de la sola de la sola

during the six business question of the year, viz., from
the last of Many to the last of Manuscon, and the other
the manuscon to prompt, on Manuscon, theoretical contransfer to the last of Manuscon, theoretical contransfer to the last of the last of the Manuscon,
the manuscon, the contract of the last of the last

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THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1850.

MIN THE MALON & Avention of Race Mone than two thomand pears ago, the second great ways of emigration passed from Central Also into Europeanala edillace.

The first obligation was that of the Catara, into account of the Secretarian, Dorma, or TauTolleron language variously called.

These Troppes or Seventare, are the blue eyed the hairest entriest strong men, who at this day form the visit majority of the population of Sweden, Norway, Densiane, Germany, Hot-LAND, SWINSBALLED, ENGLAND, the South and West of Scott and, and the North of INELAND. Centuries before the general appearance of the Scythian Tribes in the East of Europe, small ilies of their blood had penetrated among the dark-haired nations; in every instance, by reason of their vast energy of mind, herce valor, and great personal strength, obtaining political supre-macy. They became in fact the chieftains, the aristocracy, or privileged class. These Scythian precursing were the Giants of the Mythologists; Tremon and ANTEUS; Gog and Magog; HER curas and Thusaus; the Cyclore and the

SESSENGON; the BERSERKAR and BLAUMAN. The last of these Scythian tribes which left the great table land of Central Asia, "the navel of the world," was that race from which we, the British people, are descended. The Sack or family of the great Scythic stock so into that the Persians gave their name to important, that the Fernius gave about two hundred years before the Christian era; it is probable that they remained a short time near the Tanais, on which river the earlier Scythic tribes had established a Sacred Centre, founding there the City of PASAGARDER or ASGARD, the primordial city of the Gods of the Gothic nations. From this city Opin and Thon led their followers Nosthwards, by the Borysthenes, and thence into Scandinavia. The King of Sweden, to this day, styles himself the "King of the Gothe and Vendels" A portion of the Saxon tribe followed by this same route, pressing forward to the German Ocean, and every where driving before them the nations of Celtic origin, except a few families who clauged the awantips of white are now the Low Constriers, and gradually became merged in Christian era, the different tribes of the Seythie migration had passed over | and occupied the

tribes, occupied what is now Portano, Hot-organ, and Strawicz, and from a few small islands stithe mouth of the Elbe, went forth the the mouth of the Elbe, went forth the , small and fruit truly, but not less the most those mighty feets with which their children, in the memory of living men, have every the rival merits from every sea and ocean of the world, nor was it though photical in its origin, according to the fushion of those wild times, an account to progenitor of that yest commercial nary which at this day hears the produce of the earth to all nations in its deep holds.

The SAXONS, ANGLES, and JUTES, spoke the same language, and were constantly allied in all wars and enterprises; in the year 368 after Christ, they invaded Great Britain, but were beaten of by the Roman Legions under Transpositys. For the proud to belong t three centuries, on the mainland, they were st war with the Romana, and continued to increase war with the Rossans, and continued to increase in strength and numbers until they became in volved in hostilities with Charlestaness is by the millions of Anglo-Saxous that obeyour plain they gaza reduced to a secondary sank among the continental tribes, but they never became object. A Prince of Saxou origin became Employed the supreme administration of Prince of Saxou origin became Employed.

Taylon 1 piner of Germany after its separation from the Great Frank Monarchy i branches of their achie Great Frank Monarchy; areaches of their added families gave Kings to many of the Northern Geo-man actions; and the cowning glory of our race in their gave birth to Makrin Lorinia, and to

Not a school-fee in the land but knows the story of low the flavor room planted, its standard on the slices of England; how the Rosson Res

ed that land and race above all others.

