

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

There are some creases in the middle of pages.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE WEEKLY EXPOSITOR,



AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

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

Vol. 1.]

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1846.

[No. 10.]

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.]

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

(CHAPTER V. CONTINUED.)

I moreover concluded, that, although a mistaken impression of the real state of Canada—and the measure in operation for its benefit might, for the moment be entertained in England, but the impression (such as has recently found its way into the House of Lords), was in every sense an erroneous one; when the paper would have had the satisfaction of knowing that, whatever its own politics, the information of its correspondent in Canada had at once been the best and the most impartial. Moreover, I did not feel myself called upon to confine myself merely to facts, without coupling them with the effects produced upon the country by those facts. In one of your letters to me, prior to my departure from England, you thus write—"With the opportunities you will have, and your experience in composition, it will be hard if you do not enable us to outstrip our contemporaries. I should add, however, that it will require extreme caution and diligence, on your part, to satisfy the tribunal to whom your productions will be submitted. You will, of course, make yourself acquainted with our politics in regard to Canada, and keep your views, to a certain extent, in harmony with them, not meaning thereby that you should be other than strictly impartial." How far this agrees with what I now extract from your letter I leave yourself to judge—"It was also impossible for him (the chief editor) to admit such strictures as those you have sent regarding the policy of uniting the two provinces, and your approbation of Lord Durham's administration, seeing the course the paper had taken, would have made it look perfectly ridiculous. He remarked it was quite inconceivable how you could have taken such a course, if you had seen a single copy of the paper since you left England. To have seen the "Chronicle," even, would have been enough, since that paper was constantly referring to the attacks made by us on Lord Durham's policy." However, be this as it may, it will have been known to you, before this can reach England, whether I have correctly described Lord Durham's administration to have been satisfactory to such of the people of this country as are not openly hostile to the British Government—confirmed and irreclaimable rebels. From every part of Canada, it will be seen, addresses of approbation of his policy, and in condemnation of want of proper support by the Ministry who had sent him to this government, have been passed. Of the burning in effigy of Lords Brougham, Glenelg, and Melbourne, amid the deep execrations of a numerous body—nay, almost the whole community of Montreal—I have already acquainted you. These are unusual manifestations of the popular indignation, and it certainly proves no slight excitement in the popular mind when they are resorted to."

It was to me, I confess, a source of great regret that my opinions (which, by the way, that journal has since adopted), should so far have clashed with those of the "Times" as to have led to a disruption, on the score of dissatisfaction with my public commentaries. I would far rather have continued in favor with it, and been entrusted with its private correspondence, than have accepted any situation in Canada which Lord Durham, or any other Governor, could have bestowed upon me. The salary was sufficient, with my half pay, for all purposes of necessary expense, and even of comfort, in the country, and, had my services been transferred to another theatre, would doubtless have been doubled, while the influence the

position gave me far surpassed anything that could have been offered by any provincial political situation whatever.

I, of course, acquainted Lord Durham with the manner in which my defence of his policy had been visited, and received both from himself and Mr. Charles Buller the strongest assurances of their sense of the sacrifices I had made.

Being anxious to take a personal leave of his Lordship, whose departure for England it was reported would very speedily take place, I wrote to Mr. Buller to know what precise day had been fixed upon. His answer stated the 1st of November, and I accordingly left Montreal for Quebec in such time as to arrive early in the morning of the day of embarkation. Everything was bustle and confusion when I called at the Parliament Buildings, which had been fitted up and used as a private residence during the continuance of the Governor-General at Quebec, and carriages, and drays, and waggons filled the court, and were being used for the transport to the Lower Town of all sorts of furniture and effects. I threaded my way through this labyrinth, and soon found myself in the lower apartments, where aids-de-camp and servants were alike actively engaged in packing up whatever was to be removed. This internal demolition (if I may so term it) of the building where I had been accustomed to see everything in the most careful order of arrangement, had in it, associated as it was with the eternal leave-taking of His Excellency, something exceedingly dispiriting, and I could not but be sensible, independently of the political consequences it involved, that in the departure of Lord Durham I was personally and deeply interested. There was not much time, however, for camp in waiting, I requested him to take it up to his Lordship. He replied that he believed I was expected, for, although Lord Durham had given instructions to admit no one that day, an exception had been made in my favor. I followed him up the staircase to his Lordship's study, half denuded of its furniture, where, having announced my name, he retired.

Lord Durham, who was then engaged in writing, rose from his table, advanced to meet me, and taking and warmly pressing me by the hand, and, with much feeling, addressing me by name, "I had not intended to receive any visit on this the day of my departure, but, at the same time, I could not for a moment think of leaving Canada without seeing you."

This was the first time we had met since the commencement of his annoyances, consequent on the singular proceedings in the British Parliament. His Lordship was paler than usual, and I thought I could trace a certain nervousness in the working of his lip, and in the general expression of his countenance, which betrayed the deep mortification he could not but experience.

We conversed for some time on the topic, and, during his remarks, his Lordship manifested a bitterness and contempt for the indecision and want of energy and character of the Ministry, which I thought was well deserved by them, and asked me if I still entertained the same opinions in regard to his resignation which I had once expressed in my last letter to him, adding each time that he would have compromised his own self-esteem had he consented to remain, after so glaring an indignity had been offered to him, as that of the disavowal of measures which all parties in the country were agreed in pronouncing to be the most calculated to insure its tranquillity.

As any arguments I might urge to the contrary, could necessarily weigh but little on the mind of one who had already pronounced his unalterable decision, I did not feel disposed to be in the slightest degree the cause of his being ill at ease with himself, and I replied that his Lordship's frank and condescending explanation, in answer to the advice which, presuming on the confidence reposed in me, I had ventured to offer to him, had been of a nature to remove some of my doubts regarding the propriety and even justifiableness of the resignation, but that I still feared the course, which had in a great degree been forced upon His Excellency, would prove a source of infinite triumph to his enemies at home.

We had been standing all this time near a window of the study which overlooked the beautiful harbour of Quebec, Point Levi, and the country beyond; and as I cast my eyes on the stately frigate which was to convey his Lordship to the noble land for which I myself sighed, I was reminded of the lapse of time, and

mentioned to withdraw. As I did so, I could not refrain from adverting to the altered position in my circumstances, occasioned by my rupture with the "Times," and the additional force with which this would press upon me by reason of his Lordship's departure from the country. I added that I trusted I would be pardoned for expressing a hope that he would bear me in mind on his arrival in England.

Delicately as this hint was conveyed, (and it seemed to me to be a duty which I owed to myself and mine to say something on that subject which would lead to a final and determined pledge,) I could perceive that Lord Durham was slightly nettled, for he answered rather impatiently, "Depend upon it, as I have already said, everything that I can do for you shall be done; but I do not like to be reminded of my promises: I AM LIKE MR. CANNING,—I NEVER FORGET MY FRIENDS."

