Louis-Philippe — French Revolution — Le

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XL. | TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1848. | NUMBER 41.

HOUSES, &c., FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET—A Two Story Stone HOUSE, No. 12, Cheneville Street.—Also, the LOWER PART of No. 10, in the same Street.
Rent moderate. Apply on the Premises.
March 25. 37

TO BE LET—Possession given on 1st May next—The large and commodious Two Story HOUSE in Hanover Street, opposite the High School, "Beaver Hall." The House is finished in the very best style, and provided with an excellent Pump Well in the Kitchen; Yard, Out-Houses, &c. Its proximity to the city and respectability of situation, render it a desirable residence for a genteel family. Rent moderate.
Apply to Messrs. J. & W. Dunlop, on the premises, or to
M. RAMSAY,
24, St. Joseph Street.
March 23. 36

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—That neat COTTAGE on the Royal Square, Wm. Henry; the property of Mrs. C. E. Monk.
For particulars, enquire at this Office, or of J. G. Crebassa, Esq., Sorel.
March 30. T—39

STORE TO LET,—That Old Established Stand, 109, St. Paul Street, fitted with Counters, Tables, Shelves, Show Cases, Gas Fixtures, &c., suitable for any Wholesale or Retail Business, with Yard and Shed.
—LIKEWISE,—
The Three Story STONE STORE, No. 2, St. Jean Baptiste Street, with good Cellerage.
Terms Liberal.
Apply to
J. T. BARRETT,
On the Premises.
March 21. T—35

TO LET—Two first class CUT STONE DWELLINGS, in Craig Street, near Bleury Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Ermatinger and Mr. J. Smith.
Apply to
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Place d'Armes.
March 21. 35

TO LET—Two Three Story first class CUT STONE HOUSES, in St. Joseph Street, one at present occupied by Robert Froste, Esq., and the other unoccupied.
Apply to
WALTER BENNY.
March 18. 34

TO LET—The extensive PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. Ryan, Chapman & Co., on Pointe a Callière.
Apply to
JAS. B. GREENSHIELDS.
March 16. 33

TO LET—A STORE in McGill Street, next door to Upper Canada Stage Office, well adapted for a Grocery or Dry Goods Establishment.
Apply to
H. SEYMOUR,
On the Premises,
Or, opposite the Custom House.
March 16. n—33

HOUSE TO LET—A THREE STORY STONE HOUSE, situated in Craig Street, with Sheds and Stables. Possession given immediately.
Enquire of
OLIVIER FRECHETTE,
St. Bonaventure Street.
March 14. 32

TO LET—That large and commodious STONE STORE in St. Helen Street, opposite the premises of Messrs. Thorne & Heward—with spacious Planked Yard and Sheds in rear.
B. HART & Co.
March 14. 32

TO LET—From the 1st May next,—That large and commodious HOUSE, in Craig Street, fronting on the Champ de Mars, the residence of the late Hon. C. E. Casgrain.
Apply to Madame Casgrain, on the premises
March 14. 32

TO LET—The Two Story STONE HOUSE, No. 8, St. Peter Street.
Apply to
FRS. ANT. LAROCQUE,
ALEXIS LAFRAMBOISE,
ALFRED LAROCQUE.
March 11. 31

TO LET—Part of WAREHOUSE, suitable for Dry Goods, with Shelving complete and Fire-Proof Safe—forming the corner house of St. François Xavier and St. Sacrament Streets. Rent moderate.
Apply to
WM. LUNN.
March 9. 30

TO BE LET—SHOP and DWELLING, No. 157, Notre Dame Street. Windows of Plate Glass; Shop Fixtures, with Gas and Water Pipes, all complete. Possession 1st May. Rent low.
Apply to
WM. BRADBURY.
March 4. 28

TO BE LET—SHOP and DWELLING, corner St. François Xavier and Great St. James Streets, newly fitted up with Fixtures, Lamps, Stoves, Oil Cloth, all complete, lately occupied by Mr. Jas. Fleming, Tailor. Vaulted Cellars underneath the whole, with a good Ice House. Immediate possession, if required.
—ALSO,—
FOUR OFFICES, corner St. François Xavier and Great St. James Streets. Possession 1st of May.
Apply to
WM. BRADBURY.
March 4. 28

TO BE LET—DWELLING HOUSE, Yard, and Stables, St. François Xavier Street, occupied by Mr. T. J. Pelton, Notary. Possession 1st May.
Apply to
WM. BRADBURY.
March 4. 28

TO BE LET—DWELLING HOUSE, CARPENTERS' SHOP, together with the VACANT LOT, lately occupied by Mr. McIntosh, as a Timber-Yard, situated in College Street. Possession immediately, if required.
Apply to
WM. BRADBURY.
March 4. 28

TO BE LET—DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES, corner of Gabriel and Catherine Streets, containing Five Tenements, opposite the New Methodist Chapel, Griffintown. Possession 1st May next.
Apply to
WM. BRADBURY.
March 4. 28

TO LET—That commodious STONE STORE in rear of Messrs. Allison & Co., St. Paul Street, and fronting on Peter Street. Rent moderate.
Apply to
D. & C. DARLING
February 29. 26

TO LET—And possession given on the 1st May next—Two well finished BRICK HOUSES, in Dorchester Street, near St. Denis Street, at a moderate rent.
A Two Story Stone BAKE HOUSE, in St. Elizabeth Street, formerly Leishman's, near Dorchester Street.
Apply to
VALLEE & BOYER.
February 26. 2m—25

TO LET—The OFFICES in the Montreal Insurance Company's Buildings, presently occupied by the Lachine Railway Company.
Apply to
ARCH. H. CAMPBELL.
Great St. James Street, 2nd March, 1848. 27

HOUSES, &c., FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET—The HOUSE and FARM, Situated below the Current St. Mary, heretofore the Property of the late Sheriff Ermatinger.
Apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 23 St. James' Place.
TAYLOR & McTAVISH.
February 17, 1848. 21

TO LET,—On Richmond Square, Rent moderate, Two Elegant and Convenient HOUSES, now in the occupation of W. B. Lindsay, Esquire, and Mrs. Selby, having Ice Houses, Stables, and good Spring Water. The situation is well known to be the most wholesome and pleasant of any in the environs of the city, being entirely out of dust.
Apply to
CHARLES S. RODIER,
Advocate,
Place Rodier.
February 3. 15

TO LET—Those Three Story BRICK HOUSES at the entrance of St. Mary Street, now occupied by Mr. Rice, Mr. Teese, and Mr. Hughes. These Premises are convenient to the Barracks and Bonsecours Market, and are capital business stands, particularly for Taverns.
—ALSO,—
Another HOUSE, corner of St. Mary and Lavisitation Streets, now occupied by Mr. Anderson. This is also a capital stand for business and particularly for a Grocery, having been used as such for many years.
For further particulars, enquire of
E. GUY.
February 26. 25

TO LET, from the 1st May next,—One SHOP and a large BACK STORE with CELLARS under both, and a large Planked Yard, No. 128 Notre Dame Street, nearly opposite the English Church, at present occupied by the Subscribers. The premises are well adapted for a Grocery.
H. & H. MERRILL.
February 15. 20

TO FORWARDERS.—TO LET—The well-known RED STORE, for many years occupied by Messrs. McPherson & Crane.
Apply to
JOSEPH LEVY.
February 22, 1848. 23

TO BE LET—THOSE EXTENSIVE PREMISES, the WAREHOUSE, YARD, and SHED on Craig Street and Fortification-lane, (known as the Old Circus,) for storage of Produce and Provisions, the best in the City. The Cellars, 134 by 104 feet, to be let together or separately. Possession 1st May.
Apply to
WM. BRADBURY.
March 4. 28

TO LET,—A First Class Two Story CUT STONE HOUSE—No. 69, St. Lawrence Main Street;—with Outhouse and Yard (planked). Rent low.
—AND,—
A One Story STONE HOUSE (fitted up as a Bakery) near the St. Lawrence Market; with a Vacant Lot attached to it.
—ALSO,—
The SHOP No. 81, St. Paul Street, now occupied by J. Martel, Saddler.
A DWELLING HOUSE in St. Amable Street, in rear of St. Paul Street, near Jacques Cartier Square; well suited for a Boarding House; with a planked Yard.
A few DWELLINGS in St. Denis Street
Apply to
W. F. LESTE.
No. 69, St. Lawrence Main Street or
81, St. Paul Street.
Feb. 26. 25

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—From the 1st May next, for one or more years,—That desirable, advantageously situated STONE BUILDING, known as the CASTLE INN, fronting St. Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs, and contiguous to the road leading to the Longueuil Ferry. Capacious Stabling and other Outhouses are attached, with an extensive Yard.
Possession given 1st May.
THE TWO NEW CUT STONE BUILDINGS adjoining; with Cellarage, Stabling, Sheds, and Yards. One consists of an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, the lower part of which could, if required, be converted into a Retail Store. And the other is at present occupied as a Dwelling House and Grocery Store, for which its situation renders it very desirable.
Rents very moderate.
Apply to
LeMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
February 24. 24

TO LET—The SHOP in Notre Dame Street, next door to Messrs. Galarneau & Roy, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Desnoyers & Genereux.
Apply to
MAURICE CUVILLIER.
Feb. 17. 21

TO LET—In Notre Dame Street, near Donegana's Hotel, a New CUT STONE HOUSE, and elegantly finished spacious SHOP with Plate Glass, Brass Sashes, &c. Rent Low.
A. M. DELISLE.
February 8. 17

TWO New BRICK HOUSES to be let at Low Rent, in Amherst Street, near the late Galt's Tannery, new painted, and if required three vacant Lots adjoining—possession on 1st May next.
Apply on the Premises, or to
G. REINHARDT,
Butcher, New Market.
February 10. TTS—18

TO LET—And possession given on the 1st day of May next—That pleasantly situated Two Story STONE HOUSE, in St. Urban Street, at present occupied by James Kerr, Esquire, Royal Engineer Department.
—ALSO,—
The COTTAGE and Garden occupied by the Subscriber, in Upper Bleury Street.
For particulars, apply on the Premises.
JAMES KNAPP,
148, Upper Bleury Street.
February 8. 17

STORE TO LET—From the 1st May next—The convenient STORE, in St. Helen Street, belonging to Mr. W. Ludlam, now in the occupation of Messrs. Thorne & Heward.
Apply to Mr. Ludlam next door, or
JAMES HUTTON,
3, St. Sacrament Street
February 1. 14

TO LET—Two of those comfortable DWELLING HOUSES, No. 3 and 5, "Hanover Terrace," with Ice, Wood, and Coach House, Stabling, &c.
A SHOP or OFFICE, on Commissioner Street, under the Montreal House, Custom House Square.
—ALSO,—
A commodious CUT STONE DWELLING, No. 92, St. Joseph Suburbs.
Apply to
WILLIAM DOW.
February 12. 19

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two Lots of GROUND 72 x 80 French measure, forming the corner of Berthelot and Aylmer Streets, off Bleury Street, with a neat COTTAGE thereon erected. Possession immediately. Terms Liberal.
Apply to
JAMES GUERIN,
131, St. Paul Street.
February 5. 16

SHOP AND DWELLING TO BE LET.—A SHOP, in St. Paul Street, running in rear to St. Eloi Street, now occupied by Messrs. L. Moss & Co.
—ALSO,—
The WAREHOUSE over the Shop, occupied by Messrs. D. W. Macfarlane & Co.
Apply to
WM. LUNN.
February 9. T—180

HOUSES, &c., FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET—Possession 1st May next—The Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in King Street, St. Ann Suburb, at present occupied by E. Demers, Esq.
—ALSO,—
A similar DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the above, now occupied by W. L. Eager, Esq.
—ALSO,—
A YARD and SHED, in rear, adapted for a Cooperage, now occupied by M. Deegan.
Apply to
ALEXR. CLERK,
At Messrs. Thorne & Hewards'.
February 3. 15

TO LET—The HOUSE formerly occupied by the late Hon. Jos. Masson, St. James Place, Little St. James Street. Enquire next door to H. Judah, Esq.
January 25. 11

TO LET—The HOUSE, No. 2, Saint Gabriel Street, at present occupied by the Subscriber.
Apply on the Premises.
H. TAYLOR.
February 5. 16

TO BE LET,—From 1st of May next,—The HOUSE and SHOP adjoining to Messsrs. Cowan & Co., being No. 34, M'Gill Street, now occupied by Messrs. W. Smyth & Co.
—AND,—
The Two Story DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, in Prince Street, St. Anne's Suburbs, near the Canal Locks, now occupied by D. Murray, Esq.
Apply to
J. H. LAMB,
103, St. Antoine Street.
January 29. 13

TO BE LET—Possession given on 1st May next—The STORES, in St. Sacrament Street, now occupied by R. Hallowell, Esq.
Apply to
JAMES LESLIE & CO.
February 1. 14

