

## THE ADMINISTRATION.

The last stay of the Administration has abandoned them, in very hopelessness of the expectation of any thing dignified or consistent in their conduct. The following we copy from the *Montreal Herald* of yesterday:—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 30th Sept. 1846.

SIR,—A vacancy having occurred in the office of Superintendent of Police in the city of Quebec, I have received the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, to tender that office for your acceptance. I am further to inform you that the salary of the office is fixed at three hundred pounds per annum.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
D. DALY,  
Secretary.

A. GUGY, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

MONTREAL, 1st October, 1846.

SIR,—I decline the tender of the office of Superintendent of Police at Quebec, upon a salary of £300 per annum, made me in your letter of yesterday, just received through the Post Office.

Sir, to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. GUGY.

Hon. D. DALY, Secretary.

We find the above correspondence in yesterday's *Courier*. We did not notice the current rumour, of the office referred to having been offered to Col. Gugy, because we could not believe it possible, that the Government would, so weakly and wantonly, expose themselves to the contempt of all parties—whether those who approved or disapproved of Col. Gugy's deprivation of office. Approving, as we do, of the general policy of the Government, it is humiliating and disheartening to see them guilty of such miserable petty-larceny attempts to conciliate their opponents.

## COMMISSIONER OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.

We were exceedingly sorry to see Mr. Robinson's letter in the *Courier*, defending himself from the foul charges of a paper whose Editor (Heaven, save the mark!) yet indulges in the hope of again cursing the country with his presence in the Council Chamber, and whose interest it therefore is to blacken and defame the characters of his opponents, vainly striving to bring them to the abject level with himself.

But it is clear that the man who charges him with a deficiency of a few hundred pounds in his accounts, is the same who has wasted tens of thousands of the public money, and whose heart is as craven as his revenge is bitter. Hamilton H. Killaly is the man who, too much of a poltroon to come openly forward himself, stealthily pulls the wires which move the organs of another equally insignificant poltroon; and who has been laboring hard to expose as new, abuses which existed in his Department long before its present Head had any connection with it. Oh that we had the Asmodeus-like power of raising the veil which has concealed all the infamy of the transactions which have taken place in that Department within the last five or six years—that is to say, from the first foundation of the Board—how would the soul shrink back upon itself in perfect horror at the revelation!

We repeat, we are sorry that Mr. Robinson should have condescended to have written this letter. They who know him, required

it not; and they, on the contrary, whose object it is to injure him, would not be convinced though he had written a hundred such.

We perceive that our cotemporaries of the *Times* and *Courier* are somewhat tender of the attack said to be made upon Mr. Killaly, in the course of the defence that has been raised in favor of Mr. Robinson; and this because the gentleman in question is some thousand miles away, and cannot reply.—Do our cotemporaries know that the attacks which have been made on the present Head of the Board of Works have originated with Mr. Killaly—that he is the party who, concealing himself, pulls the cords which are being moved, to throw odium, if possible, on its present management?

A capital story, by the way, is told of this liberal dispenser of the public money,—this false estimator of hundreds of thousands,—who is so particular in exposing a defalcation of a few hundreds. When the straightforward letter of Mr. Begly, the Secretary of the Board of Works, showing the game that had been played between Mr. Holmes and Mr. Killaly, first appeared, the latter was furious, and paced up and down his office, declaring repeatedly, it was a most rascally letter. The Secretary—so we learn from a source that gives no reason to doubt the truth—naturally felt a good deal of surprise and indignation at the remark of his angry superior, and going up to him, (yet with great coolness and composure,) demanded to know if he meant that he, as the writer of that letter, was a rascal. This took the gentleman somewhat by surprise, and he immediately denied all intention of placing such a construction upon the matter. Of course, Mr. Begly was satisfied with the explanation, and left him to chew the cud of his mortification.

## NEWSPAPER REFORM.

A recent number of the *Montreal Transcript* pours forth bitter lamentations on the non-payment of dues, by subscribers who, it appears, are several years in arrear; and finishes with a threat of discontinuing the paper! This is really excellent: so a paper is to be supplied three years, and when the parties receiving it fail to pay, they are to be punished by having it withdrawn? No doubt they deem the penalty a very mild one.

Seriously, it seems to be a received maxim in Canada, that newspapers are only intended for the amusement of the public, without any reference to their being paid for, except at pleasure. This is one of the greatest public abuses, and needs thorough reform. We shall not fail to try what we can do to remedy the evil, and in so doing, benefit our cotemporaries, even if we injure ourselves—that is to say, our mere pecuniary interests.

Something like the difficulty complained of by the *Transcript*, to a very limited extent, we have already experienced ourselves, but that system will never answer with the "WEEKLY EXPOSITOR." We, on the one hand, have entered into an engage-

ment with our Printer, and our Subscribers have, on the other, contracted one with us, and it is unreasonable to suppose that one engagement can be kept if the other be broken. The remark is of course only made in reference to those who are unwilling to pay, and offer excuses to avoid it. With gentlemen we have had no difficulty. We forbear adding anything further this week, than that the terms and period of subscription, and mode of payment for the "WEEKLY EXPOSITOR," are distinctly set forth in the paper.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY EXPOSITOR.

SIR,—In reading the *Weekly Expositor* of the 24th ultimo, I perceive you have favored me with the publication of my second letter; I will, therefore, in accordance with my promise, at once proceed to elucidate a Cornish Mine. My object in so doing is to draw the attention of those who direct the affairs of Canada to the advantages which would attend the working the minerals of this colony; but as some of the mines of Cornwall are 300 fathom deep, I will select one of 150 fathoms. Previous to the commencement of a mine, it is like all other soils or land in an unbroken state, with a vein of ore running underneath. The discovery of this vein, by some means or other, has perhaps been purely accidental. Be that as it may, it has been discovered. A sett is taken, a company formed, and a certain sum deposited for working it. The precise place within the bounds of the sett being now settled on as the most advantageous to commence operations, a shaft is commenced sinking; 8 or 12 men are now put to work in the shaft. A tackle is erected, for which additional men are required. By means of this tackle the mine is sunk from 6 to 8 fathoms. It is now necessary to erect a whim, which will require 3 horses and 3 more persons to work them; this whim will, in many places, enable the miners to prosecute the work to the depth of 25 or 30 fathoms,—sometimes more, at other times less, according to the quickness of the water. At the depth of say 20 fathoms a level is commenced, driving East and West; in these two levels 12 more men and 4 boys are required. At the depth of 30 fathoms, another level is commenced as the one above, requiring 12 men and 4 boys more. When these levels have been driven to the extent of 30 or 40 fathoms, it is found requisite to open a communication from the one to the other. During the prosecution of this work 12 men more are required, 6 in sinking and 6 in raising. The one is called a sink, the other a rise. The mine is now as deep as it can be prosecuted with tackle and whim; and, in order to prosecute it further, an engine must be erected. A new shaft is in most cases commenced, and so planned as to intersect the level at 100 fathoms deep. To sink this shaft 12 more men are required, another called a pit-man, with two other men called landers, and 3 to work the engine, making 18 men more; and as most of our Cornish mines have levels at the depth of every 10 fathoms, a mine of 150 fathoms deep would require 156 men, and from 50 to 60 boys, in this department of the work alone. The 156 men employed in driving the levels, and the, say 12 men employed in sinking the shaft, are called outwork-men; the boys are called rollers, or, more properly, wheelers. The pit-man is paid by the month, and is called an owners-account-