I confess I was somewhat hurt. I remarked to his Lordship that I was fully convinced this was the case, and that had he continued in the country I would not have alluded to the subject; but as he was about to return to England, where in the multiplicity of other demands upon his attention, the recollection of his trans-Atlantic friends might escape him, I had thought it advisable to allude incidentally to the pecuniary embarrassments which my support of his government would entail upon me.

Again His Lordship warmly expressed his sense of what I had done for him, admitted the undeniable claims I had upon his consideration and good offices, and avowed his intention to lose no opportunity, wherever he might be, of advancing my interests, repeating that, "like Mr. Canning, he never forgot his friends." A few remarks in relation to his approaching departure changed the subject of conversation, and I soon afterwards took my leave, His Lordship conducting me to the door, and once more cordially shaking me by the hand as he bade me what I little then deemed would prove to be an eternal farewell.

The embarkation took place that afternoon. The several Societies of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, had turned out on the occasion, and, with the battalions of Guards then in Quebec, gave something of liveliness to a departure which was in itself a source of solemn and painful recollection. I was in no mood of mind to join in the apparently gay procession, but stood aloof, waiting for the appearance of the Earl, whose carriage was drawn up near the grand entrance hall ready to receive him. At length he came, followed by the Countess, the amiable and unaffected Ladies Lambton, and the remainder of his family and immediate suite. As His Lordship's carriage extended to the quay, who lined the streets leading to the Lower Town, loud acclamations burst from the throats of people who doubled that line on the outside of the troops, which the Earl acknowledged by taking off his hat and bowing repeatedly from the open windows. But how differently, it occurred to me, must those cheers have vibrated on his heart, to those which, scarcely six months previously, had, in the very same streets, greeted his passage. Then he was arriving in the country, charged with a mission that gave him almost princely authority in it, and in the just pride of anticipation of the fullest success. The cheers that then pealed forth seemed to be of right his own, and he received them as evidence of the homage of a people whose destinies were in his hands, and whose weal and tranquillity he was about permanently to establish. Now he was departing with the objects of that mission unaccomplished, his hands fettered, his energies paralyzed, his authority mocked, and the almost regal attributes of his high office shorn of their lustre! True, the same cheers accompanied his departure that had hailed his arrival, but they were no longer proffered or received as a right. They were tendered as the effusions of a generous sympathy—evidences of a commiseration for one who, instead of standing high in the favour of his Government, had (however undeservedly and unjustly) incurred its censure, and whose mode of administering the affairs of a country which he came, armed with unprecedented powers, and in the full and flattering confidence of his Sovereign, to govern, had been such as to lead to his resignation of the important trust.

The contrast of these positions could not fail to occur, in all their force, to a mind so sensitive as that of Lord Durham, and to impress him, at his departure, with feelings of deep pain and disappointment. Such at least were the reflections which the more than usual paleness and seriousness of manner I fancied I had detected on his Lordship's countenance, as he issued from the court, led me to ascribe to him; nor was the chain of thought into which I had unconsciously fallen interrupted until some time after the procession had disappeared in its descent to the Lower Town, where a salute of artillery from Cape Diamond, in announcing the embarkation of His Lordship, caused me to wend my steps to that part of the rampart which immediately overlooked the Queen's Wharf. When I reached this point, the boats of the frigate (that containing His Excellency being distinguished by a Union Jack) were nearly alongside. The ladder ropes, at which stood two officers in full uniform, were extended as His Lordship drew near, and then, amid the thunder of the guns of the Inconstant, whose smoke soon enveloped the whole party, embarked the first Governor-General of British North America, to all out-

ward seeming gratified with the pomp and circumstance which surrounded him, but inwardly nursing that corroding gangrene which terminated in his premature death,—the bitter consciousness that he was returning to England, not in triumph as he had expected, but as he had so feelingly expressed himself in his letter to me, A DEGRADED AND DISAVOWED GOVERNOR.

And here I cannot, even at the risk of being charged with prolixity and repetition, avoid again referring to the unjust and infamous manner in which this distinguished Nobleman, the founder of a system which has, through the wise interpretations of its provisions by a statesman not less eminent in diplomacy than himself, at length restored harmony and quiet to Canada.

Of all the sinister strokes of policy which had marked the conduct of the Opposition in England, bent upon the condemnation of every measure, right or wrong, which should emanate from the envied possessors of office, none could be more contemptible than that which aimed at the destruction of Lord Durham's power in Canada. Not ten men, I will venture to affirm, were to have been found among those factious Lords, who, if conscientiously answering the question, would have ventured to deny that the conduct pursued by the noble Earl in this country was precisely that which would have been adopted by themselves, had they possessed the power they were so anxious to overthrow in others. True, the Bill which was adopted, in direct censure on Lord Durham's conduct, had its origin, not with the Tory party, but with Lord Brougham, a character somewhere happily described as an "unprincipled political gladiator." They (the Tories) would never have detected the illegality—a mere quibble—of the act of banishment; and as a proof of this, not one word was uttered on the subject, until Lord Brougham, with the sly malignity of a Melistopheles, came forward backed by musty statutes of William and Edward—statutes passed in the days of barbarism—to show that Lord Durham had exceeded his powers, and violated the rights of men whose acts of rebellion had deprived them of all right. And why did Lord Brougham state this? Was it because he really sympathized with the parties whom he declared to have serious cause for complaint on the subject? Not at all. He was anxious only for a display of the two dominant passions of his nature,—his unamiable love of sarcasm, and his proud assumption of superior legal knowledge. No matter, however, what the cause may have been, the horn was sounded, and up rose a host of opposition Peers, who had never previously dreamt of this flaw in Lord Durham's act, and these, halloping and cheering, determined, at all hazards, to run the noble animal down. Had they any personal animosity against Lord Durham? Had they even a well-founded objection to his mode of administering of the affairs of the colony? None in the world. But they were hostile to the then Ministry, and provided they could weaken the influence of that Ministry, they cared not whom or what was sacrificed to their clamor.

