

whereon to form an opinion. Our latest advices from Montreal state that the annexation address had received 997 signatures on the 17th of last month, and that it was expected at least 1500 would sign it before the end of the week. On the other hand, the counter-declaration, though later in the field, had already been signed by 500, and was expected to receive 2000 signatures in the course of the week. These numbers are portentously close: they seem to indicate a remarkable approach to equality in point of numbers in the opposing parties. But this is merely the expression of local—of Montreal feeling. If we may take the local newspapers as an index of popular opinion—and journalists are apt to write with a view at least not to shock the prepossessions of their subscribers—the annexation party would appear to be almost exclusively confined to Montreal. All the papers in Quebec have, without one exception, come out against annexation. In Upper Canada only one paper (the Kingston Chronicle) indicates a leaning to annexation, and its language is very undecided. All the rest are violent against it; the Tory Hamilton Spectator and Toronto Colonist quite as vehemently as the ministerial Toronto Globe.

The question does not appear to be taken up as a French and English question. There are names of Canadians attached to the annexation manifesto, though the British appear to preponderate on that list. In Upper Canada, which seems to be so decidedly anti-annexationist, the population has scarcely any French admixture. The first 150 signatures to the anti-annexation declaration at Montreal are French Canadians. They are said to belong to a section of their countrymen which may be called 'Young Canada.' Thirteen members of the legislature residing in Montreal have published a separate declaration against annexation; of these, eight are French; and one is the celebrated Dr. Wolfred Nelson, whose sympathies have always leaned most to the French party.

So far as we are able to judge at this distance, mercantile considerations have had more to do in rallying a party round the banner of annexation than political opinions or sentiment. The local habitation of the party is at Montreal, in which the trade of the Province has hitherto in a great measure centered. The agricultural population of Canada, so far as it has yet spoken out, is averse to annexation. Among the signers of the Montreal manifesto there are more traders than professional politicians. So far as their politics are known, there are more radicals, and men of radical leanings, than Tories; but there are Tories, and many more of that party are described as hanging in suspense between their old political prepossessions and their hankering after annexation.

The argument of the Montreal traders is: 'The Americans are more prosperous than we. If our territory was incorporated into the Union we would be as prosperous as the Americans.' The fallacy of this argument is obvious to dispassionate lookers-on. The superior prosperity of the Americans was as marked when the late Mr Stuart visited Canada and the United States as it is now. It has not originated in the change of British mercantile policy. It has all along been owing to the superior energy and enterprise of the Americans. The Canadians were listless, relying upon protection in the British market; the Americans more active, because they had only their own enterprise to rely upon. The Americans in the position of the Canadians are not afraid of free competition. The stronghold of the protectionist party in America is in the sea board manufacturing States. If the Canadians would be as prosperous as the Americans, they must become as active and enterprising as the Americans. The self-government of the people of the United States promoted the spirit of enterprise; but for all essential purposes Canadians now enjoy that spring of energy. Canada annexed to the United States would advance more rapidly than Canada under its former close government and protective system did; but the advance would be the work of, and its profits would be reaped by, the hardy immigrants from the United States. The dreamers who think that prosperity depends upon their being subject to this or the other government, not upon their own exertions, would be driven to the wall before the new comers. Their individual plight, be that of the province what it might, would be worse than ever.

The existing balance of numbers and influence between the annexationist and British connexion parties would have warranted the expectation that time would be afforded the Canadians to make their reflections before any decisive step was taken, had it not been for the last measure adopted by the local government. Despatches from Montreal of the 22d ult. announce the official intimation of the definite transfer of the seat of Government to Toronto. This may conciliate the Upper Canada Tories, but what effect will it have upon the French population of Lower Canada? It is an ominous fact that the same telegraphic despatch which conveyed to New York the intelligence of the transfer of the seat of Canadian government, announced that M. Viger had resigned his office under government.

There can be no doubt that making Montreal the seat of government was very unpopular with the British population. It was an inevitable consequence of the union of Upper and Lower Canada. Since the two were to form one province, Montreal from its central position, its wealth and population, had incontestable claims to be the metropolis. The objections urged against its selection were the most inconsiderable among objections to the union of the provinces. That ill-starred union the real blunder. Its avowed object was to swamp the French by a British population, and

it thus became a sure and permanent source of faction and disturbance. It was the union of Holland and Belgium over again.

