

Unless we mistake the effect of this movement, it will injure the papal church ultimately, more than it will benefit it. It will furnish another proof of the fact that the papal priesthood hate free institutions intensely, and only pretend to like them because they are unable at once to pull them down."—*Chicago Herald of the Prairies.*

FROM PAPERS BY THE EUROPE.

THE REVENUE.—The revenue returns for the October quarter have been published, which exhibit a satisfactory state of affairs. The customs duties for the last quarter, ending 5th October, exhibit a decrease of £153,211; but on the year there is a general increase of £298,736. On the other hand, the excise has increased on the quarter by £185,003, whilst on the year it has fallen off by no less than £443,945. The stamps furnish a very satisfactory increase of £224,805 on the quarter, and on the year the increase is £125,108. The taxes give a very slight improvement on the quarter and year, whilst the property tax has especially improved by about £21,000 on the quarter. The Post Office Revenue has improved, and, with the Crown Lands, have brought in £100,000 additional. The miscellaneous taxes have slightly increased by nearly £8,000, whilst on the year the improvement exceeds £120,000. Taking the whole income, we find the balance of increase on the quarter £214,113, whilst the increase on the year is £235,571.

In connection with this subject, the European Times says:—

"The trade accounts of last month again furnish the most satisfactory evidence of a vast increase in the exports and imports of the country, and if the increase of the customs' duties does not go on in a corresponding ratio, at least it is satisfactory to believe that the masses of the people are in the enjoyment of greater comforts, and even luxuries, than heretofore, with the main article of food at a very moderate price. The increase of the exports of the country during the first eight months of 1849, is now £7,570,000, which not only absorbs the enormous decrease of last year, but leaves an improvement of £2,283,000, as compared with 1847. Whilst the total exports have thus augmented fully 24 per cent. as computed with 1848, our cotton manufactures have been imported in an increased ratio of 25 per cent. for the eight months, and cotton yarns 33 per cent. Indeed, the latter article has shown an increase of no less than 58 per cent. on a comparison of the last official month with the corresponding one of last year. The imports of grain and flour, we have already stated last week, continue to exceed considerably a million of quarters per month. Under these circumstances, the manufacturing classes generally must be enjoying a considerable degree of prosperity, whatever complaints reach us of the reduction of wages, short time working, or reduced profits."

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A horrible murder has just been discovered at Tolerton, Leinster, the murderess being a Mrs. Moore, and her victim her husband. The parties had not been married long, but they had quarrelled, and a separation took place. Moore was about to leave for America, but subsequently changed his mind, and on the 2nd ult. his wife sent for him, and he was seen that evening conversing with her, after which he was not seen alive, but a rumour was set afloat that he had left for America, and the following Sunday Mrs. Moore left Tulla for the ostensible purpose of joining him in Liverpool, in order that they might proceed together to New York. A forged letter was sent which tended to allay suspicions that soon arose; when, unexpectedly word was brought to the police inspector one evening, that the body of a man, or something like it, was seen in a hole in the centre of the bog of Rossmore, and that dogs had been devouring portions of it. He forthwith proceeded to the place pointed out, on Wednesday night, and in the middle of the bog of Rossmore, he perceived a mangled arm protruding from the bog-hole. A stick being procured, the body was stirred, when a most revolting spectacle presented itself. A human head started out of the water; the nose and one of the cheeks had been cut off; the eyes were gone, and the face otherwise fearfully mutilated. The limbs were found to be very much mangled, and the body in a state of putrescence. To remove these hideous remains was a matter then impracticable, with the assistance the inspector had; so he left his companion to keep watch while he drove off to Tulla, seven miles distant, it having struck him that the body must have been that of the missing Patrick Moore. When he reached Moore's mother-in-law's house, he made fresh inquiry as to where Mrs. Moore and her husband were; the confusion and prevarication that ensued confirmed him in his idea of there being foul play. The body was subsequently identified, and the fragments placed in bags, and removed for the inquest, at which a verdict of wilful murder was returned against the wife and her mother. It is a singular fact that on the very morning of the inquest Catherine Moore returned home from Liverpool. She had come home with a pitiful tale of how her husband had deserted her on the quay of Liverpool, leaving her a lonely and unfortunate woman to beg her way home. Her astonishment—her horror on hearing of the discovery of the mutilated remains of her husband, operated so strongly on her feelings that she confessed her guilt, and all the appalling circumstances connected with it. It seems Moore's brains were beaten out on the night he was last seen with his wife, and that on the next day the wretched woman and her mother dislocated the limbs, so as they fitted on an ass's ear, being concealed by straw. They then proceeded to Rossmore Bog, which was seven miles distant, and in the loneliest part of that lonely place they flung their burden. The principal evidence against these wretched women will be supplied by two persons connected with them by the closest ties of consanguinity.

