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THE WEEKLY EXPOSITOR,



AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

OR REFORMER OF PUBLIC ABUSES, AND RAILWAY AND MINING INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 1.] MONTREAL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1846. [No. 11.

LITERATURE.

EIGHT YEARS IN CANADA, &c.

EMBRACING A REVIEW OF THE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIONS OF LORDS DURHAM AND SYDENHAM, SIR CHARLES BAGOT, AND LORD METCALFE;

And Dedicated to the Memories of THE FIRST AND LAST OF THESE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ECARTE," &c.

DE OMNIBUS REBUS ET QUIBUSDAM ALIIS.

[A difficulty of arrangement having occurred with the only two London publishers to whom the following pages have been submitted, the Author has decided on reversing the usual practice, and publishing in Canada first, thus affording that means of direct communication with other metropolitan publishers, which his absence from London renders a matter of much inconvenience. It will be borne in mind, therefore, by the Canadian reader, that what is now offered to his perusal, was intended for an English public.]

[37 Deposited at the Office of the Registrar of the Province.]

(CHAPTER VI. CONTINUED.)

This person had been arrested while in the act of exciting the people to rebellion, and although a Scotch Canadian, represented himself as an American General, stating that his countrymen had every where risen in arms, with a view of assisting the oppressed Canadians, from whom they expected a corresponding exertion. While on his way up, in custody, he accosted Sir James McDonell, the commander of the brigade, and claiming relationship with him (he bore the same name), requested him to interpose his influence in his favor. The veteran was exceedingly indignant, and told him that if he was a McDonell and relative, which he very much doubted, he was the first of the family who had ever disgraced himself by turning traitor to his Sovereign—consequently that he might expect neither favor or protection from him. On being landed at Montreal, General McDonell (the younger) met with no such flattering reception as greeted his relative. He was known in the city which was indeed his place of abode, and it required all the vigilance of the small detachment of Guards, composing his escort, to prevent him from being stoned to death by the exasperated populace. As it was, he received several severe blows from missiles, and such was the animosity with which he was followed that the Guards were compelled to ensure his safety by entering the barrack yard of the Royals, the gates of which were with difficulty closed against the threatening crowd. While here, he fainted as much from shame as from fatigue and bodily pain, and fell to the ground partly dragging with him an American sympathizer, (Isaac Negus) a contractor, who had been taken with him, and to whose wrist his own was manacled. A cart with a little straw was then procured, and in this humiliating manner, and chained to one who had more the appearance of a convict than anything else, the man who had filled a respectable situation in Montreal was conveyed amid the hootings and insults of his fellow townsmen, (and among whom there were many well dressed people,) for upwards of a mile to the already thronged prison of the city.

At the period of his capture, several papers of the highest importance were, independently of a box containing flags and commissions for aspirants in the Patriot army, found in his possession. What these papers were has never publicly transpired, but so important were they considered by the party who arrested him at Nicolet, where he was taken into custody, that they were immediately conveyed to Sir John Colborne. Soon after their receipt, a rumor was spread abroad that among these papers had been found a plan for the summary disposal, by the leaders of the rebellion, of the principal loyal merchants of the city. The Jews—and they are numerous in Montreal—were, according to this statement, to have been completely proscribed. Mr. Benjamin Hart, a wealthy merchant of that persuasion, was to have been elevated to a gibbet.—The Montreal Water Works, the property of Mr. Hayes, another wealthy Jewish merchant, was to have been

confiscated to the use of the Provincial Government, while the proprietor himself, with numerous other Christian merchants, were to have been kept as prisoners until ransomed at high prices, to benefit the Provincial Government also. Hence the bitterness with which Mr. McDonell, who was a lawyer in good practice at Montreal, was visited by the inhabitants of the city generally, as above shown. It was further stated that his house, situated in an obscure street in the Fauburg St. Antoine, and principally adapted from its locale, for purposes of secrecy, was the great theatre at which the rebel chiefs had been in the habit of holding their midnight conferences.*

On the same day (the 7th,) there was a partial rising at Terrebonne, but this, the inhabitants being generally well affected, was speedily put down.

On the 8th, Sir John Colborne and his staff, with the Brigade of Guards, crossed over to Laprairie, in the midst of a drenching rain which was the more unexpected as there had been a severe frost the preceding day. The whole force then moved on to St. John's. Meanwhile, that morning, the insurgents commanded by a Doctor Nelson—the only person who, as well as Mr. Bouchette, seems to have evinced any spirit or resolution during the rebellion—eager to repair the reverse sustained by the rebels on the 6th, returned to the attack of the small militia force at Odeltown, but again sustained a signal defeat, and were compelled to retire upon their head quarters at Napierville.

The following day (the 9th,) was devoted by Sir John Colborne to the completion of his dispositions for attack, and on the 10th the main body of the troops advanced upon Napierville—Colonel Love with the 73rd moving and arriving nearly at the same time from St. Valentine, in an opposite direction. On reaching Napierville, they found that the enemy had fled, two thousand having evacuated the place the preceding day, and the remainder of the force only two hours before the troops entered. The 7th Hussars were sent in pursuit, but did not come up with them.

This delay of five days, from the 6th to the 10th inclusive, when the troops could have been pushed on to Napierville in two nights, might, had the rebellion attained any serious height, have proved disastrous in the extreme. The destruction of this force, which contained the chief strength and sinew of the insurgents, was of paramount importance, not only as paralysing their present measures, but because its dispersion by the bayonet could not fail to discourage them from future attempts. Fortunately, however, the country was not so ripe for open revolt as the leaders desired, and although, as will be seen later, the American sympathizers were, as had been concerted, on the move to second their efforts, their natural indolence of character prevented them from following up any advantage that might have resulted to them from the dilatory movements of the troops. In all probability Sir John Colborne anticipated the dispersion which followed, and indisposed to the unnecessary shedding of blood, especially where an undisciplined and misguided rabble were his opponents, had rather preferred making such a display of his preparations as would awe them into submission. The strong humanity of his character forcibly adds to this belief. His enemies have accused him of being blood-thirsty and cruel. Never was there a more unjust or ungrounded

* The account here given of the circumstances connected with Mr. McDonell's capture varies somewhat from what appears in my notes taken on the very day of his being brought into Montreal, and for this reason. On looking over these a few days ago, I came to that portion of them which alludes briefly to the second rebellion, and feeling that it would be an act of delicacy as well as of justice to acquaint Mr. McDonell with my intention to publish what was an essential portion of my subject, I sent him a copy of the remarks immediately relating to himself, with a note stating that, unless good reasons could be shown to throw a doubt upon its truth, it would appear as a part and parcel of my short summary of the events of the rebellion. From Mr. McDonell I received the reply which is subjoined, and from the statement of its inaccuracy charged upon me, I have since been led to make a more minute inquiry into the matter, from which has resulted the statement which appears above, and which varies slightly from that of which I forwarded to him a copy—I need scarcely add that, had Mr. McDonell's communication supplied me with any good reason for the entire suppression of the paragraph, I should have made the sacrifice of historical truth to a disinclination to give pain where I could perceive pain was likely to result from the prosecution of a contrary course:—

"Mr. McDonell has to acknowledge the receipt of a note from _____, enclosing an extract purporting to be 'a portion of his remarks upon the rebellion,'—to Mr. McDonell, can of course exercise no influence on _____'s conduct in this matter, but has to inform him that almost every word of the said extract, having reference to his Mr. McDonell's arrest in 1838, is either false or exaggerated—evidently, in short, the absurd rumour of the day.
Montreal, 27th October, 1846."

charge. Sir John Colborne was too good a man—too religious a man to have been guilty of an act of unnecessary cruelty. Even where his own impartial judgment has pointed out to him that mercy were a compromise of duty, more than one life, which had been forfeited to the Crown, has he restored to the prayers and entreaties of a despairing family.

While the troops were advancing upon Napierville in the order above shown, Colonel Carmichael, the Inspecting Field-Officer of that District, having under his command about a thousand of the Militia of Glengarry and a company of the 71st, made a forced march upon Beauharnois, for the purpose of releasing the prisoners taken on the night of the 3rd. But with the exception of one or two, whom they found on board of the Henry Brougham steamer, which had also fallen into the hands of the insurgents, all had disappeared. They had been sent on to Chateauguay, and finally to Napierville, where, on the abandonment of the place by the rebels, they were released, and allowed to make the best of their way, by Laprairie, to Montreal.