Hz has given them an enduring and heroic valor, together with a stature and strength that enables them to use their valor to almost certain victory when they encounter an enemy. He has given them the skill, almost peculiar to them-selves, of conducting all mattiesl enterprise, whether peaceful or warfiles, to triumphant sucwhether peacests or warning, to triumpoint suc-cess. He has given them the faculty of absorb-ing all other mees with whom they come in con-tact;—the kindred tribes of Dane and Northman, cessive invaders, and successful ones, too, soon negret into one people with the Saxon; the stubborn Celt alone, "who refuses to mingle, and disdains to improve," skulked away into by-corners, and brooded over his defeat. Each much importance to this fact. The vast ma-jurity of the people of England, and of England's children all over the world, are at Saxon origin; there may be Danish, or there may be Roman blood but it can now be rarely traced with any

The same Almighty Power has bestowed on atmost immuse principle of nonesty and law-dear of the people of that kingdom or deverament— or of their ignorance, recklessness, and want of the frequests, and easily mastering the western what a source of national pride for a country to possess the first. What a fruitful retrospect for a people to see the latter among their rulers may sometimes cast aside, though their rulers may sometimes cast aside.

We with a spirit of truth and justice, which, though their rulers may sometimes cast aside.

We will that you could glory in the poor the frequests, and want of the frequests and want o never departs from the body of the people. The nation has also, as a nation so favored by Gon should have, an abiding religious spirit, tolerant of all forms of worship, but intolerant of profanity and impiety. There are grievous national sins, too, but we confidently believe that the good far mt-weigha the evil.

With their seat of Empire placed on an Island bounding with excellent harbors, the Saxon race has enjoyed a natural rampart against foreign in-raders; the great resources of the land in minelation, to maintain its independence and integrity against a world in arms.

The great characteristics of this race would mination never to be beaten back in any underthe spirit of deep research, that distinguishes the congenerate German, or the mercurial activity and thirst for military glory, for its own sake, that animate the semi-Celtic French; but it has enough of these, and it adds to them the more valuable qualities of sound, practical, common sense, and an intensity of purpose, such as no nation on earth ever possessed before. The proof of it: Fourteen hundred years ago, three hundred Saxons landed in England—they never receded they have made it in arms, and in arts, in literature, in manufactures, and in pure religion, undefiled before God and man, the greatest nation in the world; and they have carried their race, their language, and their religion, into many lands. Those three hundred Saxon warriors, and the countrymen who followed them, have become some fifty millions, at the least, in England and velopment of the Anglo-Saxon race has proc with startling rapidity. In the year 2548, there were not more than three millions and a half of people in England, Wales, and Southern Scotland, and this was all the territory they possessed. There are now in the United Kingdom not far from twenty-six millions, and in the United States from twenty-two to twenty-four millions of Anglo-Saxons. Take a map of the world, and color with one particular color all of it that this race calls its own, and you will find that it possesses nearly half the new world, and in fact months one eighth of the whole globe; every strong place, every commanding position, is in its hands, and the great ocean is literally its highway,

for its flags float in every sea, and in a few weel it could sweep all other navies from its bosom. Reader, is not this a race to which a man may We purpose on another day to ask you what matter is it, whether you number yourself among the millions of Anglo-Saxons that obey our gentl who have delegated the supreme administration of their affairs for four years to plain old Zacman

A French Law writer, who had given no small degree of attention to the Ordinances of the French Kings, in writing on the subject of the difficultie which arise in carrying statutary enactu

orce, Mys:-"Personne ne distingue mieu les maux, que
"caux qui les sonfirent; et cette semation les
"porte plus vivennent a en penetres la cause."

How truly applicable to our case in the present
inefficient socking of our Statute Laws, is that on the shores of England; how the Roman and
pire is the West became unterlied by internal
discussions, how at me, attached by internal
and other congenerate tribus of the Scythian secus
how, in active to distinct an internal power, it recalled in lugious from the different processualities,
and from Britain among the firsts how the Celtic
and from Britain among the firsts how the Celtic called its beginns from the different processulates, and from Reinin among the first power the Celtic inhabitants, despetted by these power neighby conquerous and generated by these power neighby conquerous and generated by these power neighby conquerous and generated by the power of the process of the pr

those qualities which they possess, above all other court engraved. During this state of things, the people, for some nighty purpose of his own; and last hard-earned pound is extracted from the poor man's pocket, and there is no recourse—no remedy; he falls a victim to the misplaced self-reliance

of one man. Personal abuse too often occupies more of the

cannot long endure, or else mankind are sadly ed to the westward from the main branch of soon open their eyes to the accumulated ills

this favored people, energy and industry, and an almost instate principle of honesty and fair-deal- of the people of that Kingdom or Government— Charlevoix as moving westward from the fear of

session of such wisely ordered enactments as would contrast favorably with those laws which we yet hope this country may possess—laws which only, after having received mature consideration, and after having had the experience of the wise and good to bear upon them, are declared