A gentleman in England, as yet unknown to the Canadian public, has offered to make a gift of the means necessary for opening 500 schools in the interior of Canada.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

[From the Quebec Chronicle.]

QUEBEC, Oct. 19.—Since the ill-considered document addressed to the people of Canada has made its appearance, the question of annexation occupies the chief attention of the newspaper writers, not only in Canada but in the United States. So unlikely is the address of the annexation League to take root and produce mischief, that there are those who think it would receive little of our attention; but in truth there is nothing else thought of in the political world; the thoroughly British party have not calmed down yet; and the sinking annexationists are shrieking desperately while their ships sink. The prayer of Richard Cameron might well be applied to them, "Lord spare the green and take the ripe." We are not nearly ripe for annexation, and the Montreal American Leaguers are much too green to bring it about. It would be a difficult thing to make flour from green peas, and no less difficult a matter will it be to convert colonists into full-blown Yankees; that must be the work of time. There need be no concealment of the matter—Canada will be independent, and that too soon; sooner it may be than many of us imagine; it would be well for us to keep the idea before our minds, not with the hope, or with the view of bringing it about, but of being prepared for it when it comes. The Montreal Transcript of Tuesday last, has a long article upon the Manifesto, in which we find these words:—

"That it is the resolve of England to invest us with the attributes of independence is certain—but, that independence does not mean, nor ought to mean, separation. On the contrary, the statesmen of England—the wisest and best statesmen—have looked to 'independence' as a means of cementing the union. It is a great problem yet to be solved, but England's hope has been that under this system, and under the protection of her flag, we might grow up to be a great and flourishing people, uniting on this side of the Atlantic the progress and greatness of the Parent State. She wishes to see her own institutions flourish amongst her own people on a new soil; and she cannot dream, nor has she a right to dream, that the first use we shall make of these institutions will be to barter them for a miserable imitation."

As for bartering away our institutions; annexing ourselves to the American union to be as much a dependency as ever, there need be no apprehension: such a barter could only be attempted by persons desirous of obtaining power, and how lamentably they would be disappointed, will be seen by an extract which we have taken from a letter addressed by a correspondent to the *Pilot*. The Reformer says: instead of Canadians getting into office in the States, Americans will thrust themselves in among you. Your Custom House Officers and your Post Masters will receive their appointments from Washington. Think of that yet; who, for your own sakes, would annex Canada to the American Union, and tell us, even were you successful, how much Canada would gain by the operation. If then nothing should be gained in the way of political influence by our political leaders, perhaps it may be that something will be gained in trade. We do not say that nothing would be gained in the event of Jean Crapaud being married to Brother Jonathan; but, the *Transcript* says something upon the subject, which it may be well to read:—

"In regard to public works, it strikes us that (barring a number of badly constructed railroads), we are already very considerably a-head of the neighbouring republic. As respects roads, and wharves, and canals, we are not afraid of any comparison which the framers of the Circular to the People of Canada may endeavour to make. We know that in these things we beat the Yankees out and out, and they know it too—why then are Public Works made part of the inducement for 'Annexation?' But then there are the private enterprises—which mean we suppose, joint-stock companies, and general 'speculation,' and so on. Well, we acknowledge at once that the Yankees are a great people for 'speculation'—that they speculate in everything—at all times and in all places—but mark this, they generally do so at the expense of their neighbours. They would, we can readily believe, show us a good deal of 'smartness,' but we have strong doubts about the 'gold.'"

Besides, if they want speculation—good, legitimate, and sound speculation—they have plenty of room for it at home. How is it that hardly one of their cities, of the size of Montreal can boast either of gas works or water works? What has speculation been about in these respects? It is all very well for us to grumble, but there is no place in the world in which private speculations has done so much as it has done in Montreal during these last eight or ten years."

We have within that time made a splendid English city out of a miserable French town—completed the most beautiful public works in the world—made turnpike roads—constructed two railroads—built edifices which vie with those of Liverpool and New York—started convenient public vehicles—multiplied steamboats—got libraries and reading rooms, and telegraphs, and baths, and theatres—in short, done all that was in the power of mortal men to perform, and more than Yankee men ever did perform, both for the purposes of ornament and convenience. Yet in the face of this, it is made a great point with the authors of the Address to the People of Canada, that 'Annexation is to increase private enterprise, as though private enterprise had been dormant and stagnant amongst us. Out upon such trumpery, say we. It is a gross libel upon our history for the last ten years to pretend that we have not gone ahead with the best Yankee community in the Union; and that from one end of the Province to the other, private enterprise has not been busily at work building up and increasing, and laying the foundation of a solid prosperity."