On the 11th, the Indians entered Chateauguay, which the rebels had also deserted, and plundered and burned the village. At the head of this party was the young chief who had behaved so well at Caughnawaga on the preceding Sunday, and of whom another noble trait is to be recorded. Among the inhabitants was a respectable old lady who had two trunks containing some valuable property. Amid the general confusion and plundering, she of course entertained no hope of saving what she most prized, yet in her despair entreated a gentleman of Montreal, who was present with a few Volunteers, to do what he could to preserve her property. This gentleman immediately sought the chief, whom he well knew, explained to him the alarm of the old lady, and begged his interference in the matter. To prevent his people from plundering where they could, was not so easy a task, but there was no reason why the chief should not anticipate them by plundering himself. He entered the house, laid his hands upon the trunks in question, and, much to the discomfiture of their owner, who could not be made to believe his object was to secure them for her, carried them off. Her joy was, however, equal to her regret, when, on the following day, quiet having been in some degree restored in the sacked village, the young chief made his appearance before her, bringing with him the trunks he had taken, and depositing them in the house in precisely the same condition in which he had found them.

The 12th was remarkable for one of the best-executed manoeuvres which took place during the whole of the rebellion,—namely, the passage of the St. Lawrence, and occupation of a strong position below Prescott, in Upper Canada, by a numerous band of rebels and sympathizers, under the command of the Pole Von Schoultz. No spot could have been selected so well adapted to the purpose, not of permanent defence, for that was never contemplated, but of holding out until joined by the great body of the population, who, they had been led to believe, were ready to flock to their standard the moment that a footing should be obtained. The windmill itself was a perfect tower of strength, and occupying as it did, and still does, a most commanding position on the elevated bank, might have defied the strongest artillery that could have been brought to bear against it. As it was, the shot from the guns of light calibre that were used on the steamers sent from Kingston, scarcely left their impression on the surface of the wall. The ultimate failure and capture of this expedition, were results, not of any excellence in the measures adopted by the officer in command, Colonel Dundas, of the 83rd, but of the good conduct of the Militia under their several officers. Lieut. Johnson, of the above-named regiment, had on the first intimation of the landing, been despatched with forty men, and Lieut. Parker, of the Royal Marines, with thirty of his corps; and these officers, supported by the Militia, had very gallantly attacked the enemy, then posted in several stone houses and behind the stone walls that adjoined the windmill, but a heavy and destructive fire of rifles drove them back with the loss of Lieut. Johnson and several men. That afternoon, and not till then, Colonel Dundas left Kingston with a reinforcement of three companies of his regiment and a demi-field-battery; but finding that these guns were wholly useless, he withdrew the regular force to Kingston, intending to return on the following morning with heavier metal for a renewal of the attack. Now, this, it must be admitted, was a most unusual military proceeding. To withdraw a force upwards of sixty miles from the scene of action, under the plea of obtaining guns of a heavier calibre, when these might have been sent to him without, in any way, weakening the besieging force, has in it something so incomprehensible to a soldier, that I confess I have never been able to understand the tactics which induced the measure. True, he left a gallant and determined Militia to watch them during the night; but men rendered desperate by the hopelessness of their position, and fighting with a cord around their necks, it was natural to suppose would have made a fierce effort to cut their way through their enemies, or perish in honorable combat in the field. Moreover, knowing that there were no regular troops against whom to contend, but a militia force nearly as undisciplined as themselves, there was the more to induce this course of proceeding, and the only matter for surprise is that it was not attempted. Colonel Dundas ought to have known that, if their leaders were possessed of the commonest resolution and judgment, this was the course to be pursued; and

when he returned from Kingston on the following day and found those still there to whom he had afforded so favorable an opportunity for escaping, he must have been sensible that it was owing to no foresight or judiciousness of judgment of his own that this had not been effected. Even as it was, a number of the brigands did escape on the night of his departure, and the attempt, although made furtively, and with a caution which baffled the vigilance of the Militia, there is every reason to believe, was suggested to them by the withdrawal of the troops.

It has been sought by the friends and apologists of Colonel Dundas to justify this unparalleled military error, by imputing to him an apprehension that, on the night when he did so singularly return to Kingston, the presence of the troops was absolutely necessary there, as an outbreak was to be expected. This is a libel on the people of Kingston than, whom, with a very very few exceptions, a more loyal population is not to be found in any part, not only of Her Majesty's colonies, but of the empire itself, and Col. Dundas must have been well aware of that fact.

Be this as it may, the attack upon the windmill was renewed on the return of the regular force from Kingston, and after a great many of the besieged had succeeded in effecting their escape. After a very faint resistance the enemy, reduced to eighty-six in number, exclusive of sixteen wounded, surrendered at discretion, with three pieces of light ordnance. Colonel Dundas, as senior officer, reaped the laurels, and Her Majesty honored his victory with a Companionship of the Bath.

On the 14th, and the day previous to the surrender of Von Schoultz and his force, the remainder of the "Grand Napierville Army of Occupation," and now dwindled down to eighty men, hearing of the approach of Major Johnston and a company of the 66th, abandoned the position they had taken up at Boucherville, leaving behind them three guns—a quantity of powder—thirty muskets, a great number of pikes, and artillery-cartridges made up in bags, containing some dozens of musket-balls. And with this exploit terminated the insurrectionary movement in Lower Canada. Sir John Colborne, with the 24th and 73rd Regiments, and the heavy artillery, had now returned to Montreal, leaving at Laprairie the Guards, the Hussars, and a few Artillery.

The above, taken from my notes recorded each day, is a brief account of the second rebellion, from the commencement to its close. Independently of one other act of aggression, to which I shall allude presently, the whole outbreak was not more than a ten day's affair.

Some private business requiring my presence in Upper Canada, I left Montreal for Toronto a few days after the Prescott invasion. Everything was tranquil in the neighbourhood of the late scene of contest, and but for the dilapidation of the windmill, there was no evidence of its having been used for a military purpose—unless, indeed, I may except the appearance of a sentinel, one of a small militia piquet posted in the mill, who was pacing to and fro with an air of very justifiable importance, which seemed to announce to each passing stranger, "Behold in me one of the captors of the redoubtable Von Schoultz." As for the windmill itself, it stood unharmed, and apparently as much undefaced by the shot which had been directed against it, as that which sustained the shock of the lance of the Knight of La Mancha. It struck me forcibly at the time that the selection of this position must have been the work of a soldier, who had well calculated his chances before moving in his game.

On reaching Kingston, I found a court-martial already assembled for the trial of the prisoners, and composed of the principal militia-officers of the district. Their proceedings were summary, and conviction speedily followed—sentence of death having been passed on Von Schoultz and several of his chief officers. I had a great curiosity to see the Pole, who, with his fellow-prisoners, was confined in Fort Henry, then occupied by a detachment of the 93rd Highlanders. Availing myself, therefore, of an opportunity which presented itself, I mounted the tedious hill leading to the elevated and rather picturesque fortress, and soon found myself in the presence of him I sought.

I confess I was particularly and favorably impressed with the manner of this unfortunate man. No intimation whatever had been given to him of my intended visit, and yet when the bolt of the prison was withdrawn, and we suddenly appeared before him, his whole demeanor and attitude were such as could not fail to command respect. It being near the close of November, it was, of course, cold; and around a stove of sheet iron, made intensely hot, were clustered a band of shivering wretches, one half of them without coats, and either warming their fingers or cooking some article of food—the whole exhibiting an appearance of despair and misery which left on the mind a sentiment of disgust. But the relief to this picture was in the back ground. Beyond these equal and contemptible-looking beings, with folded arms, and evidently acknowledging no moral assimilation with those by whom he was surrounded, paced Von Schoultz, with the dignified manner of one whose spirit not even in adversity, in her most hideous aspect, could bend into an association with vulgar minds. There was, moreover, a placidity and quiet resolution about his fine countenance, that could not fail to interest, while

the glance of a moment was sufficient to satisfy the beholder that, whatever his political faults—however misdirected his career of adventure—he was a gentleman and a soldier. He was dressed rather neatly, wearing a dark frock coat, and a forage cap lightly and becomingly thrown over his brown hair, and his face, naturally pale, as much from the consciousness of the position in which he stood, as from the effects of his confinement, exhibited a mildness of expression which led me to wish that he had either died in the field or never entered it—at least with American sympathisers and Canadian *soi-disant* patriots. Had this composed and half-melancholy air—this winningness of manner, been assumed for effect, it would of course have been estimated at its true value, but as I have before remarked, he knew not of the approach of any visiter, and not a minute had elapsed between the time the officer of the guard applied the key to the lock, and that to my introduction into the prison.

