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# THE WEEKLY EXPOSITOR,

AUDI ALITERAM PARTEM.

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

Vol. 1.]

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1846.

[No. 9.

### 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 IV.

In tracing the foregoing synopsis of the plans and general policy of Lord Durham, I embrace not only what he did me the honor to communicate to me on the day when I first dined at the Castle of St. Louis, but the substance of all that was elicited during the many interviews to which I was subsequently admitted. His attention to myself personally, founded principally, no doubt, in his desire to stand well in the estimation of the "Times," was extremely marked indeed. The Aids-de-Camp, his Lordship assured me, were instructed to admit me at all hours, and I found that when, on my arrival, other visitors were in waiting, I had but to give my card to the gentleman charged with the duty of presentation to ensure an immediate introduction into the audience chamber.

It was during one of those interviews that Lord Durham asked me if there was any appointment in the country that I desired, and which it was in his power to bestow upon me; adding that there was, in the mean time, a particular mission intended to be sent to the Indians which, if worthy of my acceptance, he would feel great pleasure in entrusting to me. I thanked his Lordship, but declined the offer, stating that circumstanced as I was, it might be inexpedient to accept any offer or appointment under his Government, and moreover that I could better serve his policy at a distance, that is to say, untrammelled and in a spirit of independence, adding that I felt assured that should I ever require his good offices, they would not be withheld from me. Lord Durham replied with much feeling, "you may rely upon it that I shall never lose sight of your interests, whether in Canada or in England." The mission to the Indians was, I believe, subsequently entrusted to Mr. Simpson of Coteau-du-Lac—the late member for Vaudreuil.

This grateful feeling on the part of his Lordship, for I can term it no other, arose from the support I had given to his policy in my communications to England. Most of these failing to meet the approval of the proprietors of the "Times," were suppressed, but the few that were published were, as conveying a dispassionate review of the affairs of the province, considered of so much importance by the "Examiner" and other leading London journals on the liberal side, that they were gladly quoted by them, and held up to the consideration of the British public.

Nor were these letters the result of any mere whim or unworthy desire to uphold Lord Durham's policy at the sacrifice of my own principles. I certainly had re-visited Canada with rather a prejudice against Lord Durham, and a vague impression that he would seek to rule the country with a high-handedness wholly inapplicable to its wants and to its condition; but his Lordship had been at such pains to convey to me an accurate estimate of his designs, and had so clearly pointed out the bearings and tendencies of the measures he proposed to adopt, that I was compelled to admit the injustice of the prejudice I had originally

conceived, and to give him credit for a sincerity of motive, and an anxious desire for successful execution, which reflected the highest lustro upon his character. I moreover felt assured that the whole tenor of his policy was such as, in the disturbed state of the country, would most rapidly secure its return to tranquillity. Under these circumstances, and with this conviction strongly impressed on my mind, I should have been wanting not only in justice to myself, but in duty to those who sought truth at my hands, had I suffered any particular or party interests to have influenced my commentaries on a policy I conceived to be the best adapted to a land which (another powerful consideration) was that of my birth.

In the course of the month of June, Sir John Colborne, who had just returned from a tour of inspection of Upper Canada reached Quebec. I had not yet seen this officer, but calling on him a day or two after his return, I was informed by him that he had received Sir Henry Harlingo's letter introducing me to him. Sir John was, what all the world know him to be, a frank and courteous old soldier, with an erect and military carriage, and an unpretentiousness that is by no means common to men conscious of being high in the public favor. I was particularly struck with the general expression of his strongly marked countenance, which greatly resembles that of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. In figure, however, he is much taller.

The first day of my dining with Sir John Colborne was marked by a circumstance not unworthy to be recorded here. Up to this moment every thing had been tranquil in the country since the affairs of St. Denis and St. Charles in the Lower Province, and the attack by Theller upon Amherstburg, in the Upper. Sir John had expressed his belief that the rebellion was now wholly put down, and that no future attempt would be made to disturb the province, either by Patriots or Sympathizers. On the morning of the day in question, my wife had rejoined me from Niagara, bringing the intelligence of a sharp affair which had taken place at the "Short Hills," in that District, only four days previously. I of course mentioned the circumstance to Sir John at table, adding that there were minute facts connected with the account which scarcely left a doubt of its accuracy. There were several officers of the Garrison present—among whom the Quarter Master General, Col. Gore, who commanded the troops at St. Denis,—and I could easily perceive, by their incredulous look, as well as that of the Staff generally, that they wholly disbelieved the report. Sir John himself seemed inclined to smile, and declared the thing was impossible, since had such been the case, he would assuredly have received a despatch apprizing him of the new and threatened danger. I could not but feel that I was half ridiculed, although in a most courteous way, and began to suspect that there might have been a mistake in the matter; nevertheless, I maintained my position. There are few things more absurd, in my estimation, than the narration of minute particulars of that which is supposed to have been, but which, in fact, has never occurred. Still my conviction was strong the other way, and I remarked to Sir John that, however incredible it might seem, I had not the slightest doubt, from the very circumstantial manner in which the information had been communicated to me, that he would later receive a despatch on the subject. Four days afterwards I called upon him, and in the course of conversation allusion was made to the Short Hills affair. Sir John said that he had received no communication relative to the attack, and therefore, from the lapse of time since I had first made mention of the matter, must infer that the whole story was a hoax. I bit my lip, yet was fully satisfied that what I had communicated to him was, in substance, correct. On the fifth day, an express arrived conveying the whole of the particulars I had related. The difference in time was occasioned by the express travelling by land, instead of taking the steamers, and this delay did not at all seem to please Sir John. His smile was now exchanged for a very serious look, for although the affair was of little importance in itself, it was impossible to divine, at that crisis, to what it might be the prelude, and in his position as Commander of the Forces, there could not but attach to him the heaviest responsibility.

As this is a book in which, to suit all parties, the serious and the gay, the important and the trivial, the stern political stricture and

the lively social commentary, are intended to be placed in juxtaposition, I must not pass over another anecdote, which tells in some degree against myself, and which occurred at the dinner to which I have just alluded.

I was seated at the centre of the table, opposite to Sir John, on whose left was Lady Colborne, and on whose right a very fine woman whom I had not seen before, and whose name I had not heard announced. Colonel — sat immediately on my right, and with him I had entered into that casual and general conversation which results from the near proximity of comparative strangers at a dinner-table. When the dessert had been placed, and a glass or two of claret, added to the previously imbibed champagne, had increased exhilaration of all, I ventured to say in a low tone to my neighbor,

"Pray, who is that remarkably fine woman opposite to me?"

"That is Mrs. —," replied the Colonel, naming his wife.

The well known story of

"Pray, Sir, can you inform me who that very ugly woman is?"

"Yes, Sir: that is my sister."

"No, no; not her: I mean the person to whom she is talking."

"That, Sir, is my wife."—at once occurred to me; but as the question, although at best an awkward one, involved nothing that was not complimentary, I felt the more at my ease. I merely bowed as a matter of course, and Colonel —, who, like every sensible husband, did not seem to be at all displeased with this tribute of admiration to his wife, had the good sense to come to my aid by introducing some other casual remark.

While giving these two anecdotes, I must not, although it is somewhat misplaced here, lose sight of another which shows, in its true colors, the generous and gallant spirit of the old soldier, the idol of the 52nd of former years.

