

MEXICO.

The American mail of this morning brings no news of importance, in regard to the contending forces near Monterey, further than that five thousand men are on their way to reinforce the army of Ampudia. If this be the case, the Mexican General will have no reason to regret the determination of the American Government to put an end to the truce which has been entered into by the respective leaders. For our own part, while acknowledging that the Americans have behaved with great gallantry in the affair of Monterey, we have not the slightest doubt that this army will be destroyed in the end. Their force is not large enough to invade such a country; and the further they advanced the less their chances of success.—Santa Anna will prove a formidable opponent.

We understand the Perpetual Secretary is amusing himself in New York, while twenty persons at least are waiting impatiently to see him on business here.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

(From a late London Times.)

Our last intelligence from India is invested with painful interest by its details of the destruction to which our troops have been exposed through the fearful ravages of disease.—The accounts from Scinde are more terrible than any that were received during the war in India. When the sacrifice of the lives of our brave soldiers was at least in some degree sanctified by the succession of brilliant victories that were being achieved, it was some consolation, even to the friends of those who perished, that they had fallen in the service of their country, in obedience to the hard necessities of war, but surrounded by the glory that attaches to all concerned in one of the greatest military triumphs on record. The dangers to which the troops, under the guidance of their gallant leaders, were exposed in the conquest of Scinde, were regarded with pride by their fellow-countrymen at home: but a very different feeling will be excited by the perusal of the frightful details of the waste of human life that the occupation of that country has occasioned. Nothing in the accounts from the seat of war, when the contest was raging with the greatest fury, is half so sickening as the statements lately received from India on the subject of the mortality among the troops through the mere unhealthiness of the place in which they are located. The following paragraph from the foreign correspondence of the *Bombay Times*, presents an awful picture, displaying a circumstantial minuteness that affords a melancholy guarantee of its not being overdrawn:—

"Who shall depict the scene in the hospitals? I speak more of the Fusiliers, because of that I saw much; every cot was filled—delirium here, death there: the fearful shrieks of pain and anguish. Men whom you had seen but a short time before hale and strong, were rolling in at every door, crowding every space—countenances so full of misery—eyes sunken and glaring, shrivelled and blackened cheeks. This, too, the work of five short minutes or less! So sudden was death with some, that they were seized, cramped, collapsed, dead, almost as fast as I have written the words. Previous health and strength were no guarantees; men attending the burial of their comrades were attacked, borne to the hospital, and buried themselves the next morning. Pits were dug in the churchyard morning and evening: sewn up in their beddings, coffinless, they were laid side by side, one service read over all."

When we read these harrowing sentences, we find that nothing but the most inevitable necessity can justify the exposure of men in times of peace, to sufferings not less fatal, and far more horrible, than any which they could have to undergo in the most calamitous periods of war. When we find that all this has been endured for

the carrying out of a very questionable piece of policy—namely, for the occupation of Scinde—we feel that whatever may be the supposed value of the place, it cannot be worth one hundredth part the mortality and misery its notorious unhealthiness was almost certain to entail. A letter which appeared in our paper a day or two ago, under the signature of "A Traveller," puts forward some strong facts to prove that the occupation of Scinde was never a judicious step, and that it was a measure calculated to aid rather than impede the progress of an invading enemy. Its insalubrity unfits it for the accommodation of an army large enough to be effective in resisting an attack from such a force as could be brought to bear upon it; while its continued possession causes a perpetual drain upon our troops, in order to complete the ranks which the malignity of the climate is always thinning. The mortality in Scinde, from the frequent appearance of cholera, and the annual visitation of fatal maladies, exceeds even that arising from fevers on the coast of Africa. Nothing can justify the occupation of a spot so destructive to the lives of our soldiers. Such a measure could not be defended on the ground of the possibility of great advantage, while there is a certainty of a large sacrifice of life to be placed in the opposite scale. When, however, it is proved that in a military and commercial point of view the project is as worthless as it is fatal to the men employed in it, a grave responsibility attaches to those by whom so unwise and calamitous a policy has been proposed.

We regret to be compelled to notice the fact, that the loss might have been less severe had more precaution been taken before the fearful ravages of disease began to appear. Some regiments seem to have been kept for a considerable period under canvass, instead of being placed in barracks, though it has been ascertained from experience that those under canvass suffer three times as much as those in barracks, when cholera, dysentery, fever, or any other maladies peculiar to the climate, commence their attacks. If the continued encampment of the soldiers, when they might have been better lodged, has been the result of negligence or obstinacy, there should be no delay in fixing the blame on the quarter where it is deserved. We hope, at all events, that the dreadful mortality which is now exciting attention, will cause a reconsideration of the policy that dictated the occupation of Scinde. Though won by bravery which has given a lustre to the name, its brightness will soon be obscured by the shadow of death, of which the place is the pestilential abode. We shall lose by its retention more than we gained by its conquest, both in character and in other ways, for it will be no less disgraceful than disastrous to hold a possession where our brave troops are decimated, for no other object than one of those surmised by our correspondent—"the pride of conquest, or the emoluments of place."