The Indian Question. --- (Continued.) Thus it has been sufficiently proved that Mr. Papineau has erred, either wilfully, or from ignoals and fuel, and the inventive genius of the rance, in his Report, with reference to the origin people, have made it the world's market for of the small portion of the Algonquins settled at the Lake of the Two Mountains. With reference mabled it, a small country, with a small popula-ation, to maintain its independence and integrity they now occupied belonged originally to the Algonquins, who had ceased to exist as a nation," this portion of the Report is freely admitted; but firm, as the period is not remote when they will seem to be a strong spirit of nationality; a terri- Mr. Papineau, with his usual stapidity, has conble genius for material activity, and a fixed deterfrom authors, who, though writing in his own taken enterprise; it has not the profound thought, language, he must have either misunderstood, or translated into English, to suit his own game when giving to the world the brilliant Report

We shall now proceed to prove that the Algonquins, reported by Mr. Papineau as being the original possessors of the "disputed territory," were Odjibways, and that Mr. Papineau, though right as regards the Algonquins, is totally incorrect in his account of the " Odjibways," whom he pretends are a distinct race.

As early as 1642, Charlevois, in his Histoire General de la Nouvelle France, Tome, 1, liv. 6, p. nentions the following facts:-

" A peu pres dans le meme tems quelques Jesuites recurent une deputation de la part des Saulteurs, qui les invitoient à se transporter chez eux. Ces Sauvages occupoient alors les environs d'un rapide que se trouve au milieu du Canal par ou le Lac her Colonies, of freeborn Anglo-Saxon men and Saperieur se decharge dans le Lac Huron. Ce women, on whose shoulders no man, no nation, durat lar the hand of companion. At this most ment the Anglo-Saxon race, in one country or qui sont une nation Algonquin et dont le nomme another, rules over a hundred and sixty millions est tres difficile a prononcer, celui de Saulteurs. est tres difficile a prononcer, celui de Saulteurs. Les Missionaires ne furont point fachés de cette occasion qui se presentoit de connoitre les Pays situés au de la du Lac Huron qu' aucune d'eux n'avoit encore traverse. Les P. P. Issac Jogues et Charles Raimbaut furent detaches pour accompagner les Deputes des Saulteurs."

The Jesuits were the then pioneers of these wild regions, and thus it will be seen that the first Whites who visited, as early as 1642, the Lake Superior, were the Jesuits, Isaac Jogues and Charles Raimbaut, who had been invited by a nation of the Algonquins to visit them, and who occu-pied the neighborhood of the Straits and Rapids connecting the Lakes Huron and Superior : that i was afterwards styled Sault Sainte Marie, and the

The present Odjibways are to this day called "Saulteurs;" they speak "Algonquin" tongue, and they are the descendants of the race described

It will, from these references, be apparent tha Mr. Papineau's statement, or "Report," is not in conformity with the historian, Charleyois, whose reracity is unquestioned. And it has been ex-plained, that the present "Odjibways" are the Saulteurs" of the French; and being a branch of the " Algonquins," they are one and the same people, and are to this day styled by the French Canadians, Sculteurs.

Mr. Papiness has labored hard to make them a distinct people, and, perverting history and facts, pertends that the Odjibways were driven from their settlements on the River Mindissippl, by the

If Mr. Papineau had consulted the proper authors, he would have ascertained that the Siou were little known to either the Algonquish or ber int from their lands by the Iroqueis, who, being name you, and having acquired the possession of fire arms, had become the terror of their neighbors.

