from 40 to 50 [illegible] Messrs. Gillespie & Co.'s store, in the Lower Town, the day before yesterday. The unfortunate man was standing at the time, being in the act of rolling another barrel to the tackling, beneath the floor, when the one above having missed their hold, the other barrel fell directly upon him, severely injuring his spine.—*Quebec Mercury.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The substance of the report on Roman affairs, given by Willmer & Smith's *Times*, by no means bore out the idea brought by the Telegraph. The essential result of the reporter's remaining appears to be as follows:—

The document next speaks of the sight of France, after what she had done, to counsel the Pope as to what would be the best mode of acting, and then passes to a consideration of the more proper to be joined by his Holiness. The report declares that that document opposed to the committee, though not going so far as it would satisfy many persons, to be a first step in the course to those liberties which would ensure liberty and independence to the Roman people.

It was a grave question of doubt whether the Roman people were fitted for the same system of two Chambers that had been adopted in England, its municipal liberties, on an extensive scale, were clearly announced; other measures were promised, and there was every reason to place confidence in the Pope's declarations and promises. The amnesty had not appeared sufficient, but France would perceive with pleasure and respect in according to his Holiness a fuller measure of clemency.

As the French army was still obliged to remain at Rome, not from any desire or intention of hostilities, but to insure the independence and good government of the Roman people—the committee considered that the Assembly could do no otherwise than grant the credit demanded.

The following paragraph appears under the head of "France:"—

The French fleet stationed at the islands of the Hyeres have received orders to sail for Ourlac, in the Gulf of Smyrna. The fleet is composed of five ships of war, and is under the command of Admiral Parseval. On its way the fleet will be joined by the two large frigates the Iphigenie and the Pleiades, besides several smaller vessels and steamers.

One of the Emperor of Russia's aides-de-camp, General Benn, (who is not to be confounded with his Hungarian homonyme,) arrived on the 10th in Paris, charged with a special mission to the President of the Republic.

HOLLAND.

Letters from the Hague of the 11th instant say that M. M. Donker Curtius and Lightvoelet having resigned the mission with which the King had charged them of forming a ministry, MM. Thorbecke and M. de Rosenthal had been called on by His Majesty to form a Cabinet.

BELGIUM.

Several artillery officers of the Turkish army have arrived in this country to collect the necessary information, and make the necessary purchases for establishing an extensive manufactory of arms in Turkey.

Prince Metternich has arrived in Brussels, to pass the winter in that capital.

The following appears under the head of "Prussia:"—

Mr. Hamegan, United States Minister, returned to Berlin on the 10th inst.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

A letter dated Pesth, October 5, says: "It became known yesterday that Count Louis Batthyany, who as ex-Hungarian Minister-President, was to die on the gallows, as it had been proved by the evidence of 17 witnesses, that he had, principally by means of bribery, been instrumental in compassing the murder of the Minister of War, Count Latour.

To-day, being the anniversary of the murder, was appointed for Count Batthyany's execution. [illegible] on the so-called 'Holy Mountain' on the south of the city. Count Batthyany, Count Stephen Caroly, and the guerilla chief Perczel, were ready, when a new order arrived to omit the first sentence, as Batthyany's execution had been put off.

According to some the count attempted to stab himself, with a penknife, others say that he tore open his breast with a nail. It is not positively known whether he is mortally wounded, but it is an indisputable fact that he is still alive. Count Stephen Caroly has been sentenced to 2 years arrest in a fortress, a fine of 100,000 florins (£15,000), and to the restitution of the sum of money which he had received from the rebel-junta for the formation of a cavalry regiment.

Perczi, a notoriously good-for-nothing fellow, was executed this morning by means of powder and ball.

The work of butchery, now that the victory is won, is proceeding a pace in Austria. Thirteen executions have been executed at Arad. The names of the persons hanged are Schweidel, Damianich, Nagy Sandor, Vecsey, Torok, Aulich, Poltenberg, Knezich and Leiningen.

Those who fell by powder and ball were Ernest Kiss, Desoffy, Lazzi, and Lauer. Francis de Pulsky has been condemned in contumacy to be hanged.

Assassinations occur nightly in Pesth, and are occasioning much disquietude. The victims are stabbed or strangled, and their remains left in the public streets.

In addition to the executions of the Hungarian generals already named, it is said that the late Minister, Csanyi, and Baron Ciesznaak, have been hanged.