On seeing me, Von Shoultz suddenly discontinued his meditative walk, and looked inquiringly, for my appearance had, as I soon after learnt from himself, impressed him with a belief that I was a countryman of his own, come to visit and console him in his hour of extremity. I had on at the time a travelling dress, consisting of a Spanish zamara, or fur jacket, with a velvet cap, tasselled, and hanging over the side of the head *a la Polonoise*, and these, with my moustachios, certainly gave him every right to assume that I was a foreigner. I went up to him, and accosting him in French, which language he spoke very fluently, expressed my regret to see a person of his appearance in such a situation—adding, that I felt the more surprise that a Pole, and in all probability a refugee, who had often shared her bounty, should, of all other people, have armed against England—a country that had effected so much in amelioration of the condition of his exiled countrymen. This seemed rather to startle him, yet he repined that he had imagined he was rendering a service to England, instead of injuring her, by adopting the course he had pursued. He said that he had been fully given to understand, before embarking in the expedition which had terminated so unfavorably to him, that the whole of the Canadian people were anxious for liberty and independence, and that he had fully expected, on landing and gaining a temporary position, to be joined by armed thousands in a few hours. This, he concluded by asserting, had been the impression industriously circulated among those it was thought desirable to attach to the ranks of the invaders, by certain secret committees and lodges, which he declared existed everywhere throughout the American Union (and particularly in the State of New York), to an extent of which I could have no possible conception.

The pretence of rendering a service to England, by invading and republicanizing her colonies—lame as it was—was, of course, the only one that could suggest itself in apology, and I did not persevere in what I saw was an unwelcome topic. To my enquiry whether he had ever been in the Polish service, he replied that he had attained the rank of captain in the cavalry, and had been engaged against Russia—that, like many others of his countrymen, he had been compelled to flee into exile, and was glad to obtain service wherever it could be found. He added that he bitterly regretted having embarked in the Canadian disturbances, into which he had been committed by false promises and falser hopes—that, however, he knew his fate, and was prepared to meet it.

During all this time Von Shoultz spoke with a mildness of voice that was perfectly in harmony with the repose of his features, and when he remarked that, at my *premier abord*, he had been led to believe I was a countryman, he seemed to feel disappointment at his mistake. He, however, politely thanked me for having been interested enough in him to pay him a visit, and remarked, with a faint attempt at a smile, that it would soon be all over with him.

I could say nothing—I could offer him no word of hope or consolation, and I confess that I felt deeply pained, not more at the certainty of the fate that awaited him, but at the quiet and uncomplaining manner in which he resigned himself to that fate. I extended my hand, wishing him farewell. He grasped it energetically, and for the first time, betrayed anything like emotion. This, however, was subdued—so much so as to be almost imperceptible to any one not closely watching the workings of his countenance. I withdrew to the door, where the two young officers of the 93rd (Lieutenants Hay and Stoddart—the former a son of Sir Andw. Leith Hay, who had introduced me,) lingered spectators of the short scene, and as I once more turned, preparatory to leaving the place, I saw that Von Shoultz had again resumed his limited walk. A moment after, and the heavy and creaking door had shut him from my view for ever.

For several days, I could not get the image of this interesting man out of my memory, and I half regretted my visit to the Fort. His sentence had not yet been made known, but no one could for an instant doubt what it would be, and what justice demanded it should be. The day subsequent to my interview with him, I left Kingston for Toronto, and it was only on my arrival there that I knew his sentence to be death. Although I was prepared for this, I felt nevertheless grieved, and, anomalous though it may appear, disappoint-

ed; for with that strange tenacity with which we often cling to the hope of realization of that which, however improbable, we earnestly desire, I had indulged in the possibility of his reprieve from the capital sentence to transportation.

I remained three or four days in Toronto, and on that which preceded my return, had the pleasure of dining again with the amiable family of Sir George Arthur. There was only a small party present, and consisted principally of commanding officers of regiments and heads of departments. Among the former was the gallant colonel Love of the 73rd, who, with his regiment, had been ordered to Toronto immediately after the return of the expedition to Napierville, and who in consequence of intelligence just received of an attack by the brigands on the unprotected village of Windsor, opposite to the American fort of Detroit, had that day received orders to push his corps to the western frontier without delay. The conversation, deriving a strong stimulus from the recent invasion, naturally turned upon matters of an almost exclusive military character. The summary act of Col. Prince, who had ordered four prisoners taken at Windsor, in defiance of his orders to give no quarter, to be shot when brought before him, was fully canvassed, and I could not perceive that the majority of the officers present dissented much from the opinion I had formed on the subject,—namely, that of complete justification of the act under the circumstances. The sympathisers taken were not recognized soldiers of any acknowledged power, but pirates and brigands come to despoil and murder those who had never given them the slightest provocation. These men were completely out of the pale of the law of civilized nations, and had there been nothing else to justify the most severe measures against them, the inhuman murder and atrocities committed by these lawless marauders on the body of the first of their victims, and he (Dr. Hume) an unarmed one, rendered it a matter of stern necessity and uncompromising duty. In order to prevent the unoffending inhabitants of the district from being made a prey to their rapacious and cruel acts, and to prevent a recurrence of these attempts at invasion, it was imperative to inflict such a punishment as would effectually deter others from entering upon the same course. In causing the prisoners to be shot, I conceive that Colonel Prince was perfectly right. It had been his peremptory order that no prisoners should be taken, and if there were those who presumed to disobey that order, the wrong was with themselves. To have saved the lives of those men would not only have been a mistaken humanity, but would have subjected the country to future acts of aggression. Once convinced that they incurred no other penalty than the chances of an honorable death in the field, or the lenient punishment of imprisonment if taken, each month, each week might have witnessed a repetition of their efforts, until in the end perseverance or some fortuitous accident might have crowned their enterprise with success. There can be no doubt in the mind of any military man, conversant with the peculiar exigencies of the country, and the constant state of excitement in which the minds of the inhabitants had been kept for a series of months, that Colonel Prince was perfectly justified in issuing the order he did, for it must be recollected that he was dealing, not with an honorable foe, but a brigand and a midnight assassin, the first intimation of whose approach was the torch applied to the dwelling of the slumberer—the rifle bullet to whose heart. Had I been placed in the same position of responsibility, I should have acted precisely as Colonel Prince did, and my only surprise is that he should have since disavowed the propriety of the act—the necessity for the execution.

In its turn, reference was made to the affair of the Windmill, and the court martial then being held on the prisoners. I repeated to Sir George the conversation I had had, a day or two previously, with Von Schoultz, and the interest with which his superior manner had impressed me, concluding with the expression of a wish that it had not been necessary, for the sake of example, to put so noble a fellow to death. Sir George seemed interested in my account, but of course it was wholly out of his power, whatever might be his personal inclination, to do other than confirm the sentence of the court. Least of all of the prisoners, could mercy be extended to their leader, and the greater his qualifications, the less was he a subject for sympathy. Even that day he had been executed.

But the conversation, although still of a military character, at length turned upon a more agreeable theme,—the services of the gallant Sir John Colborne. It was delightful to hear Colonel Love—an old 52nd man himself—who wore the well-merited reward of his valor upon his breast, expatiate on the feats of arms of Sir John in the Peninsula. He tracked him throughout his brilliant course, dwelt upon every dashing enterprise in which he had been engaged, and related so many amusing anecdotes of his service, that the whole party were disappointed when he had closed. To Sir George especially, to whom the details seemed entirely new, it afforded great interest, and he listened with deep attention. There was no petty jealousy exhibited in implied doubts, neither was there perceptible any of the coldness of the mere assent of commendation of one who had been more fortunate in his military career in the field than himself. His ear drank in all that Colonel Love related with an earnestness that proved how much he was absorbed in the narration, while the smile that lighted up his features, whenever some signal success of the gallant veteran was alluded to, bore evidence of the internal approbation he accorded. On the whole, I never

passed a more agreeable or satisfactory evening. Colonel Love was the soul of the party, and infused his animation into all around him.