Charlevois says—for we must again quote from him—fiv. 8, p. 349—A. D. 1699:—

the nefactions attempts that have been under at various times to break down and articipate our arrangements for the present of the later parties. That has been extracted to be a super bird of the parties. The period of the parties of the parties. The period is the parties of the parties. The period is the parties of the parties. The period is the parties of the parties of the parties of the parties of the parties. The present of the parties of the part

contres, se fiant sur leurs armes a feu dont leurs hotes ignoroient encore l'usage." It will be apparent that the natural inference t be drawn from this account is, that these Algonquins and Hurons met with by the two French Personal abuse too otten occupies more of the time of the over-paid Legislator, than public good, In the excitement of angry debate, important Acts and those met with by the Algonquins at the Hudarn overtooked, and left to expire by lapse of the overtooked, and left to expire by lapse of the control of the overtooked. time/thereby shaking the very foundations of the grating and flying before their common enamy, Judiciary system. Acts to reward traitors are the Iroquois. But it has been shown that eighteen Judiciary system. Acts to reward traitors are passed and mactioned, when the honest tradesman and legal subject suffer all the annoyance and legal suffer and that they had given them the name of Saulteurs. It will be apparent from the system of the present day, but such a system is the system of the present day, but such a system and the same people, who had smigragate the westward from the main branch of the changed. The inhabitants of this Province must great Algonquin nation, and possibly for the be-aoon open their eyes to the accusulated ills fore-mentioned reasons. That these people, havrace that so became blended with the Saxons, brought on by the present system of Government; ing the advantage, from their intercourse with without doubt, imparted to them some of their and we hope that they will endower to secure, peculiar characteristics, but as most of these through their new Representatives, an entirely of fire-arms, were more than a match for the street of the elective system of Legislation; and we doubt not, tribes amongst whom they established themselves, great Scythic tree, we are not inclined to attach from the feeling that is abroad, that that endeavor will be highly successful.

What will Mr. Papiwith a noble monument to the glory of a Legian near say to this? The Odjibways were driven lative body, is a wise and useful Legislative en- to Lake Superior from Michigan by the Siouxactment—what an object of pride to a nation—were they? Strange contradiction, when it has what an endless blessing to a people. The Statutes been shown that as early as 1642, the Saulteurs, of a Kingdom or Government are handed down the present Odjibways, or Algonquins; were know through successive generations, ever living evi- to the Jesuits, the first Whites who ever visited

> vestigated by the lights of history; and so much for the Ministerial organ and its learned masters This outline of the early accounts of this people might be much enlarged, but sufficient has alre been transcribed, to prove that Mr. Papineau's Report is a fearful coinage of the brain, and that it was evidently written to enable the Ministry of the day to chissel the Indians, and that he but undertook the dirty work of framing a Report to enable his confreres-many of whom were largely interested in mining apeculations to make their own terms with the Indians; and his Report is now quoted evidently for an equally improper purpose for it is notorious that some of the organ's master time the Indians and their agents ought to remain

We shall resume the consideration of this ques

The American writers, when describing the condition of the Poles, Italians, or Hungarians, speak of their being ridden over rough-shod. The phrase is a meaning one, and it may astonish our neighbors to learn that we, the turbulent democracy of Montreal, submit to similar treatment. An illegal body of Cavalry, armed with sabres and carbines, amuse themselves on the country roads by driving the farmers off the beaten track men must exercise. Be it so-let them exercise | deducting the expenses. themselves within the grounds of the Jail, where their apologist, Thomas McGina, may admire them. These men are not Her Majesty's troops the latter costs the nard-working Colonists many thousands annually. If it be legal to raise and equip these fifty men, the same right exists to raise five hundred, or five thousand, or any number which may be deemed requisite to overswe the citizens. The fact is, the Ministry feel that they have forfeited the confidence of the public, and they meditate intimidation. These Prairie the Sats of Georgement.—We noticed as a small limit to the sale of the satisfact Hens are retained to hatch election eggs, or some such nasty work; but we mistake the temper of our citizens, if they allow themselves to be bullied by a set of scamps, although they carry carbine

Civic Elections. The idea we suggested, of selecting for the Municipal Elections Annexationists, if their qualifications be equal to those of other candidates, has en responded to-and we understand that some entlemen, who are prominent members of the Annexation party, have consented to be nomi-

Quebec Election.

and sabres.