The whole of the property and effects of the murdered generals fall to the crown.

Another account says, of Batthyany—

In the afternoon of the 6th instant, a detachment of jagers was ordered to the place of punishment, the avenues to which were blocked by posts of cavalry.—Toward six o'clock the count had recovered sufficiently from the faintness occasioned by his loss of blood to be able, leaning on the arm of the clergyman who attended him, to totter down the staircase of the new building.

He was dressed in black and wore a blue cap embroidered with silver. His luxuriant beard, which appeared to have been grizzled by suffering, hung wildly about his haggard features. He declined the arm of the medical attendant and walked with calm dignity toward the wall which faces the place of sand. Here the party halted. The count's eyes were bound with a white handkerchief. After he had passed a few seconds in prayer, a signal was given with the drum, three riflemen advanced close up to him, fired, and the unfortunate man fell dead without either groan or struggle.

It is said that Hungarian ladies of high rank sought to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood of the slaughtered magnate, but were repulsed from the fatal spot by the soldiery. An indescribable tumult of feeling agitated the city. Military precautions were taken, as against an imminent outbreak.

Papists moved at frequent intervals through the streets, dispersing the bewildered groups that commented in whispers on the terrible event. The same consternation pervaded Presburg, and even the guilty crowd of Vienna were stunned by the intelligence. At Presburg there was a placard posted up by the authorities to remind the inhabitants that the state of siege was in full force.

The Austrian papers, notwithstanding the risk incurred in doing so, are denouncing these barbarities as unnecessary and cruel, and demand their suppression. On representations being made to Haynau against these executions, he replied by referring to the parliament which conferred military power upon him.

"They style me," he said, "a bloodhound, a tiger, a hyena; I am ready to take upon myself all responsibility of my acts. To-day, the 6th instant, was the day fixed by the clemency of the Emperor for the execution of Count Batthyany at eight o'clock in the morning. The execution of twelve hours [illegible] is said to have been a very solemn one, to be heard of the postponement.

Maydes and other of the officers are at present in Presburg, where their appearance excites much interest.

A painful impression was produced in Presburg on contemplating the well known features of [illegible] who were once entitled to our esteem [illegible]—The person of these unhappy gentlemen was Count Paul Esterhazy, a Count Batthyany, and Count Cavaignac.

The Austrian army is henceforth to be composed of 400,000 men in time of peace, and 800,000 in time of war.

A letter from Rewinin, dated October 10, says that the Austrian General Hawelka, has arrived at Widden, from which the dates reached to the 6th, with a letter from General Heynau, to Pachs, by which the Hungarian refugees, from the Servians downwards, are summoned, in consequence of which the greater part of them returned to Hungary. Gen. Huriab then proceeded to Constantinople. Several hundred officers of these furnished with passports to Comorn, have passed through Baim on their way to the West. Some of them are going to America. Klapka is said to have been among these refugees, and to have embraced the resolution of crossing the Atlantic with 300 others.

According to Lloyds, Hungary is to be divided henceforth into ten districts, each to have its own Provincial, yet the Deputies are to be chosen by a majority of the votes of the population.

ROMAN STATES.

The French are making great efforts to cause moderate opinions to prevail in the Papal councils.

A report was still current that Rome was to be garrisoned by Spanish and Neapolitan troops.

From some preparations which were making in the Vatican, it was supposed that the Pope was about to return, but the Court opposes such a step until the French troops shall have retired.

All the members of the late Roman Assembly had left Rome. In consequence of the disbandment or disorganization of the police, robberies have become extremely common, both at Rome and in the legations.

The Roman Government had resolved to pay the interest upon the whole of the state debt, even including the debt incurred while the capital was in the hands of the Republicans. This resolution has given considerable satisfaction.

Monsignor Savelli, it is said, has given in his resignation, which has not been accepted. The reason of this step on his part was a letter he had written to M. de Corcelles, complaining of the number of traitors who were still allowed to remain undisturbed at Rome, and declaring such tolerance was a shame to the French army.

M. de Corcelles had sent an answer, demanding satisfaction for this expression; and the Holy Father being apprized of the matter, disapproved of Monsignor Savelli's conduct.

IRELAND.

