

Or despots will stipulate for certain terms and conditions of their own before they admit the Orleans interloper into the ranks of the legitimate sovereigns of Europe, even if they will allow him to pass muster among them at any price. The freedom which exists in France, cleverly as it has been curtailed by the King of the Barricades, is yet sufficient to be a rank offence in the eyes of the Russian autocrat, and the Meternich-led weakling of Austria, and his wavering Majesty of Prussia. They might, perchance, agree to tolerate Louis Philippe on the express condition that he should set his iron heel upon the remnant of liberty which the French people yet enjoy, and add his dominions to the howling wilderness and waste of slavery on the European continent. But, would he do this? We think not. France would be roused by the attempt, and speak her *veto* in a voice of thunder, which would shatter to pieces the new dynasty. The French are like a ticklish courser that goes, for a time, steadily on the road, and you think you have him well in hand. But something turns out wrong. The whip or the spur touches him accidentally, and the fiend is stirred within him, and he never rests until he unseats his rider. And such would be the fate of Louis Philippe should he attempt to crush the freedom of the French people at the fiat of the powers of the north. His rat-trap fortifications round Paris would not save him. A storm would be excited which would sweep him irresistibly away to deserved destruction. We do not, then, see how he is to escape from the dilemma in which he has so wilfully and wickedly involved himself. He has outraged Spain; he has estranged himself from and insulted England; the Northern despots will not play his game, unless he consents to play theirs, and this would be to lose France and his dearly-bought crown. How true are the lines

"O! what a tangled web we weave
When once we practise to deceive";

and, probably since the world began, no more striking illustration of this truism has been beheld than the one set before us at the present moment in the case and person of Louis Philippe.

MR. HOPKIRK.

We believe there is no doubt whatever that the Administration purpose giving to this individual the lucrative situation of Collector of Customs at Kingston. Indeed we know that he has already made certain arrangements, preparatory to his removal there. A greater piece of iniquity could not be perpetrated by any Government calling itself Responsible, for we all know that, under its stipulations, offices are only held during pleasure, and that it by no means follows when public expediency requires the removal of a party from one particular place, that another is to be provided for him.

And why has it been found necessary to remove Mr. Hopkirk at all? We will boldly give a reason which is very current, and that is, that Mr. Hopkirk has been accused of intriguing with the enemies of the Government under which he is serving—affording them information on subjects which were kept carefully from the conservative press, and yet found their way into the radical papers of Montreal.

Can we wonder at this? No. Mr. Hopkirk is a pupil—a *protégé*—of the radical Mr. Harrison, who brought him into his own office as a second-rate copying-clerk, while secre-

tary to Sir George Arthur, in Toronto; from which position he was elevated, very shortly afterwards, to be chief clerk, or, as we are told, assistant-secretary. Is it then to be supposed that he is not heart and soul in the interest of Mr. Harrison and his clique? But why provide for him? Or are there certain secrets in the Perpetual Secretary's Office, which it is found prudent should remain undivulged by him, whom it would be impolitic to provoke to a disclosure? We shall return to this subject next week.

The *Montreal Pilot*, after a lapse of several weeks, has replied to our observations on the 19th of September, and the reply is marked by the coarseness of manner habitual, we believe, with that paper. It has failed, however, to shake our statements, because they were founded on facts and documents which were then and there presented. The editor of the *Pilot* does not even deny the imputation of having been privy to McKenzie's rebellion without revealing it to the proper authorities; or that he "stood with his arms folded" without rendering any assistance towards putting that rebellion down. He contents himself with the use of coarse expressions, of "stupidity," &c., because, we suppose, we are apt to be dull and incredulous when rebels and traitors try to pass off for loyal men and good subjects.

It is so long since we last addressed ourselves to the *Pilot*, that many, perhaps, have forgotten what we then stated. Should any feel interested in this matter, we advise them to refer to our article of the 19th of Sept. We expressed, on a former occasion, our disapprobation of the course of Sir Charles Bagot in dismissing loyal men from his councils, and taking into his confidence those in whom the loyal subjects of the Queen had no confidence. Has the reply of the Editor of the *Pilot* weakened our statements on this point as regards himself?—We have also said that Mr. Lafontaine—another of those objectionable persons whom Sir Charles Bagot took into his confidence—had shown an ungenerous and vindictive spirit towards Mr. Ogden, whose office, that of Attorney General, he, Mr. Lafontaine, obtained. This the *Pilot* denied in its usual style, but we proved our statements by the published correspondence, and particularly by Mr. Lafontaine's own letter, dated the 17th of September, 1842.

