

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

IRON STEAM VESSEL.—Some time ago the launching of an iron steamboat for the East India Company, and intended to be employed as a towing vessel on the Ganges, was noticed in the London papers. The first experiment of the powers of this vessel having, we understand, realized the most sanguine expectations of the gentlemen, [Lieut. Johnston, R. N.] under whose superintendence she was built, and of the Messrs. Maudsley, her builders, given general satisfaction to the scientific men who witnessed them, it was determined to put them to a still stronger test, in a new series of experiments to be made below bridge. Saturday, Oct. 14th, having been fixed upon for that purpose, the *Lord William Bentinck* [so the boat is called] was brought to the East India Wharf, Blackwall, where the Chairman and several other members of the Court of Directors, accompanied by some scientific men, embarked and proceeded down the river. Before the vessel started she was visited by Admiral Sir Pultney Malcolm, who after a very minute examination, expressed his opinion that she was in every way fitted for the object for which she had been built. After Sir Pultney's departure the boat proceeded down the river, when the experiments commenced. The first was to ascertain her draught; and from this it appeared that her draught was exactly twenty-two inches, fore and aft. The next was to ascertain the power of the helm. The result of this was most satisfactory. The vessel answered the helm admirably in coming round; she turned in her own length completely round in fifty seconds. It was next intended to try the working of the machinery, in "starting, stopping, and reversing" them. An accident showed how complete the vessel was in this respect; a small boat which came alongside, and incautiously attempted to make fast to the fore part of the vessel on the weather side, while she was underway, was very near brought under the paddle wheel, and would most certainly have been destroyed, with probably the two men on board, had not the command to "stop her" been promptly given and as promptly obeyed. The rapidity with which this was done proved the perfect working of the machinery. The next trial was that of speed. She went a mile against tide in 8 minutes and 53 seconds. In a subsequent trial she went the same distance against tide in 8 minutes and 21 seconds, and with tide in 5 minutes and 47 seconds. It was intended to have made several other experiments as to the vessel's power of towing. Thus it was to have taken one of the company's large boats in tow a mile with and a mile against the tide, and next two boats the same distance, but the state of the weather [it was blowing quite fresh] and an accident which occurred as she got to Long Reach, rendered it advisable to defer those experiments to some future day. As far, however, as she had been tried, the vessel came up to all the expectations that had been formed of her. The accident to which we allude was occasioned by a large brig which ran foul of her, carrying away two of the chimney-stays, the whole of the life rail on the after deck, the tiller and rudder head lifting the rudder, and straining and bending the pintles. Though this accident prevented the other experiments that were intended, it was not without its use, as it showed the solidity and strength of the iron work in the body of the vessel, which was not in the slightest degree affected by the shock. It also showed the facility with which damage might be repaired in a vessel of iron, for having been brought to anchor, the whole matter was set to rights in less than the hour, during which the directors and their friends partook of a lunch on board. The vessel afterwards returned to the East India wharf without further accident. It was intended when this vessel was built, that after some experiments had been tried as to her working, &c. she should be taken to pieces and sent out to India in frame; but on being put together, she presented so much more solidity and strength than were expected, that Captain Johnston proposed to the Directors to take her across the Atlantic entire; certain additions and alterations, which he proposed, being first made. This question is not yet decided by the Court of Directors. It is one, however, on which Captain Johnston seems quite sanguine, and certainly it is but fair to say that as far as the experiments of Saturday went, they tended strongly to confirm his opinion, that [with the proposed additions] she might be safely navigated across the Atlantic. Many captains of vessels, engineers, and others who have seen Captain Johnston's plan, are of opinion that it could be carried into execution with little if any thing more than the ordinary risk of a voyage round the Cape. There are, however, others whose opinions are deserving of respect, who take a different view of the matter. For our own parts, without pretending to any extensive knowledge of nautical affairs, we should [having seen Captain Johnston's plan] feel as much security in a voyage in the *Lord William Bentinck* across the Atlantic as in any timber-built vessel of the same size.

