THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

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BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, 1849.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Report made to the Board of Health of Interments in the several Burial Grounds in Kingston, on the 23rd August:

Death from Cholera,* - - - - -	2
Do. do. about from Montreal (Emigrant)	1
Total Deaths, - - - - -	3

* 1 at 94; 1 in Hospital.

DAMAGE IN THE CANAL.

Damage done to the Lock in the Beauharnois has been temporarily repaired, and the Mail Steamers are running down and up as usual.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT

Some of our friends have rebuked us for censuring the Governor General for prematurely visiting Upper Canada, and in the friendliest feeling towards Tory Democracy, believing that it would reflect disgrace upon the British inhabitants of Canada, were any gross insult to be offered to the Queen's Representative. But the British Whig has said is mere milk and water compared with the sayings and doings of the Toronto Press. The following which we find in two Toronto papers, are the most filthy that ever was penned. We re-publish it in Kingston for the purpose of showing up such language and sentiments in their true light. No one in Kingston can possibly conceive that it could be applied to Elgin in the slightest particular:

CANADIAN TORYISM UNVEILING ITSELF.

(From the Examiner.)

The following placard printed on a large sheet was extensively posted up throughout the city on the night of Saturday last. If a party could plunge itself lower in the mire and degradation than the Tories have already done by setting common law, natural right, morality and decency at defiance, the language of this placard shows that they are prepared to make that possibility a fact. We are prepared for any atrocity. We leave them to be the exponents of character to the whole civilized world. Hear the language of the *loyalists* of Toronto!

"PROCLAMATION!

"TO TENTS, O! ISRAEL!"

To the City of Toronto!—Britons of Home District!

A crack Reb is to be permitted to tell us to our day that they will drive the Queen's Representative out of this country! The traitor Lafontaine, who betrayed his Sovereign and his office as her Majesty's Representative, is expected to arrive in Toronto the 20th inst., or thereabouts. And we are pledged to welcome the scoundrels who have imbrued with the blood of Weir and Chartrand, and put down gallant Sir Charles Bagot, who gained the respect of all loyal men of Canada, and who unanimously sanctioned the Bill granting down to us and our children for twenty years to come, to reward the murderers—shall Elgin, who is now, confined in the residence of Monklands, by his malice, and the malice of his Majesty's, by cramming the jails with the most loyal citizens, be allowed to be welcomed by a gang of sneaks in the *good old loyal City of Toronto?*

No! No!—FOREBID IT HEAVEN!

"THE SPIRIT PRINCIPLE OF HONOUR!

"The memory of our fathers, who filled honourable graves, rather than their civil and religious freedom to the cruel and bigoted sovereign—by the hand of the murdered Moodie, who fell a victim to the Radicalism of Upper Canada—shall be held dear and dear, we publicly say, were the individual who calls himself James Bruce, and Her Majesty's Representative in Canada, and his rebel partizans, to attempt to outrage and insult the Loyalists of Toronto by making the triumph of his visit to Toronto—that if they should dare to come, he and they receive such treatment as their past misconduct towards Canadian Loyalists! We are all aware that Elgin is base enough to do anything; and it is possible that he could receive a reception in Toronto what would be like. Why, he would write home a despatch to his lying uncle, the Colonial Minister, telling him that his conduct was applauded and that he was very popular in Canada! Think of that, Britishers of Toronto! Consequently, let your eggs be ready and your powder dry! *Down with the Rebels! Down with the Rebels!*

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"Toronto, August 1849.

SUDDEN RETIREMENT OF LORD ELGIN.