Then, again, what was the conduct of the Ministry itself? The first instance of their neglect of support arose from certain appointments made by Lord Durham, soon after his arrival in Canada—appointments the most professedly obnoxious of which, I have no hesitation in affirming, on the authority of that nobleman, had been recommended by Ministers themselves. When the question relative to Mr. Turton's appointment was put to Lord Melbourne, by the Earl of Winchelsea, His Lordship expressed the most decided conviction that such appointment would not take place? What necessity was there for Lord Melbourne to reply to the question? or, if replying at all, why not have prudently disavowed all interference with appointments which had been left to the discretion of the Governor-General of British North America? And later, when positive information had been received of the appointment of Mr. Turton to a situation of responsibility under the Government, Lord Melbourne thought proper, with a view to the preservation of his own character for consistency, to express regret that such appointment had taken place! If this be not political treason and tergiversation, what is? Was such a declaration made as earnest of a desire to support Lord Durham? But let the public judge, from the following, whether the surprise and regret expressed by the First Lord of the Treasury was real or affected:—

"Mr. Turton (said the "Globe," Lord Melbourne's paper), who accompanies His Lordship (Lord Durham) in the Hastings as legal adviser, is the son of Sir Thomas Turton, Bart., and lately arrived from Calcutta, where he was a practising barrister in the Supreme Court."

It might have been presumed that Lord Melbourne, profiting by the experience of the past, would have felt the necessity for a little more caution and reserve on the subject of Canadian appointments. How was this manifested? When a report reached England that the well-known Edward Gibbon Wakefield, who has since rendered himself even more notorious by pocketing some fifteen thousands obtained through his jobbings on the Beauharnois Canal, had been appointed to some situation of trust, the Earl of Winchelsea put the same question to Lord Melbourne that he had propounded in respect to Mr. Turton. Again the First Lord, with the most Lamb-like naïveté, replied that "he did not believe that such an appointment had taken place." Well indeed might Lord Durham exclaim "Heaven save me from such friends?"

Nor were those the only instances in which a want of proper

support of Lord Durham, by Her Majesty's Ministers, had been evinced. The very Act of Amnesty passed by the Governor-General, and which at the time gave so much offence, from its lenity, to the British population in Canada, was in a great degree the fruit of the temporizing policy of those Ministers. If any one should entertain a doubt on this subject, let him peruse the instructions which were sent out, first to Sir John Colborne, and subsequently to Sir George Arthur. Couched in a spirit of indecision and weakness as they were, yet carrying with them an imperative mandate of fulfilment, what Governor or Governors could, in following them up, fail to be visited by the marked dissatisfaction and discontent of that portion of the loyal population of the country which had most suffered, and necessarily deprecated a course of clemency as ill-timed as it was undesired. And if such instructions had been given to the noble Earl's predecessors, have we not reason to assume that the same advice, if not absolute commands, were conveyed to him, and that the result had been that Act of Amnesty which in the outset was impugned by the loyal population, not because of its severity and injustice, but by reason of its seemingly undue mercy, yet which in itself, coupled with the Act of the banishment of certain traitors who, if tried, would assuredly have been acquitted, was the only step likely to restore tranquillity to the Province?

Considering the vast importance attached to the mission of Lord Durham, and all the sanguine results that were anticipated from his acceptance of the office, it might have been expected that a Ministry, really desirous of essentially benefitting a country distracted by the evils of rebellion, would have conferred on their envoy an *ad libitum* power, to amend or rescind old laws, and to frame new, as the exigencies of so pressing a period (with the true nature of which they could not, by reason of distance, be properly acquainted) might require. Instead of this, however, an act was passed which narrowed the Governor-General's sphere of action, even more than would have been the case had it never existed; for one of its leading provisions was, that it should not contravene the established law of the land. I repeat that, had no such restrictive act been passed, Lord Durham might, and would, have felt himself authorized, under the general tenor of his special instructions, to have deviated from the usual observances in a country where, in point of fact, and by the very circumstance of a rebellion and civil war, all established laws had for the moment ceased to be in healthy operation. The very impossibility of judging of the measures *inter se* adopted in the country, should have rendered all parties not only cautious in its preservation, and particularly the Ministry, but both ample and *ad libitum* in the power conferred on their delegate should not be misunderstood either in the province or at home. To go laws and usages, is simple and proper enough, but in *the* subject to all manner of anarchy and confusion, a ruler would be highly culpable in not travelling beyond the strict interpretation of these laws, if satisfied that his neglecting to do so, would entail upon society all those evils which it is the province of the law to avert.

When Lord Durham visited Canada, the country was precisely in the condition I have just described. The law, or rather that which was done under the name of law, was so utterly a perversion of justice, that his Lordship was induced, in his anxiety to restore peace to the province, to depart from the observance of mere forms, and to adopt such measures as under the discretionary power vested in him, he conceived himself authorized to use. True, the trial by jury was law—strict, orthodox, sound law—but Lord Durham had penetration enough to perceive—and a very remarkable trial had shortly afterwards borne out the correctness of his impression—that the rebel leaders would, if subjected to the ordeal, be acquitted, even though the violation of that which is most sacred in law—an oath—by a jury composed of their own immediate countrymen; in which event there was every reason to apprehend that impunity and immunity from punishment would again prove a means of plunging the country into discontent and civil war. Hence the amnesty, with its provisions and exceptions, than which a more efficacious, and, at the same time, a more humane measure, could not have been framed.

And how was the intelligence of this measure received by the Imperial Ministry? Did they condemn Lord Durham for what he had done? Did they pretend that he had exceeded his instructions, and did they state boldly in their several places in Parliament that, having thus acted, Lord Durham was not a man whom they could safely entrust with their confidence, or with discretionary powers, and that they therefore should immediately send out letters of recall? Did they fearlessly and conscientiously state this? No! They were glad enough to concur in the wisdom and expediency of these measures, as long as they were unassailed, but the moment Lord Brougham began to wield his sledge-hammer—to open the torrent of his vituperative eloquence, backed as he was by a host of place-hunters, Lord Melbourne and his colleagues, unable to stem the tide of their clamor, and trembling for their seats, which nothing short of an abandonment of Lord Durham's interests could enable them to retain, basely joined in the unmerited condemnation. Had they been men of high feeling and unbending integrity, they would have gone at once to Her Majesty, and pointing out the inconvenience to which they were subjected by the vote in the House

of Lords, have justified the act of their absent delegate on the ground of iron necessity, and avowed their readiness to stand or fall with him. Had this been done, a royal proclamation, or a bill in parliament, might have successfully met all the difficulties of the question.

CHAPTER VI.