TO LET—Those Two Large STONE HOUSES, with SHOPS on the first floor, in St. Paul Street, opposite to the Store of Chs. Wilson, Esq., (at present occupied by Mr. Geo. McIver, Hatter and Mr. Asa Willett, leather merchant. These Houses have very large yards extending as far back as the wall of the Roman Catholic Cathedral.
The New CUT STONE HOUSE, in Bonsecours Street, nearly facing the residence of the Hon. L. J. Papineau, contiguous to Bonsecours Market, well adapted for an Hotel, having extensive Yard and Stabling.
—ALSO FOR SALE OR TO LET,—
A very comfortable BRICK COTTAGE, in St. Germain Street, quite near St. Patrick's Church, and two large BRICK HOUSES in rear of said Cottage, fronting St. Bernard Street. These two last mentioned Houses are divided into four comfortable dwelling Houses, separate entrances front and rear.
For particulars, apply to
B. H. LEMOINE.
March 2. T e—27

TO BE LET—That Three Story CUT STONE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 5, Great St. James Street, with Ice, Wood and Coach House, Stabling and a good Yard, at present occupied by Dr. Fraser. It is in every respect a desirable residence for a Family.
Apply to
JNO. MOLSON,
Custom House Square.
February 5. Tt—16

Tecumseth Terrace.
Several HOUSES in this Terrace TO BE LET. Possession given on the 1st May next. Rent moderate.
Apply to
DR. FISHER,
Bleury Street.
February 5. 16

TO BE LET,
From the 1st May next,
GILBAULT COTTAGE,
THE present residence of A. Robertson, Esq., Advocate, has a Garden and extensive Out-Buildings attached. It is situated in the rear of Mr. Molson's premises, Cote-a-Baron, and a more healthy and central position cannot be found in the City.
Apply to
JOHN MOLSON,
Custom House Square.
January 25. T—11

TO BE LET—Possession on the 1st May next—Two New HOUSES, in St. Lawrence Street, adjoining Mr. Haldimand, the one fitted up as a Bakery, the other as a Grocery.
Apply to
CUVILLIER & SONS.
February 1. 14

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—To Let—From the 1st of May next—One of the Tenements, in Cornwall Terrace. Enquire of the Proprietor, at Laconte's Buildings, Sherbrooke Street, Coté-a-Baron.
HENRY JACKSON.
February 3. 15

TO BE LET—Possession on 1st May next, or sooner if required—The Two Cut Stone HOUSES, in Champ de Mars Street, lately occupied by Lord Malden and the late Hon. C. W. Lascelles.
For terms, apply to
CUVILLIER & SONS.
January 29. 13

TO BE LET—From the 1st May next—A well finished and comfortable DWELLING, in St. Dominique Street, No. —, now occupied by E. D. Taylor, Esq.
THE LARGE SHOP, at the corner of Gain and St. Mary Streets, near the St. Mary Foundry and Messrs. Molson's Distillery.
A COTTAGE, near the Mile End, with an extensive and well Cultivated Garden, now occupied by J. Ker, Esq.
Apply to
C. E. GUNDLACK,
63, St. Lawrence Street.
February 3. 15

TO BE LET.—Possession on 1st May next—TWO CUT STONE DWELLING HOUSES, with Stables, Coach House, &c. attached, situated in College Street.
—ALSO,—
A Two-Story STONE HOUSE, situated at the Tanneries de Rolland, at present occupied as a Tavern, by Mr. F. Payette.
Apply to
MILES WILLIAMS,
College Street.
February 3, 1848. 15

TO BE LET—The capacious Four Story STONE STORE, now occupied by John Torrance & Co., being the rear half of the Premises, the front of which is occupied by J. Burns & Co. This Store is well adapted for Flour, Grain or other Produce, has a front and back Yard with a close Shed in the latter covered with metal.
JOHN TRY.
February 3. 15

TO LET, till May 1st, the SHOP and DWELLING, No. 157, Notre Dame Street, every way adapted for a Fancy Shop: it might be easily converted into MERCHANTS' OFFICES, &c. &c. Immediate possession will be given.
Wm. BRADBURY.
January 8, 1848. 4

TO LET—From the 1st May next—Two SHOPS and One DWELLING HOUSE, the corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets, now occupied by Messrs. Douglas and Thompson.
—ALSO,—
The DWELLING HOUSE in rear, on St. Gabriel Street; both Houses are well situated for Boarding Houses, the one on Notre Dame Street having 14 and the other 23 rooms.
For particulars, enquire of Mr. John Palmer on the Premises, or at Rose Mount, St. Antoine Suburbs.
February 8. 17

HOUSES, &c., FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO BE LET—Possession 1st May next—The Two CUT STONE WAREHOUSES, in St. Sacrament Street, now occupied by James Fox, Esquire, and Messrs. Twiname, Brothers & Co.
Apply to
ANDREW COWAN,
M'Gill Street.
February 3. 15

TO LET—A Two Story Cut STONE HOUSE and PREMISES, in Notre Dame Street, adjoining Madame De Montenach, Dalhousie Square.
Apply to George R. Robertson, Esq., Advocate, 49, Little St. James Street.
February 1. 14

TO BE LET—Those Commodious STORES, at present in the occupation of Messrs. W. & H. Whitney, situated in St. Paul Street, and having a frontage on two streets, possession from 1st May next.
Apply to
BENJAMIN BROTHERS.
February 3. 15

TO LET—No. 1, TECUMSETH TERRACE.—The occupant intending to remove to a smaller House.
Apply within, or to
JOHN FISHER, Esq., M. D.
Montreal, February 3, 1848. 15

TO BE LET—Possession on 1st May next—The New Three Story Cut STONE STORE, in St. Alexis Street, opposite Messrs. I. Buchanan & Co.
—ALSO.—
The New STORE, in St. John Street, nearly opposite Messrs. Gilmour & Co.
Apply to
CUVILLIER & SONS.
February 1. 14

TO LET—That Large and Commodious CUT STONE HOUSE, on Recollect Street, now occupied by Mrs. Gosselin, as a Boarding House, well adapted for that purpose, or for a large family, containing Sixteen Booms, besides Kitchens and Attics.
Apply to
BENJAMIN HART.
February 3. 15

STORES TO LET,—The extensive STONE STORE, covered with tin, with surrounding Yard, known as the "North West", adjoining the Eagle Foundry, Griffintown, presently occupied by James Hervey, Esq.
—ALSO,—
Those large PREMISES extending from Wellington Street to the before-mentioned, comprising —Store, very extensive Yard and Sheds, lately occupied by Messrs. Bryson & Ferriers, and Messrs. T. Kay & Co.
Rent moderate. Apply to
BUDDEN & VENNOR,
3, St. Sacrament Street.
March 25. d TS—37

TO LET—A Cut Stone COTTAGE and GARDEN in Aylmer Street, at present occupied by the Rev. D. Richey.
—ALSO,—
A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, in the same Street.
Apply to
MRS. KIRKWOOD.
February 26. TS—25

TO BE LET.—THE UPPER HALF of that NEW STORE, fronting on St. Paul Street and St. Jean [illegible] being 50 feet deep by 25 feet wi[illegible] ed for a Retail or Wholesale Business. Rent moderate.
Apply to
DR. HALL.
May 21. ws—180

TO BE LET—From the First May next,—That extensive SHOP, No. 137, Notre Dame Street, occupied by the late J. R. Frazer as a Dry Goods Store.
The Windows being fitted up with Plate Glass, and the Shop being 80 feet deep, is suitable for any business.
The premises include also a commodious Dwelling, Stabling, Coach, Ice and Wood Houses, with spacious Cellarage.
Apply, on the Premises, to
HENRY MUSSEN.
January 15. 7

TO BE LET,—And possession given immediately, the NEW CUT-STONE BUILDING consisting of an excellent Dwelling-House, with capacious Shop and Cellar underneath, and Outhouses, fronting St. Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs, and adjoining the house forming the corner on the road leading to the Longueuil Ferry.
For further particulars inquire of
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
March 13. 31

TO LET—The SHOP No. 41, M'Gill Street, near Great St. James Street, now occupied by T. E. Woodbury & Co.
—AND,—
The well-known STAND of Hilton & Baird, on the Place d'Armes.
Apply to Mrs. Widow Toupin, No. 209, Notre Dame Street, or to
ALFRED LAROCQUE,
59, Great St. James Street.
February 12. 19

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers are fitting up the Store in St. Sacrament Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Logan, Cringan & Co., into OFFICES, with convenient Safes, for the accommodation of Merchants and Brokers. A Plan of the whole may be seen, and the terms known, by applying at their Office. Possession to be given on 1st May next.
CUVILLIER & SONS.
March 25. 37

For Sale or to Let, for a Term of Years,
And Possession given on the 1st May next,
THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES in Kingston, C. W., late the property of JAMES BROWN, Jr., known as BROWN'S WHARF—consisting of a LARGE WHARF, easy of access, on which is erected extensive Warehouses, covered with metal, and an Office built of Brick, also covered with metal, the whole of which, at present occupied by the Quebec Forwarding Company.
—ALSO,—
TWO WAREHOUSES on Ontario Street, well adapted for Groceries or Dry Goods, one of which is now occupied by Mr. John Patterson, the other is vacant.
For terms, apply to
CUVILLIER & SONS.
February 22. 23
The *Kingston Chronicle* will please copy, and insert for three successive weeks only.

FOR SALE on very reasonable and advantageous terms,
A Handsome Cottage
in complete order, suitable for a respectable Family.
ACCOMMODATION.
BASEMENT, contains a kitchen, having a good Well of water, lead pump and sink, manservant's bed-room, store-room, pantry, cellar, and back porch into the yard.
GROUND FLOOR—Has an entrance porch and hall, dining and drawing-room connected with folding doors, breakfast parlour, bedroom, and back hall leading to veranda.
THE ATTIC contains six bed rooms and a fancy conservatory.
A LARGE OFFICE building in the rear consisting of stable, cow house, coach house, &c.
ADJOINING
is also for SALE CHEAP with easy terms of payment, and would make a most desirable GARDEN to the above Cottage, a number of BUILDING LOTS.
For further particulars, apply to
GEORGE BROWNE,
Architect.
Residence, 56 Craig Street, Office, Fortification Lane.
March 11. 31

Vaults to be Let.
TO BE LET,—The VAULTS under the Herald Office. Rent moderate. Apply at the Herald Office.
March 27. 73

(From the Transcript.)

SEELY, THE SWINDLER.

FURTHER PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO SEELY, ALIAS BURR BENNETT, THE NOTED SWINDLER AND FORGER.

The annexed communication, containing additional information respecting this artful and unprincipled individual, has been furnished us for publication by the gentlemen whose names below, justly entitle their statement to the respectful consideration of the friends of justice, the citizens of Montreal, and particularly to those who have suffered from the duplicity and artifice of this daring impostor:—

To the Editor of the Montreal Transcript.

Sir,—In asking, through the medium of your popular and widely circulated journal, the publication of the following detail of facts relative to Seely alias Burr Bennett, the swindler, we are only actuated by a sense of duty, which we owe to the public at large.

We are, respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
Geo. H. Wheeler,
Seymour & Harrington,
D & W. Macfarlane,
J. L. Cilley,
M Buck,
Wm. Thompson,
D. P. Janes & Co.,
H. C. Keeler,
Francis Duclos,
Cowan & Cross,
Thos. Waddell, Jnr. & Co.,
Smith & Morgan,
James Fox,
Campbell Bryson,
Benjamin, Brothers,
Joseph N. Hall,
F. P. Levine,
Anthony Walsh,
Benjamin Workman & Co,
William Lyman & Co,
Archd Macfarlane & Co.,
John Thornton.

City of Montreal, March 30, 1848.

I have examined the signatures attached to the statement respecting B. Seely alias Burr Bennett; and do hereby certify, that the several individuals whose names are attached thereto, are gentlemen of respectable standing in the commercial circles of Montreal, and any statement emanating from them may be fully relied on.

Jos. Bourret,
Mayor.

From the following letter, addressed to a merchant of this city, in reply to certain inquiries respecting the said Seely, it would appear that he was some years since known in the State of New York by name and reputation as Burr Bennett, and that on his removal to this Province he assumed the name of Seely, with a view not only [illegible] of that justice which would [illegible] his nefarious designs, but as a cloak under which he might continue to practice that deception and fraud which he has so artfully imposed upon a large portion of the citizens of Montreal:—

Bank of Dansville, N. Y., March 7, 1848.

Dear Sir,—I am greatly obliged by your information respecting Burr Seely alias *Burr Bennett*, and in return hasten to give you information upon which you may rely, and your authories may safely act.

This man is the veritable Burr Bennett who came to this place in 1844, with a heavy stock of goods, and opened a store. He came from Havana, Chemung Co., N. Y. In the fall he sold out his stock to Benj. Cook, at about half price, and started ostensibly for New York. At Rochester, he pretended to have been robbed of $19,990—issued handbills—employed the police, and made a great noise; but the artifice was so shallow and badly played off, that it gained no credit, and to avoid the importunities of his New York creditors and the public indignation, he fled the country, and this is the first intimation that we have had of his whereabouts.

A greater rogue or a more accomplished, does not probably exist, and the citizens of Montreal and the public generally, have reason to congratulate themselves upon his arrest.

You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you choose, and you may rely upon the information contained in it.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. C. Woodruff,
Cashier.

In relation to this name, the statement contained in the above letter is fully corroborated by the fact, that at a recent sale held at Champlain in the state of New York, of sundry effects, seized by the Sheriff as the property of said Seely—the name of Burr Bennett was marked upon several articles of wearing apparel. These articles were purchased by one of the creditors residing in Montreal, and are now in his possession, and can at any time be seen.