The idea of governing the whole of Canada from Toronto is preposterous. If the union of the provinces under one legislature and executive is to be perpetrated, the French will be alienated by having to resort on all occasions to so distant a seat of government; they will be jealous of every legislative measure passed by their representatives while surrounded by a purely British population. The time at which the change has been decided upon makes the matter worse. Lord Elgin has never shown his face in Montreal since the riots. The transfer of the seat of government will inevitably be attributed to his fears or to his vindictiveness. The one interpretation will provoke contempt, the other hatred; and for the government to incur either feeling at such a crisis is to complicate affairs already too much embroiled, and to play the game of faction and disloyalty.

#### KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS TO HIS COUNTRY.

The following is the farewell address of Kossuth to his country, written at Orsova:—  
Farewell, my beloved country! Farewell, land of the Magyar! Farewell, thou land of sorrow! I shall never more behold the summit of thy mountains. I shall never again give the name of my country to that cherished soil where I drank from my mother's bosom the milk of justice and liberty. Pardon, oh! pardon him who is henceforth condemned to wander far from thee, because he combated for thy happiness. Pardon one who can only call free that spot of thy soil where he now kneels with a few of the faithful children of conquered Hungary! My last looks are fixed on my country, and I see thee overwhelmed with anguish. I look into the future, but that future is overshadowed. Thy plains are covered with blood, the redness of which pitiless destruction will change to black, the emblem of mourning for the victories thy sons have gained over the sacrilegious enemies of thy sacred soil.

How many grateful hearts have sent their prayers to the throne of the Almighty! How many tears have gushed from their very depth to implore pity! How much blood has been shed to testify that the Magyar idolises his country, and that he knows how to die for it. And yet, land of my love, thou art in slavery! From thy very bosom will be forged the chain to bind all that is sacred, and to aid all that is sacrilegious. O Almighty Creator, if thou lovest thy people to whom thou didst give victory under our heroic ancestor, Arpad,\* I implore thee not to sink them into degradation. I speak to thee, my country, thus from the abyss of my despair, and whilst yet lingering on the threshold of thy soil. Pardon me that a great number of thy sons have shed their blood for thee on my account. I pleaded for thee, I hoped for thee, even in the dark moment when on thy brow was written the withering word 'Despair.' I lifted my voice in thy behalf when men said, 'Be thou a slave.' I girt the sword about my loins, and I grasped the bloody plume, even when they said, 'Thou art no longer a nation on the soil of the Magyar.'

Time has written thy destiny on the pages of thy story in yellow and black letters—Death. The Colossus of the North has set his seal to the sentence. But the glowing iron of the East shall melt that seal.

For thee, my country, that has shed so much blood, there is no pity; for does not the tyrant eat his bread on the hills formed of the bones of thy children?

The ingrate whom thou hadst fattened with thy abundance, he rose against thee; he rose against thee, the traitor to his mother, and destroyed thee utterly. Thou hast endured all; thou hast not cursed thy existence, for in thy bosom, and far above all sorrow, hope has built her nest.

Magyars! turn not aside your looks from me, for at this moment mine eyes flow with tears for you, for the soil on which my tottering steps still wander is named Hungary.

My country, it is not the iron of the stranger that hath dug thy grave; it is not the thunder of fourteen nations, all arrayed against thee, that hath destroyed thee; and it is not the fifteenth nation, traversing the Carpathians, that has forced thee to drop thy arms. No! Thou hast been betrayed; thou hast been sold, my country; thy death-sentence has been written, beloved of my heart, by him whose virtue, whose love for thee I never dared to doubt. Yes! in the fervour of my boldest thoughts, I should have almost as soon doubted of the existence of the Omnipotent as have believed that he could ever be a traitor to his country. Thou hast been betrayed by him in whose hands I had but a little space before deposited the power of our great country, which he swore to defend, even to the last drop of his heart's blood. He hath done treason to his mother; for the glitter of gold hath been for him more seductive than that of the blood shed to save his country. Base gain had more value to his eyes than his country, and his God has abandoned him, as he had abandoned his God for his allies' hell.