We quote the following from the editorial columns of the *European Times*; but it must be borne in mind that in these columns monstrous exaggeration is habitual:—

It is painful to write about Ireland. The mere mention of the name of that unhappy country excites feelings of pain and disappointment. The lull in the storm of Irish politics which preceded the Queen's visit, induced us to believe that a new era was dawning.

The old spirit of faction had happily disappeared and the rush of strangers to see the land and explore its beauties—to spend their money, and possibly to invest it permanently in the soil—were cheering sights. The announcement of the Queen's intention to build a palace, and have a temporary residence in the vicinity of Dublin, imparted hope to many who had despaired.

Alas! the calm only preceded the storm. The old Mohawings have recommenced. Blood has been again shed in the terrible collision between landlord and tenant. Murder rears its crimson head. Orangemen and Repealers are once more glaring at each other with the malice of fiends; and the chronic disorders of the country appear incapable of cure, or even of mitigation.

The dismissal of Lord Roden from the magistracy has not been followed, as many anticipated, by his removal from the Lord-Lieutenancy. But stung with the insult put upon their leader, the Orangemen of the North are preparing for a grand field-day on the 5th of November next—the anniversary of the gunpowder plot.

The Government must act with promptitude in this emergency. If the Repealers are foolish, be it asked, unless the strong arm makes its power felt, and prevent the sons of the same soil from indulging in the old luxury of cutting each other's throats.

The corn plundering seems to extend. At Killoughby, near Tullamore, a massacre of policemen followed this congenial sport. The peasantry are throwing aside all moral, as well as legal, restraint. These incessant conflicts between landlord and tenant foreshadow society in the last stage of disruption.

IMPORTATION OF CORN.—By the new Custom-House act it is required that the duties imposed on corn, grain, meal, and flour, shall be paid immediately on importation into the United Kingdom, whether the same be entered to be warehoused or not. Before this act was passed, corn, &c., was allowed to be warehoused without the payment of duty.

THE COURIER

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1849.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We have devoted some of our room to the intelligence from Europe. We think it is pretty evident now that there will be no war, arising from the demand for the extradition of the Hungarian and Polish refugees. The stand taken by England and France, and the actual passage of a powerful combined squadron of the two nations to the entrance of the Dardanelles, has probably convinced Russia that they are in earnest, while it appears certain that Austria "has no stomach for the fight," and that, for her part, Kossuth and his companions may go wherever they please. It is believed that Prussia is acting the part of mediator between Russia and Turkey, and it is, therefore, pretty certain that, unless the Emperor of Russia is really the lunatic he is reported to be, the affair will be compromised.

The revolting executions of the Hungarian Patriots and Generals are exciting the indignation of Europe, and are particularly unjustifiable, because the Hungarians, even if admitted to be rebels, had carried on the war on their side with the greatest humanity.

The rise in the price of cotton has created a lively interest in the United States, and is likely to put some millions of dollars into Southern pockets; the crops are rather short, so that the prices will be high.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to order that such Militia officers as signed the manifesto, declaring their intention to agitate the country for a dismemberment of the Empire and the Annexation of Canada to the United States, shall be removed the service. We are sure that this announcement will be received with high satisfaction throughout the Province. We also learn that the Queen's Counsel implicated in the treasonable movement are to be deprived of their silk gowns.—*Globe.*

When the Allied armies were in Paris, and the Sovereigns had determined to remove the works of art, plundered by Napoleon, to their proper owners, an English gentleman happened to be standing in the Carousel, watching the English engineers removing from the Arch the horses of St. Mark, which happened to be the property of the Venetians. While he was so engaged, a French Officer came up to him, and, with all that energetic gesticulation for which the Frenchmen are celebrated, exclaimed: "Ah, now I shall have nothing to have my children for overlooking hatred to England." "Oh," said the Englishman, "but will setting de your children much good, see us much harm?" The destituted Militia Officers can say pretty much the same thing to Lord Elgin; but it won't do them much harm, or His Lordship much good, to take from them that which was never worth having.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

CONTRASTS.—The Secretary of State for New York is also Chief Superintendent of Common Schools. His salary is £625 per annum for both offices; he has a deputy at a salary of £250 per annum, who, if he want a clerk, has to pay him himself.

The Secretary of State for Canada has £1,111 per annum, and the Superintendent of Schools (we take only one of *Our States*, to be fair) has £430 per annum; one clerk at £175; and a heavy sum for the annual contingent expenses of his office.

