ciple and inclination, are really and truly opposed to Annexation.—Some few of the Conservative party, particularly those connected with commercial and mercantile pursuits, have gone over to the Annexationists; but the great bulk of the party, and especially the agricultural portion, is yet sound at heart.

Should both parties maintain the positions they at present relatively possess, how long will the Annexation movement be stayed? We think not long.

There can be little energy where *principle* is lacking, and where *interest* alone is the actuating motive. It is a contest between the heart and the pocket. The latter will be in the ascendant, so long as the supplies continue to be furnished; but let the source of income be once closed, and the heart will quickly assume the mastery. This we assume to be the position of the Retrenchists, as a body, upon the question of Annexation. They will be loyal, so long as they are fed at the Government crib; but when the pottals of Executive favor against them, and they will quickly take their stand in the position they have hitherto, at all times, assumed. Their present ground is an unnatural one, and they can only maintain it so long as they are backed up by a portion of the Conservative party.

The proscriptive policy of the Government, in reference to the Conservatives—the dismissals of some—the frowns upon others—and the insults to all—united to the wretched state in which they find the country, are fast alienating the last named party from the Government. Past history has shown that the energy and *boldness* of the Saxon race, are in the Conservative ranks, and should any serious defection take place in the allegiance of that party, it is not difficult to foresee, that English influence on this continent, will be of but short duration.

The Executive embrace hugs the false one—the Government frown repels the faithful! Perhaps the result will be for good. We shall see.—*Statesman.*

It is rumored that the Government, being unwilling to run the risk of a new election in any County in Upper Canada, are now driven to make "a virtue of necessity," and to allow the Office of Solicitor-General to remain vacant! They say the Office may be abolished!! Very true, say we, but is it the dread of opposition, or the clamour of the League, that has led to the discovery? Perhaps the *Pilot* can inform us!

It is also reported that Henry John Boulton is *not* to be the new Judge! Oh! these elections! They are troublesome things; particularly when great men are finding their way *down hill!*

In connexion with the above, we may mention that Mr. Price has not yet "withdrawn from public life," as he said in his published letter he would, on the first of November. It would be *too bad* to see the *first* Riding of York following the example of the *third* Riding, in repudiating Ministerial dictation! Poor Lord Elgin! The word of his Ministers will soon be thought as little of as his own!—*Ib.*

THE UNITED STATES.

"While so many absurd stories are circulated by mendacious Annexation journalists, about the wealth of the United States, it is singular that the State Governments alone should condescend to owe fifty millions currency to European capitalists, the interest of which, if it were all paid, would amount to far more than the whole expenses of the Canadian Government."

We clip the above from a city paper, to exhibit the flimsy arguments adduced by the opponents of Annexation, in order to show the weakness of their cause. The fact that the several States have contrived the credit to borrow fifty millions sterling in England, and the high character of State Stocks at the present time there, where Canadian Securities will not be touched, is a very strong argument in favor of Annexation. We saw it stated in the London *Economist*, a great authority in these matters, last summer, that Pennsylvania, which stopped payment for a time, stood higher now than Canada in the English Money Market. —*Toronto Independent.*

THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.—Mr. J. Cowley has disposed of his interest in the London (C.W.) Times, to Messrs. Lemmon & Co., who, in their Prospectus, complain of the "seemingly undecided and conciliatory course" hitherto pursued by the Times, and promise that in future that Journal shall be found "a firm and uncompromising opponent" of "Lord Elgin and his present Ministry." Further—the Times will be "the unflinching advocate of a permanent connexion with the Parent State, Protection to Native Industry, Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure, and every measure calculated for the public good, and the development of the vast resources of the country."—*Gazette.*

WINTER ISSUE.

ON and after Monday next, the *Montreal Courier* will be published, till the 1st of May next, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1849.

THE UPPER CANADA PRESS ON THE ANNEXATION ASSOCIATION.

THE old parties in Upper Canada, through their organs of the Press, are out fiercely against the movement now going on in the Lower Province. The organization of an Association seems to be gall and wormwood to these unscrupulous hacks, and the Toronto *Patriot* is absolutely indecently abusive. We can readily account for all this; there is hardly a journal in Toronto or Hamilton that is not under the influence of a clique, often consisting of a very few persons only, and the opinions of the journal are just those of this clique, and not those of the public, as they ought to be. These cliques are either Radical or Tory; their object is the possession, for their own party, of place and profit; they are, consequently, in an agony of apprehension at the rise of a third party, and the Press has been instructed to denounce it. The old Tories are particularly savage, because they were living in hopes, through the instrumentality of the League, cunningly turned by them into a party organization, to trip up the heels of the Radicals, and appropriate the fat pickings of office to themselves. They see now that Lower Canada has fallen off from the League, and that the British party in this section of the Province will not, after the next general election, be found acting with them as heretofore. The truth is, that neither party can ever come into power again; and they know it, and they know that it has been caused by the determination of the British party here to stand in future on a very different political platform. The ground has been cut from under their feet—hence the fury of their Press.

