CITY NEWS.

THE THING THAT IS EVER CALLING A FOUNTAIN.—The whole Place Jacques was thrown into a state of the utmost excitement, on Wednesday last, consequent upon the appearance of a lofty column of water, in the centre of this hitherto deserted spot. It was not long before many hundreds of curious had congregated on the spot, enjoying the unusual novelty. The tunes of the Band in an comfortable circumstance, and the jet down is about 24 feet in height. We are not aware, as yet, to whose untiring energy the accomplishment of this beautiful ornament is our principal equire, is to be attributed.

FOREIGN BREEDS.—The Ship, *Tiber*, Capt. Sills, left on her homeward bound voyage, yesterday, at 4 o'clock.

MARKET MARKET.—THE GAZETTE of yesterday says: "We find that, within a few days, the Market House, near Mc'Gill Street, has been advanced from the corner of the Square close up to St. Mary Street. We should suppose this a decided improvement in the position of the Market, and the moving of such a large building must have been a work of some difficulty."

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.—A Petition now lies at the office of Messrs. Gleadow & Scott, St. Francois Xavier Street, nearly the situation of all our citizens, who take an interest in the City. It is to be signed, commencing at the footpath, 6 feet in width, with handsome iron posts and chains along the crossing from the American Church to the opposite corner of Bonaventure Street. There is hardly a resident in this City but who must have been witness to the great risk at crossing and observed the difficulty, and the citizens cannot too highly appreciate the individual enterprise of the gentleman of the crossing taking the trouble and incurring the loss of time, gratuitously, for the purpose of adding to the beauty of the city, and at same time contributing to the safety and comfort of the thousands of people. The Petition cannot be most affirmed to have the public completely before the eyes of Messrs. Gleadow & Scott, and we have been assured of the requirement of such, and subscribe—the cost of the ornamental chains, posts, and footpath, will be the only expense to the individual.

"THE NATIONAL ATLAS."

We have received from Armour & Ramsay, the Canadian publishers, the last number of this most beautiful publication. Every one, ought, at all times, to be proud of an Atlas, which does honor to the profession; and at the present moment, when the affairs of Europe are so complicated, the geography of the Continent is absolutely a study. No one can say that, before three months are expired, we may not be tracing the march of an English and French army through the interior of Turkey.

"THE MESSAGE BIRD."

Made in its enlarged editions, and the peculiar superfluities which it gives to the reader, to the reception of the usual harmonies, and the higher endowments of a cultivated taste, must, in the language of our immortal Bard, "have been wanted for a considerable time for passengers and all hearers, and intuitively inspire the tendered and purest affections of the human heart. In the kindling emotions of its simple lays, Love first breathed its awakening, and inspiring sweet Vestal Patriotism, with its natural desire for liberty, had recourse to its strains in that enthusiasm which transformed the austerity of the Spartan into the chivalry of the Troubadour; while in the solemn musings of the cloistered hymn, devotion lifted up her voice in the exhilarating accordance of "Gloria in Excelsis," or trembled in the subdued movements of the sorrowful "Miserere."

We have received from Mr. Mackay, of the City, a few numbers of a Literary and Musical Journal, called "The Message Bird," and published in the City of New York. It is certainly very creditable, and the design and plan of the enterprise will, we think, secure for it an extensive patronage in Canada. In addition to literary production, and fine chiefly, it also contains Michael Kinz, dreadfully burned, a native of Germany, who, after travelling through America, unnarrived, who has since died in the hospital; a Mr. Mattheson from the Country Antrim, slightly injured, who is now quite out of danger. The bodies of the dead removed on deck, and the alarm having spread, the people on the shore, and the gentlemen gentlemen on board, Dr. A. Dougherty, he, with the assistance of the officers, and the Captain, in the unfortunate survivors till they arrived in harbor, when they were conveyed to the Hospital for Dry Tetter, who gave an order for Smith and Rigby to relieve them of their rigging. It may be remarked that the vessel was enabled to proceed smoothly in her course, the moment the fire ceased engine. The nature of the accident has now been ascertained, that the explosion, for the most part of the natural place, which was supposed to be large enough to hold a barrel of gunpowder, to the extent it is about ten to twelve inches in breadth, and twenty feet in length, and is supposed to be drawn in writing.