Mr. Chahot has certain advantages on his side as a member of the Cabinet and head of the Board of Works, when he solicits the Quebec votes; but it is precisely because he is a member of the Government that the Athexation Association ought to enter the field against Mr. Chabot—one signal defeat, such as his, would be fatal to the Ministerialists, and decide public opinion in

" Punch" and Mr. Molson. Punch has found fayour with the multitud and acquired a celebrity in this Colony which we have no inclination to impair; but we must enter our protest against an offence which the last num-ber introduced, and which the present number

a should occasion our becoming his char se should occasion our becoming his champion, seither do we note the field specifically or his account, but on broad and general grounds we do paid or sprint vary journal untiling my indigit, and or account of his personal defect; and many particularly a publication of the samp of Pench, which should minister to the assument,

Parel, which should mainter to the assument, and of vounding the feelings, of society.

We are as God made us, full of morel did pipered defects; we described that the society did national set of society and we made eather our medical control of the society of

The Weekly Sittings of the Superior Court took place this day. Present, Mr. Justice DAY and Mr. Justice SMITH. The Court intimated to the Bar that those Sitings would commence at half-past ten punctually the two days in each week, which are provid-

ed for such Sittings. That the cases which were argued last Term must be re-inscribed and heard anew, as the Superior Court, as now constituted, did not consider tself the same Court as the former Queen's

Bench. Mr. Rose appeared at the Queen's Counsel Board habited as a Queen's Counsel. The Court gave that gentleman his priority as Queen's Counsel, and called upon him for any motion he night have, immediately after Mr. Badgley. Our Solicitor-General, Mr. Drummond, was on

Mr. Rose's immediate right!! Mr. Johnson did not appear in Court. The argument as to the jurisdiction of the

Weekly Sittings was heard. On motion in the case of Try se, Wilson, Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith, on being made aware of the nature of the argument, at bace sent for Mr. Justice Vanfelson, who appear correct of no, Mr. Legare's success will now mainly de. ed directly on the Bench. The matter is, of course, taken en delibere. As soon as judgment is rendered we shall give a Report of the case. As fresh imperfections were brought to light on the occasion, and as no small amount of blame attaches to the men in power, who permitted such production to come into force, their supporters in Court looked very blank.

Mr. Geo. Cartier attempted to argue in favor of the legality of the said Weekly Sittings, but the Court decided that he was out of order, and would not hear him.

In the case of Wilmot vs. Loomis, on a capias, application was made that the Defendant be held committed to prison. The same also in Bunker us. Rooney. This new proceeding is necessary to prevent an evil, or rather to endeavor to permit it,—which arises out of the 12 Vic., c. 38, which makes no provision for appearance and putting in bail in such cases; and it is a great question whether bail, the ordinary bail for appearance, may not be released on the Defendant appearing on the return day, or day after, and putting in an ordinary appearance.

TUESDAY, 8th January. The Judges of the Superior Court, in Weekly Sittings, met at half-past ten this morning, and as it was expected that judgment would be given on the question of jurisdiction raised yesterday, the Court Room was filled with eager listeners; the Judges, however, intimated that their decision would be known on Monday next. No business will be done before them until their power to sit is settled. The delay in giving judgment on this momentous question is, doubtless, to enable the momentous question is, doubtless, to enable the Judges here to consult with their brother Judges

Mr. Johnson, habited as a Q. C., appeared, as usual, at the Q. C. Board.

The Treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Association begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the sum of £6 6s. 3d., the proceeds of a Concert into the deep snow. We may be told that these kindly given by Sanda' American Minstrels, after

We re-publish an article from the Gasette, confirmatory of an assertion we made, and which They are not the Militia-they are not Police; the Ministerial organ denied, that Lord Elgin's they are a gang of loafers, without any stake in avarice was such that he was lost to every gentlethe country, attracted together for the sake of pay manly impulse. Many discreditable tales are and idleness. There is not a shadow of excuse for their organization and maintenance, though hable kind, the price not two dollars; when

Lond Elain And an Ministrat.—Expanse of Removing the Seat of Government.—We noticed as a small inci-dental expanse of the removal of the Seat of Government that Lord Elgin was to be paid the cost of ploughing don-ter Mothiands, last Pall, and how rendered of no produc-te Great Earl, the magnaniment Ernee, who product of regular-salary, \$21,000 of this Ruin-and-decay Pro-

the Great Reat, the magnanamen Brace, who peckets, of regular cashery, \$21,600 of this Rain-and-decay Province.

