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THE WEEKLY EXPOSITOR,

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

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

Vol. 1.]

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1846.

[No. 4.]

Literature.

An Historical Sketch of Columbia College, in the State of New York.—By A. F. Moore, Esq., President of the Institution.

Although the volume in question has been handed to us by Mr. Moore purely as a testimony of regard, and without any view to a notice of a publication which has been printed solely for the College, the foundation and history of which he has been at some pains to trace, the subject bears too much analogy to the disputed question which has long agitated, and still continues to agitate this country, not to be of interest to the generality of our readers. We will, therefore, take the liberty of quoting, from this well-written volume, the learned author's account up to October, 1754, when the Royal Charter of what was then King's College passed the seals, giving the first scientific institution of the kind to New York.

And here it is worthy of observation, that, while the City of New York had not a printing press until seventy years after its first settlement, or a college in twice that period of time, Boston possessed both in little more than six years from its first settlement. After this, it will not be wondered that the Bostonians should boast of that superior polish and refinement which strangers so usually, and we believe justly, ascribe to them. The feelings, opinions, prejudices, and even the sensibilities of men are received in a great degree from the manners and example of their forefathers.

"The settlement of New Amsterdam, under the auspices of a trading company, by men chiefly occupied in the pursuit of gain stamped on the City of New-York, even from its origin, a character which, though determining its destiny, favoured as it is by various circumstances, to become, what it seems fast proving to be, the greatest emporium of the world, was ill-suited to advance the cause of science or of letters, except in so far as the former, by its subservience to useful arts, might seem calculated to promote the utilitarian views of men devoted to the acquisition of wealth.

This colony, it is true, was founded by Holland during the most glorious period of her history; but there was nothing about it of a nature to invite the statesmen, philosophers, scholars, and artists of the parent state; nor was there anything in the political or the religious condition of the now free and prosperous republic, to compel her citizens to seek elsewhere an asylum. With the exception, therefore, of civil and religious functionaries—and among the former Governor Stuyvesant is entitled to especial notice—our Dutch ancestors were almost entirely absorbed in trade.

The English, who, on the transfer of the province in 1674, came in, were for the most part as indifferent to learning as the Dutch

had been; and even sixty-seven years afterwards there were, in all the province, to be found but ten men who had received a collegiate education. The Huguenots, and the Germans of the Palatinate, who fled hither from religious persecution, were men who might, like our eastern brethren, have turned their thoughts to the foundation of a seat of learning; but their comparatively small number, and difference of language, made them, for a long time, strangers, as it were, in the land which afforded a refuge.

This diversity of language—for Dutch, English, French, and German, were all spoken in the province—and a corresponding difference of religion, either as to doctrine or external forms, were no doubt among the causes which so long retarded the establishment of a college in New York. For a college was, by our ancestors, rightly regarded as a religious, no less than a scientific and literary institution; and they may have found it hard to combine the heterogeneous elements of their social system in any harmonious action on a subject of such near concernment. It appears, too, that a further reason for this delay was a diversity of opinion as to the most eligible situation for a seminary of learning. The author of a pamphlet written, as is thought, not long before the establishment of our college, says: "It gives me pleasure to understand, that the founding of a college in this province begins now to be seriously considered; and as this great work seems chiefly retarded by the difficulty of agreeing on a proper place for fixing it, I beg leave to submit my impartial thoughts on this head to the consideration of the public. As to the situation, then, I cannot help being surprised to hear it disputed; some retired corner, either within, or close by, the City of New York, being certainly the only proper place in this province for erecting a college."

It was not till 1693, about seventy years after the settlement of our city, that its first printing press was set up, and sixty-one years later still before its college was established. How different in this respect the course of Boston! Its first settlers being men who understood and felt the importance of education—who were, moreover, of one nation, one language, and as to religion, mostly of one mind—we find them, only six years after the first settlement of their city, adopting measures for the erection of a college; at which, two years later, in 1638, the regular course of academic studies was commenced; and in the following year, 1639, the first, and which for many years continued to be the only printing press in these provinces, was set up at Cambridge as an appendage to its college.

At what period the design of establishing a college in New York was first seriously entertained does not appear. The earliest intimation that has been discovered of any such design "is contained in the records of Trinity Church. From them it appears, that as early as the year 1703, the Rector and Wardens were directed to wait upon Lord Cornbury, the Governor, to know what part of the King's Farms, then vested in Trinity Church, had been intended for the college which he designed to have built."

Some such plan was thought of again, it

seems, in 1729, during Berkeley's residence in this country; and when disappointed as regarded Bermuda, he sought to transfer the establishment which had been intended for that island to "some place on the American continent, which would probably have been New York."

But Berkeley's benevolent design having altogether failed, we find no mention of this subject until near twenty years afterwards, when several laws of the colony were passed for raising moneys by way of lottery, towards the founding of a college therein; and Bishop Berkeley, in a letter of August 23, 1749, to Dr. Johnson, who resided then at Hartford, in Connecticut, says: "For the rest, I am glad to find a spirit toward learning prevails in those parts, particularly New York, where you say a college is projected, which has my best wishes."

The earliest of the laws just now alluded to, received the Governor's assent on the 6th of December, 1746, and was entitled "An act for raising the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, by a public lottery for this colony, for the encouragement of learning, and towards the founding a college within the same."

Other similar acts followed, and in November, 1751, the moneys raised by means of them, amounting then to £3,443 18s., were vested in trustees. Of these trustees, ten in number, two belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church, one was a Presbyterian, but seven were members of the Church of England, and some of these seven were also vestrymen of Trinity Church. These circumstances—the known sentiments of this large majority of the trustees, their well understood and very natural desire, that the proposed college should be connected with their church—might sufficiently account for the offer made to them by Trinity Church, not long after their appointment, "of any reasonable quantity of the Church farm (which was not let out), for erecting, and use of a college." From what has been already stated, however, respecting the first mention of a college in the province—from the inquiry addressed by Trinity Church to Lord Cornbury, in 1703—it may not unreasonably be inferred, that the then recent grant of the King's Farm to that corporation had been made with a view to the advancement of learning as well as of religion; that some condition to that effect had been at least implied, on occasion of that grant.

If such were the case, the present offer from the church was but the carrying out, after a lapse of fifty years, of this original design.

As regards the offer now made to the Trustees, it seems highly probably that some such conditions as we find afterwards expressed in the conveyance from the church to the college, when actually made, were, from the first, in contemplation of the parties, and understood between them; but neither in the proposal from the church, on the 8th of April, 1752, nor in the report made thereof by the trustees to the Assembly, more than two years afterwards, is there mention of any conditions whatever. The natural inference, however, which has been suggested, as to their existence, and the jealous apprehensions entertained of any, the smallest, approach to a church establishment within the

province, caused violent opposition to the plan, as soon as it became known, of obtaining a royal charter for the college. This determined opposition to the plan of the trustees was maintained chiefly by one of their number, the only Presbyterian at their board, Mr. William Livingston; a gentleman by his birth, his connexions, and his position in society; by his superior education, his industry and talents as a lawyer, already eminent; and afterwards, in the various high stations which he filled, greatly distinguished for patriotic devotion to his country. A declared enemy of all church establishments, he, in this matter of the college, was actuated by conscientious probably, but mistaken, views of the design and tendency of the incorporation which he so zealously endeavoured to defeat. With this view, he commenced on the 22d of March, 1753, in *The Independent Reflector*, a paper published under his direction, his "Remarks on our intended College." After considering, first, the great importance of the institution, he goes on, in subsequent numbers, to discuss the proper mode of its establishment, which he insists should be, not by *Charter*, but by *Act of Assembly*: in which case it was taken for granted that the plan of the institution would be more consistent with the views of those who professed themselves advocates "for constituting a college on a basis the most catholic, generous, and free."

