British Canada

THE MONTREAL COURIER.

Two-Pence.] MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1849. [Vol. XV.—New Series, No. 9.

ARRANGEMENT.

COMPAIN'S
INT AND TABLE D'HOTE
PLACE D'ARMES.

...ner of this popular Establishment, ... for the liberal patronage he has ... hed, has determined to increase ... and convenience of his numerous ... customers. He has leased for a term ... thereby affording his present Pro... ... to the extension, permanency, ... comfort of his guests and visitors, ... neither labor nor expense in ren... ... in every respect, acceptable to ...

... a few days, will be removed to a ... part of the house, and will be en... ... handsomely fitted up, with every faci... ... and provided with the choicest ... Cordials, Cigars, and Summer ...

... begs leave to state that he can, ... arrangements of his house, accom... ... single Gentlemen with Board and ...

RESTAURANT

... "Bill of Fare" which will include ... of Game, Poultry, Game, Fish, and ... Confectionery and Culinary prepara... ... served up in strict accordance with ... of the Patron. Mr. COMPAIN has also ... arrangements to be constantly supplied ... with the finest SEA TUR... ... all in season) up in superior style. ... for Public Occasions and Private ... DINNERS for Balls, Weddings, Soirees, ... and other Social Entertainments, will be ... furnished, in the best style, with the ... choicest and most attractive Orna... ... CAKES, JELLIES, and CONFEC... ... in every variety, provided at the ...

TABLE D'HOTE

... EVERY DAY, (SUNDAYS ... ONE till TWO o'clock, with ... dishes of Beef, Poultry, Veal, ... Vegetables, dressed in every variety, ... Dessert and ... After Service of ... all this for the trifling sum ...

... Fare will be found the price of ... Liquors, &c., &c., &c.

... spare no pains, by diligent attention and ... to give satisfaction to all his ... patronage and the approbation of ... patrons.

... May 18, 1849. 40

...SITION OF A DESIGN
...ish in the City of Montreal
... JOURNAL,
...TO ADVOCATE THE PEACE-
...ATION OF CANADA FROM
... CONNEXION.

...ment subjection of the Canadian ... to British rule has ceased to be the ... class of British Statesmen. The ... Colonial dependence can only be de... ... spite up into hostile parties, and ... dissensions, the people of Canada ... waste their energies upon fruitless ... to neglect using the power, they ... of applying a heroic remedy to their ... But though delayed, union and or... ... common purpose will yet prove the ... friends.

... purpose is already openly aimed— ... in the heart of the aspiring, cheers ... statesmen in sinking into oblivion superi... ... whether growing out of irrational ... prejudices, or differences of religion and ... the predicted day and hour are at ... evidence is the inevitable solution of the ... which now distract the Province.

... independence is no longer confined ... it has its most ardent votaries ... agricultural and laboring masses. Ex... ... aided in producing this healthy ...

... Trade is a death blow to the Colonial ... The Canadian is no stranger to the ... temporary stagnations of com... ... tempted to despair, when suffering ... But under the altered commer... ... Great Britain, he loses all hope of ... London and Liverpool become ... friendly, ports; and he turns to ... Boston as the natural outlets for the ... industry.

... who crosses the line which severs ... United States is compelled to make ... Oh, the American side, he ... unprotected industry, unceasing acti... ... surprise, liberty of action, and ... property from Government exactions. ... commerce in decay, a country ... desponding people, a corrupt govern... ... social condition, embittered ... and strifes.

... of self-government are staggered ... such results, and are con... ... that where the soil, climate, and ... so many features in common, the ... the one country, and the languor of ... proceed from the difference of their ...

... advance of Imperial rule is felt ... of life. The intellectual infe... ... Colonist to the American ... so well established by comparative ... science, literature, and education. ... Colonist holds a very humble rank ... of the Metropolitan. The Roman ... of the Provincial is renewed in his ... commands no voice in the Imperial ... consequently, no share in Imperial ... even when it specially affects his own ... Cowed to an obscurity which stifles ... ambition, he drags out a moody ... existence. His country is chiefly ... British Statesmen, as affording facility ... rival maritime power; and his soil ... battle-field, whenever a con...

