riotrice, for it was understood that Gen. Grabbe, with his army corps, would bid farewell to his brethren in arms as soon as an Imperial garrison was in possession of Comorn.

About 10,000 men, with the artillery which usually accompanies such a corps, will march at once from Italy to Vorarlberg. On their arrival the army of observation stationed there will amount to 21 infantry battalions, 12 squadrons of cavalry, and 11 batteries. The four brigades in Bohemia form an army of observation about 40,000 strong.

The *Cologne Gazette* affirms on the authority of Vienna letters of the 27th, that Kossuth and his companions were already safe on board a British man-of-war.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 20th ult. The illness of Portugal had conferred the grand cordon of the Order of Christ on Messrs. Mon and Pidal. There was no truth in the report that M. Bravo Murillo was to retire from the Cabinet. The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier had returned to Seville, where they intended to spend the winter.

General Narvaez was expected on the 20th, and had not, as asserted by the Opposition journal, resigned the Presidency of the Council. A funeral service was celebrated on the 28th, in the Royal chapel, on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Ferdinand VII.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Advices from Rome of the 24th ult., state that the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in that city. M. Bienoff, Secretary of the Russian Legation, and Envoy Extraordinary of Russia, and M. Galli, Minister of Finance, had arrived at Rome, the latter coming from Naples. The garrison of Ferrara had been reinforced by 800 Austrian soldiers.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 25th ult., publishes a decree, instituting in each province a board of censorship, to which all matters connected with the schools are to be referred. General Wimpffen had been succeeded in the civil and military government of Bologna by Count Thurn, Governor of Parma. Seventeen Tuscans, who had formed part of Garibaldi's band, were removed from Bologna on the 26th; to the Tuscan frontier; eight other executions had taken place at Bologna.

TUSCANY.

According to the *Costituzionale* of Florence of the 29th ultimo, the Tuscan Government had concluded a loan of 30,000,000, with the guarantee of Austria.

The *Tuscan Monitore*, of the 29th ultimo, announces the arrival of the Grand Duke of Tuscany at Schonbrunn on the 20th.

The *Riforma* of Lucca states from Bologna, 25th ultimo, that assassinations are still going on in the vicinity of that town. A band of upwards of 40 men paid a visit lately to the curate of Sesto; while they were there a patrol of six men came up. The band fired upon them, killed one man, and wounded another. Such occurrences are said to be very frequent at present.

VENICE.

The *Venice Gazette* of the 28th ultimo announces that the Cholera had completely disappeared in that city. Six vessels, with Neapolitan refugees on board, having been denied admission at Ancona and Pescara, and being in want of provisions, had returned to Venice. The Austrian Governor would not allow them to land, but supplied them with provisions and passports, to enable them to navigate freely in the Mediterranean.

By a decree of General Gorzkowski, Civil and Military Governor of Venice, dated the 26th ultimo, the commerce and exportation of intellectual productions of every kind published at Venice and in the Province from 22nd March, 1848, to the 28th of August, 1849, and alluding in the least degree to the late political events, whether executed in print or lithography, in engraving, painting, sculpture or coin, is prohibited. Printers, engravers, booksellers, and artists, possessing such articles intended for commerce, are bound to declare them within five days. The materials that have been employed to produce the are confiscated in the promotion. Transgressors to be judged by Court-Martial and condemned to fine and imprisonment.

The *Venice Gazette* of the 28th ultimo, announces the arrival there of the Neapolitan frigate *Ruggero*, for the purpose of taking on board the battery of artillery which General Pepe had taken to Venice against the orders of the King of Naples.

INDIA.

By the Overland Mail advices have been received from Bombay, dated September the 1st, and Calcutta of the 20th August. The utmost tranquillity prevailed in the Punjaub, and nothing of the least public interest had occurred in our Eastern Empire. The sentence on Moolraj had been commuted into transportation for life. It was believed that he would be sent to Singapore. The rains had been plentiful at Bombay, but scarce in the interior. It was generally reported that Sir Charles Napier would resign his appointment, and return to England in March next. Sir William Gomm, it was said, would succeed him.

The Cholera had been very prevalent in Bombay, as well as at Poonah, and in the Deccan generally.

Lord Falkland was expected in Bombay about the 14th. Sir Willoughby Cotton intended shortly to proceed on a tour of inspection through the

The Bombay Market continued remarkably easy, and it was difficult to find profitable employment for capital. Government Securities were not in great request.

The sales in cotton piece goods, since the last Mail left, had been very large, as had also the arrivals of Stocks from England, most of which had been taken off first hands.

From the London Times.