Taking the salaries, then:—

State of New York:	£	s.	d.
Secretary of State and Superintendent of Schools	625	0	0
His Deputy	250	0	0
	875	0	0
Province of Canada:	£	s.	d.
Secretary of State	1111	0	0
Superintendent of Schools	430	0	0
His Clerk	175	0	0
	1706	0	0
	875	0	0

Balance in favor of State of New York over Canada, in two offices only. 831 0 0

It will be observed that we have said nothing of the salaries of the numerous clerks in the Secretary's office, which amount to not far short of £1600, or £2000 per annum in each Province, and bring up the expenses of this department to nearly £5000 a year; neither have we included the salary of Dr. Meilleur, the Superintendent of Common Schools in Lower Canada, at £500; one clerk at £175; one clerk at £60; one messenger at £13 per annum, and heavy contingent expenses.

THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Pilot* employs a long array of figures, in order to prove, arithmetically, that Canada is in a prosperous condition; that its Government is economically administered; and that Government, in the various States of the Union, is much more expensive than here.

For instance, he tells us that, in the State of Ohio, the expenses of the State Government alone amount to $801,039, while those of Canada are only $760,000, and as our population is nearly the same, it follows that our Government is the least expensive of the two.

We really should like to know how the *Pilot* makes out the expenses of Government in Canada to be only $760,000 a year. We refer to our old friends, the Blue-covered Books, and we take the year 1847. We find the Revenue in that year to have been £509,826. The Expenditure was £458,821. In that year there was an excess of Receipts over Expenditure of £48,804.

But there were incidental expenses charged to the Consolidated Fund, which amounted to £23,105.

According to our comprehension of figures, [illegible] of the Government of Canada amounted, in the year 1847, to [illegible] $1,920,964.

In 1848, the Revenue was £474,491; and the Expenditure the same; this was a bad year for the Inspector General, for there was an excess of Expenditure over Receipts to the tune of £94,-945.

Therefore, the expenses of Government, in 1848, amounted to £474,491, or $1,897,964.

We presume that there is no mistake in these figures, for they bear the official signature of Mr. HINCKS, the Inspector General, and we suppose it will not be denied that this expenditure comes, in some shape or other, out of the pockets of the people, as we imagine it does also in the State of Ohio.

We should like to hear the *Pilot*'s explanation of the Revenue and Expenditure of Canada, and how he makes out that the latter is only $760,000.

Even if we deduct the interest of the money borrowed for the construction of the Public Works, which, in 1848, amounted to £166,014,or $664,056, we shall find that our expenditure is still $1,233,-908.

PENITENTIARY.—It has been proved by the evidence of the Warden's own register of the punishments inflicted in the Penitentiary, that a little boy, named P. Charboneau, between ten and eleven years of age, was stripped to the shirt, and flogged by a powerful turnkey, with a raw hide whip, three feet long, and one inch thick in the handle, SIXTY-SEVEN times in eight and a half months; the number of lashes inflicted each time varying from four to twelve, but most commonly either six or nine. During the period from October, 1846, to September, 1847, he was a hundred and forty-four days on bread and water, besides being at different times shut in a dark cell, for periods varying from twenty-four to forty-eight hours at a time, and being also occasionally punished by confinement in what is facetiously called a "box"—an ingenious implement of torture devised by the Warden, in which the poor wretch was obliged to stand, without being able to shift his position, for several hours at a time, and some out number and cramped from top to toe! And all these barbarities were inflicted on a child of 10 years old! and his offences were, "whistling," "staring," "talking," "laughing," "tricks," "noise," the worst being "stealing grease!"

ROBBERY.—Some one has abstracted from the table in our Office a volume of "The Ingoldsby Legends." We rather think we know the thief, but if the book is immediately sent back, we shall say nothing about it. This is somewhere about the twentieth volume abstracted in a similar way within the last two years.

We regret to learn that the large five story grist mill at Montarville Mountain, the property of the Hon. P. Brunetn, was consumed by fire upon the night of the 6th instant. No cause can be assigned for the origin of the fire. The mill contained four runs of stones, also oatmeal apparatus, drying kiln, &c., &c. The whole of the fall wheat, drawn for the present crop, also fell a prey to the flames. The loss itself is fully heavy, and we are sorry to hear the proprietor had no part of his property covered by insurance.

"JEREMIAH PARKER."—McCoy.