The *Hamilton Spectator* appears to be the "Long Tom" of this opposition; he opens with a heavy shot at Montreal, which he calls "the abandoned Metropolis," and tells it that it is useless for it to "row against the current." Perhaps the news from Sherbrooke, and that which he will hear in a few days from several other Lower Canada counties, will convince him that the crew of the boat are strong and fast pullers. This "rowing against the current" is a very pretty phrase in the Bay of Hamilton, but it will not give the Canadian farmer fifteen-pence a bushel more for his Wheat.

Alluding to the speakers at the Annexation meeting, this organ of the "undying attached" says:—

"Over this meeting Mr. Redpath presided, and Mr. Glass acted as Secretary. The speakers were Messrs. Hugh Taylor, DeWitt, M. P. P., Holmes, M. P. P., Wm. Holmes, Dorion, Lotte, R. McKay, Ross, and the Hon. Mr. Jones, a gentleman who was placed in the Council at the same time that Sam Mills found himself so strangely *elected*. Mr. Jones has, consequently, made fair progress under the pupilage of Lord Elgin and Mr. Lafontaine."

The *Spectator* has a wonderfully light memory; he either does not remember, or finds it convenient to forget, that this very gentleman, Mr. Jones, was extolled to the skies by every Tory paper in the Province, for his speech and vote against the Indemnity Bill. But the *Spectator* does not care for the past; he revels only in the present, and has no thought for the future. The country, and everything in it, might be devoted to the infernal gods, provided only the *Spectator* could see the old hacks of his party in office again, with a prospective benefit to himself.

The fanatical *Spectator* wonders that Mr. DeWitt asks the simple question, "Why wealthy emigrants do not come and settle in our Parishes?" but himself furnishes an answer by saying, that they are prevented by the feudal system. But the Annexationists, French and English, are anxious to abolish this miserable system, and it furnishes one powerful reason for desiring Annexation, as, after it, such a system could not exist. Does the *Spectator* say, that it will? No; but, like a tom-tit, he hops from one twig to another, and gives his readers a reason why Irish emigrants traverse the whole of Canada to reach the Western States; but the true reason he very carefully withholds, which is, that the Irish generally dislike to be under the British Government in any form or place.

The *Spectator* then flies off to attack Mr. Holmes, and thinks he will "find that the people will repose more confidence in the indisputable evidence of statistics than in all the twaddle which Mr. Holmes and his coadjutors can perpetrate till doomsday." Of this we are perfectly certain; facts are stubborn things, and just the weapons with which we, Annexationists, intend to combat "the sentimental loyalty" of such journalists as the *Spectator*. Facts, and very hard facts, too, the facts of decaying trade, depreciated property, empty pockets, and rapidly approaching social disorganization staring them in the face, are urging on this movement, which is so distasteful to the *Spectator*.

Mr. Holmes, says the *Spectator*, goes on:—

"We have immediately upon our borders a people anxious for an unrestricted intercourse with us—they want our wheat and flour, our timber and other products; but they belong to the great confederacy of 23 millions, and cannot receive our products unless we pay a duty of 20 per cent. thereon into the treasury of the United States; consequently we are deprived of our best market—and, until we are annexed, we may pay that tax in support of the great Republic, for the honor of being connected with Great Britain."

"Did it never occur to 'the man of error,' that our trade is of some value to the United States; and that it is quite as easy for us to levy a prohibitory duty on their manufactures, as it is for them to exclude our produce? The rule will work both ways, and we trust that no time can be lost in putting it in force. The benefits of such a prohibition would be experienced more fully at the Port of Montreal than any other place in the country. So much for Mr. Holmes' arguments. Let us glance at his figures:"

"The hardy lumber-man goes hundreds of miles into the uninhabited wilds, and fells the tree, which is transported to Quebec, and sold in the shape of a square log, from 3d. to 5d. a foot. It is sent to England as a cost of 3d. to 10d. a foot. Vast quantities of Lumber are required in the United States markets, but to send it there the lumber-man must submit to 20 per cent. tax."

"In the first extract we have made from this gentleman's speech, he asserts that the repeal of the Navigation Laws will 'enable us to send flour and timber to England at half the charge hitherto exacted from us.' Why, then, complain of a disadvantage which will be removed in a couple of months? And, by adopting a retaliatory policy toward the United States, we can as readily compel them to take our lumber as our wheat. Besides, if the article is required by the American ship-builder, he will not long submit to a tax of 20 per cent., which is equally divided between himself and the Canadian lumberman."

