[illegible] relation, in the management of our affairs, and treated them as aliens. The British principle blinded them even to their own self-interest, and they treated the colonies and ultra-marine possessions, as warming-pans for scions of their families. The great power of the empire was never conferred for that ignoble purpose; but to that end it was prostituted. A day of retribution arrived. Another party arose into power, deficient in sentiment, careless of any influence not connected with ledgers and Adam Smith,—as destitute of chivalrous feelings as their predecessors were devoid of justice—and they threaten to cut off the colonies. The influence that retains the British people together must be strong, to resist years of successive and violent temptations to separate. The design of casting off the colonies is now openly avowed by the subordinates of the Government; but if ever their superiors propose a Bill for that purpose in Parliament, they will learn that they have completely miscalculated the temper of the people.

The Ministry will not follow that plain path. They will continue to insult, misgovern, and oppress in expectation of the consequences. They will sustain Torrington, the Governor, and [illegible] whipper in Ceylon; they will give certificates of good conduct to the More O'Ferrals, who may turn our fortresses into the tools of the Jesuits—knighthood to Wards, who hang Cephalonians like the Haynaus—peerages to the Elgins, who hide in the woods from the presence of the colonists whom they have successfully involved in trouble—and all manner of support to the dozens of governors in over-taxed isles who demand for themselves more money than the colonists earn. This is the habit of the Colonial office. An effort to part the colonies from home, made avowedly and manfully, would not be successful. The people would at once lay the treason prostrate. Therefore a deeper scheme is invented. The colonies are teased, tormented, and smothered with constitutions. Here they are threatened with an inundation of paupers; there with an infusion of felons and felony. Now they are pressed to the earth, and money squeezed out of them hydraulically to pay governors and officials, over whose appointments and dismissal they have no power; again they are forbidden to employ labourers, except with permission, [illegible] from Earl Grey. In one quarter land is rendered of dangerous and difficult attainment; in another it is squandered away in grants to favourites and pets, with guilty profusion. An immense and valuable island, the property of the people of this country, is gifted bodily to an idle company, who immediately advertise its former owners, through the newspapers, that they are at liberty to come and buy portions of their own land back again at a reasonable price; and the Colonial Secretary, Under Secretary, and the whole bundle of officials, read the advertisements without blushing, in the company of honest men whose property they have squandered. Losing shareholders in railways talk bitterly of Hudson, and have never a word to say of Hawes. We believe Hudson to be comparatively upright; for he never gave away a whole concern in bulk to Mr Secretary somebody, to sell and others, like the York and North Midlands, or the Eastern Counties; but the transaction of Vancouver's Island with the Hudson Bay Company is a commercial story that will never tell well for the present Ministry. We hope that none of them, or of their connections, relatives, subordinates, and menials, hold deeply in the Hudson Bay Company; for in that case, instead of playing over their [illegible] "the fool's step," it would be necessary to employ "the rogue's march." Both Hudson and Hawes are the victims in their several lines, perhaps, of a bad system; but the victimising may incapacitate them for managing public affairs. This is the charitable conclusion; and yet most charity confesses, in a constrained whisper, that mortals of their calibre seldom give away their own property with the recklessness apparent in one of these cases. At home we are told assiduously that the colonies don't pay. Of course they don't. They would be very remarkable colonies, indeed, if they did pay. Though their log roads were paved four inches deep with beaten gold, and their plough-shares glazed diamonds, how could they pay, with a determination on the managers' part, that they should cost more than they produced? The interest, dignity, and honour of the empire are trampled down beneath fictitious accounts and absurd fantasies, in the name of liberal government and constitutional freedom. In the name of freedom! Did ever a democracy so govern colonies, oppress industry, and rob its component parts? Give us a democracy, and we shall see, in three months, a different style of government, inaugurated amid a federation of colonies and states, zealous for their mutual honour, profit, and power. The crash is coming because we are governed by an aristocracy of money, and a conglomeration of pot-house legislators. The aristocracy is pitiful, for they have no power in their own house, but are [illegible] up by the Iron Duke when he wants them. In mechanics now, workmen call any great power employed by them, a last shift in doing work—an ultimate resort of mind struggling with matter—"the Whigs' Iron Duke." The theory of management in politics is comprehended in workshops. When a clever tailor wants to press down a stiff and rebellious seam, he does not ask the boy for the goose, but says, "hand me the Iron Duke, Tim;" and up to the board it is borne, hot and hissing, to do its work. The legislators, in the Commons, are not pot-house members more than any other legislators, in the ordinary sense of the term. Perhaps there are more sherry cobblers used by the gentlemen of Washington, than goes of gin by the gentlemen of Westminster, in a session. We know not the prevailing custom, though occasionally honourable members do get drunk; but we do not call them pot-house legislators on that account, for they comprehend a large body of most decorous and respectable men; our reason arises from their official, and not from their personal, capacities. Are there six borough members amongst them elected without the consent and by the influence of the spirit-shop and beer-house interest, especially if in the calculation the votes of licensed victuallers be included? We confess that the latter class of tradesmen, except in small boroughs, where mine host goes with his customers, and puts it in the bill, give good votes, and many of the former also, or we should have a parliament of brewers, distillers, and refiners solely; but the fact remains that, from the form and peculiarities of our franchise, the interest named can often return the member against the world, and always so turn a point as to make their own bargain. Let us now return to our subject. This Anglo-Saxon empire is hastening onwards to a precipice. Is it worth while to turn the chase, save our position in the world, and use the gifts of Providence for our own and other nations' good? We hold that a variety of interests are concerned in averting this catastrophe:—

1st, The interest of the people at home.
2nd, " " of the Colonists.
3rd, " " of commerce and genuine free-trade.
4th, " " of morals and intellect; and,
5th, " " of religion.