Magyars! Beloved companions, blame me not for having cast my eyes on this man, and for having given to him my place. It was necessary, for the people had bestowed on him their confidence; the army loved him, and he obtained a power of which I myself would have been proud. And, nevertheless, this man belied the confidence of the nation, and has repaid the love of the army with hatred. Curse him, people of the Magyars! Curse the breast which did not first dry up before it gave him its milk. I idolise thee, O thou most faithful of the nations of Europe, as I

idolize the liberty for which thou hast proudly and bravely combated. The God of liberty will never efface thee from his memory. Mayest thou be for ever blest!

My principles have not been those of Washington; nor yet my acts those of Tell. I desired a free nation—free as man cannot be made but by God. And thou art fallen; faded as the lily, but which in another season puts forth its flowers still more lovely than before. Thou art dead—for hath not thy winter come on? but it will not endure so long as that of thy compassion under the frozen sky of Siberia. No! Fifteen nations have dug thy tomb. But the hosts of the sixteenth will come to save thee. Be faithful, as thou hast been even to the present. Conform to the holy counsels of the Bible. Lift up thy heart in prayer for the departed; but do not raise thine own hymn, until thou hearest the thunders of the liberating people echo along thy mountains, and bellow in the depth of thy valleys.

Farewell, beloved companions! Farewell, comrades! countrymen! May the thought of God, and may the angels of liberty for ever be with you! Do not curse me. You may well be proud; for have not the Sons of Europe risen from their lairs to destroy the 'rebels'? I will proclaim you to the civilized world as heroes; and the cause of an heroic people will be cherished by the freest nation of the earth—the freest of all free people!

Farewell, thou land dyed with the blood of the brave! Guard those red marks—they will one day bear testimony on thy behalf.

And thou, farewell, O youthful Monarch of the Hungarians! Forget not that my nation is not destined for thee. Heaven inspires me with the confidence that the day will dawn when it shall be proved to thee even on the ruined walls of Buda.

May the Almighty bless thee, my beloved country.

Believe: Hope, and Love!

\* The Arpad alluded to by Kossuth is the celebrated chief or khan of the Hungarians who, when driven with his tribes from the banks of the Volga towards the end of the ninth century, settled on the Theiss, and, as the ally of the Emperor Arad, beat the Moravians in the year 895. Under the weak rule of the son of Arnoul, Lewis, surnamed the Child, he became master of Pannonia, which the Hungarians have since then kept possession of. Arpad gave his name to Hungarian dynasty, which began with St. Stephen in 997, and which kept the throne till the death of Andrew III., in 1301. This race of kings is known as the Arpades.

#### Colonial News.

##### Canada.

Quebec Gazette, November 20.

It is rumored that the Custom House investigation at Toronto, has resulted in the discovery of a defalcation amounting to £2000. Mr Mendell has been appointed collector, *pro tem*.

The Toronto Examiner of the 14th inst. says, that for the last six weeks, 10,000 bushels of wheat and 1200 barrels of flour, on an average, have been delivered daily for shipment at the wharves in that city.

The same paper states that T. G. Ridout, Esq., President of the Bank of Upper Canada, has been spoken of in private, as Mr Viger's successor in the office of Receiver General. This gentleman is said to be a good financier, and of sufficient fortune to place him above the influence of sordid motives.

The schooner Elizabeth, of Toronto, arrived at that port on the 11th instant, direct from Halifax. She left Toronto about twelve weeks previously, taking a cargo of flour to Halifax; and brought back a miscellaneous cargo of fish and oil, the produce of the Nova Scotian waters; also West India sugar and molasses. This is the third trip that has ever been made direct between the two ports; and it is believed that seven weeks will be about the average time consumed in a voyage from Toronto direct to Halifax and back.

Fires have become so common in Quebec, that they cease to excite any astonishment. Scarcely a night passes without our citizens being called from their beds to assist in saving the property of some unfortunate neighbor; and the wonder now is, when a night passes over without some catastrophe of the kind occurring.

Contradictions.—The Toronto Globe says it was expected that the Government offices would be fully open for the transaction of public business on Monday, the 19th instant (yesterday.) The Montreal papers, however, mention that rumors had been going about for the last day or two, to the effect that Lord Elgin had received letters by the last mail, expressing great indignation on the part of the Imperial Government, on account of the removal of the seat of the Provincial Government to Toronto; that the further transfer of Government baggage had been suspended; and that a letter had been received in Montreal by a high official, informing him that the Government would be removed back to its late quarters. A day or two will tend to set this matter at rest.