... succeeded year, the public mind in ... has gradually moulded by circum... ... contemplation of a great revolution in ... with the Parent State; to many ap... ... to be the only solution of the ... embarrassments brought upon this ... total abandonment on the part of ... Colonial policy;—and recent ... brought to maturity principles and ... which were already germinating in the ... majority of the people.

... elected by the masses, will assem... ... next. This Convention, called into ... the present critical state of affairs, will ... determinant, to terminate, it is hoped, in ... permanently for the peace and happiness ... and suffering people.

... it is deemed opportune for the estab... ... City of Montreal, of a Journal which ... the peaceable emancipation of Canada ... dominion, and the institution of a ... government harmonizing with the economical ... principles of the United States.

... in separating the Canadas from the ... States are purely artificial, and under ... of Government except a Colonial, those ... must disappear, and commercial inter... ... interchange of products and the combina... ... would become as free and unrestricted as ... among Commonwealths of the Union.

... in action and Force in argument! ... to be addressed (post-paid) to

F. SMITH,
"Courier" Office, Montreal.

... 28th June, 1849. 70

R. W. REXFORD,
CHEMIST, DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
NO. 29, M'GILL STREET,
MONTREAL;
Importer of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, &c., &c.

Agent for Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Down's Elixir, Bell's Capillaire, Wright's Indian Pills, Radway's Medicated Soap, and for most of the other popular Medicines and Preparations.

October 26, 1849. 1

BIRD SEED.—Canary and Hemp Seed.
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
October 26, 1849. 1

LAMP OIL.—WINTER SPERM OIL
Solar Sperm
Fine Olive, and
Last Oil
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
October 26, 1849. 1

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—a superior article, just received, by
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
October 26, 1849. 1

DETECTION OF THEFT.

NO better way of preventing or detecting Theft of Linen, Cotton, Silk, Clothes, or Goods, than by having every article marked with
Payson's indelible Ink
It requires no Preparation, and for convenience, color, and durability, is equal to the Best in use.
MESSRS. S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place D'Armes,
Agents for Canada:
And sold by Druggists generally.
Oct. 26. 1

DIET FOR INVALIDS.—The Subscribers have just received a supply of Genuine BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, direct from the Island.
Carrageen, or Irish Moss
French Gelatine
American Gelatine
Cox's Sparkling do
Fine Russia Isinglass
Tapioca
Patent Groats and Barley
Soluble Chocolate and Cocoa
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
FAMILY CHEMISTS,
Place d'Armes.
October 26, 1849. 1

ANODYNE LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are recommended as a valuable remedy for Coughs, Irritation of the Throat and Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, &c. &c.
They promote gentle Expectoration, and by combining a sedative property, produce quiet and refreshing Sleep. They may be taken at any time, are pleasant to the taste, and efficacious in their effects.
For Sale by S. J. LYMAN & CO., Chemists, Place d'Armes.
October 26, 1849. 1

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.—One of the best Remedies ever offered to the Public is that excellent OINTMENT, called the Poor Man's Friend.
It is an effectual Cure for Ulcerated Sore Legs, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, &c. &c.
Scarcely a day passes without some new testimony to its efficacy. It has been in use for 20 years, and is never known to fail of effecting a Cure, when properly applied.
Sold in Pots, at 1s. 9d. each.
Prepared by Beach & Badnicott, Bridport, England.
Messrs. S. J. LYMAN & Co., Chemists, Place d'Armes, Montreal, Agents for Canada.
October 27, 1849. 2

A QUICK CURE FOR PAIN.

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

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

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

INTERNALLY TAKEN—DOSE, 20 to 40 DROPS.
It imparts warmth to every part of the system, gives tone and vigor to the stomach and liver, invigorates to healthy action the secretions and functions of the skin, soothes, heals, purifies, cleanses, relieves, and cures, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, Catarrh, Swelled Tonsils, Coughs and Colds.