Shortly after the arrival of Sir John Colborne in Quebec, and before the departure of Lord Durham for Upper Canada, a review of the troops in garrison, consisting chiefly of the Guards, then recently arrived in the country, took place on the plains of Abraham. Sir John, with a very brilliant staff, was present on the ground when I rode up, and it occurred to me that he was viewing with deep admiration the fine body of men, drawn up in line, whom it had never before been his fortune to have submitted to his inspection. Soon afterwards, Lord Durham, accompanied by his no less showy staff, at the head of whom was his Military Secretary, Colonel Couper, made his appearance, and both corteges having united under a salute of artillery, they passed slowly along the line. The troops then broke into open column, right in front, marched past in slow and quick time, and, after a few evolutions, which they performed in their usual masterly style, were moved off the ground. Lord Durham, with his staff, first left the field, and Sir John followed, at some little distance in advance of the troops, then retiring in sections. I had taken up a position where I could, at my leisure, see them defile into the high road, through the wide gate which communicates with the enclosed plains, and as Sir John passed me I of course touched my hat. He immediately left the main body of his staff, and trotting his horse up to me, asked, with an exultation in his manner I had never previously remarked, whether I had ever seen a more splendid body of men, or troops who went through their evolutions in a more steady and masterly manner. I, truly enough, replied that I never had, among the troops of any continental service, seen an infantry force that could, either in appearance or discipline, be compared with them. I confess I was at the time somewhat surprised that so old and distinguished an officer as Sir John Colborne should have asked the opinion of one who it was a good deal the fashion at that period to affect to slight, as having been, even though with the sanction of the Horse Guards, in the service of Spain; but when I subsequently reflected that they were only the "feather-bed" soldiers of the present British army who affected to contemn what they could not understand, and by no means those to whom active service of any kind was familiar, I was at no loss to comprehend the delicate compliment which had been paid to me, or the warm and soldier-like feeling which had drawn it forth. Although the delivery of Sir John Colborne was at all times quick and impetuous, his manner, while kind, was reserved; and therefore the departure on this occasion from his wonted habit conveyed to the troops, whose eulogium he, with the generous spirit of the old soldier was anxious to pronounce, one of the highest tributes of praise that could have been rendered.

The arrival of Sir John Colborne in Quebec, where he was subsequently sworn in as Administrator of the Affairs of the Province during the absence of the Governor General, enabled the latter to put in execution his project of a visit of inspection to the Upper Province. A very fine steamer—the John Bull—was chartered and fitted up in such a manner as to afford accommodation to the whole of his Lordship's family and suite as far as Montreal. Here he remained some days, and in one of the principal cabins, which had been fitted up as a library, he received the deputations which were conveyed to him by various public bodies in the city. It was on this occasion that he was so pestered with the plans and advice of the person to whom I have already alluded.

A great many stories are recounted in Canada of Lord Durham's haughtiness of character and irritability of temper, as manifested during this excursion, but the parties relating them seem to have lost sight of the fact that haughtiness and irritability would have been exhibited by any man filling, for the first time, the high station he

held in a country where as little respect appeared to be paid to rank as would have been evinced by the veriest democrats on earth. His Lordship had not, certainly, left England under the impression that he should find in Canada manners and habits so seemingly republican, that the only wonder to him was how its inhabitants could entertain the slightest dislike for American institutions. If, therefore, he experienced disappointment, and even restlessness, on finding that he had undertaken to legislate for those who seemed to be wholly ignorant of the essentials of a proper and decorous courtesy, the fault was with themselves, and not with him.

I have had some hesitation before determining to give these anecdotes a place in this work; but as in all probability they may find their way into the world through some other channel less favorably disposed to judge of Lord Durham's motives, and as every thing which relates to this distinguished, yet unfortunate statesman, cannot fail to be read with deep interest by his numerous friends, acquaintances, and dependents, as well as by the British public generally, I have thought it advisable to record them as I have heard the several stories related by parties more or less interested.

As the sea had the hardihood to set bounds to the ambition of Canute, so did the rapids of the St. Lawrence to the luxurious comfort with which Lord Durham had surrounded himself on board of the John Bull. Although a very large sum of money had been expended on this steambot, she could not, of course, get higher up than Montreal, and thus His Excellency's family and suite were compelled to have recourse to the alternate land and water travelling then incidental to the route to the Upper Lakes. The Cobourg steamer had also been chartered for him, and in this he embarked at the last landing-place communicating with Kingston; but the accommodations were so immeasurably inferior to those of the John Bull, that his Lordship felt no inclination to make it his home. At Kingston he disembarked, and took up his abode at the British North American Hotel, requiring that the landlord should clear the house of all lodgers, while he (Lord Durham) remained in it. This was accordingly done, and, of course, the summary dispossession gave great umbrage to many of the persons residing in the house, whence, in all probability, the bitter acrimony with which they ever allude to his Lordship's visit to Upper Canada. Only one gentleman—whom I know personally, and who, indeed, related to me the fact—positively refused to leave the house, and, independently of his own apartments, frequented the room near the entrance-hall, which is universally known in America as the "bar-room." Men who have been any time in Canada become inveterate cigar-smokers. Before breakfast, after breakfast, at noon, before dinner, after dinner, and to a late hour at night, the cigar is in perpetual demand, and one who wishes to refer to a newspaper, or to examine the address-book for the name of a friend, must thread his way—half-choked, half-blinded—through an atmosphere of smoke nearly as dense as a London fog. Nor is this immoderate passion for the cigar confined to any particular class. Merchants, shop-boys, government-clerks, officers of the regiments and detachments quartered in the several cities and towns, members of the provincial parliament—all seem devoted to the fascinating "weed." But most of all the Father of smokers, as he reputedly is of the Canadian press—the Honorable —, long a member of the House of Assembly, and recently called to the Legislative Council. This gentleman, who is, or was until very recently, editor of the —, I do not recollect ever to have seen, during those sessions of parliament in which he bore a part, without a cigar in his mouth, unless when actually in his place in the house. Indeed, I am half-inclined to think that the honorable and universally-respected Nestor is indebted to his copious use of the "weed" for much, if not all, of the bitterness and quaintness which are so remarkable in his speeches and writings.

The gentleman to whom I have alluded, as having absolutely refused to leave the hotel at Lord Durham's desire, formed no exception to the class of smokers I have described. One morning he was indulging in the bar-room, in the customary luxury, when his Lordship, who was passing from the vestibule into the hall which led to his drawing-rooms, immediately detected the smell of tobacco, and sniffing the air with that eagerness which a man sometimes evinces even when he does not expect to be regaled with the most odoriferous perfume, called out that there was somebody smoking in the house, and forthwith summoned the landlord. Mr. Macdonald, a timid and retiring man, heard the charge made by his Lordship—well knew who was the offender—but being satisfied that were it discovered he had, contrary to his Lordship's desire, suffered any stranger to remain in the house, he should encounter his severe displeasure, suggested that he might have been deceived. He promised, nevertheless, to make instant inquiry, and if he should find that the crime of smoking had actually been perpetrated, to take such measures as would prevent a repetition of the offence. Lord Durham, still sniffing the polluted air, and giving every indication of the nausea he experienced, then descended, much disconcerted, to his own immediate apartments.

Another anecdote is narrated as having occurred while he was at the British North American. Being extremely fastidious about the eggs that were set before him at breakfast, his Lordship com-

plained that they were not sufficiently fresh, and sent his valet to the landlady with a desire that an egg warm from the nest should be procured for him. The eggs, according to the good hostess, were the freshest that could be had, and always "laid" within a few hours of the time when they were eaten. To obtain one absolutely warm from the nest was not, however, so easy of accomplishment, but she hit upon an expedient. She descended to the kitchen—took up one of the recently-laid eggs, and dipped it for a second or two in hot water, then reappearing before the servant, placed the plate which contained the egg in his hand, stating that, as he might perceive from the warmth, it was one just laid, which she would immediately boil for his Lordship. This was done, and the egg eaten under the impression that it had been fresh from the hen when boiled.

The charge of haughtiness is brought against his Lordship in the two following brief anecdotes:

While seated or walking on the deck of the *Cobourg*, the mate approached, with the view of doing something to the jolly-boat, which was lashed to the quarter. His Lordship flew into a violent passion, and, demanding to know how he dared come near that part of the vessel while he was there, ordered him away immediately.