##### West Indies.

Trinidad.—The disturbances in this island have been quelled, and order now reigns supreme.

Extension of Popular Rights in Demerara.—The measure which was brought for-

ward by the Governor of British Guiana, for the extension of the Franchise, has been carried through the Court of Policy, and become the law of that colony. It was expected that the first elections under it would take place about the middle of November, and the Combined Court had been adjourned in consequence to the 26th of that month.

St. Vincent, Oct. 16.—The Cane, Tobacco, Cotton, and Rice crops never appeared so healthy as at present, particularly Rice, which will not be less inferior to that produced in North and South Carolina.

Several cargoes of American produce via Barbadoes, have arrived within the last month, all of which met with ready purchasers, at prices very satisfactory to shippers.

The Legislature is drawing its business to a close. A bill has been passed by the Assembly, making it a capital offence for unknown persons to publish and print newspapers and circulars of a demoralizing and seditious character, the circulation of which has been a bane to the well-being of society, and generally tend to violate all law, sacred and humane.

The Island, though tranquil and healthy, is to some extent infested with a set of burglars, who in many localities in the interior, commit the most glaring robberies, some of which are attended with murder. The authorities are on the alert, adopting every precautionary measure for the suppressing of such flagrant and disgraceful crimes, and no doubt but the perpetrators will eventually be detected in their reckless and nefarious career, and nothing short of the forfeiture of their lives will atone for outraging society, and setting the law of the land at defiance.

#### United States News.

Attempted Insurrection in Mexico.—New Orleans, November 14, P. M.—We have advices from the city of Mexico to the 20th October, which state that Volcario had raised the standard of revolt in favor of Santa Anna, in Concala. The insurrection, however, had been suppressed and the leaders executed.

Savage Encounter.—A horrible fight took place at Columbia, Arkansas, on the 29th ult., between Archibald Goodlaw and Romulus Payne, two planters, long intimate friends and neighbors, and, as the N. O. Delta says, both of the highest respectability. A misunderstanding about some property brought on a law-suit between the two, and happening to meet at Columbia, where the Court was, Goodlaw fired seven shots from a revolver into Payne's body, wounding him mortally. Payne then drew a pistol and shot his antagonist thro' the heart.

Nelson Patney, the proprietor of a large private boarding house at White Plains, New York, has been arrested, charged with a series of robberies. It appears that he had been in the habit of disguising himself and committing these robberies. A large number of skeleton and other keys were found on his person, and upon examining the interior of his splendid mansion, an upper room was found locked, which was filled with a general assortment of almost every article in the line of country merchants' trade.

Up to Saturday last \$3,730,000 in California gold dust had been received at the Philadelphia mint. \$120,000 is coined daily.

Father Mathew has administered the pledge to one hundred thousand persons since his arrival in the United States. His health being now improved, he is about leaving New York for Philadelphia and the south.

New York, November 15.

ARREST OF A VILLAIN.—A Mr. Drury, residing in Astoria, has been arrested, charged with attempting in May last, to destroy the family of Mr. Warner, by sending a box filled with combustibles to his house. Things were privately arranged, and Drury confessed the crime. He is one of the greatest of villains, and his arrest has led to the discovery of numerous forgeries, &c. On his premises were found two large boxes of gold watches, two boxes of valuable watch works, a box of diamonds and emeralds, a trunk filled with silver plate, a press for coining, steel dies for counterfeiting money, and all sorts of counterfeiters' tools.

Drury and his son were both arrested. They resided in a splendid mansion in Astoria, New York. Both of the accused have confessed their guilt in the matter of the infernal machine sent to Mr. Warner's house.

There are in the United States one hundred and nineteen colleges, the oldest of which is Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., established in 1638. The next oldest is Yale College, at New Haven, established in 1700. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries of those colleges is 643,323. The library of Harvard University number 74,000 volumes.

The Florida Difficulty.—Advices from Tampa Bay represent that the Indians had refused to leave the country, and General Twiggs was preparing to hunt them down with all possible despatch.

A Gentleman in California, who cannot spare time to return and get a wife, and unwilling to take a Spanish senorata, has sent a commission to Scotland by a friend, to send him out a young lady for a wife. He requires her to be 'full six feet in height, blue eyes, asburn hair.' For such a damsel he agrees to forfeit \$10,000 or marry her.