The first and the second may be stated together with great brevity. A common argument by those who have given to the subject all the advantages of very shallow study is, that we should sell and buy as freely and profitably with the colonies, after they were independent states, as in their present position. So we should, of course, if in the case of any large firm, Brown, Smith & Co., for example, Mr. Brown would have the same interest in Mr. Smith's doings and dealings, and Mr. Smith in Mr. Brown's after the dissolution of their partnership, as during its continuance. A partnership dissolved by mutual consent would not be followed by a result of that character. The parties might say and believe that they could each do better separately; and this is what some writers say and some thinkers believe regarding the colonial connection. A company might, from that motive, be amicably dissolved; and, if no difficulties arose regarding the accounts and settlements, the partners might remain on terms of personal intercourse and friendship, but the mutual interest in their respective personal concerns would immediately cease. They might make more money individually than they had obtained for each share in their collective profits, but they could not have the same [illegible] interest [illegible]. The assertion of those [illegible] that the colonies and the mother country would both gain by a separation; but that they might and would trade [illegible], after that event, the same amount of business together that now takes place between them.

This assertion is neither consistent with reason nor experience. The United States occupy towards us the same position now that the colonies would necessarily take after their separation. The United States afford a most favourable illustration, because, on account of the British habits and tastes of their population, no other country takes so large an amount of goods from our producers. The purchases of British manufactures in the United States do not at present exceed 7s. 6d. for each of the population. The purchases of British manufactures in the poorest colonies approach to six times that sum. The Australian colonies form an exceptional case, on account of their small population and general prosperity; but, in 1848, their purchase of British manufactures amounted to £2,139,000, which, according to Mr. R. Montgomery Martin, was equivalent to a sum of £7 14s. 3d. for each of that colonial population. Incidental causes, always following great legislative changes, have injured the trade of the West Indian and North American colonies; but their purchases of British goods have always amounted to five times the quantity taken by the inhabitants of the United States individually. We expect that Mr. Montgomery Martin's new work on the history and resources of the British Colonies* will be useful in explaining more fully, and in a more popular style than has yet been done, the value of these possessions. At page 29 of the first number, he recapitulates the general average exports to the colonies thus:—

British India and Ceylon,	£6,000,000
North American Colonies,	4,500,000
West Indies,	3,500,000
Australian Colonies,	2,000,000
African Settlements,	2,000,000
European and other Settlements,	2,000,000
	£20,000,000

Let us suppose that by casting off the colonies we reduce this trade to the proportion of our best foreign customers, the United States; then divide 20 by 5 and we have 4—that is, £4,000,000 of annual exports as the result, instead of the present £20,000,000, and a deficiency in our annual sales of £16,000,000. We have not the means of reckoning, at present, the precise sum produced by this trade after paying for the raw material required in these various productions, and imported from foreign countries; but we produce, at home, part of all the various raw materials required for clothing fabrics, except silks, cotton, and dyes. We produce wool, and now flax and hemp, in large quantities; and they enter into part of all the finished goods, in their class, which we export. In the hardware, iron, and metal trades, we produce the raw material in this country. We, therefore, think that we may reckon on £12,000,000 being the amount of wages which, in cutting the colonial cord, we are advised to throw away—that being three-fourths of the deficiency of £16,000,000 which the proposed change will cause, if our colonies, after their annexation with some other state, or after their independence has been achieved—purchase from us—on an equality with our best present foreign customer.

The value of these extra purchases does not appear from the money paid in wages. That sum alone now yields employment to a great number of men, and support to many families, for whom, when it fails, provision must be made in some other way—probably from the poor-rates. The nation could consume itself, and that operation would go forward until our debts were repudiated, our credit destroyed, and the earnings of the most industrious classes mortgaged. We are told of a remedy. If we sell not, it is said we cannot buy; and it is said truly, that we cannot buy after our money is done, and our credit gone. The evil, it is confidently asserted, will cure itself. All evils cure themselves in the same way. Fevers wear themselves out, but they leave their subject weakened or dead; extravagance comes to an end, when the spendthrift is poor or ruined. We must buy less, say these Jobian comforters; so we must buy less, eat less, and wear less; but what availeth it to the paralysed arm of industry that it has been bound up by extravagance on the one hand, or old monopoly on the other? If nations do not trade with us, we are assured that they must injure themselves; but what do we gain by their loss? That helps us not. They may become wretched in sharing our misery, without alleviating our distress. The disjointed colonies, we are told, will not increase enough, the Heathens are wiser than the Christians in this respect. Those new tariffs, again, that the Christian states, by courtesy so called, have recently passed, are injurious to us. The United States talks of raising its duties. Hamburg has joined the Zollverein. Switzerland has raised its rate of taxes on imports. The new Spanish tariff is an increased tax on many goods, and on all secures the carrying trade by a differential duty added on goods brought by any except Spanish vessels, of greater amount than the freight.

All these facts will drive us backward, unless some decisive measure be soon adopted. Happy in a Parliament that may live until 1852 or 1853, the Whig Ministry, more powerful in the press than any preceding Administration, rejoice over their salaries—handsome in amount, and paid quarterly. But they do know, that the elections, as they occur, are not gratifying to their supporters. They have Ireland demurely recurring to murder, as a daily practice, and adding thereto the wholesale theft of crops. They have all the colonies at war with their secretary and staff. They have Jamaica, Guiana, and other possessions, refusing to levy taxes, and running up arrears which this overpressed British people must clear away. All these misunderstandings exist because the Colonial Office, in a body, have registered a vow, at the respective bankers of the various gentlemen, against paying to their friends, or taking for themselves, a penny or a pound less than was in the bonds. The Cape Town colony refused one of our exports—our surplus felony—and by their determination beat Earl Grey and his "merry men all;" but the Cape Town has a talented soldier as governor; and who, while he expressed his determination to enforce the law, concealed not his conviction that the imports of felons were unnecessary, and highly prejudicial. Port Philip, most assuredly, will gain a similar triumph. Any colony, not in the fangs of the family, can beat the Office in the long run; but those unfortunate possessions, once handed over to one of "our cousins," are in a bad way for constitutional redress.

* Published by J. & T. Tallis, London.

(To be continued.)