Being desirous of communicating the earliest intelligence of the Windsor affair to Sir John Colborne, I applied for and obtained permission to convey the despatches from Sir George. Furnished with these, I left Toronto for Kingston in the armed steamer Traveller, but, the day of my arrival at this last place being Sunday, there was no immediate conveyance downwards, and I was compelled to wait nearly twenty hours before I could resume my journey. To make me agreeable compensation for this delay, I had the pleasure of dining with the agreeable family of the Town Major Fitzgerald, an old soldier who had seen much service, and who well knew how to exercise the hospitality of "auld lang syne." Dearly, and with the ineffable gusto of a connoisseur, did he love his glass of port wine, and nothing disconcerted him so much as to see his guest commit the sin of neglecting to put the stopper in the decanter when the wine remained with him. He is gone, peace to his memory.

My delay in Kingston was fatal to the object for which I had requested to be entrusted with the despatches. Captain Arthur, the son and Aide-de-Camp of Sir George, and to whom I have already alluded, had also given me a note for Colonel Dundas, commanding at Kingston, conveying to him the substance of the intelligence contained in the despatches, and, as I subsequently understood from Major Fitzgerald, that officer had immediately sent off an express from himself to Sir John Colborne. Pressing my arrangements for departure, I got into the mail about four o'clock on Monday morning, the weather being bitterly cold. Some snow had fallen within a day or two, but this was so partial for the first ten miles of the road out of Kingston, that the bumping upon the frozen ruts and the uncovered rocks was as good a substitute for the punishment of purgatory as well could be imagined. This distance passed, the snow became deeper, and the roads consequently better, while my persuasions with the driver were so effectual, that when we had got about two thirds of the way down to Montreal, I found that the express (which, as there were many relays on the road, had been frequently changed) was little more than half an hour in advance of me. I confess I was extremely desirous of anticipating Colonel Dundas' communication, and therefore urged the drivers to renewed exertion. There was no lack of inclination or of the whip on their parts; but such were the execrable arrangements of the Post-Office Department, that the delay in delivering the mails was great beyond credibility. The smaller the hamlet too, the more protracted was the period of exchange. At Brockville, Prescott, and Cornwall, we experienced little comparative detention, but I remarked that wherever we stopped at a pitiful village where an apology for a post-office had been established, and in which there were not half a dozen houses, or rather cabins, altogether, the delay was invariably greater and more disproportionate. It seemed to me that they must have been in the practice, as they opened the bags, of emptying them of their contents and feeding their curiosity, by looking at the superscription of every letter, if not of examining the newspapers for the latest intelligence. I was annoyed beyond measure on two or three occasions, for although I told these officials calling themselves postmasters that I was charged with important papers for Sir John Colborne which admitted not of delay in the delivery, nay, although my name appeared on the way-bill in the character of a bearer of Despatches, there was not the slightest disposition manifested to depart from their accustomed system; and indeed the only thing I found efficient was a threat to report the unnecessary detention of the mail to the heads of the Post-Office Department. Not less than five hours of the time occupied in the route from Kingston to Montreal—altogether performed in forty—were consumed in the way I have described; and indeed this very journey formed the basis of a communication to the Post-Office Commissioners which I subsequently, at their request, addressed to them, and which appears in pages 47, 48, and 49 of the "Post-Office Enquiry for British North America."

Thwarted and balked as I was by these village post-masters, it may be presumed I did not gain much on the express.—He was always half an hour before me, and when I at length arrived in Montreal, about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and jumping from the sleigh, hastened to Government House, I found that my news had been half an hour anticipated by the communication from Colonel Dundas. This, although not unexpected, was mortifying enough, for I had taken all possible trouble in the matter, and had borne with the obstacles offered to my rapidity of progress in any other than a spirit of philosophy. I explained the cause of my detention to Sir John, throwing the whole blame, of course, upon the Post Office. He saw that I was annoyed and disappointed, and I presume with a view of putting me in good humour with myself, observed that, after all, the despatch happened not to be of a nature that made its early delivery to him a matter of very much importance.

The next day I dined at Government House, and as Sir John did me the honor to request me to take my seat next to him, we had full leisure when the conversation turned on the subject, to enter upon the condition of Upper Canada. He seemed to be of opinion, (and this proved to be correct,) that the late attempt of the sympathizers, at Windsor, would be found to be their last effort, for although he did not absolutely express his sense of the

summary course pursued by Colonel Prince, (this I think was not alluded to in the despatch, but communicated from myself,) it was obviously his impression that the severity exercised by that officer would—putting aside all considerations of propriety or humanity—have a direct tendency to check the infamous spirit of brigandage which had been manifested to such an alarming extent, by the more reckless citizens of the United States. From the affair of Windsor, we adverted to that of Prescott, and I naturally recapitulated the circumstances of the interview I had had on my way up with the leader, Von Schoultz,—following up the account with an eulogium on the military skill I thought he had displayed in the selection, as a place of temporary defence, of the Windmill.

Sir John however expressed a different opinion, quoting, in support, the fact of the mill being within the range of the guns of the Fort at Prescott, and the building itself so constructed as not to admit of offensive operations being carried on from it, while the stone houses by which it was surrounded, instead of affording cover to the besieged, would if forced (as they necessarily must be in the end,) be converted into shelter for their assailants. This was certainly putting the matter in a new light. The objections offered by the gallant veteran were such as could not well be refuted, had the Windmill actually been within effective range of, and commanded by the guns of Fort Wellington, and had it been the object or design of the invaders simply to entrench themselves and fortify the position. But neither of these were the facts, and I ventured to point out to Sir John that, as the Windmill had been almost unharmed by the shot thrown against it, at almost musket range, from the steamers which had conveyed the troops from Kingston, it was not likely that metal from guns of even a heavier calibre would have made much impression upon it if thrown from so great a distance as the Fort at Prescott; and, that, moreover Von Schoultz had not expected to be in the country more than twelve hours without having such an accession of force as would render a position of defence unnecessary. Then again, their near proximity to the river afforded the brigands every facility for obtaining supplies and reinforcements from Ogdensburg—an American town nearly opposite—under cover of the darkness of the night, or, if unsuccessful in the object of the invasion, for effecting their escape.

Sir John was not at all inclined to be convinced of the solidity of my argument, nor did he abandon his own original impression. I had not, of course, the presumption or vanity to put my military experience and judgment in competition with that of so distinguished a soldier, but nevertheless I could not think I was wrong in ascribing to Von Schoultz a good deal of military tact in the selection he had made of a place of landing, where he was not subject to the disadvantage of fighting his way to a position; but where, on the contrary, he found one already formed to his hands without moving fifty yards to occupy it.*

One astounding piece of information I received from Sir John Colborne on this occasion, and while alluding casually to the distribution of the troops along the frontier—particularly to the extraordinary desertions which were daily taking place in the 15th Regiment stationed at St. John's, and in a state of utter disorganization. It was this—that from the close of the last war with the United States in 1815, up to the period at which he was speaking, not less than five thousand men had deserted from the several British corps serving in Canada! I scarcely thought I heard aright, but when I put the question to him, Sir John repeated the number. What an army of deserters to be sure! and who could have imagined the British soldier to be so wanting in honor and principle! But, while on the subject of desertion, I must not overlook facts which have come to my knowledge through other official channels, and which every commanding officer bringing his men to Canada should transcribe from this volume into the regimental order book.

The three principal posts in Upper Canada from which desertions take place, are Amherstburgh, Niagara, and Kingston. The 34th and 89th Regiments lost a great many men from the former garrison; and the 43rd—the gallant and crack 43rd—were, while occupying Drummondville, near the Falls of Niagara, so much infected by the mania—a mania which is repented almost as soon as indulged in—that Colonel Booth, the then commanding officer of the regiment, has been known to shed tears before his men, conjuring them not to continue to bring disgrace on themselves and upon him who had shared their glories and dangers from boyhood, by persevering in the guilty and disreputable course. At Kingston, however, the facilities for gaining the American shore are so many, that this post may be said to be the head quarters for desertion. The 14th, 23rd, and 24th, lost, during the period of their being quartered there, a vast proportion of their strength.

