THE COURIER

PRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1849.

ANNEXATION ... CONSTRUCTIVE TREASON. Wa will not occupy our readers attention with des from the pages of Hisrory to expose utions of the Press and its martyr wicked Rulers, and still more wicked Parlia

It is sufficient for us, of this generation, to glor in the fact that the Pazsa has triumphantly em ce of the title of THE FOURTH ESTATE ords that significantly unnounce the power and nce it at present enjoys.

Queen "Victoria" and "Zachary Tayler ;" they and their Councillors hold in their hands not only the Compass and the Cross, but the Touch of Light and Tauth, and they have engraven in letters of burnished Gold on the PLES of their or

" magna est veritas et prevalebit:" des, and under these auspicious cur stances, they fear not the discussion of the rinles of their Christian Church, or of their mts; they know that as the doctrines the whole human race, so were the Governments same end.

The two constitutions are patent to our reader and to the whole World; that of ENGLAND im anted in the remote ages of barbarism, tempere by Chivalry and Peudality, into its present limited, yet, expansive form of constitution; that of Ame RICA a vigorous off-shoot from the Parent Stem wafted, in the olden times, when religious person entions were deemed orthodox, to the shores of NEW ENGLAND, where it took deep root and was nious and educated Pilgrim Worshippers, whos rous posterity, in the fulness of their-mith siasm, have termed it THE REPUBLIC; from it es, spre vield to them, indiscriminately, nu tritious and invigorating fruits.

We are of those who, with aforethought, be lieve that these Governments, from the omnipo-tence of their doctrines, both of Christian Church and State, are destined to reign supreme for many series of years in their respective he

WE do not presume to lift the veil of futurity incline to the opinion, that the career of either will not be marred or accelerated by any defection or accession of territory : we the SEPARATION OF CANADA from GREAT REL TAIN would impair her weight or energies in the world, nor that the neighbouring Republic would receive any extraordinary impetus from ANNEXATION.

Had Ireland, her Writers or Statesmen, confined their efforts to a calm and dignified examination of the advantages and disadvantages of her union with Great Britain—had their aim been to exhibit to the world that she was more happy and prosperous before, than since-had they shown that it had crippled her Agriculture, ree, and Industrial resources, then are we convinced that Great Britain would joyfully have yielded REPEAL; but they were fully sensible of the reverse, and for a time for sook REASON for the Swonp, to enforce their

There is, we believe, little doubt, from the chronicles of the times, that had Great Britain pursued a more enlightened policy toward her Colos, the thirteen States, they would have preferred her connexion to separation; but we are not prepared to admit that they would, to-day, have for ed part of her Empire, the inference is they would, long err this, like ripe come Independent, without undergoing the woes of their REVOLUTION.

From recent European events, Politicians may instructive lessons. On the one hand they have witnessed an intellectual population quietly itute a Republican for a Monarchical form of Government, and carry war into the midst of nother population to uphold a system they have overtly eschewed; and on the other hand, im-petuous, deadly strifes for Freedom; illusory, in gholds of Tyranny.

But in England, and on this Continent, we aprehend, it is far otherwise, for we see that her on have, instead of chiefly occupying their time, as heretofore, in the affairs of Eu iently resolved to set their " ROUSE IN ORDER." and so are diligently engaged in reforms for the benefit of the Propes, who, though as valiant as their forefathers, are, nevertheless, inspired by that ter love of PEACE than WAR.

new rapid development of this political dectrine wanted, we would simply refer to the many Im-perial Legislative enactments, within the last eventy years, tending gradually to the extension of liberty, and the happiness of the subject; while they, as the harbingers of others, attesting the expansibility of her constitution.

d child, in the New. at, and its almost countless millions, to adance in Civilization and Christianity. Europe, so, and its tumultuous affairs, demand her cease-

se; and it befits her for this ous part in the World's History, to be disred of Canada. To HER PROPER, then, and we say it advisedly, and in a Englar true course of her greatness, and in that spirit

as is evidenced by official Des--that England does not seek to retain this Colony without her VOLUNTARY consent. It is, SEPARATION, that moment will England fulfil her

Nothing, we deem it, can be more rational than that her Colonial children, arriving at maturity, should be anxious to assume the government of maelves, or to unite, for that object, with their Republican neighbors. Great Britain can only be made cognizant of this anxiety through the Pages. and its conductors would grossly violate their ostensible duties to the Public, were they silent on o solemn an occasion.