EFFECTS OF RAILWAYS.—The *Mechanic's Magazine* gives a copy of the statement of the balance sheet of the *Liverpool and Manchester Railroad*, from 1st July to 31st December, showing that the undertaking is going on with increased prosperity. To this statement it adds the following abstract from the evidence on the advantages of Railroads, given on the London and Birmingham Railway Bill, so scandalously thrown out by the House of Lords:

"Before the establishment of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, there were 22 regular and about seven occasional extra coaches between those places, which if full could only carry per day 638 persons. The Railway from its commencement carried 700,000 persons in eighteen months, an average of 1070 per day. It has not been stopped for a single day. There has occurred but one fatal accident in 18 months. The fare by coach was ten shillings inside, and five shillings outside. By railway, it is 5s. inside, and 3s. 6d. outside. The time occupied in making the journey by coach was four hours; by railway it is one hour and three quarters. All the coaches but one have ceased running, and that chiefly for the conveyance of parcels. The mails all travel by the railway, at a saving to the government of two-thirds of the expense. The rail way coaches are more commodious than others. The travelling is cheaper, safer, and easier. A great deal of traffic, which used to go by other roads comes now by railway; both time and money are saved, though the length of the journey may often be increased. The proportion of passengers carried by railway over those carried by coach, has been as twenty-two to ten in winter, and eighteen to ten in summer. A regiment of soldiers has been carried by railway from Manchester to Liverpool in two hours. Gentlemen's carriages are conveyed on trucks by railway. The locomotives travel in safety after dark. The rate of carriage of goods is ten shilling per ton—by canal it used to be fifteen shillings per ton.

The time in the journey by railway is two hours—by canal it is twenty hours. The canals have reduced their rates 30 per cent. Goods are delivered in Manchester the same day they are received in Liverpool—by canal they were not delivered before the third day. By railway goods, such as wine and spirits, are not subject to the pilferings which existed on the canals. The saving to manufacturers in the neighbourhood of Manchester, in the carriage of cotton alone has been £20,000 per annum. Some houses of business save £500 a year in carriage. Persons now go from Manchester to Liverpool and back in the same day with great ease. Formerly they were generally obliged to be absent the greater part of two days. More persons travel on their own business.

The railway is assessed to the parochial rates in all the parishes through which it passes; through only 31 miles it pays between £3000 and 4000 per annum in parochial rates. Coal pits have been sunk and manufacturers established on the line, giving increased employment to the poor and thus reducing the number of claimants for parochial relief. The railway pays one-fifth of the poor rates in the parishes through which it passes; fresh coal mines sunk, owing to the facilities of carriage, and prices reduced. It is found advantageous for the carriage of milk and garden produce; arrangements about to be made for milk to be carried 15 miles at 4s. for ten gallons, i. e. less than one farthing per quart. Mr. Babbage observes, in his book on the Economy of Manufactures, "One point of view in which rapid modes of conveyance increase the power of a country, deserves attention. On the Manchester railroad, for example, above half a million of persons travel annually; and supposing each person to save only one hour in the time of transit between Manchester and Liverpool, a saving of five hundred thousand hours or fifty thousand working days of ten hours each is effected. Now this is equivalent to an addition to the actual power of the country of one hundred and sixty-seven men, without increasing the quantity of food consumed, and it should also be remarked that the time of the class of men thus supplied, is far more valuable than that of more laborers."

SEIZURE.—Lords and ladies to 100 tons have been pilfered from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of thirty miles, in one hour and a half, on the Rail Road! It would take 100 a whole day to perform the same work.

THE CURRENCY.—The following letter, addressed by the late Sir Robert Peel, the father of the ex-Minister, to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, in the year 1826, bears so strongly on the question of currency, which now occupies so much of public attention, that we think our readers will be gratified by its perusal. Having appeared originally in this paper, we republish it for the reason already stated:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—Will you permit an old man to address you on the subject of our currency? I sat in Parliament thirty years during which time I frequently heard this important question discussed in the House by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and other distinguished characters. On the passing of the Bank Restriction Act I was intrusted by the merchants and citizens of London to present their petition against the measure. Though my opinions were embodied in their case, my best endeavours to serve them were not successful. Having been long and extensively engaged in commercial dealings, I often witnessed a national embarrassment arising from a defective and impure currency, which resembled the present stagnation in trade; and I lament to observe, that suffering and experience have failed, in this instance, of producing their usual good effects. In the enlarged scale of business carried on by this country, embracing a great variety of pursuits, a reliance on a metallic circulation alone, ever did and ever will fail us. Gold, though in itself massy, often disappears in consequence of wear, or speculation; nay, the breath of rumour itself is sufficient to disperse it. Ordinary concerns are interrupted and confidence lost, for want of an ample and approved medium of traffic.