We have rumors which have for some time past, that the Governor General had decided to resign the government of Canada, at length to assume the appointment reality. It is well known that he conditionally tendered the resignation of his office in the Despatch he transmitted to the Colonial Secretary relative to the Indemnity Bill, but that the Crown had then not decided to the proposition. From the communications we have recently received from Montreal through the Press, we are informed that he had subsequently urged the acceptance of his resignation, and that it is in his Lordship's merely paying a visit to Upper Canada West, as reported, he is about to give the reins of government into other hands and leave the continent. We are the more confirmed in this opinion by intelligence received through a West India paper of the 11th, sent us by a friend. The *Morning Chronicle* of that date, published in London, contains the following language:—"By information brought by the last Mail, it appears that Charles Grey is to proceed to Canada as Governor, and that Lord Elgin, and that Lord Harris is to be our new Governor, Lord Sligo succeeding him in the government of Trinidad, has given great satisfaction to certain parties, who think that the former has not been as zealous an advocate as he might have been with the Home Government on their behalf. It is also thought that a change of rulers will lead to a change of conduct in the majority of the Assembly, many of whom convinced of the untenableness of the position which has been taken up, are willing to make an honourable retreat, and proceed with the business of the country. The reasons assigned by Lord Elgin, why another Governor should be appointed to Canada, will hold good to a certain extent in favor of a change of rulers here. Sir Charles Grey has failed to induce the planters to behave like good boys, and it is just as well to ascertain whether Lord Harris may not have better luck with them. Besides, we have the example of Lord Metcalfe who succeeded in allaying the storm which Sir Lionel Smith had created, or which arose during his administration.—Not that we mean to insinuate that Sir Charles Grey is in any way to blame for what has occurred. On the contrary, the gale commenced when he was in Barbadoes, and even his enemies cannot truly charge him with having done anything to increase its violence since his arrival here. There is an opinion abroad that with a new Governor and a new House of Assembly things will go on much more satisfactorily than they have done for some considerable time past. How far this opinion is founded, we are not prepared to say.

If this information be correct, there seems to be no reasonable doubt that his Lordship is about to retire, and that his successor may now be *en route* for Canada. There was a report in London that the Marquis of Clanricarde would probably be appointed; but the intelligence from the Island of Jamaica, over which Lord Elgin, at a former time, had successfully presided, leads us to the opinion that in the event of a change Sir Charles Grey will in all probability be his successor. He was formerly in Canada during the administration of Lord Gosford, and is a Whig.

Or is this, after all, a ruse concocted by the Tories in London in conjunction with McNab and his compatriot Cayley? For the sake of the country's peace we hope it may turn out a mere fabrication. This is not the time when the constituted authorities of the Province should yield to faction, but when unshaken firmness is demanded of every one to stay the spirit of lawlessness and anarchy which is abroad among the "conservative" loyalists!! It is becoming a grave question with every thinking man if *Law to be maintained, or is a factious minority to overawe constituted authority? Are we to have order or Anarchy?*—*Examiner, Aug. 22.*

APPREHENDED DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

A canal to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean has long been in contemplation, and the British, American, and French Governments have all had an eye to the importance of obtaining the command of such a channel for the trade of India and China.—The British and American Governments have come in collision with respect to the territory through which this Canal must pass. The former is said to have formed an alliance with a native chief, a mere boy, called the King of Mosquito, and to have received a grant of territory for that purpose from him; the latter with the Government of Nicaragua, which claims dominion over all the lands of the aboriginal tribes of that country.

According to recent intelligence it appears that an insurrection had broken out, and that the town of Nicaragua had been burned down and most of its inhabitants put to the sword. The Government had issued a proclamation commanding the enrollment of all the inhabitants of the country from 16 to 50 years old.

1st. To quell the anarchical movements of Somosa (the insurgent chief.)

2nd. To maintain the territorial rights of the Nicaragua over San Juan and its dependencies, against the usurpation of England in the name of the Mosquito King.

It is reported that subsequently, about the 25th June, the English Consul at San Juan, (now called Grey Town,) had left in a British Brig of War, and that the subsidy promised to the King of Mosquito by England had been refused.