This Colony, we are authoritatively told, in the WISHAS OF ITS INHABITANTS; Wherefore those who attempt to suppress the truth, or the expression of those wishes, and their presentation by Petition to the Parliament of Engla and, we hold to be behind the age—unable and unfit to appreciate the blessings of that Constitution, whose Temple has inscribed thereon the motto to which we have

The stability and safety of Governments consist in freedom of discussion; if the result lead to contingencies incidental to the every day existence City and State. Here, in the City, we have to the advantages of self-government. Separation, it is a healthful and sound symptom of be? that Government to forbear and consent, rather than to oppose or coerce.

few to rule over the many-it is the weapon of despotism in the hands of the despot; its adoption in reality, the Commissary of the Inquisition; it may, for a season, be tolerated by a People enlightened Freemen-NEVER.

THE MANIFESTO. In presenting ourselves to our readers in a new form, and after the completion of arrangements, which we trust will enable us to discharge our duties as the expositors and guides of public opinion, we do so in all humility, but with a sincere hope that, as we risk much in placing ourselves in the van of a great movement, we shall receive that support, and that only which our efforts de-

We, in common with a strong and growing party among our fellow countrymen, have, after mature deliberation, and much struggle of feeling against expediency, come to the conclusion that cumstances now compel the people of Canada to seek another state of political existence.

These circumstances have been forced upon us, for we did not seek them.

Urged by the necessities of her own people, the Mother Country has adopted a system which is acknowledged by the most eminent men among them to be incompatible with Colonial relations as they have hitherto existed.

Under this new system Canada cannot exist.

with honor to herself as a nation, or prosperity to individuals, and this grave fact is acknowledged by thinking men of all parties.

When a ship springs a leak, passengers as well as crew take their turn at the pumps, for united and energetic action can alone save their lives. Is it not then time for all parties to stay their minor differences, and unite in one common effort to save their sinking country?

All men admit that Canada labors under the most intolerable evils; all men will also admit that they owe a duty not to themselves alone, but to those who are to come after them. We can never accede to the doctrine that as posterity has done nothing for us, we should do nothing for posterity. If the body politic shows symptoms of disease in our day, it is clearly our duty to apply a gentle remedy in time, lest our children have to shear off the ulcers with the sword.

If then the system adopted by the Mother Country is acknowledged and proved to be in-compatible with Colonial relations, and if it be also acknowledged to be impossible, that the which the Colonies flourished, who can attribute to those Colonies a want of affection, or gratitude to the Parent State, if they ask to be relieved from the connexion? It is but a case analogous to that From these lessons, it is not impracticable to which happens in every day life, when the child, there was a time, and that not so long ago, when the Press and the Gospel have not nurtured and brought up in kindliness and love this very doctrine was held, and held too by very hitherto spread that light over the European Con- on one side, and affection on the other, goes forth ment to ensure permanency to any one system of into the world to fight his own battle with its trials and difficulties in all manlinesss and independence of spirit, but in them does not cease to honor and respect, and love the authors of his

Would it not have been better-ay, better in every respect—both for parent and for child, in their moral and material interests, better for the cause of general civilization, and their common Christianity, that when the fulness of time came, the old thirteen Colonies had separated from the old thirteen Colonies had separated from England "peacefully" and by mutual agreement to the first plain, sound, religious, reason, that those thousand men who have signed their names to the document printed on the first page of this paper, have declared their belief that the remedy for "the acknowledged and insufferable ills with which our country is afflicted, consists in a friendly, and managed accounting from Reitish connexton.

and penceful separation from British connexion, and a union upon equitable terms with the great North American confederacy of Sovereign States." If England has, of late years, been intermis—
alvely engaged in Eastern Wars, they were, it must be borne in mind, superinduced by the treachery or bad faith of her Allies—they have differ only in the manner and degree of the treachery or bad faith of her Allies—they have differ only in the manner and degree of the which they advocate. One party would be has labored, Canada has done wonders, but she has done these things by the assistance of the later Country. The fostering hand is now the medicinary or the mass of any according to the last of conguent or territory; if they have begotten their concominant evils, we have the aminating samunate that they were regularly succeeded and attend by the sumhine of civilization over presenting darkness and barbaram.