CRAMPS AND SPASMS.
Thirty drops have cured the most violent Spasms and Cramps in 15 minutes. It will also relieve the sufferer of Heart-burn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Sick Head-Ache, &c. The Weak, the Nervous, the Sick, the Wounded, are all invited to try this invaluable Remedy. It will cure the worst cases of Rheumatic and Nervous Affections, where other powerful medicines have been used in vain. Like a Ministering Angel, its office is to Relieve Suffering Humanity for the public good.
Ask for Radway's Ready Relief.
Price 25 cents, large bottles.
AGENTS:
DR. PICAULT, 36 Notre-Dame St. } Montreal.
WM. LYMAN & Co. }
R. W. REXFORD, M'Gill Street. }
J. B. MUSSEN, Quebec.
ROBERT LOE, Toronto.
October 26, 1849. 1

FALL GOODS.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, the following Articles from the American Markets, viz:—
SATINETTS, GREY CLOTHS, GREY COTTONS, TWILL'D REGATTAS, BEDTICK, COTTON YARN, BATTING and WADDING, SCARLET & WHITE FLANNEL, and FANCY PRINTS.
—ALSO,—
Now receiving, from London, Manchester, and Glasgow, a general assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.
N. S. WHITNEY,
195, St. Paul Street.
September 21. f-149

HATS!

THE Subscribers have received their supply of LONDON and PARIS HATS.
GIBB & Co.
September 20. 183

ST. LAWRENCE AND CHAMPLAIN SHIP CANAL.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee relative to the St. Lawrence and Champlain Ship Canal, held at Burlington, on Thursday morning the first November, 1849:—Present—General Henry Ross, Essex; J. M. Davidson, Esq., Saratago; Ira Gould, Esq., Montreal; Jason C. Pierce, Esq., St. Johns; John Ostell, Esq., Montreal; F. H. Jackson, Esq., Westport; Captain D. Lyons, Burlington; it was carried unanimously that Gen. Ross, do act as Chairman, also that John Ostell, Esq., of Montreal, be appointed Secretary, *pro. tem.*

The Secretary submitted the various proceedings that had taken place.

Moved by J. M. Davidson, Esq., and seconded by Jason C. Pierce, Esq.

That C. F. Blount, Esq., of Whitehall, and Michael J. Myers, Esq., of Whitehall, be invited to co-operate with the Executive Committee as honorary members.

Moved by Captain D. Lyons, and seconded by F. H. Jackson, Esq.

That Geo. B. Shaw, W. H. Canfield, Charles Adams, and H. W. Catlin, Esqrs., also J. M. Pomroy, H. B. Stacy, Jno. Brady, and Timothy Follett, Esqrs., all of Burlington, be requested to attend this meeting.

The four former gentlemen accordingly came in.

Moved by Chas. Adams, Esq., seconded F. Jackson, Esq.

That J. L. Schyler, Esq., of New York, Daniel Lyons, and John Bradley, Esqrs., be added to the Sub-committee, with reference to the employment of Engineers.

Moved by Charles Adams, Esq., seconded by Captain Lyons.

That the Sub-committee be instructed to take measures for the immediate prosecution of the surveys contemplated by the original resolution, and that after the completion thereof, the said Sub-committee report their own views to the Executive Committee with all convenient despatch, and that the Secretary of the Committee be requested to communicate this resolution to the various members.

It was then moved and seconded, That the Chairman do now vacate the Chair, and that J. M. Davidson, Esq., do take the same.

It was then moved, That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to Gen. Ross for the able and efficient manner in which he has presided over this meeting. Carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned.

REPLY OF PETER PERRY,

TO THE REQUISITIONISTS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF YORK.

