

can's "hr, too, is gone!"—the last! Oh, mysterious Heaven! the last blood of the Glenrothes to be shed by an Italian ruffian!

Even amidst his own alarm and sorrow, Sir Mordant could not but stand with a smile at her words; for he was fond of collecting or curiosity. The advancing party now arrived, and most fortunately, an English medical student was among them, who instantly offered his professional assistance. The moment he assured Mrs. Lindsay that Glenroy was neither dead nor mortally wounded she suddenly recovered all her composure, and assisted in bandaging the bleeding arm, with a feminine dexterity and unflinching steadiness of nerve that excited the universal admiration of the bystanders. They were within a few miles of a small town, and thither Mordant resolved to proceed instantly. At Mrs. Lindsay's passionate request, the student, who had been summoned by the party and accompanied them. She pointed a trembler, fearing placed in her own carriage, and would allow no one else to aid Mordant in supporting him. By degrees he recovered his senses, and could utter a few words to his companion, expressive of his satisfaction at their safety. Barrett was also wounded, though slightly; and slowly, for the sake of all parties, the two carriages proceeded to the place of their destination.

On their arrival, Mrs. Lindsay advised Mordant to procure lodgings in a private house; and on his entering in her opinion, undertook all arrangements, so far as was necessary, for his safety. While so short a time as the nature of things permitted, Glenroy's arm, and another slight wound in his side, had received every necessary attention, and he was in bed, surrounded with every possible comfort, in a quiet apartment, opening into another, destined for Merchant.

When the close of this eventful day permitted that gentleman to reflect at leisure on its occurrences, he could not avoid dwelling on the various singularities connected with Mrs. Lindsay; her conduct from the moment of the attack, excited his utmost admiration; but his chief feeling was surprise at the extraordinary personal and apparently imprudent interest she manifested. Of course it had been her only son, she could not have existed more intensely anxiety respecting him; and it seemed almost impossible that this powerful son should be the growth of a single day's acquaintance; he perceived that it was by no means intended to him to be confined exclusively to Glenroy; and he remembered, amongst other proofs of the absorbing nature of her feelings respecting him that she never inquired after the fate of the red fox, for whose safety she had previously expressed a remarkable anxiety, and which, we may suppose, she had known him to be. Mordant, in his usual frank and candid manner, with every exertion of his life, it was also with a smile, and with this exclamation despatched, Sir Mordant fell asleep.

To be continued.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.

Frontier Outrage in 1835.—The attention of the public has lately been much directed, through the efforts of Mr. McLeod, to the agitations of the people of the United States, on the inhabitants of this Province. The case of Mr. McLeod has aroused the sympathy of the part of his fellow-subjects, but it will easily be seen that, in order to take this opportunity to send a cordial & patriotic message to the inhabitants of the United States, I need only call upon the commissioners, authorized by the Governor-in-Chief, Lord Goderid, to examine into the affairs of a man more aggravated set of aggressors committed by certain inhabitants of the state of New Hampshire against Alexander Rae, Esq., then Justice of the Peace for the Township of Thetford, (while in the peaceful execution of his duty) an upright Magistrate, & a member of Her Majesty's subjects.)

The preliminaries that led to the outrage in question are as follows:

Some time in the month of August, 1835, a petition signed by sixty-four persons residing in the Indian Stream region, in the township of Drayton, which, by the way, forms a part of the "Disputed Territory," complaining of the exercise of jurisdiction in the part of the State of New Hampshire, was brought to Mr. Rae, to be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, and which, at our desire, was immediately referred by him, and of our due care, to the attorney general, to inform the petitioners of the protection of Her Majesty's Government, seem to be a leading cause that led to the dreadful outrage in question against the person of Rae.

Afterwards, in the month of October, information was given Mr. Rae, that John H. Tyler, of Drayton had been arrested by W. Smith, J. M. Hart, and R. J. Blanchard, two former colonizers of the United States, and later inhabitants of Drayton, Lower Canada; and on the recessions of revolutionists being made by the said Tyler, who had been rescued by his neighbors, a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the said Smith, Harry and Blanchard.

A few days afterwards, a number of persons from Drayton came to Mr. Rae, and among the number, the Constable to whom the warrant had been addressed, who informed him that they had succeeded in arresting R. J. Blanchard in his own house, in Drayton last night, while in the King's highway, passing from Drayton to Hemmingford, and engaged in conveying the prisoner to the residence of Mr. Rae, to appear before him as a Justice of the Peace, they had been attacked by a number of armed men, citizens of New Hampshire, and who, in consequence, rescued the prisoner from their hands. While this statement was making, one E. Apelby arrived, and stated that he had been pursued by about twenty men, from New Hampshire, and among them, a Justice of the Peace of the name of Watswell, and that he was obliged to take to the woods to make his escape.