The reflective reader is here forcibly admoss the protection of Home Manufactures;—but we have no manufactures that are worth protecting at present, and a million and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population stillion and a half of people is not a population and the substance of the Monther Country. The fostering hand is now withdrawn, and Country, and Country, and Country, and Country, and Country, and Country, and the connection is of profit to neither.

We say then that we have a right, an a people is not a population stilling and a half of people is not a population stilling and a half of people is not a population and a half of people is not a population and a half of people is not a population and a half of people is not a population and the connection is of profit to neither.

We say then that we have a right, an a people is not change our condition, but we wish to do it gratefully and pencefully. We should any love for her many hencits our manifested before the promingation and the connection is of profit to neither.

We say then that the insulation and the inclose of the Profit of the Profit of the

rament would certainly cost so much as at on Monday, is not, and we should have to defray the exit least of Municipalities on a very exte cale. In fact, we should have the United States ystem on a small scale, without its wholeso nd well defined checks on the governing power, and his Advisers. There are different and without the benefits which that great Power would give us.

be on our side. The principal articles of export from the Lower Provinces are timber and cured change as much flour as will be a set off against the fish which we require, we presume it would then, obvious that the moment Canada moon for be about as much as we should do. We believe the wish existing in Lower Canada for Annexathat New Brunswick required last year abo 35,000 barrels of flour to supply the deficiency of her own growth; now suppose she required this every year, or even twice as much, it is a mere peddling transaction in the way of trade, and unworthy of introduction as an argument.

Independence, as a Federal Republic, is a favourite scheme with some of our fellow citizens. This we cannot but consider as a "very midsummer madness"-how in the world, if we could not the Upper Province. even stand the expenses of a Federal Union under the protection of England? How, if, as we are, same liberal spirit, is to be governed by Great in separate Provinces under that protection we Britain according to the WELL UNDERTOOD are daily sinking deeper and deeper into the slough of deb and poverty, a very slough of despond, could we as an Independent Nation discharge the duties and bear the burdens of our na tionality? Whence are to come the monies to furnish and equip and maintain an army and pay for if we are to be respected as a Nation, we mus have them, however small ? How are we to maintain Envoys and Consular Agents in foreign countries, and provide for the thousand and one a general and well understood desire for peaceful of a Nation ! If we could, what better should we

The aim and hope of another party, and w may say of the existing Government of Canada, The idea of Constructive Treason, is that of the is to obtain Rec procity of Trade with the United States, and we are credibly informed that more than one of the Ministers has been heard to declare, that if this could not be obtained, he saw nothing but Annexation before us. This question useless to reiterate the arguments. It may be Will this Reciprocity alone enable us to extend our trade over the North American continent? With the exception of timber of a peculiar kind, what have we to offer that the Americans want? This year they have taken from us a little flour, state of excitement; for in every community artbecause there has been a partial failure of their own crops, so that is no argument that they will always want that staple. Will Reciprocity in- the public characters of men whose misfortunes duce capitalists to lend us money for railroads, or for the establishment of manufactories t, Will Reciprocity heal up the strife of parties among urselves, and cure our intestine wounds?

Dear fellow countrymen, be not deceived There is one plain straight forward course before you, leading to peace and prosperity, which, if have only to open your eyes and see close to you a country possessed by men neither better, nor viser, nor stronger, than you are, who did not, so to say, begin the world with half the advantages that you did, and yet these men are far a-head of you in all that makes a nation rich in material prosperity. And we will tell you the reason why you are poor and they are rich-it is because they have been independent for more than half century; they had no one to lean on for protection or for advice; they shook the dust from their feet at the threshold of their parents' door and went forth into the world, self-relying and self-dependent, and they have become a great na tion; and we, who are their brothers in blood ought to be proud in their pride-for the parent and the child are dividing the earth between them, carrying their language, their laws, their

religion, into the remotest pla We have been accustomed to consider matters with too much of feeling and prejudice; we have been taught to dislike republican institutions in the abstract; without considour guide, that book gives us no direction whe ther we shall be ruled by Kings, or shall rule ourselves by means of the best and wisest among us We believe that God, in his infinite wisdom, has lef this an open question, and that a community o men, wherever they be, have a right to choose Mother Country can return to that system under their own form of government, and to make the laws by which they shall be governed. To assert the contrary would be to say, that Christian men are bound to submit themselves, their lives and properties, to the will of one man. In fact this very doctrine was held, and held too by very good and pious men; the doctrine that-