I am so friend to an unrestrained issue of paper money, and saw with concern, in the absence of a due quantity of specie, bills admitted into circulation issued by persons of respectability, possessing property, but evidently un-

able to meet a sudden and large demand upon them. More than two years ago I mentioned to a friend high in his Majesty's Councils, my fears of the mischief likely to ensue if the practice were not discontinued; accompanied with a suggestion to confine future issues of paper money, or tokens, to the Bank of England and other competent bodies of men, who would give security in land, the public funds, canals, buildings, or other tangible property, amounting at least, to one-half the value of bills, or tokens, in circulation. My proposition was not favoured with any notice; yet, had it been adopted, I am of opinion that most of the panic and distresses now so severely felt in the nation would have been avoided. If such an improvement in the banking system could be made, a valuable gold would become less requisite, and the country be supplied with a stationary medium of exchange originating with ourselves.

Whilst directing the energies of the State in war, Mr. Pitt evinced equal ability in discovering, improving, and applying our internal resources. The war drained the country of its specie, and our enemies entertained sanguine hopes that our ruin would sooner be effected by want of pecuniary means, than the want of courage, discipline, and conduct in our armies. Mr. Pitt was more than a match for all contingencies. With the aid of the Bank of England, and other opulent houses, the energies of Great Britain were maintained in full activity, and the importance and utility of paper money were clearly established. Ingenious machines were introduced into our manufactures, and the encouragement and protection afforded them greatly increased the demand for foreign goods at home and abroad. Our superiority at sea gave our merchants easy access to foreign markets, and the wealth derived from trade and commerce (though to some persons it may appear paradoxical) more than covered the whole expenses of the war. When the Minister had recourse to loans, they were speedily raised by British capitalists, and the increase of the Public Debt was due from ourselves, and resolved itself into family account, without impairing the national property. Mr. Pitt having succeeded in securing peace and independence to the empire, he devoted his sole attention to the affairs of the public, and his own to very much embarrassment. Many of his friends wished to extricate him from his difficulties, and requested me to learn from Mr. Rose in what way we could best relieve him. His reply was, "Mr. Pitt is the most unaccountable of human beings, and will prefer living in a garret to being indebted to the bounty of his friends." Though disappointed, the opinion I had long entertained of this able Minister's high character was not diminished.

The present panic and distress in the country have been declared by high authority to proceed from "over-trading" and "wild speculation." Infant nations and establishments are liable to misfortune from want of experience and solidity. Trading and speculation, being natives of this island, and parents of our wealth and independence, are surely exempt from such an imputation. The same authority has declared that "gold and paper money are incompatible with each other, and cannot exist together." The population and trade of the empire having been much increased, a proportionate increase in the medium of circulation is called for; and when gold is found insufficient, recourse must be had to paper, which is improved on the principle already suggested, the two substances would be found in the same pocket without disunion.

Anxious to see our situation ameliorated, I trust the currency may be amended without changing or impairing the national and commercial character; which measure, if resorted to, would resemble the policy of diverting from its course a powerful river that had long given fertility and happiness to a large district merely because, from excessive rains, it had sometimes exceeded its natural limits, and produced partial injury. I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient servant,
 Drayton Manor, April 3. ROBERT PEELE.
 From *Grav's Liverpool Advertiser*.

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.

Another candidate is in the field for the representation of Liverpool, in the person of Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., late Governor of New Brunswick, a gallant and able military officer. He visited the Corn Exchange on Tuesday last, in company with Mr. Alderman Leyland, Mr. Duncan Gibbs, &c. He was introduced to several of the merchants, and made the following speech:—

"Gentlemen,—From the moment that it became my duty, in reference to the opinion, to which I was pledged, in the service of British North America, to resign the government of New Brunswick rather than have any participation in a measure with which you must all be acquainted, I mean the Timber Duties, which I knew would prove injurious to the interests of these colonies,—from that moment I have retired from the rolls of public life, and devoted myself to the business of my family, to domestic enjoyments, and to the pursuits of science and of literature. (Applause.) Since that time I have had four propositions made to me to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament, but I invariably declined the offer, because I thought a contrary step might have evinced a disposition of hostility and vengeance against the government, of which, I assure you, I felt none, and thus deprived my conduct on that occasion of the construction to which it was entitled by those motives on which I trust I have ever acted, the true and high principle of devoting my own interests to the interest of Britain and her Colonies. (Loud cheers.)