* It has been asserted by some that his original intention was to have seized upon another windmill at Mattland, some six or seven miles above Prescott, where equal advantages were not offered to him; and by others, that the fort at Prescott itself was his object. But, that he had been foiled in his view, in consequence of his vessels being carried by the current lower down the river than he expected, when the alarm having been given, he was compelled to throw himself into the position he actually did occupy. This may, or may not be the case, but if it was so, it in no way derogates from his decision and military tact. It is when the plans of an able leader are discovered by influences over which he can have no control, that he profits most by those means which are yet within his reach.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of "J. M. D." has been received, and we confess not a little surprise at its contents, varying so materially, as they do, from the reason put forth by the other party to whom he alludes. We might have been prepared for some such reason as that assigned from any other quarter, but certainly never from our correspondent. We hope he will shortly prove to us that his present view of the subject has not been the fruit of any very serious consideration, but that he will be induced to change his mind. We can assure him that it is of importance to us that he should—and that very shortly.

Again we have to request that the accounts due to this office may be sent in without delay. It is really painful to hear the excuses that are made to our collector for non-payment, and this for a paltry two dollars. Our larger subscribers here, with one or two exceptions, never suffered themselves to be called upon twice. We have to pay weekly heavy sums to our printer, and our subscribers should consider this.

Our subscribers in Toronto and Kingston will soon be called upon by parties deputed to that office, when we trust they will be prepared to settle with them.

We shall be glad to hear from the Postmaster of Sherbrooke in compliance with his promise.

"CARRIAGE" next week. We regret our space will not at present week of any portion of this highly graphic sketch. It shall appear altogether in our next number.

"A MILITIAN" on Scrip, in our next.

THE

WEEKLY EXPOSITOR

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1846.

FEDERAL UNION OF THE PROVINCES

We have recently understood, and from a source that leave us little room to doubt the correctness of the statement, that the Home Government are seriously projecting a Union of the British North American Provinces, as recommended by the Earl of Durham, whose policy has been detailed at some length in previous numbers of this journal. It will indeed be a great triumph to the memory of that distinguished but unfortunate nobleman, should his enlarged views, even after so long an interval from his decease, and after so repeated evidences of the failure to secure the advantages of good government to Canada of the partial union effected by Lord Sydenham, be at length confessed to be the only measure can effect the important objects proposed.

Experience has shown the utter impracticability of the French party who, linked with a set of Radicals from Western Canada, who have influence enough with them to induce them to refuse office, unless they themselves participate in that office, remain true to the unholy compact they have formed, and decline all connexion with the moderate party, unless the firebrands to whom we have alluded as being associated with them, are permitted to run their devastating course once more.

Much excitement exists, and much hope is entertained in the ranks of the opposition, by reason of the disunion that prevails in the Conservative party. It is by them assumed that such disunion must necessarily produce disorganization, and subsequent defeat and overthrow; but let the French Cana-

dians undeceive themselves. All parties are agreed that Mr. Draper's falsehood and want of tact unfit him to be the head of the government of any country, but, rather than that the Radical party shall triumph, the Conservatives will even tolerate the continuance a little longer of Mr. Draper, until an effective Conservative Government can be formed.

Whatever the manner in which this unpopular leader has executed his task, and however much he may have evinced that absence of tact and straightforwardness which mark the whole course of his political conduct, it cannot be denied that he has made every overture to the French party which they could have any right to expect; and, therefore, if they find themselves completely sunk as a political body in the General Union which is meditated, they will have only to attribute their position to that blindness and fatuity which, instead of their better sense suffering the lamentable events of past years to die away from memory, rather seems, if we are to judge from their continued hostility of attitude, to treasure them as evidences of a bygone grievance.

We shall recur to this subject again, and in a manner to show that not only the Federal Union in question is the only measure calculated to root out the evil here more immediately complained of, but that it is the surest guarantee of honesty and consistency in the government of these Colonies.

MORE GOVERNMENT ABUSES.

MINING JOBBING.

We have, from the outset of these mining enterprizes, so readily countenanced by the Government, always suspected that they had a *sub rosa* interest in the matter which, in an Administration professing impartiality and equal justice, is assuredly the last thing to be tolerated.

We have heard, and we confess with astonishment it would be difficult to render, that the Perpetual Secretary himself has an interest in one if not more of the existing Companies, and what we do know is that his Assistant has openly offered his own shares for sale. Now, how is it possible, we ask, that such a perversion of all the obligations of an upright Government can exist, without bringing down contempt upon themselves and injury upon the public at large. It is well known that licences may be obtained at this moment by any one who is willing to comply with certain very easy conditions. How, therefore, can any individual who goes to Mr. Hopkirk for information in regard to a locality or licence, expect to receive a correct statement when the interests of Mr. Hopkirk may render him unwilling to afford it?

So clearly was the infamy to which this system might lead seen through by the late Lord Metcalfe, that, although a licence had been given to Mr. Hopkirk while he was at the head of the Government, it no sooner became known to him that the party obtaining it was in the Government employ when his Excellency caused the licence to be rescinded. Yet—will it be believed?—the present Administrator of the Government, the Earl of

Cathcart, has thought proper to undo this upright act of Lord Metcalfe, by granting another licence to the man whom, in his sense of public duty, he had seen fit to deprive of it.

There was a time when Mr. Hopkirk—the Perpetual Assistant Secretary of the Perpetual Secretary—was not so particular as to obtaining licenses, and that was when he was a second-rate brewer of "shocking bad beer." Then he was so indifferent about the matter, as to compel repeated complaints to the Government from the proper quarter, that he would persist in brewing without a licence. We presume it was in a great degree in consequence of this very decided hostility to the enactments of the law that then Government rewarded Mr. Hopkirk, by elevating him to a position where he could brew official despatches as flat nearly as the beer he was thus solicited to abandon.

A change now seems to have come over Mr. Hopkirk. Though he could brew beer without a licence, he is not disposed to work mines without one. And why? Because, as he may never have been able to find sale for much of his quondam beverage, inasmuch as people might not have thought it quite legal to buy beer that had been brewed without a licence, he is now determined to adopt a surer and a safer course. His licence—that licence which was taken from him by Lord Metcalfe, as having been improperly bestowed—will enable him to put more money in his pocket than either his beer or his Assistant Secretaryship could, or does command. And in this manner are the public interests served. Call at the Provincial Secretary's office, on business of importance: Mr. Hopkirk is not in: He is out,—perhaps selling mining stock!

We repeat that it is in the highest degree improper that a person holding a situation under the Government, should be allowed to gamble in this manner in grants which it is not quite clear the Administration were authorized to make without the sanction of the Home Government, except indeed where the parties were of the highest respectability. The fact of an immediate servant of the Government being a barterer or trafficker in that from which all parties in it should keep themselves wholly aloof, cannot but excite distrust and disgust in the minds of those who have, in perfect good faith, embarked in an enterprise promising fair and honorable remuneration to the legitimate speculator. We shall recur to this subject again.

NEW ELECTION.

We are happy to hear that, in the event of a new election, it is the intention of Charles Richardson, Esq. of Niagara, to endeavor to take his seat once more in Parliament for the county of Kent, where he is well known, and where he has numerous friends to back his own strong personal influence. True, in doing this, he must give up the Clerkship of the Peace for Niagara, but reduced to a miserable pittance, as this office has been, by the patch-work Administration, the sacrifice cannot equal the advantage that will be derived from his position in the House. Mr. Richardson has pledged himself to se-

veral of his friends, and he cannot withdraw with honor to himself.

We are quite sure that the present member, Mr. Woods, who, we learn, does not intend to offer again, will gladly assist to return one whose efforts were principally instrumental in securing his own seat.

Mr. Richardson's talents and parliamentary experience are admitted, and particularly qualify him for a distinguished position in the House at this epoch.

PUBLIC DELINQUENTS.

When, in the first number of this paper, we took occasion to remark on the infamous manner in which the Courts of Justice were converted from the uses to which they were originally assigned, and, in illustration, offered the case of an individual who had been most improperly admitted to bail, under the perfect understanding that he would not appear to take his trial for an offence, for neglect connected with which, we have reason to know, his principal employer here was severely taken to task by the proper authorities in England; we were told, and, at the time, that that paragraph would be the means of depriving the paper of some fifty subscribers, who would else have put their names down to it. This exhibits a pleasant moral state of society truly; but incredible as it may appear, we have reason to believe that the warning which we then received was correct. We shall again allude to the subject when we have had an opportunity of perusing certain files of a newspaper, in which the conduct of the employe. in question is, as we understand, alluded to in no very approving terms.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.