"Not all the waters of the rough, rude sea. Can wash the balm from an anoisted king;" but this doctrine was long ago exploded by our forefathers, and we hold that had it so pleased the cople of England at the Revolution, they might have expelled James Steuart, and proclaimed a Republic to our country uses of the United States might have driven out the Troops of George the Third, and placed the diadem of a King on the

choose the form of government under which they shall live, and who, looking on the United Statess, shall dare to say that in choosing a Republic form they did not choose well and wisely ?

That there are evils in the United States, as in all other countries, we are ready to acknow and we imagine that there always will be, because no human institutions are perfect; but in all that constitutes the essentials to render a nation man institutions are perfect; but in all

-Since our last issue, ent is to be moved to Toronto forthwith, and preparations to that effect are being ment offices. We are not a made in the Go all surprised at this, for we have long since ceased to be surprised at any thing done by Lord Elgin as to the effect the removal will have on the prosperity of Montreal; for our part, we think As for Free Trade between Canada and the advantages and disadvantages of possessing the Lower Provinces, we really think that if any ad-Seat of Government may be fairly balanced. rantages could ever arise from it they would not One thing is certain, that Montreal was more prosperous before the Government was placed in it, than it has been since. We, perhaps, ought fish—the former we do not want, and if we ex- not to regret its removal, as most people are of opinion that Lord Elgin, in his spiteful desire to injure the chief City of Canada, has but added to

> Breignation of a Minister -The Hon L. M. Viger, the Receiver-General of the Province, has resigned his office, but not his seat in Parlia-

The Hon. Francis Hincks, Her Majesty's Inspector-General, arrived in town yesterday, from

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK, October 20, 1849. Public Feeling in the Union-Political Movement -The Navigation Laws-Canadian Affairs-The South-The Frontier-Emigration-California Gold-Business

Politics rule the day. From one end of our

City to another, there is nothing to be heard but Candidates, Elections, and the Canvass. Novemof the Union, but particularly in New York, both choose nearly an entire new set of Municipal Officers; in the State Election, Judges, and State Secretaries, and a variety of other functionaries. are to be balloted for. One who is not constantly immersed in this rapid whirl of American eleconeering, can have but a faint idea of its discomfort and continual turmoil. There is no resting-place for the sole of your foot, where you are not jostled by somebody interested in the sucasked, however, of those who believe it the so- talent on either side. Strong parties, popular men, Water and oil never mingle, neither can they. With our political parties it is the same; coalition is almost wholly unattainable, but strife and personal abuse are not. Hence we are forever in a ful demagogues are certain to abound, whose especial delight it is to pick flaws in the private and lead them to stand as opposing candidates. There they are shining marks for the sharts of calumny and miserable detraction—bones for these human vultures to pick, until occasion no longer offers.

The system of American Politics sadly needs some reformation. There is altogether too much of the bickering and jealousy of party; politicians you resolutely follow it, you will attain. You have too great love of courting the "dear people;" there is too little sound, hearty common sense; and prejudices are too much appealed to. want a new broom to sweep them clean.

The recent intelligence from California has started off many more gold-seekers, mainly from the place of former bloodshed and dictation, and great the seaboard towns. I call to mind some twenty or thirty new expeditions, which have either started very recently, or are in preparation. The steamers from this port for Chagres, connecting with the Panama and San Francisco lines across out on the question of Canadian Annexation, through the Isthmus, go filled to overflowing—the last (the new ship Ohio) carrying out more than four the whole matter is pretty sure to follow, till the vote is hundred persons, who are not yet half-way to Chagres. The natural consequence of this imnense emigration will be fortune upon fortune for all the prominent Shipping interest of the Country. The rushing throngs will pay any thing you may ask them, if they may only reach the Golden Paradise. In the emergency, enormous for this time, I must soon forbear, or weary everybody's Hence, those who go, and those who stay, are both very likely to realize a handsome profit.