This controversy, which became on both sides a very angry one, was not terminated by the granting of the charter; but took after that a somewhat different shape, in the resistance then opposed by Mr. Livingston and his associates to the passage of any law transferring the moneys raised for the endowment of a college from the hands of the Trustees to those of the Governors now appointed under the charter; and also in their endeavours to obtain an Act of Assembly, which, notwithstanding this charter to King's College—invidiously styled by them a *Trinity-Church College*—should establish another, a *New-York College*, in its place. They denied the right of the trustees appointed in 1751 to apply monies raised by general tax, to the establishment of a college connected with any particular religious denomination. They entertained, however, an especial jealousy of its connection with the Church of England; for the Episcopalians, though comparatively few in number, had nevertheless a great ascendancy in the province; its chief public offices being, in almost every instance, filled by them. Their natural wish, moreover, and their repeated applications for a Bishop, to complete the organization of their church within the colonies, had inspired, and especially about this time, a dread of some design to extend to this country the ecclesiastical establishment of England.

The Independent Reflector, the organ of Mr. Livingston's opposition to the college, ceased with its 52nd number, on the 22nd of November, 1753; the printer, Parker, refusing to go on with it. In the month of January following, Mr. Livingston reprinted the whole, with a long preface; and bearing on its title-page, "Printed until tyrannically suppressed in 1753."

Contemporary with this *Independent Reflector*, but of less note, were several publications relating to the college controversy, and turning upon the same points that Mr. Livingston professed to have in view.

In the charter of King's College, which though delayed by the resistance it encountered, was granted finally on the 31st of October, 1754, in spite of it, Mr. William Livingston was named as a governor; but he refused to take the required oaths, or to act as such, and seems to have been embittered against the college, rather than propitiated by this endeavour, if such it were, to soothe him."

The observations contained in the following are so strictly applicable to the state of our

own College question, that we need offer no apology for introducing them:—

"If our college were situated in a small town, and its students lived within its walls, then should we regard us indispensable, in order that religion might hold its due place in the education of our youth, that its religious character should be distinctly marked, that it should belong not exclusively, but in especial manner and avowedly, to some one denomination—should be what is invidiously styled sectarian. Nor would this form any objection against it with the wise and pious President of a sister institution, who observes that "in this country, where we have no established church, it is difficult to define a sectarian, unless it be a man who differs from us in religious sentiments. So that in fact, with the exception of a few who have no opinions or care on this subject, we are all sectarians, and to exclude sectarianism from a literary institution is to exclude all religion from it. And such is usually the result, when it attempts so to trim its course as to suit all parties. But really, of all kinds of intolerance, that is the worst which is furious for toleration, and that the worst kind of sectarianism which is fierce for irreligion. The only truly liberal and manly course for an institution to adopt, is openly to avow its creed. Such a course does indeed make the institution sectarian, that is, it shows a preference for some particular system of religion; but it is an honest course, and the only honest course that can be taken." At the same time, the peculiar religious opinions of students, whatever they may be, should not, in the award of literary honours, be regarded, nor suffered to exercise the slightest influence. All of all denominations should stand here on even ground, and "in this respect the motto of the ancient Tyrian queen should be adopted by every teacher:

"Tros Tyriusquo mihi nullo discrimine agetur."

But this liberal allowance to others, of a freedom of opinion which we claim for ourselves, is not to be confounded with, nor to become a careless indifference, and we should not seek the praise of enlightened toleration at the expense of any timid compromises in religion. The minds of serious men seem to be everywhere awakened now to a conviction of the great importance of laying the foundation of human learning in religion. The alarming results to which the statistics of crime in some countries recently have led—the fact that the frequency and enormity of crimes have been found in direct proportion to the illumination of the people, wherever the lights from which it was derived, instead of being kindled on the altars of religion, flowed from the false glare of infidel philosophy, or mere worldly wisdom;—these startling facts have of late drawn forth acknowledgments from various quarters, of the high importance of training up youth, not in science and letters only, but in the nature and admonition of the Lord—of the great importance of teaching them religion, and the impossibility of doing so upon the plan of those who either have not any clear and well-defined religious faith, or else want the courage to proclaim it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Copy.)

No. 1.

Windsor Castle, July 17th, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 15th instant, with the enclosures, and to acquaint you, that having submitted them to the King, I have, by His Majesty's command, transmitted them to Sir Thomas Hardy, who will, I doubt not, pay every attention to the interesting subject.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. TAYLOR.

Lieutenant —, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

No. 2.

Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy presents his compliments to Lieut. —, and begs to inform him, that Sir Thomas has received His Majesty's Commands to see Lieut. —. Sir Thomas therefore requests that he will do him the favor to call at the Admiralty on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

Admiralty, July 18th, 1833.

Lieut. —,

General Service Club, Grafton St., Bond St.

(Copy.)

No. 3.

Langton's Cottage, Farnham Royal, Bucks, Aug. 21st, 1833.

GENTLEMAN,—At a period when the question of discovery of a practical remedy for dry rot has been so much discussed throughout the country, and when a variety of schemes, more or less expensive in their nature, have been brought successively forward, without, however, embracing that economy which, to render them of moment, should be more immediately their adjunct, I am enabled to lay before you the fact of my being in possession of a preventive which, while highly capable of attaining the object proposed, is, nevertheless characterized by almost utter absence of expense.

After the number of futile plans which have been successively submitted to your Honorable Board, it may naturally excite doubt whether another, and that other proposed by a member of so distinct a branch of the King's service, will be more likely to succeed; but the difficulty arising from such distrust will, I am persuaded, be satisfactorily removed, when the several essences of the protecting principle shall have been made known to you. These so wholly embrace within themselves the virtues necessary to the object now contemplated, that they will not fail to strike you as affording the strongest recommendation to an essay of their efficacy.

That my secret is the fruit of long practical experience, and not the mere wild speculation of the theorist, will be evident to you, Gentlemen, from the fact of my having obtained the communication of its existence to His Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to cause attention to be paid to the subject by Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, at whose suggestion I address this letter to your Honorable Board.

I beg to add, that I shall make it a point of duty to attend to any interview with whomsoever you may deem it proper to delegate for the discussion of this highly important subject,—one day's notice by General Post, being all that I require for preparation.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

Lt. H. P. 2nd Regt.

The Honorable the Navy Board.

(Copy.)

No. 4.

Admiralty, 23d August, 1833.

SIR,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 21st instant, on the subject of your invention of an economical plan to prevent dry rot in ship timber, and I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that the Surveyor of the Navy will be ready to communicate with you, whenever you may wish; but you are clearly to understand that their Lordships do not wish to give you any further trouble on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE ELLIOTT.

Lieut. —,

Langton's Cottage, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

(Copy.)

No. 5.

Langton's Cottage, Farnham Royal, Bucks, Aug. 26, 1833.

SIR,—Having been referred to you by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, through their Secretary, on the subject of a

cheap, yet efficient preventive against dry rot, which his Majesty has graciously commanded to be taken into consideration, may I beg to know when, and in what manner, it will best suit your convenience to enter into communication with me, on this highly interesting discovery. I must beg to premise that the means are so immediately within the province of the Naval Department itself, that they may be made available without delay, and that without any expence of moment. For the same reason it will be obvious, that as the public departments can alone materially profit by the secret, so they themselves must improve upon, and carry into effect, the information I am enabled to afford them on the subject. I have already entered into considerable detail of the results of an experiment made many years since, in the high quarter whence the command to give attention to the subject matter has issued. To repeat here, therefore, will be unnecessary. I merely state at present, for your information, as a scientific officer, that it is my fullest conviction, when you shall have ascertained the several properties of the preventive in question, you will at once admit their claim to consideration.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

Lieut. H.P. 92nd Regt.
The Surveyor of the Navy, &c. &c. &c.,
Admiralty, Somerset House.