The last news from England has had an invigorating effect on the commercial speculators in this country. We are glad to hear that the well-known and influential house of Cringan & Logan have been especially benefited by the rapid rise in breadstuffs at home. Liberal men like these deserve all the good that fortune can bestow upon them.

But, although the price of flour has been quoted at a very high rate (thirty-four shillings) by the last mail, letters have been received, announcing the almost certainty of its rising much higher. Forty shillings and upwards have, we understand, been received, and this in consequence of the almost universal failure of the crops throughout the whole of Europe.

TACT VERSUS PRUDENCE; OR, THE JUVENILE SWINDLER:

A Tale (not a Mystery) of Montreal.

Oh! how we sneer to see the over-cautions, over-prudent man, whose god is gold, who lives, and breathes, and moves but in the magic circle of the hoards of precious metal with which he has surrounded himself, as though he were to exist for ever to indulge the lust of his eye in their contemplation! How, we repeat, do we love to see such a man out-

witted, and his strongest calculations set at naught!

But what has this to do with our subject? We were about to narrate a case of swindling, and we have lost ourselves in a fit of reflection which is appropos to nothing. Let us then confine ourselves to the matter in question.

Hear, reader, and confess amazement while you hear: Two of the richest French-Canadian merchants, one of whom with difficulty could be induced to embark his money, even in furtherance of his own possible interests, in the railway recently projected, (and which, by the way, is only not commenced because the shareholders evince so much reluctance in obeying the calls that are made on them for their subscriptions,) and who, it might have been supposed, would have scrutinized a stranger from head to foot before advancing him a shilling, except on the best security, have been completely taken in and out-manœuvred by a mere stripling, whose plausible manner has put all their penetration at fault. The following are the particulars.

Upwards of two months ago, a young man of about three-and-twenty years of age, with nothing very remarkable in his appearance, arrived in this city, furnished with letters of introduction (written of course by himself) to the parties to whom we allude. He represented himself as the son of a junior partner in a well-known commercial house in Manchester, and so contrived to ingratiate himself in the favor of the prudent and reputed millionaire, whom even railroad enterprise could not seduce into a possibility of serious risk, that the latter was most profuse in offering him whatever money he might require. This the diffident stripling very modestly accepted, until in the end he had honored the liberal proferer by disencumbering him, all liabilities included, of about £120, or nearly five additional shares of the railway. The other party scarcely less profuse in his offers of service, enjoyed the honor of purveying to the necessities, or rather extravagancies, of the youth in a less degree. The money the latter condescended to receive from him, did not, including liabilities, amount to more than £50, or two railway shares.

A certain fashionable tailor had decked the outward form of the juvenile to the tune of some twenty pounds, and he having been introduced by a son of one of the duped parties, the latter of course became liable. A well-known jeweller has, moreover, furnished his contribution in the shape of two handsome gold watches and a chain, the united value of which are some £30 pounds. Nor, indeed, has the emporium of a certain well-known haberdasher failed, at the instance of the charming youth, to pour forth its richest silks for the adornment of the persons of certain of the frail sisterhood, with whom this gay deceiver of young and old seems to have been not less a favorite than with some others of a more elevated position in the Montreal social scale.

The proprietor of the first and most fashionable hotel in this city has, moreover, been a sufferer, but to a more limited extent; for so

wisely had this innocent looking stranger arranged his plans and secured his retreat, that he only took his meals at the house, and so carefully concealed his place of residence, even from those who were most intimate with him, that it is not yet known.

The winter was setting in, and the delicate youth could no longer endure the horrid changes of the Canadian climate at this season of the year. He tore himself away, after condescending to receive the last money that was offered to him, and has gone, it is supposed, where he may be beyond the reach of the importunities of those obliging friends who are naturally interested in the return of one to whom all had been so partial.

Liking change of scene, as he does, and a variety in his acquaintance—it is a bore always to see the same faces—it is by no means improbable that the interesting youth is enjoying, through his inexhaustible letters of recommendation, the profits of a tour through the United States.—Communicated.

MINES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—It will be seen, by the subjoined analysis of specimens of ore sent to England, that the most sanguine expectations may be entertained, regarding the lately discovered mineral wealth of those districts of Canada, bordering on the North shores of Lake Superior. The specimens assayed were, we are informed, from five separate localities belonging to the "Montreal Mining Company," and we understand that, more recently, other localities have been found, which abound in ores of a still richer character. A rich and extensive field is thus opened for capital and enterprise, which, we are happy to find, is being prudently, but with energy, directed towards this new feature in the natural resources of our favored country. During the past summer, well organized exploring parties have been at work, and as their return to Montreal is daily expected, we trust we shall soon have it in our power to communicate to the public, full and authentic particulars of their success:—

ASSAY OFFICE, GRESHAM STREET,
London, Sept. 2, 1846.

The four samples of minerals, examined for Messrs. James Shears & Sons, give (by experiment upon the whole quantity of each sample sent), the following results:—

No. 1.—Copper.—85 per cent.
2.— " —73 " "
3.— " —61 " "
4.— " —16 " "
} and about 44 per cent of silver.
JONSON & SONS.

Sir George Simpson is again returned among us, from the North-West. Since the 8th of May, Sir George has travelled from this to Red River, from Red River to York Factory on Hudson's Bay and back, and lastly from Red River to this, by way of St. Peters on the Mississippi, and the State of Michigan. On his return from York Factory to Red River, Sir George was accompanied by Colonel Crofton, the commanding officer of the detachment destined to garrison this secluded settlement of the North-West, who had been selected for the interesting task by his Grace the Duke of Wel-

lington, on account of his long and valuable services in India and Arabia. The whole of the troops arrived in good health and excellent spirits, a few days before Sir George's departure; and by their consumption of produce, their demand for labour, and their skill in most of the useful arts, they were expected, on the part of nearly the whole population, to confer the most solid benefits on the community.

We are happy to learn that there is now no doubt of the Railroad between Montreal and Troy being speedily constructed, the stock required to be taken up in Montreal having been nearly all subscribed for. This road completed, we shall have a continuous steam communication between Montreal, New York, and Boston.—*Herald*.

We were unwilling to believe the first report of the atrocious usage of the unhappy inmates of our Penitentiary. We now believe it, for sufficient time has been afforded for an official denial, and there is no appearance of it. The list of punishments amounting every month to one-half of the whole males confined, carries on overwhelming evidence of gross mismanagement. It is not possible that under a system of the most ordinary discretion, such punishment should be necessary. When a jury or judge send a man to the Penitentiary, it is that he may be confined—shut out from the world, and if possible, restored an improved member of society. In this vile Bastille, confinement is but a small part of the punishment. The bodies of these unfortunates are lashed and torn at the rate of eight every day the sun rises, at the will of every brutal under-turnkey. The men at the head of this establishment must be complete barbarians, and the Visiting Magistrates no better. It cannot be that with ample means at their disposal, with the inmates shut up within impenetrable walls, the exercise of such discipline, or even a hundredth part of it, could be necessary. We are assuming the correctness of "Catraqui's" figures, and will do so till we have an official and well certified contradiction. If this cannot be done, the men concerned in these cruelties should be instantly brought before the tribunals of their country.—*Toronto Globe*.

The weather is, and has been for some time, very cold and tempestuous,—high winds, frequent and heavy rains, hail occasionally, now and then an unsuccessful attempt at snow, varied, until within a few days, with vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder. Last week the Clifton House at the Falls was struck by lightning. Several of the bell wires were melted, and a person in the bar-room was stunned for some minutes, but that, we are glad to hear, was the extent of the injury sustained. We have heard of some disasters on Lake Ontario. The schooner John Miller, having on board upwards of 3000 bushels of wheat for Montreal, has been driven on shore near Fort Niagara; another schooner, name unknown, reported to have on board 8000 bushels of wheat, was recently driven ashore near Port Dalhousie. A small schooner was in sight of the John Miller during the storm in which that vessel was wrecked, and disappeared so suddenly that it is feared she went to the bottom. The United States papers are filled with accounts of destruction of property caused by late gales, which appear to have extended all the way from New England to Virginia. Numerous vessels were wrecked.—*Niagara Chronicle*.