On another occasion, one of the waiters of the *Cobourg* either carried something to the Earl, or was met by him without a jacket, and with his short sleeves tucked up. His Lordship was highly indignant at this mark of disrespect, and directed that the man should be sent off the boat forthwith.

Now, these several anecdotes I have given precisely as they obtain currency in the country, and, admitting that they are correct, I really cannot discover anything so very extraordinary in the conduct of Lord Durham. It was very natural that, if he paid liberally for the exclusive use of an hotel, he should desire to have it wholly to himself, and his numerous family and suite; nor is there anything so very remarkable in the fact of his being nauseated with the smell of tobacco. To those who are unaccustomed to it, nothing can be more offensive, and as he had no suspicions that there were any others than his own party in the hotel, he could only assume that some of the servants of the establishment had been thus perfuming the house. To summon the landlord, and question him, was, therefore, the obvious course. True, that might have been done by one of the aids-de-camp, but as his Lordship chose to perform himself that to which it was the duty of an aid-de-camp to attend, the concession at least relieves him from the imputation of undue haughtiness.

Then, for the egg. What is more natural than a desire for a fresh egg at breakfast? The Kingston market had credit for an abundant supply of all things, and Lord Durham paid money enough at the British North American to have made it an object with the proprietor to have bought, if necessary, every laying hen in the district, and kept them on his own grounds. The whole gist of the anecdote consists in the landlady's ruse, and yet Lord Durham must have been a poor judge of an egg, indeed, if he could not detect the difference between one newly laid and one that had been simply immersed in hot water to make it appear so.

The repulse of the mate of the *Cobourg* can easily be accounted for, by the strong probability that the man was drunk, or insolent, or unnecessarily noisy, for no one, not imbued with the strongest prejudice against Lord Durham, can fail to perceive the absurdity of imputing to him, who had so frequently crossed the Atlantic, and who must, therefore, have been fully aware of their privileges, the act of undue interference with a ship's officer, however humble his rank.

As for the dismissal of the waiter, his Lordship was perfectly right in desiring that this should take place. It was for a gross mark of disrespect, and one which must have been singularly novel to him. Were a waiter to make his appearance in his shirt sleeves before a gentleman at Long's, or any other fashionable hotel in London, he would be ordered out of the establishment without ceremony. How much more disreputable and offensive, therefore, was such conduct in reference to the Governor-General of British North America. The Captain of the boat, however, was as much to blame as the waiter, for he ought to have had the good taste and the good sense to have given the necessary orders for the conduct of his people.

There is another story in relation to the *Cobourg*. This steamer, as was well known to the Canadian public, was chartered for the sole use of the mission, and it was perfectly understood that the Captain was not to receive any other passenger on board. Notwithstanding which, some obscure and not very polished preacher was allowed to embark, under a promise of concealment on his part, until he should arrive at the place of his destination. Soon after the boat was under way, however, this individual, whose sole object in selecting the *Cobourg* appears to have been to gratify an ill-timed curiosity, and to be brought immediately under the notice of the Governor-General, emerged from his hiding-place, approached His Excellency, and indulged in some familiar remarks. Lord Durham had too much penetration not to perceive the whole facts connected with the presence of the stranger, and promptly summoning the Captain, who disclaimed all knowledge of his being on board, desired him to stop the boat

at the first landing-place, and disembark the intruder. This was done, and the steamer then proceeded on her way, leaving the disappointed reverend to bestow his benediction on the haughty peer, and wend his way homewards as best he might. The papers opposed to Lord Durham's policy made a great outcry about this asserted outrage; but, in my opinion, the unworthy and petty cunning of the man found its merited reward. Had he openly solicited a passage from Lord Durham, it would, in all probability, have been accorded to him, but the very trick to which he had recourse to effect his object, had in it something so offensive, so much of low manœuvring, that a marked disapproval was called for.

That Lord Durham was of a lively temper, extremely susceptible of slight, and disposed to resent it, I can perfectly understand; but that he was unduly haughty, is a libel not only on his good sense, but on his own unquestionable position in society, which they alone who are ignorant of the secret springs of human action, and forming their judgment from superficial observation, can be unjust enough to entertain.

I once myself saw him under circumstances of slight, very slight, irritation. During the period when the *John Bull* was lying before Montreal, I had frequent interviews with his Lordship. On one occasion, young Lord Lambton—the present Earl—chanced to come into the room when his father was communicating something which he evidently did not wish him to hear, lest perhaps, in the thoughtlessness of his extreme youth (he could not then have been more than ten years of age), he might repeat it. He very mildly said to his son, who, under the pretence of turning over the leaves of some books, was slyly directing his fine eyes towards me, "George, my boy, leave the cabin: go and play." But the handsome young Lord still lingered, and after the lapse of a few minutes the Earl repeated his desire in a more decided manner.

That extraordinary writer, and deep reader of the human heart, Eugene Sue, has somewhere alluded (I think in his "Arthur") to the sympathetic power of attraction and fascination possessed by the eye of his hero over the young sensibilities of a beautiful child—Irene de Fersan—who pines in his absence, and enjoys health and happiness only in his presence. Now, although I do not exactly think that the power of fascination was centered in my eye, there was certainly something in my ample and black moustache which seemed to claim all the interest of the young Lord, who, like the King with the apple dumplings, appeared to marvel how they had got where they were. Moreover, I had frequently chatted with him, as one would converse with a youth of his tender years, and although an extremely modest and somewhat diffident boy, I thought he evinced a preference for the aforesaid moustache at least, if not for myself. But this as it may, he again neglected to obey the Earl's command; not from any wilfulness or disrespect, but simply because he seemed to think there was no such immediate hurry, either necessary or required, in the execution of the recommendation to play. Again Lord Durham sharply repeated the order, and the youth moved slowly and lingeringly—still regarding me—to the door. His Lordship, slightly irritated at his inattention, rose from his seat, put his hand on the shoulder of his son, and, opening the door, passed him into the inner cabin, appropriated to the use of the family. In this action there was nothing more of temper displayed than any father would have exhibited at a seeming disobedience of his commands by his child.

But the anecdote which is related with most bitterness in regard to Lord Durham's "pride and presumption" is one which fortunately can be disproved (if susceptible of denial) by the individual who is said to have suffered from them, and who is now, I presume, in England.

The story runs thus. At the Montreal races in 1838, when the famous cup, (famous at least in Canada,) given by Lord Durham was won by Mr. Yarker's horse *Midas*, the prize was brought by one of His Excellency's Aids-de-Camp—the Earl of Mulgrave if we mistake not—and placed before him for the purpose of delivery to the successful competitor. Now according to rumor—yet we all know how little she is to be depended upon—the manner of placing this cup before him did not please His Excellency, inasmuch as it appeared to have been done in too careless a manner, wherefore taking it up with some vehemence, and looking at the Aid-de-Camp while imitating his mode of placing it, he remarked "that is not the way—this is the way," shewing at the same time the proper mode.

Now, if this story be untrue—and I have the strongest reasons for believing it to be a fabrication—its contradiction, by the gentleman, who presented the cup to his Lordship on that occasion, will be the best guarantee of the utter absence of foundation for the remainder of these anecdotes which, in Canada, are registered as charges against Lord Durham's private character. There are many of the deceased nobleman's personal friends, and no doubt several of his connexions who will peruse these pages, and it is for them to produce that testimony before the public. The only one of Lord Durham's Aids-de-Camp no longer in existence is Captain Conroy of the Coldstream Guards, and he, I know, is not the party said to have been thus painfully reprimanded.