Gentlemen,—I receive with unfeigned respect and deep consideration, your spontaneous and unsolicited communication, requesting me to allow myself to be put in nomination at the approaching election, (required by the circumstances to which you allude, for the representation of this popular and otherwise important Riding.) In reply, I beg most respectfully to say that the numbers, respectability, and standing of the parties joining in the request, added to the firm conviction that Canada, (the beloved land of my birth, life, hopes, and anxious desires, and which I trust may be my final resting place,) at the present juncture of its affairs, requires more the counsel, aid, and assistance of every true and faithful friend to its interests, than at any other period in its history, in order if possible, to direct its destinies in that channel which is best calculated to lead to peace, happiness, and prosperity, has most effectually overcome my firm determination, never again to enter into political or public life, and without further ceremony, unhesitatingly respond to the call, and place my time and ability, (such as it is,) to represent yours and our country's interests, in the Councils of the Province, at your disposal, humbly trusting that, should the truly independent electors honour me with a seat in Parliament, time and its results will prove that your confidence in my good will and intentions, faithfully to serve you and the country, (however I may come short in point of ability,) was not misplaced.

Allow me, gentlemen, here, before concluding, to observe, that inasmuch as I neither crave, look for, or expect any office, place, or personal favour of or from any administration which may choose to hold the reins of government, and labouring under no particular obligation, nor seeking to shelter or conceal my public principles or actions behind or under the mantle of any man, or set of men, either in or out of power, I can safely say, that I feel myself in the only position in which I ever did, or could for a moment, think of going into Parliament,—viz: perfectly independent, untrammelled, and uninfluenced by any considerations whatever, except those which I voluntarily placed upon myself at an early period of my public career, and to which (if I know myself) I have steadfastly adhered and kept in view, as the great landmarks by which to regulate every public act of my life, and which I consider and hold to embrace the true principles of REFORM AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT,—viz., to propose or advocate, and support such principles and measures, and such only as are clearly desired and required by the country and calculated to extend the greatest good to the greatest number, irrespective of the source from whence they came or have their origin, or the man, man, or party, by whom such principles or measures may be supported or opposed. It has ever been my maxim (and I hope and believe it ever will be) generously to acknowledge, embrace, and speedily advocate truth and fearlessly denounce and combat its opposite, whenever I can discover or find the one or detect the other, come from where it will, whether from white or black, rich or poor, noble or ignoble, in the general estimation of the world. With this brief outline of some of the leading features of my mind, and firmly believing that my views in general as to the public measures and policy best calculated to advance and establish the general peace, happiness, and prosperity of this beautiful and by nature highly-favoured country, are in strict accordance and harmony with a very large majority of the truly independent Electors of this Riding, and that therefore I can to the extent of the slender ability with which it hath pleased the Almighty to favour and endow me, truly represent you, I am prepared (if it is the sovereign will of the Electors,) to undertake important task of responsibility, and placing the consideration of the whole matter in the hands of the independent Electors, where it ever will be and remain in all free countries, I shall most cheerfully abide and submit to their verdict, be it what it may.

I am, gentlemen, with deep respect,
Your obedient Servant,
PETER PERRY.

Atlantic Steamers.—We learn from the New York Era, in anticipation of a hard struggle next year with Collin's rival ocean steamers, Cunard has purchased a fresh contract from the British Government, by which he is allowed to run his boats direct from Liverpool to New York, without calling as they now do at Halifax.

We wonder what our brethren of the Lower Provinces will say to this arrangement.—Quebec Mercury.

RADICAL LOYALTY—OUR PROCEEDINGS.

MR. GOWAN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

[We publish the following correspondence, without note or comment, just to show the way the present Government support British Connexion.]

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 21st June, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith a copy of a Petition preferring charges against you, as also a copy of the handbill therein referred to, and am to request you to furnish me, for the information of His Excellency, with any remarks upon the said charges which you may deem it necessary to offer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obd't. Serv,
J. Leslie, Secretary.

Ogle R. Gowan, Esq.,
Brockville, C. W.

Brockville, 25th June, 1849.

Sir,—This day on my return from Toronto, after an absence for some time from home, I received your letter of the 21st inst.

Before entering into any remarks for the information of His Excellency, upon the enclosure, which you were pleased to convey to me, I have to request that you will furnish me with the names of the petitioners who have preferred the charges you allude to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Ogle R. Gowan.