A great degree of scarcity prevails in France, and much grain has been bought up in England for shipment to the French side of the channel.—Bread in Paris, sells at the rate of ninepence sterling the quarter loaf, (about four pounds and a half,) which is dearer than in Dublin. Riots have in consequence taken place in the French Capital. Large quantities of wheat, however, were coming in from the Black Sea.

There have been some fresh outrages at Canton, and the British and American merchants were obliged to arm and fight in their own defence.—Satisfaction will be demanded of the Court of Peking, and if the Chinaman does not mend his manners, he will assuredly get another drubbing. The miserable wretches at Lahore are running on their destiny. The Queen mother, Lal Singh, and the rest, continue to wallow in the mire of their excesses, and will pay the penalty bye and bye. The oppressed people will not long remain under the dominion of such governors.

Part I. of Dicken's new work, *Dombey & Son*, has appeared, and a few extracts will be found in our paper of to-day.—*N. Y. Albion*.

ACCELERATION OF THE MAIL FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

We understand that the mail between London and Liverpool will, in all probability, very shortly run the distance in five hours. The journey by rail being 210 miles, the average speed between terminus and terminus will therefore be 42 miles per hour. It is at the desire of the Post Office authorities that this acceleration of speed will take place. On the afternoon of Friday, the 11th instant, Mr. G. C. Glyn, the Chairman, Mr. Creed, the Secretary; and several of the Directors of the London and Birmingham Company, having to attend at Manchester a Board meeting of the London and North-Western Company, tested the capacity of their ordinary four-wheel passenger engines for so rapid a rate of travelling.

The train (a special one), consisting of six first class carriages, left Euston-square at five minutes before five o'clock in the afternoon, and reached Birmingham at 33 minutes past seven o'clock, having been detained at Wolverton 14 minutes beyond the time necessary for the change of engine, which takes place at that station. At Birmingham an excess of stoppage, amounting to nearly 12 minutes, took place, and at Crewe a similar stoppage of five minutes occurred; notwithstanding which, the train ran the 197 miles, from station to station, one minute within five hours. Of course upon a line with such immense traffic as that conveyed over the North-Western Railway, very precise arrangements have to be made for running an express train. The completion of these arrangements will secure the proposed express mail train to Liverpool against any loss of time from slow or luggage trains ahead, or the hindrances which must occasionally impede a special train on such a line as the London and North-Western. Deducting the excess of time occupied at Wolverton, Birmingham and Crewe, viz: 29 minutes, it will be seen that the 197 miles, inclusive of the time that would be lost if the train were running daily, were accomplished in 4½ hours, or at an average speed of nearly 44 miles an hour. Liverpool is, however, 13 miles further than Manchester; but at the average rate at which the trip of Friday was made, the 29 minutes excess of stoppage would be equal to 23 miles, so that it appears the journey from London to Liverpool can, with six carriages, be made in something like ten or twelve minutes within the five hours. It is necessary to state that the journey over the London and Birmingham line was made with the ordinary four-wheel passenger engines, with 5 ft. 9 in. driving wheels. They are Mr. Bury's make, and weigh, we believe, between 10 and 11 tons only. Within the last fortnight, two very powerful six-wheel engines, with 6 ft. driving wheels, and made by the same manufacturer, have been put on the London and Birmingham line. They are stated to be equal to twelve carriages, at an average speed of 50 miles an hour, over the unfavorable gradients from Euston-square to Tring.

The working of the 'little' four-wheel engines (for they are little compared with the passenger

locomotives that are now in general use on nearly all our lines) is the best we have ever observed. An engine of less than 11 tons, and with 5 ft. 9 in. driving wheels, took a train of six first-class carriages 46 miles within the hour, under several disadvantages. She had to surmount the ugly incline from the Euston-Square terminus to Camden-town station, and run over the following ascending gradients, viz. three miles of 10 ft. per mile; two miles of 13 ft. per mile; five of 15 ft. per mile; and 9 miles of 16 ft. per mile.

The first 33 miles, with a rise of nearly 300 ft., viz. to the first mile-post beyond Tring, were performed in 44 minutes 12 seconds, or at the average speed of nearly 45 miles per hour.—*London Railway Record*.

IMPORTANT.—SUB-MARINE RAILWAY.—Mr. De la Haye, after the reading of a paper 'On Ancient and Modern Modes of Traveling,' at the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, on Monday,—in which he expatiated upon the advantages of railway transit, and expressed his belief that by-and-by, a daily communication would be established between China, India, and London, by means of the Electric Telegraph—alluded to his invention of sub-marine railways. We have before given full details of Mr. De la Haye's plan, which is to construct an immense iron tube, to be lowered from above, and riveted together by means of the diving bell. When completed, rails are to be laid down, and locomotives, unaffected by external influences, are to career beneath the bosom of the deep. His theory is, that the violence of the most violent storms is not felt lower than twenty feet below the surface, and that the pressure of the water, together with the accumulation of sand, &c. would retain the tube in the position in which it might be placed. Mr. De la Haye is a British subject, of French extraction, and is very enthusiastic in his hope as to the adoption and success of his invention. When his assertions have been doubted and disregarded he comforts himself with the assurance that nearly all great inventions have been at first exposed to ridicule.—*London Railway Record*, Oct. 3.

CAPTAIN RICHARDSON'S CASE.—Considerable interest was felt in reference to the trial (fixed for this week at the Central Criminal Court) of Captain Richardson, Chairman of the Worcester, Tenbury, and Ludlow Railway, for forging a cheque for £5,000 on Coutts's Bank; but on Wednesday the bill was ignored by the Grand Jury, after an investigation which had lasted three hours. The absence of an important witness is said to have led to this result. The accused is detained till the Grand Jury have finished their labors. It is not unlikely he may be proceeded against for a minor offence. [He has since been discharged.]

It is mentioned in a country paper as one of the "Effects of Railways," that "a whole of the coach-yard stabling of the celebrate. Bell and Crown Inn, Holborn, London, is being converted into dwelling-houses."

BIRTH.

At Bellevue Terrace, on the 25th instant, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Ermatinger, of a son.

JOHN M'CLOSKEY, SILK AND WOOLLEN DYER, AND CLOTHES CLEANER,

(From Belfast)

No. 76, St. Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothes Cleaned in the best style, and the Cloth made to look as well as when new. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c. carefully abstracted.

N.B.—Persons not finding it convenient to call at his place, by sending a few lines will be punctually attended to.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of CHARLES LAROCQUE, Jr.

A FIRST DIVIDEND of this Estate, of 1s. 2½d. in the £. is hereby payable at the Office of the Underwritten, on or after SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

THOMAS SEED,

ACCOUNTANT,

33, Little St. James Street.

October 29, 1846.



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 sum not less than Twenty five Pounds, Currency, bearing Interest at Six per Cent per Annum, as provided by the Act 9 Victoria, Cap. 65, 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.

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.

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned hereby give notice, that application will be made by us at the next meeting of the Legislature to obtain a CHARTER for the purpose of CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. LAWRENCE; any from the South side of said River to a point on St. Paul's Island (Ile St. Paul), and from said Island to the North bank with right of way across the said Island, and from the North bank of the River to a convenient terminus on the Canal.

- H. STEPHENS, ANDREW SHAW, JOHN ALLAN, JAMES GILMORE, JACOB C. PINCEB, WM. EDMONSTONE, D. DAVIDSON, MORIS HAYS, WILLIAM DOW, JOSEPH MARSON, JOHN LEEMING, ROBERT MACKAY, WM. LUNN, O. HERTHELET, J. B. SMITH, H. JUDAH, J. FROTHINGHAM, A. LA ROCQUE, JNO. YOUNG, B. HART, JOHN E. MILLS, JOSEPH BOURRET, D. H. HOLTON, A. M. DELISLE, D. L. MACDUGALL, W. ERMATINGER, BENJ. LYMAN, W. C. MEREDITH, R. CORSE, JOHN J. DAY, DAVID TORRANCE, GEO. ELDER, JUNR.

Montreal, September 14, 1846.