The Torontonians have become most fervently loyal, since the official announcement of the removal of the seat of government to their good city. The annexation resolution has been adopted by a considerable number of citizens of different political opinions, and sent round for

signatures: and so enthusiastic were its originators, that although the rain fell in torrents during a great part of the day, before evening above 500 subscriptions were received. A part of our citizens intend this evening to give demonstrations of their gratitude in another way. They meet for the purpose of effecting a peaceable transfer of the allegiance from Great Britain to her most formidable rival. Truly we live in wondrous times. The following is the Toronto resolution:—

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of the city of Toronto, and the Home District, having learned from the public press, that a document has been circulated for signatures in and about the city of Montreal, advocating the annexation of Her Majesty's Province of Canada to a foreign State—desire, without reference to local or Provincial politics, to record our solemn protest against any such proceeding—to deny emphatically the truth of many of the statements on which that document is based, especially that which asserts the general depression of the Province, which we believe to be grossly exaggerated, if not exclusively applicable to Montreal—to declare our unwavering attachment to our connexion with Great Britain—the high value we place upon our position as British subjects, and our firm determination to resist all attempts at trifling with our allegiance, or transferring us from the mild and just rule of our Gracious Sovereign to the United States of America or any other Foreign Power."

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Master of the *McLellan*, a whale ship, of and at New London, 17th inst., from Davis' Straits, reports that about the 1st of August, while lying in Pond's Bay, an indentation of Baffin's Bay, in latitude 74, lon. 72, the natives of the coast came on board the Chieftain, an English whale-man, and gave information by signs, that two large ships were then lying in Prince Regent's Inlet, and had been there fast in the ice for four seasons; and being asked with regard to those on board, whether they were dead or alive, they replied in the same manner that the crews were not "asleep" (that is, not dead) but were all well.—This information was considered by the Englishman and by Capt. Chapel, as indicating that the ships of Sir John Franklin were clearly meant.

The Englishman landed at Cape Hay, some distance from Pond's Bay, a quantity of coal and provisions, with which his ship was furnished by the British government for the use of the long missing ships, if they should chance to come there, as they would be obliged to do on their return to England. This is certainly the latest news from that quarter, and there is a possibility, perhaps a probability that the commander of the unfortunate expedition and his crew are still alive. Heaven send that it may be so!

The *McLellan* reached home with great difficulty. On the 20th June she was "nipped" in the ice, and with great difficulty was extricated from her perilous situation. It was only by the aid of two large metallic pumps, obtained from two English ships, crushed and totally lost just ahead of them, that the crew were enabled to keep the ship afloat. The two English ships lost were the *Superior* and *Lady Jane*. Most sincerely do we hope that the above information—cheering from its coincidence with recent accounts from England—may indeed prove true, and Sir John Franklin and his brave followers be speedily released from their ice-bound prison.

The reward offered by the British Government for the release of Sir John is £20,000, to which has been added the sum of £3,000 from the heroic Lady Franklin.—*Nova Scotia.*

TRINIDAD—Disrespectful Riot—The Military called out.—It is our painful duty to record to-day, an event wholly unparalleled in our peaceful annals. Law and order have been for the last two days, in abeyance. Government House has been pelted by a mob; its windows broken, and stones and brickbats hurled at the Council whilst assembled in the discharge of its legislative duty. The Police, in exerting themselves to maintain order, have been stoned, cruelly beaten, and overpowered, so as to necessitate the calling out of the military. The military have been also stoned, and forced to fire in self-defence. Two deaths, and one or two gun-shot wounds, have been the consequence. The Government Buildings have been converted into a temporary barrack, and are at this moment occupied by the 88th, by the company of the 2nd West India Regiment stationed here, by the Artillery detachment, and by the men of her Majesty's sloop *Scorpion*, now in harbour. Upwards of 300 special constables have been sworn in, and a volunteer horse patrol formed, at least seventy strong. On the other hand, the mob, finding the force in town too strong for them, have sent off a portion of their numbers to the eastward, to burn and lay waste the sugar estates in that direction. The moss-houses of Dinsley, Macoya, and Eldorado estates, have been already fired and burned to the ground.

The immediate and ostensible object originally brought forward as to the cause of the outbreak, was the regulations recently passed for the Government of the Royal Gaol, of Port of Spain which regulations, amongst other things, provided that debtors committed under the petty Civil Courts Ordinance should have their hair cropped close, and wear a prison dress, and be called upon by the gaoler to assist in any work going on in the gaol. Order has since been restored by means of a reinforcement of troops.—*Trinidad Standard, Oct. 2.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A most dreadful accident occurred at Dorchester, on Wednesday, the 17th inst. A son of the Hon. E. B. Chandler, a fine lad of about seven years of age, was amusing himself, by looking on at a pile of burning brush, about forty rods from the dwelling house, when his clothes took fire, and he was so dreadfully burnt that he died in a few hours afterwards. He suffered the most excruciating agony until within two hours of his death, when the pain suddenly left him, and he became quite rational and sensible that his end was fast approaching. We sincerely deplore the calamity which the father has sustained in the loss of a child in such a dreadful circumstance.—*Morning News.*