Is it possible that any man can be found insane enough to suppose that the United States can be forced into granting reciprocity? We think we hear the roar of laughter resounding from Maine to Mexico, from the twenty-one millions of sturdy Republicans, at the idea of being "forced" into any thing. The *Spectator* does not appear to be acquainted with the genius of the American people; Jonathan wants Canada,—but it is a part of his policy to appear very indifferent about it, and this for many good reasons; and if he thinks that the refusal of Reciprocity and the maintainance of a high Tariff will increase the prospect of Annexation, why the Canadians may whistle for it. The silly *Spectator* talks of a retaliatory policy on our part, as if it would do us any good to keep the Americans from taking the lumber which they now do, or grain, or cattle, or any little things we have to send them! We want Annexation, that there may be perfect free trade on this continent, which we know we can never get without it, while the *Spectator* would have an army of Custom House Officers to help to devour the substance of this imporverished country! And all for a bit of sentimentality!

The views of the Niagara District Municipal Council, with respect to the Annexation movement, are clearly expressed in the annexed Resolution, passed by them:—

"*Resolved*,—That this Council view with mingled feelings, of disapprobation and regret, the movement now being made in Montreal for the Separation of the Connexion with the Parent State; and that they are prepared, and determined, by all means in their power, to suppress any attempt at such Separation, no matter from what source it may originate."—*Kingston News.*

It would be far wiser if the "stick-in-the-mud" Niagara District Municipal Council would exert all the means in their power to procure the farmer of the Niagara District as high a price for his wheat as the American farmer obtains on the opposite side of the river. Perhaps the *Kingston News* will give a helping hand.

ANNEXATION IN MISSISQUOI.—The Toronto *Independent* publishes the following extract of a private letter, from a gentleman resident in the County of Missisquoi, and intimately acquainted with the Eastern Counties:—

"The feeling for Annexation is rapidly gaining ground here. In fact but few are opposed to it, and the alliance is secretly favored by many, who openly pretend to be neutral. This county has hitherto been famed for loyalty, but the old sentiment has been completely undermined. The most intelligent of the Conservatives are open Annexationists, and are too independent and sagacious to submit to the dictation of the Ministry. As soon as Montreal 'leads off' in the formation of an Association, we shall 'follow suit.' The bordering Counties, Shefford and Rouville, are equally well affected towards the cause. The southern portion of the latter county suffered much for its loyalty during the rebellions, but the very men who stood up for the integrity of the Empire then, are now equally resolved to seek its dismemberment. The border counties of Lower Canada are poor in comparison with those separated from them by an imaginary line. This fact is pregnant with irresistible argument. We are determined to enjoy the same advantages that our neighbours do.

"In Stanstead and Sherbrooke the people are clamorous for the southern alliance. In fact, the Eastern Township constituencies of Lower Canada will all return Annexationists at the next election. It is understood that both Messrs. Galt and McConnell are favourably disposed to the great project now; and our member, Mr. Badgeley, will soon be called upon to 'define his position.' He will not refuse to obey instructions; his name is not attached to the Montreal *Protest*, and it is pretty well understood, that he is merely waiting the action of his constituents.

"Some copies of your journal have been forwarded to this county. Without wishing to flatter, I cannot refrain from telling you, that they are much liked. Persevere in the same calm and dispassionate tone that breathes in every line of Nos. 1 and 2. The "cohesive power of public plunder" may prevent many ex-officials, officials and expectants from advocating the mighty change your journal so ably enforces, but the *people* will support you, and will crush these sticklers for a ruinous connection, and a government at once both profligate and cumbrous. Let not temporary reverses, which we must expect, and for which we Borderers are prepared, dishearten you. Press onward steadily as you have begun. The cause is indestructible, and will, sooner or later, gain a most signal triumph."

SHAKSPEARE CLUB.—We are requested to give notice that on Monday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, Mr. Dunkin will deliver a lecture before the Shakspeare's Club, *On some of the Characteristics of Poetry.* Tickets are gratuitously distributed, on application to any of the members.

TO THOMAS WILSON, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR,—I was somewhat amused, as well as surprised, at your honoring me with a letter, through the *Montreal Gazette*, relating to the Annexation meeting, over which I had presided the preceding day.

It is a prevalent opinion in the United States, that if a man aspires to the office of President, he should never write a letter, as by so doing he is certain to damage his cause, and to diminish materially his chances of success; and you are doubtless aware of some instances which have been quoted to establish the truth of the remark. Now, my dear Sir, if you wish to be the first Governor of Canada, after your elective principle is established, let me advise you not to write any more letters, for if you have not already injured your cause beyond hope of recovery, another letter like the last would certainly finish you out.