We have said, we are fully borne out by the evidence of the Captain and Mate, and the Mate of the deceased, concerning the Captain and crew of the Steamer Sarah Ann, that they are all unanimously received the cause of death to be accidental, and that the Steamer Sarah Ann, Captain Engineer, officers, as they all appear to have done their duty, and deserve the thanks on all occasion with the strictest propriety.

The above is correct in every respect, as far as the passengers, who was also examined at the inquest, and the evidence rendered, were "accidental death." No blame was attached to the officers or the crew.

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ACCIDENTS.—We learn that Mr. DAVIS, a tailor residing in the City, fell over a Scaffold, yesterday, in the Mansion-house, on Tuesday evening last, and broke his shoulder blade. He is now doing well. Mr. Wm. Bailey, who fell from the fire in Bonsecours-Market, is also recovering.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The Magnetic Telegraph to death by the falling of a door-hinge, in the Grocery Store, of Mr. Wm. Lunn, in the Co.'s store, in the Lower Town, the day before yesterday. The unfortunate man was standing at the time, with his back to the door, and rolling another barrel to the trucking, beneath the window, when the hinge gave way, and the door fell, and the other barrel fell directly upon him, severely injuring his spine.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Terrible Accident on Lake Ontario!

LOSS OF LIFE!!

The steamer Chief Isit Kingston on Saturday morning, at about 4, 10 O'Clock, on Lake Ontario, a heavy cargo of merchandize and a few passengers. The weather was very boisterous, and to that there was considerable difficulty in making Oshawa, where she lighted a considerable quantity of her cargo, also at Port Hope. The latter place she lighted a great deal, having waited for a considerable time for passengers and freight, and the remaining part of the voyage was proceeded with without anything worthy of observation, at the time of the unfortunate occurrence, very little the foggy state of the weather prevented the usual pressure of steam being put on, and the cause of the accident, we have made, great praise is due to Captain W. R. Taylor, for his coolness and unremitting attention to remaining on board during the whole night, looking out for either a collision with other vessels or any accident that might take place, he himself repeatedly heaving the lead, as the soundings of the water, also to the chivalry of the Troubadour; while in the solemn musings of the cloistered hymn, devotion lifted up her voice in the exhilarating accordance of "Gloria in Excelsis," or trembled in the subdued movements of the sorrowful "Miserere."

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HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF INDIANS.

With shame and pain we pursue the evidences furnished in these pages of the cowardly and dreadful atrocities committed by the Indian Tribes, towards the Indian population of California, and we feel that we are bound, in duty to ourselves, for the protection of this feeble and miserable portion of the Indian population, to give the subject, in the subject, must, in a very few years, result in a removal, will prevent his appearance until Wednesday next.

ROBBERY.—Some one has abstracted from the table in our Office a volume of "The Republican Regency." We rather think it was a Tory, but if the book is immediately sent back, we shall say nothing about it. This is somewhere about the 10th volume of the Series abstracted in a similar way within the last two years.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

THE CONVENTION OF THE LEAGUE.

TORONTO, Tuesday Morning, 11th Nov.

The wires being down, I was unable to send you a telegraphic report of the proceedings of the League yesterday, and the question of an elective Legislative Council occupied the whole day. I was supported in able speeches by Messrs. Gowan, Gamble, Sandfield, Macdonald, Morgan, all of whom opposed it at Kingston. Messrs. Wilson, of Quebec, Forsyth, of Kingston, and McDonald, of Cornwall, were supporters of the measure, and also made able speeches in its favor. The advocates of the elective principle, half all the argument on their side, and those who opposed it, had nothing better to offer than old exploded dogmas about the Prerogative of the Crown, British Connection, Loyalty, &c. Much excitement prevailed all day in the Convention, particularly when the vote was being taken. The numbers stood 32 for, and 24 against the Resolution. It was thus lost by a majority of only two, whereas a large accession of strength to the liberal party in the League, since the Kingston Session in July. Then the vote stood 19 to 29; 5 out of the 19, too, were not in their places, and Mr. Yarnstirar, who voted with the majority at Kingston, and who has since written several good letters in favor of the principle, over his own signature, was also absent.