Another unpleasant and inopportune circumstance has just occurred in the relations of France with another portion of the American continent, which threatens to kindle a diplomatic quarrel with the United States. One of the strangest and most perilous consequences of the Revolution of February, was that the duties of representing the French Republic in foreign countries were suddenly thrust upon men utterly unqualified for such functions by education, station or experience. The post of Minister at Washington had been intended for M. de Circourt, a gentleman who united all these qualities in the highest degree, and who had consented, from personal friendship for M. de Lamartine, and from patriotic motives, to proceed to Berlin, in the first stormy days of the Provisional Government.—Instead, however, of rewarding M. de Circourt's great services in Germany by the legation to the United States, M. Lamartine allowed that position to be carried by some Republican intrigue in favor of a man utterly unknown to fame, but who rejoices in the significant and captivating name of William Tell Poussin. It seems, however, that M. Poussin has contrived to leave a trace in diplomatic history before he could be superseded by a more suitable representative of the French nation. He was instructed to obtain from the American Government some reparation or indemnity for losses sustained by French subjects in the course of the Mexican war; but he appears to have couched his demand in terms so unusual or unbecoming, that the American Cabinet immediately answered it by sending him his passports. This correspondence has not yet reached us, and we know little of the merits of the case, or of the effect it may produce in Paris; but in New York it had occasioned a sudden and remarkable depression of the public securities, and apprehensions had been excited as to the consequences of such a blow aimed at a sister Republic, which amounts to an interruption of diplomatic intercourse. The probability is that as the affront seems to have consisted in form rather than in substance, and as it is impossible to impute to France and the United States a serious intention of hostility, mutual explanations and the sacrifice of the diplomatists with the patriotic name will appease the wrath of these democracies.

VERMONT.—According to a late report of the Bank Commissioner of Vermont, the capital of the 37 Banks in the State amounts to $1,529,395. No one Bank has a larger capital than $150,000. The amount of Bills in circulation at the date of the returns, was $2,321,808; Notes discounted, $3,543,061; Specie, $120,811; Deposits in City Bank, $606,869.

THE COURIER

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1849.

THE MONSTER GRIEVANCE.

ONE of the conclusions arrived at by the Convention of Delegates of the British American League, at its late Session in Kingston, was that the expenditure of this Colony is enormously extravagant, and that reduction is imperatively necessary. The Convention, in the wording of this Resolution, used mild terms; the expenditure under the present system, that system of fraud and delusion, misnamed "Responsible Government," is recklessly profligate, corrupt, and unprincipled, and on this point we defy contradiction. And for this profligate waste of the public monies we blame no one political party more than another, though there are certainly facts to prove that the Conservatives are not so guilty as the Reformers. The late Ministry did cut down their own salaries by some three or four thousand a year, divided amongst them, but the present Administration has not taken one single step that we know of to reduce the Provincial expenditure generally.

We are no advocates for mean parsimony; we think that services rendered to the public should be well paid for; nay, we would, in order to secure talent of the very highest order, and unquestioned integrity, pay a little more to the public servants than they could possibly obtain in the employ of individuals. There are occasions when it is the truest economy to be, not lavish, but liberal in expenditure, and there are persons of such sterling honesty and rare talent, that it is cheap to secure their services at any price.

But the affairs of a million and a half of people are not so complicated, or so difficult of management, as to require such very clever individuals to look after them. Turning, just at random, to the first of those blue-covered books, furnished annually for the information of the Province, of which we have a large pile at our elbow, we find that it professes to give a balance sheet of the revenue and expenditure of the Province for the year 1847. That year will do as well as any other for our purpose, as it does not appear to have been distinguished by any extraordinary outlay. Well then, on looking at the "tottle of the whole," we find that in that year the revenue amounted to £506,826—there are some shillings and pence; there always are in these "tottles;" but the round numbers will do for us;—on the other side we find that the expenditure amounted to £458,021; in this year, *mirabile dictu*, and we trust that our readers will make a note of it, for it is by no means likely to happen again under the present system, there was an excess of revenue over expenditure of £48,000.

Now then, for the benefit of those of our readers who are not accustomed carefully to look through these blue books, we will show them what became of the £458,021, expended as is presumed for their advantage in the year 1847. We have first the interest on the *Provincial Debt*, or the money borrowed for the construction of the Public Works, a just and righteous payment, £148,264. Interest on Turnpike Trusts, £2,881. *Civil Government*, £33,416. This is the main part of the MONSTER GRIEVANCE, and that to which we attention, for we are convinced that one third of it at least might be saved by proper management, and by paying the public servants at a rate to which their talents and labors really entitle them, and not according to an imaginary scale based on the extravagant expenditure of the Mother Country. The *Administration of Justice*, £52,652. These are the salaries of Chancellors, Judges, and Officials of the Courts of Law, including three hangmen in Lower Canada, who are, by the squeamishness of our rulers and their sympathy with murderers and robbers, perfectly *functi officio*: what would our readers say, if it were possible for them to have placed before them at one view, in addition to this fifty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-two pounds, a full and detailed account of all that what is called law and justice costs the unhappy people of this country in one single year! If they could only see how much of their substance is devoured by the enormous fees paid to Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Peace, Attorneys, and to that other lower order of Justice! The law, as it is administered in Canada, is a foul and corroding ulcer preying on the very vitals of the people, and it is in this direction that the besom of reform must be most specially applied, and this will never be done until an alteration in our political system shall give the people the right here, as in the United States, to elect their own Judges, and make their own Tariff of Court and Lawyer's fees.