Mr. Rae had taken the several depositions of those persons, relative to the course of the prisoner Blanchard, and some of them had left his house on their return home, on each hand in great haste, and said that they were coming; and on being asked who were coming, "the New Hampshire fellows." Upon going out of his house, Mr. Rae saw the persons before him stopped in the highway, about fifty rods from the house, by several armed men on horseback. He, therefore, went out to meet them, with the intention of doing his duty as a Magistrate, and not with the expectation of the outrage that followed. But, upon his arrival on the spot, he was immediately told by one of them to stand off, or he would be shot, and, as he endeavored to persuade them to retire peacefully, he was violently assaulted, and, in the struggle, received a deep cut on his head from a sabre, and a peace officer of the name of Young, who endeavored to assist him, was dangerously wounded by a sword on the neck, and by a pistol ball in the groin. Several shots from muskets were then almost at the same instant, fired by the assailants, but without effect. Mr. Rae was pursued by one of them, with the intent of killing him, but was saved by the intervention of the protectors of the integrity of Vermont, who, in the struggle, removed the assassin from his sabre, and who was, however, most severely injured in the side by the kicks and blows that he received in the struggle for his life; that tool, pain, and has ever since greatly suffered from their effects.

Having thus made Mr. Rae, as a prisoner, the mob put him in a wagon which they had brought for the purpose, and took him to the tavern in Cummington, Vermont on their way to Colbrook, in New Hampshire; and he was there with much difficulty, and some resistance, made a part of his captors, to assist in the protection of the integrity of Vermont & Boston, and suffered a severe blow on his head. He was, however, most severely injured in the side by the kicks and blows that he received in the struggle for his life; that tool, pain, and has ever since greatly suffered from their effects.

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Though a commission was issued by the Government to inquire into the affair, and His Excellency, as a consequence, express'd his "warm approbation of the fearless manner in which he performed his duties," yet strange to say, he has never received any indemnity whatever.

C. P. R.

It appears from a curious article in the last Quarterly Review, that but for the act of succession, the crown of these realms must have been won of pre-cess by the Hereditary Prince of Modena, and that failing that Prince and his immediate branch, the right would have passed next to Louis Philippe, King of the French, and his descendants, that is to say, the descendants of the Elector of Bavaria. However to be distinguished, who, however as the reviewer says, are *ferre inimicis collati*—and the well-known descendants of Charles I. and James II. to remain in exile. The reason of the Romanists' contention is, that the Duke of Braganza and Tintinhull, who died in the Duke of Braganza's and Tintinhull's bed, was the son of the house of Almeida, the second daughter of King John III. at Seville. The male line of all the three old royal families is extinct.

Sleeping at Church.—Dr. A. S. of Uxbridge, in his "Letters from America," says—

in his congregation. An insane man, who had received a public education, and was strongly attached to the Doctor, had observed, in a forenoon of a warm, sultry Sabbath, that several of the congregation slept, in the time of the service, to prevent the recurrence of the evil, in the afternoon, the maniac, having filled his bosom with windfalls from a neighboring orchard, posted himself in a convenient station, in the side gallery—the front gallery being occupied by the collegiate students. Presently after the service commenced, he observed one asleep, and gently disengaging his hand from his bosom, he joined its contents to the head of the sleeper; but when it subsided, a second sleeper's head was pelted with an apple. The preacher, observing the occasion of the disturbance, requested his insane friend to desist. "Dr. A. said the man, "mind your preaching, and I will keep the dogs awake." It will scarcely need to be remarked, that for some time there was less inclination to sleep in the audience than usual.—U. S. Telegraph.

From the Monthly Review.

THE RELATIVE COST AND ADVANTAGES OF MAINTAINING PLANK, AND TIMBER ROADS.

The following Report on Roads is made by a Civil Engineer of this Province,—Mr. Cull.

MACADAMIZED ROAD.

A Macadamized Road, with a metal bed 16 feet in width, and 10 inches in depth, will in practice cost about 250 tons of broken stone, of 216 feet the ton.

The cost of stone necessarily varies in different parts of the Province; in the Western District, as well as in parts of others, there is literally no stone for many miles together.

We granite Soldiers are numerous, they may be collected and delivered on the side of the road at right angles to the road, and be used for forming a causeway, distorting the road, and high in proportion, a series of granite blocks weight from 25 to 100 tons according to the size of the stones.

We limestone formations exist near the sides of a line of road, the quarrying will cost from \$5, to \$10, the issue, to which must be added \$2, for shoveling up the road. They will, with the breaking at 15¢, furnish a supply of stone, five dollars the ton, which is the lowest possible price at which stone can be procured.

The price paid for breaking granite blocks is from \$10, to \$15, the ton; for breaking limestone, from 12¢, to 15¢, the ton.

An iron nail will, however, cost at the price of 10¢, to \$12 per ton, an inexpensive door, a large nail will not earn half a dollar.

The best Macadamized Roads are those which are made of three parts of gravel, and one part of lime-stone or sandstone.

The cost of ditching, draining, forming the abutments, with making the metal bed, under ordinary circumstances may be estimated at about Four Hundred Dollars.

This is, however, independent of lowering hills, building embankments, or cutting excavations to form the cost of which, will increase.

The cost of clearing hills will depend upon the elevation, nature of the soil, whether rock or otherwise; the cost of roads on the width of the foundation, proportion of material, &c. Taking 20 miles together in Upper Canada, about 120 per mile makes a fair estimate for lowering hills and building bridges; this is, however, necessarily vague, and altogether dependent upon circumstances.

A quantity of stone has been used in paving a straight line of 6 miles, a better, as well as a shorter road can be generally made by starting a hill.

It is no longer round the side of an orange, than over the top of it.

A very foolish practice has prevailed in Canada, in the use of repairing macadamized roads.

It frequently happens that before an experienced engineer has completed his work, or paid his bill, he is called back again, to repair what has been done, and his pay increased, and his services discontinued.

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