The decision of the League in this matter will, without doubt, strengthen the Annexation party throughout the Province. The Liberal and enlightened members of the League will withdraw, in all probability, and commence a platform of their own, or join the Annexationists at once. It is wonderful to see how the blunders of the League and the Government are working together to bring on the cause of Canada and Canadian interests. There seems to be a Providence in it all.

The anti-Annexation feeling raised here by this being made the test of Government, is beginning to subside, and men are calculating the benefits of having the Government here for two years, and then having taken it away for four. In the country, the farmers generally are indifferent to the question, but grumble a good deal at seeing their produce carried to the Lake getting a shilling a bushel more for their wheat. We are, evidently, at the mercy of troublesome times up here, and look to Lower Canada for sympathy and support. In many parts of the country, the Annexationists are strong, and increasing daily. The counties of Norfolk and Oxford will be the first to go the ticket.

The Ministerial party have attempted to get up an opposition to Peter Perry, in the Third Riding of York, but it has turned out a total failure. He is sure of his election, and he is an open and the individual supporter of the Government, taking the trouble and incurring the loss of time, gratuitously, for the purpose of adding to the beauty of city, and at same time contributing to the safety and comfort of the thousands of people. The Petition cannot be most affirmed to have the public completely before the eyes of Messrs. Gleadow & Scott, and we have assured of the requirement of such, and subscribe—the cost of the ornamental chains, posts, and footpath, will be the only expense to the individual.

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Evening Courier,

A JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, &c.

PRICE TWO-PENCE.] MONTREAL, MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1849. [VOL. II.—No 18

From the Montreal Courier of Friday.

ANNEXATION MEETING.

THE Meeting in the Temperance Hall, yesterday, will have its echo in the hearts of thousands of our fellow-Colonists; it will call forth a response from one end of this Colony to the other; it will speak forth a peoples' wants and wishes. It was not a gathering of office-holders and office-seekers, of those who live by the public purse, and who have to do as when they shall have quoted the present resolutions, they will see no assemblage of men tied to party, but a meeting of Freeholders, who, in the exercise of their rights, have willing to consign to silence all formal difficulties, now and for one common and important object. The speeches on the occasion will have a great moral effect throughout the Country. They were, one and all, characterized by temperate language, sound reasoning, and conclusive deductions. There was no wild declamation, no violent appeals, no denunciation of those who withhold from the Annexation movement their sanction and support; neither was there any attempt to make it a party question; *but one word was uttered disrespectful of our present Governor, Lord Elgin*; not a word, whatever, of disloyalty, not a word approving of rebellion, or of physical force. A Peaceful Separation was the one common cry, and it was heard in the most temperate language—such ability and perspicuity, that it must tell powerfully. Let those who are opposed to Annexation, read the mild firmness that characterized the Meetings, the wealth and respectability of the gentlemen that took a lead in the proceedings, or sat round the table, and they will see that the Annexation movement is not a party movement, but a movement between the French and English—the unanimity and decorum of the meetings, and then let them ask themselves, is this a light misfortune—is it a light thing to have a ten days' influence, and do away, or, at a convenient time, of an important movement? No candid man can be a less for a reply. It is calculated to have a lasting effect—to give a new impetus to public opinion, to raise issues that will eventuate in the salvation of our beloved Country, in reclaiming her from the impracticable machinery of Colonial Monarchism, to the life-giving Institutions of Popular Government, self-reliance, and Prosperity. We repeat that the Meetings of yesterday will have a strong effect throughout the Country as a triumph—most promising commencement of a most important discussion; and, if the Annexationists are wise, as we hy the processes before our readers. Let our pursuest be Peaceful Agitation—our language, temperate—our demeanor, worthy of our Country—our ammunition, Purity of Motive—and who can be doubtful of a glorious, a bloodless victory?