On the day following that of the departure of Lord Durham from Quebec—November 2nd—I embarked in the steamer *Charlevoix*, on my return to Montreal. A very heavy snow-storm succeeding the almost glass-like calm of the preceding day, had fallen during the night, and the aspect of the country was fully in keeping with the gloom thrown over the minds of those who seemed to look upon Lord Durham's departure as the signal for some new and threatening disaster. Towards the close of the afternoon, however, the weather again cleared up, and, on the following day, the sun once more shone in all the softened splendor of an Indian-summer; while the waters, except where ploughed up by the paddles of a steamboat—the oars of a *batteau*—or the paddle of a canoe, were smooth as the unbroken surface of a dazzling mirror. The *Charlevoix* being a small boat, took, what is called, the narrow channel, and I remarked that wherever she stopped the Captain, who had been for some time suspected of secreting rebels and transporting them from one point to another, always conversed in a low tone, and with seeming mystery, with the groups that surrounded them as he stepped on shore. This was the case, particularly at Berthier, the inhabitants of which were avowedly disaffected, and at the village of Boucherville, which we reached about seven o'clock in the evening. Here the Captain (Chenier) held a very animated conversation on his own deck with several persons who (it being then dark) had come on board to visit him. Although this was conducted in so low a tone that I could not overhear what was said, my suspicion was strongly excited by the circumstance of their hurriedly retiring, when on my making some slight noise with my feet, they discovered that they were not alone. Subsequently, and as the boat was under way, one of the proprietors, who had embarked at Boucherville, entered into conversation in French with me on the subject of the late disturbances, justifying, in the course of his argument, which he rather hotly maintained, the murder of Chartrand. He affirmed, in the name of the French population, that the acquittal of Nicolas, and the brothers Pinsonnault* (which had recently taken place) was only a matter of duty with the jury, inasmuch as, on two previous occasions, French Canadians had been killed almost without provocation by Englishmen, who, on trial, were acquitted; and, in fine, the whole tenor of his language went to shew that such had been the desperation created in the minds of his countrymen by these and He, himself, I subsequently understood, had been confined in the gaol of Montreal, and, as will be seen presently, was deeply implicated in another outbreak which, even at the moment of his conversation with me, was on the brink of explosion, if not actually commenced.

On our arrival at Montreal, about nine o'clock, everything was confusion and alarm, in consequence of intelligence which had been received that an immediate rising, not only in the country, but in that city, was to be apprehended. The active chief police magistrate, Mr. Leclerc, to whom the merit of early discovery of the plot is due, boarded the *Charlevoix* the moment she touched the wharf, and anxiously inquired if Sir John Colborne was on board. His disappointment was great on finding that he was not, and he then informed me that numbers of affidavits had been taken before him, setting forth that that very night, or on the following day, the outbreak would take place. This accounted for the mysterious conferences I had witnessed on my way up, and I thought myself lucky to have escaped the fate of those who had been captured in the Sir Robert Peel. The *Charlevoix* was instantly seized and detained.

Notwithstanding the intense anxiety which naturally prevailed in Montreal, where the depositions stated the chief rising was to take place, the night of Saturday passed away without incident; possibly knowing that the authorities and military were on the alert, the rebel leaders were afraid to move, or because they had intended to make their attack on the following day, when the troops should be in church, and only in their side-arms.

The Sunday morning was one of the most dull and sombre that I remember ever to have witnessed. The atmosphere was slow, thick, and obscured; and yet it could scarcely be said to be fog that prevailed, for it was unlike anything of the kind I had ever witnessed. There was no curling vapor rising from the ground, and wreathing itself in fantastic folds around whatever it embraced, but the chill atmosphere was, up to a certain altitude, clear, though dark, and that sort of light was emitted which is usual on a starry night in the absence of the moon. It seemed as if a heavy black curtain, excluding the sun's rays, had extended over the city, and there hung stationary in middle air.

Fatigued from my want of proper accommodation in the *Charlevoix*, I had felt no very great inclination to allow the prevailing alarm of an insurrection during the night to disturb my slumbers.

* These men had been used for the murder of *Champlain*.

It was late when I awoke, and then the shrill blast of bugles, the clanging of arms, the hoarse sound of voices, the ringing of bells, and the occasional galloping past of a horseman, led me to imagine, amid the darkness I have described, that that which had been apprehended was actually in the course of execution. A reference to my watch, preceded by an announcement that breakfast had been sometime waiting for me, satisfied me that, according to the calendar, it was no longer night, but ought to have been broad day. I made a hasty toilette, swallowed a cup of coffee, and then sallied forth, marvelling as I walked at the strange and unusual darkness, to that part of the city whence the chief sounds of commotion seemed to prevail. It was nearly twelve o'clock, when, following the Rue Bonsecours from the neighbourhood of the Bishop's Church, I reached a corner of the Rue Notre Dame, and yet there was no change in the deep gloom of the atmosphere. Bodies of dark forms, which were soon discovered to be regular troops, were to be seen posted at various distances along the main streets, which, moreover, were filled with small knots of the inhabitants conversing earnestly in a low tone. Parties of Volunteers were also busied in entering the houses of such of the French Canadians as were suspected, and securing what arms and ammunition were to be found in them. All seemed intent on the fulfilment of some assigned duty. But the most imposing part of this lugubrious spectacle was in the Place d'Armes, which seemed to be the principal theatre of interest. Here the Artillery were drawn up with lighted matches, the muzzles of their guns facing the Catholic Cathedral, the *bourelonnement* of the bells of which had summoned the people to mass as usual, and among these a number of individuals of influence and high standing in the city, whom having been included in the list of those denounced by the Chief Magistrate, it was intended to seize as they issued from the sacred edifice. The guns were on the ground to awe down any attempt at rescue on the part of the people.

It was impossible to witness this part of the military demonstration without being forcibly impressed with a sense of the anomolies that spring from circumstances. The scrupulous respect that is, at all times, exacted from British soldiers towards the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, and particularly to that of the procession of the Host, is too well known to need comment. The uncovering of the head, if not absolutely the bending of the knee, to that which not only they look upon as a species of idol, but those who compel them to the act regard in the same light, has ever been most rigorously enforced from officers serving in whatever country, subject to the dominion of England, the Roman Catholic religion prevails. In Malta, Sicily, Jersey, Guernsey, and Canada, the observance of this respect has ever been most emphatically enjoined, and there has been an instance, nay, if I mistake not there have been instances, where officers have been dismissed the service for refusing to pay an homage which their conscience deemed unwarrantable. How far this is just or politic or necessary, it is not my intention here to inquire; but, I repeat, it was impossible to behold those troops, who had been tutored to look with awe and veneration upon the ceremonies of the Romish Church—that Church in many individual cases their own—now obeying the order which had been given them, and pointing the muzzles of their loaded guns towards the very temple which contained the symbols they had been taught to regard with veneration, without feeling how completely a soldier is the creature of the circumstances which surround him, the plaything of Fate, and the changling of the hour.

When the service was concluded, the arrests were made, much it will be presumed, to the dismay of those who perceived that their designs were discovered, and by one o'clock numerous persons, including those who had been taken from their own residences, were lodged, on that and the following day, in the goal of Montreal. Confidence had in the meantime been, in a great degree, restored, for Sir John Colborne, under whose orders the troops were thus summarily acting, had reached Montreal about nine o'clock that morning. He had left Quebec some hours after myself, in the John Bull steamer, and having met the St. George, bearing despatches to him conveying the important intelligence of the threatened outbreak, caused all possible exertion to be made to reach the destination where his presence was so much required.