(Copy.) No. 6.
Admiralty, Somerset House,
August 27th, 1833.

SIR,—In reply to your letter dated yesterday, upon the subject of a remedy for dry rot, I beg to express my readiness to hear whatever you may be desirous to relate, on any day, between three and four o'clock, except Saturday, when I shall probably be absent.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servt.
(Signed) W. SYMONDS.
Lieut. —, &c. &c. &c.,
Farnham Royal, Bucks.

(Copy.) No. 7.
Langton's Cottage, Farnham Royal, Bucks,
August 28th, 1833.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, in which you express your readiness to hear, on any day (save Saturday) whatever I may have to relate on the subject of dry rot. Did I infer that that note implied a desire for immediate personal communication with me, I should make it a point to set out for town immediately; but as I do not arrive at such inference, it appears to me, that at this early stage it might be unnecessarily taxing your time and convenience to request an interview, before I shall have entered into the following preliminary observations.

I think, Sir, I stated in my letter of Monday the 26th, that the means of accomplishment lay so within the control of the service by which the remedy is to be made principally available, that they alone can have access to the requisite matter. It must, therefore, be obvious, that before the Government is in possession of my cure, I must with all due submission beg to be informed if any, and what compensation will be, by the authorities competent to the tender, deemed an equivalent for the transfer of the important secret,—it being clearly understood that such compensation shall be awarded, *only* in the event of the preventive being effectual.

Having already stated my conviction, that as one thoroughly conversant with the effects of certain properties in timber, you will be inclined to admit the virtue of my specific, it will be unnecessary to add that it is the fruit of practical experiment, and not a mere theoretical speculation. In proof whereof, I beg to state, that some deal which had been exposed to the influence of the matter in question, and was subsequently thrown away as

utterly worthless, was afterwards used as a fence in a situation particularly subject to damp; notwithstanding which, at the expiration of upwards of twenty years, it was found to be perfectly healthy, having outlived two successive removals of oak, and other firms: but unprepared woods, within that period.

Other evidence, equally conclusive, of the efficacy of the preventive, I shall be enabled to afford when the conditional pledge of compensation shall have been given. But the true value of the discovery will, I repeat, be made obvious to you from the moment you are in possession of particulars; and Government may, without delay, and at little or no expence, proceed to the trial.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servt.
Lieut. H.P. 92nd Regt.

The Surveyor of the Navy, &c. &c. &c.,
Admiralty, Somerset House.

(Copy.) No. 8.
Admiralty, Somerset House,
August 29th, 1833.

SIR,—Having been desirous by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to receive any communication which you might feel desirous of making, and being instructed to forward your views if they led to an experiment, I intended to have referred you to the officers of Woolwich Dock Yard, who would be ordered to attend to your suggestions.

Many schemes and proposals on the subject of dry rot have been before a Committee, and there are still many others waiting their reappointment, to scrutinize, and to report on the probability of success.

In reply to that part of your note dated yesterday, as to the probable compensation which awaits such a discovery as you allude to, if successful, I apprehend that the period necessary to ascertain the full effect of your secret, would be remote.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servt.
(Signed) W. SYMONDS,
Surveyor of the Navy.
Lieut. —, &c. &c. &c.,
Langton's Cottage.

(Copy.) No. 9.
Langton's Cottage, Farnham Royal, Bucks,
August 30th, 1833.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated yesterday, wherein you state that had my views on the subject of dry rot led to an experiment, you intended to have referred me to the officers of Woolwich Dock Yard, who would be desired to attend to my suggestions. For this proof of personal attention to my plan, I beg to thank you. It would have been a source of much gratification to me, to have been enabled to enter, with as little delay as possible, on a trial of my remedy, in strong presumption of the virtues, of which I feel assured you will readily concur.

But, Sir, when it is taken into consideration that the means are wholly within the control of Government, and that the first step I should pursue in the affair would be the unavoidable committal of my secret to the lowest labourer in the works, it must be obvious that it would prove the height of indiscretion, in as far as concerns my own interests, to place that secret at the mercy of whoever might choose to benefit by the commonest powers of observation, and upon whose concealment I could have no possible claim.

In the event of disclosure to yourself, under the guarantee of compensation by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or whatever department of the Navy in which such power is vested, the case is widely different. Of course, where no assurance of the sort is given, I can have no claim; but when it is permitted to me to repose upon a pledged faith, and to feel sensible that the guarantee for my own personal interests lies in the con-

ditional promise of an Honorable Board, my course of action is plain.

What, therefore, I propose, under the very peculiar circumstances attendant on my remedy in distinction from all others, is, that pledge of such compensation as may be deemed adequate to the possession of a secret of such vital importance to the interest of the Navy, shall be given me, with the condition that such pledge shall be binding only in the event of the preventive being found worthy. This being afforded me, I shall at once proceed to the communication of my secret, together with certain facts in evidence which cannot fail to show that, if any cure be effectual, this must.

In conclusion, that it may not for one moment be imagined my object is to throw any expences consequent on the trial off my own shoulders, upon those of Government, I beg it may be distinctly understood, that all shadow of such impression must inevitably be dissipated from the moment the properties of the preventive are duly known and appreciated.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servt.

Lieut. H.P. 92nd Regt.
The Surveyor of the Navy, &c. &c. &c.,
Admiralty, Somerset House.

(Copy.) No. 10.
Admiralty, Somerset House,
Sept. 2, 1833.

SIR,—In reply to your note dated the 30th of August, I can only refer you to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with regard to the pledge therein required for remuneration, having myself no authority in such matters.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servt.
(Signed) W. SYMONDS,
Surveyor of the Navy.
Lieut. —, &c. &c. &c.,
Langton's Cottage.

(Copy.) No. 11.
Langton's Cottage, Farnham Royal, Bucks,
Sept. 2d, 1833.

MY LORDS,—Having been referred by your Lordships, through the Secretary to the Admiralty, to the Surveyor of the Navy, on the subject of a cheap and efficient remedy against dry rot, which had received his Majesty's gracious command to be taken into consideration; yet, being unable, from the peculiar circumstances connected with that remedy, to take any primary step without exceeding risk to my own interests, unless your Lordships should afford me the protection of a guarantee of compensation; I have been under the necessity of communicating that fact to the Surveyor of the Navy, who, in a reply to my letter, received this morning, refers me to your Lordships on the question of pledge, he himself having no authority in such matters.

As to the best mode of explaining to your Lordships the very peculiar position in which I am placed, I have judged it expedient to transmit herewith, a copy of my communication to the Surveyor of the Navy, which has elicited the reply alluded to. From that document it will be apparent to your Lordships, that while others, who have submitted their remedies to the consideration of the Honorable Board of Admiralty, have been enabled to preserve their secret intact to the close, mine labours under this peculiar disadvantage, that it must necessarily be open to observation from the moment of its adoption.

Having thus pointed out to your Lordships the very embarrassing position in which I am placed, I can only add, that it is with becoming deference I submit to your Lordships, whether the remedy I offer be not one of sufficient moment to justify my expectation, that assurance of such compensation as may be deemed adequate, will be granted me by your Lordships, before I can possibly divest myself

of a secret, which, to me, is property of the first importance.

I have the honor to be, my Lords,
With consideration,
Your Lordships' obedient servt.

Lieut. H. P. 92nd Regt

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

No. 12.

Admiralty, 4th Sept. 1833.