The Hon. James Leslie, Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 28th June, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 25th instant, a list of the names appended to the Petition, of which a copy accompanied my communication to you under date the 21st instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. Leslie, Secretary.

Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., Brockville, C.W.

Brockville, 30th June, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, just received, conveying to me the names of the "Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 2nd Battalion of Leeds Militia," who subscribed the Petition to His Excellency, bearing date the 5th of June, 1849.

Of the 26 Officers and 60 non-commissioned Officers, of which the Battalion consists, I find that 2 of the former and 2 of the latter class only have subscribed the document referred to. Of the remaining 179 names purporting to be those of Privates, some are I believe aliens, and a very few are actual militia men under my command.

As regards the statements made in the Petition, I have simply to say that, some of them are untrue, and others that are true, are much discoloured, and that if His Excellency should deem them of such a character, as to merit enquiry, I am quite ready at any moment, to appear before a Court Martial, or other proper Tribunal, to answer to any accusations, for a breach of Military regulations or discipline, with which I may be charged.

If I have been guilty of an infraction of the Civil Law, I am also ready to meet the accusation, before any legal Tribunal authorized to try and decide upon its merits.

For my political opinion, I am responsible only to my country, and my own conscience, and while I acknowledge no right in any man, to interrogate me regarding them, or to punish me for entertaining them, I am free to admit, that unswerving homage to Law, and entire devotion to Britain, have ever governed their exercise.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Ogle R. Gowan.

The Hon James Leslie, Provincial Secretary, &c., &c. &c.

Secretary's Office.
Montreal, 14th July, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., and am commanded by his Excellency the Governor General to say that you have widely mistaken the purport of my communication of the 21st ult. His Excellency claims no right to interrogate any of her Majesty's subjects regarding their political opinions, but where a gentleman holding her Majesty's Commission of the Peace, and a command in the Militia of the Province, is directly complained against, upon a specified statement of facts, as having publicly made himself a party in a misdemeanor, his Excellency feels that his duty to his Sovereign obliges him to require such explanations respecting those facts, as the circumstances may afford.

His Excellency, on referring to the complaint contained in the Petition which has led to this correspondence, finds that you are charged, first, with having publicly circulated hand-bills calling upon the inhabitants of the town of Brockville to assemble for the purpose of witnessing the burning in effigy of the Representative of the Sovereign, for having given the Royal Assent to a Bill passed by both Houses of the Provincial Parliament.

Secondly, with having publicly taken a prominent part in the procession formed for the purpose of carrying that object into effect, by walking at the head of the procession, and, thirdly, with having addressed the persons assembled for such purpose, justifying and encouraging the unlawful act they were about to commit.

His Excellency commands me further to add that the observations contained in your letter in regard to the part said to have been taken by you in the illegal proceedings referred to, and which, being of recent occurrence, must be fresh in your recollection, does not afford such explanation as His Excellency has a right to expect from one to whom it has been Her Majesty's pleasure to confer the honorable and important offices which you now hold.

His Excellency is nevertheless ready and desirous to receive any explanations or remarks which you may wish to submit for His consideration in compliance with my letter to you of the 21st ultimo.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. Leslie, Secretary.

Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., Brockville, C.W.

Brockville, 16th July, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and have to say in reply, that while I am pleased to find that His Excellency denies "all claim to interrogate me regarding my political opinions," I regret that your letter should have appeared to me, to convey an intimation, for the expression of an opinion, the tendency of which could scarcely have been other than of a political cast.

I feel it due to my character, as an old and sworn Commander of the Peace, to language the most emphatic and decided, to deny that I have ever, in public or in private, upon any occasion or in any place, "made myself a party in a misdemeanour," and if His Excellency believes I have done so, it is but an act of common justice to me, to have freely awarded to the worst culprit who claims a crime with which he may be charged, that he should have a fair trial, before the tribunals of his country, and be proved guilty, ere being condemned.