The following extract will afford a correct idea of the whole affair:—

"There appears to be trouble brewing in a quarter where few have dreamed there would ever be a point of contention between England and the United States. Allusions to the subject have appeared in two or three instances in the public prints, during the last year, but as our readers may not be familiar with the case, we lay it before them. A few years since, a British mercantile house at Jamaica, doing business with the Indians on that part of the coast of Guatemala most contiguous to that island, contrived to get some of the chiefs deeply in their debt, whether justly or not does not appear and to exfort from them a mortgage on a considerable portion of the territory occupied by them. What the nature of the lien or mortgage was, which these traders had obtained, is not known to us; but it seems that the British Government thought it a favorable opportunity to step in, acknowledge the claim, as well as the security held by the traders, and seize upon the territory so mortgaged. A man-of-war suddenly appeared off the town of San Juan, sent its armed boats on shore and forcibly took possession. To strengthen their claim, a consul was sent to the country by the British Government, who endeavoured to get an acknowledgment from the adjoining States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, of the territory seized upon by them from the so called Mosquito chief, with the promise of some commercial advantages at the Port of San Juan. Costa Rica joins New Grenada near the isthmus of Panama and stretches towards Nicaragua lake, with a long line of the Pacific coast. To obtain advantages or a port of entry on the opposite coast was a most desirable object, in whatever way they might be obtained. And, if England, under the plea of supporting the sovereignity of a petty Indian chief, called the 'Mosquito King,' would grant these advantages, simply by receiving from Costa Rica an acknowledgment of her claims to a portion of the territory belonging to the State of Nicaragua, she would do so. But to the people of Nicaragua the 'Mosquito king' was a new personage, and bore the same relation to them as the Indian chiefs, Black Hawk, Oceola, and Red Jacket, did in other days to the United States. To acknowledge, therefore, the transfer of a large tract of country, the navigation of their principal river, and their only seaport and harbor to the British Government, by one of their Indian chiefs, was too ridiculous to be considered. The Consul or delegate to his 'Mosquito Majesty' was not acknowledged by the authorities of Nicaragua, nor any claims which he made to their territory. The country claimed by the British, over which they pretend to exercise jurisdiction in behalf of this Indian chief, extends from the mouth of the river San Juan to the Machuas falls, about sixty miles up that stream towards Lake Nicaragua; and along the coast between three and four hundred miles northward. As to the extent inland, it is probable as far as Guatemala will permit them to go, or rather we might say as far as they chose to go, for what can this feeble Republic do against England? It is not the seizure of this territory under the mistaken pretence of sustaining the sovereignity of the so called 'Mosquito King' but gives alarm, but it is the forcible possession of the only port and river through which a ship canal can be constructed by the way of Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific. And what makes the case particularly annoying at this time is, that the State of Nicaragua has just granted to an American Company the privelege of constructing a ship canal from this port of San Juan."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE NASSAU BALLOON.

Last evening the feelings of several hundreds, who had, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, assembled in Vauxhall-gardens to witness the ascent of the Nassau balloon, as well as those of the vast numbers of persons on the outside of the gardens, who had been on the look out for the balloon, were for some time kept in a state of painful excitement for the safety of no less than 11 individuals, who had accompanied the immense machine. At 7 o'clock, the balloon having been sufficiently inflated, Mr. Charles Green, the veteran aeronaut; Mrs. Green, his wife; Mr. and Mrs. Green, his nephew and his wife; Miss Green, and Miss Gascoyne, of Vauxhall-gardens; Mr. Crashaw, the iron-master; Mr. Stephens, Mr. Faunce, Captain Outlar, and Mr. Pierce, making altogether 11 individuals, got into the car, and the word "all right" having been given, the ropes were unfastened and the balloon mounted into the air in very good style, and the ascent was considered a very beautiful and successful one. The balloon proceeded in a north-eastern course, but it was soon observed that it was descending so rapidly, that it was generally thought that a considerable leakage of the gas must have taken place, and that an accident of a serious character was inevitable. Mr. Green, who was seated in the car, perceiving the extreme danger in which he was placed, commenced emptying the sand bags of ballast as quickly as he possibly could, but, even this did not prevent the gradual sinking of the balloon. On passing over the St. George's-road, near Westsquare, it was painfully evident to the thousands who were looking on that the balloon must come in contact with some of the buildings, and an instant after the balloon struck the houses 94 and 95 on the south side of the London road, and only one house removed from the Nunnery which had been formerly the Roman Catholic chapel. The car, in which 7 of the aeronauts were seated, struck the front of the house with considerable force so much so that three of the persons who were standing on the hoop were thrown forward on the roof, which fortunately happened to be a flat one; but the 4 with clung to the network of the balloon. The machine being thus relieved from the weight of three of its occupants, and having fortunately escaped damage, instantly rose into the air in a considerable altitude, when a brisk current of air carried it in a southerly direction, apparently towards Croydon. The individuals who had thus fortunately escaped descended through the trap-door of an adjoining beer shop from the roof, reached the street, and having procured a cab drove as fast as they could to the gardens to relieve their friends and the visitors from their painful anxiety.

The friends of the parties who had escaped with the balloon, continued in a state of much anxiety for their ultimate safety, and the return of Mr. Green or some of the party to the "Royal property" was looked for with much interest.

A messenger has just arrived at Vauxhall gardens conveying the information that, after passing over a great portion of the county of Kent, the balloon had safely settled upon terra firma in an open field within half a mile of Erith Church.