SIR,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 30th ultimo, on the subject of your invention of a cheap and effectual remedy for dry rot, in which you state your unwillingness to compromise your secret by describing it to their Lordships, without having, in the first instance, a conditional guarantee of compensation entered into by their Lordships; I am commanded to acquaint you, that their Lordships have no wish to interfere with your valuable discovery, still less to be a party withholding it from the public, and have no desire to give you any further trouble on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEO. ELLIOTT.

Lieut. —, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

No. 13.

Langton's Cottage, Sept. 5, 1833.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, wherein you observe, that having laid my letter of the 30th ultimo, before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on the subject of a cheap and effectual remedy for dry rot, in which letter I state my unwillingness to communicate my secret to their Lordships, without having in the first instance, a conditional guarantee of compensation entered into by their Lordships, and that you are in consequence commanded to acquaint me, that their Lordships have no wish to interfere with my valuable discovery, still less to be a party withholding it from the public, and have no desire to give me any further trouble on the subject,—I feel it a duty to myself to declare, that I am wholly at a loss to conceive how my letter to them can be construed into an unwillingness to describe my secret to their Lordships, or to desire that they should be a party withholding it from the public—for whom it is principally intended, inasmuch as the public service would be benefited by its adoption. What I merely sought was an authority from their Lordships to make the disclosure, not to themselves, but to the public; and if in any part of my communication to their Lordships I have deviated from the usual course of proceedings in these matters, I can only say, it has been from ignorance of the necessary forms, and by no means from any, the slightest feeling, which could by their Lordships be construed into disrespect.

In alluding to the question of compensation, I merely adopted the suggestion of the Surveyor of the Navy, to whom I had mentioned the subject; nor could I by any possibility imagine that, had such allusion been unreasonable, reference would have been made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by that officer. Had I understood it was their Lordships' desire I should communicate my secret to the Surveyor of the Navy, I should not have hesitated to comply with such desire, as being tantamount to a command; but this I certainly did not—assuming, on the contrary, from the tone adopted in the first communication I received from the Admiralty, that it was a subject on which I was left to exercise my own discretion.

Trusting that this disavowal of any thing like intentional disrespect towards their Lordships, will be received with the frank-

ness with which it is offered, I have only to add, that should it still be their pleasure I should communicate my secret to the Surveyor of the Navy, I shall consider the intimation of that fact a due and official authority for the disclosure.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

George Elliot, Esq.,

Lt. H. P. 92nd Regt.

Secretary to the Admiralty, &c. &c.

(Copy.)

No. 14.

Langton's Cottage, Farnham Royal, Bucks.
Sept. 12, 1833.

SIR,—It is with deep regret I have to acquaint you, that my negotiation with the Admiralty for the transfer of my remedy for dry rot, has totally failed; and under circumstances which render it imperative I should transmit for your information, copies of all the correspondence which has taken place on the subject.

To their Lordships I have already disavowed any such feeling as unwillingness to communicate my secret to them; and it appears to me, that the explanatory letter which I forwarded in reply, ought to have satisfied their Lordships I had only acted on the presumption that they neither expressed desire, nor gave me authority to divulge my secret to an inferior party; but although the silence which has since been preserved by their Lordships, leaves no question that the subject has been finally disposed of by them, I feel that I have still an important duty to perform, that of satisfactorily explaining to you, Sir, to whose prompt attention to my views, I owe the originating of the question with His Majesty.

From the very outset it is evident, that their Lordships were disinclined to entertain the plan; and, although referring me to the Surveyor of the Navy, most distinctly stated, through their Secretary, that they did not wish to give me any further trouble on the subject—or, in other words, that they did not desire to have any thing further to do with it. Under these circumstances, I confess that, left to take counsel only of myself, I scarcely knew how to act; yet, feeling, as I did, that their Lordships had given me neither order nor authority of the remotest kind for the communication, I deemed it a duty I owed to my personal interests to stipulate for some sort of guarantee from themselves, before I divested myself of a secret, which must become that of any, and every, body from the moment of my entering upon the experimental trial. In consequence thereof, I addressed the letter No. 9, to their Lordships.

From the almost personal character of the reply to that communication, you will perceive, Sir, that their Lordships have taken umbrage at my demand, and placed a construction on my letter, it was by no means intended to bear. Had they said *we command you, or we authorize you*, to make your disclosure, it would have been sufficient, and I should at once have thrown myself upon their good faith and consideration for ulterior remuneration; but so far from a desire of the kind being expressed, I am, in a few brief words, told that their Lordships do not wish to give me any trouble on the subject.

In stipulating for a guarantee, I could have no idea that I was departing from the ordinary course, especially as I had been referred to their Lordships by the Surveyor of the Navy, to whom the etiquette usual on these occasions, must of necessity have been familiar. I beg, therefore, you will believe, Sir, that in no portion of my correspondence with their Lordships, have I been influenced by any feeling which could be construed into disrespect, or a doubt of their faith.

Anxious only that this candid explanation of my motives should have the effect of ex-

onerating me in your opinion from all shadow of blame.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With deep consideration,
Your most faithful and obliged Servant,

Lt.-Genl. Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.H. &c. &c.
Windsor Castle.

(Copy.)

No. 15.

Windsor Castle, Oct. 7, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—Continued pressure of business has prevented my acknowledging earlier, the receipt of your letter of the 17th September, enclosing copies of a correspondence with the Admiralty on the subject of dry rot, the result of which I much regret, as I am perfectly convinced that you would not have brought forward anything that you had not proved to be useful and important, and equally persuaded am I, that in desiring to attach some condition to the communication of your secret, you had not the most distant idea, or wish, to stipulate for that which might be considered unreasonable; nor do I see that it is at all unreasonable to expect to be remunerated for an essential benefit conferred on the public and the King's service.

But you must make allowance for the manner in which the public departments are tormented with plans and inventions, proposals and specifics of every description, as I can vouch from personal experience; and I believe there are few subjects on which the Admiralty and Navy Board have been addressed more frequently than that of dry rot. Hence the repulse you met with at starting—the difficulty of introducing the subject again, and the eagerness shown to shake it off. It would be of no avail now, consistent with your feelings, to press the matter further, and you will of course consider yourself at liberty to make any other use you may think fit of the secret you possess.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Your very obedient and faithful Servant,
(Signed) H. TAYLOR.

Lt. —, &c. &c.

[The above correspondence was subsequently printed, and about to be submitted through a gallant officer now in India, to the House of Commons, when the projector changed his views and came to this country. The following Memorandum was appended to the correspondence.]

MEMORANDUM.

(Accompanying the first letter to the Admiralty.)

The accompanying samples are portions of wood which have been submitted to the influence of a cheap and efficient preventive against dry rot. Upwards of twenty years ago, the timber of which they form a part, had been cast aside as unserviceable; and when broken up, was used for a fence in a low marshy ground, subject to frequent floodings. As will be apparent from the sample No. 1, neither tar nor paint has been applied to it during the twenty years that it has lain exposed to the influence of air and moisture; and yet it will be found to be at once firmer, heavier, and more closely knit together, than any new wood of the same quality not similarly prepared.

It will be remarked, that the dark side of the wood, which was more open to the action of the matter applied to, is much harder than the other, which received an infinitely less portion of the nutriment. When submitted to the plane of the carpenter, as in No. 2, the dark surface was found much more difficult to remove than the light; and a respectable timber merchant, to whom the samples were submitted for opinion, not only expressed his full assurance of the virtue of the preventive, but said the wood was so much altered for the better, both in substance and colour, that he should not have conceived it to be deal.

