

HUMBUGGING.

In our last we ventured, in opposition to some of our very clever men, to insinuate a doubt as to the efficacy of this wonderful system of rule. It may answer very well with the Rhodes, the Simards, and Alleyns; with those who rise *the thimbles and the little pea* in politics, but the majority of mankind have a prejudice against it, men however humble, or however ignorant, have a natural feeling that they were born for something higher than to be *humbugged*.

Mr. J. A. McDonald's Government has fallen, because unfortunately for that gentleman, (which we believe him to be,) he was obliged to make use of very dirty tools to build up his political edifice. Generally his colleagues exhibited a recklessness of unprincipled audacity which has gone far to sap all respect for the constitutional principle, and individually have displayed, in their brief tenure of power, ingratitude, arrogance, and insolence, perfectly intolerable to those who reflected who and what these men were, and the means by which they acquired and retained that power.

Canada has seen many Governments but never one made up of such mean, faithless, and shameless men without one single redeeming feature.

If withal they had been possessed of a spark of genius, if they had had any real hardihood, if they had brought to the conduct of public affairs administrative capacity, if they had even "affected" virtue, they might have awakened some sympathy for them, and inexperienced persons might have compassionated them as decent people, compelled to shameful conduct by hard necessity.

But these political "strumpets," gloried in their shame. The Cartiers, the Simards, the Fellowes, and the Alleyns, setting public opinion at defiance, impudently grasped and tenaciously held, the rights which they had fraudulently acquired, and in the case of Québec the two self-constituted Representatives acted as though Québec did not exist, voting on every occasion entirely according as it might suit their own immediate interests. Acting in direct opposition to those of their constituents, disregarding every remonstrance, and treating their personal friends with insolence, or contemptuous indifference. To sum it up, in the graceful and parliamentary language of one of them, "they did not care a damn for Québec!" And now Québec will show them that it "does not care a damn" for them.

Let that clique which monopolises all the patriotism, all the genius, all the respectability of this city set to work. Let them employ their "talented young gentlemen" to libel any man who is not subservient to their views. Let them "humbug" the merchants and business men of Québec into subscribing money for their political influence and personal patronage, if they can. At all events they wont again try the trick of polling 10,000 votes for their friends, this time the parties concerned, will have a wholesome dread of retribution. But who cares what they may do? Let them sink into the contempt they deserve!

As for the people of Québec, they owe it to themselves to make amends for the last scandalous election. As there must be a new Election for this city, let them be more particular in their candidates. There are many excellent, respectable and experienced citizens worthy of their confidence, at any rate we may have the consolation that any men will better represent it than Messrs. Simard and Alleyn.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WEEDON AND CHATHAM.—It appears that one of the largest army contractors contracted to supply soldiers' kits at 2l. 11s. 3d. each, and his con-

tract being accepted, several thousand kits were sent into the clothing stores at Weedon; when it was discovered that the articles supplied were of an inferior description, and not worth the sum paid for them by the Government. On this discovery being made, the kits were returned to the contractor, who has since supplied the same kits to the troops at Chatham for 2l. 8s. 9d. each. It thus appears that articles which were rejected by the Government as not being worth 2l. 11s. 3d. at Weedon are considered to be worth 3l. 8s. 9d. at Chatham, and are purchased by the Government for the troops at that price. Since the authorities have agreed to present each recruit with a free kit, the whole expense of the soldiers' necessities is borne by the Government instead of being charged to the recruit as heretofore.

THE BILLETING SYSTEM.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons have just reported on the billeting system. The power of billeting soldiers on innkeepers is conferred by the Mutiny Act, and the evidence of the military authorities is decisively in favour of its continuance. Weighing the objections against the system, the committee recommend that militia regiments, when embodied, should not be billeted, but quartered in barracks; that in all large recruiting depots (as the head-quarters of recruiting districts) the licensed victuallers should be relieved by Government providing a building for the reception of raw recruits (but not regular barracks); that the practice of "paying out" recruits is objectionable in every respect; that payment should be made to the licensed victuallers for lodging the soldiers at night, and that the practice of "buying out" be immediately prohibited; that the 14d. allowed for means of cooking should be changed to an allowance of 4d. to 6d. per night, to be paid for each billet for bed, fire, light, salt, pepper, and vinegar, and that the payment of billet-money to the head constable should be continued as the best and simplest for both parties. The committee do not see why "certain victuallers" of the city of London should be exempted from billets any longer, as they are now, very unfairly, by the 73rd section of the Mutiny Act. The committee have observed with pleasure the kindly and liberal feeling of the victuallers both towards the army and the militia.