☞ THE NEW JUDGE.—Of Serjeant Talfourd's legal qualifications there can be no question. They have been too long and too shrewdly tested to admit of hesitation or doubt. If we turn to other scenes, we shall find Mr. Serjeant Talfourd to have come before the public in a manner that removes him from the category of "mere lawyers." In the Senate and on the stage his name is as well known as in Westminster-hall. We cannot see why the mental qualifications which have enabled a man to attain honorable distinction as an orator and a poet should stand in the way of any other claims he may derive from a long, laborious, and successful professional career. It may be, on the other hand, that these distinctions afford something like a guarantee that a man will bring to the bench the inspirations of an enlarged and cultivated mind. Even a legal judgment is none the worse from being derived from such a source. We do not say that as a lawyer Mr. Serjeant Talfourd has any pretension to stand on the same line with the great Lord Mansfield; but we cannot forget that this first of English judges was as distinguished for his exquisite taste and great attainments in literature, as for that splendid series of judgments which he inspired the lawyers who have succeeded him in Westminster-hall with an almost superstitious reverence for his name. In a word, we feel it will be a great disgrace to the country if the author of *Ion* stands in the way of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd. The appointment of this learned gentleman to the vacant judgeship would be felt as the well-deserved reward of a successful professional career, and as an honor suitably bestowed upon a very distinguished man.

COLONIAL REFORM DINNER.

On Wednesday night about 50 gentlemen, friends of Colonial Reform, dined together at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, Sir W. Molesworth, M.P., presided. The usual loyal and constitutional toasts were first drunk. The toast of "The army and navy" was not spoken to, but several gentlemen rose to acquit themselves with telling for Mr Cobden.

Sir W. Molesworth, in proposing "Prosperity and good government to the Colonies," noticed various circumstances which were causing colonial affairs to occupy a very considerable portion of the attention of all classes. In the last twenty years we had expended £100,000,000 upon our Colonies, and yet they did not contain above 1,600,000 English and Irish people. In the past Session more questions than ever affected the Colonies were brought under consideration. The Hon. Baronet briefly ran through the history of them, concluding with the Australian Colonies Bill, the postponement of which he conceived would produce great discontent and dissatisfaction, especially in Van Dieman's Land. Year after year the most solemn promises of free institutions had been made, but only to be broken. There was a conviction in this country that there were grave errors in our system of Colonial Government—a system secret and irresponsible—a system that must be said to be characterised by ignorance, negligence, and vacillation. (Hear.) How was the system to be reformed? Why, free institutions must be freely bestowed upon all colonies which are fit for self-government. The distinction must be carefully drawn between Imperial and local questions, and the latter must be entirely left at the disposal of the local Legislature. (Hear.)

Lord Mauleagle begged to say that, without disputing the charges of ignorance and negligence brought against the Colonial office, he must, as far as he was concerned, repudiate the charge of vacillation, for he was not at the Colonial office long enough to allow of his changing his mind (Laughter.) If he had a pleasant recollection of that office, it was connected with South Australia. He "sat by its cradle," and had watched its progress—"From good to better, daily self-surpassed." Those were strangely mistaken who referred this prosperity to its mineral and other productions. There was something in it superior to copper or silver or gold—something without which its mineral wealth would be but dross. The noble Lord concluded by proposing to the "Reform of our Colonial Policy," requesting Lord Lyttleton to speak to the toast.

Lord Lyttleton presumed that both himself and the Noble Lord were supposed qualified to discuss the delinquencies of the Colonial office, on the principles "set a thief to catch a thief." (A laugh.) The overwhelming multiplicity of details in that department was such as to make it impossible for the Colonial Secretary to form a well-considered opinion upon the subjects that came before him.—Everything was referred to that office to be tinkled and patched here. It was becoming absolutely necessary to lay down some limitation and rule as to what matters should be reserved for imperial control—a question surely not impossible to be settled, with the aid of the writings of such men as Mr. Wakefield and Mr. Roebuck, and the example of the United States, and indeed of our own government when framing constitutions for New Zealand and the Australian colonies. The Noble Lord opposed "Local self-government for our colonies."

Some toasts then followed having a more particular and special reference.

The proceedings to a rather late hour.