We have now to mention another incidental expense, which, we are eigh, will clevate "The Brace" etil higher in public estimation, than utry donation in has yet made to any charitable institution in the Province.

It is no loss than the passing of on Order in Council, by his Lordship for the Namura left by him at Month long has been public to the samura left by him at Month land. The shiffings in the province we are not sure of, the figures being blotted; but the Order in Council has been passed in the same of McDwan, the seward, and the vacantal has been publ. The countriestal simplicing: Is to the entire of the Brace where the property."

This brace-minister effort in the meanest and the dirines we have heard of. What will be go to next! Haw he not temphod bottom yet?

We are surgened that His Lordship did not order the manner in he made and the manner of the manner of

The Message of Governor Fish to the New York Legislature, furnishes us with a few Statistics, with which our Colonial condition contrast avourably. We leave it to the Ministerialist decide to which country the imputation of ru nd deepy should attach :-

per la constitució de la const

CANADIAN AFFAIRS. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Winter Gaieties - Annexationists Divided - T.
Election: Probable Candidates. Quante, January 5, 1850

You will be looking for something from this quarte wish I could send you more satisfactory news ; lui, the present, politas have taken the pas over pontas; ; gation has been cut out by firstation. Of as been ber's snows drift over Quebec, and the sleigh-bells merrily from Montmorenci to Lorette, doth our an city nestle close into its own bosom, repudiating a... nection with the rest of the profane world: ill-inforce people any we lie torpid, sucking our paws, and taking acandal,—but we can afford to treat the imputation will scandal,—but we can asset to be bright eyes and per faces which absorb us during this season. Pointes, deed! Who would dream of anything so insipal, we the ball-rooms are lit up, or the tandems are gliding over the sharp frost? Pity the sorrows of those unfortunates who triving schemes for the good of that stupd, craise animal, Bennes! There is that poor Mr. Chabo, ic. stance; since his nomination to the Board of Works := stance; since his nonlineation and sympathy—and notal is excites general compassion and sympathy—and notal is though he needed both: a quiet Circuit—Judgeship would have stitled him and the plants states the friends, the Americanius, have been worrying thennetwee shout the forthcoming elections; their old nommer,

Mr. Legare, is to come forward. It is not general;
thought that he will obtain the support of the British per
thought that he will obtain the support of the British per tion of the Americanists, who, independently of the out grudge they bore him when they were loyalists, have he Legare pressed him close, and his partisant asserted that he had a majority of French Canadian votes, but that the pend on the progress the Amexationist doctrines have made among his countrymen; for the British Amexa-tionist voters in his favour will be more than balanced to those who, neutral last time, have been commuted by the anti-American Protest, and must now oppose him. The want of an organ on his side will also militate against ha want of an usual was not and and an account against against a cause. Several other gentlemen are talked of such as Mr. Edward Glackemeyer, the Notary; Mr. Andrew Stuart, and Mr. Thomas Wilson; the two latter, dergains of the Lengue; but I do not see any symptoms of the coming forward. Mr. Steart, who, I am told, has Ancoming forward. Sate of the make a very fair Menter of Parliament; and if he could secure the French (anadian interest, would be sure of success. Mr. Wilson, whom you know, has damaged himself with both partics will, in course of time, rally to the Annexationist Standard

We trust to hear from W. again.-Eb, M. C.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Policy of the Home Government - Popularity of Policy of the Home Government—Popularity of Elective Institutions—W. Lyon McKenzue— Hon. Francis Hincks—Mr. Vannitart—Pro-posed Scheme of Retranchment—The Judgeship— —Indian Troubles—Ministry on its Last Leg. TOBONTO, 3rd Jan., 1850.

In well-informed circles it is believed that the Home In well-informed circles it is believed that the Home Government has sent to Lord Elgin, for his opinion thereos, the draft of a plan for a Federal Union of the B. N. A. Provinces: Colonial Representation, an Elective Council, and the abolition of Colonial Legislatures. What his far such a scheme would be acceptable and desirable to the people of Canada, is what must be considered. On two points their mind is made up. These are a dissolution of the Union between Church and State, in other words. the abolition of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories and not be informed that the entire Radical and French part will be in favour of it; and the Statistics of the British League, as far as they are ascertained, support them, as will show you. The following Branches have discussed

Hamilton Branch, Nelson '' Yorkville '' Cooksville '' In favour of Elective Institutions.