Denying then as I do all participation, not only in legal but even moral guilt, in the transaction to which you allude, and expressing my entire willingness to go before any legal tribunal, to answer to every charge that may be brought against me, I regret that it is not in my power, either in justice to my own character, or in the ordinary mode which every British subject possesses, to afford further or other explanation to His Lordship, and which, explanation might be hereafter tortured to my disadvantage in a Court of Law. The more particularly so, as I am publicly threatened by the Government partizans in this Town, with a prosecution for the alleged offence, which forms the ground of the present correspondence.

All that was done in the transaction referred to, was done I believe, under the immediate eye of His Honor the Judge of the District Court, and of the Honorable James Morris, neither of whom are political or personal partizans of mine, but both, I believe, supporters of His Excellency's Government. The observations addressed to the crowd assembled upon that occasion, were also made within the hearing of the gentlemen I have named. Whether their purport, object, or tendency, was to justify or lead to a breach of the peace, or the contrary, they can best inform His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Ogle R. Gowan.

The Hon. James Leslie, Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Secretary's Office.
Montreal, 22nd Oct., 1849.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to inform you that his Excellency has had under consideration the correspondence connected with the allegations respecting your conduct on the occasion of the burning of his Excellency in effigy in Brockville in April last.

His Excellency regrets much that a gentleman occupying your position, both in the magistracy and militia, should have taken a part so much calculated to bring the authority of the Crown into disrepute as it appears you did on that occasion.

However his Excellency might be desirous of overlooking such conduct as far as it might be conceived to have been directed against himself individually, he feels that when looked at as affecting the respect due through him, to her Majesty, it is impossible for him to pass it over.

His Excellency has, therefore, directed that your name be struck out of the Commission of the Peace, and that your services in the Militia be dispensed with.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. Leslie, Secretary.

Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., Brockville, C.W.

Brockville, 25th Oct., 1849.

Sir,—I have this moment received your letter of the 22nd instant, and have to say in reply, that, while I am perfectly indifferent as to what opinion his Excellency Lord Elgin may entertain of my conduct, believing as I conscientiously do that he has degraded and brought into public contempt, the high office which, for the misfortune of the Province, and of her Majesty's service, he yet fills, yet I feel that, as an officer and a gentleman, the duty which I owe to my own character as such, is to demand a Court Martial ere I shall be removed from the military service of the country—a service in which (I may be allowed to add) I received two wounds, and perilled my life, and in which I received the thanks of the Major General commanding in the "General Orders" then issued.

As regards the Magistracy, it was an Office which I never sought, and did I think that, in consenting to serve, I subjected myself to the mercy of such a person as Lord Elgin, I should never have accepted the honor. Perhaps, also, His Excellency was quite right in selecting me out from amongst the dozen or fifteen Magistrates present on the occasion referred to. No doubt in His Excellency's view, I deserve to be proscribed, because, (as is freely admitted), I was more conspicuous than any other Magistrate present in preserving Peace and Order. As His Excellency has thrown the whole Province into disorder, he cannot of course, appreciate the efforts of those who desire to preserve the Public Peace.

I have to add, that I also hold the Office from the Government, of a Commissioner of the Macadamized Roads in this District, from which His Excellency has not thought fit to remove me; but as I cannot consent to hold any Office at the will of such a man, I beg herewith to resign it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
Ogle R. Gowan.

Honorable James Leslie, Provincial Secretary, Montreal.

From the St. Catherine Journal, (Ministerial.)

It will be seen by this day's impression, that a movement in favor of Annexation has been made in Montreal; and a document issued, containing the best arguments at hand, signed by upwards of 300 of our fellow subjects. We certainly are not of that portion of the Press who would treat this document as of inferior importance, or reply to it by the stale and stereotyped cry of "treason." We acknowledge the perfect right of our fellow subjects to discuss this question in all its bearings; and did the law of constructive treason apply, we should not avail ourselves of its use in such a case. That the form of government, and its modifications, originate with, and remain in the people, is a great fundamental truth that never should be disturbed, especially by men calling themselves Reformers, we are deeply convinced. In this temper, and with these principles, we would calmly and dispassionately discuss this great question.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