Then we have the *Provincial Penitentiary*, which, instead of paying its own expenses, or pretty nearly so, as it ought to have done, has been a den of fraud, peculation, and the most odious cruelty, costing the country £12,768 per annum.

For the two "talking nuisances," mis-named a *Parliament*, with their host of Speakers, Clerks, Messengers, &c., we paid, in 1847, £45,177, and we think our readers will agree with us, that, considering the work they do, they are not badly paid for it.

Education is the next item, and we find that in 1847 it cost £61,795. To this there can be no objection, provided the money has been judiciously and economically expended.

Under the same category is the sum paid in encouragement of *Agricultural Societies*, £8,446. So also is the £15,464 devoted to the maintenance of Hospitals, and other charities.

One of the heaviest items of the expenditure is that which is disbursed under the supervision of the "*Board of Works*." For the year 1847, it amounted to £41,123; but it would be impossible, in the compass of this article, to enter into a full detail of the waste and mismanagement of this department, and of the loss which the people have sustained thereby. It is quite true that under the direction of the Engineers employed by the Board of Works, Canada has constructed the finest canals in the world, and with one or two bungling exceptions, and those caused solely by the employment of incompetent persons through favoritism, the Engineers have done their work well; there is no fault to be found with them, but there is no doubt that £200,000, or more, might have been saved to the Province in the construction of these works, had due economy been used, and the public service been carried on without jobbing and favoritism.

The *Militia* consists at present of two Deputy Adjutants General, and their Clerks; this is all that is visible of the Militia; it is presumed to be a very strong force, upon paper, but as nobody has ever seen it, or knows anything about it, we rather think they will come to the conclusion that £2,993 per annum is paying rather too dearly for it. The department ought to be abolished immediately.

The maintenance of "Light Houses," a perfectly unexceptionable item, if the expenditure is economical, costs £4,404.

Emigration and *Quarantine* are set down as costing £909.

Pensions (Militia, Legislative, and Judges) are charged £10,908. We are opposed in toto to the Pension system, unless to reward and maintain those who have lost limbs, or become otherwise incapacitated in the service of the country. There is a great difference between these pensions and those paid to civilians; no men are so badly paid as officers and soldiers in the army, and officers and seamen in the navy, in proportion to the work expected from each; their pay is so small, that it is impossible for them to lay up from it a provision for after life. With the civil servants of the Government, the case is altogether different: there is hardly a man of them that could not lay by at least one-third of his income annually, if he pleased. If these men choose to be extravagant, and live up to the last farthing of their salaries, it is not the fault of the public. They would not pension one man of them in the United States; there neither the Administrative nor the Judicial Functionaries of the General or State Governments are pensioned; and one of the great advantages of Annexation will be our delivery at once from this abominable system.

The list before us winds up with a charge for "*Miscellanies*" of £16,822, and we are told in an ingenuous little postscript, that there are certain *indispensable* expenses in addition to this formidable list, which we have quoted, amounting only to £22,195! which have to be charged to the consolidated fund.

Well, readers, you find from this summary that your expenses for the year 1847 were £506,826—a little over half a million of money; and that you paid nearly thirty-four thousand pounds to your public servants for looking after this money, and laying it out for you. The question you have to ask, and to have answered, is, whether it was laid out more for your advantage, than for that of your servants. But the simple, earnest truth, is, that the officials in this country are the masters, and not the servants, of the people; and so it will be, until the people have a voice in the election of those whom they employ and pay.

For receiving, managing, and paying out again some half a million of money, the people of Canada paid, in the year 1847, thirty-four thousand pounds, that being the amount paid to the Governor, Ministers, Clerks, and all the employes of the Civil Government. Now, there is many and many a mercantile house in London, in Liverpool, and in Glasgow, that does business in a year to many times that amount, half a million of money is no very great sum to turn over. But does any one believe that any mercantile firm, doing business to that amount, expends thirty-four thousand pounds in the payment of cashiers, clerks, and servants? The thing is an absurdity; yet the business of one of these great houses is far more complicated and difficult of management, carried on, as it is, with every part of the world, than the simple machinery of the Government of a Province.

What will our readers suppose that one of these official gentry assigned as a reason for objecting to Annexation? "Why," quoth the simple-minded [illegible] thing—farming stock, produce, house rent, and wages, so that a thousand a year will not secure to me the same comforts and luxuries which I now enjoy for £500."

