

longs to her Majesty, then does her Majesty grievous wrong, through her servants, to her loving subjects; if to a corporate body, they should know their duty to the public better. We trust that the hint will be taken, and action on it also; for assuredly, if the subject be brought again under our notice, we shall give that corporation a name and a responsibility which may call public attention more immediately to the matter.

NATIVE CANADIANS.

We copy the subjoined from the *Courier* of this morning. Our cotemporary is wrong in assuming that Sir Allan McNab is not a native of Canada. Mr. Holmes, although not absolutely born in Canada, came to it at so early an age, that he can have no previous recollection of any other country. The case of Mr. Ogden, as stated by the correspondent of the *Courier*, does not come under the period embraced by him, but is of previous date;—and in reference to the loss of the *Speakership* by Sir Allan McNab, we rather think it will be found, that unless he takes the Chair as President of the Council, he will resume his place as usual, on the opening of Parliament.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Had not Washington been snubbed by the authorities of the day, he had never been a successful Revolutionary General.—*Courier*.

SIR,—The historical fact thus recorded by the *Courier*, was only one case of snubbing among several millions. It was the fashion of that day, as it is of the present. Excuse me gratia.

One fine morning each of the undermentioned persons found himself summarily deprived of his office, and their respective families of the benefit of their salaries:—

Firstly,—Major Richardson was removed from the office of Police Magistrate, and purposely and deliberately insulted into the bargain.

Secondly,—The Hon. Henry Sherwood was compelled to retire from the office of Solicitor General.

Thirdly,—Colonel Guy was excluded from the office of Adjutant General.

Fourthly,—Doctor Bethune was removed from the office of Principal of McGill College.

Fifthly,—Benjamin Holmes, Esquire, was deprived of the situation of Cashier of the Bank of Montreal.

Sixthly,—Sir Allan MacNab was compelled to forego the office of Adjutant General, and was probably so circumvented us to have forfeited that of Speaker.

To these cases already enumerated, I would add that of C. R. Ogden, with whose fate your readers are well acquainted.

All this was the work of some three months. All the work of the Ministry!

Every one of these gentlemen too, is a native born Colonist, they are to a man Anglo-Canadians, true-blue loyalists. Thus have all these officers, being men of note, the fifth an accomplished financier, the first a man of fine literary merit, made way for men of the *Old Country*!

Some short time ago the Bishop of Montreal publicly intimated that no Colonist would be promoted to any vacant see.

I speak not of the Government, for unless a man be French, to be born in Lower Canada is to be disqualified for any high position. These be dignities especially reserved for persons of the calibre of the Hon. Dominick Daly and of the equally Honourable William Draper, and divers others of the same stamp.

Caligula created his horse a Consul—and we are told that the degenerate Romans bore it. But we have the liberty of the press, among other advantages, over the Romans, and we must no longer be snubbed, we and our wives, and our sons and our daughters, as we all are daily.

Why should the course of the native Colonist tread downwards? "down, down, to hell."

The Statesman newspaper considers it diabolical, in the native Colonists, to cherish any spark of honorable ambition, to aspire to any distinction in their own country. Yet the same Editor is understood to be himself a candidate for office—and he holds it

just and fitting that the immigrant population should obtain power. But what are the native Colonists, but descendants of earlier settlers, and unless they have degenerated sadly indeed, which they have not, no man from the Old Country, who has ever begotten a child in America, no woman who has ever borne one, looking to the probable fate of their progeny, will acquiesce in a system degrading to the natives.

The countymen of their fathers should be their natural allies, not their superiors, as the Statesman pretends, nor should they, as they do, practically, proscribe and exclude the Anglo-Canadians.

This pretension is like the hiss of the serpent, a prelude to his sting.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.,

A LOYALIST DESIROUS OF PERPETUATING
BRITISH RULE.

Montreal, December 2.

[Our correspondent is mistaken in one or two of his statements. Neither Sir Allan McNab nor Mr. Benjamin Holmes were born in Canada.]

RAILWAY ROUTE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ST. HYACINTHE.

Some time past, I promised to give you, during my journey through this part of the country, some idea of the route of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad; and I have, to that end, taken pains to ascertain and view personally the line fixed for its passage.

I am informed, that it is not yet determined whether the terminus shall be at Longueuil or at a point on the upper side of St. Helen's Island, directly opposite the Infantry Barracks at Montreal, and at which point a good depth of water is to be had at a distance from the shore, not much affected by the current, and to which, from the main land, the approach by the railroad can be made without excessive expense. To this, I believe, the Ordnance will make no opposition.