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, JOHN G. DINNING, Assignees. 19th September, 1846.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail-Road Company, having, at their Special General Meeting, held on the 2nd instant, unanimously resolved upon the immediate commencement of the Rail-Road, where the Subscriptions for Shares of Stock conditional upon that resolve (received subsequent to the 30th ultimo) have become absolute, the New Stockholders are requested to PAY the FIRST INSTALLMENT of £4 10s. Currency per Share, to the Treasurer, at the Company's Office, 18, Little St. James Street.

By order of the Board, THOMAS STEERS, Secretary.

Office of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail-Road Company, Montreal, 25th August, 1846.

University of McGill College, MONTREAL.

THE CAPUT of the COLLEGE having this day received through the Principal an Official Communication of the confirmation by Her Majesty of the STATUTES of the COLLEGE, avails itself of the earliest opportunity of announcing the COURSE of LECTURES to be delivered in the College during the current Term:—

- On Classical Literature—By the Rev. W. T. LEACH, A. M., Professor. On Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—By EDMUND A. MEREDITH, L. L. B. (T.C.D.) Principal of the College. On History—By the Rev. JOSEPH ABBOTT, A.M. On French Literature and the French Language—By LEON D. MONTIHEL Esquire.

All the above Courses will be commenced on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, but Students matriculating on or before the 20th instant, will be able to keep the Term.

Fees, £3 6s. 8d per Term, or £10 a-year. Board, including Fuel and Candle, £3 3s. a-month.

J. ABBOTT, A.M., Secretary.

Sept. 21, 1846.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY NEXT, the 10th inst. the PRINCE ALBERT will LEAVE MONTREAL, at a QUARTER BEFORE NINE o'clock, instead of Nine o'clock as at present.

Rail-Road Office, Montreal, 6th October, 1846

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY next, the 31st inst., the starting of an EXTRA TRAIN from St. Johns, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS will depend upon the arrival of the steamer Francis Saltus, in time to leave at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely,—the low water upon the Laprairie Ferry making it imperative that the Prince Albert should leave Montreal in the evening much earlier than at present; at same time the Public will observe by the following arrangement that Passengers may go from MONTREAL to ST. JOHNS and back EVERY DAY, except Sunday, by leaving Montreal at NINE o'clock, A. M., and St. Johns at ONE o'clock, P. M., viz:—

PRINCE ALBERT.

Table with 2 columns: From Montreal, From Laprairie. Rows include 9 o'clock A.M. U.S. Mail & Passengers, 12 o'clock Noon, 4 do P.M., 6 o'clock A.M., 10 do do, 2 do P.M.

RAIL-ROAD CARS.

Table with 2 columns: From St. Johns, From Laprairie. Rows include 9 o'clock A.M., 1 do P.M., 10 o'clock A.M., 5 do P.M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Table with 2 columns: Prince Albert, Cars by Locomotive, from Montreal, from St. Johns. Rows include 3 o'clock P.M., 8 o'clock A.M. or on arrival of the Lake Champlain Boats.

N.B.—By the above arrangement the public will observe that Passengers for the Old Line of Steamers on Lake Champlain must leave Montreal at 9, A. M., instead of half-past 12, as at present.

F A R E S.

First Class Passengers, 6s.; Ditto, over and back same day, 5s. (provided they state their intentions on taking their Tickets). Second Class Passengers, 2s. 6d.; Ditto, over and back same day, 3s. 9d., (provided they state their intentions on taking their Tickets).

All Freight to be paid for on delivery. Application for Freight or Passage from Montreal, to be made on Board the Prince Albert.

Rail-Road Office, Montreal, August 25, 1846.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the respective INSURANCE COMPANIES, represented by the undersigned, will not, in future, be responsible for loss or damage by Fire to Buildings or Property contained in them, where CAMPHINE OIL is used, unless the use of it has been privileged previous to this date. And also that in all cases such privilege shall cease at the expiration of the policy.

R. GERRARD,

Agent, Alliance Insurance Co., London.

RYAN, CHAPMAN & Co.,

Agents, Globe Insurance Co., London.

J. L. LEFOURNEUX,

Secretary & Treasurer, Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

WM. MURRAY,

Manager, Montreal Insurance Co.

J. H. MAITLAND,

Agent, Quebec Fire Insurance Co.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.

Agents, Ontario Insurance Co., London.

JOSEPH JONES,

Agent, Fire & Protection Insurance Cos., Hartford, Connecticut.

JOSEPH WENHAM,

Agent, British America Insurance Co.

Montreal, June 25, 1846.

DONEGANA'S HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of this UNRIVALLED ESTABLISHMENT, in returning thanks to the Public for the liberal share of patronage bestowed upon his uncle (Mr. Rasco) and himself, during the twelve years they conducted the Establishment so well known as "RASCO'S HOTEL," begs to inform them that he has now removed into that

SPLENDID BUILDING

in Notre Dame Street, formerly the Property of WILLIAM BIRNHAM, Esq., and the Vice-Regal Residence of Lord DURHAM and SYDENHAM, which has been greatly enlarged and fitted with

EVERY CONVENIENCE & ORNAMENT which Comfort and Luxury can desire.

THE SITUATION is central, and within an easy distance of the Champ-de-Mars, the Cathedra, Bishop's Church, the Banks, the Government Offices, the Court House, and other Public Buildings. The openness of the site, and the elevation upon which the Hotel stands, ensures it abundance of light and air, while it commands upon every side an Excellent View, including the River, the Island of St. Helens, and the opposite shore, the Mountain, and the adjacent Picturesque Country.

The Establishment has been furnished throughout with NEW AND COSTLY FURNITURE, and fitted in every way worthy of what it is—

THE FIRST HOTEL IN BRITISH AMERICA!! Among the conveniences will be found SIX BATHING ROOMS and a BILLIARD ROOM.

THE TABLE

will be supplied with EVERY DELICACY of the Season; and while the Proprietor will spare no expense to give satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage, the large number which the extent of the Establishment enables him to accommodate, will admit of making his CHARGES VERY REASONABLE.

CARRIAGES will be always in attendance, to convey parties to and from the Steamboat Wharves, and the Upper Canada and other Stage Offices. And the Proprietor will spare no exertion to make his New Establishment worthy of the liberal patronage he received as Lessee of Rasco's.

J. M. DONEGANA.

HE SUBSCRIBERS offer for SALE:—

Bright Muscovado Sugar in Hhds.

White Crushed Sugar in Tierces

Pipes Port Wine

Panchoons Cuba Honey (Clean)

Bales Cuba Tobacco for Cigars

Roasted Coffee in Barrels

Green do in Bags

Seal

Cod

Whale and } Oils

Dog

Barrels No. 1 Arichat Herrings

Digby Herrings in Boxes

10 M Superior Cuba Cigars

Bees' Wax, Fustic

Mahogany, Cedar

Pimento in Barrels

Jamaica Preserved Fruits, &c. &c.

W. H. LEYCRAFT & CO.

Sept. 3, No. 9, St. Nicholas Street.

WINES.

MAITLANDS, TYLEE & CO. have

RECENTLY LANDED:

100 Baskets "PERRIER, JANET & Co's" First Quality CHAMPAGNE.

100 Baskets "JACQUESER'S" First Quality CHAMPAGNE.

150 Cases "BARTON & GUESTIER'S" Superior CLARET.

5 Hogsheads Fine "ST. GEORGE'S" BURGUNDY.

75 Cases Curacao, Maraschino, and assorted LIQUEURS.

19th August, 1846. 10

WANTED,—for the EXPOSITOR OFFICE,—TWO CARRIER BOYS, who have been in the habit of taking round papers,

NEW RAIL-ROAD JOURNAL.

The Weekly Expositor, OR, REFORMER OF PUBLIC ABUSES; And Railway and Mining Intelligencer.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS having for their object redress of grievances, and well-founded complaints against any Public Department whatsoever, as well as those treating of Railways and Mining Speculations, are requested to be dropped in the Post Office, addressed to the Editor of the 'WEEKLY EXPOSITOR'; and all Advertisements (which are especially solicited from those who are interested in the prosperity of an Independent Paper) may be left at the Office, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Great St. James Streets. The names of communicators of flagrant abuses or injustice will not, unless they desire it, be made known. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per Annum in Montreal, and Two Dollars and a Half in the Country, payable in advance. Montreal, August 11, 1846.

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PUBLISHED BY J. TENISON, At the Office of the Proprietor, No. 1, SAINT FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

REQU

25 JUN 1875