It is somewhat remarkable, I may here observe, that although I was in the stand with Lord Durham during the greater part of the race, and particularly when the cup was delivered over to

the winner, I neither witnessed anything of the kind described, nor indeed have I the most distant recollection of ever having heard any allusion to the subject until long after Lord Durham's departure from the country, when the charge of recommending Responsible Government was first brought against him.

#### CHAPTER V.

The strict inquiry made by Lord Durham during his tour, into the abuses of Government which had existed for so many years in Upper Canada, and the radical changes then entertained, and subsequently made known through his celebrated Report, are too much matters of history to require notice here, further than to remark on the extreme ingratitude with which the man who was devoting the whole of his time and ability to their service, was treated by those who, in return, should have been his staunchest supporters. That the Tories should have sought to distort, not only the motives of Lord Durham, but the actions springing from those motives, may be perfectly understood; but it is difficult to comprehend the animadversion of the Whigs, who, even although he had pursued a glaringly incorrect course, should, on the same principle of the party which condemned it, have upheld that course. The act of amnesty was, as I have already shown, perfectly justifiable under the circumstances; and no man, not thirsting for blood, would have adopted any other mode of proceeding. Nay, had Lord Durham sought the lives of the leading disaffected, it would have been one of the greatest triumphs to the Rebel party; for if any one should doubt that a jury of their countrymen would have acquitted them on trial, and thus have encouraged them to future and more successful exertions against the Crown, let him refer to the cases of Chartrand, and Lieutenant Weir of the 32nd, most foully and barbarously murdered, and in a fiendish spirit of revenge and hatred, the more atrocious from the fact of their being wholly unprovoked. The evidence adduced on the trial of the murderers was clear as the sun at noonday, and yet Justice and Humanity were insulted by a verdict of acquittal in both cases.

With these examples before his eyes, what could Lord Durham decide upon, unless it was, during the abeyance of the Constitution, either to exercise those extraordinary powers which had been vested in him for a specific purpose, or to retire from the government, confessing his inability to discharge, with any satisfaction to himself or to the Queen his mistress, those duties which had, in a spirit of deep confidence, been entrusted to him? Whatever the apparent infraction of the Constitution of the country, or the severe censure with which he had been visited by party at home, posterity will pronounce that Lord Durham was right.

Towards the close of the month of July, His Lordship returned to Quebec, and it was about this period that the first whisperings of the disapproval which his act of amnesty had met with from all parties in England, came like a thunder-clap upon him. For the opposition of the Tories he was prepared, but nothing could exceed his disgust when he found Lord Melbourne damning him, sometimes with lame apologies, sometimes with indirect censure, and affecting to condemn what, in his capacity of Prime Minister, he should have known was imperiously called for, if there existed any serious intention to retain Canada to England. From that moment Lord Durham resolved to abandon a country his government of which had been so strongly misrepresented and misunderstood. Perhaps, moreover, he saw in the bitter invectives of Lord Brougham, and the very lukewarm support given to him by Lord Melbourne, a certain manifestation of alarm lest his successful government of Canada would lead to his elevation to the Premiership at home. The latter nobleman felt no desire to vacate his office, and the former might have fancied his chance of its attainment much increased by the removal of so formidable a rival. There were not wanting those who imputed such motives to the noble Lords in question.

The indignation of Lord Durham in regard to the manner in which he had been treated at home, first found vent in a letter addressed to me a few days after his return to Lower Canada.\*

Meanwhile, notwithstanding the annoyance experienced by Lord Durham on finding his measures thwarted, not only by his enemies, but his pretended friends, and his consequent determination to resign his trust in very hopelessness of a successful issue, no efforts were spared on the part of the able coadjutors who had accompanied him, to put the English public in possession of the true facts of the case. Knowing my influence with the "Times," Mr. Charles Buller, his Lordship's talented Civil Secretary, addressed to me in Montreal where I still continued, a very lengthened letter, on the subject of the policy pursued at home.†

A second communication, which relates more immediately to the Act of Amnesty, reached me soon after the intelligence had been received Canada, of the full discussion of that measure in the House of Lords‡

This was true enough. Never was there a stronger feeling of exasperation created in Canada from political causes, than was manifested by the inhabitants of Montreal, when they found that

Lord Durham's Act of Amnesty had been disallowed, and himself so wantonly censured;—and this by the very persons who had been most opposed to his plan of a Federal Union. But their indignation was excited, not so much against the Tories as against the Whigs. Lords Melbourne and Glenelg, as well as Lord Brougham, were burned in effigy in the Place d'Armes, amid the hooting and execrations of the united British population. The figures—most faithful representations—were borne in cars through the principal streets, with their names in transparent characters attached to each, chiefly by members of the Doric Club, who had disguised themselves with masks, in the *charivari* style, for the occasion; and by these were committed to the flames with every possible indignity that could be offered to them.

That Lord Durham would feel extreme annoyance and disappointment at the course which was being pursued towards him in England, there could be no question. With the exception of his letter, complaining of the interference of Lord Ellenborough, I had had no communication with him on this subject, but being, on the arrival of the packet containing the intelligence of the extraordinary proceedings in the House of Lords, apprehensive that he might be induced to afford his enemies, and those who were jealous of his elevation, a signal triumph by resigning, I took the liberty, on the strength of the confidence and regard with which his Lordship had ever distinguished me, to address to him a communication, in which I pointed out in the strongest manner the unfavorable consequences to himself, which would result from any hasty step of the kind. I concluded with the expression of a hope that he would not suffer this most unjustifiable conduct of the Ministry to prove a means of driving him from the Government, (an object which it was evidently the design of his enemies to effect), but rather of confirming him in his determination to remain, in despite of all difficulties, and accomplish the great object of his mission.

To this letter the return post brought me the following most touching reply.\*

It is impossible to read this communication, and fail to be struck, not only by the justifiable bitterness of spirit and of wounded feeling which are manifest throughout, but by the absence of that undue haughtiness which has so often and so incorrectly been ascribed to the noble Earl. Lord Durham was no longer in a position in which I could be of service to him. He had resigned the Government of the country, and after the base desertion of his friends at home, was then perfectly indifferent to whatever public comment might be passed on his conduct; and yet on this occasion, he hesitates not to communicate to me the secret workings of his mind, going so far even as to acknowledge the position of humiliation to which he had been politically reduced. No man of an unduly haughty or arrogant spirit would have made the admission even to himself, much less to one who had so recently been a total stranger to him.

While the storm was thus brewing at home, over the devoted head of the High Commissioner, I, his warm and zealous but impartial supporter, was made the subject of animadversion also—not indeed before the same tribunal, but before one whose decrees were issued, exercising an influence over the public mind scarcely inferior to anything that emanated either from Lords or Commons—the great head of the Fourth Estate—the editorial arena of the gigantic "Times." Before this tribunal I was tried by a stern political court—pronounced guilty, and sentenced.

Without taking up more time than is necessary to shew that I was conscious of no wrong towards that ubiquitous and influential journal, beyond a desire to be permitted to express my own honest convictions of the nature of the policy which was being pursued in my native land, and had violated nothing that I could look upon as an agreement between myself and the proprietors, I here insert a copy of a letter which, on the announcement to me of my faults, I addressed to the gentlemen by whom the Private Correspondence Department was managed, and which embraces the whole of the matter at issue:—

"MONTREAL, October 14, 1838.

"I am sorry for the first time to learn that it is not the desire or intention of the proprietors of the Times that I should be continued in the correspondence of the paper, after the term of my present engagement shall have expired.