Every family in the Union, from Lake Winnipiseogee to the Gulf, feels an interest in Cali-Every second family, to speak within easonable bounds, has a friend or relative either here or on the way, in whose behalf numberle earty wishes for well-doing are often and fervently ejaculated. All this breaks out in a miniature frenzy when we have an arrival. The vessel telegraphed in the harbor, instantly draws a money. The Post Office is besieged for four-andtwenty hours, and you stumble against people in every street in town, with open letters, muttering aloud :—" Five ounces in three days"—" gich digging on the bars"—" machines"—" sand "Gold!" And if the steamer chance to bring (as did the last) considerably over a million of the precious dross, we are sure to find symptoms of the "yellow" fever developed all over the City, more than a nine-days' wonder, and finally exending backward into the woods, and dying away brows of George Washington.

We maintain that the people have a right to in the Far West, almost meeting the gold in its native sands, before the echo of its arrival is fully

finished. One would think Brother Jonithan is besi himself; but he is not. He is quietly calculating what shall be done with all this money that he has so unexpectedly acquired. Let us wait to see what his conclusions will be.

what his conclusions will be. I annex a Statement of the dep nia Gold this year, up to the end of Septe

They are as follows :-First,—In consequence of the alterations of the British favigation Laws above referred to, British vessels from

opts with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or pro-luction of any part of the world.

Seemed.—Such vessels and their cargoes will be admit-ed, from and after the date before mentioned, on the sence

On the question of Annexation we find the Press of the Union opening with unanimous celerity. Their voice may fairly be pronounced that of the People of their respective districts, and as such we may scan their arguments somewhat closely for evidences of the state of feeling de veloped by the recent occurrences. Argument addresses, flowers &c ; all h now hinges mainly upon the Montreal Address, with its probable effect. And here we find every conceivable opinion and belief brought out in Birmingham and Gl strong relief, pro and con.

The friends of the measure—and their name is Legion-see plainly set forth in that document these significant features :- That Canada labors under manifold disadvantages in her present position—that the question agitated is eminently a extend their operation practical one-that the Canadian People are certain to be independent one day, and events are rapidly working out the great problem of selfgovernment for them. The avowal of a wish for peaceful Separation and Annexation in the Address, is acknowledged by all to have been calmly, dignifiedly made. And, indeed, the whole tenor of the document draws forth, noteworthy comments respecting its contents and its signers. If Canada could have Home Manufactures, she

might give up the benefits formerly accruing from Hope, the Legisla the Corn Laws-say some. But, separated from the enjoyment of privileges, and compelled not Empre, we cannot only to meet her own expenses, but debarred from those eminent incentives to a health ful and cot. gration Commissioner tinued prosperity, which are found in a system of ber will be a busy, bustling season, for all parts Protective Industry, we may consider it quite the laboring class, who natural that she should wish to enjoy for herself distant Colony Property

This is the language and the thought of a large portion of both parties in different sections of the

Those who array themselves in opposition to the measure, contend that all our troubles would over those the Emigration certainly date from the day of Annexation. That the great mass of the Canadian populat on are unsuited to Republican Institutions-that a friendly and peaceable Separat on from the Mother steeped in ignorance and sloth, but in a Land of has been so repeatedly discussed that it is almost cess or defeat of somebody else. So we go Country, is impossible in the present organization The present contest is between men of no mean of the human mind; and that we should be in hot water all round, the moment the first decisive step rereign panacea for our decaying condition, converse doctrines, are arrayed against each other. was taken, is the burden of their lament. But, coupled with these is another, and rather funny, objection, viz., the want of precedent for such un dent. How, then, should the wicked WATT have escaped "precedent!" There was very little comforting prospec in the American struggle for Independence—but they gained it; and there is a precedent, as good as we can make it. There is such a thing as stretching endurance beyond a virtue, when it becomes almost a crime. Le s hope that Canada is yet nowhere near such a crisis. circles-ay, in private life,-we have all received abundant and indisputable evidence that those things which were least hidden by hypocrisy and intentional deception. were the surest, if not the very first, to be best plished. Plain matters require plain words. This besting around the bush and masking obvious facts either in public or in private never answers the purpose intended. When we have some of these foggy colowebs once cleared away, there can be little doubt that it will tend greatly toward the higher mental elevation of the American people. In short, we Hard words and dry knocks are not at all essential to great Revolutions—for mutual accommodation always was, and probably will always be, productive of mutual always

> tainly there is little to hinder. The Radical Democracy of Ohio and Wisconsin, and other portions of the West, are the first who have spoken taken up through every part of the country. The clash ing of diverse interests, thereby to be developed, will naturally attract very great attention, and the awaken the public mind to a sense of the impor

> on hand about the "Chivalry" of the South and their re lations to the Divine institution of Human Boudage-but

John C. Calhoun, you are probably already aware, has not resigned his seat in the Sensie, to which effect a rumor has been somewhat industriously circulated. He could be bifully spared by the section for which he is Sir Oracle; they will want him in Congress this Winter to trumpet forth anathema mannatha against the growing masses of Free-Soilers and Free-Speech-men, who are

beginning to throng our Legislative halls.