As you have set me the example of giving gratuitous advice, I would also further recommend those gentlemen, who, you say, are making such great sacrifices for their country, to consider well, whether, after all, they would not be as well at home, looking after their business, as attending meetings of the League, which is not likely ever to be a *very* "great fact," or writing letters to Annexationists who do not seem capable of appreciating true merit.

I do not, however, despair of yet seeing you a good Annexationist, (*criminal* though the idea may appear to you *at present*,) after you have seen the futility of the various nostrums which are now occupying your attention.

I am,
Yours, very truly,
J. REDPATH.

Montreal, November 15, 1849.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, November 14, 1849.

There is a feeling creeping through society that the French question, far from being settled, is in an unsatisfactory position. Ever since Jackson extracted the indemnity from France, there has been a soreness of feeling on the part of that country—and the Americans, on the other hand, are annoyed at the mode and manner of payment—they suffered a shave in the transaction.

Napoleon, since his election, has betrayed a leaning towards the despotisms of Europe, which developed itself when the Roman Republic was crushed. This last act has been denounced by the American Press, in terms of bitter hostility. France pants for war. Her President looks to war as a means whereby he may propitiate the army, prolong his tenure of office, or exchange his Presidency for a Throne. Now the United States are almost the only Power with whom France could wage a war, that would not be injurious to herself, and would not provoke the interference of the European Powers. France is vain of her Navy, and longs for an occasion to wipe away the recollection of the Nile and Trafalgar. Her commercial marine is insignificant. France has assumed the tone and attitude of menace of the bully towards every weaker Power; towards the United States, her conduct has not been satisfactory.

The Americans will not shun the conflict—they know that at first they may suffer in shipping, but when their resources are fairly put forth, they will inflict a chastisement upon the Gaul far more humiliating than the reverses France experienced last war.

It is no easy matter to learn, with anything like certainty, the actual state of the negotiations between the two countries, but if you refer to price of Stocks, you will perceive that there has been a decline since the arrival of the last Steamer—and operators look for the next European news with solicitude.

It is possible that all intercourse of a diplomatic character may be suspended, consequent upon Mr. Rives not being received by the French President; should such be the issue—one country or other must send an Envoy Extraordinary.

The Whig Press are cautious; they but rarely discuss the question, and evince an apathy respecting the Canadian movement, only to be accounted for on the supposition, that the United States wish to stand well with Great Britain should France force them to war.

ERIN.

CITY NEWS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL THISTLE CURLING CLUB was held on the 7th instant, when the following members were elected office-bearers for the current year:—

ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., President.
GEO. H. GILLESPIE, Esq., Vice-President.
JAMES ROTHS, Esq., Treasurer.
J. G. SHIPWAY, Esq., Secretary.
Rev. R. MCGILL, Chaplain.

THE FOUNTAIN IN THE PLACE D'ARMES.—We are obliged to our contemporary the *Gazette* for the following:

"We shall feel pleasure, if we can in any way relieve our friend of the *Courier* from the intense agony he has for a long time undergone on account of the '*jet d'eau*' in the Place d'Armes, and the 'poor excuse' he has some days ago announced for it. We beg to assure him that we have fallen in with the real Simon Pure, as it is now fitted out in the shop of our enterprising founder and machine maker, C. J. Ladd, Esq. It is an elegant cast iron column, standing over 15 feet high, and bearing two spacious basins of the same material, one 8 feet diameter, the other about four feet, and situated near the top. The *jet* will play up to a considerable height, and, falling into the upper basin, will overflow into the larger one below, and thence descend, in one circular sheet, into the stone cistern underneath, from which it will find its way off by a waste water pipe.

"The stone cistern is a handsome piece of workmanship, of ashlar dressed building stone, 15 feet in diameter, and 4 feet in depth; and will contain between 3000 and 4000 gallons of water. It is the workmanship of Messrs. Hutchison & Morrison, who have turned out so much beautiful cut stone work in this city.

"We do not altogether approve of its shape, as we are convinced that a cockbottle or saucer shaped vessel would more successfully resist any attack of freezing to which it might be accidentally exposed in our severe climate. We trust, however, that all may turn out for the best.

"Should the weather keep open for a few days more, the inhabitants will have the pleasure of seeing it in full operation, and we hope it will exhibit favorably the spirit and taste of the Corporation, the talents of the City Surveyor, Mr. McGill, who has designed it, and the substantial and correct execution of Mr. Ladd, who has executed it, more with a view to add to his good name as a tradesman, than as a speculation for pecuniary profit."