It is quite evident that, in failing to censure the administration of Lord Durham, I have incurred the displeasure of the 'powers that be;' but had I failed to accord my approbation of the course his Lordship has pursued, I should have been wanting, not only in proper regard for my own country, which is Canada, but also in common honesty to myself, and duty to those to whom I should have conceived accuracy of information was an essential consideration. I was fully apprised that the line of policy pursued by the journal for which I furnished information was opposed to the Ministry at home, and I am not aware that there is a single letter of mine in which even the shadow of approbation of their measures has found admission. I did not, however, conceive it to be imperative on me to condemn Lord Durham purely in a spirit of party, when I entertained the fullest conviction that he was doing for the country what no other Governor had attempted in furtherance of its permanent interests.

\* See Appendix No. 7.

\* See Appendix No. 4.

† See Appendix No. 5.

‡ See Appendix No. 6.



## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Will our TORONTO friend who, on leaving Montreal a few weeks since, undertook a commission of some importance to this paper, be good enough to communicate to us the result of his efforts.*

*"W.B.," of Sherbrooke, is requested to write to us on the subject of his former letter.*

*Our MANGANESE FRIEND we shall be glad to see as soon as he can make it convenient to call. There are some passages in his letter we have great difficulty in making out.*

*"CASTIGATOR" will perceive that we have referred to the case of bribery in the Crown Lands Department.*

*"MAJOR B." is informed that all parties to whom the EXPOSITOR is sent, and who do not return the paper, are considered as subscribers, there being no other mode of ascertaining the fact. Subscribers can be supplied with any numbers they may be deficient in. The three remittances have been received.*

THE  
WEEKLY EXPOSITOR.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1846.

## MONUMENT TO LORD METCALFE.

Just as we had anticipated, has proved our appeal to the public authorities and public institutions of the country. We are all so eagerly preparing to worship the rising sun, that we feel no inclination to pay homage to that which is set, and which illumined our path of yesterday in a manner we then fancied would never have been effaced from our recollections. Lord Metcalfe is gone—he can no longer be of service to us; and therefore a veil is drawn over the past, even as though it had never been!

Still, we are glad to perceive that a great many persons have adopted the outward sign of respect to the memory of the great and good nobleman, once so general a favorite with the Canadian public; but this we do not conceive to be sufficient. There should be some demonstration of a more united nature. For instance, where are the pastors of the various Churches the liberal donations of Lord Metcalfe helped to build and support? Is his memory not worth a sermon in return, or a recommendation from the pulpit of their several congregations to wear the usual tribute of respect to the departed good? Let them answer; and not only answer, but act, if they believe in the charity of the religion they profess.

Some kind-hearted simpleton (we hope he will forgive the term,) suggests, in a late number of the *Herald*, that a subscription should be commenced, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late Governor General. Did no voice whisper in his ear, "Brock,"—"Tecumseh,"—"Sydenham"? When the last hundred pounds are wanted to complete the necessary sum, we think we may safely undertake to furnish them ourselves.

But no. No monument will ever be raised to Lord Metcalfe's memory; for if they who once professed to be his ardent admirers are now so lukewarm in the matter as to refuse to his memory the outward tribute of their

sorrow, which may cost them a few shillings, it is not likely that they will join in another outward tribute, which may cost them as many pounds.

But, although a monument, in the usual acceptation of the term, will never be erected to Lord Metcalfe, there is yet a way of perpetuating his name, which, we have reason to believe, will meet with general approbation. It is proposed to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence, in the neighborhood of this city—a gigantic undertaking, and one which we trust may succeed. Let this be called "METCALFE BRIDGE;"—and thus we shall have the useful and complimentary combined. Should any difference of opinion arise in regard to the name, let it be decided in favor of the largest amount of capital subscribed.

## ADJT.-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

"We learn the appointment of Baron de Rottenburg as Adjutant-General (Canada West) has not been confirmed by the Horse Guards. The Baron is a Captain in the 46th Regiment, and possesses, independent of his professional experience, great literary and scientific acquirements."

The above paragraph, which we copy from the *Montreal Times*, can, if true, admit of but one interpretation; and it is this:—that the very proper estimate formed by the Earl Cathcart, of the competency of Major de Rottenburg to fill the office he now occupies, has not received that attention at the Horse Guards which, emanating from the quarter it did, it must have otherwise received, SOLELY because it is necessary to keep the post open for the return of Colonel Young.

We repeat, no other probable construction can be placed on this refusal of the Horse Guards to sanction an appointment made by the Commander of the Forces here. Colonel (then Major) Young and the Baron de Rottenburg both came out here as Inspecting Field Officers, during the Rebellion; and we certainly are at a loss to know—without at all seeking to depreciate Colonel Young's qualifications as a soldier—what inferiority there is in those of Major de Rottenburg, which should disentitle him to the advantages of a recommendation by the Commander of the Forces in so extensive a command as that of Canada, unless some particular difficulty interposed. And what is that difficulty?

We have no doubt in our own mind that the strong representations of Sir Allan MacNab, at the foot of the throne, have resulted in a determination on the part of the Home Government to recommend that he be placed at the head of the Militia of the Province;—the desire originating with Her Majesty herself. And as there would be a manifest injustice in allowing Colonel Young to suffer indirectly through the bungling acts of the Administration of the Province, it has been determined that that officer should return to his duty on the Staff of the Army. Unless this be the case, a manifest slight is put on the Commander of the Forces, whose recommendation, independently of the claims of Major de Rottenburg, should

have some weight. This, we think, will be found to be the case.

Since writing the above, we see it stated in the *Courier*, that a report has reached this that Colonel Young's appointment to the Adjutant-Generalship of Militia has been disallowed. If this be the case, our impression is correct; and Major de Rottenburg's appointment has not been confirmed by the Horse Guards solely because Colonel Young is to return to it. We have no doubt the "some one else" alluded to, is Sir Allan himself. Certain it is that the Adjutant-Generalship of the Militia of United Canada will never be given to a Lower Canadian.

If Major de Rottenburg be removed, the Government at least owe it to him to make him one of the Inspecting Field Officers of Militia. We have reason to believe that he was greatly instrumental in drawing up the new Bill for the organization of that force.

The whole matter places Lord Cathcart and Mr. Draper in a very awkward and doubtful position.

## ANOTHER PUBLIC ABUSE.

We understand that Mr. ———, a Clerk in the Crown Lands Office, has been charged and found guilty of having received bribes for giving lists from the office, of Militia claimants, to parties who, acting on the information thus derived, obtained Powers of Attorney of a date subsequent to those originally received from those claimants by agents and purchasers of their claims—thus opening a channel for defrauding both the purchaser and the agent. We refer those who have an immediate interest in the matter to a certain political lawyer of high standing, who, we understand, has been a sufferer by the fraud. We are in possession of the name of the clerk, who is still in the office, but abstain from naming him, until we see what the Head of the Crown Lands Department has to say on the subject.

STILL ANOTHER.—A gentleman, who has been upwards of twenty years in the public service, at Quebec, has recently, and without the slightest cause of complaint against him, been given to understand by the Administration that his place is wanted by somebody else—of course, one who can give them his support in a political character, in some anticipated emergency. If this be the work of the Attorney General East, we can only say that any constituency that will return him to Parliament a second time, will prove themselves base, and truckling, and abject in spirit indeed. It is a disgrace to the country that such acts should be permitted. If Conservatism is to be a prevailing principle in the formation of an Administration, the Chief Law Officers of the Crown and the Provincial Secretary must vacate their seats in the Council. As they are so fond of telling others that they must leave their offices, to be filled by greater favorites, the sooner the same principle is applied to themselves, the better. In regard to Mr. Daly, it is high time that he should cease to be known by the not very flattering soubriquet of "the Perpetual Secretary."

### THE ADMINISTRATION.

The last stay of the Administration has abandoned them, in very hopelessness of the expectation of any thing dignified or consistent in their conduct. The following we copy from the *Montreal Herald* of yesterday:—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 30th Sept. 1846.