There is a squalty look on our South-Western border. oles, who refuse to deliver up certai smong the Sem ay negroes to their masters, on the ground of said blacks being their particular legends and unless in the Florida troubles. The Indians are exemplifying the adags of a "friend in need," &c.,—and hold fast to their dualty brethren. So the Southerners, who are bereft of this their property, feel purposelous, and call upon Government for modern the street two fives. ment for redress; the negroes quake betwist two fires and the Indians are in a state of high excitement. The fixir is probably nothing more than a flurry, but it serves

to keep people awake.

During the bast six months, the Foreign Emigration to
the United States has increased very largely. More than a
hundred and fifty thousand have disembarked within the
pariod-above named at the port of New York alone, and siderably over half a million altogether. There is one using indication, that the character of these emigrante dening indication, that the character of these emigrams a manifestly improving. We do not see so much igno-ance and semi-barbarism as in former times. These who now come are, as a general rule, accustomed to labor and not affaid to do it; many of them furnished with a tolerable education; and the majority willing and ever common concason; and use majority willing and even gious to press out toward the great uncultivated prairies d forests of the West—where, ere many years, we shall so ther flourishing cities and villages forming them-ives, one by one, into distinct and independent States. ent of the character and fortunes of our great float dation, composed in great part of these bodies of an

The Steamer Comean, from this port for Liverpool.

White Steamer Comean, from the port for Liverpool.

Prench Packet, also took \$300,000 in silver.

Our Fall business is very lively, and dealers universal busy. Appearances are very promising for a long, stead

PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Lonpon, October 5, 1849. improving. Fre county in the province there is also some abutement to full. In the Provinces there is also some abutement the deaths in London on Tuesday were:—Choleris, if ica, 31; on Weds

Another Parliamentary va death of Mr. Calinghan, Alderman Farncomb has been ondon for the ensuing year The Royal Family left Balto

for England. The route Cholera at Perth. a case have opposite the hotel at which the i Howick, the seat of Earl Ge ledged. Her Majorts

week. The supplie effecting sales, the la crease of business a penal one. Look where y Colonization of Van D

onlubrious, and the >

a very serious aspect. Th carries with it a significance refuge in Turkey inct neutrality; protect ection thrown over the Magniofagres, he has merely fullilled and applied the sincerity and hom it to be almost within his grasp, and wishes both European and Asiatic Turkey Prince Redzivil, Aide-de-Camp to the Em an autograph letter to the Sultan formally ply so as not to give cause for Ambassador, who, on the 15th ultimo: made k swer to the demands of the all diplomatic relations," On the fell-

> gees. Upon this, the Austrian and R. the Emperor at Warsaw. Thre d General Aupick, the English and his Government the necessity of scoding for a like demonstration on the part of Engla the Northern Autocrat will pause before he steps that bring him into collision with France a itain is not a matte r of much doubt, but it be Palmerston immediately to act as the exase may require. I earnestly hope and belie matter will receive a pacific soluti ersevere in tyrannical demand, and of arms, there is little reason to doubt that made to repent his rashness, and regret his followed The Roman States are no nearer last wrote. The Pope's Manifesto to his subj

rest the expectation of Constitutional Reforms s sions proposed fall far short of those suggester.