From various sources, the above named persons have obtained reliable information that the said Seely alias Burr Bennett, came to Montreal some two or three years since from the state of New York; that he then offered himself as a student of Law, and after having obtained sufficient information as to the Law of Lower Canada to enable him to avoid legal responsibility, turned his attention to those private speculations of cent per cent, which so rapidly accumulate from the pecuniary difficulties and urgent necessities of the unfortunate merchant and the struggling tradesman. Living in comfortable circumstances, and with considerable pecuniary resources at his command, (in all probability the fruits of his former peculation,) he gradually acquired the confidence of many respectable citizens here, and by the ready facilities of his business habits, soon attracted notoriety His means enabled him on several occasions to negotiate Bills of Exchange between Montreal and the neighbouring cities of the United States, which circumstance doubtless conferred upon him that degree of monied importance which only served to stimulate his avaricious desires for further gain by the arts of fraud, circumvention and crime. Sheltering himself under the semblance of an affected zeal for the promotion of christian piety, he attached himself and family to one of the religious congregations of this city: occupied a pew in the church, delivered addresses and exhortations at prayer meetings, and subscribed liberally to those benevolent societies associated for the advancement of christianity and the diffusion of its sacred doctrines. These subscriptions, however—liberal as to their nominal amount—we learn were never paid, with the exception of the pew-rent for one year. It was in such an ambiguous position that he acquired to some extent the confidence and favorable opinions of many of our worthy and enterprising merchants, and in some few cases of apparent honesty and a prompt recognition of mercantile responsibility, was enabled to extend his credit and enlarge the sphere of his business operations.

Having thus far succeeded in attracting the notice of a portion of the commercial public of Montreal, he some six or eight months since opened an office in St. Francois Xavier Street, and commenced business as an Exchange Broker.—This situation necessarily introduced him into what is technically denominated in financial language "the Money Market;" and from his having produced certificates of deposits, signed by cashiers of various Banks in the western parts of New York, the checques of which were duly paid to individuals who purchased them here, he soon became known at the several Banks of this city by those usual transactions of discount, collection and deposit, connected with all monetary affairs. He at one time exhibited from eight to ten certificates of deposits in various Banks in the United States—the sums varying from $500 to $1,000—all of which were sold in Montreal, and duly honored by the said Banks. He represented the amount of these deposits as being an annuity from his wife's father to her—the quarterly instalments being $500. These few transactions, regulated by the apparent promptness and fidelity of mercantile integrity, obtained for the said Seely, alias Burr Bennet, the partial confidence of some few of our most influential and respectable merchants; and, presuming on their favourable consideration, and aided by his own practised arts of dissimulation and cunning knavery, he planned that series of successful impositions on the generous confidence of the people of Montreal, which cannot but awaken the just indignation of every honest mind, and must invoke the speedy interposition of that justice which can alone adequately punish this daring and hardened culprit. The following details exhibit a few cases among the many, in which he succeeded, in obtaining a large amount of money, from the various individuals upon whom he practised his well planned and artful deceptions. They include all classes of society, from the flourishing and affluent, to the humblest labourer who toils for his daily subsistence Among the most accomplished and practised rogues, there is often evinced some show of generosity, or boasted effort of an assumed magnanimity of mind—they will rob only the wealthy.

Seely, on the contrary, faithfully acted out the true character of a stern and inexorable Robber. The just demands of humble poverty met no return of justice at his hands, and the cherished earnings of honest industry were among the spoils of his iniquitous triumphs. It is a fact as notorious as it is inhuman, that among those whom he sought to overreach by his perfidious designs are to be found many of the poor market-women of the metropolis, who subsist alone upon their daily earnings; and among the very last of his deluded victims were the cabmen and carters, who even assisted him in his hurried and ignominious flight from the city.

It would, in fact, require columns of space to detail all the instances in which Seely has imposed upon the community; a few more may be added:—

He sold a draft for $1,000 on Otsego County Bank, to one firm here, representing that he had funds deposited in that Bank, against which he was authorized to draw. The draft has been returned protested for non-acceptance. Also another draft on the same bank for $200, and a third for $100. In fact, he made every attempt to dispose of like drafts to his acquaintance generally—some of them of large amounts—when he evidently had no funds, and no prospect of having funds in the bank on which the drafts were drawn.

On the 17th February last Seely sold to a mercantile house a bill of exchange for £225 stg., drawn, or pretended to be drawn, on Baring, Brothers, of London, by E. L. Corbett & Co., in favor of B. Seely & Co., dated Philadelphia, 4th February, 1848. He represented to the parties who bought the exchange, that the firm of E. L. Corbett & Co. was a wealthy and respectable house, with which he was connected, and which had been largely engaged in the lumber trade in Canada. It appears from the affidavit of an engraver in this city, that he engraved for Seely a quire or two of blank bills of exchange, dated at Philadelphia, with the name "E. L. Corbett & Co.," in the margin, and the pay bill sold on the 17th February, and dated on 4th February, is identified by the engraver as having been delivered by himself to Seely, on the evening of the 16th February. These facts are sworn to and abundantly established, and form part of the grounds on which a charge of forgery is grounded.

Another case. It will be recollected that Seely absconded on Sunday, the 20th February; on the previous evening he obtained various sums of money on various pretences, giving cheques, payable at the Bank of British North America, which on being presented for payment on the Monday following, were, of course, dishonoured: Mr. Walsh, of St. Antoine Street, was a sufferer in this way.

Still another. A gentleman wishing to discount a note, put into Seely's hands about £200 of Montreal Mining Company's shares, transferred in the company's books; Seely sold the shares to a broker, and gave a chequе which was also dishonoured. He even refused to return to the sufferer, who followed him to the United States, the shares which had not been transferred in the Company's books, and which therefore could be of no use to him.

Determined, as it would appear, to make himself comfortable, on his trip to the States, he went to a shop in M'Gill Street, and bought a case of wine, and to another shop, in the same street, and bought a keg of oysters, which he carried with him!

It will be recollected that some time since Seely's premises were robbed by some boys, who were afterwards arrested and committed for trial at the February term of the Queen's Bench. By his importunity with the crown officers, and on representing that it would be inconvenient, if not impossible for him to be present at the Court in February, it was so arranged that the boys were brought to trial at the Quarter Sessions; on their conviction, Seely got his money, and refused to give anything to the policeman to whose vigilance he was indebted for the discovery of the offenders, and the recovery of his money.

It is impossible to recount all his schemes. He ordered clothing from various parties, which he forgot to pay for; and even swindled a carter who helped him to elude his creditors. It may easily be credited that Seeley has managed to make it be believed by many respectable parties in the United States, that he is a martyr to Tory persecution in Canada. His power of deception seems only equalled by the confidence of his many victims here; but his real character cannot fail sooner or later to be known and despised by those parties in the States who may now think him more sinned against than sinning. It is to be hoped that it may be long before another so successful swindler shall appear amongst us.

The determination of this accomplished representative of his prototype, the memorable Barrington, appears to have embraced a well digested and settled plan of systematic fraud Contributions to the strong box of his pecuniary depredations were to be levied, it seems, in every possible variety that the genius of his intrigue and artifice could invent. Among his lucubrations, he projected the scheme of a Lottery, the prizes of which were to consist of furniture, gold watches, horses, and carriage, engravings, and pencil cases. Fourteen hundred tickets at $1 each, in imitation of one dollar bank bills, were issued and sold, and in the sequel, a few days previous to his sudden disappearance, the whole scheme vanished—the only prize drawn was that of the $1400, and the fortunate holder was the proprietor himself. The subscribers have obtained information upon which they can confidently rely, that in receiving the gold brought out by the German emigrants during the last summer, in exchange for American money, Seely on more than one occasion palmed off many of these lottery bills upon these indigent and confiding strangers, which, of course, were to them utterly valueless.

Unpleasant as may be the task, and painful the considerations involving a further disclosure of the vicious and immoral course of this degraded individual; we are, nevertheless, constrained by an imperious sense of duty to invest his portraiture of guilt with still darker and more unwelcome shades.

Will it be believed, that this man, while affecting under the garb of a religious profession, to afford an example of moral influence and humble devotion, was, at the same time, not only secretly indulging in the grossest sensualities and illicit associations, but absolutely the known projector and proprietor of an establishment of ill-fame in this city, furnished by his own private means, partly for his own accommodation, and for the use and benefit of others. This fact is so notorious that undeniable proofs are at hand, by respectable witnesses, known to many of us, who are ready to publicly afford their testimony in confirmation of what has been above stated. One individual of this city, from whom on various occasions he purchased groceries, discovered by agents that, instead of the articles having been carried to Seely's own private residence, they were taken to the house occupied by the deluded victims of his deception and licentiousness.

Since his arrest, two of the subscribers have received information from Mr. Stetson, of the Custom House at Champlain, and from Mr. Derby, the proprietor of the hotel at Rouse's Point, State of New York, that the said Seely, alias Burr Bennett, denied to them that the female with whom he was in company was his wife—Seely alleging, "that she was a wealthy lady with whom he travelled." It is certain that, among the articles of clothing already alluded to, and which were purchased by one of the creditors, there was one marked with the name of "Emma Corbett;" which, in all probability, was the maiden name of the person, recently known here as Mrs. Seely. The name of the individual who has been associated with Seely, at Bytown, we learn, is J. E. Corbett, who professes to be a brother of Mrs. Seely. We cannot but regard this individual, who has also fled from justice, as an accomplice of the ex-broker, and it may be well for him to be careful of his person, for should the spirit of adventure induce him to revisit Canada, we cannot promise him the "freedom of the city" of Bytown, or of any other town in the Province.

In closing this communication to the public, we profit by the occasion to observe, that among the many motives which have influenced us in the disclosure of the facts we have detailed—not among the least is that—of vindicating ourselves and the community in which we live from the unjust aspersions of our neighbours on the other side of the line. As a fugitive from justice, from the outraged laws of Canada, and from the merited indignation of an insulted community—this unhappy man in resisting the demands of justice, has, under a very severe infliction of legal authority, greatly suffered from the manner of his arrest.

The circumstances under which he appeared before that portion of the American people who have so warmly espoused his cause, and extended to him their sympathies, were, to say the least, highly unfavorable; and were of such a character as certainly required that forbearance from any intemperate language or unjust denunciations, which should belong to a highminded and magnanimous people. On the contrary, the above named persons have learned with regret (and they would fain hope for the honor of the American name that they may have been to some extent misinformed) that in the town of Hopkintown, in the state of New York, it was with great difficulty a magistrate could be prevailed upon to issue a warrant for the apprehension of Seely, *alias* Burr Bennet, notwithstanding conclusive evidence was presented, sustaining a charge of forgery against the fugitive—provision for such an arrest having been made and ratified by the Ashburton treaty between Great Britain and the United States. We might adduce other instances, in which we are of opinion that political animosity, and a false sympathy for immediate suffering, having no reference to the actual consequences of repeated crimes, may have in a great degree influenced the opinions which have been expressed by the friends and apologists of Seely. We, however, leave the subject, with a strong hope that the ends of justice may be served by this exposure of a criminal who justly merits the heaviest inflictions of the law.

PUBLIC OBSERVATORY.

The public meeting for the purpose of erecting a Public Observatory, to which we referred in our last, was held on Tuesday evening, according to notice, and was attended by about 200 people, principally members of the different literary societies in the town. We give below the resolutions which were adopted.

Mr. Tait was in the Chair.

After some opening remarks from Mr. Fleet, the object of the meeting was explained by Mr. M'Ginn, in a very eloquent speech, in which he went fully into the subject, showing the want of some place for pursuing astronomical investigation, as well as the want of the necessary instruments for that purpose. Mr. M'Ginn insisted on the injury sustained by the community from this cause, and explained what his views were on the subject. He proposes that a small building, in the form of an Observatory, shall be erected on the mountain, or on some other eligible site in the vicinity of the town. This is to be provided with a large telescope fit for astronomical purposes, and several smaller ones, together with such other scientific apparatus as may be deemed necessary, and as means may be furnished to supply. This he would have open at all times to the public, on the payment of a small sum; whilst around it he would have a garden, where strangers might amuse themselves, and which in summer would furnish a pleasant retreat. There would be thus a union of the agreeable and useful, and by this means a sufficient fund might be raised to pay the expense of an attendant, and keep the place in a state of order and repair. On the value of such a building to the community, Mr. McGinn laid great stress. At present, no scientific apparatus worthy of the name is possessed by any of the public schools, and as a natural consequence those studies are almost entirely neglected. Was it right, Mr. M'Ginn asked, that this state of things should continue. In the United States and in England latterly, almost every town can boast of some provision for practical science—and was Montreal to be behind all the rest? He did not suppose they were going to make all the community astronomers—but all had an interest in these questions, and some might have a taste for them, as he himself had, and which they could not now gratify. Mr. McGinn spoke in this strain for about an hour, and was listened to with the greatest interest. At the end of his address, Dr. Badgley made a few remarks, expressive of his approval of the scheme, and the great importance in a public point of view that it should be carried out.

