolution in our system of government, our commercial relations, and our position as a nation, to be effected by *Separation from Great Britain and Annexation to the United States*, renders this question one which ought to be approached with minds free from the bias of party feeling, and unprejudiced by the excitement which has for some time agitated the Province.—It is not a subject which can be made the party cry of a day; or which, like ordinary public measures, may afterwards be repealed by the authority that enacted it; but one, the adoption of which is final and irrevocable, involving not merely the alleviation of temporary distress, but the future weal or woe of a nation. Every citizen is called upon to make his voice heard, and the responsibility rests equally with those who withhold their opinion, as with those who act.

The present position of Canada is faithfully depicted in the Montreal Address to the people of Canada.

Our Agricultural interests are unnaturally depressed—our commerce is languid and decreasing,—our cities are no longer the seat of active business,—dependent on foreign countries for our manufactures, our Province is drained of its resources in obtaining them—our youth, both British and French Canadian, seek in more prosperous regions that employment which is denied them at home. Deprived of protection in the British market, we are now forced to compete with foreigners on equal terms, while debarred from our nearest and best market, by prohibitive duties. The result being that with natural resources capable of the highest development, Canada finds herself in a position of unexampled distress; investments of every description at a ruinous discount; property of all kinds fearfully depreciated, and her population agitated to a degree that threatens to dissolve the bonds of society.

Were it possible to attribute the present state of the Province to temporary causes, which time might remove, it would be criminal to seek from the distress of the people the means of exciting their minds to desire radical change, but the conviction has forced itself upon almost every thinking man in Canada, that our present evil are the result of a false political position, and that the cure for them must be sought in change. Our present administration believe in the efficacy of Free Trade with our sister Provinces, and the United States. Their opponents, as a party, demand confederation with the Lower Provinces, and protection to Home Industry, while a large body that will ultimately absorb all others, demand the peaceable severance of the Colonial connection, and incorporation with the United States. To the opinions of the last party I subscribe, having the conviction that the other gentlemen, in the requisition, amount only to a postponement of the great question, and are not therefore so well calculated to meet the real wants of the country.

Many persons may consider that the very agitation of the subject of separation is a serious crime, but in the present enlightened state of public opinion in Great Britain, it can excite no surprise there, to find the opinions of many of her leading statesmen in reference to the approximation of our Colonial connection adopted here. The free public discussion of questions of this nature, temperately, and with a view of convincing the reason, and not coercing it, is now considered desirable by all Governments founded on Free Institutions, as tending to the good name of the community, which will reject the erroneous, and adopt that which is reasonable and judicious.

If it were possible to consider the Colonial connection as permanent in its character, and which could not be severed except by violence, I should shrink from advocating a course which would array Canadians against their fellow-subjects in Britain. But when it is universally admitted, that the Colonial state is one of bondage merely, it certainly cannot be improper or inconsistent with our duties to the parent state to consider whether the time has not arrived, when without forfeiting the obligations of affection, we may desire a change in our relative positions. We are, and ought always to continue grateful to Great Britain, as the fountain from whence we have derived the blessings of civil and religious liberty, but her claims upon our gratitude would be at once cancelled, were she to deny us the right of discussing those changes which have become of importance to ourselves. No one need fear, however, such conduct from the glorious country under whose aegis we have been hitherto sheltered. Her statesmen seek to retain Canada only so long as Canadians desire it, and when the fulness of time is come, although the separation may cause a pang, still I doubt not the magnanimity of that nation, which has been the herald of Freedom to the whole world. When the North American Provinces take their rank among nations, the mission of England on this continent is fulfilled; and she cannot but regard with pride the vast empire that will arise, built up by her children, speaking her language, governed by her laws, and associated with her by the closest ties of affection and interest. It will be a far more noble cause for pride in Great Britain to have educated such a vast nation in the proper enjoyment of freedom, than to possess forever the nominal control of the whole continent as discontented and suffering colonies.

In the firm conviction, therefore that peaceable separation from Great Britain may be obtained, whenever Canada seeks it, I feel no restraint upon me in considering how far such an event is now desirable, coupled with a connection with the United States.

Canada has now a population of one million and a half—with territory admitting of its almost unlimited expansions, vast rivers, fertile plains, mineral treasures, and everything required to constitute a great country; but her population are divided, and her resources remain undeveloped. I ascribe this to her Colonial position. *Nothing here is final*, our constitution is not our own but the gift of the parent state, and no modification of it can take place without Imperial sanction: our commerce is governed by those in whose Councils we have no part; our most deliberate acts are subject to revision and disallowance without our consent; our legal decisions are open to reversal in England; the head of our government is chosen from men unacquainted with our position; our administration have to look not solely to the interest of Canada, but also to the views of the Imperial Government; even our own funds cannot be disposed of without the express consent of the Representative of Imperial authority; the struggle for mastery between our parties is embittered and prolonged by the appeal which lies to a distant country; and the rule that the majority should govern, is liable at any moment to be set aside by the intervention of superior power, invoked by the minority. Prosperity and such an unsettled state of things cannot exist together.