We are glad to learn that the Directors of the Company continue to make energetic efforts to have the stock taken up, and the work commenced. The President leaves for England shortly, to ascertain the feeling of the Bondholders there, and another Director visits the United States, on a similar errand. In the meantime, it may be satisfactory to recapitulate the results of the late movement. The amount of stock subscribed for in Canada, amounts to..... $328,125
Subscribed by Contractors,..... 221,175
do by London Dir. Council,..... 100,000
do by Cor. of Hamilton,..... 50,000
do by Cor. of London,..... 10,000
Total,..... $711,300

It is also fully expected that the Niagara, Gore, Brock, and Western Districts, will each subscribe for stock, and with the renewed efforts about to be made in England and the United States, it is confidently hoped that the stock will be secured, and the work proceeded with, early in the spring.

Capitalists at a distance should be in great with confidence from the noble sentiments which have been made here; and as a further proof of the safety and high character of the undertaking, we may state that the Contractors have intimated their readiness to take District and City Bonds at par, conditional on the work commencing, that the present effort will be directly preserved in. If the whole line cannot be rapidly be undertaken at once, in a commencement in so do—say from the Niagara frontier, Hamilton, or from this city westward, and the completion of that portion, be it ever so small, will speedily convince capitalists and the public of the advantage of finishing the road at the earliest possible moment.—Hamilton Spectator.

Lake Guide.—Yesterday morning the two story brick house occupied as a dwelling house and as a grocery store, and belonging to Messrs. D. & D. Maguire, at Spencer Cove, was thrown down by part of the Cobourg Pier being given way. One of the persons were considerably injured, but fortunately none were killed, although there were several persons in the house at the time the accident occurred.—Cobourg Chronicle.

A report generally believed to be on good authority, that G. Gamble, Esq., has been appointed a Judge of the Q. B. It is also confidently said Messrs. Cayley and Draper will soon be elevated to the Bench.—Ib.

THE TURKISH WAR.

Is there to be war in Turkey, or not? That is the question of the day, and which may be said on both sides of it; the outcome event, however, in marching on without much mercy for the wishes of those who anticipate war with most dislike. If there be war, will England be bound to help Turkey; and whether bound in honor or not, will she do it? These are questions still more easily put, not altogether in the hottest spirit.—I don't think our Ministers will have the pluck to raise the Standard of the "democracy," with a sickly smile, to hide his fears lest they should. And that statesman is precisely the object of alarm to the Ministers; whom he despises for fearing himself, internally conscious as he is that there is nothing about him to be really afraid of.

One enormous impediment stands in the way of England's taking part in any war—the financial demands for such a purpose. It is a double difficulty—difficult in itself, and difficult through what opponents may make of it. However Ministers may feel nationally and chivalrously bound to support Turkey, they may naturally shrink from the immediate consequence at home—war on the Danube is more income-tax on the Thames. And however Notting Hill and Cauberwell may have "come forward" to follow up Lord Palmerston's "spirited protocol," it is to be doubted how far they would come forward with the subsidies needful to put those protocols into action. It is not impossible that politicians of very dishonest or limited mind might trade on this dilemma—that, while instigating protests and denunciations, they may raise a great outcry against unpopular taxation, and strive to force "financial reform" by threatening to oust a Ministry that is so audacious as to contemplate an increase of the income-tax. Such sort of intrigue, however transparent, is one by no means impossible to the smaller class of politicians, with whom opportunity is right, and personal success better than sacrifice for the welfare of nations.

We need not dwell on those other great and glaring impediments—the natural and cultivated repugnance to war, which must make every statesman pause in resorting to it, and resort to it only when justified by the firm conclusion that bloodshed, and even the worse calamities of war, are not so bad as the evils entailed upon mankind by default of resistance to gigantic wrong. These considerations would make any statesman pause—would make any nation hold the advocate of war sternly to account.