THE ECHO.—Perhaps few, if any of our readers, are aware that there is, within five minutes walk of the Place d'Armes, one of the most singular, as well as perhaps the best echo known in the Canadas. It is only a matter of astonishment that, until within a few months back, the existence of such a phenomenon within the precincts of a largely populated city, has not been more appreciated by the lovers of nature. Our anxiety for the repose of those living in the vicinity of the spot, has been our only reason for being so long silent on the subject. This repose would naturally suffer severely from the strenuous exertions which numbers would nightly be making to exhibit the already discovered, and perhaps bring into play the latent powers of this singular attraction. Trusting, however, that they will be thoughtful of the peace of the neighborhood, we will inform them of its whereabouts: By proceeding to a vacant lot adjoining that house at present hired by the Hon. A. Ferrie, Phillips' Square, and placing themselves in a position within a few feet of the north-west gable, facing the mountain, they will, during a quiet day or night, enjoy the opportunity of hearing an echo which will amply repay the trouble attending the visit. We would advise a few of the oppressed masses to make it their oracle, and put such questions as these:—Why is land in Canada only four dollars an acre, while on the other side of an imaginary line, in the United States, land not so fertile, and only separated by a few hundred rods from that in Canada, is worth twenty dollars an acre? Why is it that the Government of Canada, with its thousands of inhabitants, costs more than a number of the Confederated States, with their millions? Why is it that the Canadian farmer has to submit to a loss of one shilling and three-pence a bushel on his produce—the sweat of his brow—when, by crossing a river or lake, he can obtain that much more? Why should fifteen hundred thousand Canadians pay 20,000 dollars a year for their Governor, when the twenty-one millions in the United States only pay 20,000 dollars a year for a more efficient official?

These are only a few questions. Our citizens might go on to everlasting, drawing *favorable* comparisons (?) between this country and the neighboring States.

If the Editor of the *Ministerial Organ*, or some other enterprising British connectionist, will only ask the above questions of the *echo*, we should say the echo, through conscience, would render back some *hard truths*.

NEARLY DROWNED.—On Monday evening a soldier of the 32nd regiment fell into the Canal, and was nearly drowned. By the exertions of some people present, he was extricated from his perilous situation, and placed under the care of the Police, who paid him the most humane attention, dried his clothes, and sent him next morning, comfortably, to his quarters.

ROBBERY.—In the early part of the week, a theft was committed, of no great importance as regards amount, yet which ought to act as a warning to all housekeepers. The yard of a Mr. Turnbull, in the Quebec Suburbs, was entered in the afternoon, and a quantity of clothes, hung out to dry, *walked* off forthwith. We trust the Police will keep a bright look-out for the thieves.

CORONERS' INQUEST.—The Coroners held an Inquest on Monday morning, on the body of a man stated to have come from the Chatham District. The inquiry instituted, elicited that the unfortunate man, on Sunday evening, was found by some persons, attracted by his cries, floundering in the Canal Basin. The persons so attracted attempted to rescue him, but unfortunately were a few minutes too late. When taken out of the water, life was no more, although the body was still warm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN AMERICAN OAK.—There have been few more interesting or wonderful trees than the Gelynos Oak, which grew on the estate from which it takes its name, about four miles from the seaport Town of Newport, in the county of Monmouth. It was purchased by the late Thomas Harrison, Esquire, (many years His Majesty's Purveyor of Plymouth Dock yard and Dean Forest,) in the year 1810, for one hundred guineas, and was felled by him the same year. Five men were twenty days stripping and cutting it down, and two men were employed one hundred and thirty-eight days sawing it. The expense of stripping, felling, sawing, (exclusive of superintending the conversion or hiring of any part of it) was eighty-two pounds. It was felled in several parts, and says were erected for the workmen to stand on to cut down the valuable limbs. Previously to being felled, it was divested of its smaller branches, which were placed as a bed to prevent the timber from bursting in falling. The main trunk of the tree was nine feet and a half in diameter, and consequently no saw could be found long enough to cut it down; two saws were, therefore, braced together. In cutting the main trunk through, a stone was discovered six inches thick in diameter, six feet from the butt, and three feet in a diametrical direction from the rind, round which the timber was perfectly sound. The rings in its butt being reckoned, it was discovered that this tree had gone on increasing for upwards of four hundred years, and as many of its lateral branches were dead, and some broken off, it is presumed that it must have stood little short of a century after it had attained maturity. When erect, it overspread four hundred and fifty-two square yards of ground. It contained 2426 cubic feet of timber, and produced in the market £600 ($3000). The bark was in some parts three inches thick.