This is a picture of official selfishness which is thoroughly disgusting; here is a man with a handsome income, paid for very little work, who does not wish to see the country prosper, for fear he himself should not be able to live as well, quite forgetting, poor man, that if this country is annexed to the United States, his salary, if he even retain his situation, will be cut down to at least one half its present amount, and that he will have to learn economy in spite of himself. The truth is, these officials are like a flock of vultures gorging on the carcasses of the dead; as their country progressively sinks into decay, so increases the their measure of prosperity; they are the parasites of society. We can conceive of nothing so atrocious as the doctrine held by these persons, and it must be shouted in their ears till the whole country rings with it, and is roused to crush the system, and demand the application of the elective principle to every office. This is a subject to which we shall continually recur, for there are more abuses to expose.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in Notre Dame Street, on Sunday morning about two o'clock, in the building occupied by Mr. Macrow, hair-dresser, and as a furniture establishment. The alarm was immediately given, and in a few minutes several engines were on the spot. By the energy and activity of the firemen the flames were soon got under, but not before considerable damage was done to the premises. We have not heard the particulars regarding the origin of the fire, nor whether the several parties interested were covered by insurance.

ANNEXATION.—We understand that in the Vermont Legislature, a few days since, the question of Canada Annexation was mooted, and some discussion took place on the subject—when a large majority of the members declared in favor of entertaining the proposition.

QUEBEC.—A Manifesto in favor of Annexation, has been signed by nearly seven hundred persons, French and English.

MR. PERRY.—The *Globe* has denied that Mr. Perry will contest the 3rd Riding of York on the Annexation ticket. This is all nonsense; it is perfectly well known in Upper Canada that Mr. Perry has been an Annexationist for years, and that he will be one of the first men in the Province to go for that measure, although he may not have explicitly stated as much.

THE ANTI-ANNEXATION ADDRESS.—Mr. Jas. Sheridan, boot-maker, of St. Paul Street, desires us to state that he never signed this document, but that, on the contrary, he is an Annexationist, and would have signed the Address in favor of that cause, had he had an opportunity. He states that he had requested one or two of our contemporaries to mention what he told us, that they promised to do so, but have not kept their words.

THE TOWNSHIPS are moving in the Annexation cause; the *Sherbrooke Gazette* has declared for it, and an Address to Mr. Galt, the member for the county, is in progress, calling on him to state explicitly his opinions on the subject.

MINISTERIAL SPEE.—The *Pilot*, though a somewhat doubtful authority, tells us that the Ministers have dismissed Mr. Gowan from the Magistracy, and from his Colonelcy of Militia, because he was present and assisted at the burning in effigy of Lord Elgin at Brockville. It is quite possible that Mr. Gowan was present at the *auto da fé* alluded to, but that he assisted either in dressing the "Guy" or in applying the lighted faggots, we shall take leave to doubt, until we receive information more trustworthy than that of the *Pilot*. That Mr. Gowan has been dismissed is quite probable; the Ministerial party have long had a spite at him, as he is one of the ablest and most uncompromising of their opponents, and his dismissal will, without doubt, be a gratification of their rancour and a proceeding quite in character with the small mean mind of Lord Elgin. Mr. Gowan will laugh at such an empty and futile display of malevolence; he depends on the free and unbiassed voice of his countrymen, not on Ministerial smiles or frowns, and the voice of the people elects him to offices from which no trumpery Governor can dismiss him.

ANOTHER PARTISAN PROVIDED FOR.—The Hon. J. E. Small has been appointed to the Judgeship of the London District, *vice* Judge Givens, deceased.

RUMOR.—It is reported that Mr. Boutillier, M. P. P. for St. Hyacinthe, will succeed the Honble. L. M. Viger, as Receiver General.

THE INDEPENDENT.—This journal, established for the express purpose of advocating the Independence of Canada, and its incorporation with the neighboring Republic, made its appearance at Toronto on Thursday. The *Independent* is a very handsome looking paper, of the size of the *Montreal Herald*, and we trust that it will be well supported.

RECIPROCITY.—Mr. Inspector-General Hincks (recipient of public plunder to the tune of £1000 per annum) has written a letter to a gentleman, an elector of Markham, in Upper Canada, on the subject of Reciprocal Free-Trade. The letter is of no consequence in itself, as it is a mere *rechauffé* of the platitudes that have been talked and written on this matter for the last six months, but there is one sentence which we wish our friends in the United States to notice, those of them who wish the Canadas to be annexed to them as soon as possible. Mr. Hincks says, then, "that the inconsiderate cry for Annexation would be at once stifled by the establishment of Reciprocal Free-Trade with the United States." Mark this, Americans, and act accordingly!

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, October 12, 1849.