THE UNCLAD HORSEMAN.

BY MAJOR JOSEPH JONES.

Widowers should look out for breakers. Absalom Nippers was a widower, and one of the particularest men, perhaps, that ever lived, though some people said, that when his wife was alive he used to dress as a common field hand, and didn't use to take any pains with himself at all. Every body knows how he spruced up in about six weeks after Mrs. Nippers died, and how he went to Church regular every Sunday; but they didn't have no confidence in his religion, and used to say he only went to Church to show his new suit of mourning, and to ogle the gals.

With such a character among the wimmin, it aint to be supposed that he stood any chance of getting another Mrs. Nippers near home, and whether he was as bad to his first wife as they said he was, or not, one thing was certain, he had to look abroad for some one to fill her place.

Mr. Nippers was very lucky in finding a gal just to his mind, what lived about ten miles from his plantation. Nancy Parker was rich, and though she wasn't very young, nor very handsome, she belonged to Mr. Nippers's, and filled his eye exactly; so he sought in courtin' her with all his might. Ten miles was a good long ride, and as he was an economical man, he used to ride over to old Mrs. Parker's plantation every Sunday morning to go to church with the family, take dinner with them, and ride back in the cool of the evening. In that way he managed to kill two birds with one stone, that is, to advance the prospect of his happiness on this earth and the world to come at the same time, without losing any of his week-day time.

A ride over a dusty road is apt to soil a gentleman's Sunday goods, and make him and his horse very tired. However, Mr. Nippers didn't mind the fatigue as much as his horse; but in a matter such as he had in hand, it was very important that he should make as good an impression as possible, so he adopted a plan by which he was able to present himself before the object of his affections in order, with his Sunday coat as clean, and his blooming ruffles as fresh and neat as if they had just come out of a band-box. This was a happy expedient, and nobody but a widower lover would think of it. He used to start from home with his new coat and shirt tied up in a pocket-handkerchief, and after riding within a quarter of a mile of Mrs. Parker's plantation, he would turn off into a thicket of chinkapin bushes and there make his rural toilet.

One bright Sunday morning Mr. Nippers had arrived at this dressin' ground. It was an important occasion. Every thing was promisin', and he had made up his mind to pop the question that very day. There were no doubt in his mind that he would return home an engaged man; and he was reckonin' over to himself the value of Miss Nancy's plantation and niggers, while he was settin' on his horse makin' his accustomed change of dress.

He had dropped the reins on his horse's neck, what was browsin' about, making up his last night's scanty feed from the bushes in his reach, and kickin' and stopin' at such flies as was feedin' on him in return.

"I'll fix the business, this time," ses Mr. Nippers to himself. "I'll bring things to a pint this time," ses he, and he untied his handkerchief with his clean clothes, and he spread them on his saddle-bow.

"Wo, Ball," ses he—"I've jist got to say the word, and—wo!" ses he to his horse, what was kickin' and rearin' about. "Wo! you cussed old fool!—and the business is settled jist like fallin' off a log."

He was drawin' his shirt over his head, when Ball gave a sudden spring what like to made him lose his balance. "Wo," ses he—but before he could get his arms out of the sleeves Ball was wheelin' and kickin' like rath at something that seemed to trouble him behind. Down went the clean clothes, shirt and all on the ground. "Blast yer infernal pictur—wo, now!" ses Mr. Nippers, grabbin' at the reins. But before he could git hold of 'em Ball was off like a streak of lightnin', with a whole swarm of yellow jackets round his tail.

Mr. Nippers grabbed a hold of the mane and tried to stop the horse, but it was no use. Away went the infuriated Ball, and takin' the road he was used to travellin' another moment brung him to the house. The gate was open, and in dashed the horse with the almost naked Nippers hangin' to his neck, hollerin' "Stop him! hornets!" as loud as he could scream.

On came dogs, and after the horse they went round the house, scatterin' the ducks and chickens, and terrifyin' the little niggers out of their senses. The noise brung the wimmen to the door.

"Don't look, Miss Nancy! hornets! Wo! ketch him!" shouted the unclad Nippers, as, with spent breath, he went dashin' out of the gate agin, with the dogs still after him, and his horse's tail switchin' in every direction like a young hurry-cane. Miss Nancy got one glimpse of her forlorn lover, and before she could get her apron to her eyes she fainted at the awful sight, (!) while his fast recedin' voice, cryin' "Hornets! stop him! hornets!" still rung in her ears.—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE COURIER

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1849.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE ON THE COLONIAL SYSTEM.

By the English Mail, which reached Montreal yesterday morning at half-past 10 o'clock, we received, from a correspondent in Glasgow, the proof-sheets of an article, which we presume is intended to appear in the forthcoming number of Tait's magazine. It is most ably and elegantly written, and points out in the clearest manner, and by arguments derived from facts, that England's Colonial system is on the eve of breaking up, and that unless a remedy—and that a thorough one—be immediately applied, that terrible consummation must happen. The writer of the article administers a most fearful castigation to the Imperial Government, for the course which they have pursued, in numerous instances, towards the Colonists, and declares, what has been so often denied by our opponents in Montreal, that the subordinates of the Government have not hesitated to proclaim that the time has come for separation between England and many of her Colonies, but that this is not the temper of the people, as any Minister will discover who attempts to introduce a Bill for such a purpose.

Here the article will be read with interest; but it is our conviction that, as far as Canada is concerned, misgovernment has produced its effect, and that any remedy, to be proposed in England, is now too late.

THOMAS WILSON.

This erratic gentleman has addressed a letter to John Redpath, Esq., through the columns of the *Montreal Gazette*, in which he declares war against the Annexation movement; entreats his friends that have signed the Annexation Manifesto to abandon their present course; and tells us that the people are not prepared for the change. Whether the people are prepared for it or not, we do not pretend to say; but we hope to be enabled to convey some information on that subject to Mr. Wilson, immediately after the next general election.