FIRE AT TORONTO.—About half-past 11 Saturday night last, a fire broke out in the Carpenter's shop of Messrs. Nisbet & Fraser, on Queen Street, near Jarvis Street. For fire companies having been recently disbanded, no proper means were at hand for extinguishing the fire. The engines were brought out but there was no water for a long time, and then in very small quantities. There was fortunately no wind; and the fire spread slowly. Next to the workshop, on the east, were two frame houses, which were soon on fire. To the back of the shop, in the direction of Richmond Street, large piles of lumber, which the slow progress of the flames gave them time partially to remove, and the fire was prevented from spreading in that direction; or a much greater destruction of property must have ensued. Messrs. Nisbet & Fraser have lost about two hundred pounds, by loss of tools and lumber. Mr. Morrison owned the two frame houses burnt; he was insured for £100 in the Mutual, which will barely cover the loss. The houses were occupied by Messrs. Young and Thompson, employed on the *Admiral*, though their families were not resident in town at the time; their furniture was saved. We regret to say that the fire is supposed to have been raised designedly, as no one was engaged on the premises at the time.—*Globe.*

THE HARVEST NEAR TORONTO.—The Fall wheat harvest in this neighborhood is almost entirely gathered, and we are happy to say that the yield is most abundant—greater than for many years past. We hear of thirty, forty, and even fifty bushels to the acre on many farms. The price of produce is not expected to be very high, but a moderate rate during the winter may be calculated on with certainty. Business has been very dull during the past few weeks, but as the sickness is now leaving us, the farmers will feel more security in paying their usual visits, and our streets will again resound with the noise of loaded vehicles, from which they have been remarkably free. We believe the banks are now discounting freely for the purchase of produce. There is no doubt that the depression in our trade consequent on partial failures of crops, over importations, and failures in wheat speculations will soon be removed, that the country will be soon on the road to greater prosperity than it has ever attained to. The circumstances we have mentioned could only have a temporary effect on us; they could not fail to be speedily remedied by the energy and industry of our people. It is only short-sighted men who look to forms of government and changes of dynasty for the prosperity of a country. These depend on the industry and intelligence of the people alone, so long as life and property are guaranteed from interference.—*Globe.*

By the 26th section of the Act regulating Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, passed in the last Session of Parliament, the following fasts and festivals are declared to be holidays within the meaning of the Act, viz:—

New Year Epiphany, Annunciation, Good Friday, Ascension, Corpus Christi, St. Peter and St. Paul's, Conception, and Christmas Day, the anniversary of, and day of celebration of Her Majesty's birth, and any day of any General Fast, or a general Thanksgiving.

Several strictly Roman Catholic holidays are included in this list, the necessity of observing which is not very palatable to Protestant Canada West. But their observance will be found to be of necessity in other matters, besides bills and notes; as, on reference to the twelfth clause of "*The Interpretation Act*," also passed in the last Session, it will be seen, that in all Acts passed in that Session or that shall be passed in any future one, the word "*holiday*" is declared to include Sundays, and all the above mentioned holidays, except Conception Day and Her Majesty's Birth Day! The Judges in Upper Canada, however, have indicated an opinion that the Act is not law in Canada West.

Montreal Herald

SEVERITY OF PRUSSIAN MILITARY DISCIPLINE.—A correspondence from Randers, in Northern Jutland, dated the 30th of June, has the following:—"On Monday last, when the 2nd battalion of the 18th Regiment of the Prussian Landwehr, which is garrisoned at Randers, was ordered to attack a Danish post which had taken up a position on the border of the neighbouring forest, a man, named Christian Schreiner, a soldier of that battalion, was found missing, and did not return until the following morning. On being brought before a Court-martial, Schreiner was declared guilty of having concealed himself to avoid facing the enemy, and he was condemned to be shot. Schreiner petitioned for pardon to Lieut-Gen. Prittwitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German troops in the Danish States. That officer commuted the sentence, and ordered that he should receive 100 blows on the bare back with sticks. Schreiner underwent his punishment yesterday morning, in presence of our garrison and of five men and one sergeant of each company quartered in the neighbourhood of Randers. He was stripped to the waist, and then tied to the post, when five drummers, each armed with a square sharpedged stick, took their stand by his side. On the signal being given by an officer, the two drummers struck the man simultaneously. At first Schreiner shrieked most fearfully, but by degrees his voice weakened, and at last he became speechless. At the forty-second blow the head of the sufferer fell on one side, and his body dropped. It was then found that he was a corpse; his spine was fractured."—*Brussels Herald.*

BRITISH WHIG.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1849.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Official Report made to the Board of Health of the Interments in the several Burial Grounds of Kingston, on the 24th August:

Death from Cholera,* - - - - -	4
From other Diseases, - - - - -	4
Total Deaths, - - - - -	8

* 2 in Emigrant Hospital; 1 in Lot 24; 1 in Williamsville.