Prench President. Not a word is said about Bovernment, leaving it to be inferred that as Adu ion of Priests is to be continued as under Gregor ninated by the Pope, out of a list sent in by th privilege of giving advice, which nothing ob-Holiness to pay attention to. An Amnesty acc to, but is of so paltry a kind as not to acceptance. These who have done nothing is perially ace particular, while the popular leader tepted from its operation. The whole affair is rid

It is reported in town that Comoru has s Austrians, but I doubt the truth of the rumor The French Legislative Chamber was re-open Tel instant, but I doubt the truin of use re-open Tel instants, but hitherto the debates have not plany striking feature. M. Dupin has been re-cleration by a large inspirity over the opposition of

THE LATE BURAWAY. - We are happy to

ived by our respected mire, and the amiable young lady, his inglis, are not likely to be of the fatal n prehended, although serious, and are mailering to both. The wheels passed over body, injuring the loins, but not to the exist at first believed. Miss lugits' wound was a acrisus and pointul acture, and caused by her deng in the wheel, when about to spring out of it whereby she was carried round Young, with much presence of mine

THE PRIS IS BLACE.-We have I is most during high-way robbery, in St. Agent BY TELEGRA

NEW YORK October st Halife

ist, the apprentice was accosted by of were for Mrs. sything further done to render the aveiling smooth and straight, till

to from the dwelling of the

of for them at the

ishctorily proved that the The Police have been a

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ound a number of gentlemen, literar

om of the Club is a very ha

is the lecture-room, which is fined up with new paper, and

The coldness of t

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

buer's intention to meet the city of Turonto at its

Parliament during allerinate pales, and that measures will write the necessary accommod transcendent. As it may be on of the Legislative Assemble the His Excellency's decision

i am further communided to him further communided to him decision, His Excellency community and largestature are picaged mount and largest during alternate

hed by His Excellency the Go

are away several of the Ser and the Chib.

id be expected.

will leave no less than 300

of Spring again appeared amongst us.

anta have been made for

s my, that in the co

of Western Lard at 36s. @ 36 Low-priced Mess Park was Cheese quiet.

to announce to our readers that this sig-The Money Market was well CLUS.-Wy stepped in yesterday, nuc easy. Public securities have be

of brotherhood, and were is residence of promernoon, and were The latest quotations for An were, for the Loan of '68, 103 @ ome of whom were engaged a ided by Dolly-others, politics and vania, of '70, 92.

and the Son of Marmora. There a the line at anchor fully equit going on from day alight to disk and should be allowed to proceed

ne to be. Your most obedient so OF THE CONTEMPORA g to suggest to the friends of Anne

is no suggest to the popular of the mountains, whether some devous is unde to show the popular feeling on aim those who have taken the lead of the city opponents of the movement shouly a small fraction of the people of the peo The most unwelcome feature of t Turkey is, that those Pachalics, wh the principal ports of Europe, bu irmness of the tublic funds indicat

est to-one party, to represent ent of this kind ought to be i reference to old party blieft would be best uttained Township, by a County mee Manifesto, as done in e. Perhaps it is not itempted. We man A. CODRIER. -- Our Mo

alifax: E & V Hudon, salt, &c

THE MONTREAL COURIER

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ALPHEUS TODD,
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CONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

and under, first insertion,.

PORT OF MONTREAL this time sailed for the Darda Arrived-se-October 22. th, Martin, Halifax, Ryan, Chapmen & Co, 18, 882

vailing opinion is that

NEW YORK, Oct. 25th The Liberia Packet will sail liberia, about the 1st of Desaid that a vessel from Savanal f February for the same station and of Captain Henry Holdridge.

Thomas Westerhope, who was w ad by a sing during the late riol died yesterday in the Hospital.

CONTINUATION OF THE FUR Advices from France confirm the appointment of M. Bois Le Compt a Washington; but the fact was state there was no doubt, that the Gove The di Governaly, vita

seige in that City demanded by will be to deprive the French Go thority in Civil and Political invest the Cardinals with unlimit

French Prefect of Police had in prised Ex Deputies of the Ass rants had been issued against them, ficial Police. Sixty Deputies imi vast crouds attended them, cheering hearing their remarks. The emo-people had a sensible effect, not only or troops, but on the Government. assass nations of French soldiers, there is an extensive plot on foot i tion, if he should return. He ex therefore, to remain at Naples du

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whole supplied on the n CHAS, T. PALSGI mer of Lemoine and St. He

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the i of the Alps to march against them, good reason to believe that, if they he to march into Italy at all, it would be march into Italy at all, it would be to be to be the second t their support to the Piedmontese pat the oppose them.

Secily.—The affairs of Sicily ha arranged. The Island is to have ministration, from that of Naples, ber chosen by the Municipalities.

NICE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA