

in a Court of Law. The more particularly so, as I am publicly threatened by the Government partisans 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 Hon. James Morris, neither of whom are political or personal partisans 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 hearing of the gentlemen whom I have named. Whether their purport, object or tendency, was to justify or lead to a breach of the peace, or on 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.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Montreal, 22d 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 allegation 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 effecting the respect due 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 honour 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 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 honour. Perhaps, also, his Excellency was quite right in selecting me from amongst the dozen or fifteen Magistrates present referred to. No doubt in his Excellency's view, I deserve to be proscribed, because (as it 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 honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

Ogle R. Gowan.

Honourable James Leslie, Provincial Secretary, Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

IRELAND.

It is rumoured that a new morning journal is being projected in Dublin to champion the repeal cause.

The advice to "pay no poor-rate," is already being carried out in Kilkenny.

The anti-rent is extending in the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny.

The Ulster Protestant Association held their meeting in Belfast on the 30th of October.

In order to enforce rule in Ireland a squadron of cavalry and four companies of artillery are held in readiness to proceed to the Belfast district in aid of the civil power at the Orange processions on the 5th of November.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* contains the following account of the doings of the corn-lifters in that locality: "We find that the system of corn-plundering on the part of dishonest tenants still continues in active operation in our county and adjoining districts. We are informed, that on the night of Thursday last, about 400 men, and no fewer than 157 horses and carts, assembled at Clinstown, and carried off the entire crop of a person named Duppy.

A large number of troops have been sent to the north, in order to preserve the peace should any display of the Orangemen take place on the 5th of November. Lord Roden has written a letter dissuading the members from having any procession on the approaching anniversary.—It is believed that his advice will be acted upon.

The Corporation of Cork, on totting up the bill, find that her Majesty's brief visit cost them twelve hundred pounds, being double the amount that had been calculated.

FRANCE.

The news from France this week is startling. The French Ministry is dissolved, and the President has sent a document to the Assembly in the shape of a message, which has caused an extraordinary sensation among our volatile neighbours, and cannot fail to command the attention of the world. The whole of the ministry, it seems, with the exception of M. Odillon Barrot, who was ill, assembled on the morning of the 30th, to advise with the President respecting the appointment of a successor to the retiring Minister, M. Falloux. At this meeting Louis Napoleon emphatically declared that the Cabinet wanted "dignity"—an imputation sufficiently annoying to raise the dander of less sensitive personages than those who formed the Executive of Republican France. The insult was too deep to be forgiven, and possibly its truth might make it additionally stinging. The President added that the Cabinet had been too subservient to the Conservative majority of the Assembly, and that the club of the council of state did what he himself could not do—settled the policy of the Government, and actually nominated the Ministers. This was enough. The explosion was instantaneous. The Cabinet threw up their portfolios, and at the same time threw the President on his own resources. In the evening sitting of the National Assembly M. Dupin read the President's Message.—It cannot fail to provoke angry passions, and it may possibly produce the *coup d'etat* which has been long foreshadowed. The President, it is clear, is dissatisfied with his position, and any change that may come he will regard as a change for the better.

The imperial diadem, it is clear, is the fond object of Napoleon's ambition. That "bright reward of ever daring minds" cannot be clutched without danger, and the danger he is clearly prepared to encounter. The avowed maneuvering between the two branches of the Bourbons for restoring their respective dynasties demand promptitude, and may possibly have precipitated the crisis. Personal popularity with a fickle people is the reverse of enduring. Even now it wanes before the eyes of Cavaignac's successful opponent. A little longer and it may entirely disappear amidst the fogs of November.

The Parisian journals publish the following important telegraphic dispatch, from General Lamoriciere to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:—"St. Petersburg, October 18.—Count Nesselrode notified yesterday to the Ottoman envoy that the Emperor, taking into consideration the letter of the Sultan, confined himself to a demand that the refugees should be expelled from Turkey. Fand Effendi regards the affair as settled.

Intelligence had been received from Algeria of an immense destruction of property in the neighbourhood of Philippeville, the Arabs having taken advantage of high winds to fire the thistles and branches with which the country is overrun. A great deal of farming and other property has been consumed.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—The last corps of Russians, under Grabbe, has left Hungary. Letters from Treutlein complain bitterly of the Russians. Kossuth and the Magyars are spoken of with respect. The military march of Kossuth was a popular air in that locality, and annoyed the Austrian soldiers very much.

The Council of war in Presburg, on the 26th October, sentenced eight more individuals to chains and imprisonment for share in the insurrection, or having arms.

The news from Hungary alternately makes the blood run cold with horror or burn for revenge. The fiends, who are nicknamed rulers in Austria, not satisfied with the human gore they have shed, still continue their sanguinary career. Several additional murders have been added to the already fearful list. These victims, who have been strangled in Pesth or shot, are all men of mark; and when it is stated that the wretch Haynan has been appointed civil and military governor of Hungary, crimes at which humanity shudders at once raise before the mind at the very mention of his name. If this wholesale system of murder is continued another crisis in that country seems inevitable. But the day of retribution will sooner or later arrive.

INDIA AND CHINA.

There have been two Overland Mails during the week. The first brought painful tidings from China. The Portuguese settlement at Macao, which situated on an island at the mouth of the estuary formed by the Canton river, has been provoked to a deadly collision with the Chinese authorities by the perpetration of one of the most foul and barbarous murders on record. It seems that while the Portuguese Governor, M. Amaral, a man of high character, and greatly respected by all foreigners at Canton, was taking his customary exercise on horseback, he was pulled from the saddle and murdered by five or six Chinese assassins.