SIR,—A vacancy having occurred in the office of Superintendent of Police in the city of Quebec, I have received the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, to tender that office for your acceptance. I am further to inform you that the salary of the office is fixed at three hundred pounds per annum.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
D. DALY,  
Secretary.

A. GUGY, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

MONTREAL, 1st October, 1846.

SIR,—I decline the tender of the office of Superintendent of Police at Quebec, upon a salary of £300 per annum, made me in your letter of yesterday, just received through the Post Office.

Sir, to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. GUGY.

Hon. D. DALY, Secretary.

We find the above correspondence in yesterday's *Courier*. We did not notice the current rumour, of the office referred to having been offered to Col. Guky, because we could not believe it possible, that the Government would, so weakly and wantonly, expose themselves to the contempt of all parties—whether those who approved or disapproved of Col. Guky's deprivation of office. Approving, as we do, of the general policy of the Government, it is humiliating and disheartening to see them guilty of such miserable petty-larceny attempts to conciliate their opponents.

### COMMISSIONER OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.

We were exceedingly sorry to see Mr. Robinson's letter in the *Courier*, defending himself from the foul charges of a paper whose Editor (Heaven, save the mark!) yet indulges in the hope of again cursing the country with his presence in the Council Chamber, and whose interest it therefore is to blacken and defame the characters of his opponents, vainly striving to bring them to the abject level with himself.

But it is clear that the man who charges him with a deficiency of a few hundred pounds in his accounts, is the same who has wasted tens of thousands of the public money, and whose heart is as craven as his revenge is bitter. Hamilton H. Killaly is the man who, too much of a poltroon to come openly forward himself, stealthily pulls the wires which move the organs of another equally insignificant poltroon; and who has been laboring hard to expose as new, abuses which existed in his Department long before its present Head had any connection with it. Oh that we had the Asmodeus-like power of raising the veil which has concealed all the infamy of the transactions which have taken place in that Department within the last five or six years—that is to say, from the first foundation of the Board—how would the soul shrink back upon itself in perfect horror at the revelation!

We repeat, we are sorry that Mr. Robinson should have condescended to have written this letter. They who know him, required

it not; and they, on the contrary, whose object it is to injure him, would not be convinced though he had written a hundred such.

We perceive that our cotemporaries of the *Times* and *Courier* are somewhat tender of the attack said to be made upon Mr. Killaly, in the course of the defence that has been raised in favor of Mr. Robinson; and this because the gentleman in question is some thousand miles away, and cannot reply.—Do our cotemporaries know that the attacks which have been made on the present Head of the Board of Works have originated with Mr. Killaly—that he is the party who, concealing himself, pulls the cords which are being moved, to throw odium, if possible, on its present management?

A capital story, by the way, is told of this liberal dispenser of the public money,—this false estimator of hundreds of thousands,—who is so particular in exposing a defalcation of a few hundreds. When the straightforward letter of Mr. Begly, the Secretary of the Board of Works, showing the game that had been played between Mr. Holmes and Mr. Killaly, first appeared, the latter was furious, and paced up and down his office, declaring repeatedly, it was a most rascally letter. The Secretary—so we learn from a source that gives no reason to doubt the truth—naturally felt a good deal of surprise and indignation at the remark of his angry superior, and going up to him, (yet with great coolness and composure,) demanded to know if he meant that he, as the writer of that letter, was a rascal. This took the gentleman somewhat by surprise, and he immediately denied all intention of placing such a construction upon the matter. Of course, Mr. Begly was satisfied with the explanation, and left him to chew the cud of his mortification.

### NEWSPAPER REFORM.

A recent number of the *Montreal Transcript* pours forth bitter lamentations on the non-payment of dues, by subscribers who, it appears, are several years in arrear; and finishes with a threat of discontinuing the paper! This is really excellent: so a paper is to be supplied three years, and when the parties receiving it fail to pay, they are to be punished by having it withdrawn? No doubt they deem the penalty a very mild one.

Seriously, it seems to be a received maxim in Canada, that newspapers are only intended for the amusement of the public, without any reference to their being paid for, except at pleasure. This is one of the greatest public abuses, and needs thorough reform. We shall not fail to try what we can do to remedy the evil, and in so doing, benefit our cotemporaries, even if we injure ourselves—that is to say, our mere pecuniary interests.

Something like the difficulty complained of by the *Transcript*, to a very limited extent, we have already experienced ourselves, but that system will never answer with the "WEEKLY EXPOSITOR." We, on the one hand, have entered into an engage-

ment with our Printer, and our Subscribers have, on the other, contracted one with us, and it is unreasonable to suppose that one engagement can be kept if the other be broken. The remark is of course only made in reference to those who are unwilling to pay, and offer excuses to avoid it. With gentlemen we have had no difficulty. We forbear adding anything further this week, than that the terms and period of subscription, and mode of payment for the "WEEKLY EXPOSITOR," are distinctly set forth in the paper.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY EXPOSITOR.

SIR,—In reading the *Weekly Expositor* of the 24th ultimo, I perceive you have favored me with the publication of my second letter; I will, therefore, in accordance with my promise, at once proceed to elucidate a Cornish Mine. My object in so doing is to draw the attention of those who direct the affairs of Canada to the advantages which would attend the working the minerals of this colony; but as some of the mines of Cornwall are 300 fathom deep, I will select one of 150 fathoms. Previous to the commencement of a mine, it is like all other soils or land in an unbroken state, with a vein of ore running underneath. The discovery of this vein, by some means or other, has perhaps been purely accidental. Be that as it may, it has been discovered. A sett is taken, a company formed, and a certain sum deposited for working it. The precise place within the bounds of the sett being now settled on as the most advantageous to commence operations, a shaft is commenced sinking; 8 or 12 men are now put to work in the shaft. A tackle is erected, for which additional men are required. By means of this tackle the mine is sunk from 6 to 8 fathoms. It is now necessary to erect a whim, which will require 3 horses and 3 more persons to work them; this whim will, in many places, enable the miners to prosecute the work to the depth of 25 or 30 fathoms,—sometimes more, at other times less, according to the quickness of the water. At the depth of say 20 fathoms a level is commenced, driving East and West; in these two levels 12 more men and 4 boys are required. At the depth of 30 fathoms, another level is commenced as the one above, requiring 12 men and 4 boys more. When these levels have been driven to the extent of 30 or 40 fathoms, it is found requisite to open a communication from the one to the other. During the prosecution of this work 12 men more are required, 6 in sinking and 6 in raising. The one is called a sink, the other a rise. The mine is now as deep as it can be prosecuted with tackle and whim; and, in order to prosecute it further, an engine must be erected. A new shaft is in most cases commenced, and so planned as to intersect the level at 100 fathoms deep. To sink this shaft 12 more men are required, another called a pit-man, with two other men called landers, and 3 to work the engine, making 18 men more; and as most of our Cornish mines have levels at the depth of every 10 fathoms, a mine of 150 fathoms deep would require 156 men, and from 50 to 60 boys, in this department of the work alone. The 156 men employed in driving the levels, and the, say 12 men employed in sinking the shaft, are called outwork-men; the boys are called rollers, or, more properly, wheelers. The pit-man is paid by the month, and is called an owners-account-

man. The landers are paid by the tuteworkmen. Besides these men, there are employed in the mine not less than 100 men, as tributers. These are paid so much in the pound, according as the pitch shall appear, when set, rich or poor. Having, Sir, given a brief outline of the underground work, I shall now return to the surface, or, what is in general termed, the grass-work. In this department of mining there are employed not less than 60 boys, girls, and women—some washing, some picking, some cobbing, some gicing, and others backing. Besides these, there are employed not less than two captains, or agents, required to superintend the underground work, or else killing, as it is termed, would be carried on to a great extent. Another captain is required to superintend the dressing of the ores. The agent is termed the grass-captain. There are also blacksmiths, masons, and carpenters constantly employed in these mines. Now, Sir, only consider the immense circulation of money in the vicinity of a small mine.