As the second Rebellion, although occurring at different points of the frontier, was not of very long duration, and can be comprised in a few pages, it may not be inappropriate here to introduce a *resumé* of the whole, and in the order in which the several risings took place.

While the proceedings to which I have just alluded were going on in Montreal, the standard of revolt was raised at Beauharnois, Laprairie, and Lacadie, and that at an hour which renders it even more probable that the attempt was to have been made in Montreal on the night of Saturday, when it was known Sir John Colborne would be absent. At La Tortue, a hamlet distant a few miles from Laprairie, a body of the rebels attacked the different loyalists of

the neighborhood, and among others the house of a respectable farmer named Vitty. Another farmer—Walker—had only shortly before taken refuge with him, and he assisted in defending the house. Walker was killed, and Vitty would in all probability have met with a similar fate, had it not fortunately happened that a party of the 7th Hussars, stationed at Laprairie, were made acquainted with what was going on in the neighbourhood of La Tortue by those who had been fortunate enough to make their escape. They galloped up to the scene of action, and succeeded in dispersing the rebels with the loss of two of the latter. Vitty, though nearly exhausted from the effects of five wounds, they found alive, and transported to Montreal, where he subsequently recovered. The widow of the unfortunate Walker was also conveyed across the river to Montreal, which she entered with every mark of distraction on her countenance, and carrying in her arms a child, which, like herself, was spotted over with the blood of the murdered man.

At Beauharnois, about two o'clock the same night (Saturday,) for it scarcely could be called morning, an armed force of rebels—four hundred in number—attacked the house of Mr. Ellice, the proprietor of that Seignior, making prisoners Messrs. Brown, Norval and Ross. Mrs. Ellice and a Miss Balfour who was with her at the time, were entrusted to the Curé of Beauharnois, by whom they were treated with all possible respect. The insurgents then moved on to Chateauguay, which had been fixed on as their Head Quarters.

The most interesting occurrence, however, took place on the following day (Sunday,) at Caughnawaga, about seven miles from Laprairie, and picturesquely situated on the St. Lawrence. While the Indians, who principally inhabit this village, were attending their morning service utterly ignorant of the rebellion that had commenced, a squaw who had gone into the woods in search of a stray cow, fancied as she approached a particular spot that she perceived the glimmering of arms. She looked more closely, and with that keenness of glance for which the Indian is remarkable, when she discovered that her impression was correct, for she now distinctly saw several men moving cautiously among the trees, while others were lying down apparently in ambush. With characteristic presence of mind, she affected not to have seen anything extraordinary, but continued her way, diverging gradually from the party, yet seemingly in search of some lost object. In this manner she continued to make such a circuit, brought her at once near the church, and out of, entered the whom she had so opportunely discovered. She that threatened building and apprized the Indians of the presence of a muscular fellow of about five feet high, a young Chief—a tall and muscular fellow of about five feet and twenty—volunteered to take upon himself the direction of the party, and armed themselves with what weapons could be found. These being quickly collected, and the warriors again assembled, the Chief led them to a spot where he placed them all in ambush, with the exception of four men with whom he advanced to that part of the wood where the concealed rebels were lying. As he approached, they became revealed to him, and accosting the person who seemed to be, and was, their leader, demanded to know why an armed force was thus concealed so near the village. "This is my answer" replied the leader presenting a pistol at the Chief's breast. In an instant the Indian dashed the weapon aside, and took the man firmly by the collar of his coat, pealing forth at the same time the astounding war-whoop which brought the warriors he had secreted, bounding and with fierce yells to his side. The terrified rebels lost all power of resistance, and suffering themselves to be disarmed and made prisoners to the number of seventy-five—were bound tightly with cords—tumbled into boats, and conveyed to Montreal where, of course, they were instantly imprisoned. Very few of the Indians, who were moreover inferior in point of number, were armed with any other weapons than their knives. The heroic young Chief, whom I saw, and who naturally exulted in the success of his exploit, offered to bring in the scalp of every rebel in his neighborhood, if Sir John Colborne would but give him authority to do so.

On the 5th of November (a fitting day for the apprehension of conspirators), numerous other arrests took place in Montreal, and the 24th Regiment, with several guns, were pushed forward to Laprairie, preparatory to a grand movement of the whole of the disposable force, intended by Sir John to be made upon Napierville, near St. Johns, on Lake Champlain, where the main body of the rebels—nearly four thousand strong, were known to be concentrated. The 71st Regiment and the main body of the 7th Hussars followed the next day. During these operations, the enemy made an attack, not far from Napierville, upon the weak militia force stationed near Odelltown, which was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor,* Inspecting Field Officer on that frontier, but they were repulsed in a very gallant manner.

On the 7th, the Grenadier Guards, who had been hastily sent for on the Sunday preceding, reached Montreal from Quebec, bringing with them a prisoner of some note who had been delivered into their custody at Three Rivers.

* The principal among these were Messrs. Denis B. Viger, now, or very recently, President of the Executive Council; his brother, Louis M. Viger, Louis H. Lafontaine, Francis H. Desrochers; John Donagan; &c. &c. &c. and the whole number of prisoners taken for high treason in the goal of Montreal, between the 4th of November 1837, and the 25th of January, 1839, amounted to not less than one thousand two hundred and eighty three persons. Of the parties we have named above, all were liberated after a detention of a few weeks in prison, with the exception of Denis B. Viger, who remains in confinement until May 13th, 1840, when he was released by Mr. Poulett Thomson.

* This officer has since been killed in Scinde.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR TOWN SUBSCRIBERS are requested to transmit to the office of the Expositor, the amount of the several small accounts left with them. Those accounts, when presented, will be received.

"T. L." of Quebec, is informed that the subscription, out of Montreal, is twelve and sixpence a year, and not less than a year's subscription taken. The file of papers has been forwarded as requested.

"R. S."s letter from Toronto, dated the 13th of July, and addressed to us at Kingston, reached us two days ago. The Post-office of Canada is a splendid institution. "Too late" was marked on the back. We certainly thought it was a little too late, but we shall, notwithstanding, take an early opportunity of attending to its contents.

"Ericcarts" inquires if the following does not come under the head of a public abuse:—At a certain Hotel in Montreal, which he says ought to be above a deceit of that nature, woodcocks were marked on the Bill of Fare as the game of the day. He accordingly only half finished his dinner, waiting impatiently for the "birds of promise." At length a something was placed before him. It was so minute he knew not what to make of it. It might have been a humming-bird or a bumble bee, or a cock-roach; but with the aid of his eye-glass he contrived to see something which then appeared about the size of a sparrow. He asked the waiter in astonishment what it was. The answer was "The woodcock you asked for, Sir." To this demand of Ericcarts we are not yet able to afford a positive reply.