It will be seen that a Committee has been appointed to raise the necessary funds by shares of £1 each, and we understand that books will shortly be placed in all the principal public places for the names of parties willing to assist the object. The sum required to begin is very small, and once started there is no danger but that the means will be found to carry it on. Such being the case, we hope there will be no "hitch" for the want of money, but that all classes alike will interest themselves in behalf of the Observatory.

The following is a copy of the Resolutions:

Moved by Mr. Fleet, seconded by Mr. Chas' Garth,

Resolved,—That this meeting fully recognising the important advantages resulting to mankind from the extension of practical and scientific knowledge, viewed with lively satisfaction every attempt calculated to raise the human mind, and direct it toward that great and exalted destiny, which, as rational and intelligent beings, it should be our constant desire to attain.

Moved by Mr. H. H. Whitney, seconded by Mr. C. Tarbut,

Resolved,—That the impossibility of acquiring an extensive and correct knowledge of the different branches of science without the aid of mathematical instruments, and the acknowledged want of such instruments, (but more particularly of Astronomical instruments), in the Colleges and Seminaries of Canada, render it incumbent on us to use our best exertions to remedy the defect.

Moved by Mr. McGinn, seconded by Mr. James Spiers,

Resolved,—That an observatory erected on some eligible site in the vicinity of this city, and fitted up with a few Astronomical and other scientific instruments, is a desideratum highly calculated to assist the inquiring mind in exploring the boundless regions of philosophical research, by rendering studies, otherwise dry and incomprehensible, at once intelligible, demonstrable, and highly interesting, and as such recommends itself to the favourable consideration of every Philanthropist, and of every citizen desirous of promoting the moral and intellectual advancement of the rising generation.

Moved by Mr. R. F. Andrews, seconded by Dr. Badgley.

Resolved,—That in order to give effect to the foregoing resolutions, the sum of £750 be raised in shares of £1 each, and that as soon as shares to the extent of £500 be taken up, a meeting of the shareholders shall be called to elect the necessary officers, who shall proceed to erect a proper building, provide the requisite instruments, and make such other arrangements as shall best secure the success of the undertaking.

Moved by Mr. Geo. Garth, seconded by Mr. H. Bulmer:

Resolved—That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee to dispose of the shares, and to use their best endeavours to advance the objects of this meeting as speedily as possible; and that five of them shall constitute a quorum:—Messrs. W. H. Fleet, Dr. Badgley, Berthelot Dr. Sutherland, H. H. Whitney, Dr. David, Latour, C. M. Tait, Thos. M'Ginn, Langevin, W. Footner, R. F. Andrews, C. Tarbut, James Spiers, H. Bulmer, Chas. Garth, Thomas Guerin; with power to add to their number.—*Transcript.*

(From the Quebec Mercury)

In the House of Assembly, on the 17th, a most furious and unfair attack was made upon Dr. Geo. Douglas by Col. Gugy, for his alleged mismanagement of Grosse Isle during last season.

Col. Gugy spoke upon information derived from "authority on which he implicitly relied," and data furnished him by a medical officer, for his authority in advancing these serious accusations against a man whose energy, perseverance, skill, and regard for his trust are the theme of admiration among all disinterested parties who were really witnesses of the awful responsibility which devolved upon him last summer, and had thus an opportunity of acquainting themselves of the overwhelming nature of his duties; duties which, in the opinion of competent and unbiassed judges, but few men could have discharged, to the same extent, with the same humanity, and with that general approval, which has secured for the gentleman in question the respect, and esteem of all who were brought into intercourse with him.

That errors did exist, that mismanagement may be proved, that apparent neglect may be substantiated, that robberies were of common occurrence, ill usage and neglect of patients frequent, that inconvenience and misery were experienced by them, that reckless and heartless characters had charge of the sick and the dying, and that nurses and stewards enriched themselves by pillage, is undeniable,—but that all such crimes and misdemeanors should justly be brought home to and visited upon Dr. Douglas, no one will admit, and we, of our own information, derived from sources as pure and as unexceptionable as those from which the member for Sherbrooke spoke, utterly deny.

During the last summer, we expressed a disapproval of many of the proceedings at Grosse Isle, and among others of what we conceived to be the loose manner in which the record of monies was kept. We do not intend to renew our objection, but simply refer to it to remark that with the superintendence of every minutiæ of controul on his hands—with the supervision, at one time, of 15,000 persons, sick and healthy, ashore and afloat to attend to,—and with the fact before us of the emigration of last year numbering 98,000! we ask if it were possible that Dr. Douglas could attend the stripping, the guardianship, and the dying beds of every patient admitted into hospital on the island, to prevent or detect robbery or imposition? The imputation of neglect of duty in this respect is monstrous. Has it been stated, and can it be proved, that the clergymen and doctors constantly in the wards, could or have prevented pillage? And yet Col. Gugy exonerates from blame these latter subordinate officers who had local, divided, and limited charges entrusted to them, and enjoined, impliedly and directly to their watchfullness, and brings a wholesale charge against the man, who, from the multiplicity of his duties and their extent necessarily depended upon those subordinates.

To those at all conversant with the posture of affairs at Grosse Isle, it is well known that about mid-summer none or few could be found to go there as nurses or stewards, and that, consequently save a small number of convalescents who could be tempted to stay by the offer of high wages, individuals of indifferent character were forced upon the acceptance of the Commissioners, and these we presume might be imputed the delinquencies complained of. Who, indeed, of respectability, or who valued life, would have ventured into that Vale of Death for a comparatively small remuneration?

We leave the subject for to-day, intending to resume it in our next.

Memorials have been presented to the American Senate, and to the Massachusetts Legislature, praying for the dissolution of the union. Of these two petitions, the first came from Pennsylvannia, and the last had more than one thousand signatures.

Another petition has been presented from the citizens of New York, in favour of a line of steamers between New York and Marseilles. It was duly received, ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on the post office.

MONTREAL HERALD AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS,
EX-KING OF THE FRENCH.

(From the Parisian Portraits, written for the Boston Atlas.)

"No sun shall ever usher forth mine honors,
Or gild again the noble troops that waited
Upon my smiles."—*Shakspeare.*

Louis Philippe having been forced, by an outburst of popular indignation, to abdicate the throne which he has occupied for seventeen years, it may not be amiss to pass in review his eventful life. The biographical notices of him which have heretofore been published in this country, generally translated from the writings of French office-holders, have tended to elevate him to a high place in public opinion. He is regarded as a grey-haired patriot, rich in all the wisdom which an intense and active life can add to the stores of a highly cultivated mind—who, after undergoing with honorable fortitude many vicissitudes, was forced into public life. Dragged from the pleasing quiet of a home to occupy the throne, it is thought that this sudden ascent to the giddy height of people-derived power never dazzled him, and that he spared no exertions to promote peace at home and tranquility abroad. But such is not the opinion of a very large fraction of the French people, who believe that his early education taught him to know no motive but interest, no criterion but success, no Deity but ambition—that for years he used every means, often unscrupulously, in order to grasp the crown, and having "from a shelf the precious diadem stole", sacrificed the material and moral interests of his subjects to a miserable nepotism. Perhaps our readers may endorse this severe judgment—which an outraged populace have pronounced at the cannon's mouth—when they have read a few papers and documents which we shall lay before them.—They contain some facts which are not perhaps generally known, but which, as *facts*, may be of interest at the present moment.

Louis Philippe was born at the Palais Royal, in Paris, on the 6th of October, 1773. His father was the notorious Duke of Orleans, who, as "Citizen Egalité," is associated with our worst recollections of the reign of Terror, in the worst part of the French Revolution. His mother was the popular and wealthy heiress of the Duke de Penthievre. This lady separated from her husband not only on account of his political proceedings, but owing to the influence which he had suffered the famous Madame de Genlis to exercise over his own mind and that of his children, and which he avowed was in order to supersede the natural rights of the mother. His address to the National Convention, in 1792, states one of his reasons for sending his daughter to England, to be a desire "to withdraw her from the influences of a woman," as he terms the Duchess, "whose opinions are not in accordance with my own."

The instructress he selected for his sons, Madame de Genlis, was a protege of Mirabeau, of Barnave and of Pethion. Brought up by the financier La Popeliniers—an intriguante from her infancy—a comedian before the age for becoming one—superadding to all the weaknesses of her sex all the pretensions of ours—writing both pious books and infamous novels—dressing like a man—a student of anatomy—residing at the Palais Royal despite of the Duchess of Orleans—was at the same time, the *chere amie* of the father and the governess of the children.

Accepting the task, she "determined", she writes, "to do something at once glorious to myself and unprecedented in the history of education," and a most romantic system was the result, alternately composed of an idyl, a pastoral, a melodrama and a romance. She constantly acted the play towards her pupils, and often with them; it was for them that she wrote her novel—"Adele et Theodore." The virtuous mother of Louis Philippe, among other grievances she complained of, regarding Madame de Genlis, could not forgive her the dramatic education she gave her children. She dreaded the effect such a system might have on them, by destroying the candor and *naiveté* of the youthful heart, and substituting artificial feelings for those of nature. When the Duchess of Orleans recovered from a serious illness, instead of bringing her sons and daughter, to whom she would so joyfully have opened her arms with maternal tenderness, a sentimental eclogue was composed for the occasion, the parts of which were played by them. Their love for the mother could not be expressed before a signal was given, and before they had reached their stage, which was some grove prepared for the eclogue by Madame de Genlis—the most sentimental and least feeling woman in France. "There," say the *Memoires* of Madame de Genlis, "were Mademoiselle d'Orleans, her hand on her heart, and her eyes raised to heaven, and the Duke de Chartres, kneeling in the attitude of *attendrissement*, and holding in his hands gravers, with which they appeared to finish the inscription, *a la reconnaisance* on a pedestal, whereupon stood a statue. It was thus that Madame de Genlis reduced everything to comedy, even filial piety." Her pupils became accomplished, intelligent and robust, but they were totally deficient in moral principle.

The political tendencies of her instruction are to be found in Madame de Genlis' works, which are the text-books of her pupils. When the Revolution was fairly commenced, her lessons became more positive. At St. Leu with her pupils when the Bastile fell under the attacks of a popular insurrection, she immediately brought them back to Paris, wishing them to witness the furious rejoicings that announced the fall of the monarchy. She, therefore, conducted young Louis Philippe, his sister and brothers, to the terrace of the Beaumarchais garden in order that they might behold the scene of tumult and confusion; and, as if it were not enough at the close of that day, the mob of females, intoxicated with fury and wine, having commenced in the Palais Royal garden, some frantic *rondes*, she excited Louis Philippe and his sister to mingle in these abject dances.

At a later period, when the movement of the 5th and 6th of October broke out, Madame de Genlis would treat Louis Phillippe and Madame Adelaide to the sight of the menacing departure of the revolutionary army and of its return, more ominous still, when it brought back the King a prisoner to Paris, carrying before him bloody pieces of human flesh and several heads in the way of flags. It is M. de Clermont Gallerande who has recorded this fact in his memoirs.—"Madame de Genlis," says he, "was stationed with her pupils on the terrace of the house which they occupied at Passay, to see the brigands that went to Versailles on the 5th of October. She also was there on the day the unfortunate Louis XVI repaired to the Hotel de Ville. On that terrace the most offensive things were uttered against the Queen and the Princess de Lamballe."

This was calculated to inspire Louis Philippe with the most radical ideas, and we find that he wrote in his diary, on the 10th of September, 1790.

"In the evening we went to see *Brutus*.—Many allusions were made. When Brutus said—'Ye Gods! Give me death sooner than slavery,'—the whole house rang with applause and bravos. All hats were up! It was superb.—Another line ended with—'Be free, and without a King'—it was covered with plaudits."

We will continue to quote from that journal.—On the 25th of November he wrote:—"After dinner, I went to the Jacobins, and arrived first at the hall." On the 5th of January, 1792, he added:—"At half past five we went to the *Comedie Francaise*. It was the first performance of *Le Despotisme Renversé*, by M. Harney. It was the revolution in action—the capture of the Bastille. The piece obtained the utmost success. I called on the author, and expressed to him in the best way I could the gratification his work had given me." A month before, on the 3rd December, he wrote thus:—"I asked that the age required for admittance into the Jacobin Club be fixed at eighteen. My amendment was rejected. I then said that I had an interest in that amendment—that my brother particularly wished to enter the society, and that he would be thereby greatly thrown back. M. Collot d'Herbois told me that it would not be an obstacle, and that when one had received such an education, one was an exception to the regulations.—I thanked him, and went away." In the same diary, the following sentence is to be found under the date of the 18th of June, 1792:—"The regiment's band came, and immediately played '*Ca ira*,' without by demanding it. I gave them two louis."

On the 8th of August, 1793, Louis Philippe took his departure for the Republican army, then assembling at Valenciennes. He was entered on the roll as General Louis Philippe Egalité, which he bore since his father had renounced the name of his ancestors. He was under the orders of the General-in-Chief, Dumouriez, whom according to M. Thiers, we must not believe when he denies the imputation of having laboured to place the house of Orleans on the throne. Young Louis Philippe continued to manifest the same opinions and profess the same principles, to such a degree, that when some dragoons happened to tender him an arm-chair, as a mark of distinction, he replied that he "*would rather eat it than sit in it.*"

He fought bravely at Gemappes, Tirlmont, Varroux and the defeat of Nerwinde. Thirteen days after the latter action, Dumouriez was supping with the Duke, when a courier arrived with orders that both should proceed to Paris, to explain their conduct at the battle of Nerwinde before the Committee of Public Safety. Both perceived that their lives were demanded, and that not a moment was to be lost, they set off to the frontier, and thus closed the connexion of Louis Philippe with republican France.