The Returns of the Quarter's Revenue were published on Wednesday last, the Customs showing a considerable decrease, and the other items an augmentation to some extent. This decline in the receipts from the Customs, coupled with large importations of foreign grain, and a continuous decline in the value of that article, will probably be turned to account by the Protectionists. Mr. D'Israeli has given a new exposition of his scheme, differing materially from that originally promulgated. He has abandoned the idea of a uniform Land Tax, but adheres to the principle of a Sinking Fund; his proposal being to levy an *ad valorem* duty on all articles of foreign import, of such an amount as to raise five millions a year, which is to be applied to the liquidation of the national debt. The practicabi[illegible] into the funds at the rate of five millions a year is, that fund[illegible] very high, and would, therefore, be a very unremunerative investment, and that people who lifted a fair interest for their money, would be driven to invest it elsewhere. In fact, five millions a year would be liberated for the general expenditure of the country, the greater part for reproductive operations, and, as Mr. D'Israeli hopes, a good deal for agriculture; that is, for investment in the purchase, cultivation, and improvement, of the soil. Mr. D'Israeli's position, as the leader of a great party, is somewhat ambiguous. The Essex Protectionists, and the farmers of Bucks, vote unlimited confidence in his Statesmanship, while Lord Stanhope, a politician of the staunch old Tory school, proclaims his scheme "a Will-o'-the-Wisp," which the farmers will be too wise to follow. It is, therefore, evident that a rather important difference of opinion exists among the country party.

The Trade and Navigation Returns for the month ending 5th September, issued on Friday, show a very gratifying increase in our own exports, compared with the corresponding periods of 1848. For the first eight months of last year the declared value of our exports was 31,633,214 pounds, and for the past eight months 33,903,939 pounds, being an increase of more than seven millions and a half. The Returns for this month are still more favorable, for while in the month ending 5th September, 1848, the exports were valued at only 4,097,482 pounds, in the month ending 5th September, 1849, they amounted to 6,323,457 pounds, showing an increase of nearly two millions. There are only two articles in which there has been any falling off, while our leading manufactures have all largely participated in the improvement.

The Returns of the Registrar General continue to exhibit a very large diminution in the amount of mortality from Cholera. In the Metropolis, the deaths now only average about 12 per diem, and in all parts of the country, the decrease is equally marked and satisfactory.

The death of Admiral Sir Edward Owen, G.C.D., G.C.H., gives rise to long series of naval promotions, and places a good service pension of 300 pounds per annum at the disposal of Sir T. Baring, the first Lord of the Admiralty.

The name of the Earl of Roden, the leader of the Orange party in Ireland, has been removed by Government from the Commission of Peace for the Counties of Down and Louth. "This," says the *Times*, "can scarcely fail to rouse the dormant energies of party, and to evoke a storm of indignation at one side, and a shout of triumph at the other, the only lasting effect of which will be the permanent revival of the bitter sectarian feuds which a long course of discouragement by the last and present Ministry had done much to soften, if not well nigh to obliterate."

Parliament was further prorogued on Tuesday to the 20th November.

The Queen Dowager is suffering from severe illness.

Candidates for the representation of Cork are as plentiful as black berries. Mr. Bell, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Murphy, and Colonel Chatterton, are already announced.

The news from France is not of any importance. It appears likely that the French Government will accept the Pope's Manifesto, but only as an instalment, and as an earnest of his intention to go further. Trade and commerce appear to be favorably progressing, not only in Paris, but throughout the departments; mercantile transactions, however, are carried on for ready money, and commercial paper is rarely to be met with.

The capitulation of Comorn to the Austrians was signed on the 27th September. The conditions are, that the garrison had liberty to depart; that the officers who formerly served in the Austrian army receive passports for abroad; that the Honved officers, as well as soldiers, are dismissed to their homes and fully amnestied; that the officers receive a month's pay, and the soldiers ten days pay; that a sum of 500,000 florins shall be paid, in Austrian bank notes, to the garrison, in order to discharge the obligations which it has contracted by military assignments; that the wounded shall be received into the hospitals, and that property shall be respected. It was by the intervention of Marshal Radetzky that the Emperor was induced to grant the besieged these favorable terms.