In the sample No. 3, the most striking evidence of the repulsive virtue of the remedy is given; for it will be perceived that in the exterior surface to which the matter had not penetrated, the worm has attempted an entrance; but arriving

at the impregnated part, found its progress abruptly and definitively checked. This will be made manifest by probing the several holes with a pin, none of which will be found to exceed a few lines in depth from the exterior surface. On this, in several parts of the sample, the worm has commenced its progress, but never exceeding the same depth; and in no one instance does it occur that it has ventured to attack the darker impregnated surface of the wood. Hence it results, that had both surfaces derived equal benefit from the preparation, (as would be the case in the total immersion of timber submitted to the action of the preventive,) the worm could not by any possibility have entered. It is even a question whether the insect had not penetrated the wood prior to its having been used; but admitting that perchance it had commenced its ravages since it has been standing as a fence, the fact of the little progress it has made, is only an additional proof of the unassailable firmness of those portions of the timber through which the preventive has insinuated its protective influence.

Still, with all the virtue which attaches from the experience of so many years to the excellence of the preventive, it would be scarcely fair to subject the present samples to the same ordeal to which wood freshly prepared might be submitted, since it is but natural to suppose, that after a lapse of three-and-twenty years, the nutritious qualities of the preparation may in some degree have been weakened.

To remove any doubt that may be entertained that, although uninjured by exposure to fresh water, timber thus prepared may not be able to resist the ravages of salt; it will be only necessary to revert to the state of the English vessels of war on the Canadian Lakes, in which it is an incontestable fact that ships are rendered unseaworthy from decay in less than half the period allotted for their duration at sea. The *St. Lawrence*, a ship of 112 guns, was launched on Lake Ontario in 1814, and in five or six years from that date, was lying in ordinary and fast falling to pieces. It would therefore seem reasonable to expect, that that which had been found to resist any pernicious effect resulting from exposure to fresh water would be much less likely to sustain injury from salt.

The saving to England by the adoption of an effectual cure against dry rot in her navies, has been estimated at various sums, none of which are under £100,000 a-year, and the saving to other governments would of course be in equal proportion with the strength of their respective naval establishments. When it is once shewn what the essential influences of the remedy or specific to which the accompanying samples have been submitted, actually consist of, few doubts of the efficacy of the whole as a preventive, will be entertained; while the great and surpassing advantage to be derived from its adoption, is the almost utter absence of expense with which it may be attained.

London, July 15, 1833.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ANTI-PLACE-HUNTER'S" communication has been received, and as he wishes to know our views in regard to certain matters, we honestly tell him that we believe the gentleman of the "silk gown" and our correspondent to be the same party. As for our opinion of Mr. Daly, which he seems anxious to obtain, we may venture to say that we think that official might, in conjunction with his colleagues, have bestowed the silk gown in question on a much more deserving subject. We hope ANTI-PLACE-HUNTER is answered. We have noticed his extract elsewhere.

If "A FRIEND TO THE FAMILY" will give us his name, and a promise of a share in the Silver Mine to which he alludes, we will lend our aid in "working" it. We had some intention of applying to the Government for one of those licenses they have so liberally bestowed on Lake Superior; but as we have been at Highgate, we will change our views and content ourselves with the Silver-Copper is a horrid "love."

The second letter of P. BREXAN is under consideration.—We shall, at all times, be unwilling to give pain to individuals, through the expression of censure of their publications, but faults, either of commission or omission,

which involve the well-being of the community at large, we shall consider it a duty to notice. The Expositor has adopted this as a principle, and if public abuses pointed out by one party can be successfully denied to exist by those on whom they are charged, nothing is more simple than to establish the fact. Our columns are open to both parties; and where the welfare of a class so entitled to the commiseration and sympathies of their fellow-men, as are the unhappy, and too frequently ill-used, emigrants, who leave the land of their forefathers in the hope, often vain, of finding a more hospitable soil, we deem the subject cannot be too frequently discussed, tending, as it must, to the amelioration of their condition.

"CEMETERY" is informed that we shall notice the subject to which he alludes next week.—A protest signed as in the document we have seen, cannot fail to have its due weight with the Corporation, to whom it is addressed.

"OSCEOLA'S" talk is big, but he is slow in action. The words of plenty are the words of Wisdom. Does our brother hear, and, if so, does he understand?

Mr. B—, the Postmaster at S—, to whom a number of copies of the EXPOSITOR have been sent, is requested to communicate with the Editor.

THE WEEKLY EXPOSITOR.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1846.

AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

At length, it appears, we are to have a Governor General, not a dignitary merely invested with the name,—but one whose practical knowledge, it is to be hoped, will do for Canada what it was vain to expect would ever have been effected had the Earl Cathcart continued in the Government. The time has arrived when the sound powers of observation of a wise Governor must be exercised—when he must be enabled to discern the positive requirements of the country with his own eyes, and not through the interested advice of those by whom he is immediately surrounded; and when these requirements must be granted. A future Governor must have enlarged and liberal views corresponding with the enlarged intelligence of the people he is sent to govern. He must have lent his attention to those questions which involve the advancement of the interest of that class which constitute the main spring of the prosperity of all colonies—of the merchants and the traders. If this be neglected, his work will be incomplete indeed.

We know not in what particular field Lord Elgin has had an opportunity for developing those talents which should fit him for the Government of such a Colony as this. Certainly, the mere fact of his giving satisfaction in Jamaica conveys no assurance that he will be equally successful here; yet it is scarcely possible that Lord John Russell would, at the moment of his advent to power, send a Governor to Canada—and particularly one possessing different political principles—without being fully aware of his eligibility to fill the office. We may, therefore, take it for granted that the selection has not been made lightly or injudiciously, and that the new Governor General has been chosen for the possession of something of the firmness and decision of cha-

factor which induced the Tories, when in power, to adopt a similar course in sending out a Whig, instead of one of their own party. Such a Governor as Lord Metcalfe will find favor with the great majority of the Canadian people; but so dissatisfied have the Conservatives become with the system of tampering with their political opponents, and the marked neglect of themselves, and the more important interests of the community, that looking, as they have recently looked, upon the Governor Generalship of the country as a solemn mockery of power, any repetition of it will render that disaffection which is now only apathy and scornful indifference.

With the bright example of Lord Metcalfe before him—with the knowledge of the strong sympathy and respect that nobleman commanded—the deep love borne to him by the people, and manifested on every suitable occasion, during his too brief administration of the affairs of this Province—Lord Elgin will find his course easy and straight forward enough. But let him commit the error of summoning to his councils—no matter by whom the advice be given—the bitter, and deadly, and uncompromising enemies of Lord Metcalfe, and his mission will be a failure. We make these remarks the more forcibly and impressively, because we have reason to believe that such a course may be pointed out to him by Mr. Draper, and for reasons which we shall presently show. If we are wrong in our estimate, so much the better. The prevention of evil is better than its cure, and the Conservatives have already had too much to contend against, in the irredeemable folly and stupidity of some of their Governors, not to sound the precautionary note of alarm.

We have just intimated that Lord Elgin will have principally to guard against the advice and supposed influence of Mr. Draper, who, we boldly assert, does not possess the favor or confidence of the country. A rumour prevails that he will speedily be elevated to the highest judicial situation in the Colony, and if such be the case, who we ask is, or rather who was intended to be, his successor as leader of the administration. Had the recent abortive attempt at negotiation with Messrs. Carron and Morin any reference to that subject, and was either of these gentlemen to have been the leader in the House of Assembly? It certainly looks very like it. The Earl Cathcart, it is well known, has been a mere puppet in the hands of Mr. Draper, and his recommendation, had either or both consented, might ere this have settled the question, enabling him, by retiring and occupying the Vice-Chancellor's chair,—which we fully admit is now filled by one of the most incompetent persons that ever enjoyed the honor,—to escape the disgrace of the defeat that awaits him should he venture on meeting Parliament.