The Duke repaired in the first instance to Mons, the Austrian head-quarters, to obtain passports. There Prince Charles invited him to enter the service of the empire; but he refused to carry arms against France, and, assuming the name and appearance of an English traveller, journeyed with some risk and slender resources through Germany and Switzerland.—He was almost a pennyless fugitive in the Grisons, when the Duke received a letter from M. Montesquieu, offering him the situation of professor at the College of Richenau, which—such was the state of his resources—he gladly accepted, and he was admitted in October, 1793, in his 22nd year, under the name of M. Chabaud; having undergone a rigid examination without be recognized by any one, save M. Jost, the President of the College, who had been made acquainted with his real character.

From Switzerland, Louis Philippe travelled Northward, traversing Denmark, Sweden and Norway, to the North Cape, the *Ultima Thule* of Europe, only some 18 degrees from the North Pole. Returning to Hamburgh, he entered into correspondence with the Republican Government, who dreaded his presence in Europe, so celebrated at that early period of life was his reputation as an intriguing politician. By leaving for the United States, he obtained the release of his mother and brothers from prison; and what was more important to him, a removal of the sequestration on the Orleans estates. He sailed from Hamburgh, for Philadelphia, on board the ship "America," belonging to the firm of Conyngham & Nesbit, of the latter city—and landing at the Walnut street wharf, was invited to the house of Mr. David Conyingham, No. 94, Front street.

Did our limits permit, we might have illustrated this article by scores of anecdotes, several of which were taken down a few hours after hearing them related by Louis Philippe himself; and the most interesting are those connected with his wanderings through the United States. In this city he boarded for a time with a worthy French tailor, whose tenement was on the site now occupied by the Globe Bank, and whose pretty wife spared no pains to render his exile agreeable—rather too agreeable her husband thought.

But we must restrict ourself to historical facts and evidence, and will next quote from M. Sarrans, a writer of established correctness:

"From that moment everything changed. The Duke of Orleans did, during twenty years, all that a human being could do to obtain forgiveness for what his serene highness called the errors of his youth. Being informed by his mother that the heart of Louis XVIII. was not insensible to the repentance of his cousin, the Duke of Orleans hesitated not to quit an American family which had soothed his misfortunes, and in which Hymen was about to draw closer the ties of hospitality and gratitude. Having returned to Europe, being pardoned by the family, and permitted to receive £2000 out of the assistance Great Britain granted to dethroned royalty, the Duke of Or'eans strove to prove the sincerity of his regret and repentance. From that moment his conversation to the docrines of legitimacy became as ardent as his love for the revolutionary notions had been passionate. To repent openly seemed to be with him a daily necessity. He repented in the Cathedral of Palermo, where, on receiving the hand of a Neapolitan Princess, he swore allegiance and did homage to the counter-revolution; he repented, in 1806, in London, on accepting with rapture a command in the army of the King of Sweden, who had, on the 2d October, signed a treaty with England, and had his head-quarters at Limburg; he repented at Cadiz, on soliciting a command against the veterans of Jemappes and Valmy; he repented at Tarragona, on signing a proclamation summoning the soldiers of the tri-colored flag to join the standard of the lilies; in short, at all times and everywhere, either by retractions, or by his actions, his serene highness expressed the deep repentance he felt for the revolutionary delirium, which had subdued him to such a degree that it had made him sign a letter, '*Louis Philippe Egalite, Prince Francais pour son malheur, et Jacobin jusqu'au bout de ses ongles.*'"

The above catalogue of Louis Philippe's repentances is confirmed by several documents, which go to show that when this radical, who was "*unfortunately a French Prince, but a Jacobin to the very end of his finger-nails,*" found that he could *make nothing* by Democracy, he became a most devoted Royalist. On receiving a copy of the protest of Louis XVIII., in favor of the rights of the Bourbons to the French throne, he wrote the following adhesion; signed it first, and wrote to the other members of the royal family to obtain their signatures.

"We, the undersigned Princes, the brother, nephews, and cousins of his Majesty Louis XVIII, King of France and Navarre, being deeply impressed with the same sentiments with which our Sovereign Lord and King proves himself to be so gloriously animated, in his noble answer to the proposal made to him to renounce the throne of France, and to require of all the Princes of his house a renunciation of their *imprescriptible rights* to the succession to that same throne, we declare—

"That as our attachment to our duty and honor can never permit us to enter into any compromise regarding *our rights*, we adhere with heart and soul to the answer of our King.

"That following his illustrious example, we shall never consent to the slightest step *that might disgrace the House of Bourbon*, nor make it be wanting in its duty to itself, to its ancestors and its descendants.

"And that if the unjust exercise of superior might should succeed (which God advert!) in *placing* de facto, *but never* de jure, *on the throne of France, any but our lawful King*, we shall obey, *with as much confidence as fidelity*, the voice of honor, which bids us to appeal, *unto our last breath*, to God, the French, and our swords.

"Louis Philippe d'Orleans.
"Wanstead-House, April 23, 1803."

This is strong language, but Louis Philippe acted up to it, by volunteering his services against Napoleon. He drew his sword against the tri-color flag under which he had conquered at Jemappes, which had floated from the Pyramids, revolutionized central Europe, annihilated Venice, crushed Austria, and threatened the world. All his democratic peccadilloes were to be forgotten, and he wrote thus to the Cortes of Cadiz:

"In accepting the honorable mission of combatting in the ranks of the Spanish Armies, I not only do what my honor and inclination dictate to me, but also comply with the wishes of their Sicilian Majesties, and of the Princes, my brothers-in-law, who are so eminently interested in the success of Spain against the tyrant who has striven to strip the august house I have the honor to have issued from, of all its rights.

"It is indeed time that the glory of the Bourbons should cease to be a mere recollection to the nations whom their ancesters have so often led to victory. * * * Happy shall I be, if my feeble efforts can contribute to raising again and supporting the thrones subverted by the usurper, and in maintaining the independence and rights of the nations he has so long trampled upon.—Happy, even, shall I be, if I be doomed to fall in this noble struggle, since, in every case, I shall have acquired, as Your Majesty is pleased to tell me, the *satisfaction of having been enabled to do my duty*, and prove myself worthy of my ancestors.

"* * * * * Spain will recover her King, and maintain her altars and throne; and, if it please God, I shall have the honor of accompanying the victorious Spaniards, when, by their noble example and with their assistance, their neighbors receive them.

"Louis Philippe d'Orleans.
"Palermo, May 7, 1810."

Louis XVIII. was not to be gulled with these violent professions, although *Monsieur* Count d'Artois, the Duchess de Berry and all the other Princes plead in favor of Louis Philippe at the restoration. As soon, however, as *Monsieur* ascended the throne under the name of Charles X., he acceded to the wishes which he had backed with all his interest, and would in person inform the Duke of Orleans that he granted him that title of "Royal Highness," which he had so long and ardently sought for. M. Louis Blanc (a member of the last government) gives us a letter expressing the delight the favor gave him:

"Neuilly, 21st September, 1824.

"I hasten, Sir, to inform you that the King having sent me word last night to be with him to-day at noon, I waited on His Majesty a few moments before he went to mass. As soon as I was introduced into his closet, I began by thanking him for his kindness, and added that we had been particularly touched with what he evinced to us the day before yesterday. Then, as I observed that I had never understood the distinction between the Royal Family and Princes of the Blood, and that I did not better understand why there should be any other pre-eminence and distinction among us than that of birthright, and the precedency that was derived from it, the King said that the late King had conceived a wrong notion on the point, which he had been sorry to see; but that we were all one and the same family; that we had but one common interest, *and that he wished us to consider him as a father and ever to be most united.* We intend going to-morrow to St. Cloud, between eleven and twelve, in order to thank the King for his kindness in granting us the title of Royal Highness.

"Louis Philippe."

This kind reception of Louis Philippe is really touching, when we consider that it was owing to his father that Louis XVI. fell beneath the axe of the guillotine, and the Bourbon throne disappeared like an imposing ship of war, in the midst of hurricane and tempest. Yet it was but a prelude to the favors which followed, favors which merited *gratitude*. The most anxious wish of the new Royal Highness was to have a law substituted for the ordonnance which conferred on him the Orleans appanages. Charles X., who, according to the words quoted by Louis Philippe above, wishes all the Princes of his house to consider him as a father, resolved to gratify that wish also. He was obliged to have recourse to authority with a Royalist Chamber which had inherited the distrust Louis XVIII. entertained against the Orleans family. The majority, which belonged to the *droite*, wanted to reject the measure. "Charles X.," says a man who was in office at the time, "personally influenced the Deputies, and asked them to adopt it." From additional prudence the King had ordered the clause respecting the appanage to be inserted into his own civil list law, so that the one could not be rejected without the other being also rejected. This was what M. de Labourdonnaye, in his lively and picturesque language, called *faire la contrabande dans les carosses du Roi*. The distrust of the Royalist custom-house was thus overcome, and the smuggled article passed. Hear what a Conservative historian says:—

"The civil list question was but a very simple one. If there had been but subsidies to be voted to the King and his family, such a vote, in a Chamber composed of so many Royalists, could not have been attended with much difficulty; the bill must have been carried with enthusiasm.—But the new King, ever so friendly to the House of Orleans, had promised his cousin to have his appanages sanctioned by a law. The whole fortune of His Royal Highness depended on a mere *ordonnance*. Louis XVIII. had denied him the great independence of irrevocable property. The Duke obtained every thing of Charles X."

M. Sarrans says of this:—"Charles X. summoned to the Tuileries the most untractable Deputies, and warned them that they would personally wound him if they rejected the clause relative to the Duke of Orleans; and that he would consider as an attack on his family any attack that, in the debate on the Civil List, might be directed against the former conduct of a Prince whose fidelity and devotedness were no longer doubtful."

The same writer gives several other instances of the favors heaped upon Louis Phillippe: among them the following liberal pecuniary gift:—

"The patrimonial property of the Duke of Orleans had lawfully devolved to the State, at least to the amount of 36,649,000 francs, which the State had paid to his father's creditors, in pursuance of the compact he had entered into with them on the 9th of January, 1792, which compact gave rise to the sequestration put on all his property in 1793. Now this sequestration was followed in year XI. of the Republic, by the settling of the creditors' claims and payment of most of them, whereby the State succeeded to the rights of the creditor. Nevertheless, the Duke of Orleans was, on the solicitations of Charles X., and contrary to the will of M. de Villele, admitted to the amount of 16,000,000 francs into the liquidation of the indemnity granted to the emigrants by the law of the 17th of April, 1825."

There was another transaction which secured an immense fortune to the Orleans family, which it would require a column to sketch, but which is one of the blackest stains upon Louis Phillippe's escutcheon. Through the agency of an English wanton, he secured for his fourth son the property of the House of Condé. The Duke de Bourbon was undoubtedly *hung* by Madame la Baronne de Feucheres, alias Sophia Dawes—the Duke d'Aumale became the richest prince in Europe.

A delicate attention, too, marked the conduct of Charles X towards Louis Philippe, which manifested itself on several occasions. A book called "Memoires de Maria Stella," which attacked the legitimacy of his birth, was publicly burned by the King's express order, and he prevailed on M. de Lamartine, when his coronation took place, to substitute for this line, which gave great pain to the Duke of Orleans—

"Le fils a rachete les crimes de son pere,"

this other line—

Le fils a rachete les armes de son pere."

It may be affirmed that Louis Philippe was the happiest and richest prince in all Europe.—Such was the reply of Charles X to some of his friends, who said that the Duke of Orleans was conspiring against the throne. "Conspire." said the King, smiling, "he is too happy to do that." Yet at that time he had already commenced laying schemes to overthrow the dynasty who had restored to him his titles, which had opened to him the Courts of Europe by reinstating him in its favor in exile—which had favored his marriage with Princess Amelia of Naples—which, since the Restoration had restored to him his immense property, kindly forgetting that they belonged to the State—which has paid his father's debts—which had confirmed that favor by imparting to it irrevocability by an article inserted into the civil list law, in order to prevent its being rejected by the Royalist Chamber of 1825—which had supperadded to this first munificence more friendly than lawful, that of the indemnity of 16,000,000 francs—which had conferred on him and his the title of "Royal Highness," so anxiously wished for—which had promoted the transfer of the Condé's wealth to his son—which had given all his sons the decoration of *cordon blue*—in short, which had done every thing possible to merit his royal gratitude. And what was the recipient of this favor doing?

"The Duke of Orleans grouped around him not only the 'Patriots' of 1789, and the servants of the Empire, but also all the men of any note who incurred the displeasure of the Restoration; he revived historical recollections, and decorated his apartments with the colors of Austerlitz and Marengo; he ordered Vernet to paint for him the grand scenes of the Revolution—gathered in his closet all the malcontents of all periods—continually dwelt on the events in which his name figured, and subscribed in behalf of General Foy's children. In his confidential intercourse with the opposition leaders, whom he received still oftener secretly than publicly, he severely attacked the march of the established Government, when he and they deplored in common the Court's attempt on human liberty and the principle of the revolution of 1789, and touched upon the ominous designs of a counter-revolution."