This is one of the best novels we have read for many a day; full of incident, powerful as well as gay, and a very true picture of many phases of English life, it will suit the tastes of all readers.

"THE NATIONAL ATLAS."

We have received from Armour & Ramsay, the Canadian publishers, the last number of this most beautiful publication. Every one ought, at all times, to be possessed of an Atlas, as a work of reference; but at the present moment, when the affairs of Europe are so complicated, the geography of the Countries is doubly interesting. No one can say that, before three months are expired, we may not be tracing the march of an English and French army through the interior of Turkey.

"THE MESSAGE BIRD."

Music in its enlarged relations, and the peculiar susceptibilities which it gives to the mind for the reception of the most harmonies, and the higher endowments of a cultivated taste, must, in the language of our inimitable Cowper, "Stand acknewledg'd while the world shall stand." It is the universal language of Nature, so mysteriously revealed in that active sympathy which pervades all bosoms, and intuitively inspires the tenderest and purest affections of the human heart. In the kindling emotions of its simple lays, Love first breathed its awakening and impassioned vows. Patriotism, with its natural desire for liberty, had recourse to its strains in that enthusiasm which transformed the austerity of the Warrior into the chivalry of the Troubadour; while in the solemn musings of the cloistered hymn, devotion lifted up her voice in the exhilarating ascriptions of the "Gloria in Excelsis," or trembled in the subdued movements of the sorrowful "Miserere."

We have received from Mr. Herbert, of this City, a few numbers of a Literary and Musical Journal, called "The Message Bird," and published in the City of New York. It is edited with great ability, and the design and plan of the enterprise will, we think, secure for it an extensive patronage in Canada. In addition to the literary productions which enrich its columns, we observe some excellent musical selections from the great masters, as well as popular authors of the day. Interesting biographical sketches, and anecdotes of the most eminent composers, musicians, and singers, form a portion of the valuable matter; and correct and accurate notices of the great musical festivals, new operas, public concerts, glee clubs, &c., &c., both in Europe and America, will regularly be given in the "Message Bird." In each number, a list will be furnished of the latest productions, reprints, and new compositions, which are daily issuing from the several publishing houses; and frequent critical notices and reviews of new operas, oratorios, and the lighter productions which flow from the Divine Art, will appear in the work. We commend this publication to the musical public of Montreal, as in every way worthy of their patronage, and hope to see the "Message Bird" "winging its way" into every family where Music and Devotion form that delightful harmony so agreeable to social and cultivated minds.

It will be published semi-monthly, at $1.50, or 7s. 6d. per annum, payable in advance, and delivered to subscribers in Canada free of postage. Subscriptions received at Mr. Herbert's Music Store, Notre Dame Street.

"PUNCH IN CANADA," (No. 23.)

Having been waited upon by an influential deputation, on behalf of the Administration, to request his presence at the Seat of Government, the necessary arrangements with the Board of WORKS, to [illegible] will prevent his appearance until Wednesday next.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The tenth Annual Meeting of this Institution was held at its Rooms, Great St. James Street, on Monday evening, the 6th instant, when the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President:—William Spier, Esquire.
First Vice-President:—Dr. Bernard.
Second Vice-President:—Mr. D. Brown.
Third Vice-President:—Mr. H. Bulmer.
Fourth Vice-President:—Mr. C. W. Meakins.
Cor. Secretary:—Mr. A. Stevenson.
Rec. Secretary:—Mr. J. Hayes.
Treasurer:—Mr. J. A. B. McGill.
Librarian:—Mr. N. McIntosh.

Members of Committee:

Messrs. P. McFarlane,	A. Ramsay,
T. Redmond,	J. Morice,
J. Fletcher,	H. Munro,
D. McNevin,	W. Farmer,
C. P. Ladd,	A. Cruickshanks,
Bertram,	D. McLean.

The Annual Report, submitted to the Meeting, showed that the Institute has prospered during the past year. It stated that the number of members had increased from 412 to 449. That the issue of volumes from the Library during the past year amounted to 3965, and that there had been 37 volumes added to the Library during the same period. The Report also stated that the course of lectures delivered during last winter proved very successful, and that the lectures generally were well attended. It also stated that arrangements have nearly been completed for the delivery of a course during the approaching winter—the Introductory Lecture to which would be delivered early in December. The receipts for last year was shown by the Treasurer's statement to amount to £310 6s 10d. The disbursements to £307 12s. 6d. The Report and Treasurer's Statement were cordially accepted by the meeting, which, after passing a vote of thanks to the retiring office-bearers, adjourned.