From the St. Lawrence the line, as posted by the Engineer, proceeds to the river Richelieu, to the southward of Montarville mountain, crossing the plank road at Charron's tavern, a few hundred feet beyond the second toll-gate, and with the exception of an elevation to overcome the base or span of that mountain, is, as nearly as possible, a dead level. It crosses the Richelieu river at the rapids, some hundred yards above the village of Belœil, and runs between the Rouville mountain and the river, until it passes the northerly bluff of the mountain, where it makes a curve, and from thence it proceeds in a direct course to the village of St. Hyacinthe. From the point at which it crosses the river to the curve, and at Montarville mountain, are the only passes at which deviations, arising from the natural formation of the ground, occur, and the grades then, do not exceed 45 feet to the square mile, and only for a short distance—the deepest excavation at any one place being 11 feet. There are several deep gullies to be overcome by culverts in the neighbourhood of Rouville mountain, and at the river Huron, the small swampy valley of that river. With these exceptions it is nearly a dead level from the St. Lawrence to the Yamaska rivers, and presents a line of road unmatched for facility of construction, perhaps in the world, for a distance of thirty miles. The route at present travelled from Montreal to St. Hyacinthe exceeds forty-five miles.

It was with much pleasure I met a man at Belœil, who informed me that he was in the employment of Messrs. Black, Wood & Company, the Contractors (as I understood him), who had obtained the grading of the road; and he stated that his employers, having signed their contract, had sent him forward on a reconnaissance, and intended to break ground in the course of the next week, near the Rouville mountain, thus putting an end to all further doubt of the prosecution of the work forthwith. This must be a source of no small congratulation to the good people of Montreal, whose prosperity is so intimately connected with this undertaking. Surely they will not, now that the commencement is fairly made, permit a work of this kind to retrograde for want of funds, and yet I understand they are as slow in paying their instalments as they were in subscribing. Is there no spirit in the press, that they, the most powerful engine either for good or evil, will not thunder forth their anathemas against the sluggard, who refuses his assistance to this, the only work of magnitude of that kind

ever attempted in the Province, and in which persons of every nation, and politicians of every shade, may meet upon an arena where no interest that is not praiseworthy can be suspected, and where the hatchet of discord may be buried in the love of country?

Yours, A TRAVELLER.

Why, according to Mr. Baldwin, is the Perpetual Secretary like the lily of the valley?—Can any one hesitate in the answer? Because he toils not, neither does he spin; yet "Solomon in all his glory" led not a life of half such luxurious ease.

MR. UNDER-SECRETARY HOPKIRK.—This self-satisfied official has drawn the redoubled ire of the *Montreal Expositor* upon him, by sending official letters offensively addressed. The airs which this gentleman assumes make him a very unfit man for either of his present situations—for he is both Secretary at Montreal, and Collector at Kingston. Singular rumours are afloat as to the cause of his not taking possession of his collectorship; it is disgraceful to the Government that such an important situation should remain for months without a head to suit Mr. Hopkirk's convenience.—*Toronto Globe*—[Gone at last!—*Ed. Exp.*]

MORE TROUBLE IN THE BURSAR'S OFFICE.—We learn that another very awkward affair has occurred in the Bursar's Office, King's College University. Another Clerk is said to have been discharged—and the cause is said to have been a second Hawkins affair. We have not learnt all the particulars yet, but hope to do so before our next publication. The speculating young gentleman is said to have been offered—an investigation—or his "walking-ticket"—when he very judiciously chose the latter. The fact is that as long as such an incapably as Dr. Boys remains at the head of the office, the institution will continue to be disgraced by such transactions.—*Toronto Globe*.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of GEO. WAIT,—a Bankrupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the REAL ESTATE of the said Bankrupt,—as particularly described in the Official Gazette and the *Times* newspaper of date 23th November,—will be Sold by Auction, at the BANKRUPT COURT, in the Court House, Montreal, on SATURDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at ONE o'clock.

CONDITIONS:—

In Handbills day of Sale.

JOHN G. DINNING, Agent for
FERDINAND McCULLOCH, Esq., Assignee,
Estate Gibau, Spalding & Wait.

Montreal, Dec. 3, 1846.

ON SALE:—

1,799	pieces	2 inch Plank,
600	do	Ash Boards,
555	do	1 inch Boards,
921	do	2 inch Battens,
262	do	Do tongued and grooved,
659	do	Scantling, assorted,
229	do	Plank, tongued and grooved,
425	do	Battens, various,
244	do	3 inch Plank,
120	do	Cherry Boards,
201	do	Planks and Lumber, various,
102	do	Cherry Plank,
22	do	Oak Plank,
143	do	Black Walnut Boards,
165	do	1 1/2 inch Deals, clean,
429	do	1 inch Deals, clean,
3,195	do	1 1/2 inch Plank,
510	do	1 1/2 and 2 inch Plank,
22	do	Oak Boards,
120	do	Oak.

—A N D,—

Door and Window Frames, Shutters, Sashes, &c. &c.

—A N D,—

One Share "People's Line Steam Company."
A LEASE of the Work Shop and Yards adjoining
Bligny Street; also the Yard in Coté Street, to 1st May,
1847. The Rent for the whole, or each separate, will be
moderate.

The Shops, Dwelling Houses, and Timber Yards, will be
sold on or about the 25th April, 1847.

For particulars, apply to

JOHN G. DINNING,

Assignee.

Estate JOHN KELLY & Co.

December 3.