Brockville and Elizabeth Town Branch,
Huron
Kitley

It is to be confessed this is but a unajority of one; but this is in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada, in favour of the principle, you have the French to a man, a large se, your own party,-those in favour of Annexation McKenzie had been fixed on by the G michemzie med neen axed on by the uovernment for the leader of the Anti-Annexation party in Upper Canada. Well, William came on to Toronto j.but, after travelling through the Western District, he found his former friends

political show-up, he will be the eighth wonder of the sittert has every chance of walking over the course

getically, and with a most welcome success.

The Ministry are in the last extremity. The League, their own Press, and Malcolm Cameron, have driven them to propose a plan of Retrenchment, which is now being drawn up in the Receiver General's Department. It will be most sweeping; but, ilks all they held donc, most absurd. Retrenchment is one thing, to render the Departments inefficient, another. It is believed that the great Hincks will lay the plan before the country at the Woodstock Dinner, before alladied to.

If I Rechter it out to the the Judge. I meeting this. ically, and with a most welcome success.

H. J. Boulton is not to be the Judge. I predicted this.
The case of Crooks finished him. The Judgeship was
offered to Joses Hellevarie Camerica, who refused it. I offered to John Healtarn Camemon, who retused it. prophecy Henry Shorwisch will receive it, no. a reward for his political proflighey dud presidential.

The Toronto, Sincele, and Lake Haron, Railway Lottery is "going a healt," with " righ. The Hanger, F. C. Cagreef, has besied his Address on the Grand

The indians, illegally, arrested and brought down here by our tyrannical and bungling Lenenat. Ministry, agives are aware, have been released on ball, our precious releafor a simp lies. The Government refused, A private subscription is being got up, and will be a liberal one, as much sym-pathy is excited for these ill-driened uses. I beg'to draw

There has been but little mow as yet. The weather is LO.U. The Indian Troubles

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE. [No. 1.]

ne anne irito, lerre Sent Ste. Marie in To

the city, and bound over by the Chief Justice of Upper Canada to answer a charge of a very hemons character, have been so brought down, or the Whilst, therefore, His Excellence which he owes to the laws of a dulgence upon such of the lamin led mit the ribinities of additional control of the lamin of the lamin of the lamin one alleged to be himself a part to have been committed,

I have the honor to be, Your most of

York Sin.—I have the honor to acknowledge the state of the first instant, in report leafur, Colonel Ruce, the live Secretary,—by me to Lieut.—Colonel Ruce, the live Secretary,—by me to Lieut.—Colonel Ruce, the lit is not for list Excellency to admit, for a moment, that parties brought a castady to this city, and bound over by the Chard Justice of Upper Canada, to nazwer a charge of a very heinons character, have been so brought down and bound right of way for a Ship C by the United States and L. Bulwer will disavow

are occurred at Northa the barn of Samuel

tice of Upper Canada, to answer a charge of an appearance of the process of the construction of the constr

their instructions, where is the reparation from the Government tions?

When Ms Excellency commedes, to look suith induspense as have been mislead tuto a viswood have been mislead to have a so that it is a viswood have been seen alleged to be himself if His Excellency of declines to through one alleged to be himself if His Excellency and consistent of the companion of the work of the companion of the constant of the companion of the constant of the companion of the c sales of 18,000 bushels PROVISIONS .- Mar

parties alluded to in their damains. The who cloud be precluded from making a demaind for wrong done me, because I was charged with a misde meanor.