DEFINITION OF DOGMATISM.—"Robert, my dear," said Jenny, with the deferential air of a scholar; "Robert, what did Mr. Carraways mean when he said he hated dog—dogmatism!" Topps was puzzled. "Robert, my dear," Jenny urged, "what—what in the world is dogmatism?" Topps was the weakness of Topps never to confess ignorance of any thing sowver to his wife. "A man should never do it," Topps had been known in a convivial season to declare; "it makes 'em conceited." Whereupon Topps prepared himself, as was his wont, to make a solemn, satisfying answer. Taking off his hat, and smoothing the wrinkles of his brow, Topps said,—"Humph! we say dogmatism? Why it is this—of course. Dogmatism is puppyism come to its full growth."—*Douglass Jerrold.*

PARSING EXTRAORDINARY.—The following scene is said to have occurred in a school not a hundred miles from London:—Teacher—"What part of speech is the word egg?" Boy (hesitating) —"Noun, sir," Teacher—"Is it masculine, feminine, or neuter?" Boy (looking sharp)—"Can't say, sir, till it's hatched." Teacher—"Well, then, my lad, can you tell me the case?" Boy (quickly) —"Oh, yes, it's the shell, sir."

TO DISCOVER WHETHER BREAD IS ADULTERATED WITH ALUM.—The bread must be soaked with water, and to the water in which it has been soaked, a little of the solution of muriate of lime must be added, upon which, if any alum be present, the liquid will be pervaded with milkiness; but if the bread be pure, the liquid will remain limpid. Rationale: sulphuric acid has a stronger affinity for lime than for the alumina and potass, with which it forms alum; it therefore quits those bodies to form sulphate of lime with the lime of the test, which produces milkiness.

The number of oxen consumed in London yearly is estimated at about two hundred and fifty thousand; of sheep about one million, of lambs about four hundred thousand, of calves three hundred thousand, of pigs about a quarter of a million, besides various other animals used as food. Considerable quantities of butcher's meat have lately been imported from Scotland and the provinces to London, in addition to what is bought at Smithfield and the other markets. It is reckoned that about one million of pounds sterling per annum is a fair computation of the value of live animals sold in Smithfield market alone.

AN OBVIOUS INFERENCE.—An Iowa stump orator, wishing to describe his opponent as a soulless man, said, "I have heard some persons hold this opinion, that just at the precise moment after one human being dies another is born, and the soul enters and animates the new-born babe. Now, I have made particular and extensive inquiries concerning my opponent *thar*, and I find that for some hours before he drew breath nobody died. Fellow-citizens, I leave you to draw the inference!"

COMMERCIAL.

ASHES MARKET—WEEKLY REPORT.

MONTREAL, Friday Evening, 16th Nov., 1849.

PEARLS—Have continued steady during the week at 32s. 6d.

POTS—Have been in demand during the week at irregular prices, varying from 32s. to 35s. To-day they are sought after at the latter quotation.

ARRIVALS SINCE THE INSTANT:

Pearls.	Pots.	Total.
264	1015	1279 barrels.

DUNCAN & SCOTT,
Ashes Brokers,
55, St. Francois Xavier Street.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Cleared—November 13.

Ship St. Andrew, Paton, Liverpool, R Shaw
Ship Marchioness of Queensbury, McCallum, London, A Gilmour & Co
Bark Aberromby, Louis, Liverpool, Gillespies & Co
Bark Cashmere, Paton, Glasgow, Provan & Anderson
Schr Prudent Ardelle, Dalhousie, Gilmour & Co

14th.

Brig Vivid, Thomas, London, G B Symes & Co
Schr Cinara, Gardner, Halifax, H J Noad & Co
Schr Ste Helena, Lemieux, Halifax, Ryan, Bros & Co

Shipping Intelligence.

9, A. M.—Therm. 40°. Bar. 29. 90. Wind W. S. W. Cloudy. Weather cool. We had frost last night enough to freeze mud in the streets.

The steamer St. George left about 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon for the Traverse, where she has gone to take up the Buoys.

A schooner arrived on Tuesday morning in five days from Gaspe. She saw nothing in the river bound up.

The Exchange has been kindly favored by A. Burns, Esq., with the extract of a letter dated

"ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., 30th October, 1849.

"The brig Bowley, with a general cargo for Quebec and Montreal, put into this port on the 7th instant, leaky, and with cargo shifted; has had to discharge the entire cargo, a portion of which is considerably damaged. The vessel cannot now be repaired in time to proceed to Canada this season."

Halifax, Nov. 1—Cleared—Schr Josephte, Langlais, Quebec, 3rd—Brigt. Ste. Croix. Bernier, Quebec; Schr. Marie, Leblanc, Quebec.

ENGLISH SHIPPING NEWS.

Ardrossan, October 21.—The Cynthia has arrived from Quebec, with deck-load thrown overboard, 16th instant, in a hurricane from S. S. W., and with loss of stanchions, &c.

Castletown, (Bearhaven,) October 20.—The Ocean, Smith, of and for Sunderland from Quebec, has driven on shore on Darzy Island, and is expected to become a wreck; crew, except a man and a boy, saved.