CITY NEWS.

THE THREE RIVERS OYSTER GALLOWS A FOUNTAIN.—The whole Place d'Armes was thrown into a state of the utmost excitement, on Wednesday last, consequent upon the appearance of a lofty column of water, in the centre of this hitherto deserted spot. It was not long before many hundreds of our citizens had congregated on the spot, enjoying the unusual sight greatly. The basin of the fountain is of considerable circumference, and the jet d'eau is about 30 feet in height. We are not aware, as yet, to whose untiring energy the accomplishment of this beautiful ornament to our principal square, is to be attributed.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—The *Vivid*, the only ship in port, left on her homeward bound voyage, yesterday, at 4 o'clock.

MOLSON'S MARKET.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says: "We find that, within a few days, the Market House, near Molson's Brewery, has been advanced from the centre of the Square close up to St. Mary Street. We should suppose this a decided improvement in its position as a Market, and the moving of such a large building must have been a work of some difficulty."

PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE.—A Petition now lies at the office of Messrs. Bingay & Scott, St. Francois Xavier Street, worthy the attention of all our citizens, who have the means to assist in the City. It is for the purpose of obtaining a check Organ, of ten in value, with Bellows and Iron parts and Organ, now standing from the American Church to the Canadian, and now belonging to Benevolent Street. There is having a residence in the City but who must have been witness of the great civic of various conditions connecting on this occasion, and the citizens cannot too highly appreciate the individual exemption of any one of the community noting the trouble and incurring the loss of time, gratuitously, for the purpose of adding to the beauty of the city, and at once thus contributing to the safety and comfort of the citizens, particularly the ladies. The projector is most anxious to have the whole completed before the end of November. We, therefore, beg of those interested in the improvement to call and subscribe,—the contribution is not to exceed $1 each, from the subscribers: the estimated cost being $2. Attached to the subscription list is the proposed plan.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

THE CONVENTION OF THE LEAGUE.

TORONTO, Tuesday Morning, Nov. 6.

The wires being down, I was unable to send you a telegraphic report of the proceedings of the League yesterday. The question of an elective Legislative Council occupied the whole day, and was supported in able speeches by Messrs. Gowan, Gamble, Scobie, and John Duggan, all of whom opposed it at Kingston. Messrs. Willson, of Quebec, Forsyth, of Kingston, and McDonald, of Gananoque, former supporters of the measure, also made able speeches in its favor. The advocates of the elective principle, had all the argument on their side, whilst those who opposed it had nothing better to offer than old exploded dogmas about the Prerogative of the Crown, British Connexion, Loyalty, &c. Much excitement prevailed all day in the Convention, particularly when the vote was being taken. The numbers stood 32 for, and 34 against the Resolution. It was thus lost by a majority of only two, shewing a large accession of strength to the liberal party in the League, since the Kingston Session in July. Then the vote stood 19 to 89; 9 out of the 19, too, were not in their places; and Mr. Vansittart, who voted with the majority at Kingston, and who has since written several good letters in favor of the principle, over his own signature, was also absent.

The decision of the League in this matter will, without doubt, strengthen the Annexation party throughout the Province. The liberal and enlightened members of the League will withdraw, in all probability, and commence a platform of their own, or join the Annexationists at once. It is wonderful to see how the blunders of the League and the Government are working together to help on the cause of Canada and Canadian interests. There seems to be a Providence in it all.

The anti-Annexation feeling raised here by this being made the Seat of Government, is beginning to subside, and men are calculating the benefits of having the Government here for two years, and then having taken it away for four. In the country, the farmers maintain a sullen silence on the question, but grumble a good deal at seeing their neighbours across the Lake getting a shilling a bushel more for their wheat. We are, evidently, in the midst of troublous times up here, and look to Lower Canada for sympathy and support. In many parts of the country the Annexationists are rapidly on the increase. The counties of Norfolk and Oxford will be the first to go the ticket.

The Ministerial party have attempted to get up an opposition to Peter Perry, in the Third Riding of York, but it has turned out a total failure. He is sure of his election, and he is an open and avowed Annexationist, though he won't raise the question or pledge himself in any manner.

Yours, W.