For the British Whig.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF LOT NO. 21.

Many of you, doubtless, are of opinion that enough has been said about the common Council of Kingston, and the Board of Health, to satisfy every reasonable mind how very little they would care if Lot No. 21, and all that it contains, were sunk ten fathoms deep in the lake, except for the sake of its taxes! You perhaps think that we must have a great deal of patience, for you ought to know that it takes more time to expose unjust treatment than to inflict it; and allow me to tell you that a tythe of your wrongs has not yet been related, and that every day furnishes fresh materials which may not be overlooked.

Your destitute sick are neglected, and left to die in crowded places, where wholesome air but rarely enters; and when this fact is represented by medical men, whose christian benevolence urges them to despise alike their own personal danger and the culpable apathy of the Board of Health, and Hospital accommodation demanded, with the view of giving gratuitous attendance upon these poor sufferers, and making an effort for their recovery—the application is met with the chilling negative, "business of greater importance to attend to," or "no jurisdiction upon Lot 24."

Were the Board of Health consistent, there might be some slight grounds to palliate, nay none to justify these inhuman pretexts, but they are not; for if the people of Lot 21, who must pay a share of the expense of supporting the General Hospital, and of all other expenses incidental to a profligate Corporation, are entitled to an participation in the benefits of that Institution, much less are strangers on their way through the Province. A few days ago, several persons, in various stages of cholera, were hurried up here by the authorities of Montreal, with as much indecent haste, in order to get rid of them, as marked the departure of our own "Deputation to the Colonial Office." They were quickly taken off the boat, and conveyed to the General Hospital, and there treated and cured, or if dead, buried at an expense to the city, a proportion of which, remember, we must pay. What is it that gives jurisdiction in the case of strangers, when none can be found to provide for the health of Lot 24? Where was the remonstrance to the Montreal authorities from our efficient Council, and its inspired Board of Health, protesting against the iniquity of famishing diseased persons from their own City, to revive sickness, now declining, in the City of Kingston, and become a burthen on its stinted resources. No such remonstrance has been made, and of course similar acts of injustice may be expected to occur again. A tenth class corporation, judging from their acts, they want moral courage, in this instance, to do that which is obviously right, and due to the city, even for their own safety; and yet, in your case, with unaccountable obstinacy, persist in a course which all the world know to be wrong. They receive strangers into the General Hospital, but consider sheds, scarcely fit to shelter cattle, good enough for your sick—something, I believe, has lately been attempted in this way—with characteristic views of economy, they engage the gratuitous services of one medical man, and refuse the gratuitous aid of many. Professing the most earnest solicitude for the public health, they recommend abstinence from vegetables and strong drink—all sound advice; but wink at the existence of putre-cent animal matter within, which, to their knowledge, the common air is changed and corrupted, and rendered far more hurtful to human health, than all the cabbage and gin from Dan to Beersheba.

Will the most zealous advocate of the Board of Health, by which I always mean the Corporation, for they are the Board of Health, undertake to defend their conduct in the instances above quoted?

In a former communication it was stated that most of the medical faculty of Kingston belonged to the Board of Health. This is a mistake. None of them belong to it; and the other gentlemen introduced as honorary members, were brought there to confer grace and dignity on the proceedings of the Corporation—nothing more needed—and of course stand clear of the heavy censure that must attach to that body so long as they refuse to employ their well authenticated jurisdiction for the protection of Lot No. 21—let not the community be deceived—the work of destruction is still going on in this unfortunate suburb. Death secures his three or four victims a day and with this awful truth before them, the Board of Health look calmly on, and flatter themselves that Kingston is safe.

ONE OF THE PROSCRIBED.

Kingston, 25th August.

NOTE.—"One of the Proscribed" is really getting beyond the bounds of decency, and in simple verity will get himself proscribed from being believed when he speaks the truth. It is one thing to denounce existing wrongs, and another thing to rail against everything and everybody indiscriminately, Verbum Sapienti.