But in presence of the royal family, there was not a more loyal subject:

When the Duke of Orleans went to Court, he indulged the warmest expressions of devotedness. Monseigneur, deeply impressed with the gracious attention of the elder branch, strove to testify by lively and multiplied demonstrations, his sentiments towards the King. When the Duke of Orleans came to Court, he displayed extreme politeness to the humblest officer and humblest man of the Guards; he was quite profuse of expressive gestures and tokens of feeling. It was worth while to see his Royal Highness at the royal banquet, putting his hand to his heart at every toast to the King, Madame, and the Duke d'Angouleme. He himelf would at dinner, often shout '*Vive le Roi!*' as if moved by a powerful feeling which could not wait for the moment of etiquette."

Amidst this intimate union, cemented by the kindness of the elder branch, and by the professed gratitude of the Duke of Orleans, the revolution broke out. The King entirely confided in his professed friend. On the 31st August, 1830, when M. de Conny asked him how it was, that in the dreadful circumstances of the monarchy, the Duke of Orleans had not hastened to Saint Cloud, the King replied—"I believe he is still at Saint Leu; but my cousin would not accede to the proposals that may be made to him. The recollection of his father is present in his mind, his son is attached to us." (*i*) This conviction had so deeply entered the heart of Charles X., that an officer, who had been ordered by the Duke de Luxembourgh to reconnoitre the Neuilly road, having reported on his return that he had observed an unusual bustle in the park and environs of the chateau, and that, if he had been authorised, he could easily have seized Louis Philippe. Charles X., on hearing these last words, said to the officer with severity, "If you had done that sir, I should have openly disavowed you." The King trusted in the many ties which he thought must link the Duke of Orleans' cause to his. He remembered those professions of devotedness which he renewed on every occasion. Was it not the Duke who, at Dieppe, had but recently replied to the Duchess de Berry, who wanted him to ascend a scaffolding, "No that resembles the throne too much!" Was it not he who, on the 16th July, 1823, had said to Madame de Gontant, Governess of the Duke de Bordeaux—"I am sure that you do not think I am interested in that child—you are wrong—I have the warmest affection for him, and will give him, on every occasion, all the proofs of it imaginable."

Such were the reasons which determined Charles X., to abdicate. He did not, says Louis Blanc, think that his fall could bring on that of his grandson—above all at a crisis which the first Prince of the Blood had the means of commanding. His confidence in that respect was so great that he sent for General Latour-Froissac, and gave him, in presence of Baron de Demas, various instructions relative to the Duke de Bordeaux's return to Paris. The King would have deemed himself guilty of calumniating the blood of the Bourbons if he had suspected a kinsman of intending to usurp the throne, nor did first appearances belie these hopes.

When the Duke de Mortemart, who was entrusted with the powers of Charles X., was introduced to Louis Philippe, he expressed himself as follows, according to the narrative of M. Mazas, the Duke de Mortemart's secretary:—"Duke de Mortemart, if you see the King before I do, tell him that they have brought me by force to Paris, but that I shall have myself cut to pieces before I suffer the crown to be placed on my head." It was on the night of the 30th of July that Louis Philippe thus expressed himself. On the evening of the 2nd of August, the acts of abdication of Charles X., and Louis Antonine were delivered to the Duke of Orleans, and the next day he sent commissioners to accompany Charles X. "The Duke of Orleans," states M. Louis Blanc, "told them that it was Charles X., himself who asked for a safe-guard, and in giving them instructions, he testified for the elder branch the friendliest feelings. M. de Schonen having asked him what they were to do if the Duke de Bourdeaux were to be delivered into their hands. 'The Duke de Bordeaux" exclaimed the Prince with warmth, 'why he is your King!' The Duchess of Orleans was present. Deeply affected, she advanced towards her husband, and fell into his arms, saying, 'Ah! you are the most honest man in the kingdom!'" (*g.*)

That same night, Louis Philippe threw off his loyal disguise, as an actor does his costume; and taking a new part, picked his way over the barricades to the throne, with a cotton umbrella under his arm, and a tri-colored cockade in his hat. Democracy was now his theme, until he could become firmly established, and the files of the *Moniteur*, for a year and more, reek with accounts of his liberal principles, love of the people, respect for freedom, and other protestations calculated to make the French believe that Lafayette had given them, in Louis Philippe, "the best of Republics."

They were deceived! The man who had been a renegade from the nobility, in order to court the Revolutionists—who had deserted the Jacobins, that he might prey upon his Sovereign—who had traitorously supplanted the Bourbons upon the throne—now set aside the very men who had aided him to attain power. Lafayette, Lafitte, Beranger—in short, almost all who brought about the Revolution of 1830—were sacrificed to a miserly, ambitious spirit, and openly repented of their work. But it was too late.

Louis Philippe had the army, and, secured by its bayonets, went on to tighten the chain by erecting fortifications and increasing his battalions. In vain did the people protest to the Chamber of Deputies—a large faction of that Chamber were his paid office-holders. In vain did they caricature the King's head as an "old Pear" and propose to eat it—he devoured their substance, in order to make profitable investments in foreign countries, and would have chained them to the footstool of that vulgarest of all Deities—Mammon!

Chicanery, intrigue, and stockjobbing have distinguished Louis Philippe's reign, and in most cases his ministers have been but scape-goats. It has long been a public matter that no Foreign Minister, particularly, could do his duty under such a master; for though he might send instructions to his Ambassadors at foreign Courts, at the same time other despatches were travelling from the Tuileries to those functionaries, and the orders of the Court were carried out while the instructions of the Minister were thrown into the fire. When M. Thiers was Prime Minister in 1840 and 1841, he exerted his utmost energies to carry out the provisions of the Quadruple Treaty, in an honest manner; and he was astonished to find that the French Ambassadors at the Courts of London and Madrid were perpetually misunderstanding his instructions, starting difficulties of their own accord, and thwarting his intentions and aims to the utmost of their power. At last he found out the grand secret. He was not the virtual Foreign Minister; he was merely the nominal one. He enjoyed the title, but had none of the power supposed to be connected with the office. Louis Philippe did all the business in his own way; and thus was it that M. Thiers said to the Chamber of Deputies, "I, who should have known every thing, actually knew nothing."

But this article has already attained an unreasonable length; neither have we the desire to pursue the maze of venality which marks the reign of the "Citizen King." During a repetition of the popular delirium of 1789, when Paris was the arena for the free indulgence of every depravity which can stigmatise human nature, the French bore the yoke until its weight became insufferable.

They saw their interests sacrificed to the purse and dynasty of their selfish monarch—the annual deficit in their finances increasing—Cabinet Ministers convicted of corruption—Peers guilty of crimes—officers detected in base fraud—public virtue but a name, and private virtue fast disappearing. To crown all, the reform banquet was forbidden—depriving the nation of its not merely natural and inalienable but recognised right—for Guizot, the very Minister who now abrogated it by the King's bidding, had once said, "The association of citizens, for the exercise or the defence of their constitutional right, is indicated by the charter—and it cannot have anything in it that is illegal. These associations may be grave, and even dangerous, for the Government—but that is the fault of the Government itself—when it menaces these associations, it is in the wrong." The people rose in a body to assert their rights—the reign of Louis Philippe ended as it commenced—and we now see:

"The desolator desolate,
The victor overthrown;
The arbiter of others' fate
A suppliant for his own."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE NEXT MAIL FOR ENGLAND,
(To meet the New York Steamer of 19th April, at Halifax),
WILL BE CLOSED AT THE
MONTREAL POST OFFICE,
ON MONDAY MORNING, 10TH APRIL, at NINE o'clock.

☞Newspapers must be Posted before Eight o'clock, A. M.

General Post Office, Montreal, 31st March, 1848. 40

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1848.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

We have endeavoured, so far as our limits will allow, to supply our readers this morning with a full abstract of the European intelligence received by the Caledonia. The news, both from France and England, we think, it will be generally admitted, is quite as satisfactory "as could have been expected"; and, although in the former Country, not only the political institutions, but the very elements of Society, are in such a state of chaotic fusion, that it would be vain to speculate upon the result, still, the comparative moderation displayed by the successful revolutionists, warrants the hope, that, whatever practicable or impracticable form of Government may ultimately be adopted, bloodshed and terrorism will not be resorted to as a means, nor war and conquest be looked forward to, as an end of its establishment. The idea of establishing, in such a Country as France, a Republic "one and indivisible," "after the model of the United States," is simply ridiculous; for, as all the world knows, the model is composed of a confederation of independent States, and would not last one year, as a "Republic, one and indivisible,"—nor would any sane person admit the possibility of resolving France into its original elements, of quasi-independent Provinces; as well might it be attempted to restore the heptarchy in England. The Republic, then, which the French people have set their hearts upon establishing, must be something hitherto unknown to the world; or it must resolve itself into something resembling the mere *sham* Republic, established after the revolution of 1789—a damagogue-despotism—again to fall under some new Napoleon. Our hope is, that, when the republican form of government has been proved to be utterly impracticable, should such be the result; when the experiment has failed, and the conviction is forced upon the leading men of France, that their country does not possess the materials for constructing a government, in any respect resembling that in the United States; when they find the necessity of centralizing the supreme power of the Executive in the hands of one man; that they will elevate to the throne, not a mere Soldier-king, whose sole ambition is conquest,—and far less such a Citizen-king as Louis Phillippe has proved himself to be,—but a Statesman-king, whose only glory will be to govern a peaceful and prosperous people, in accordance with such constitutional rules as will secure to them all the rights, personal and political, by which civilization is sustained; and protect them from that unchecked license, which, whether in the people, or in the Sovereign, is equally destructive to true liberty. Is it hopeless to expect that such a "Napoleon of peace" may be found,—may, like his great prototype of war, rise to the top, from amidst the general confusion of all the separate elements of social and political order? Who can pretend to reply? For ourselves, we agree with the "leading journal"—the *Times*, of the 10th ultimo, in an article on the state of France, says:—

"There is nothing in its past history which can lead us to an interpretation of its future; and no thing is more likely to succeed the phenomena of the present epoch than *their most perfect opposite.*"

From England, notwithstanding the unpopularity of the measures proposed, and withdrawn, by the present Ministers—notwithstanding the financial embarrassments, which threaten to drive Lord John Russell and his colleagues from office, the news is far from disheartening. The price of the funds,—81 and a fraction—is conclusive evidence that, whatever changes may be on the *tapis*, whatever financial reforms may be demanded, there is among the well informed, little dread of the peace of Europe being disturbed by the revolution in France—at least in such a way as would involve the interests of Great Britain. As to the riots in London, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, they, it will be seen, were of a very insignificant description, and were promptly suppressed, almost without the aid of the military. The resort to violence is always to be deprecated; but, under existing circumstances, these trifling *emeutes* may not be without their uses, as proving to the world, the esential love of order and hatred of violence, by which all classes, even those who are suffering most, are animated in Great Britain. We quote again from the London *Times*, of the 10th ultimo; and we believe, with it, that, although the "quiet and constitutional" revolution, which has been going on since the passing of the Reform Bill, may be hastened a little in its progress, by the late transactions in France, the people of Great Britain enjoy a political constitution, unconquerable by violence, however yielding it may be to the force of reason and justice.

"We shall not be misunderstood when we say, that while all our neighbours are having their revolutions, we must have a revolution of our own—one of the quiet and constitutional sort.—All Europe is taking a start. Every country is contributing something to movement. France expects to gain something by her change. The British peop'e will be ashamed to be beaten in this respect. They must be able to compare notes with honour. Now, we are not going to vie with France in splendid ideas. She may enjoy the exclusive possession of her three political goddesses, and much good may they do her.—What will satisfy the British people is practical improvement. Once prove to them that you have removed an abuse, destroyed an injurious monopoly, reformed the administration of justice, of commerce, of finance, or of public health, secured employment for the poor, or done any good work, and they will be content to drop the ideal. We want, therefore, practical men; and a practical, that is, an efficient Minister, is all the dictator we require. A moderate budget of good measures, vigorously pushed, and ultimately carried, is the best revolution; amongst other reasons,—because it is one which admits of an annual repetition.—More we need not say. The people ask not revolution in the common sense, but some decided progress; and, if it cannot get that progress from one Minister, it will require him to abdicate, and give place to another."

Copyright.—As a good deal of misapprehension exists amongst the trade as to the right to import Copyright Books from the United States on payment of the small duty stated in the New Tariff, we think that the following communication may be useful at the present time—it is in answer to a memorial requesting advice and direction:—

J. G. O. Customs,
Montreal, 1st April, 1848.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th ultimo, on the subject of the laws affecting the importation of Copyright Books from the United States, and in reply am to acquaint you that the Act 10 & 11 Victoria, cap. 28, "intituled an Act to extend the Provincial Copyright Act to persons [illegible]ident in the United Kingdom, on certain con- [illegible] onfirmed as required [illegible] law of the Imperial Parliament 10 & 11 Victoria, cap. 95, and, consequently, the provisions of this latter Act, which are intended to repeal the Copyright Laws of Great Britain, as far as they extended to this Province, can not be considered as in operation.