The whole tenor of your communication implies, that the Indians, and particularly myself, have been guily of a very helinous offence. You will pardon medi I deny the fact, and charge upon the Government itself the wrong and outrage, which the tendency of your letter has to far you the lindians. You are well aware that, about to fix thou the Indians. You are well aware that, about to fix thou the Indians. You are well aware that, about to fix thou the lindians. You are well aware that, about to fix thou the lindians. You are well aware that, about the four years ago, the Government took possession of the lands of these people without their regist to be paid. Every nothing then but intimate their right to be paid. Every nothing then but intimate their right to be paid. Every nothing then but intimate their right to be paid. Every nothing then but intimate of the Government unging their right to be paid. Every nothing then but intimate of the Government unging their right to be paid. Every nothing then but intimate of the Government unging their right to be paid. Every nothing then but intimate of the Government unging their right to be paid. Every nothing the paid to tit; is mostly from scriptions. At the 2mc applications for common justice ent treatment extended to the American fires, who receive y for their lands, can you be a irritation should prevail among A year ago it was resolve miners from their lands. The send a deputation to Montree promised it faith was again been verous of the land to which the and to the common them.

vinable to accompany them.

selves of that hand to which the
selves of that hand to which the
mad, in possessing themselves of
were guilty of no outrage whatever,
ground admitted the Indian right, and yielded possession,
ground admitted the Indian right, and yielded possession.
The land was their own. If the Indians committed a
wrong in taking possession of their own property, they
were driven to it by the act of the Government it they had
no other sessures left, for there was no tribunal to which
they could apply for redress.

Has not the Government committed a far more outrageous act in sending up troops, with all the requisites
of war, for the purpose of driving from their own soil the
Indians there in quiet and peaceable possession; and why
are these troops not lishle for riot, forcible entry, and detainer? The Government cannot deny the right of the
Indians to the land, Should, unfortunately, blood be shed,
or life lost, where will rest the blame? or which will be
the guilty party? The Government that sends troops to
drive its possessor from the land of his fathers—or the ludian who defends that land from the spoiler? With respect to myself, I will add but a few words. I have lived
among them as one of their own geople. The Chiefs of
the different bands upon the Lake have reposed a irust
and a confidence in me, which I does morthy of stiention
and respect; and feet that in importance they are inferior
to no other in the various and
They have invested me with
have done as herestoricy; I will
have done as herestoricy if w
I have the sone the testing and
They done the lack have reposed a irust
Your obediens

To the Hea. J. Leslie, Provis

To the Hon. J. Leslie, Provi Cassius M. Clay has be

lury of Madison County, to find an indictment. that Cyrus P. Turner was Clay, arising out of a Stavery Central Europe has experienced unusual

ommunication between Prague and Berlin. Immense numbers of yessels are frozen up in J. S. C.'s letter crowded out.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

IN accordance with the Requisition addressed to me, on the 10th of December last, by a preliminary Meeting, I, the undersigned, Mayor of the County, do summon a MEETING of the INH ABITANTS of the VILLE, for the purpose tion of ANNEXATIO STATES OF AMERIC stitutional means; which at ST. ATHANASE,

St. Athanase, January THROUGH

ONLY DIRECT MAIL DATE FUE FRANCISCO, VIA CHAGRES, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 14th. FARE REDUCED. THE New and Splendid United States Mai

CRESCENT CITY. 1500 Tons burthen, C. Stoddard, Commander, will leave for Chages direct, from her Dock, at Pier 2, N. R., ONDAY, JANUARY 14, at THREE o'clock.

The Crescent City will carry the United States stells for the Pacific Mail Steamer of February 1, Passengers by the Crescent City will find ac-commodations and comforts commodations and comform ther Steamer, and be use the Pacific Mail Steamer plendid Steamship Sura 2520022 AATES OF

ster logs for the Steamer will be made the Four-Office closing at 2 o'clock. I have been to go by her must be so marked.

5. Powerpers holding Tickies for the Po-Mail Steamer of in Followary, from Parameter for the passes; by Steamer, and he allowed a deduction. In the above rate, the allowed a deduction.

JAMES GORDON & Co. Jaine and Vaudreuil
Montreal, 19th O.

pay ble this day ,£12, fits after payur. ' d Deposits not bes ing interest... Do. bearing inter bearing inter-

the Vaults of the Ba fices and Agencie

COMMERCIAL BAN BANK OF BRITIS INCORPORATED

FETRE COURT OF DEND, at the rat

COMMERCIA

NOTICE IS HER VIDEND of T the CAPITAL STOC has THIS DAY 1 or YEAR ending 31s at the BANK, its on and after the SE 1850.

The TRANSFE next.

By order o

Montreal, 1st Jan

RIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OF SION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.