

at the impregnated part, found its progress abruptly and definitely checked. This will be made manifest by probing the several holes with a pin, none of which will be found to exceed a few lines in depth from the exterior surface. On this, in several parts of the sample, the worm has commenced its progress, but never exceeding the same depth; and in no one instance does it occur that it has ventured to attack the darker impregnated surface of the wood. Hence it results, that had both surfaces derived equal benefit from the preparation, (as would be the case in the total immersion of timber submitted to the action of the preventive,) the worm could not by any possibility have entered. It is even a question whether the insect had not penetrated the wood prior to its having been used; but admitting that perchance it had commenced its ravages since it has been standing as a fence, the fact of the little progress it has made, is only an additional proof of the unassailable firmness of those portions of the timber through which the preventive has insinuated its protective influence.

Still, with all the virtue which attaches from the experience of so many years to the excellence of the preventive, it would be scarcely fair to subject the present samples to the same ordeal to which wood freshly prepared might be submitted, since it is but natural to suppose, that after a lapse of three-and-twenty years, the nutritious qualities of the preparation may in some degree have been weakened.

To remove any doubt that may be entertained that, although uninjured by exposure to fresh water, timber thus prepared may not be able to resist the ravages of salt; it will be only necessary to revert to the state of the English vessels of war on the Canadian Lakes, in which it is an incontestable fact that ships are rendered unseaworthy from decay in less than half the period allotted for their duration at sea. The *St. Lawrence*, a ship of 112 guns, was launched on Lake Ontario in 1814, and in five or six years from that date, was lying in ordinary and fast falling to pieces. It would therefore seem reasonable to expect, that that which had been found to resist any pernicious effect resulting from exposure to fresh water would be much less likely to sustain injury from salt.

The saving to England by the adoption of an effectual cure against dry rot in her navies, has been estimated at various sums, none of which are under £100,000 a-year, and the saving to other governments would of course be in equal proportion with the strength of their respective naval establishments. When it is once shewn what the essential influences of the remedy or specific to which the accompanying samples have been submitted, actually consist of, few doubts of the efficacy of the whole as a preventive, will be entertained; while the great and surpassing advantage to be derived from its adoption, is the almost utter absence of expense with which it may be attained.

London, July 15, 1833.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ANTI-PLACE-HUNTER'S" communication has been received, and as he wishes to know our views in regard to certain matters, we honestly tell him that we believe the gentleman of the "silk gown" and our correspondent to be the same party. As for our opinion of Mr. Daly, which he seems anxious to obtain, we may venture to say that we think that official might, in conjunction with his colleagues, have bestowed the silk gown in question on a much more deserving subject. We hope ANTI-PLACE-HUNTER is answered. We have noticed his extract elsewhere.

If "A FRIEND TO THE FAMILY" will give us his name, and a promise of a share in the Silver Mine to which he alludes, we will lend our aid in "working" it. We had some intention of applying to the Government for one of those licenses they have so liberally bestowed on Lake Superior; but as we have been at Highgate, we will change our views and content ourselves with the Silver-Copper is a horrid "Lore."

The second letter of P. BREXAN is under consideration.—We shall, at all times, be unwilling to give pain to individuals, through the expression of censure of their publications, but faults, either of commission or omission,

which involve the well-being of the community at large, we shall consider it a duty to notice. The EXPOSITOR has adopted this as a principle, and if public abuses pointed out by one party can be successfully denied to exist by those on whom they are charged, nothing is more simple than to establish the fact. Our columns are open to both parties; and where the welfare of a class so entitled to the commiseration and sympathies of their fellow-men, as are the unhappy, and too frequently ill-used, emigrants, who leave the land of their forefathers in the hope, often vain, of finding a more hospitable soil, we deem the subject cannot be too frequently discussed, tending, as it must, to the amelioration of their condition.

"CEMETERY" is informed that we shall notice the subject to which he alludes next week.—A protest signed as is the document we have seen, cannot fail to have its due weight with the Corporation, to whom it is addressed.