When a country has attained the position of Canada, it is essential for its advancement, that it should be independent. The talents of such a population are various; some seek the ordinary branches of industry, others aspire to professional eminence; the minds of a part seek development in science or the fine arts, and many require scope for their energies in the active service of the state, either in the field or in the cabinet. To the latter class the direction of the destinies of the country is confided, and it is essential that the public mind should be brought in contact with those of other nations, to enlarge their ideas, and increase their knowledge. No such opportunity can exist in a colony; the service of the Empire, apart from our own Province, is sealed against our youth; our statesmen have no other school than our local politics—no opportunity to share in the discussion of the mighty questions which agitate the world—no foreign diplomacy sharpens their intellects, and makes them fit for our instructors in the science of government. Science, literature, and the fine arts shun our country as offering no adequate scope for their efforts. Be barred by their colonial state from sharing in the triumphs of Imperial skill, industry, and valor, the Canadian Colonists feel that they have no national glory to promote, no national pride to indulge; they find their energies cramped down to the management of their mere parish affairs, and they seek, by the rancour of their discussions to obtain for them that importance which would be denied to their intrinsic merit.

To make Canada great, there must be opened to her inhabitants those elements of emulation and pride, which will call forth all their energies, the dissensions of her citizens must be terminated by abolishing distinctions of race, they must be made to feel that they form part of one great country, and that its destinies are entrusted to their guidance. Where it possible for Canada to become an integral part of the British Empire, still its position is such as to blend its interests more naturally with the United States, and to make the former connection less desirable. But knowing as we do, the Constitution of Great Britain, and the varied interests which govern its legislation, it is not a question of choice whether we shall be incorporated with Great Britain, or with the United States, but shall we remain in dependency of the former, or become an integral part of the latter empire?

The permanent interests of Canada, its present state, and its future prospects all point to the adoption of Annexation; and unless it be the case, contrary to my belief, that we now possess all the means of development as a people that are essential for prosperity, we may expect to see the country languish, and latent discontent even on the eve of breaking out, until our Independence be acknowledged. An union with the United States will give Canada a place among nations; the accumulated wisdom of their legislators will become our own; we shall share in the triumph of their unparalleled progress; we shall reap the fruits of their political skill which has thus far shielded their institutions from harm; our interests will be watched over, and our industry protected and encouraged by their wise commercial policy; and although no longer dependent on Great Britain we shall feel that we have served her well in ensuring that harmony between the two Empires which is now constantly in peril from conflicting interests.

Such are the general views that induce me to desire the Peaceable Separation of Canada from Great Britain, and its Annexation to the United States. The more particular and immediate advantages of the measure are so well set forth in the Montreal Address, that I shall use their words in describing them; and I would suggest to the serious consideration of those who may oppose the step, whether there is any other course which holds out equal promise of an immediately remedying our social evils:—

"The proposed Union would render Canada a field for American capital, by which it would enter as freely by the prosecution of public works and private enterprise as into any of the present States. It would equalize the value of real estate, now both sides of the boundary, thereby materially raising on one the entire property value of property in Canada, while, by giving stability to our institutions, and introducing permanent capital, it would increase our prosperity, population, and wealth. It would increase our trade with the United States and Foreign Countries, and would not necessarily diminish to any great extent our intercourse with Great Britain, into which our products would find the same port enter on the same terms as at present. It would render our rivers and canals the highway for the immigration to, and exports from, the West, to the incalculable benefit of our country. It would also introduce manufactories into Canada as rapidly as they have been introduced into the Northern States; and to Lower Canada especially, where water privileges and labour are abundant and cheap, it would attract manufacturing capital, enhancing the value of property and agricultural produce, and giving remunerative employment to what is at present a comparatively non-producing population. Nor would the United States merely furnish the capital for our manufactures. They would also supply for them the most extensive market in the world, without the intervention of a Custom House Officer. Railways would further, to be constructed by American capital as feeders for all the great lines now approaching our frontiers; and railway enterprise in general would doubtless be as active and prosperous among us as among our neighbours. The value of our agricultural produce would be raised at once to a par with that of the United States, whilst agricultural implements and many of the necessaries of life, such as tea, coffee, and sugar, would be greatly reduced in price.