THE

WEEKLY EXPOSITOR.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1846.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

"In reference to the appointment offered to Colonel Gury at Quebec, it may be desirable to say a few words, to set right, as to the nature of the offer, both the friends and the enemies of that gentleman. It was never intended by the Government that, when his late office ceased, and His Excellency did not offer him any of the analogous offices created under the new Militia Act, he should be debarred from employment in any other office which might fall vacant, and to which his well-known abilities might adapt him. Accordingly, when it was presumed that the Superintendship of Police at Quebec—an office always considered a most respectable one, and filled by gentlemen of high standing at the Bar—would be vacated by the resumption of his Judgeship by Mr. McCord, it was offered to Colonel Gury. It was offered him because it was considered an office for which he was particularly fitted, and because it did not preclude him from the practice of his profession, which he formerly practised at Quebec with so much success. It was offered him at the original salary of £300, because, though it was raised to £500 in favor of Mr. McCord, it was understood that, if the saving of a salary of a Circuit Judge could not be effected, considerations of economy would, for the present at least, compel the recurrence to the original scale of remuneration. The offer was made to Colonel Gury in the kindest and best spirit, and we have no reason to imagine it was received by him in any other. It was within his consideration, on a review of his own feelings and interests, to refuse or to accept, and he did refuse. He has preferred to commence the practice of his profession in Montreal, in partnership with Mr. Melver, and we can only wish the firm that large measure of professional success to which they are entitled."

The above we extract from a recent number of one of the Government organs of this city. It is, it must be confessed, not a little amusing, even while it affords subject for the deepest disgust, to see the petty intrigues to which the administration have constant

recourse to enable them to render some sort of explanation of the follies and inconsistencies into which they are almost daily led by their extraordinary acts.

A few days ago the *Montreal Herald*, which has ever supported the Government while the slightest shadow of consistency or common rectitude and firmness in their political conduct remained to afford a justification to that journal, which has a public character to lose if they have not—we repeat this paper, hitherto so warm a supporter of the Government, was compelled, a few days since, how reluctantly may well be understood, to record its veto against the contemptible "the miserable petty larceny attempts" which have for ever sunk the Government in its (the *Herald's*) estimation, as well as in that of all honest and reasonable men.

This was certainly a severe blow to the Administration, and created no little astonishment in the public mind which had not been prepared for this severe denunciation by the *Herald*; yet it was scarcely to be expected that, although the Administration had been weak enough to commit themselves in the manner denounced by that journal, the latter would be betrayed into similar inconsistency, by expressing approbation of its course. So long as it could do so with honor to itself, so long did the *Herald* lend the shelter of its protecting wing to those it must have so often blushed to uphold, but when it clearly perceived that further defence was not only an insult to its own honor, but a public insult, it very properly refused to lend its countenance to that which made the Government a byword and a jest.

Under these circumstances, what was to be done? Something certainly, for after the strong declaration made by the *Herald*, it was impossible that the public mind could be expected much longer to slumber in the inaction which had so long and so strangely crept over it. Their tried—their best—their most powerful ally having deserted them—and deserted them solely because they had not the tact or the ability to aid themselves, or to make themselves respected—it was indispensable that some other journal should be got to attempt a justification of their conduct, in reference particularly to the extraordinary offer to, and the humiliating rejection by, Colonel Gury of the office of Police Magistrate, at Quebec.

Among the whole of the Conservative press of Montreal, however, there was but one paper that could be expected to undertake the defence of so bad a cause. The *Times and Courier* had abandoned them, long before the *Herald* read its recantation, and they had recourse to the only remaining Administration journal from which we have taken the extract which heads this article—and now let us see the nature of that defence.

We are told that, in dispossessing Colonel Gury of his office of Adjutant General of Militia, it was never intended not to employ him in some other capacity where his "well-

known abilities" might be successfully displayed. Thus, in the very outset of this defence, the public are given to understand that Colonel Gury's abilities were not of an order to qualify him for the office of Adjutant General of Militia, but they are informed on the contrary by implication—and that implication is conveyed in the offer made to him of the Police Magistracy—that his ability is confined to a familiarity with the details of his own private profession, which is that of the Law. Very flattering to Colonel Gury truly, particularly when it is known in what estimation his services as Adjutant General were held by the late Lord Metcalfe.

Unfortunately, in their desire to extricate themselves from one dilemma, the Administration, like unskilful drivers, plunge more deeply into another. The attempt to show that a sense of justice induced the offer of the Police Magistracy of Quebec to Colonel Gury, is vain.—It was not likely that this gentleman would take three hundred a-year, after having been compelled to give up six hundred in favor of one who, we must be permitted to say, with all the personal regard we entertain for him, was far less qualified, from his inexperience, to the office than the party deprived of it.—Let the Administration not then lecture on justice, but admit that the course they have pursued has been adopted with a view of sustaining their own tottering power.

Why was the present Adjutant General of Militia appointed from the ranks of the opponents of the Administration? Shall we say that that impolitic leader—that clever lawyer but execrably poor tactician—had so offended many of his best friends in the House, that he distinctly saw his only chance of a majority, in the ensuing Parliament, was to take some step which should detach from the opposition some half dozen votes to neutralize those which he well knew he had lost wholly through his own insufferable arrogance—hence the offer to the present incumbent, whose friends in the House would, it was expected, acknowledge the mark of favor which had been bestowed upon one of their set. This was the feeler to those overtures which were subsequently made by Mr. Draper to the French party, and which were so indignantly rejected by them—covering the proposer with shame.

Had that nice sense of justice to those whom they remove from office, actuated the Administration, as they would vainly insinuate to the public, why was it not manifested in our own case? Like Colonel Gury, we had been dispossessed of office, admittedly without other cause than that alleged in his case, the expediency of the public service.—The salary attached to the Police Magistracy at Quebec was one which could with much more propriety, and with this charming and highly commedable sense of justice in view, have been offered to ourselves, inasmuch as it involved a higher salary than what we had previously enjoyed, while, as compared with Colonel Gury's, it was in an inverse ratio. Did we bring out

complaint of wrong done by the Government, before the public? So did Colonel Gogy, therefore that could not be a barrier, for they could hardly offer him an appointment after doing that which they blamed in us. Moreover, Colonel Gogy attacked the Government bitterly through the public journals: we merely published certain correspondence with the Secretary which pointed out their injustice and their oppression in regard to us, and this we placed before a legitimate tribunal, the first in the land,—the House of Assembly. On the journals of that House stands recorded the report of a Select Committee, showing that wrong had been done to us by the Administration, and praying for an address to the first authority in the colony.—Had we not been a Conservative, that address would have been granted by the House without a dissentient voice on their side; but the Radical party, to whom we had always been opposed, rose almost to a man to punish us for our long-sustained political hostility to them, and gladly they joined with that fountain of all injustice—Mr. Draper—to crush the action that would otherwise have been taken in the matter. But the Report of the Committee nothing can obliterate: it stands on the journals of the House, a record of the triumph, on investigation, of right over wrong.