156 men, at £4 per month each.....	£624
12 shaft-men, at £6 each.....	72
8 landers, at £3 each.....	24
Pit-man, at £8.....	8
60 boys, at £1 10s. each.....	90
100 tributers, say £4 each.....	400
Masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths.....	40
Boys, girls, and women, at grass-work.....	100
3 agents.....	30
	£1368

Supposing, Sir, there were twenty such mines in Canada, they would give constant employment to nearly 9,000 men, women, and children, besides, it would cause a circulation of £26,760 monthly.

I am, Sir, Yours obediently,  
A PRACTICAL CORNISH MINER.  
Montreal, 1846.

**TAKING OF MONTEREY BY THE AMERICAN TROOPS.**

BALTIMORE, Sunday, 11 P.M.  
The Southern mail has just arrived. We learn that the expected conflict between the American and Mexican forces, before Monterey, commenced on the 21st of September, and ended on the 23rd. Gen. Taylor, with 6000 men, arrived before Monterey on the 19th, and commenced preparations to assault the town. Gen. Worth commenced the attack on the 21st, in the rear of the Bishop's Palace, which was taken. The town was found to be fortified almost beyond belief, and so desperate was the resistance that the battle continued three days. A portion of the enemy's works was first taken, and then our cannon turned upon the town. The Mexican army numbered 11,000; the American, 6000. The Mexicans fought bravely; but on the 23rd, Ampudia sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, offering to surrender the town on the condition that the Mexican army be permitted to march out in seven days. Gen. T. at first refused the request, but finally agreed to the terms. The only alloy to the gallant exploit of our army is the loss of 300 brave fellows killed, and 200 wounded.

*Officers Killed*—Lieut. Col. Watsor, of the Baltimore Volunteers; and Brevet Maj. Barbour, Brevet Maj. McCall, Capt. Morris, Capt. Firk, Lieuts. Irwin, Hazlet, Haskins, and Woods, all of the regular army. Also Capt. Williams, of the corps of Topographical Engineers; Lieut. Terret supposed killed.  
*Wounded*—Major Lear, and Lieut. Graham, severely; Capt. Bainbridge, Capt. Lamotte, and Lieuts. Wainwright, Potter, and Russel. The latter were wounded slightly, Potter with leg off. Major Gen. Butler, of Kentucky Volunteers, wounded in leg.  
*Mortally Wounded*—Capt. Gillespie, of the Texan Rangers.

The Mexican loss is unknown, but supposed to be less than that of the Americans, owing to the cover of their fortifications, which were very strong. Gen. Taylor had his horse wounded, but was himself unhurt. At the first fire, he had a narrow escape from one of the enemy's balls. Gen. Taylor holds his head-quarters at Monterey, by agreement with the Mexican commander. An armistice has been declared, to continue in force eight weeks.—*True Sun.*

(From the London Railway Record)  
**RAILWAY NOTABILIA.**

The lines between York and Newcastle, formerly the great North of England and the Newcastle and Darlington junction, are now consolidated under the powers of an Act of Parliament, and named the York and Newcastle Railway, the head quarters of the Company being at York, under the presidency of George Hudson, Esq., M.P.

There have been some festivities at Nottingham and Retford, to celebrate the passing of the Bill for the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, intended, in connection with its adjuncts, to open up a direct communication north, south, east, and west.

The cutting of the first sod of the North Staffordshire Railway, on the 23rd instant, is to be celebrated by a *dejeuner*, a procession, and a ball.

A "smoking saloon" carriage has been started on the Eastern Counties' Railway. We have not seen it, but are informed that it is a very elegant affair. It was constructed by the Messrs. Adams of Fairfield works, Bow.

On the same line the Electric Telegraph is now in operation. One hundred and sixty miles of wires have been laid, and seventy instruments erected at the various stations, all of which are in active operation. The Telegraph is not completed along the Eastern Union line to Ipswich. The charges are lower than on any other line on which the Telegraph is in use.

**NEW SYSTEM OF AUDIBLE RAILWAY SIGNALS.**

Mr. Stansbury, of St. Matthew's Place, calls attention to the following system of Audible Railway Signals, which he proposes should be used in addition to the various signals already employed.

I. Let there be attached to every engine two steam-whistles of different and easily distinguishable sounds.

II. Let one whistle be sounded when the engine is on one line of rails, and the other when on the other line of rails, invariably: let them never be interchanged.

III. Let the appropriate whistle be sounded by every engine, day and night, along the whole route, at every mile post, or at every half-mile post, if necessary; and where lines unite or cross each other, still more frequently.

IV. Let there be a signal-man on every engine, whose sole business it shall be to make these signals, and observe them, and give the necessary directions to the engine-driver.

V. It would follow, as a matter of course, that two trains being found to be on the same line of rails, whether moving in the same or in opposite directions, both should be immediately stopped, and thus a collision prevented.

Mr. Stansbury adds the following remarks:—

1. It is submitted, that if this plan be adopted, no two trains can at any time be within a mile, or half a mile, of each other, without the conductors of both being aware of it; and, further, without their knowing whether they are on the same line of rails.

2. The whistle not in use might be closed under lock and key, to prevent its being

sounded by mistake on the wrong line of rails.

3. On dark nights, a lantern might be attached to each mile or half-mile post, if it should be found necessary.

4. There should be the means of crossing from one line of rails to the other, every few miles.

5. It is to be anticipated that persons residing near the line will become accustomed to the sound of the whistle; and, associating with it the idea of the security of millions of lives, will not feel themselves annoyed by it.

6. These signals are not intended to supersede any of those now in use.—*London Railway Record.*

A NEW NIAGARA.—There has been a new waterfall discovered in the river St. Louis. This cataract falls in the western part of Lake Superior, which has never yet been described by the geographer. It would appear that this new wonder is second only to the Falls of Niagara. The volume of water is immense, and the height of the fall is 150 feet.—*La Revue Canadien.*

There is no news of the *Great Britain*, now out eighteen days. The report we mentioned of its sailing having been postponed, is utterly without foundation.—*N. Y. Herald, Oct. 11.*

FOR CHARTER.—The fine fast-sailing Brig "ELIZA," Wm. STABB, 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.

**BANKRUPT SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**

ON FRIDAY, the 16th October instant, will be sold by Auction, at the House of Mr. ROBERT ALEXANDER WHYTE, a Bankrupt, adjoining Prentice's Brewery, DeSleury Street—Mahogany Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Carpets, Common Tables, Chairs, Bedstead and Bedding, Looking Glasses, Curtains, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.—the whole nearly new.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock, A.M.,  
By order of THOMAS SEED, Assignee.  
Oct. 15. W. E. BALL.

**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 (Isle St. Paul), and from said Island to the North bank with right of way across the said Island, and from the North bank of the River to a convenient terminus on the Canal.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| H. STEPHENS,      | ANDREW SHAW,      |
| HUGH ALLAN,       | JAMES GILMOTT,    |
| JARON C. FRENCH,  | WM. EDMONSTONE,   |
| D. DAVIDSON,      | MOSES HAYS,       |
| WILLIAM DOW,      | JOSEPH MASSON,    |
| JOHN LEXMING,     | ROBERT MACKAY     |
| WM. LEUNG,        | O. BERTHELET,     |
| J. B. SMITH,      | H. JUDAH,         |
| J. FROTHINGHAM,   | A. LAPOQUE,       |
| JNO. YOUNG,       | HART,             |
| JOHN E. MILLS,    | JOSEPH BOURRET,   |
| L. H. HOLTON,     | A. M. DELISLE,    |
| D. L. MACDOUGALL, | W. ERMATINER,     |
| BENJ. LYMAN,      | W. C. MERELOTT,   |
| R. CORSE,         | JOHN J. DAY,      |
| DAVID TORRANCE,   | GEO. ELDER, Junr. |

Montreal, September 14, 1846.