Fishguard, October 20.—The Grace has arrived here from Quebec, with part of deck load thrown overboard, Ruiland, (Co. Donegal,) October —.—The Ann, Boyle, from Quebec, for Donegal, has arrived, with loss of bulwarks, and part of deck load, &c.

Westport, October 22.—The Mount Ætna, arrived in the Bay, from Quebec to Swansea, with loss of sails, spars, and bulwarks, and cargo shifted—out eight weeks.

Whitehaven, October 20.—The Scipio, arrived from Quebec, with deckload thrown overboard, having experienced a hurricane 1st October.

Wivenhoe, October 21.—The William & Mary, Allen, hence to Quebec, sprung a leak at sea, and foundered; crew saved and landed at Richibucto.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM CANADA.

FROM QUEBEC.

Pentland Frith, Oct. 14—A. McKenzie, 21—Retriever; Margaret; Wilberforce.
Leith, Oct. 17—Signet.
Lamlash, Oct. 18—Jessie; Amoy.
Dover, Oct. 19—William & Joseph.
Gravesend, Oct. 19—City of Rochester. 20—Edward. 21—Caroline. 22—Ann Rankin. 23—Norton; Elizabeth; Wolga; Prompt. 24—Amy; Elphinstone; Glenlyon; Lord Seaton; Oriental; Superb; Briton; Dewthorp; Doncaster; Fair Acadian. 25—Iodine; Triton; Highland Mary; Madras; Dauntless; Marmion.
Queenstown, Oct. 19—Clio. 20—Try Again; Sultana. 21—Jessie Greig (with loss of bulwarks, &c.); Palinx; Mary. 22—Tottenham.
The Clyde, Oct. 19—Ward Chipman. 20—Ronachan; Lady Retsow. 21—Messrs Clysledale; Clutha; Elizabeth Brown. 22—Clyde; Barlow. 23—Charlotte; Lord Byron. 22—Marmion.
Liverpool, Oct. 19—Lord Ashburton. 20—Barbara; Covenanter; Forfarshire; Northumberland. 21—Sainpent; Elizabeth; Jenny Lind; Adept. 24—Josephus; Abigail.
Bristol, Oct. 20—Hyperion. 22—Countess of Durham. 23—Alert.
Cardiff, Oct. 20—William & Thomas.
Westport, Oct. 20—Hotspur.
Fishguard, Oct. 20—Grace.
Aberystwith, Oct. 20—Ann Davies. 22—Elizabeth.
Deal, Oct. 20—Arethusa. 22—Norton; Isabella. 23—Hebe; Allen Brown; Snowden; Highland Mary. 24—Carron; Iodine.
Lancaster, Oct. 22—Marys.
Limerick, Oct. 20—Primrose; Jane Black.
Littlehampton, Oct. 20—Delaine.
Whitehaven, Oct. 20—Scipio.
Troon, Oct. 20—Eliza. 21—Collingwood.
Londonderry, Oct. 20—Superior; Londonderry.
County Donegal, Oct. 20—Ann; Rutland.
Kingsroad, Oct. 21—Nicaragua; Solway. 22—St. John; North.
Portsmouth, Oct. 21—Liddle.
Harwich, Oct. 21—Sarah Barry. 23—George.
Plymouth, Oct. 21—Thomas. 22—Alicia.
Hull, Oct. 21—Jane Lockhart. 23—Tweed. 24—Endymion; Blossom; Britannia; William Henderson.
Studwell Roads, Oct. 21—Waterford.
Ardrossan, Oct. 21—Cynthia. 22—Constitution.
Garlinston, Oct. 22—Mary Sharp.
Belfast, Oct. 21—Helen. 24—Independence; Amoy.
Newport, Oct. 21—Economist. 22—Joseph Cunard.
Aberdeen, Oct. 22—Alexander Harvey.
Shoreham, Oct. 22—Pelion.
Bridgewater, Oct. 22—Strang; Ottawa.
Bristol, Oct. 22—Countess of Durham. 23—Albert.
The Nimble, Oct. 22—Mayflower.
Torquay, Oct. 22—Emma Zoller.
Margport, Oct. 22—Jane.
Wexford, Oct. 22—Hibernia.
Westport Bay, Oct. 22—Mount Ætna.
Yarmouth, Oct. 23—Jane.
Southampton, Oct. 23—Hampton; Joanna.
Shields, Oct. 24—Independent. 25—Edina.
Off Whitby, Oct. 25—Governor.
Off Scilly, Oct. 19—Queen. 20—Hugh; Edina.
Off Bristol, Oct. 21—Canton; Iudus.
Off Dover, Oct. 22—Marmion.
Off the Wight, Oct. 24—Lillias.