We must apologise for the non-insertion of an advertisement signed by Mr. Robert Abraham; it reached us at so late an hour that we could not possibly get it in type.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF INDIANS.

With shame and pain we peruse the evidences furnished in these pages of the cowardly and dreadful atrocities committed by the white emigrants upon the Indian population of California. Unless the Government shall interpose [illegible] for the protection of this feeble and miserable race, the continued hatred and cruelties of which it is the object, must, in a very few years, result in its total extermination. This writer, as well as most others whose accounts bear the marks of fairness and candor, expresses the belief that most of the outrages attributed to the Indians, have been either committed by white men, or have been provoked by intolerable wrongs. The following passages present a lamentable picture of the tragical incidents which mark the progress of feuds begun by reckless and abandoned characters among the whites:—

"A few days before our arrival in the mines, five men from Oregon, named Robinson, Thompson, English, Johnson, and Wood, were murdered by Indians, while engaged in digging. Having but one rifle, they apprehended but little danger. Taking their rifle with them, they started off in search of game. This the Indians, some thirty or forty in number, first secured, and then commenced their attack with bows and arrows. The Oregonians defended themselves some time, repeatedly driving off the Indians, with no other weapons than the stones they found on the [illegible] where they were at work, but upon receiving the edge of the axe, they were driven to the camp again to retreat. Although three of them, much fell of arrows, were ashamed with none of blood, and overcome; while the other two attempted to escape by crossing the river, they were succeeded in reaching the other side, but finally meeting the fate of the others. One of the warriors of the tribe who participated in these murders was afterwards taken prisoner, and when asked by the interpreter what his life was spared on condition that he should guide the whites to their residence.

"Accordingly, on the 15th of April, a war party was formed, made up of eleven Americans and Englishmen, and one Oregonian, and including also the young Oregonian. Well mounted, and equipped with the murderous gingling California spurs, they took up an Old Californian for a guide, and started off, accompanied by an immense train of pack mules carried, besides his ammunition and rifle, a long Spanish knife, usually mounted with silver, and worn in the folds of his sheepskin leggings; having but one eye, the other, which was the result of powder or bowie knife, worn in the red Mexican sash around the waist. Old Greenwood shouted, and the scouts and spurs for me, and to scare you into fits, and the boys, and away they went at a thundering pace, eager for revenge."

The result of this expedition of barbarians is given in the following words:—

"Following closely this enemy's group, came on foot a body of about sixty Indians, men, women, and children, all more or less armed, some carrying on boards and along at the back, all were prisoners. Clustered together the sheep driven to the slaughter; they hastened through the gorge with a double purpose in view, to save their lives and their faces were pale with fright. Many of them were quite naked, and the most had been apparently, rudely disturbed in the midst of their slumbers.

"In the dusk and rear was the war party, which had left the Cosumne Valley two days previous. Every where side, by across the pursuit of its route, and dangling at both sides of the horse, were the long scalps of the murdered Indians. Among the number was John Rose, who had rose earlier for his sleep, and striking in his sash was the unfortunate bowie knife, which had [illegible] and [illegible] days previous for his own life. [illegible] Dead previously to cover the right of park, or [illegible] there is no [illegible] it to them this time; now, what's the news? In reply to this inquiry, we learned that the captured Indians had been from the right bank of the Mokelumne River, and that the [illegible] and where Governor Mason of them shewing fight, and others attempting escape, they were fired upon, and some twenty or thirty were killed. Their fate [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] him. Some fatally killing, others severely wounded and [illegible] the Indians delivering up the [illegible] of the Company. Having but one rifle, they apprehended but little danger. Taking their rifle with them, they started off in search of game. This the Indians, some thirty or forty in number, first secured, and then commenced their attack with bows and arrows. The Oregonians defended themselves some time, repeatedly driving off the Indians, with no other weapons than the stones they found on the [illegible] where they were at work, but upon receiving the edge of the axe, they were driven to the camp again to retreat. Although three of them, much fell of arrows, were ashamed with none of blood, and overcome; while the other two attempted to escape by crossing the river, they were succeeded in reaching the other side, but finally meeting the fate of the others. One of the warriors of the tribe who participated in these murders was afterwards taken prisoner, and when asked by the interpreter what his life was spared on condition that he should guide the whites to their residence.

"Accordingly, on the 15th of April, a war party was formed, made up of eleven Americans and Englishmen, and one Oregonian, and including also the young Greenwood