Predictions in political matters, as experience has long proved, are seldom verified; and were the inquiry worth pursuing, it might not be unamusing to collect a few specimens of prophetic labour thrown away within very recent years. War with France, and that, too, while it was governed by the "Napoleon of Peace" war with the United States, for sympathizing somewhat too warmly with Canadian rebels, and in consequence of "boundary" disputes, have each been prophesied. Within the week, we have the prophecy of a general war, European and partially Asiatic, in consequence of the refusal of the request of the Autocrat of Russia and the Emperor of Austria to the Sultan to deliver up captain Hungarian and Polish refugees. That the Porte is right in its refusal, by seeking to maintain its independence in a small thing, against two Powers who are awaiting an opportunity of overthrowing its sovereignty, when greater encroachments might be more successfully made, not a politician will deny. However, war, the Times declares, will be the result. I confess I have no faith in the prognostication, and set it down to the defying spirit which dictates so many fierce articles in the leading journal. The Press of this country is unanimous in its condemnation of the conduct of Russia, and whatever may happen, there is no doubt that our Government will be supported by public opinion. It is understood that the most positive instructions have been sent to Sir Stratford Canning to second the Divan in its resistance to the demands made upon it; and it has even been asserted, that our Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to rendezvous within the Dardanelles, in case of any sudden emergency. One cannot help moralizing in the present aspect of affairs in Europe, upon the utter impossibility of ensuring the continuance of peace by the moral force weapons of remonstrance and negotiation alone. The conduct of Russia towards Turkey is a practical refutation of the principles of the peace movement. While nations are swayed by human passions, it is futile to hope that they will be led in the silken cords of reason and brotherly kindness. Nations are the types of individuals: the same moral attributes distinguish both. An angry man, a covetous man, or a lustful man, cannot be restrained from the gratification of his propensity, except by stringent laws, and a fear of penal consequences, also it is with nations. It is the strength of each which is the surety for its neighbour's good behaviour. It is the fitness for war which is the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace. Does any one suppose, that if we had been unable to cope with Russia, our remonstrances and negociations would have had any chance of rescuing Turkey from her grasp? The Czar has 200,000 men, and Austria 100,000 men, on the confines of Turkey, and the former has more difficulty in restraining her soldiery than in letting them loose. She has abundance of the sinews of war at her command, and with all these means and appliances for war, she sees her traditional prey lying defenceless at her feet, and her traditional visions of conquest brought within the possibility of accomplishment. Russia, under these circumstances, prepares to carry out her schemes of aggrandizement; and what is to prevent her putting them into execution? Not the unarmed remonstrance of Western Europe, but the sight, in perspective, of a British fleet in the Dardanelles, and of a French army on the soil of the East Russia may concede to the armed remonstrances of Europe what she never would have conceded to their unarmed appeals to her moderation and forbearance. My humble opinion is that, from prudential motives, she will abstain, for the present, from any hostile demonstration against the Porte, Kossuth's appeal to the Foreign Secretary of England, is a noble production. The determination manifested to maintain his honour to the last—the utter absence of all regard for himself—the tenderness with which he supplicates protection for his mother, wife, and children, and for his poor expatriated companions, prove him to be as great in peril and adversity as he was just and fearless in power and prosperity. It seems that the Porte, with the view of averting the Czar's anger has offered the refugees this alternative—to embrace Islamism or to ascend the scaffold. Kossuth, whose piety has long been known to be as earnest as his patriotism, rejects the offer with indignation, and he states that his determination is shared in by the great majority of his companions. Can England leave these men to their fate?

SPIRIT OF THE CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

THE MONTREAL ADDRESS.—In another part of our paper, will be found the Montreal Address to the people of Canada, setting forth the evils under which the Province is labouring, and recommending Annexation as the only feasible remedy. It is, doubtless, the most important document ever submitted for the consideration of the Canadian people, both as regards the facts set forth, and the number and respectability of the names appended to it. Men of all parties and creeds appear to have sunk every minor difference, and to have met on the common platform of Independence and Annexation—the two steps to be taken. Men who only a few short months ago, were seen arrayed against each other, in the heated arena of party strife, have suddenly forgotten the irritation and bitterness caused by long years of contention, often leading to no end of open violence. Such a complete fusion of parties in so short a time is, perhaps, without a parallel, and proves the existence of causes of no ordinary weight. These causes are set forth with tolerable succinctness and explicitness as far as our cursory examination, generally, and many of a political nature, are concerned. [illegible] agree with those taken up and [illegible] the Hamilton Branch, in their respective Addresses to the public. The Montreal Address, however, differs very materially from those of the latter bodies, in one important particular,—*the former points out a remedy, whilst the latter does not.*

Whether our friends in Lower Canada have adopted the wisest course for the attainment of the proposed end, or not, we do not at present feel themselves competent to decide. Whether by making so bold and powerful a demonstration, before the question has been properly discussed and laid before the country, they will not arouse prejudices and opposition, which a more moderate, and to our mind, judicious course of argument might have allayed, remains to be seen. In Upper Canada, the question has scarcely been discussed at all through the medium of the newspapers. The Press of this section of the Province has been wholly devoted to party; and both parties, *as such*, are professedly opposed to the movement. A good cause is very often spoiled by the over-enthusiasm of its advocates. If the Montrealers have been guilty of any indiscretion in this respect, it is now too late to retract; and the only way for them to remove the charge of inconsiderate haste made against them by their opponents, will be by the exercise of patience and moderation.