We are utterly at a loss to opine what are Mr. Wilson's opinions on the Annexation question; either he stultifies himself occasionally, or we are unable to penetrate the recondite depths of his wisdom. On the 28th July last, he declared, on the floor of the League Convention, that "it was his opinion, that Great Britain was coming to the resolution of telling the Colonies to walk alone. (Cries of no, no.) Yes, that was his opinion, and he stated it. Gentlemen might take it or not, but he advised them to look out for it, in case it should come. Her commercial policy was entirely of that character, and day after day the opinion was gaining ground, that we were a burden to her, and her commercial regulations were all of a character now to regard us as foreigners." On the 9th November, instant, he "deplores the agitation of this question, because he considers it as threatening the most serious injury to the interests and prosperity of Canada." Truly, Mr. Wilson has been "oblivious," as Dominie Sampson would say.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.—In the last *Courier* we published an abstract of the expenses of the Civil Government of Canada for the year 1848. If the *Pilot* will be good enough to add up the items he will find that the "tottle" of the whole is a "guess" more than $760,000. We cannot refer to the files of the *Pilot*, for we have not them by us; but if the *Pilot* can sum up the list which we gave on Tuesday, and find it amount only to what he has stated, we shall incontinently "shut up."

THE QUEBEC CHRONICLE.—We had prepared a few remarks on the extraordinary doctrine broached by this journal, relative to the rights which the people of Canada possess in the soil of their own country, but have been compelled to defer them owing to the desire to publish as much as we could of the article from *Tait's Magazine*. The same thing is the case with respect to some observations on a paragraph in the *Church*, in which the Editor maintains the obsolete tenet, that "Kings rule by right Divine."

POSITION OF THE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—We are pleased to hear, that Mr. Henry Raymond, one of the Editors of the *New York Courier & Inquirer*, the leading Whig journal in the great Republic, has been returned as a Member of the Congress, for the State of New York. Mr. Raymond is an excellent speaker, and an admirable writer; calm, philosophical, and of sound views on all the leading moral, social, and political topics of the day. We esteem it a privilege to have his personal acquaintance, and doubt not but that he will do honor, as a Representative of the people, to those who have elected him. We know of no newspaper man in the United States who is so respected by his Canadian contemporaries.

CITY NEWS.

CONFLAGRATION.—On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire originated in the rear of St. Joseph Street, a short distance beyond Dow's Brewery, which might have terminated in the entire destruction of the Suburb. As it fortunately happened, the damage actually done was insignificant, one or two small wooden buildings being consumed. We allude to the fire merely to bring under public notice the miserably inefficient state of our present Fire Department. Such a scene of confusion—utter incapacity—and gross mismanagement, it has never been our lot to witness at any fire in Montreal. In total ignorance of where water could be had for fully half-an-hour,—so ignorant how to render it available when a scanty supply was obtained,—there could be no doubt,—considering the mass of wooden buildings around, and the high wind blowing at the time,—that, had not the last fortnight's wet weather completely saturated every combustible exposed, and enabled the fire to burn itself out, a conflagration unparalleled in extent in Montreal would certainly have ensued. When some whole Suburb is in ruins, and hundreds of families reduced to destitution, a heavy reckoning will be required from those men who, whatever may have been their reason, have put it in our power to witness the miserable contrast between the Fire Department of 1845 and 1849.

We understand that the Chief of the Fire Department, Mr. Perrigo, and the various Fire Companies, are again by the ears. As an eye-witness, we can safely state that, but for the exertions of the Assistant Chief, Mr. Fletcher, the firemen would not have assisted at all. Mr. Perry, and his Company, have resigned, in consequence of circumstances arising out of these *Firey Troubles*.

THE SEAMEN AND STRANGERS' FRIENDS' SOCIETY OF CANADA, held their meeting on Tuesday last, the Hon. James Ferrier in the Chair. The Report was read and adopted, and is printed for circulation. The operations of the Society are productive of great good among a much neglected class, and one worthy of every support. Since the institution of the School by the Rev. T. Osgood, the Society's Agent, over 3300 children have been taught, and 100 remain under instruction.

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening last, the Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Mack's Hotel, Hugh Allan, Esq., President, in the Chair. Several new members were admitted, and the customary Reports of the Charitable Committee and of the Treasurer were submitted and approved. The Report of the Committee exhibits the usual amount of active benevolence, on the part of the members of the Society, towards their distressed countrymen, and it is evident that a vote of thanks which was kindly tendered to the Committee has been fully earned:—

Office Bearers, St. Andrew's Society, for the year 1849–50.

President,—HUGH ALLAN.
Vice-Presidents,—WALTER BENNY, ARCHD. MACFARLANE.
Managers,—WM. DOW, WM. EDMONSTONE, HEW RAMSAY, JAMES GILMOUR, WM. SPIERS, J. M. FERRES, DOUGALD STEWART.
Chaplains,—Rev. Dr. MATHIESON, Rev. ROBERT MCGILL.
Physicians,—ARCHD. HALL, M.D., W. F. SMITH, M.D.
Treasurer,—ALEXANDER SIMPSON.
Secretary,—JOHN ARMOUR.
Assistant-Secretary,—ALEXANDER MORRIS.
Charitable Committee,—WILLIAM HUTCHISON, W. R. CLARKE, PETER MACFARLANE, JAS. SPIERS.
Committee of Accounts.—JOHN MURRAY, W. G. MACK, DAVID MCKAY, ROBERT MORRIS.
Committee of Instalment.—J. G. KENNEDY, GEO. MACDONALD.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, October 26, 1849.

The past week has been essentially a dull one; the only topics of conversation are the Royal visit to the City of London, on the 30th instant, and the projected Post Office alterations, of which I gave you an outline in my last. The Lord Mayor has received an intimation from Windsor Castle, that Her Majesty, desirous of gratifying the citizens of London, will graciously permit the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, to accompany the Queen upon the occasion of Her Majesty's opening the Coal Exchange, on Tuesday next.