We confess we have not patience to hear it advanced by certain of the Conservatives themselves, that it will be difficult,—nay, impossible,—to supply Mr. Draper's place, should he retire from office. This is a gross

libel upon all that is conservative in the country. What, are we then to understand that, if it be the pleasure of Mr. Draper to die or resign; or the pleasure of others to turn him out of office, the reins of Government must pass into the hands of a party opposed to British interests, and unwilling even to act with the British portion of the population, since there is no other man but himself who can hold them? We can fully enough believe that this is Mr. Draper's own impression, and that it is this self-confidence which has induced him to play a part—to assume a position which has nauseated every honest conservative in the country—now treating them in all the insolence of office, and now not deigning even to notice them, or their claims to his common courtesy and attention; but we certainly are at a loss to know why the party should thus seek to underrate itself. Yet even were it so—did Mr. Draper really unite in himself all the talent of the country, we would much rather see political honesty than political charlatanism and hypocrisy guiding the destinies of a people whose very newness as a nation forbids the moral taint of a corrupt Government, and surely, if one man—who has not the enviable advantage of being Mr. Draper—be not of himself sufficient to move the wheels of Government, the united address of the whole body of the Executive may “club” talent enough for the purpose. But this is idle. There are men in the country who, if not possessing all the experience of Mr. Draper, are quite as capable of honestly fulfilling their duty to the country; and honesty of purpose and consistency of action are what are principally required. When the proper time arrives, and that will be when Lord Elgin is in the country, and can lend his attention to the suggestions of the exponents of the wishes and opinions of the people, we shall name them.

Lord Elgin is, as must be known to many, the son of the nobleman whose antiquarian researches have so enriched the British Museum in London with a beautiful class of sculpture that has obtained for them an appellation that they will ever retain, that of the “Elgin Marbles.” His Lordship is a young man, not more than five or six and thirty—rather young we should say to have had much of the experience necessary to a Governor of a Colony like this. Time, however, the only true test in these matters, will determine what he is. It is said that His Lordship sent for the late Military Secretary of Lord Metcalfe,—Capt. Brownrigg. We trust it was with no view to bring him out on his Staff to this country. Much better that he have new people around him altogether, for there will always be a prejudice against, and a suspicion of, any one who has previously filled an office of the kind. Or, indeed, if we could make an exception to this rule, it would assuredly be in favor of the present Military Secretary, Captain Talbot, universally known and liked here for his amiable qualities, and whose departure from this country, should he accompany Lord Cathcart, will

be deeply regretted by the united population of this city.

Since writing the above, we understand that Lord Cathcart has ordered apartments for the winter at Donegana's Hotel. We can scarcely credit this, for it would imply his continuance here as Commander of the Forces; and it is scarcely possible that his Lordship would descend from a higher to a lower position in the country. Had he acted simply as Administrator of the Government of the province, this might have been; but having enjoyed in full the distinction of Governor-General of British North America, it is scarcely to be expected that he will remain in the same colony with one who has been made to supersede him in the administration of its affairs.

CONCESSIONS TO CANADA.

In the House of Commons, the British Possessions Bill, establishing a right in the colonies to abolish discriminating duties in favor of British, and against foreign articles of consumption, has successfully passed through a third reading. This is one step towards relieving Canada, in particular, from the depressing effects of the Free-Trade principles which have been adopted. But it is only a step: Lord John Russell's good sense can no more resist the demand of this country for a repeal of the Navigation Laws, than the deepest rooted prejudice could resist the passing of the Reform and Catholic Bills at home. Unless this particular restriction be removed, Canada can never take that high ground which it must be as much the desire of the mother country as her own she should attain, but must ever continue to be a mere colony. Certain it is that Montreal can never become the emporium for which her position so eminently fits her, as long as the waters of the St. Lawrence are closed against other flags than those of the empire. What her present condition is, and what it is yet likely to be, may be inferred from the startling fact—perhaps not yet generally known to the commercial community—that there is a deficit in the last quarter's revenue of the Customs of Montreal of £19,000 compared with the former; while at Quebec and in the Western ports the increase has been in a proportionate ratio. Can a stronger argument be used to shew the ruinous effects of the Free-Trade system, while uncompensated for by some equivalent boon, upon the heart of the trade of the United Province?

AFFRAY ON THE WELAND CANAL.

It will be recollected that, towards the close of the last session of Parliament, Mr. Draper took occasion to observe in the House that the Mounted Police Force in the neighbourhood of the Welland Canal had been discontinued, in consequence of the tranquillity which prevailed among the laborers. This, at the time, was thought a singular argument, inasmuch as the object of a police force was, by the mere fact of their presence, to prevent riot rather than to quell it; and because the same measure

had not been made to apply to the other canals, where even less of the spirit of turbulence prevailed. Nor was the incongruity at all explained away when, on Mr. Bigg, the Secretary of the Board of Works, being summoned before a committee of the House appointed to inquire into certain circumstances connected with the canal in question, he admitted, in answer to a question, that upwards of five hundred men were employed on the Welland Canal on the 1st of January, 1846, while only three hundred were employed on the Cornwall.

The expediency of the public service was, according to Mr. Draper, the reason why the force was disbanded on the canal where were employed the greater number of laborers, but no such “expediency” rendered it necessary that the Cornwall Police should share a similar fate. And why? Mr. Cayley had recently been nominated to a seat in the Executive, and as it was necessary he should have a seat in Parliament, Cornwall was a snug little birth which would answer as a *p's aller* in the event of the Member for Huron being true to his (once 89th) colors and proving priceless. To have offended a formidable party in Cornwall by reducing the Superintendent on that neighbourhood, would have been to have lost all hope of commanding the seat, and therefore, whatever the “expediency of the public service,” Colonel Macdonald and his force were to be kept up at all hazards. On the Welland Canal no such inducement prevailed, no such necessity existed. The Superintendent there had no borough to offer in exchange for the favor of being continued in his office. Of course no blame is imputed to Colonel Macdonald in all this. The Government alone deserve the odium.

But let us now mark the result of this “penny wise and pound foolish” “expediency.” A short time since, emboldened by the absence of the constabulary force, which had, while it lasted, kept them so completely in check, the canallers, running to the rescue of their priest, (the Rev. Mr. McDonagh,) who had some fracas with a party of Americans, attacked the several vessels under that flag that were in the Welland Canal, and completed their work of mischief by setting fire to a dredge, which it was found necessary to sink to save from total destruction. Now we boldly maintain that this outrage never would have occurred had there been an efficient force of police kept up; but the absence of a proper constabulary, who could have acted with the promptitude the exigency of the case required, was, there can be no doubt, the chief incentive to violence, which could be committed before a requisition could be made out for, and acted upon by the black troops, to whom the canallers have a deadly antipathy.

We should like much to know what it will cost the country to raise the sunken and half-burnt dredge, which is so necessary to the completion of the works, and the loss of which cannot, without difficulty and inconvenience, be supplied. Nor is this the only

loss. The owners of such of the American vessels as have been injured will, of course, demand redress for losses sustained by the outrage, either in their own persons or through their Government, and, if we mistake not greatly, the damage will be found far to exceed the cost of continuing the force up to the present hour. The Government are liable, for it was their duty to have kept up a proper protecting force of police, as authorized by the Act.

THE MONTREAL FIREMEN.

One of the most striking evidences of the improvement of the social condition of the inhabitants of this city, is the generous emulation which pervades a body of men, acknowledgedly the most useful, to surpass each other in the exercise of a dexterity, and a power on which so often hang the lives and properties of their fellow beings—we mean the Montreal Fire Companies. For ourselves we can fancy few positions more gratifying, more self-ennobling than those these active firemen are so constantly called upon to fill; and we can fully understand, and enter into the feeling of honest pride with which his breast must be animated whose good fortune it is to save some agonized wife or helpless child from the devouring element by which he is himself so frequently surrounded.