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

We have the "News" from Copper Harbor, dated the 12th ult. The *Julia Palmer* arrived from the Sault on the 6th, with 21 cabin and 42 steerage passengers—the latter mainly miners and laborers for the various mining locations.—Current wages: Miners, \$30 to \$40 per month; Laborers, \$20 to \$28.—Among the passengers was the Hon. Caleb Cushing, on his way to La Pointe aux, the Fall of St. Anthony. The Eagle Harbour, Pittsburgh, and Lake Superior Companies are reported as being quite successful. The Government has been dismissing a part of its useless cohort of mineral agents. [High time.]

We extract from the *News* the following item: RICH SILVER VEIN.—The richest vein of silver, as far as surface indication will warrant, that has yet probably been discovered in the Lake Superior country, has recently been found on a small island immediately on the coast, and lying a little west of Agate Harbour, belonging to the Cypress River Mining Company. This island, on which two metalliferous veins have been discovered, (one of native copper and the other of silver and copper,) is over a quarter of a mile in length by about five hundred feet in breadth, wooded with pine and other timber, and is sufficiently above the level of the Lake, to enable the Company to work the veins with advantage. The veins cross the island diagonally, and in the one nearest its centre, the matrix of which (about

four inches wide) is formed of quartz, native silver is found thickly disseminated through this vein as also that of native copper. The specimens which have been furnished us by a friend, are certainly the richest that we have seen of a surface character. Two men are engaged in working the vein, but the Company design placing miners immediately upon it, and will continue their operations during the winter.—These veins, we understand, were discovered by Prof. Mather, during a casual encampment upon the island for a few hours, and by him reported to the agent of the Company.—*Kingston Argus*.



NOTICE.

To the Claimants for Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, whose names are included in the Schedule published in the *Canada Gazette*, dated 10th October, 1846.

{ RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 9th October, 1846.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL is authorized to issue DEBENTURES; redeemable in Twenty Years, for the liquidation of these Losses, in sums not less than Twenty five Pounds, Currency, bearing interest at Six per Cent per Annum, as provided by the Act of Victoria, Cap. 68, payable Yearly, on the 1st January. It is recommended to those individuals whose claims are under the sum above specified, that they should unite so as to make up the Minimum Amount of Debentures allowed to be issued.

The English and French papers in Montreal will insert the above for two weeks.

DETECTION OF THEFT.

THE surest way to prevent or detect the theft of LINEN, COTTON, or SILK goods, is to have every article distinctly marked with

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK.

No art can efface it, and requiring no preparation in point of convenience and durability PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK is equal to

THE BEST IN USE.

A large supply just received and for sale by

S. J. LYMAN & Co.

Chemists, Place d'Armes

Montreal, October 13th, 1846.

VALUABLE MILL SEATS.

NOTICE is hereby given that THREE VALUABLE MILL SEATS on the LACHINE CANAL, viz. two situated on the South side of the Basin, above Lock No. 2, marked on the plan No. 10 and 11, and the other on the North side of Lock No. 2, will be disposed of at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the OFFICE of the PUBLIC WORKS, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of NOVEMBER next, at NOON.

The plan of the Ground, and plans and specifications relative to the manner of taking the water, &c., may be seen at this Office, on and after the 1st November, where any information as to terms of purchase, &c., may be obtained.

The Lots are particularly well adapted for the construction of Mills for Flouring or Manufacturing purposes, being within the City, on the Basin of the Canal, and easy of access both by land and water. The fall, at the ordinary level of the River, will be at Lots No. 10 and 11, about 20 feet, and at Lock No. 2, 13 feet, with an ample supply of water at each for milling purposes.

By order,

THOMAS A. BEGLY,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Montreal, Oct. 19, 1846.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.

A New and Improved
EMENA APPARATUS.

JUST RECEIVED, from Paris, the NEW FRENCH EMENA, so admirably adapted for convenience and utility.

HUTCHINSON'S PATENT EMENA, with a variety of other kinds.

S. J. LYMAN & Co.,

Chemists, Place d'Armes.

October 22.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of JOHN KELLY & CO., Contractors and Carpenters, Montreal, Bankrupts.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been duly appointed Assignees to administer the Estate of the said Bankrupts.

GEORGE WEEKES, } Assignees.
JOHN G. DINNING, }

19th September, 1846.