But it is not to be denied that very considerable facilities would, for a time at least, attend the career of a War Minister. The mere strength and power derived from singleness of purpose would place him on an impregnable vantage-ground. Although habits of trade and the coddling of extreme civilization have seemed to deaden the innate spirit of physical combat in the English nation, the first "silver starling" of the war-trumpet would rouse the inborn demon, and English eyes would flash as they have not done for many a year. All people, especially the English, affect positive results; and the English have been rather sickened of late by very negative or indeterminate results to their statesmanship; a War Minister would have positive, distinct, palpable results enough, and to spare,—critical results, highly exciting to the public interest; hopeful results; "glorious" results.

Besides those adventitious attractions, it is not to be maintained that war must necessarily be in all other respects disastrous. That it would be attended with trouble and loss is most certain; nearly as certain that the evil would be neither lasting nor universal. Many great interests are going on sluggishly and languidly, which the violent revulsion of a war would stir into life. Upon nations, even as upon individuals, the force of inertia, routine and false shame, is paralyzing; it is difficult for the most powerful to take heart of grace, break off its long error, and turn over a new leaf. We shall but touch upon instances.

Commerce would be harshly jarred and unsettled, but not altogether unhappily if after the disturbance it settled again in better channels. We see it to be in many cases in bad channels, but we cannot effect the change, which might perhaps be done at a jerk. At home, our railway habits of trade might not be the worse for some overwhelming deluge of other interests to break off for a time all but the quiet essential part.

Abroad we have got into bad ways; as with Brazil. The attempt to force our morals upon Brazilian conscience betrayed us into false diplomatic relations; our diplomacy borrowed its coercive power from commerce, and an endless series of incontinencies has landed us in a quarrel with one of our best customers, of such a kind that we can scarcely take a step toward reconciliation without further incontinencies. A war might cut that Gordian knot for us, oblige us to exchange refinements and entangled questions for essentials, and by forcing us into more direct courses, make us acknowledge the justice of our adversity. France is another to us, for she does not adequately recognize our commercial connexion—perhaps for want of a more thorough understanding, not so much of our commercial arguments as of our sincerity. France suspects us of a cold, calculating selfishness, which gives little of what wrong is done so that we escape the responsibilities and the consequences. Were the two countries compelled to fight side by side for justice to Europe, a better understanding would severally fall to grow up, and France would learn, on one of many great fellowship, to show a better faith in consulting mutual interests.

Similar influences might hold in political affairs. At home we have got into a very ill-conditioned state—a morbid appetite for "reforms," with never a one rise in public opinion, but a constant yearning to the opposite by dashing in green condition. Every part of the nation has an unhealthy longing, and no power or vigor to satisfy itself. We should be all the better for breaking this off for a season; and the urgent demands of a war time would bring us roughly to account. Summons would come, and failure, asking for a pressure from without, or no help then in buckling themselves to their duty; they would soon learn what reforms stand for deadest ones in the public mind, and these would become the only objects worth further debating, to be put out of the way of action. Many a project, or reforms, got up to satisfy a crotchet or make an opinion, would be thrown aside with other children's play. Those larger reforms remaining which are still taking in the public mind, or natural, would be put by for a time, to be taken up with more freshness and vigour in after time; and probably the ultimate shaping of such measures would not be easily shakened by premature proposals, might be directly contrary and contrary course might be directly contrary. The luxury of quarreling with Colonies would be discovered, to be found without justice. The establishment of a base on the coast of Africa—the great material and moral enterprise, which, partly in Senate a good round sum, suggests we shall, and consolidation our relations with Africa would be given up.

Abroad, changes not less large might be anticipated; measurements arising from internal pressure on old governments, and to prevent every in Italy and Russia, and all their allies, would be in 1848; England and France would be set free by negotiation directly with Italy, Hungary, and Germany, and would be the means of bringing the peoples once for all into the presence of Russia. Now, there is no saying what a Turkish war might do for the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Governments, and, on the other, a war, with a unified sense of degradation, to see the overthrow of the West, free and independent, to be the overthrow of the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Governments, where they are without reporting of the

Russia war in 1828 would not have disturbed the form of Constitution. Perhaps, in the end, Russia may not go so far as to bring the government of France and England to the end.

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