"The value of our timber would also be greatly enhanced by free access to the American market, where it bears a high price, but is subject to an onerous duty. At the same time, there is every reason to believe that our shipbuilders, as well at Quebec as on the Great Lakes, would find an unlimited market in all the ports of the American Continent. It cannot be doubted that the shipping trade of the United States must greatly increase. It is equally manifest that, with them, the principal material in the construction of ships is rapidly diminishing, while we possess vast territories covered with timber of excellent quality, which would be equally available as it is now, since under the Free Trade system our vessels would sell as well in England after Annexation as before.

"The simple and economical State Government, in which direct responsibility to the people is a distinguishing feature, would be substituted for a system at once cumbrous and expensive.

"In place of war and the alarms of war with a neighbor, there would be peace and amity between this country and the United States. Disagreements between the United States and her chief if not only rival among nations would not make the soil of Canada the sanguinary arena for their disputes, as under our existing relations must necessarily be the case. That such is the unenviable condition of our state of dependence upon Great Britain is known to the whole world, and how far it may conduce to keep prudent capitalists from making investments in the country, or wealthy settlers from selecting a fire-doomed battle-field for the home of themselves and their children, of needs no reasoning on our part to elucidate."

Against Annexation it is advanced, that our import duties would be augmented, and the revenue taken for the purposes of the General Government; but if the existing States of the Union thus derived support from us, we should equally share the benefit of the taxes now levied upon them. It must also be remembered, that almost every article we import is cheaper in the United States than in Canada; Annexation would, therefore, reduce their cost to us, instead of increasing it, as might be inferred from the statement that our duties would be raised.

It is further said that our Public Works and Public Lands would be assumed by the United States. In the former case, it is not pretended that the Works would be taken without providing for the debt, which would therefore be a relief and not a burden to us—as the interest on the debt far exceeds the receipts from the works. In the case of the Public Lands, we should give up that which has, up to this time, been an almost constant source of outlay to the Province—while we should acquire a common right to the enormous public domain of the United States, which now yields a large and ever increasing revenue.

On all these points, the details of future discussion will elicit the truth, and the public will ultimately come to a correct conclusion. It cannot be disguised that great and serious difficulties and objections have to be overcome before such a measure as that of Annexation can be consummated—first amongst ourselves, then with Great Britain, and finally with the United States. But in a cause which is fraught with such beneficial results, we may rest assured that truth and perseverance must ultimately prevail.

In my opinion the Legislature is the place where the public sentiment must be pronounced; and it is only from the respectful and constitutional introduction of the subject to Great Britain through the House of Assembly, that a successful issue can be expected. No local agitation, or sectional demand, can bear with it any influence; the people must speak through their Constitutional Representatives, and be governed by the decision of the majority. Every constituency has an equal right with you to be heard; and however unanimous may be opinion here, the safety of the country demands that the Legislature should direct the movement.

Having thus complied with your desire, that I should express my views in relation to the Peaceable Separation of Canada from Great Britain, and its Annexation to the United States, it is proper, in conclusion, that I should remark, although unconnected with the subject of your requisition, that the removal of the Seat Government from Montreal to Toronto, will probably render it necessary for me to resign the honor of your Representative. So long, however, as I occupy this position, I shall endeavor, to the best of my ability, to discharge my duty towards you.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful humble servant,
A. T. Galt.

Sherbrooke, November 5, 1849.

Murderous Assault.—We are informed that a German who had just landed from one of the ferry steamers at Point Levy, on Sunday evening last, was attacked by a party of ruffians who were concealed on the side of the road. The villains, three or four in number, having seized their unfortunate victim, drew him over towards the fence, and while he was firmly held down by the others, one of them stabbed him three times in the body, with a large knife, and then they all made their escape, leaving him senseless and weltering in his blood. The gentleman was subsequently discovered, and conveyed to his lodgings, where he now lies in a very precarious state.

Three of the assassins have been arrested and recognised; but the villain who inflicted the wounds is still at large, on the other side of the river. He made a narrow escape from the police, having been enabled to squeeze himself through a small window, and afterwards jump down the precipice, near Patton's Cove.

We understand that the gentleman had, a few days previous, given offence to some of the party, by refusing to comply fully with their demands when they were ferrying him across the river in a small boat, they having obstinately refused to land him at a specified point near his residence.—Quebec Mercury.

Is for a Lone Station.—The Washington letter-writers are scenting their tips at the prospect of a most exciting, important and lengthy session of Congress. They have informed the public, among other discoveries, that certain members of Congress have taken their passages for Angusta, with the intention of spending a month there. There was no doubt that the country would be well represented in the Kennebec, if the gentlemen will be good enough to remain there a month. It will make them very acceptable to the people of Augusta. It will make them very acceptable to the people of Washington, if they remain there until the first Monday in December, which, we do not wonder, they may be anxious to do. But that will be the very time when they should be here. The good time is coming.—New York Herald.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/53

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