But the *Pilot* shelters itself under the false and paltry subterfuge that "Responsible Government," as it is called, existed at that time in Canada, and that, therefore, Mr. Ogden had no more claim for compensation on being ejected from office, than Sir Robert Peel when superseded by Lord John Russell. This is a false view of the matter. Colonial usage had always recognised the principle, that when an officer was removed from his office without fault, another was given to him, or that he was otherwise provided for. The responsible government system had not then set this usage entirely aside, as is shown from the fact that Sir Charles Bagot insisted that some provision should be made for Mr. Ogden before Mr. Lafontaine stepped into his shoes. Was, then, Sir Charles Bagot ignorant of the workings of responsible government? Was he, the idol of the *Pilot*, stupid, pig-headed, and ignorant? Her Majesty's Ministers, too, seeing the foul injustice that had been done to Mr. Ogden, and seeing, moreover, that justice was not likely to be obtained for him while such men as Mr. Hincks and Mr. Lafontaine were in office, gave him a handsome appointment at home, with the distinct and special understanding that it was conferred in compensation for his claims for services in Canada. Were, then, the Queen's Ministers untutored in the matter of responsible government? Were they

ignorant, stupid, and pig-headed? The *Pilot* must, indeed, presume largely on the stupidity of its own readers, when it puts forth such solemn nonsense.

Some of these remarks are, perhaps, distasteful to the editor of the *Pilot*; but he must remember that he was the aggressor, and sought the controversy; he must remember too, that he chose arbitrarily to deny our right to discuss Canadian politics, a right which it was necessary that we should vindicate. We have no wish to continue the discussion, because we think it profitless to our readers, as the Canadian people have long since made up their minds on such questions; but if the *Pilot* chooses to go on, we would advise it not to deny the inherent rights of Englishmen; to abate some of its vanity and self conceit, and, above all, to confine itself to the language commonly in use among gentlemen.—*New-York Albion*.

By this Morning's Mail.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

Received at Albany by Electric Telegraph.

On the 29th ult. the steamship *Palmetto* arrived at New Orleans, in 36 hours from Galveston.—Among the passengers were several officers, who brought intelligence from Monterey to the 12th ult. They represent that the American troops in and about Monterey are quite pleased with the position of the place and the manners of the inhabitants. The latter certainly seem a degree higher in civilization than the people about Camargo and Matamoras.

There were various reports floating about the camp at Monterey respecting the movements of the Mexican army, but nothing authentic.

The following is the disposition of the army at Monterey: General Worth's division, with which is Blanchard's company of Louisiana Volunteers, attached to the 7th regiment garrisons the city. The 1st, 3rd and 4th regiments, and the brigade of artillery, with General Taylor's Staff, are encamped about four miles north of the city. The Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia Volunteers are encamped a mile still further north of the city.

But few of the citizens remained in Monterey after its evacuation by the Mexicans, and but few of those who left have yet returned.

The prevalent opinion in camp was that there would be no more fighting, for Apudia actually had assured the deputation who arranged the terms of the armistice with him, that commissioners from the United States to treat of a peace were received by the Mexican Government. They are, however, of this long before now disbursed, for the bearer of despatches from Washington to General Taylor, had passed Camargo on his way to Monterey.

The number of our men killed and wounded, so far as ascertained, is 571. Many of the wounded were dying. Whenever a bone was touched, it was found difficult to effect a recovery of the patient. The number of killed and wounded on the side of the Mexicans is believed to be about 1200. There was no bound to hard fighting. The volunteers, when inside the city, exposed themselves as little as possible in the streets. They would enter a house at the extreme end of a street and fight their way from house to house—now on the roof and now in the interior—using the rifle with deadly effect all the time, and this accounts for the greater loss of their enemy. To their credit be it said, they never, in any instance, resorted to plunder.

The Mexican regular forces in the engagements were 8,000. Judging from the number of irregulars found killed, this branch of the enemy must have been very strong.

The Texan forces are all disbanded.