The 'Gazette' contains the nomination of Major-General Sir H. Rose, K.E.B., and the Maharajah Jung Bahadur, Commander-in-chief of the Ghoorka troops lately acting with the British army in India, to the dignity of Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath.—Orders have been received at Malta for the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Foot, and the 1st battalion 14th Regiment, to proceed to the Ionian Islands, to relieve the 46th and 91st, for India; the former corps would be replaced in Malta by the 100th Foot (recently raised in Canada) and the 4th battalion Rifle Brig. de.—The launch of the Windsor Castle, 116 guns, is to take place on the 26th of next month.—Cornetries in the Life Guards are at a discount. There are, says the 'United Service Gazette,' six or seven cornets' commissions for sale, and no one will purchase in the Regiment. Either the expensive style of living operates as a bar to the ambition of poor men, or it is felt that, in the dreary round of duty from Windsor to London and back, varied with a field-day at Wormwood Scrubs or Hounslow, there is not much scope for military enterprise.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

A circular has been issued from the Horse Guards placing chaplains of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches on the same footing, as regards pay and allowances, as those of the Established Church. It also announces the Secretary of State's intention of appointing five Presbyterian and nineteen Roman Catholic Assistant-Chaplains to the Forces.—An extended branch of Captain Grant's method of cooking for the army—namely, a pontoon cooking apparatus—was tested on Saturday at Woolwich, for the purpose of exhibiting the facility with which an efficient kitchen can be afforded in the field for the accommodation of any number of troops, by which all the operations of baking, boiling, steaming, and frying may be carried on with as little inconvenience as in the permanent barracks.—Directions have issued from the Admiralty for eight of the mortar boats built for carrying on the war

with Russia to be sent from Sheerness to Chatham dockyard, for preservation in case their service should be again required.

The Brunswick, 80, screw, Capt. Erasmus Ormanney, arrived on Sunday morning from Plymouth, but could not get up to Spithead, owing to light winds, until Monday morning.

Four French screw men-of-war stemers were seen off this port on Sunday evening, steering to the westward. The *Diadem*, 32, screw, Captain Moorsom, R.N., sailed from Spithead on Monday evening, and the *Ratona*, 21, screw, Captain Paynter, on Wednesday morning, on a Channel cruise of observation. The *Renown*, 91, screw, Captain Forbes, also sailed from Spithead on Thursday evening for the westward on a cruise; and the *Curacao*, 31, screw, Captain Mason, is fitting as fast as possible to join them. The *Curacao* was towed into harbour on Tuesday, and taken into dock for repairs to her machinery. She was taken out of dock again yesterday, and is to go into the steam-basin for further repairs.

The *Duke of Wellington*, 131, screw, Captain Eyres, R.N., was put out of commission at sunset, on Wednesday; and the *St Vincent*, 101, sailing three-decker, re-commissioned on Thursday morning, for the resumption of her former duties as flag-ship in ordinary. It is supposed that the *Duke of Wellington* is destined to carry the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet.

The *Royal Gorge*, 102 screw, steam guardship of ordinary at Sheerness, Captain Superintendent John C. Fitzgerald, was put out of commission on Wednesday, and the captain, officers, and crew transferred to the *Formidable*, 84, as guardship of ordinary.

The *Colossus*, 80, now ready for the pendant Sheerness, had her compasses adjusted on Thursday.

The *Locust* steam-vessel Lieutenant-Commander John B. Field, at Sheerness, is to proceed along the east coast of England and Scotland, calling at the different ports to raise volunteer seamen. The *Hart*, sailing cutter, is also ordered to take the same route, to raise boys to be entered as sea apprentices.

The *Cesar*, 91, screw, Captain Frederick has about 340 men on her books, out of a complement of 850.

The *Russell*, 60, screw steam guardship, Captain Story with the gunboat *Hind*, arrived in King's Road, Bristol, on Tuesday night; she remains off 28 days for taining volunteers. One of the crew, named Henry Peacock, aged about 21, died from natural causes on the 27th, and was decently interred in the parish burial-ground at Bristol, on Wednesday.