**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**

THE DEPUTY POST-MASTER GENERAL being authorized to extend the Northern Mail Route in Upper Canada from the present terminus (Penetanguishene), to the SAULT STE. MARIE, the Public is informed that the FIRST DESPATCH will be from Penetanguishene, on the FIRST SEPTEMBER next. Letters for this Mail should be posted in Montreal on or before the 26th.

The communication is intended to be Monthly, leaving Penetanguishene on the 1st of each month; with this exception, that commencing next Summer, during the months of June, July, August and September, it will be Semi-Monthly, and the despatch will be from Penetanguishene on the 1st and 15th of those months.

POST OFFICES will be established at the following places, viz:—  
OWEN'S SOUND,  
MA TITOVANING (on the Grand Manitoulin),  
LA CLOCHE,  
ST. JOSEPH'S, and  
SAULT STE. MARIE,  
General Post Office,  
Montreal, 22nd August, 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. MEREDITH**, L. L. B., (F.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. MONTEIL**, Esquire.

All the above Courses will be commenced on **TUESDAY** next, the 22nd instant; but Students matriculating on or before the 20th instant, will be able to keep the Term.  
Fees, £3 Gs. 8d per Term, or £10 a-year. Board, including Fuel and Candles, £3 5s. a-month.

**J. ABBOTT, A.M.,**  
Secretary.

Sept. 21, 1846.

**RIVER DU CHENE BRIDGE.**

**TENDERS** for the **CONSTRUCTION** of a **BRIDGE** across the **RIVER DU CHENE**, in the District of Quebec, in accordance with the Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of **JOSEPH LAURIN**, Esqr., M.P.P., Quebec, and at the Department of Public Works, in Montreal, will be received until **THURSDAY**, the **FIFTEENTH** day of **OCTOBER** next, to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for River du Chene Bridge."

The Tenders are to state a bulk sum for the erection of the Bridge, complete, and a certain rate per Cubic Yard for the embankment and approaches; also, to give the names of two responsible persons who are willing to become security for the due performance of the Contract.

By order,  
**THOMAS A. BEGLY,**  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1846.

**NICOLET BRIDGE.**

**TENDERS**, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Nicolet Bridge," will be received until **THURSDAY**, 15th **OCTOBER** next, for the **CONSTRUCTION** of a **BRIDGE** across the **RIVER NICOLET**, in accordance with the plans and specification to be seen at the Office of **LOUIS CRESEE**, Esquire, Mayor, Nicolet, and at the Department of Public Works, Montreal.  
Blank Forms of Tender may be had at the above named places, and no Tender will be received unless in accordance therewith.

By order,  
**THOMAS A. BEGLY,**  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Montreal, Sept. 15, 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**, whereby the Subscriptions for Shares of Stock conditional upon that resolve (received subsequent to the 30th ultimo) have become absolute, the New Stock holders are requested to **PAY** the **FIRST INSTALLMENT** of £4 16s. Currency per Share, to the Treasurer, at the Company's Office, 18, Little St. James Street.

By order of the Board,  
**THOMAS STEERS,**  
Secretary.

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

**THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for SALE:—**

- Bright Muscovado Sugar in Hhds.
- White Crushed Sugar in Tierces
- Pipes Port Wine
- Punchons Cuba Honey (Clear)
- Bales Cuba Tobacco for Cigars
- Roasted Coffee in Barrels
- Green do in Bags
- Seal
- Cod
- Whale and } Oils
- Dog
- Barrels No. 1 Arichat Herrings
- High Herrings in Boxes
- 10 M Superior Cuba Cigars
- Bee's Wax, Fustic
- Mahogany, Cedar
- Pimento in Barrels
- Jamaica Preserved Fruits, &c. &c.

**W. H. LEAYCRAFT & 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** 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:** Twankay, Yor & Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong, in boxes,  
Molasses, Heavy  
Martell's Cognac Brandy,  
Sicily Marsala Wine,  
Boiled and Raw Lined 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 *Laprairie* Ferry making it imperative that the *Prince Albert* should leave Montreal in the evening much earlier than at present; at same time the Public will observe by the following arrangement that Passengers may go from **MONTREAL** to **St. JOHNS** and back **EVERY DAY**, except Sunday, by leaving Montreal at **NINE** o'clock, A. M., and **St. Johns** at **ONE** o'clock, P. M., viz:—

**PRINCE ALBERT.**

From Montreal, 9 o'clock, A. M., U. S. Mail & Passengers. 12 o'clock, Noon. 4 do P. M.	From Laprairie, 6 o'clock, A. M. 10 do do. 2 do P. M.
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**RAIL-ROAD CARS.**

From St. Johns, 9 o'clock, A. M. 1 do P. M.	From Laprairie, 10 o'clock, A. M. 5 do P. M.
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**ON SUNDAYS.**

*Princes Albert, from Montreal.*  
3 o'clock, P. M.  
*Cars by Locomotive, from St. Johns.*  
8 o'clock, A. M. or on arrival of the Lake Champlain Boats.

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

**F A R E S.**

First Class Passengers, 5s.; 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 **CAMPBELL'S 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. LETOURNEUX,**  
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, Fire & Detention Insurance Cos., Hartford, Connecticut.

**JOSEPH WENHAM,**  
Agent, British America Insurance Co.

Montreal, June 25, 1846.

**DONEGANNA'S HOTEL.**

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

**SPLENDID BUILDING** in Notre Dame Street, formerly the Property of **WILLIAM BURNHAM**, Esq., and the Vice-Regal Residence of **LORDS BURNHAM** and **STUBBSHAM**, 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 **Cathedrals**, **Bishop's Church**, the **Bank**, the **Government Office**, the **Court House**, and other **Public Buildings**. The openness of the site, and the elevation upon which the Hotel stands, ensures it abundance of light and air, while it commands upon every side an **Excellent View**, including the **River**, the **Island of St. Helens**, and the opposite shore, the **Mountain**, and the adjacent **Pictureque County**.

The Establishment has been furnished throughout with **NEW AND COSLY 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 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 Rasco's.

**J. M. DONEGANNA.**

**TO SURVEYORS AND EXPLORERS.**

**THE Subscribers** have lately received a Large Assortment of **FRENCH PRESERVED MEATS**, Warranted to keep. **SARDINES A L'huile**. **POTTED FISH**. **ANCHOVY PASTE**. **FARINA OF VEGETABLES**, for making all kinds of **YEASTABLE 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, TYLER & CO.** have **RECENTLY LANDED:**  
100 Baskets "PERRIER, JANET & Co.'s" First Quality **CHAMPAGNE**.  
100 Baskets "JACQUES" First Quality **CHAMPAGNE**.  
150 Cases "BARTON & GRESTIER'S" Superior **CLARET**.  
5 Hogsheads Fine "ST. GEORGE'S" **IRISH WHISKY**.  
75 Cases **Cureçon**, **Marschino**, and assorted **Liqueurs**.  
19th August, 1846. 10

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

**NEW RAIL-ROAD JOURNAL.**

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

**ALL COMMUNICATIONS** having for their object redress of grievances, and well-founded complaints against any Public Department whatsoever, as well as those treating of Railways and Mining Speculations, are requested to be dropped in the Post Office, addressed to the Editor of the "WEEKLY EXPOSITOR"; and all Advertisements (which are especially solicited from those who are interested in the prosperity of an Independent Paper) may be left at the Office, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Great St. James Streets.  
The names of communicators of flagrant abuses or injustices 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,**  
Chapin's Buildings, 143, Notre Dame Street.

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

RECU...  
Sept. 3.

25 JUN 1875