"OSCEOLA'S" talk is big, but he is slow in action. The words of plenty are the words of Wisdom. Does our brother hear, and, if so, does he understand?

MR. B—, the Postmaster at S—, to whom a number of copies of the EXPOSITOR have been sent, is requested to communicate with the Editor.

THE WEEKLY EXPOSITOR.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1846.

AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

At length, it appears, we are to have a Governor General, not a dignitary merely invested with the name,—but one whose practical knowledge, it is to be hoped, will do for Canada what it was vain to expect would ever have been effected had the Earl Cathcart continued in the Government. The time has arrived when the sound powers of observation of a wise Governor must be exercised—when he must be enabled to discern the positive requirements of the country with his own eyes, and not through the interested advice of those by whom he is immediately surrounded; and when these requirements must be granted. A future Governor must have enlarged and liberal views corresponding with the enlarged intelligence of the people he is sent to govern. He must have lent his attention to those questions which involve the advancement of the interest of that class which constitute the main spring of the prosperity of all colonies—of the merchants and the traders. If this be neglected, his work will be incomplete indeed.

We know not in what particular field Lord Elgin has had an opportunity for developing those talents which should fit him for the Government of such a Colony as this. Certainly, the mere fact of his giving satisfaction in Jamaica conveys no assurance that he will be equally successful here; yet it is scarcely possible that Lord John Russell would, at the moment of his advent to power, send a Governor to Canada—and particularly one possessing different political principles—without being fully aware of his eligibility to fill the office. We may, therefore, take it for granted that the selection has not been made lightly or injudiciously, and that the new Governor General has been chosen for the possession of something of the firmness and decision of cha-

acter which induced the Tories, when in power, to adopt a similar course in sending out a Whig instead of one of their own party. Such a Governor as Lord Metcalfe will find favor with the great majority of the Canadian people; but so dissatisfied have the Conservatives become with the system of tampering with their political opponents, and the marked neglect of themselves, and the more important interests of the community, that looking, as they have recently looked, upon the Governor Generalship of the country as a solemn mockery of power, any repetition of it will render that disaffection which is now only apathy and scornful indifference.

With the bright example of Lord Metcalfe before him—with the knowledge of the strong sympathy and respect that nobleman commanded—the deep love borne to him by the people, and manifested on every suitable occasion, during his too brief administration of the affairs of this Province—Lord Elgin will find his course easy and straight forward enough. But let him commit the error of summoning to his councils—no matter by whom the advice be given—the bitter, and deadly, and uncompromising enemies of Lord Metcalfe, and his mission will be a failure. We make these remarks the more forcibly and impressively, because we have reason to believe that such a course may be pointed out to him by Mr. Draper, and for reasons which we shall presently show. If we are wrong in our estimate, so much the better. The prevention of evil is better than its cure, and the Conservatives have already had too much to contend against, in the irredeemable folly and stupidity of some of their Governors, not to sound the precautionary note of alarm.

We have just intimated that Lord Elgin will have principally to guard against the advice and supposed influence of Mr. Draper, who, we boldly assert, does not possess the favor or confidence of the country. A rumour prevails that he will speedily be elevated to the highest judicial situation in the Colony, and if such be the case, who we ask is, or rather who was intended to be, his successor as leader of the administration. Had the recent abortive attempt at negotiation with Messrs. Carron and Morin any reference to that subject, and was either of these gentlemen to have been the leader in the House of Assembly? It certainly looks very like it. The Earl Cathcart, it is well known, has been a mere puppet in the hands of Mr. Draper, and his recommendation, had either or both consented, might ere this have settled the question, enabling him, by retiring and occupying the Vice-Chancellor's chair,—which we fully admit is now filled by one of the most incompetent persons that ever enjoyed the honor,—to escape the disgrace of the defeat that awaits him should he venture on meeting Parliament.

We confess we have not patience to hear it advanced by certain of the Conservatives themselves, that it will be difficult,—nay, impossible,—to supply Mr. Draper's place, should he retire from office. This is a gross