On Tuesday, there was a general "turn out" of the different Companies, for the purpose of testing the power of their respective Engines—(most of them beautifully fitted up in all their appointments);—and throwing their water to the greatest altitude. The object selected on which to trace the effect was the French Cathedral, and on the tower of this water was thrown by the *Montreal*, a new Engine built by a French Canadian, named *Le Page*, to the very great height of 166 feet—surpassing, we heard an American gentleman observe, anything of the kind known either in Philadelphia or New York, in which cities the Fire Departments have long been celebrated for their excellence.

The prize contended for on this occasion by the *Montreal*, was the largest one—a Purse of £12 10s., added to which was a Sweepstakes of £2 each. The other competitors were the *Union* of this city, and the *Diuge* of Quebec, which latter, so far from raising the waters higher than they had ever been, was it appears the most deficient in power.

There had been a previous contest, when the *Hero* an engine of the second class, obtained a victory, as little Heroes ever should, by throwing the water up 155 feet,—thus winning a prize of £7 10s., with £5 each added. Its beaten opponent was the *Protector*, which had sustained some injury, thus preventing any desire of successful competition.

A Dinner subsequently took place, at which it appears some difficulty arose as to the recognition of the Mayor in his official capacity. This is to be regretted, for we certainly do think that political considerations ought not to weigh in the choice of the first magistrate of a city, who is supposed to have nothing but the public weal at heart—Be this as it may, however, we for one feel gratified for the refreshing dew he has been the means of showering upon the parched earth, in the immediate theatre of our labors, during the past hot weeks when all nature seems to have been withered up.

WOODEN RAILWAYS.

From the correspondence which we promised last week, and which is published in our present number, it will be seen that an important saving in the construction of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway may be effected, by the substitution of wood prepared in the manner therein alluded to, instead of iron.—As an evidence of the stringent power of the preparation it may be merely necessary to remark that meat, kept five minutes in it will, when taken out, be found to have all its juice extracted, and every principle of decay removed. As we have before stated, this country abounds in the matter necessary to the preparation and hardening of wood.

MR. CAMERON IN THE WEST.

As we professed in our opening number, we shall ever be prepared to accord every credit to the Government when their acts are such as to command it. Mr. Cameron the Solicitor General has, we find, proceeded to the Western District, for the purpose of inquiring into certain grave charges preferred against the Sheriff and protegee of the gallant member for Essex. These charges have been some time before the Government, and they who are more immediately interested in the proposed investigation, are indebted to the persevering energy and determination of R. Woods, Esquire, the brother of the member for Kent.

The following critique from a Kingston contemporary has been enclosed to us. "We should have thought that the editor of the paper from which it is taken would have done us the justice to send his commentary immediately to ourselves, in which case we could have earlier assured him, as he seems desirous to know, that his "impression is an erroneous one."—"The WEEKLY EXPOSITOR," has not attacked the Government in any other manner than an honest and independent paper has a right to attack it—that is by pointing out and deprecating abuses which involve the interests of the community at large. Whatever our private or individual feelings may have been, or are, we are sensible that to indulge in these in a publication such as the *Expositor* professes to be, would be to weaken our own strength. Let the Administration show no vulnerable point, and we shall certainly not take the trouble to . . . out of our course to imagine one. . . assuredly we can discover no good reason why we should suffer abuses which are generally acknowledged to exist, and which we have pledged ourselves to expose simply because they are these of the Government, which ought to set the example of perfection to all:—

"We have received from Montreal two numbers of a weekly paper just published in that city under the title of '*The Weekly Expositor*,'—a Railway and Mining Journal, and Reformer of Public abuses. A singular association of names and attributes, by the way. The paper is very well written, neatly printed, and contains much information on railway and mining matters; promising so far a great deal of usefulness. A 'reformer of public abuses' would undoubtedly prove also of great utility; but with all respect for the talents, and consideration for the position of the writer, we feel ourselves compelled in candor to say that we know of no greater 'public abuse' than the practice very common in this country of seeking redress for real or fancied personal injuries at the hands of the government of the day by threatened or actual opposition to that government through the medium of the press. The impression is abroad that the *Expositor* owes its existence to mere personality of feeling—the desire to revenge the actual or fancied ill treatment of its conductor; and we confess that we should like to find this impression an erroneous one. The bitter tone of hostility assumed at the outset towards the administration is certainly not calculated to prove it so."

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Since the observations contained in our last number, we have had no reason to alter the favorable opinion we expressed in regard Mr. Skerrett's company, who, we are glad to find, have left off the absurdity of Tragedy, for the more enlivening Comedy, in which they all more or less excel. Tragedy, however well played, loses in a small theatre much of that illusion which distance creates, and without which it degenerates into the bombastic. Several good pieces have been performed during the past week, and the first among these is decidedly "Old Heads and Young Hearts," a comedy by Bourcicault, full of point and spirit, and excellently well understood and performed by the whole company. This was played last night to a full house, which we were glad to see assembled to acknowledge the indefatigable pairs of the "Manager in Distress." Among these were two or three beautiful women of the "melting eye and the raven hair," whose example, if more frequently given, as we are sure it will be when Mr. Skerrett assumes the direction of the new Theatre now in the course of erection, would we are confident be more generally followed.

The star of the night was, of course, Mrs. Skerrett. She acted the widow with a fascination that caused one almost to regret she was not in reality what she represented herself—arresting as she did, every eye by the graceful playfulness of her manner, and the winning modesty of her deportment. Both in the comedy and in the after piece (*Tom Noddy*) she was attentively listened to, and warmly applauded,—the house evidently undecided whether to admire her most in her own female character, or that of the soldier, but not very warrior boy of the days of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, which she played in the most charming manner.—Her benefit takes place on Saturday—the last evening of the performances of the season,—and we feel assured that, after the demonstrations that were made last evening in favor of the mirth inspiring husband, even a more triumphant tribute to talent awaits the highly gifted wife. Let those who have not seen Mrs. Skerrett, and who think our encomia overcharged, go and judge for themselves.

To night Mrs. Maywood, who plays the old woman with much nature and judgment, takes her benefit in the much spoken of Comedy of Fashion—an American delineation of high life. This at least is a curiosity, and as such, if no better reason offered, worthy of attention.

Of Mr. DeWalden we need not say more than is contained in the following paragraph, which we gladly copy from the *Times* of this morning:—

"To-morrow evening, Mr. DeWalden, the indefatigable stage-manager, asks the play-going portion of our citizens to testify their appreciation of his varied merits, and none have greater claims upon them. As an actor, he is deservedly a favorite: to see him make his entrée, is to know you will be amused; and so versatile are his talents, it is difficult to say in what he excels. His modern gentlemen are elegant and easy,—with his "Littleton Coke," "That he is spirited, his "Frank Heartwell," is a proof. His men about town are life-like;—"Tom Shuffleton" evidences this. That he can assume the peculiarities of age, none can deny who have witnessed his personations of "Old Cobble" and "Restive." That he is a low comedian, "Puggs" has convinced us. On Friday, he gives imitations of the great actors of the age,—Kean, Macready, Vandenhoff, Farren, Buckstone, &c. &c., and gives us a taste of his qualities as a comic singer. Two distinguished gentlemen amateurs also lead their attraction. It is the last night but one of the season."

We have particularly to request, that such of our Subscribers as may have reason to complain of the non-delivery of the "Weekly Expositor," will make the fact known at the office. The list from the commencement may be had by those who are desirous of possessing it.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for SALE:—
 Bright Muscovado Sugar in Hhds.
 White Crushed Sugar in Tierces
 Pipes Port Wine
 Puncions (Cuba Honey) (Clear)
 Baco Cuba Tobacco for Cigars
 Brewed Coffee in Hbarrels
 Green do do in Hbz
 Seal
 Coal
 Whale and } Oil
 Ing
 Hbarrels No. 1 Arish Herring
 Dibly Herring in Hbarrel
 10 M Hupery Cuba Cigars
 Best Wash Pot
 Mahogany, Cedar
 Pimento in Hbarrels
 Jamaica Preserved Fruit, &c. &c.