It is possible that the next mail may bring intelligence of the confirmation of the Provincial Law, if so, Copyright works will be admitted to entry on the same footing as other books, *i. e.*, 5 per centum in sheets, and 7½ per centum bound, it is hardly necessary to add that until such confirmation is received, the laws affecting the importation of Copyright Books remain as at present, the importation thereof being prohibited.

I have the honor, to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
J. W. Dunscomb.

Messrs. Armour & Ramsay,
Montreal.

The Hon. Adam Ferrie *vs.* the Hon. P. Bruneau.—This was an action instituted in the Commissioners Court, on the 21st day of Feby. last, whereby the Plaintiff demanded from the Defendant the sum of two pounds ten shillings, amount which the Plaintiff alleged the Defendant had subscribed towards the painting of a portrait of the Hon. Peter M'Gill, the first Mayor of the city of Montreal, and which the Defendant refused to pay.—The Defendant appeared, and by his Counsel pleaded the general issue.

The Plaintiff moved to be permitted to examine the Defendant upon the *serment decisoire*, and on the 13th day of March, the Defendant having appeared to answer upon oath, swore that he had not subscribed for the said portrait, and had never promised to pay the sum demanded—the action was, consequently, dismissed.

Yesterday was the first day of the polling at the election for the County of Vercheres, vacant by Mr. Leslie's acceptance of office. The candidates are Mr. G. E. Cartier, the well-known Advocate of this city, and a Mr. Marion, of Contrecœur. Mr. Leslie is, for the future, to be among the "Lords" of the Canadian Legislature.

The nomination for the County of Terebonne took place yesterday. There are three candidates, Mr. L. M. Viger, Mr. A. B. Papineau, and Mr. James Scott.

The Hon. J. H. Price has been re-elected for the First Riding of York, without opposition.

The Weather.—After a continuance of mild weather for some days, the cold on Sunday night again made our ice bridge good for crossing to Longueuil below the current. The river has, however, been rapidly rising, and will probably be open very shortly. The Richelieu is said to be already free from its wintry covering.

Fire.—Late last evening a fire was discovered in a building in rear of Mr. David McKay's store, Notre Dame Street. By the exertions of the fire companies, it was prevented from doing any serious damage.

The Committee of the Tecumseh Monument Fund beg to acknowledge the receipt of the undermentioned subscriptions:—

Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of the Forces. £3 0 0
Lieutenant Colonel Whetherall, Deputy Adjutant General. . . 2 0 0
J. Sandfield Macdonald, Esquire, M.P.P. 1 5 0

We are requested to notify the Members of the Shakspeare Club, that this Evening, W. H. Fleet, Esq., will deliver a Lecture before the Society, at the usual hour.

We give a summary of the news relating to the riots in different parts of Great Britain:—

GLASGOW.

"About a quarter past twelve o'clock, on Tuesday, the 17th, word was brought to the Eastern Police-office, that the populace, amounting to several thousands, were assembling upon the Green, and an attack was premeditated upon the city and Suburban Gas Company's works in Bridgeton, and that, after having cut off the supply of gas for the city, an attack was to be made upon the mills in Bridgeton, and surrounding district. Immediately the mob was seen running in that direction. The out-pensioners, stationed at eastern district, together with the police and constabulary, under Mr. Smart, assistant-superintendent, proceeded along Tobago-street, by Canning-street, to the main street of Bridgeton. On arriving at John street, the mob had emerged from the Green, and were standing opposite to a large factory in that street. Word was given to clear the street, and the rioters were sent back into the Green; here a most hideous howl was set up by them, and a shower of stones was thrown at the out-pensioners and police. A cry was now raised by the mob to take Rutherglen-bridge. A detachment of police was sent to protect the property in that neighbourhood, as well as to prevent them from getting by that road to the gasworks. The out-pensioners now withdrew from the Green, and walked leisurely along John-street. Here again they were assailed with every kind of missile, and the pensioners, the police, and many of the well-disposed inhabitants were severely injured. Orders were now given to charge, and the mob were again repelled back to within the walls of the Green. Orders were then given to load with ball cartridge, at which some of the ring-leaders cried out, 'No, it is only blank—never mind.' After the soldiers had shouldered their muskets, a general cheer was set up by the rioters, who seemed to be in no way intimidated, but became rather emboldened. The pensioners were again withdrawn from the Green, and marched down John-street, during all which time stones were flung at them in all directions. The out-pensioners bore it good-naturedly, but one of them was heard to call out to the sergeant in charge of them, 'How long are we to be allowed to bear this?' to which he gave no answer. On coming to John street toll-bar, the mob upon the Green presented a most alarming appearance, and the complete destruction of the police and pensioners seemed now to be their desire. Missiles were now not thrown indifferently but with aim. Mr. Smart was standing advising the mob to disperse, when a lad about twenty years of age took his aim, and struck Mr. Smart with a stone. Mr. Smart pursued him, and took him prisoner, when the cry got up, 'Rescue, rescue; down with the b——, down.' Orders were given to march towards Calton, and a number of persons went to the rescue of the prisoner, but were repulsed by the out-pensioners, when a shout from a thousand voices filled the air, 'Murder the b—— b——; kill the fellows,' and in an instant a shower of stones, which they picked from the macadamized road, was thrown at them.—Death seemed inevitable; and had but three minutes more elapsed, the mob that were in John street, aided by those in the other streets, collecting upon the Main Street, would have overpowered the military, who, at this moment, called out to their sergeant, 'Are we to be allowed to be murdered without defending ourselves?' The word (face about) was given, which they instantly obeyed, and then fired. During the time Mr. Smart was on the streets of Bridgeton, he behaved with the greatest possible coolness, going through the mob, advising them to refrain, telling them that the peace must be kept, and property must be protected." The troops are now ready, under cover, to be summoned at a moment's warning, if required; and the authorities continue to enrol special constables. Among those already enrolled, are 1,000 workmen in the employment or Mr. R. Napier, the well-known engineer, and about as many in the employment of Messrs. Tennent & Co., and Messrs. Todd, Higginbottom & Co.

EDINBURGH.

The rioting which prevailed in this city for the last two nights appears to have almost, if not entirely, subsided. From first to last, it was not of a very formidable character, and was easy of suppression as compared with that which took place in Glasgow. So far as we can ascertain, after a most minute investigation into all the circumstances, the emeute appears to have arisen from no political cause whatever. Neither can it be said to have been owing to starvation or want of employment, as, unlike the neighbouring city of Glasgow, there are few of the operative class out of work in Edinburgh. Its cause, therefore, is to be traced chiefly to a love for mischief, and partially to a desire for plunder. In regard to the former of these, the boys and lads who took part in the riot appear to have had ample gratification in the demolition of a large number of windows; but in regard to the latter there has been only two instances that we heard of, which consisted of the breaking into a grocer's shop in Norton place, and taking away a few articles of consumption.

We should have mentioned, while speaking of the origin of the riots, that the Chartists have had several meetings here of late to express their sympathy with the French Provisional Government; but the number of adherents belonging to that party are so small and so obscure and uninfluential, that they can have little or no weight with the general population. It is quite true that the cry of "Vive la Repblique;" was heard once or twice in the riot on Tuesday evening, but it proceeded from a number of boys, who did not know what it meant.

The *North British Mail* says:—"Our conviction is strong and unshaken still, that a special constabulary of the artisans would form the most perfect security against outrage to the property or peace of the city. The conduct of the operatives at the Bridgeton mills is conclusive evidence on that point. The appointment of two or three intelligent stipendiary magistrates for this city, we believe, would also be an improvement."

MANCHESTER.

Friday Morning.—The "riots in Manchester" of the last two days appear to have created more apprehension out of this city than is warranted by the facts. To speak of that which has transpired as a riot, gives too wide a notion, too serious an aspect to the state of affairs here. Rather let us say there has been a mob in Manchester—an idle, pigmy, aimless mob—ready to take up the cry of he whom they would at once make demagogue for raising one—mere boys and hobbledehoys who deem throwing stones and keeping the "Peelers" a bay capital sport and much preferable to the ordinary bent of their thoughts.

It will not be amiss in this place to give a history of the disturbance. It originated on Wednesday night at a building known as Tib Street workhouse, a branch of the larger establishment in New Bridge Street, when an attempt was made on the part of a few individuals to turn the inmates out. These inmates are what may be termed out-door poor, being merely employed in the house during the day picking oakum, and devoting themselves to other employments for a small remuneration till such time as they can mend their situation by the improvement of trade. As a natural consequence, a pretty considerable mob soon collected, but fortunately there is a police station near, and the disturbers of the peace were driven away. However, about 9 o'clock the next morning (Thursday) an attempt was made to prevent the poor people resorting to their employment at the Tib Street workhouse, but an efficient body of police were on the spot to afford protection, and the mob was driven into an open space not far distant, when an orator was found, who addressed it, and shortly afterwards between 200 and 300 people were seen proceeding down Oldham Road, and they made for Messrs. Kelly and Gilmour's mill, Bradford Street, where, having on the road got up the cry of "Turn 'em out," they succeeded in causing the men to leave their employment. They next went to Kennedy's mill in Ancoat's-lane, and demanded that the men should turn out; whereupon Mr. Robert Alex. Kennedy armed himself with a stick or a piece of iron, and the men having followed the example of their master they fell upon the mob, and in the pellmell which ensued, the police having come up in the meantime, eight youths, who appeared to be the ringleaders, were apprehended, one of them, James Clark, being seriously hurt about the head, it is stated, by blows he received at the hand of Mr. Kennedy. At another mill in Ancoasts-lane they demanded a turn-out, and at this place the workpeople being disposed to get rid of the mob quietly, six or seven of the men came out, and pulling down their shirt sleeves made use of some such expression as "Yes, my boys, we're coming out;" and onward marched the turbulent multitude, whilst the men who affected such readiness to comply with the demand returned to their work. The mob afterwards succeeded in turning out the men at Mr. Houldsworth's and Messrs. Birley's mill, and Mr. Superintendent Taylor, of the Manchester police, sustained serious injuries, but there are hopes of his recovery. At last about 3 o'clock, the lawless idlers—for such alone they were—were about to demand a "turn out" at Thorp's mill, Bateman's-buildings, Blackfriars, when the police meeting them at all points gave them a thorough good thrashing, and they vanished in all directions. It is almost needless to state, that such a mob in its course devoted itself particularly to window breaking, and up till 10 o'clock the same diversion was carried on, the *emeute* ending where it began, at New Cross, in the neighbourhood of Tib-street workhouse.

IRELAND AND IRISH SYMPATHY.

Meetings have been held in Kilkenny, Limerick, and several other places, for the purpose of voting congratulatory addresses to the French people for their achievements during the memorable three days of February. These expressions of sympathy are confined almost exclusively to one class—the Repealers; neither the Conservatives or Whigs taking any part in the demonstrations. It was not so in 1830. In the present instance, the partial "fraternization" of the discordant elements of Old and Young Irelandism seems to be the probable extent of the mischief likely to spring from the revolution of 1848.—The Sarsfield Confederate Club in Limerick adopted an address to the French Republic, the tone of which may be gathered by the following extract:—

"Oh, citizens, you know not how deeply, how truly we sympathize with you, brothers on the red fields of Fontenoy and Landen, where our loved Sarsfield fell. Shall Frenchmen and Irishmen no longer fraternize? Proud of their participations in the victories of France, in the olden days, shall Ireland not now exult at the greatest of her victories? Frenchmen, we do exult, we feel as if the victory were our own. The old ties which bound us are as yet unbroken. In heart and feeling we are comrades still. Your triumph is our triumph—your happiness our happiness. Victors of the barricades! who shall measure the amount of our obligation—the depth of our gratitude to you? Crushed and bowed down by accumulated wrongs—stricken to the earth by permitted pestilence and concerted famine—victims of every tyranny, yet robbed of every means of resistance,—the national spirit which your forefathers applauded, and which your own Ledru Rollin had witnessed in 44, had well nigh perished, when the announcement of your glorious achievement came as glad tidings of great joy to reanimate our fainting hearts, and to cheer us with the assurance that freedom is ever within the grasp of those who manfully seek her."

It is said that a contract has been entered into with the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company for the conveyance hither from Woolwich of a large reinforcement of artillery, which, it is arranged, is to arrive here by the 14th inst. The 6th (Enniskillen) Dragoons, from Newbridge, are under immediate orders for the metropolis, and are expected here to-morrow or the day following. On Friday the 55th Regiment now stationed at Templemore, will reach Dublin by the Great Southern and Western Railway.

Markets, &c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—March 13.