ANNEXATION AND THE THIRD RIDING.

Annexation is the cry, and it is to save the public for many weeks. It has been assailed by sneers at its style, and by insolence towards its promoters, and it is, in fact, the only measure in it have not been met. Pyramids of figures have been constructed in rapid succession, to convince the people that Annexation would bring the poverty and prostration of the Colony; and if they prove any thing, they certainly establish that Annexation is a necessity. We do not attempt has been made to meet the other important features of the Address. That Canada may again be the Canada of Montcalm, and of quarrels in which we have no interest, has not been denied. That Annexation would change the pound of our produce into a pound of tea, and iterate the war of races, has not been questioned. That an independent condition is preferable to a subordinate one, has not been denied. That the people are tactily acknowledged. The enlarged scope of intercourse and trade, the prospect of being our own union with our mighty neighbors, is studiously avoided by those opposed to the projected alliance. They have contented themselves with cant markets—our natural markets—but they plead for a partial "reciprocity," which they do not pretend to be equal to the Annexation, and which would be a great disadvantage to the Mother Country. They were, one and all, characterized by temperate language, sound reasoning, and conclusive deductions. There was no wild declamation, no violent appeals, no denunciation of those who withhold from the Annexation movement their sanction and support; neither was there any attempt to make it a party question; *but one word was uttered disrespectful of our present Governor, Lord Elgin*; not a word, whatever, of disloyalty, not a word approving of rebellion, or of physical force. A Peaceful Separation was the one common cry, and it was heard in the most temperate language—such ability and perspicuity, that it must tell powerfully. Let those who are opposed to Annexation, read the mild firmness that characterized the Meetings, the wealth and respectability of the gentlemen that took a lead in the proceedings, or sat round the table, and they will see that the Annexation movement is not a party movement, but a movement between the French and English—the unanimity and decorum of the meetings, and then let them ask themselves, is this a light misfortune—is it a light thing to have a ten days' influence, and do away, or, at a convenient time, of an important movement? No candid man can be a less for a reply. It is calculated to have a lasting effect—to give a new impetus to public opinion, to raise issues that will eventuate in the salvation of our beloved Country, in reclaiming her from the impracticable machinery of Colonial Monarchism, to the life-giving Institutions of Popular Government, self-reliance, and Prosperity. We repeat that the Meetings of yesterday will have a strong effect throughout the Country as a triumph—most promising commencement of a most important discussion; and, if the Annexationists are wise, as we hy the processes before our readers. Let our pursuest be Peaceful Agitation—our language, temperate—our demeanor, worthy of our Country—our ammunition, Purity of Motive—and who can be doubtful of a glorious, a bloodless victory?

NEW YORK, November 9—6, P.M.

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EVENING COURIER

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1849.

PROGRESS OF ANNEXATION.

THE Government organ in this city has pronounced the meeting of last Thursday a failure, and has asserted that not 200 persons were present: from this it seems to hope that the whole affair has gone to the shades. Well, let it go.

It is just one month since the Montreal Manifesto was promulgated. It was the light first in Montreal on the 16th ult., and it has spread to the districts about this date. What have been the results?

It was intended as an expression of opinion on behalf of those that signed it; the form of its sentiments have compelled it into a MANIFESTO. *Ere set sth hence shores*, we adopt the name, though we never intended to give it a cognomen so magnificent. When it was issued, none of the signers expected it to produce a sudden change in public opinion, or a rapid breaking up of political parties; none hoped for an extensive support from the Provincial Press, or for numerous friends among the members of the present Legislature; yet these things, not then hoped for, have been realized, as we propose to show in the sequel of this article.

Among the members of the Legislature, one is rather of the Upper House and three of the Lower have already openly avowed adhesion to the American cause: many more are known to be decidedly favourable, so that, even in the Councils of the Country, a triumph is not far distant. The Manifesto, in the short space of a month, has met with