FROM MONTREAL.

The Clyde, Oct. 19—Cambria,
Liverpool, Oct. 22—Souter Johnny.

Deal, Oct. 23—Fair Acadian, from Saguenay.

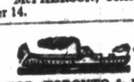
FREIGHTS FOR PORTS ON LAKE ERIE AND WELLAND CANAL.

THE Propeller "EARL CATHCART," will leave on MONDAY, the 19th instant, for AMHERSTBURGH and intermediate Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or
JAMES A. GLASSFORD,
Canal Basin.
November 17. 20

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE Schooner "MARY" is now ready to receive Goods for the above Ports.
For Freight, apply to
JAMES A. GLASSFORD,
Canal Basin.
November 17. 20

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



FREIGHT FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.

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

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from St. Petersburg, and for Sale by the Subscribers, cheap, 10 Tons RUSSIA SHEET IRON, in prime order
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
October 29. 3

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:
50 hhds Porto Rico Sugar
100 puncheons Molasses
300 packages Old Hyson, Twankay, Hyson Twankay and Young Hyson Teas
50 boxes Patent Sperm Candles
25 chests Cassia
40 tierces Rice
300 boxes B. M. Raisins
200 do Saleratus
50 bbls Fine Winter Bleached Whale Oil
100 baskets Salad Oil
300 boxes Tobacco, 5's, 16's, 18's and 30's
200 bales Lamp Wick
300 dozen Corn Brooms
100 boxes Blacking
50 bbls Spirits Turpentine
—ALSO—
2000 Sides Sole Leather, "Glasgow" Tannery
100 dozen Kipps
J. B. SMITH & Co.
Montreal, Oct. 27, 1849. 3

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER "AMERICA."

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 16—10 A. M.

A fair business in Cotton, at prices [illegible]

Flour dull; Canal quoted at 22s @ 23s. The Market is irregular.

Indian Corn held firm at 27s @ 29s [illegible] and white.

Wheat not quoted.

In Provisions, steady business [illegible] prices. Beef heavy, and rather dull. Pork steady, and low grades more wanted. [illegible] Market bare, and ordinary fat qualities would bring very full prices. Sugars—[illegible] Market buoyant.

Iron inactive, but without [illegible]

Wool Market more active and [illegible] firm.

Money Market is easy, Bills [illegible] per cent.

American Stocks quoted at 92 [illegible] Sixes; New York Fives, 91 @ [illegible] 98 @ 100.

In the manufacturing districts [illegible] business doing; prices steady.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—6 P. M.

The *America* arrived at Halifax yesterday evening.

The French Ministry has [illegible] been dismissed. The cause is stated [illegible] their disinclination to sustain the views [illegible] in the President's letter relating to Rome. The excitement in Paris in consequence, and the President is firm, and has written a letter to the Assembly, which is characterised by the London *Times* as imprudent, but spirited. He has formed a Cabinet, which wholly represents his own views and those of the majority of the Assembly. The *Times* says, amongst the names of those who have received the high at appointments in the Cabinet, there is not one possessing the slightest Parliamentary influence, or entitled to any degree of public confidence by past services. The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains a list of the new Ministry, of which General de Hautpoul is to be Minister of War, and adverts, M. Dufaure to hold the portfolio of Foreign Affairs; Achille, Minister of Finance. Thiers Minister, General Charngarnier, support the new Ministry but have too much prudence to [illegible] them. The proposition of Napoleon [illegible] for amnesty of the insurgents of June was so much discussed, negatived by a majority of 419 to 281. The Paris journals publish the following important telegraphic despatch from General Lamoricire:—

ST. PETERSBURG, 18th October.—To the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—Count Nesselrode met yesterday to the Ottoman Envoy, that the Porte had considered the letter of the Sultan, would confine himself to a demand that the refugees should be expelled from Turkey. Redschid Effin regards the affair as settled.

Nothing from Prussia.

The *Canada* arrived on the 28th ultimo, [illegible] the *Caledonia* on the 4th instant.

HUNGARY.—If the butcheries of Haynau continue, it is feared that they will lead to a new outbreak. It is stated that Haynau has [illegible] appointed Civil and Military Governor of Hungary. The Hungarian officials are sending in their resignations *en masse*. The various nationalities have recommenced their old struggle for ascendency. The Government intends to [illegible] new the fortifications of Buda.

TURKEY.—In the case of the Polish and Hungarian refugees, the former had been converted [illegible] Schumla, while the latter were lodged in [illegible] quarters at Scherladu. Kossuth, and the other leaders, were to remain for a while at Widdin, until measures are taken for their removal to ultimate liberation.

ROME.—The assassination of French soldiers continues.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—6½ P. M.

SPAIN.—Narvaez has dismiss