It is understood the Earl of Auckland, Bishop of Sodor and Man, will be translated to the See of Llandaff, and that Dr. Tait, Head Master of Rugby School, will be appointed Dean of Carlisle, in the place of Dr. Hinde, now Bishop of Norwich.

The Cholera, I am happy to say, has all but left us. There are now no returns made for the Metropolis, and the deaths in the rest of England from Cholera, do not average fifty a day.

The state of the Queen Dowager continues to cause much anxiety. Her Majesty remains in a very weak and exhausted condition. Dropsy, the incipient symptoms of which first manifested themselves while the Queen Dowager was at her own residence in Bushy Park, has become developed and decided. The Bishop of London administered the Holy Sacrament to the Royal invalid last week, and the worst result of Her Majesty's illness is now feared.

Lord Roden has written a straight-forward, manly letter, in defence of his conduct, confirming his own uprightness of intention, and the rashness of his dismissal from the post which he had occupied for forty years. His expressions betoken an upright and generous nature, and his letter does equal credit to his understanding and his heart. That he has met with a harsh and unjust treatment for his long and faithful services, is not a singular opinion. That he may have acted precipitately and injudiciously, is the utmost that can be said against him. The Whigs will have to encounter difficulties in which they have involved themselves by the dismissal of Lord Roden from the Commission of the Peace, from which recession will be impossible. They must either dismiss the fifteen Magistrates who have proclaimed, by refusing informations against the Orangemen implicated in the Dolly's Brae riot, the tyranny of the Government, or subject themselves to the charge of gross inconsistency and cowardice.

Prices in the grain market fluctuate between rising and falling. Twelve days ago, there was a rise in Mark Lane, which had some influence in the Provinces, and also in Ireland. But the temporary rise is lost at Mark Lane, and the business transacted is inconsiderable. At present, the probabilities are decidedly against an increase of prices.

Couriers are continually passing and re-passing between London and St. Petersburg. It is hardly doubtful that these movements have relation to the Turkish question. It would now appear that the Czar has declared that he will not press for the extradition of the Hungarian and Polish refugees, provided a certain Western Power—England—refrains from menacing Russia. If this be the Emperor's ultimatum, hostilities would appear imminent, for a British squadron has already arrived in the Bosphorus, and our Foreign Secretary has addressed an energetic note to Count Nesselrode, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. On the decision of one man, depends the question, whether Europe and Asia be involved in war. If the passions of the Czar blind his reason, and he seek, by force, to seize on the refugees at Widdin, then England, if not France, must draw the sword in defence of Turkey. The struggle would, doubtless, be a fierce one, but who can doubt the issue? The Turkish fleet, at the present moment, is in an admirable condition, being, in general, officered by Frenchmen. On the other hand, the Russian ships, though far more numerous, are badly manœuvred. The officers want theory, and the men practice. The Russian fleet is divided into two great divisions—one in the Baltic—the other in the Black Sea. The former will soon be ice-bound, and therefore unable to act against the Turks, who are quite in a condition to cope with the former. However, I still adhere to the opinion that hostilities will be avoided.

The debates in the French Legislative Chamber have been of an exciting character during the last few days. The discussion on the affairs of Rome has, however, occupied most attention. The debate, which was technically on "the Credits for the Expedition to Rome," terminated on the 20th instant. Ages ago Rome decided upon the Alliances and Policy of Germany and Gaul. Now Paris and Vienna decide upon the Institutions of Rome. Vienna, true to the despotism of the Cæsars, wishes for the re-establishment of Absolutism in Rome; Paris, through the President of France, has sent forth an edict of another kind. It remains to be seen which will be successful. Minor wonders, however, mark this procedure. M. Thiers, having to report, as President of a Bureau, to the Assembly, on the Italian Expedition, forgetting Republicanism or abandoning it, declares that the Expedition was enjoined: first, by the interests of France; secondly, by the interests of humanity; and, thirdly, by those of Italian liberty. It was the interest of France that Austria should not be omnipotent in Italy. The interest of Christianity required that the Pope should be independent. Concerning the Manifesto issued by His Holiness, the Report said that a large majority beheld in it a great concession, and a valuable promise for the Roman people. It contained, it was true, but the germ of the Representative form of Government; but were the Romans prepared for a system which England had required two centuries to establish? Pius IX had promised additional laws, and the word of the Sovereign Pontiff was a sufficient guarantee for his sincerity. The President of the French Republic objected to the moderate tone of M. Thiers' Report, and threatened to throw himself into the arms of the ultra-Republicans, if the principles enumerated in his celebrated letter to Colonel Ney were not carried out. M. Thiers, who knew his strength, defied the President to do his worst, and ultimately the latter was compelled to countenance the Report. The debate on this document was marked by some peculiar features. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. A. de Tocqueville, opened the discussion by demanding Credits for the Italian Expedition, stating, at the same time, that no official character was to be attached to the famous letter of the 18th August. He was followed by M. Mathieu, (de la Drome,) a Socialist, who fiercely attacked the Roman Policy of Government, and as warmly applauded the President's letter. A few words from this speaker led to a violent altercation between MM. Thiers and Bixio, the latter affirming that the former had said that the nomination of Louis Bonaparte to the Presidency would be a disgrace to France. A duel was instantly arranged between these representatives, which took place in the Bois de Boulogne, without either party being hurt, for before the end of the sitting they had resumed their places in the Assembly. The debate was continued by M. de la Rosiere, who spoke in favor of the Report and of the Pope's Manifesto. On the following day, the discussion was renewed by General Cavaignac, the former opponent of the President, whose praise was loud in favor of the letter to Colonel Ney, but who complained that the policy of the Ministry did not accord with that of the President. Then M. Victor Hugo, the champion of the Peace Congress, and whom the Moderate party has hitherto considered as one of their leading speakers, delivered a speech which was vehemently applauded, not by the right, but by the Montagne and Red Republicans. It was here that the discussion became exceeding animated and interesting. I must state that M. Victor Hugo had formed the minority in the Commission, having protested against the Pope's *Motu Proprio*, inasmuch as it did not realise the concessions which France had a right to expect. The arguments he had used in the Commission, he used again in the Tribune, with powerful effect on the Assembly, eliciting loud and long continued cheers from the opposition. Following Victor Hugo, came M. Montalembert, the leader of the Catholic party; "the speech you have just heard," he said, "has received its applause, and, consequently, its punishment, from the Montagne." These words caused a dreadful uproar, which was only calmed by the withdrawal of the offensive expression. M. Montalembert, *for the space of two hours*, captivated the Assembly by an eloquence, a magnificence of language, which produced the most profound impression, and which certainly formed the oratorial triumph of the day. Its effect was irresistible, and every division yielded Government an immense majority. Notwithstanding this, the Ministry is far from being secure, and its downfall is predicted at no very distant day. A sharp paper warfare is being carried on between the Orleanists and the Legitimists—the fruits of which have been, the triumph in the Gironde—hitherto the strong hold of Monarchy—of M. Lagarde, the Democratic candidate. The same disunion gave the Republican candidate, M. Deschamp's, a powerful minority in the Seine Inferieure.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MONTREAL, November, 12, 1849.