☞ THE LADY'S BOOK.—This excellent periodical for September is on our table, and like its predecessors, it is rich in embellishments, the amount, variety and character of its reading matter, &c. &c. We consider it decidedly ahead of the other monthlies, not only in point of size, but the beautiful style in which it is got up, and its literature which is the best the country affords.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON THE BODY OF WM. MASON.

MONTREAL, August 21, 1849.

The Jury assembled to-day at half-past 10 o'clock, in the old Guard House, at the top of Jacques Cartier Place:

Mr. Coursol then tendered himself as a voluntary witness. He said that he was at Mr. LaFontaine's for a short time on the night deceased was shot; but had gone away before any row or firing took place

Mr. McDonald suggested, through the Coroner, the question, who was present when he (Mr. C.) was there.

This question, however, was over-ruled. Mr. Jones stated that Mr. Coursol came to give an impartial evidence.

Mr. Coursol, however, said, that if necessary, he could be prepared to come again before the Court.

He continued, in evidence, to say that he had been in the habit of visiting Mr. LaFontaine in a friendly manner. On the night of the 15th August, I went to see Mr. LaFontaine's family and another gentleman with whom I had business. I was told in the course of the day, and many days previous, that Mr. LaFontaine's house would be attacked; on that morning I heard it would be attacked that evening. I arrived at Mr LaFontaine's, I think, between half-past seven and eight o'clock. There were more men in Mr. LaFontaine's house, than Mr. LaFontaine and the gentleman I went to see. I saw ten or twelve; but could not say how many there were. There may have been more; I do not know. I remained half or three-quarters of an hour. On my way home I heard the Island gun. I knew some of the men in the house, and they were persons whom I knew to be in the habit of visiting Mr. LaFontaine. I live at the hon. Mr. Quesnel's, next to Judge Rolland's. Going home I went up the lane to Bellevue Terrace, and so home. This is my usual way home from Mr. LaFontaine's. Opposite Bellevue Terrace I spoke to a gentleman a few minutes. I had passed Guy Street before I heard shot-fired. I went home and told Mr. Quesnel, 'I think a mob has attacked Mr. LaFontaine's place, and that the people there were firing on the mob.'

Mr. Holland who had put a number of the questions which elicited the latter part of this evidence, then said that he had place these questions with a desire to put the coroner right before the public, and he believed that his answers would set him right before them.

Mr. Baird then said he thought the public would not be satisfied as present; he desired to ask him why, knowing what was going forward, and being so great a friend of Mr Lafontaine, he had not gone back to assist?

Mr. Coursol replied that his official position as coroner prevented him from going back. Had he not been coroner he would have done so. He thought if any one was shot he would have to hold an inquest. He, of course expected that if the house was attacked, shots would be fired, and that if the guns were loaded and the shots hit any one that person would be hurt. As coroner he was a conservator of the peace; but as conservator of the peace he did not think it his duty to give information to the public authorities of the expected attack, because he had not affidavits nor anything certain to show that the house would be attacked. He was aware of his own knowledge that there were a number of armed men in Mr. LaFontaine's house, and was under the impression that those men were there to defend Mr. Lafontaine's house in case of attack. He had conversation with the parties in the house and with Madame LaFontaine. Mr. LaFontaine did not send for him to come—but he knew that a party would be there. Was aware that the authorities were aware of what was going on; heard it, he believed from a Magistrate; but did not recollect his name. Did not see a single armed man in the garden, and one of the men whom he saw stated that he had strict orders not to remain in the garden. Refused to give the name of the person who told him. I am under the impression that the person who gave those orders was the Hon. Col. Taché, Commissioner of Public Works. Would not say who was the man who told him of those orders.

Mr. McDonald then protested against Mr. Coursol's continuing to act as Joint Coroner, for having reserved to himself the right of again appearing as witness, he could not be allowed to act as a Judge.

The Court thereupon adjourned, in order that this protest should be taken into consideration.

The inquest re-assembled at half-past three o'clock, and Mr. Coroner Jones decided that there was no reason, and that he had no power to exclude Mr. Coursol from his place as Coroner.