The *Windsor Castle*, 116 guns at present building at Pembroke dockyard, will be launched on the 26th August next, when she will be navigated to Devonport, and placed amongst the steam reserve.

ARMY SERVICE.—The account of the receipt and expenditure for army services, including militia, commissariat, and ordnance, for the year ending 31st March, 1857, has just been printed, from which it appears that the aggregate amount of the ordinary grants for army and militia services in 1856-57, and the total expenditure 21,116,356l. 3s. 1d.

Marriage.

In this city, on the 22nd inst., at St. Matthew's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Percy, William Henry Wilson Hawtayne, Esq., Captain in H.M.'s 39th Regt., to Julia Smith, third daughter of the late Thomas Healy, Esquire, of this city.

At Montreal, on the 20th instant, by the Dean of Montreal Robert Broome Baker, Esq., Captain H. M. 39th Regt., to Mary Sophia Thurlow, eldest daughter of Francis Thurlow Cunningham, Esquire, of Dalhousie Square, Montreal.

On Thursday, the 8th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, by the Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Bradney T. Gilpin, Esq., Captain in H. M. 62nd Regiment, to Louisa Wentworth, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Almon.

Death.

In Niagara, on the 11th instant, Philip Hopkins, Esq., late commander of H. M. cruiser, *vandeleur*, in the 71st year of his age.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

According to the "Correspondent" of the *Journal de Québec*, the total capital of the Grand Trunk on which interest at 6 per. cent. is payable is £7,153,675 (besides the Provincial Loan of £3,785,658) which interest amounts to £429,220.

The receipts of the Railway during the year ended 31 Dec. 1857 were £270,008. The expenses do do £227,881. Net profit £42,127.

From which must be deducted for the Atlantic and St. Lawrence road £31,413. Leaves £10,714.

To pay £429,220—besides the interest on the Provincial Guarantee amounting to more than £200,000 per annum. *Whither are we drifting?*

FRENCH CANADIAN LOYALTY.

(Quotations from le National of Québec.)

La nation canadienne, pour avoir été privée depuis si longtemps de la France, n'a pas cru pour cela qu'elle devait être anglaise, elle a anéanti son Waterloo à venger.

Le grand Napoléon renversa les trônes acris de: Vive la France! Washington se souleva par l'amour de la patrie et en préchant l'union. Papineau souleva les masses aux cris de: Vive le Canada! Les Américains conquièrent leur indépendance en chantant le Yankee Doodle et nous fonderons la république et la délivrance du joug anglais en chantant:

VIVE LA CANADIENNE ET LE CANADA!

We advise the Commandant of Québec to be on the look out and keep "his powder dry."

"NIGGERS."

We see that several correspondents of the Papers are in the habit of calling the Sepoys and natives of India *Niggers*!

The Turks, the Arabs, the Italians (or the French for that matter,) might just as well be called *niggers*, for there is a greater difference between the natives of India and the *niggers* proper, than there is between the Circassian and the Negro.

The expression is quite a modern one, and does not say much for the education or judgment of those using it.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in India, dated Shajehanpore, May 24th 1858.

"I hope and trust we may be able to surround those rascals in some fort, but Pandey has had one or two lessons which he has not forgotten and has become wary, one of these lessons they received at a place called Secundrabagh, which 2000 Pandey Infantry "Pukka" I. E. really murderous sepoy, took possession of. Secundra is a high walled place and the scamps thought themselves quite secure as the batteries were very heavy. The place was surrounded, and all points of each commanded by cavalry, the wall was then breached, round after round of shot poured in, and finally the 93rd went in, these went so work but soon got tired. Every passer by went in to assist. Ball and bayonet made short work and in a very short time all these 2000 scoundrels were polished off with the exception of a very very few who escaped to tell to their fellows the tale of the massacre. No! not catch Pandey in a trap again, in a hurry at least, in that species of trap, 1800 and some odd men were put into one large pit dug inside where they fell, and a young fellow who has just come from there says that even now you cannot remain near the place, notwithstanding the mound of earth which covers them.

We are authorised to state that the report, which we copied from a Bombay paper, that Colonel DE SALIS, 8th Hussars was to be brought to a Court Martial for not pursuing the fugitives at Kotah, is entirely without foundation.