Corn.—Much quietness has pervaded all branches of the Corn trade. Our importations from abroad continue on a limited scale, but the general impression is, that of home-grown produce there is a good supply in the hands of the farmers here. This tends to keep prices within a moderate range; and, although the provisions of the late Corn Importation Bill of Sir Robert Peel have again come into operation, whereby a moderate scale of duties are levied on Wheat, Flour, &c., the produce of foreign countries, we cannot note any great improvement in the prices last quoted, and we see no reason to change the opinion we expressed as to the future range of prices. The several markets held during the last two weeks at Marklane, have been quiet. The transactions in Wheat, Flour, or Indian Corn, are very trifling, and without any material change in value of any other article. On the 6th ult, English Wheat commanded prices varying from 45s. to 58s. per qr., and Foreign from 40s. to 58s. per qr. The value of American Flour was 23s. to 27s. per brl., and Canadian 22s. to 26s. whilst English sold at 35s. to 46s. per 280 lb. Indian Corn was in better request at 25s. to 31s. At Mark-lane, on March 10, the demand for almost all articles of the trade ruled dull, without any change worthy of notice in the prices of the 6th. The market held in Liverpool on the same date was languid throughout; and although hardly any change was made in the quotations of the 7th, still holders would willingly have sold on lower terms. The value of the best Western Canal Flour is now about 28s., and Canadian sweet 27s. to 27s. 6d. Indian Corn is sold at 28s. to 31s. per qr., whilst Indian Meal realises 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per 196 lb.

Provisions.—There have been extensive sales of Beef, at full prices for fine qualities, but at a slight reduction on secondary and inferior sorts. The dealers are low in stock, and with moderate arrivals, no great change in prices is looked for. For new prime mess Pork there continues an active demand at full prices, ex ship. Old mess has also met with a better sale for the Irish market, and a few parcels of old prime have found purchasers. The sales of Bacon are to a fair extent. The quality of the eastern cure is good, and such command extreme prices; the western that has arrived this season, is, however, irregular in quality and cure, and the price rules accordingly. Old Bacon is nearly done. A parcel of new Baltimore Hams in salt met a ready sale at our highest quotations. Old continue a dragging sale. Cheese is scarce at 2s per cwt dearer, but the advanced prices cause purchasers to operate more cautiously. At a slight reduction from our last quotations there has been a large business done in Lard, and the stock has not accumulated. The consumption is unusually large.

Iron.—The Iron trade has participated to some extent in the uncertainty arising from the political convulsion now agitating the greater portion of the continent of Europe. Orders for Iron for the continent have been withdrawn, and orders for Cotton, Woollen, Hardware, and other goods, have been suspended or cancelled. Capitalists and bankers are more cautious in their operations; and these causes united have injured the Iron trade both for exportation and home consumption. The workmen in the Iron districts have now generally submitted to the reduction of wages required by the ironmasters, and most of the works are in full operation. As the orders in hand are not considerable, notwithstanding the general suspension of labour in the staffordshire Iron district for the last two months, we do not expect that present prices can be maintained. The price of Scotch pig has fallen, and other kinds are flat at our present quotations, with the exception of Rails which are in fa'r demand. Present prices in Liverpool:—Merchant bar, £7 12s 6d; best rolled ditto, £9; hoop, £9 10s; sheet, £10; Scotch pig, £2 17s 6d.

Montreal Board of Trade.—At the Annual Meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, held yesterday, at the Old Exchange News Room, Saint Joseph Street, the officers were elected:—

President—Honble. P. McGill.
Vice-President—A. Shaw.
Treasurer—C. H. Castle.
Council.—D. L. McPherson, A. Gilmour, H. L. Routh, James Law, T. B. Anderson, C. Bockus, G. Elder, Junr., H. Fowler.
Board of Arbitration.—James Mathewson, H. H. Whitney, D. Davidson, J. B. Greenshields, James Gilmour, J. G. McKenzie, James Breckanridge, Thos. Ure, E. T. Renaud, C. S. Ross, John Speirs, James Scott.

The Treasurer of the Magdalene Asylum thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:—The St. Helen Street Baptist Church, per Wm. Muir, Esq., £5 7s. 6d.; The Second Congregational Church, per Joseph Savage, Esq., £4 10s.; Zion Church, per T. M. Taylor, Esq., £8 1s.; A Friend, Quebec, per W. Ross, Esq., £1 2s. 6d.

Our readers will observe in our advertising columns, the announcement of a sale at Tattersalls, to take place to-morrow. We understand that there will be some of the best prads, and neatest carriages offered on this occasion, which have been seen for a long time in Montreal.

The Treasurer of the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Institution, acknowledges the receipt of two pounds, from a Returning Officer; and the farther sum of one pound ten shillings from G. F. Prowse, Esq., as a special donation from a Special Jury, in case of Cecil Mortimer *vs.* the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Assurance Company.

BYTOWN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Bytown, March 31, 1848.

I am sorry to inform you that the partial return of order which for a short time visited us, and for which we considered ourselves indebted to the exertions of the Roman Catholic Clergy, has entirely disappeared, and has been succeeded by acts more gross and diabolical than any that preceded them.

A short time since, while an evening service was being held in the Methodist Chapel in Upper Town, the building was attacked by a gang of ruffians, and several of the windows demolished. Later still, as one of the members of this church was returning home after service, he was met by an armed mob, who, learning his name and calling, loaded him with opprobrious epithets, and ended by firing a pistol at his head, the ball of which whizzed close past his ear. On Monday night last, Augustus Keefer, Esq., was fired at on his way home about 10 o'clock; and when close to his own house, so narrowly did he escape, that the cap was actually shot off his head; and his hand, which at that moment was raised to his head, was grazed by the bullet. That a gun of some kind (probably a rifle) was used, is evident, as no person at the time could have been within pistol shot of him. Mr. K. gave chase in the direction from which the shot came, but the darkness of the night effectually conceale! the villians retreat. Why such an attempt should have been made upon Mr. Keefer, is a mystery to every one, as he is a gentleman whose amiable disposition and affable manners have gained for him an almost enviable popularity. Another inoffensive gentleman, Mr. Lehman, was attacked a few nights ago, without the semblance of provocation, in the principal street of Upper Town, and severely beaten with an instrument called a life-preserver. (Query?—A life-destroyer.) The boys engaged on the public works at the mouth of the Gatineau (nearly opposite the town), quarrelled amongst themselves to-day, and a fearful *melée* ensued.—The military were called out to re-establish order, but before they reached the scene of action, several were so badly wounded, that little hopes are entertained of their recovery, and two, at least, mortally so. The "*causa belli*" is a mystery.—It surely cannot have been want of practice.—Captain Wetherall arrived here on Sunday last with a few of the Canal Police, to be stationed at these works. He was promptly in attendance; but the force at his disposal is far too small to be of much service; and before the troops can be brought there from Bytown, the rioters may be all killed. No person is safe out of doors after night, unless armed. That the state of society is such as to render such precaution absolutely necessary is, to say the least of it, any thing but creditable to the body corporate we are blessed with.

To establish a regular police force here, has been several times, I am told, mooted in the Council, but owing to an inexplicable sympathy which seems to exist between certain of the Councillors and these lawless rowdies, the advocates of order have been always in a minority. The municipal election takes place on Monday next, when it is earnestly to be hoped, a salutary and much-wanted council reform will be effected. The result in my next.

The weather has been unusually mild for the last fortnight, and the snow all disappeared. The river is open for several miles below this, and every prospect of the navigation being open unusually early. It has rained incessantly all day, and every prospect of its continuing.

The important work of stretching the wire across the St. Lawrence, at a point near the *Chute* of the Lachine Rapids, for the Troy and Montreal Telegraph, is now fast progressing towards completion. From the East shore, to Alsopp's Island, is 3200 feet, and from this Island, to the West, or Montreal, shore, 3180 feet. A pier will be built on a small Island, now submerged in water, between Alsopp's Island and the East, or Laprairie shore, on which a strong and high scaffold will be erected, supporting a mast, projecting from the top, to 150 feet from the ground. Two other masts, one on the East side of Alsopp's Island, will be of the same height, and that on the West shore 120 feet, including piers, &c. All this portion of the work is under contract, to Capt. W. Murray. The most difficult work, and that requiring the utmost skill, will be to stretch the wire across the current, where the rapids exceed, in dangers and difficulties, and other part of the St. Lawrence. This will be accomplished by Mr. L. O. Griffin, Superintendent of the whole line, for the Proprietor, E. Cornell, Esquire.—*Gazette.*

We understand that Mr. Lindsay, the Commissioner of the St. John's and Laprairie Railroad, adopted a very ingenious and rather rare mode of forwarding the passengers who arrived by Express. A car was fitted with a sail, instead of a locomotive, and, a stiff South-west breeze blowing, was impelled at a fair rate. The first eight miles were made in forty minutes. At Laprairie there was no crossing, and the party was compelled to proceed upwards to Caughnawaga, when, in consequence of the floating ice, the passage was effected with some danger.—*Ib.*

A Mr. Philbyn was stabbed in the thigh, on Friday night last, about twelve o'clock, by a person named Steele at the house known as "Head Quarters," near Donegana's Hotel. We understand the wound is a very dangerous one. Steele has not yet been apprehended.—*Ib*

St. Martin, 30th March, 1848.—Yesterday morning, the 29th inst., one of the arches of the bridge, which is being erected by Messrs. Delisle & Lemoine, at Sault aux Recollect, the place where P. Lachapelle, Esq., obtained his privilege last Session of Parliament, fell with a tremendous crash, which was heard for several miles round.—Unfortunately, it killed one man, and another sustained a fracture of the thigh. We believe they were brothers. Yesterday afternoon, (the same day,) Mons. Benjamin Couvrette, a *habitant* of St. Martin, was crossing at Ste. Rose, on his way home from Ste. Therese, on the ice; it gave way, and he was drowned. His horse was saved.—*Ib.*

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 1st April, 1848.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Edwin Cornell, Esquire, to be a Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada.
David Russ Wood, Esquire, to be do do in do.
Robert Garden Greig, Esq., to be do do in do.
Alfred Rambau, Esquire, to be do do in do.
Edouard Leduc, Gentleman, to be a Surveyor of Land in the aforesaid part of the Province of Canada.
Jas. Wm Martin, Gentleman, to be do in do

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 1st April, 1848.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Joseph Woodruff, Niagara, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace of the Niagara District, in place of Charles Richardson, Esquire, deceased.
Edward C. Thomas, Esquire, Reverend Ralph Robb, Reverend Thomas Green and Samuel Clarke, Esquire, to be Members of the Board of Trustees, for Superintending the Grammar Schools, in the District of Gore.

(From the Albany Argus.)

FROM MEXICO.

Terrible Conflict between the Americans, under Gen. Lane, and 300 Mexican Lancers.

Augusta, Ga., March 26, 1848.

Intelligence to the 20th inst., of a highly interesting character, has been received from New Orleans, via the overland express.

The Steamship Massachusetts and ship Danvers, from Vera Cruz, had arrived, with advices to 12th inst.

General Lane and troops left the Capital on the 19th inst., and on the fourth day arrived at Sequeltaplan. Before arriving there, however, information reached him that a body of 300 lancers was awaiting their arrival to attack them.

They arrived at the edge of the town without opposition, but when passing the first house were suddenly assailed with a terrible volley.

The enemy, from escopete batteries on the inside, supposed they could gain an easy victory.

The doors of the first house were, however, burst in a twinkling, and all the assailants found within were killed. The same was the case with the next house.

The Americans determined to drive the enemy from their defences.

House after house was taken by a sanguinary struggle, until at last the town was cleared.

Not satisfied with the result, the lancers collected a large body outside the town, where they were attacked by Gen. Lane and Col. Hays, who cut them up in a terrible manner.

One hundred of the enemy were killed, and but one American killed and four wounded.

Fifty prisoners were taken, among them Lieut. Col. Montanee and Captain Montanee, his son, and Lieut. Martiney. Father Jarauta escaped.

It is rumored that Generals Pillow and Worth are restored to their commands.

An armistice was signed, stipulating that the Americans should not occupy any part of the country not at present in their hands.

When elections are held in any place occupied by the Americans, the latter are to withdraw from such place until the election is over.

There are also a number of other articles, giving to the Mexicans almost the entire right to the government.

Some difficulty had arisen at the capital relative to suspending the collection of taxes for four days, until the armistice could be concluded. All the members of the Ayuntamento sent in their resignations, and the Archbishop of the capital presented a written protest against the heavy assessment on church property.

Advices have been received from Queretaro, stating that the Congress was slow in coming together—only twenty-one members being present at the last meeting.

Santa Anna is at Tehaun. On the 12th, government gave him a passport, supposing it to be his intention to leave the country; but in this he acted with his accustomed duplicity, his object being to put himself at the head of a large body of troops.

PASSENGERS.

List of Passengers by the Steamship Caledonia, from Liverpool to Halifax.—Sir Edmund Head, Lady Head, and 2 children, Miss Hentish, Lady Head's 2 female servants Sir E Head's male servant, Lieut. E. G L Walker, G. Beattie, P Garford, Junr., Mr. Pennefeather, Wm. G. Brown, W Armstrong.

For Boston—Mr and Mrs Blake, Master Blake, J W Parsey, G A White, J R Chamberlain, Mr. Stalker, H A Underwood, Alex. Bain, Mr Becker James S Bayley, Thomas Nichols, R. Cohegan, Mr. and Mrs. Coppes, Mr. Bligh, Jas Brooms, Wm Beattie, Alex. Johnston, John Brennan, Samuel Neill, J Hellingsworth, Jr., R M Deckie, Mr. Ulyse, Mr. Puller, Wm B Francis.