We would only further remark upon the Address at present, that whilst we go for Annexation, as most desirable for the general interests of the North American Provinces, we do so, under the belief, that it can be obtained upon advantageous terms, such as those we have pointed out in our leading article.—*Toronto Independent.*

From the Hamilton (C. W.) Spirit of the Age.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the Manifesto of the Montreal Annexationists, which will be found in this day's paper. The tone and spirit it displays is commendable, and the arguments advanced in favor of Annexation are sound and reasonable. The picture of distress which it draws is undoubtedly exaggerated, if applied to Upper Canada, though it may be true enough of the Lower Province. It would be foolish to class the parties engaged in this movement with the rowdies who burned the Parliament buildings. Neither would we ascribe the cause of the movement to the passing of the Rebellion Losses Bill; its origin must be traced to another source. When Great Britain took away the protection which Canada enjoyed in her markets, the great bond of interest which attached the Colonists to the Mother Country was destroyed. The advantages and necessity of Annexation became at once apparent to hundreds who would otherwise have remained staunch Loyalists. This view is borne out by the fact of the agitation for Independence or Annexation being as rampant in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where they have had no Rebellion Losses Bill to disturb their equanimity.

There are, undoubtedly, a great many objections which may be urged against Annexation, and some stronger ones against its practicability. But the greatest obstacle to its attainment will be, in our opinion, a want of unanimity on the part of the people; were they unanimous, or nearly so, in demanding Annexation, it might be accomplished without much difficulty, and by peaceable means. Until this unanimity of feeling and action takes place, any direct movement in its favor would be folly. In the meantime, we suppose the Province will be kept in a continual flurry of agitation. Public works and improvements will, of course, be out of the question. And should the Imperial or Provincial Government hit upon some measure which may call back prosperity to the country, the question of Annexation will only be staved off, to return upon us with redoubled force at a future period.

We subjoin extracts bearing on this subject:

From the Hamilton (Wellland) Reporter.

Should a party in Canada declare for Annexation, they will and sympathisers in every State of the Union, say in the Provinces. The result would not be as on a previous occasion, for the loyalty of the party who fought and retained that valuable Colony to England is worn out, and cannot be resuscitated: the very men who fought for English supremacy would be the first to draw the sword against it. The Provinces would follow their example, and cease from their exertions only when they had obtained their freedom. The time has come when all who wish to avert this issue, must act unitedly. Read, write, and think about this only real and true alternative which the inhabitants of Canada and these Provinces will one day be called on to decide.

From the London Globe, (Organ of the Russell Cabinet.) September 28.

Nor do we differ from General Scott in the opinion, that if the British American Colonists should desire to cut all Connexion with England, we shall not go to war to prevent their so doing. Evidence that they deliberately desire Separation, *would be evidence that Separation had morally taken place*; and to fight for territory, after alienating affection, is what we have done once on the American Continent, but certainly *not do again*. We agree [illegible] Scott, that it *ultimately* rests with the [illegible] *ricans community* to abide by [illegible] or to seek a new one.

RATHER A HARD HIT [illegible] Prescott *Telegraph* (radical) [illegible] ministry quite as hard [illegible] ponents have done—[illegible] has become frightened at [illegible] ment going on in [illegible] has taken it in the [illegible] What a pity the Government [illegible] much spirit in sending [illegible] nor from college in the [illegible] they not die, unless [illegible] friends by their [illegible] courage, Mr. Cameron [illegible] been required of the [illegible]

The Manifesto of the [illegible] has been received [illegible] At first there was a [illegible] some officials [illegible] to do as the [illegible] to oppose the [illegible] quation to the [illegible] carried round, [illegible] who are notorious [illegible] act—Annexationists. [illegible] will be required [illegible] here [illegible] those who only [illegible] with the United [illegible] because it [illegible] because they [illegible] coming [illegible] lely from [illegible] sentiments [illegible] out [illegible] the question [illegible] treasons have taken [illegible] getting [illegible] be regretted [illegible] of the [illegible] the Ministry of [illegible] the Imperial [illegible] not be doubted [illegible] independence of [illegible] asked for by [illegible] is evidently the opinion of the [illegible] tionists.

Mr. Baldwin [illegible] truth of [illegible] that Peter [illegible] for the Third [illegible] appointment of Mr. [illegible] Annexation [illegible] him by letter [illegible] tion [illegible] of course [illegible] party [illegible] the position [illegible] annexation [illegible] ely upon [illegible] They attempt to [illegible] feeling, for [illegible] conductors; but [illegible] party wide-spread [illegible] here in favor of Annexation.—*Toronto Correspondence of the Hamilton Provincialist.*

COMMERCIAL.

ASHES MARKET—WEEK [illegible]

MONTREAL, Friday Evening, 26th.