W. H. LEYCRIFT & CO.

Sept. 3 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 heretofore carried on by Messrs. HARRISON STEPHENS, JOHN YOUNG, and ROMEO H. STEPHENS, will be CONTINUED by the Subscriber, under the Firm of STEPHENS, YOUNG & CO.

**JOHN YOUNG,
 BENJAMIN HOLMES.**

Montreal, 31st August, 1846.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received, at the Office of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail-Road Company, No. 14, Little St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, until the **TWENTY FOURTH** of SEPTEMBER next, for the GRADING, MASONRY, and BUILDING, of a BRIDGE at the FALLS, extending from the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER TO THE VILLAGE OF ST. HYACINTHE.—a distance of about Thirty Miles. **PLANS, PROFILES, and SPECIFICATIONS** will be exhibited, and the requisite information given, at the Engineer's Rooms, in the Company's Office, at Montreal, on or after the 15th of said month.

Persons offering to contract for the said Work, or any part of it, will be required to accompany their proposals with satisfactory references.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS STEERS,

Secretary.

Office of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail-Road Company, Montreal, Aug. 21, 1846.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

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, whereby the Subscriptions for Shares of Stock conditional upon that resolve (received subsequent to the 20th ultimo) have become absolute, the New Stockholders are requested to **PAY the FIRST INSTALLMENT** of \$4 1/2 Cents per Share, to the Treasurer, at the Company's Office, 14, 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.

NOW OPENING, AND FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers:

**ONE Thousand Pieces ALFAFA LUSTRES,
 2500 Pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Twilled CAMBRIERS,
 1500 Pieces Black and Colored ORLEANS,
 500 Pieces GAILA PLAIDS,
 1000 Pieces WINTER BONNET HINDOOS.**

At and of

ALISON & CO.

WINES.

Maitlands, TYLEE & CO. have RECENTLY LANDED:
 100 Baskets "Farrin, Jaxet & Co.'s" First Quality CHAMPAGNE.
 100 Baskets "Jacquesson's" First Quality CHAMPAGNE.
 120 Cases "Horton & Guerin's" Superior CLARET.
 75 Cases Fine "St. Gaudens" HUNGRY.
 75 Cases Cognac, Manchois, and assorted Liquors.
 18th 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 Lacaple 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 Lacaple.
8 o'clock, A. M. U. S.	6 o'clock, A. M.
Mail & Passengers.	10 do do.
19 o'clock, Noon.	2 do P. M.
4 do do.	

RAIL-ROAD CARR.

From St. Johns.	From Lacaple.
9 o'clock, A. M.	10 o'clock, A. M.
1 do P. M.	6 do P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Montreal.	From Lacaple.
11 o'clock, A. M.	10 o'clock, A. M.
3 o'clock, P. M.	6 do P. M.

NOTE—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. S.

First Class Passengers, &c., Dinner and back same day, 50c. (provided they state their intent on taking their Tickets). Second Class Passengers, &c. 40c.; Dinner and back same day, 30c. (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.

TO SURVEYORS AND EXPLORERS.

THE Subscribers have lately received a Large Assortment of **FRENCH PRESERVED MEATS**, Warranted to keep. **SARDINES A L'huile.** **POTTLED FISH.** **ANCHOVY PASTE.** **PANINA OF VEGETABLES**, for making all kinds of **VEGETABLE SOUP.** **ESSENCE OF MEATS.** **ESSENCE OF CHERRY.** **PORTABLE SOUP.** **WAX MATRICES, not affected by Damp.** **GERMAN TINDER.** All kinds of **PURIFIABLE MEDICINE CHESTS, CHEMICAL TEST CASES, &c.** Put up to Order.
S. J. LYMAN & CO.
 Wholesale and Druggists.
 Place d'Armes, Montreal, 25th Aug. 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 **CAMPBELL 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, Fire 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, MOFFAT & Co.
 Agents, Phoenix Insurance Co., London.
JOSEPH JONES,
 Agent, King & Protection Insurance Cos., Hartford, Connecticut.
JOSEPH WENJIAN,
 Agent, British America Insurance Co.
 Montreal, June 25, 1846.

BOOK, JOB AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.

J. W. HARRISON, Corner of McGill and Commissioners Streets, is prepared to execute (at the time promised) every order with which he may be favored, in a style of unsurpassed beauty; and, as he performs the "double exposure" to the slow shelling," his prices will be suited to the emergency of the times.
 August 26, 1846.

WANTED—for the Expositor Office,—**TWO CARRIER BOYS**, who have been in the habit of taking round papers.

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. Racen) and himself, during the twelve years they conducted the Establishment so well known as "**HARVEY'S HOTEL**," begs to inform them that he has now removed into this

SPLENDID BUILDING

in Notre Dame Street, formerly the Property of William Bannan, Esq., and the Vice Regal Residence of Louis Bourin and SYDENHAM which has been greatly enlarged and fitted with

EVERY CONVENIENCE & ORNAMENT

(22nd Comfort and Luxury can boast. **THE SITUATION** is central, and within an easy distance of the **Chapelle-Mais, the Cathedral, Bishop's Church, the Banks, the Government Offices, the Court House, and other Public Buildings.** The exposure of the site, and the elevation upon which the Hotel stands, ensures it abundance of light and air, which 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 COMELY 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

CARRIAGES **PARLY RESERVABLE.** **CARRIAGES** will be at hand in attendance to convey parties to and from the Steamboat Wharf, 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 receives as **Lessee of Racen's.**
J. M. DONEGANA.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Public that he has leased from the Proprietor of the **CALEDONIA SPRINGS.**

THE CANADA HOUSE,

is now Open for the reception of Visitors.

The House has been recently thoroughly renovated, and the Subscribers pledge himself to spare no pains in making his guests comfortable. **The Caledonia Springs** present the great advantage of a variety of Waters, acknowledged to be, each of their kind, unrivalled in their efficacy for the cure of disease and invigorating qualities.

For several years past they have been approved by the highest of the Faculty, and thus acquired a well merited reputation as being increasing fat and wide. **The Salt and Sulphur Baths** will be in full operation, from the use of which so many visitors have derived extraordinary benefits. **Miss BURKAY** will, as usual, preside over the female department.

STAGES will leave the Depot, 4, Place d'Armes, Montreal, **EVERY MORNING**, at half past **FIVE o'clock**, and come at the Springs at 4 in the afternoon, and passengers leaving the Springs, at 9 o'clock in the Morning, will arrive in Town the same day. The fare each way will be reduced to 12s. 6d.

The Charges at the **CANADA HOUSE** will be as follows:—
 By the Month £6 0 0
 By the Week 0 5 0 per diem.
 By the Day 0 7 0

HENRY CLIFTON.
 Caledonia Springs, June 30, 1846.

NEW RAIL-ROAD JOURNAL.

The Weekly Expositor,
 OR, REFORMER OF PUBLIC ABUSES;
 Sub Mailbox and Printing Engraver.

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 deposited 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 injustices will not appear** if they desire it to be made known. **Terms of Subscription**—Two Dollars per Annum in Advance. **Three Dollars** send a Half in the Country, payable in Advance.
 Montreal, August 11, 1846.

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY DONOGHUE & MANTZ,
 Esplanade's Buildings, 142, Notre Dame Street
PUBLISHED BY J. TENISON,
 At the Office of the Expositor,
 No. 1, FAINT FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
 CORNER OF GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.