We should not have made this allusion to ourselves, had it not been that our own case forms a groundwork for exhibiting the insincerity of the motives set forth in this defence of their conduct by the Administration in regard to Colonel Gogy. Our object is to show that the declaration of intention to appoint him to some other situation, on his recruitment from the office of Adjutant-General of Militia, arises not from any sense of justice, or acknowledgment of his claim, but solely from a desire to conciliate an opponent who, they deem, may be formidable at a moment when they least desire an addition to their already numerous enemies.

But history will deal with these men as they merit, and to history we consign them.

DESERTION IN THE ARMY.

Under the above head appeared, a day or two since, a long article in the *Courier*, which we subjoin. We do this the more readily because, as will be seen in ensuing numbers of the "Eight Years in Canada," we have devoted a good deal of space not only to this important subject, but to a consideration of the means by which it seems to us this evil might be remedied. Commanding Officers of corps and regiments may do worse than bestow some little attention on the hints we have therein thrown out:—

Reports having become very prevalent for some time past, that numerous desertions have taken place in the 71st Regiment—we have made some enquiries into the matter, and the following particulars have been told to us. For their truth we do not vouch, but from the quarter whence our information was derived, we believe them to be correct.

The reserve battalion of the 71st regiment was stationed at Kingston, C. W., until recently, when it was relieved by the 16th regiment, and is now stationed at Laprairie, with a detachment at St. Helen's. During the time

this regiment was in Kingston, we are informed that up to some time in the month of July last, it had lost, by desertion, about SEVENTY men; but from that month until its recent arrival in Montreal, the crime had ceased to a great extent, only three men having since that deserted.

We are told that two men of the 71st, having purchased their discharges,—or having become entitled to them by length of service, had found their way to Sackett's Harbour, at which place a recruiting party of the regular army of the United States was stationed.—They then enlisted themselves into the service of the republic, and furnished with civilian clothes returned to Kingston, where they hung about the barracks, and, there is no doubt, persuaded the other men to desert. It was not known to the officers of the regiment that these men had entered the American service, or they would not, of course, have been permitted to remain about the barracks. There is no positive proof that these fellows were sent purposely to seduce their former comrades from their colours, but there is every probability that such was the case, and the mere fact of their having been permitted to revisit the Canadian side the Lake after enlistment in the American service, goes far to prove that such was the fact.

It is supposed that the soldiers were tempted by the offer of large bounties and better pay, with other prospects of advantages; but, however, that may be, it is certain that desertion to a very great extent took place.

We are told that an officer of the 71st went over to Sackett's Harbour, and meeting with one of the American officers stationed there, asked him if they ever took deserters from the British Service into their army; to which he replied that they did not; upon which the English officer took him to the American main-guard and there showed him three men of his own company! The men very coolly saluted their former Captain, and the American officer shrugged up his shoulders and said that he could not be certain of their desertion, as they were men who applied to enter their service. This was a falsehood, for we deny the fact, that any man who has ever been drilled can escape, without being at once discovered, by the eye of a man who is himself a soldier. The English captain saw several more men of his regiment about the barracks, most of whom tried to get out of his way, evidently ashamed of themselves, while others whom he encountered unexpectedly, could not forget their old habits, drew up as he passed, and saluted him.

Some two or three of the men, disgusted at their treatment by the Americans, deserted from them in return and surrendered themselves. It was then found that the poor deluded fellows had been regularly victimized; that although their seducers had promised them a large bounty, &c., yet they were made pay for so many articles in the shape of necessities and at such extravagant rates, that their great bounties soon vanished into the pockets of the swindling yankee quarter-masters. They stated also that they were severely treated, being confined to barracks after six o'clock in the evening, and guard mounted at the gates by American volunteers, in order that they should not escape after the discovery of their victimization. These men it is supposed have all been sent to Mexico, and if the truth could be known, we believe it would be ascertained that some couple of thousands of the army under general Taylor are English deserters, and that the Americans have a regularly laid and deliberate plan for recruiting their ragamuffins by enticing away English soldiers under false pretences. We are not sorry for the rascals who desert—no treatment is bad enough for them, and we only hope Taylor will take them where they will be half starved and well peppered, but what are we to think of a government that tacitly encourages crime of the basest kind in the army of a friendly power, if it does

actually authorize it, which one would almost suppose to be the case. What are we to think of the character of the officers who make themselves the instruments of this incredible rascality? We usually associate the character of an officer in any military body, with that of a gentleman—the words "officer" and "gentleman" are usually considered and ought to be synonymous, but how can the officers of the American army reconcile the deliberate seduction of British soldiers from the service of their country, from the colours they have sworn to defend, with the character of a gentleman; is it usual for gentlemen to encourage felony and perjury? Is it usual for gentlemen to lead others to commit disgraceful crimes, for which they may be shot or transported?—What would be thought of the British Government, were it to send emissaries to France, in order to induce French soldiers to desert?

We state these particulars more for the purpose of bringing this outrageous system under the notice of the respectable papers in the United States, than for any other reason. It is but right that honourable and high minded men in the United States should know the existence of a practice, disonouring to their country, offensive in the highest degree to Great Britain, and eminently calculated to disturb the harmony at present existing between the two countries.

Any man of sense must know that the pretext of not knowing the men to have been soldiers, is all fudge; no military man will believe it, and the assertion is only adding the crime of falsehood, to a transaction sufficiently foul without the added meanness of a lie. We think it quite disreputable enough to the character of any army to receive deserters from the forces of a friendly power, but to entice them away deliberately is a blot upon the character of a nation, and a foul stain upon the honours of its soldiery.

We may mention, before whatever in a remarks, that there is in town on Saturday, statement promulgated, that several of our men have deserted since their arrival at Laprairie.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Although no name was mentioned in our article of last week, in reference to the fraud said to have been practised in the Crown Lands Office, the very party to whom we alluded called upon us a day or two since, and strongly denying the guilt that has been attributed to him, handed to us the following letter in French, to which his own signature was attached.

As we can have no desire to injure any individual whatever, but simply to expose the abuses which exist in the Department, we subjoin a translation of the letter, leaving the public to form its own opinion:—

"Montreal, 19th October, 1846.