Not content with destroying life, they cut away the head and a hand to present, doubtless, to those who fired them to execute the bloody deed. The Portuguese soldiers took a fearful retribution. Advancing beyond the barrier wall which separates their settlement from the Chinese, they captured a fort, put seventy-four inmates to the sword, and decapitated the mandarin who was in command. His head they stuck on a pole in front of the Portuguese Government-house. The last Overland Mail brings no additional intelligence from China, so that for the present we are in ignorance of the turn which this melancholy affair may have taken. But the Chinese, it is clear, retain all their prejudices against the "outside barbarians," and although in all encounters with them they suffer severely, this does not deter the Celestials from being guilty of the grossest acts of treachery and malice when they think they are likely to escape with impunity.

The sentence upon Moolraj has been commuted from death to transportation, and the court by which he was tried had published a very able statement of the grounds upon which they had arrived at the conclusion of his guilt.

India with the exception of Madras is tranquil. A particular caste, the Moplahs, had given some trouble; and

Ensign Wise and a small party of 43rd N. I. sent to aid the police, had been cut to pieces. They were subsequently severely dealt with by the 94th Regt.

The cholera had broken out at Bombay, and was continuing its ravages in other parts of India.

The commercial intelligence by the present arrival is encouraging.

A terrible loss of life had occurred at Trichinopoly.—At an idolatrous festival, held at the top of the high rock, which was attended by an immense concourse of people, a sudden panic occurred, and the multitude from above pressing upon those below, upwards of 400 were suffocated or trodden to death.

SPAIN.

We stated last week that the Narvaez Ministry, after having been summarily dismissed, has taken ample vengeance on all the parties who were instrumental in tripping him by the heels. He has dismissed the King from his post of keeper of the palace, and imprisoned a priest and a nun, the instruments of the King's policy. Narvaez in Spain is what the great Warwick once was in England—he plays with royalty as a child does at battledoor, and literally holds in his hands the throne and its dignities.

It will be seen that the new representative of the American Government at the Court of Madrid has formally disclaimed, in the name of the President the doings of the parties proposed to seize upon Cuba,—the brightest gem in the Spanish crown. This was, perhaps, no more than diplomatic politeness required; but it has been done with a degree of tact and skill worthy of all praise.

RUSSIA.

A correspondent, writing from St. Petersburg on the 18th ultimo, says, that the Emperor has issued a ukase to the Directing Senate. It is dated 10th of August, and says that the extraordinary expenses incurred by the march of the troops into foreign parts render a new issue of Imperial Treasury bills necessary to the amount of seven series, namely, from 20 to 26, both inclusive, each of three millions of silver rubles. They are to be issued gradually, as required, and a special ukase from the Emperor must be previously obtained each time.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople state that the best feeling exists between the French and English ambassadors.

Gen. Auspik had chained two of his refugees, namely, General Dembinski and M. Zamoycki, on the ground of their being naturalized French citizens.

Measures had been taken by the Porte for the location of the Polish and Hungarian refugees. Kossuth and the other leaders were to remain for a while at Widdin, until measures are taken for their removal and ultimate liberation.

The Porte has issued a notice, by which all ships passing the Dardanelles are to stop at stated places and show their bills of health; a regulation against which several foreign ships stand out.

Mr. Urquhart, an English M. P., who had been sailing off the coast, had been attacked by pirates and robbed of everything, even his clothes.

The Porte has declared the Island of Samos in a state of blockade, owing to the continuance of disturbances.

As a proof of the religious toleration enjoyed in Turkey, a firman has been issued at Constantinople, inviting the communities who do not profess Mahomedanism to choose their own members for the divan (municipal council). Jews and Christians are the anticipators of the civil privileges.

The Turkish army of 53,000 men is still concentrated at Leitrim Darun.

The following letter has been addressed from the camp of Widdin, by the Polish refugee, General Bem, to the Sultan:

"Sire,—I have always fought against the Emperor of Russia, your enemy and ours. I latterly went into Hungary, still impelled by the same feeling. Your Majesty is aware of the obstacles which stopped the success of our arms. I now come to place my feeble means and my devotedness at the service of your Majesty, to combat the common enemy, the Emperor of Russia; and to offer you a guarantee of my zeal and of my devotedness; I declare my wish to embrace Islamism."

No less than three hundred of the Hungarian refugees have become converts to Islamism, and many of their friends are about to follow the example. General Bem's name does not appear on the official list of renegades.

Sir Stratford Canning has sent passports to General Guyon, the Irish officer, and the British subjects who had been in the service of Hungary. They were daily expected at Constantinople.

EGYPT.

The fears of a rupture between Turkey and Russia have induced the Pacha to decide on fitting out a line of battle ship, two frigates, two corvettes, and three steam frigates, in case the Sultan should find a necessity for summoning Egyptian aid. Ahmed Pacha, late Minister of War, goes to Constantinople in a few days in the steam frigate Sharkiah, on some special mission—the object of which has not as yet been permitted to transpire.

ITALY.

Mr. Moore, the British consul at Ancona, has received the Cross of St. Francis from the King of Naples for the protection he afforded to the Consul-General of Naples, and Commander Vansittart, of H. M. S. Frolic, has been presented with a similar decoration for conveying the Consul-General and his family to Trieste.

The placarding of the walls with exciting placards still continues. On the 15th ultimo a large bill was posted on the walls of the Palazzo Chigi, headed "News from France," and announcing a fresh revolution, and the triumph of the Mountain.

The assassinations of French soldiers continued daily. It was not expected the Pope would return soon, or that the French army would leave immediately. Great hostility was still manifested by the people towards the Pope.