Hon. Mr. LaFontaine proceeded with his evidence:—When the mob arrived at the gate, although it was a strong gate and shut with an iron bar, they broke it open as well as the adjoining small gate. They must have used great force to break those two gates.—They immediately rushed to the house which they attacked by throwing a volley of stones, and firing guns or pistols into the windows with such force, that stones fell on some of the furniture on the farther side of the room; striking the partition on the opposite side of the dining room and the drawing-room. It was only after two volleys of stones and after the firing of guns or pistols by the mob, upon my house, that some of the persons who were inside returned the fire. The mob then ran away. Marks of bullets as having been fired by the mob were seen the following day upon the front wall of my house, by some of the soldiers who were sent as a picket. I must observe, that if I had been alone with my family in the house, my house would have been set fire to, and probably something more fatal to myself would have occurred. I mean to say that very likely I should have lost my life. I have remarked that one of the witnesses, in his evidence, as reported in the newspapers, appears to have stated that one Captain Wetherall arrived at my house, and that I told him shots had been fired from the house, and that I fired myself. I never said so to Captain Wetherall, and Captain Wetherall is ready to declare that I never told him that. I could not say so, as I did not fire; having only a stick in my hand. It was very dark when the mob committed the attack upon my house. There was no person in the garden when the attack was made except the mob itself.

Mr. Baird asked:—On what grounds do you consider that you are not legally bound to answer the Coroner's question, relative to fire arms being discharged from your house, the evening of the 15th instant.

Mr. LaFontaine.—I have fully answered the question; having given a full statement of facts so far as my personal knowledge goes, though not bound to so. When I said I was not bound to answer the question, I said I was not bound to answer the question, I said so on legal grounds, and would merely observe that I think I am not in error, when I say that the *corpus delicti*, which seems to form the subject of this inquest, has not yet been proved before this Court, as having been the result of the attack on the night of August 15th. I mean to say that I think it is not yet proved at what place, or on what premises, the unfortunate man on whose body this inquest is held, received the wound from which it is said he died. I do not recollect the words used by the person who gave me information of the rumor he had heard; but I am sure he did not say that my house would be attacked on that particular night. I object to name the friends who protected my house and property; nor am I bound to answer the question, whether I did not know the mob from observations and the sound of their voices. My impression is that there were 200 persons present. It was too dark to see whether they had any firearms. I cannot say if there were any persons with white trousers; it was so dark we could hardly see. There are windows in the basement story in the front of my house, but none in that part of the gable in the direction of the gate. There were a few persons in each story. It was some time after the crowd had dispersed that I learned a person had been shot. I have said it was dark; it was the trees round the house which contributed to increase the darkness. My house has a cut stone front with brick gables. The bullet marks are on the cut stone. About 11 o'clock, Captain Wetherall came, and I came out of the house to speak to him. I knew none of the crowd, which came to my house. There were no threats at the time of the attack; as soon as the mob arrived they rushed at my house and attacked it at once. I heard that my house was to be attacked, and about 6 o'clock, I sent a note to tell Capt. Wetherall to be on the alert, that it had been reported to me that disturbances might take place, or something to that effect. No troops were stationed by the authorities to protect my house—could give no opinion as to the power of the Civil Government to station troops where they might be required, and was under an oath of secrecy as to what might have taken place in the Executive Council. Have had the guns, which were in his house for some time to defend my property. The people in my house were told not to fire till the house was attacked, and at the last extremity. I had no time to inform the mob that we were armed; they fired at once. There were lights in the house, and they were behind; but I think the parties who came must have easily seen that the house was lighted. I cannot say the number of shots fired from my house; there were four, five, or six. Could not say if they were blank or ball cartridge. I do not know whether there were any orders to fire blank first to frighten the crowd. Was in the dining room. I am positive that the first shots were fired from the crowd in the garden. Mr. Jordan, the foreman of the jury, was not in my house at the time.

By Mr. Benjamin.—Captain Wetherall's answer to my letter was that he would be on the qui vive, and would visit me during the night; and I expected the military would come up, if they saw the mob took that direction, and would come up in time. Could not see whether the mob were boys or men; but those who threw stones so strongly must be strong men. The mob might have attacked the house in rear, but did not. The house was an inn and a quarter from the gate. I had no police, either belonging to the city or to any other organized corps. Mr. Coursol was not present when shots were fired from my house.

Hon. Colonel Taché—On the night of the 15th August last, I know that a mob attacked the house of the Hon. Louis Hypolite Lafontaine. This took place about a quarter after nine o'clock. They broke open the large gate and one of the small side gates. They then came to the front of the house, and then yelled and cried as they were rushing in. Immediately I saw the flash of some fire-arms, accompanied by a volley of stones and brickbats. These were thrown with great force by the

Continued on the 4th page.