"Sir,—In consequence of an editorial article which appeared in the *Expositor* of Thursday last, committing and implicating certain Clerks in the Crown Lands Department to which I am attached, and as my name is moreover mixed up at present with the charge, I could wish to know from you if I am to consider the article in question, where you allude to a Mr. —, as personally regarding me?—in which case, I request you formally to contradict the statement in your ensuing number; if not, I shall be compelled to do so myself, in some other English City Journal, anonymously, and conformably to the manner of the charge in question.—An answer will greatly oblige him who signs himself, Sir,

Your obt. servant,

"To the Editor of the *Expositor*."

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 Pointeaux, 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 *Notes* 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 30th 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.

HITCHINSON'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, BANKRUPT.

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

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

19th September, 1846.

FOR CHARTER.—The fine fast-sailing Brig "ELIZA," Wm. Stamm, Commander, burthen per register, 178 tons, will accept a Charter for a safe port in the United Kingdom, if immediate application be made to

W. H. LEAYCRAFT & CO.
No. 9, St. Nicholas Street.

October 13.

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; say from the South side of said River to a point on St. Paul's Island (also 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,
HUGH ALLAN,
JASON C. PIERCE,
D. DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM DOW,
JOHN LEBLING,
WM. LYNS,
J. B. SMITH,
J. FROTHINGHAM,
JNO. YOUNG,
JOHN L. MILLS,
L. H. HOLTON,
D. L. MACDOUGALL,
BENJ. LYMAN,
R. CORSE,
DAVID TORRANCE, | ANDREW SHAW,
JAMES GILMOTH,
WM. EDMONSTONE,
MOSKES HAYS,
JOSEPH MARSON,
ROBERT MUCKAY
O. BERTHELET,
H. JUDAH,
A. LALOUQUE,
B. HART,
JOSEPH BOURNET,
A. M. DELLE,
W. ERMATINGER,
W. C. MURKETH,
JOHN J. DAY,
GEO. ELDER, Junr. |
|---|--|

Montreal, September 14, 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.

RAILROAD OFFICE,
Montreal, 6th October, 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. MURKETH, 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. MONTREIL, Esquire.

All the above Courses will be commenced on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant; but Students matriculating on or before the 29th instant, will be able to keep the Term.

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

J. ABBOTT, A. M.,
Secretary.

Sept. 21, 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, we hereby the Subscribers 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 1/2. Currency per Share, to the Treasurer, at the Company's Office, 16, 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.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for SALE:

- Bright Muscovade Sugar in Hhds.
- White Crushed Sugar in Tierces
- Pipes Port Wine
- Punchions Cuba Honey (Clear)
- Bales Cuba Tobacco for Cigars
- Roasted Coffee in Barrels
- Green do in Bags
- Seal
- Coal
- 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. LEAYCRAFT & CO.
No. 9, St. Nicholas Street.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between HARRISON STEPHENS, JOHN YOUNG and ROMEO H. STEPHENS, under the Firm of STEPHENS, YOUNG & CO., was this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All Debts due to and by the said Firm, will be settled by JOHN YOUNG and BENJAMIN HOLMES.

**HARRISON STEPHENS,
JOHN YOUNG,
ROMEO H. STEPHENS.**

Montreal, 31st August, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto carried on by Messrs. HARRISON STEPHENS, JOHN YOUNG, and ROMEO H. STEPHENS, will be CONTINUED by the Subscribers, under the Firm of STEPHENS, YOUNG & CO.

**JOHN YOUNG,
BENJAMIN HOLMES.**

Montreal, 31st August, 1846.

FOR SALE.

TEAS: Twanky, Youg, Ifyson, Gunpowder and Souchong, in boxes, Molasses, Heavy, Martol's Cognac Brandy, Sicily Marsala Wine, Refined and Raw Linseed Oils, Olive Oil, English Glue, Plug Tobacco, Pimento, and Pepper.

ALSO,
Patent Sperm Candles, from the Manufacturer.

STEPHENS, YOUNG & CO.

20th August, 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 Lacaprairie 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.

From Montreal.	From Lacaprairie.
9 o'clock, A. M., U. S.	6 o'clock, A. M.
Mail & Passengers.	10 do do.
12 o'clock, Noon.	12 do P. M.
4 do P. M.	

RAIL-ROAD CARS.

From St. Johns.	From Lacaprairie.
9 o'clock, A. M.	10 o'clock, A. M.
1 do P. M.	5 do P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

<i>Prince Albert,</i> from Montreal.	<i>Cars by Locomotive,</i> from St. Johns.
3 o'clock, P. M.	8 o'clock, A. M. 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.

FARES.

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 CAMPHENE 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, Phoenix Insurance Co., London.

JOSEPH JONES,
Agent, Etna & Protection Insurance Cos., Hartford, Connecticut.

JOSEPH WENHAM,
Agent, British America Insurance Co.

Montreal, June 23, 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 "RA. CO'S HOTEL," begs to inform them that he has now removed into that

SPLENDID BUILDING

in Notre Dame Street, formerly the Property of WILLIAM BYRNHAM, Esq., and the Vice Regal Residence of Lords DUNHAM 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, which it commands upon every side an Excellent View, including the River, the Island of St. Helen, 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.

TO SURVEYORS AND EXPLORERS.

THE Subscribers have lately received a Large

- Assortment of FRENCH PRESERVED MEATS, Warranted to keep.
- SARDINES A L'UCILE.
- POTTED FISII.
- ANCHOVY PASTE.
- FARINA OF VEGETABLES, for making all kinds of VEGETABLE SOUP.
- ESSENCE OF MEATS.
- ESSENCE OF CELERY.
- PORTABLE SOUP.
- WAX MATCHES, not affected by Damp.
- GERMAN TINDER.

All kinds of PORTABLE MEDICINE CHESTS, CHEMICAL TEST CASES, &c., Fitted up to Order.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.

Chemists and Druggists.
Place d'Armes, Montreal, 20th Aug. 1846.

WINES.

MAITLANDS, TYLEE & CO. have

- RECENTLY LANDED:
- 100 Baskets "FERRIER, JANET & Co's" First Quality CHAMPAGNE.
- 100 Baskets "JACQUESSER'S" First Quality CHAMPAGNE.
- 150 Cases "BARTON & GUESTIER'S" Superior CLARET.
- 5 Hogsheads FINE "ST. GEORGE'S" BURGUNDY.
- 75 Cases Cordon, Marschino, and assorted LIQUEURS.

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.

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY
DONOGHUE & MANTZ,
Esper's Buildings, 142, Notre Dame Street.

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

RECEIVED

25 JUN 1875