PEARLS.—One last Circular quoted Pots at [illegible] since receipt of our advices per [illegible] chased. Tuesday 23d, has been put [illegible]

POTS—Have advanced since our last [illegible] shipping parcels 26s. 3d. have been [illegible] which rate they are in demand.

RECEIPTS SINCE 19TH [illegible]

Pearls.	Pots.	Total.
262	833	[illegible]

[illegible]

25, St. Francois Xavier [illegible]

PORT OF MONTREAL

EXPORTS

Per Brigt. GORGIANA, [illegible] Ireland, [illegible] Agent—Joseph Wood.

J & I Gordon, 40 tons mixed iron.

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ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion	£0	2
" Subsequent insertions	0	0
Ten lines and under, first insertion	0	3
" Subsequent insertions	0	0
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line	0	0
" Subsequent insertions, "	0	0
One Square, not to exceed 25 lines, per annum	12	10
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All Orders to discontinue Advertisements must be in writing.

FURS.—WHOLESALE.—

8000 Fur Caps, various shapes
2000 Fur Boas
1000 Muffs
400 dozen Leather Mitts
200 do Sealet Caps
300 do Plush do

JEAN BRUNEAU

Montreal, 29th Oct. 1849.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from St. Petersburg, and for Sale by the Subscribers, cheap, 10 Tons RUSSIA SHEET IRON, in [illegible] order

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN

October 29.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

50 hhds Porto Rico Sugar
100 puns Molasses
300 packages Old Hyson, Twankay, Hyson, Twankay and Young Hyson Teas
50 boxes Patent Sperm Candles
25 chests Cassia
40 tierces Rice
200 boxes B. M. Raisins
200 do Saleratus
50 brls Fine Winter Bleached Whale Oil
100 baskets Salad Oil
300 boxes Tobacco, 5's, 16's, 18's and 32's
200 bales Lamp Wick
500 dozen Corn Brooms
100 boxes Blacking
50 brls Spirits Turpentine

—ALSO—

2300 Sides Sole Leather, "Glasgow" Tanned
100 dozen Kipps

J. B. SMITH & Co.

Montreal, Oct. 27, 1849.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

Twankay, Young Hyson and Gunpowder TEAS
Judd's best Patent Sperm Candles
Solar Sperm Oil, in qr casks
Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma
Ground Ginger and Ground Rice
Arrowroot, in boxes
Macaboy Snuff, in jars
Black Lead, Bottle Wax
Salt, in barrels and bags
Liqueurs, Curacoa, Ginger and Orange
White Paint, in kegs
Black, Red, Brown, in do
Yellow, Green, and Blue, in 7 and 14 lb tins

—ALSO—

200 barrels No. 1 Arichat Split Herrings
50 half do do do do

—AND—

150 quintals Haddock

JAMES GORDON & Co.

Montreal, Oct. 25, 1849.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 27—6 P. M.

Mr. John J. Way, who was so seve[illegible] a playful scuffle at the Broadway [illegible] two since, and of whose recover[illegible] entertained, died this morning about [illegible] The newly appointed French env[illegible] Compti, a man of the Nation[illegible] brought into diplomatic office [illegible] Revolution. It is said, that [illegible] of M. Poussin's dismissal pro[illegible] indement in the French Cabinet, and [illegible] its members wished to retaliate by [illegible] Rush his Passports—especially, as the appointment of M. Poussin's successor was published [illegible] simultaneously with the news from the U. States, [illegible] night be taken as a weak concession. It [illegible] however, decided that the more proper [illegible] would be to state the fact with regard to [illegible] appointment in the Official paper, and not [illegible] any measures of retaliation towards the [illegible] American Government.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 27—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The Market is better for *Pearls*, [illegible] of 45 barrels at $6.25 @ $6.37. *Pots* in [illegible] demand at $7.00.

FLOUR.—There is increased heaviness [illegible] market for the low grades of State and [illegible] and fair for the City trade, but [illegible] East. Nothing of moment d[illegible] beyond small sales of Canadian [illegible] 100 barrels at $3.75 @ $4.25 for [illegible] Fine, $4.62 @ $4.68 for Old e[illegible] mixed Western, $4.75 @ $4.81 [illegible] $4.81 @ $4.94 for Straight [illegible] Western, $5.00 @ $5.12 for very goo[illegible] Genesee, $5.06 @ $5.18 for [illegible] Straight Western, $5.18 @ $5[illegible]

GRAIN.—There is a disposition to m[illegible] West freely, but Market is less [illegible] We have only to notice sales of 6000 bushels [illegible] Genesee, for milling here, on private terms. [illegible] opened heavy at rather easier prices, but [illegible] and buoyant at full prices of yesterday. Sales [illegible] 8,000 bushels at 62 cents for New Orleans [illegible] 65 cents for