To the Editor of THE MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—I have seen a letter signed by Mr. Hayden, which appeared in your paper of this day. I must say I think the tone of that letter was quite uncalled for. It is not my intention to take up the cudgels for Lieut. Bolton; I must, however, distinctly disclaim all intention of impugning Mr. Hayden's veracity at the time when I published Lieut. Bolton's letter. I have laid no stress upon his statement, except in so far as it was corroborated by Mr. Hayden's written testimony. In all essentials, save one, Mr. Hayden's account, *so far as it goes*, does corroborate Lieut. Bolton's statement. I certainly did fully believe the account which Lieut. Bolton gave of his interview with Mr. Hayden, making allowance, of course, for the difference of recollection on immaterial points to which verbal communications are liable. At the time when Lieut. Bolton stated before Captain Claremont and myself the substance of his conversation with Mr. Hayden, he had not quitted that gentleman five minutes; there was not much time, therefore, for forgetfulness, though there might have been a misconception.

Mr. Hayden positively denies having stated to Lieut. Bolton that Mr. Baxter was not to blame. I must, therefore, believe one of three things, viz: either, first, that Lieut. Bolton and his son both merely imagined having heard Mr. Hayden make that statement; or, second, that Lieut. Bolton told a deliberate falsehood without any personal motive, and *forced his son to subscribe to the same*; or, third, that there was some foundation for Lieut. Bolton's statement, which may have escaped Mr. Hayden's memory.

I cannot help adopting the last alternative, particularly as it appears to me that in the last paragraph of Mr. Hayden's second statement he has implied, that Mr. Baxter's manner was not calculated to give offence to Mr. Vane.

I published Lieut. Bolton's statement, not for the purpose of discrediting Mr. Hayden's testimony, but to shew that before I gave Mr. Baxter the advice on which he acted, I was in possession of evidence on which any gentleman would have felt justified in relying.

I did *not* imply, nor did I mean to imply, that Mr. Abraham's leading questions might have led Mr. Hayden to vary from what he had written; I said distinctly that in order to strengthen his case Mr. Abraham had endeavoured to draw from Mr. Hayden a second statement, differing from his first, by "leading questions."

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. L. MACDOUGALL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 13—2½ P. M.

BOSTON, November 13.—We have Returns from the whole of the State, except some of the Towns in Berkshire, one in Hampden, and two in Worster. Nantucket, and Bukes, and Barnstaple Counties, are not heard from yet. The vote stands in the Towns, for Briggs, 49,092; Boutell, 28,069; Phillips, 23,256; Briggs will fall short of an election on some 1200 votes. The Whig Senators are elected; at Suffolk, 5; Essex, 5; Norfolk, 3; Bristol, 3; Hampshire, 2; Nantucket, 1; Barnstaple, 2—25 in all. In Hamden, the Whig candidate leads by some 60 votes.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—There is no doubt of the election of Walker, the Democrat candidate for Governor. The Congressional Delegates, it is believed, will stand the same as in the last Congress.

WHEELING, November 12.—The election of a member for Congress in this District, in the place of F. A. Newman, deceased, has resulted in the choice of Colonel Haymond, Whig.

CINCINNATI, November 12.—The political troubles in Ohio are again commenced, and the disgraceful scenes of last winter are likely to be acted over again.

NEW YORK, November 13—6, P. M.

The trial of the Astor Place rioters has again been postponed, in consequence of the absence of Judge Daley.

Last evening an explosion took place in Allen & Thiever's Pistol Manufactory, by which two men, named Swift and Sherman, were blown to atoms, and another man so badly wounded that he cannot survive.

The steamers "Ohio" and "Crescent City" sailed this afternoon for the Pacific. The former takes about 500 passengers, among whom are Major Searle, United States Army; Miss Campbell, daughter of the United States Consul at Havana; Messrs. Day, Denman, Bass, and Placide. On board the "Crescent" went Jacob Baush, Esq., bearer of despatches.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 13—2½, P. M.

FLOUR.—No change to note; prices steady; demand moderate. Sales of 3500 barrels at $4.7[...] @ $4,81 for common State and mixed Ohio, $4.8[...] @ $4,87 for straight State and Ohio, $5 @ $5.1[...] for Michigan, and $5,12 @ $5.25 for pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—Market heavy for *Wheat*, and nothing has transpired. *Corn* steady, but not plenty. Market quiet. Sales of 5000 bushels at 63½ @ 64½ cents for Western mixed, 65 @ 65½ cents for Western yellow, and 65½ @ 66 cents for Jersey and Northern yellow.

PROVISIONS.—Good demand for *Pork* for the home trade; Mess firm at $10,62½; Prime, $8.62½ and not active. *Lard* dull at 6¼ @ 6½ cents.

STOCKS.—Market rather easier. Sales of Sixes, of '67, 114; Coupon, of '68, 115½; Treasury Notes, 112.

EXCHANGE not active—9½ @ 10 per cent.

MONEY very abundant at 3 @ 8 per cent.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived—November 11.

Schr Thistle, Painchaud, 9 days, Halifax, Gibb & Ross, molasses

12th.

Bright Thomas Marchand, 1[...] days, Halifax, Gillespie Co, tea

Cleared—November 10.

Bark Rory O'More, Brennan, California, W Stevenson
Bark Eureka, Munroe, San Francisco, ——
Schr Margaret, Quinn, Dalhousie, Gilmour & Co.

THE ANNEXATION ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING, for the ELECTION of OFFICERS, will be held at the TEMPERANCE HALL, *St. Maurice Street*, on THURSDAY, the 15th of November, at NOON.
November 14. 17

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) the 14th instant, the PASSAGE BOATS running between LACHINE and BYTOWN, will commence their TRI-WEEKLY TRIPS, leaving Lachine MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
McPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
November 14. 17

FREIGHT FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.
THE STEAMER COMET, is expected to arrive to-morrow, and will have prompt despatch for Ports on Lake Ontario.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
Montreal, 12th Nov., 1849. 16

MRS. CHARLES HILL announces to her friends and pupils, that in consequence of her engagements in Toronto, her CLASSES will not commence until the FIRST of JANUARY, 1850.
St. Jean Baptiste Street,
Nov. 14, 1849. 17

STEAM BOILER FOR SALE.
AT LACHINE, about 30 Horse Power, made of Philadelphia Iron, and will be disposed of very low. Apply to
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
November 13. 16

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.
JUST RECEIVED, direct from St. Petersburg, and for Sale by the Subscribers, [...] 10 Tons RUSSIA SHEET IRON, in [...] order
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
October 29.

MUDDY STREETS.
THE Subscriber has on hand a few C[...] Superior PARA and MANUFACTURED INDIA RUBBER SHOES, which he offers to the Trade, very low, *for Cash*.
A. F. SABINE.
November 12, 1849. 15

SAL SODA.—For Sale by the Subscribers.
BENJ. WORKMAN & Co.
November 7, 1849. 11

TURPENTINE.—Just received, and for Sale,
BENJ. WORKMAN & Co.
November 7, 1849. 11

FURS.—WHOLESALE:—
8000 Fur Caps, various shapes
2000 Fur Boas
1000 Muffs
400 dozen Leather Mitts
200 do Seal Caps
300 do Plush do
JEAN BRUNEAU.
Montreal, 29th Oct. 1849.

Auction Sales [...]

BY J. G. SHIPWA[...]
THIS MORNING.
MOLASSES.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 14th instant, on the ISLAND [...] will be Sold, by Auction:—
50 puns fine Heavy MOLASSES.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
J. G. SHIPWAY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, PLATE, PLATED WARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, CARPETS, PARLOR AND KITCHEN STOVES, &c., ON THE PREMISES, 44, CRAIG STREET.
THE Subscriber has received instructions from H. H. DUFFILL, Esq., who is leaving Montreal, to Sell by Auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising:—
Drawing-Room Furniture
Dining do do
Bed-Room do do
—ALSO—
Kitchen Requisites, Fancy Stoves, Pipes, Crockery, &c.
—AND—
A fine toned Six Octave Piano
A few dozen Superior Wines.
—WITH—
A variety of other Effects.
Sale at TEN o'clock.
Most of the Furniture is nearly [...] may be seen on WEDNESDAY [...] o'clock.
J. G. SH[...]

GROCERIES.—On THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, will be Sold, within the Stores of JAMES GORDON & Co., St. Paul Street:—
[...] puns Prime Muscovado Molasses
[...] boxes Patent Sperm Candles
[...] barrels Solar Sperm Oil
[...] barrels Spirits Turpentine
[...] boxes Black Lead, in 2 oz packages
[...] jars Coleman's Mustard, 4 lbs each
[...] do Maccaboy Snuff
[...] boxes Cavendish and Honey Dew Tobacco, assorted sizes
[...] kegs Ground Ginger
[...] boxes do Rice
[...] kegs and tins assorted Paints
7 casks Sealing Wax
[...] boxes Arrowroot
[...] boxes Twankay, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Gunpowder Teas
[...] boxes No. 1 Chocolate
[...] do do Cocoa
[...] do do Broma
[...] cwt Haddock
Salt, in bags and barrels
Black Pepper and Liqueurs
Kegs, Herrings and Mackerel
—And, if arrived in time—
[...] barrels Prime Cod Oil
[...] quintals Table do Fish
With other articles.
Sale at TWO o'clock.
J. G. SH[...]

JUST RECEIVED, AT SADLIERS',
from the New York and Philadelphia Trade Sales.
TEN THOUSAND VOLUMES of BOOKS, and Five Hundred Reams of FOOLSCAP, LETTER, and TISSUE PAPER, at very Low Prices,—amongst the last cases received are:—
Life of Goldsmith, by Washington Irving, Gilt, 7s. 6d.
Egypt and its Monuments, by Dr. Hawks, beautifully Illustrated, 1 vol. 8vo., 17s. 6d.
Woodfall's Junius, 8vo., 7s. 6d.
Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 vols. 60s.
Stephen's Nisi Prius, 3 large 8vo. vols., 75s.
The Prose Writers of Germany, illustrated, 17s. 6d.
Miss Leslie's Cookery, 5s.
Do do House Book, a companion to Cookery, 5s.
Lord Bolingbroke's Works, 4 vols.
History of Germany, by Koelrausch, [...]
Telemachus, translated from the [...] 2 vols., 5s.
Language of Flowers, 32mo., illustrated [...]
Ramsbotham's Parturition, with 15[...]
Goddard on the Teeth, with 30 plates [...]
Gibson and Griffith's Dispensatory [...]
Encyclopædia of Medicine, 4 vols. [...]
Hooper's Surgical Dictionary, 20s.
Hooper's Medical Dictionary, 15s.
—AND—
About 50 other Standard Medical Books, at New York prices.
The Orphan of Moscow, or the Young Governess, translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, price 2s. 6d.
[...] Reams Tissue Paper, assorted Colors, an excellent article, only 15s. a ream.
[...] best quality Prints, at 27s. 6d. per hundred.
[...] second quality, at 22s. 6d.
All the School Books in general use, kept constantly on hand, at extremely low prices.
CATHOLIC BOOKS.
A general assortment of all the Catholic Works published in America.
D. & J. SADLIER.
November 14. 17

GENUINE HAVANA & PRINCIPE [...]
125,000 OF the [...] RECEI[...] Sale, at the OLD WAR OFFICE [...], Notre Dame street, of the fol[...]
HAVANA'S—Galane's
La Deseada
La Minerva
La India
PRINCIPE'S of the Celebrated [...] Cruz é Hijos
JOHN ORR.
Montreal, Nov. 12, 1849. 15

AT the CANADA FUR STORE, No. 229, St. PAUL STREET, directly opposite their former Premises, (which were destroyed by Fire,) the Subscribers offer for Inspection and Sale, THIS DAY, (Monday,) the 5th November, and following Days throughout the Season, BUFFALO ROBES, BUCKSKIN MITTS, and GLOVES, together with their Rich, Varied, and Extensive Stock of MADE-UP FURS, (their own Manufacture, and Entirely New,) comprising:—
A great variety of Fur Caps, viz: Martin, Mink, Otter, South Sea Seal, Real Neutria, French [...], British and German Sable, Muskrat, North [...] Seal, Mock, Fitch, &c., in a variety of shapes; Cloth Caps, with an endless variety of Fur [...]; Gentlemen's and Ladies' F[...] Gloves, Mitts, &c.; Fur Trimm[...] Muffs, Boas, Capes, Cardinals, &c.
[...] for the Fall Trade, a general [...] BEAVER, OTTER, and SILK [...]
The above have been Manufactured [...] for the inspection of the Subscrib[...] for Wholesale Purchasers; and for [...] and cheapness, none surpass.
All purchasers have the privilege [...] their Furs and other Goods.
Hours of Business from Seven, A. [...] P. M.
TERMS LIBERAL.
GREEN & SONS.
P. S.—Also, are Manufacturing for the Spring Trade, the Elastic Waterproof, Silk, and Light Fall Hat.
N. B.—G. & S. will remove about the 15th November next, from their present premises to their old stand, which they are now rebuilding.
Montreal, November 5, 1849. 10

500 BOXES TIN PLATES
50 tons Nail, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
ANDERSON, AULDJO, EVANS & Co.
Montreal, October 30, 1849. 4

[...]EN[...]
[...]DIA[...]
[...] Room[...]
[...]ant, [...]
[...] consign[...]
4 hlf brls do do
1 box Book, Job, and Colored do
—ALSO—
16 cases Gentlemen and Ladies' [...] Shoes
Terms to be made known at time o[...]
Sale at TWO o'clock.
16 YOUNG & B[...]

AT the Subscribers' Auction Ro[...] TURDAY next, the 17th inst[...] Sold, an Extensive and General A[...] SEASONABLE STAPLE and FA[...] GOODS, in every variety.
—ALSO—
3 cases Beaver and Whitney Cl[...]
2 do Doeskin and Fancy Cass[...]
1 do Superior Silk Velvets
[...]kings
[...] and Neck[...]
[...] Boas
[...]ck.
[...] & B[...]

LAKE ST. LOUIS AND PROVI[...] RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.
A GENERAL MEETING of [...]TORS in the above Company at the OFFICE of the Montreal Railroad Company, in this City, on the 19th November, at THREE o'[...] for the purpose of choosing Directors.
ROBT. ANDERSON,
THOS. RYAN,
WILLIAM DOW,
W. WATSON,
P. MACFARLANE,
J. FERRIER,
WILLIAM MOLSON,
[...]ERSON,
[...]

[...]ROVI[...]
[...]PAN[...]
[...]VEN[...]
SUBSCRIPTION to be OPENED, at [...] of the MONTREAL & LACHINE [...] COMPANY, in THIS CITY, for [...] Signatures of persons willing to bec[...] ers to the said undertaking, and the[...] thereof Mr. JOHN FARROW to re[...] Subscriptions.
(Signed) A. SIMPSO[...]
J. G. MAC[...]
JAMES SC[...]
H. B. SM[...]
WM. MU[...]
D. P. JA[...]
WM. CA[...]
Montreal, Nov. 2, 1849.

CHAMPLAIN & SAINT LA[...] RAIL-ROAD.
[...]ME[...]
RAIL-ROAD CARS
From St. Johns. | From [...]
8½ o'clock, A. M. | 9½ o'clock
12 o'clock, Noon. | 1[...] o'clock
3½ o'clock, P. M | 4[...] o'clock
A. H. BRA[...]
Montreal, November 12, 1849.

VERMONT CENTRAL R[...]
NEW ARRANGEME[...]
ON AND AFTER FEBRUA[...] THE PASSENGER CA[...] Northfield for Boston at 8¼, A.M. [...] Concord, Manchester, Nashua, an[...]
[...] Vermont; Northern New York [...]
JAMES [...]
Northfield, Feb. 10, 1849.

RUTLAND AND BURL[...] RAILROAD.
NEW ARRANGEME[...]
Through to Boston from Burlington [...] *P. M., without change of Car fr*[...]
ON and after MONDAY, Nove[...] until further Notice, Passen[...] the Depot, at BURLINGTON, at [...] BOSTON, at [...]

[...] CHISHOLM, [...] has removed to [...] carry on the Business of CAR[...] JOINER, in all its Branches, on a[...] All Orders promptly attended to [...]
WILLIAM C[...]
Montreal, 10th Nov., 1849.

CARTER & CAR[...]
ADVOCATES.
OFFICE.—No. 13½, Saint La[...]
NEAR THE ENGLISH CH[...]
MONTREAL.
Oct. 26, 1849.

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