"Gentlemen,—When that measure was attempted to be brought into operation,—that measure to which I was pledged to give my opposition,—and when I found that it had been determined on in London, without affording me an opportunity of representing how it would be injurious to British North America, I resolved to surrender the government, and to put myself in a position for defeating the plan, as far as I was able. I did resign, gentlemen, and I am proud to declare that that resignation was accepted with regret, and laid before the King after some hesitation. And the course I took was this: as soon as I did this I determined that there should be no mystery as to the cause, therefore I threw out my views of the interests of British North America, which I believed would have been sacrificed. The day after I had deputations from Liverpool, from Glasgow, and from London, one of which included my excellent friend Mr. Gibbs; and in this originated my acquaintance with that very respectable person, with the exception of whom, I think there is no one here that I can claim acquaintance with. Here is no intrigue. (Cheers.) I took an early dinner, and telling the printer I should have occasion for all his services, and to keep his devils at work,—(laugh.)—before twelve o'clock the next day that pamphlet with which you are doubtless fa-

mililar, was all in print. And thus having done what I could in defence of the interests of that branch of commerce, and vindication of my own proceedings, I have lived in the privacy of domestic life. (Applause.)

"Gentlemen, a few days ago it was hinted to me, that there was a large party in this community who desired that a person should be brought forward professing, as I do, conservative principles. (Loud cheers.) I cordially embraced the offer, and having learned shortly afterwards that it would be expedient to show myself here, I immediately entered the mail and came down. Here then I am, with a hand is prompt to execute, as the mind has been anxious to adopt; and with this attachment to Colonial interests, with a disinterestedness of which I trust the sacrifice of £4500 a-year to principles, will be admitted as some proof, and a devotion which did not hesitate one instant to dedicate the highest station which an individual, not being a sovereign himself, could hold on earth, the representative of his sovereign in a foreign government, I pledge that principle, that promptitude, and that devotion to you, if you have occasion for such a man.

"I stand here before you and declare what my principles are: SHIPS, COLONIES, AND COMMERCE. (Loud applause.) A firm belief that what has made Britain great will retain her in that high and commanding place in the rank of nations, in proportion as we adhere to that course; (cheers); but just as we deviate from that path which has led her to her state of maritime grandeur, must she become, in that respect feeble. (Cheers.)

"I should wish to say a word about slavery; but you will allow me to remark, that no time has elapsed since my introduction to the gentleman to whom I have alluded, and his imparting his mission to me, for me to assume a spurious eloquence to answer my purpose on this occasion. I make no pretence to oratory; never before did I stand in the honorable position in which I now find myself. But unpractised as I am in public speaking, I know what I feel, and believe, and understand, I can utter in any presence, (cheers); and I do know and feel that I understand the Commercial interests of this country, the interest of her navigation and shipping, and these I am determined to uphold, be I where I may. (Loud applause.) With respect to slavery, I dare say, I may be asked questions, and it is right that questions should be answered. Had I lived in the day when men first dared to usurp a property in their fellow men, I would have risen in opposition to the atrocious attempt, (cheers); and a cry of "Why perpetrate it then?" but man has been permitted to acquire that property; it has been recognised by many acts of the State to be the immediate holders of it, and the right has been confirmed by many deeds. The question is, "How shall we extinguish this unnatural property? How? Emancipate the slave. But then I say, how and when is this to be done? Is it to be immediate or gradual? I say it should be gradual, with a proper regard to the rights of property,—to extinguish it in a legal, a proper, and a just manner, and without interfering with the right of property. (Cheers and hisses.) But lay this question aside, and put the question of humanity. And what is this? The amelioration and benefit of the slave. I will contend, then, that it is essential to their amelioration, and their benefit, that the emancipation should be gradual. (Hisses and cheers.) Aye, all changes of moral condition ought to be gradual, and therefore the amelioration of freedom must be gradual. (Applause.) It is not the best to be hastily all even that ought to be done. I contend, that if the claims of moral humanity were listened to, and the slave to be emancipated according to its rule, it would lead to the greatest destitution, and the whole black population be made to suffer. (Cheers.) We are embarrassed enough with white paupers at home; but I am perfectly convinced, if these projects of emancipation were hastily carried into effect, we should have hundreds of thousands of black people in a state of destitution and misery.

"Gentlemen, with regard to the Church, I ought to state my opinions. I am a churchman. (Cheers.)—I will uphold the church establishment for its own sake and for the sake of the monarchy. (Renewed cheering.) I will never consent that one fraction of her dues and properties shall be annihilated, or diverted to any purpose but the support of that church. But at the same time I am ready to join in any proposition originating with the friends of the church for such an alteration, distribution, and modification of her revenues, as shall be deemed, by the friends of the church, to be reasonable in itself, and just in its design to equalizing and modifying the system.

"I will uphold national credit. (Cheers.)—to that gentleman, I am pledged. These are my opinions; these are my principles; and be I where I may, I shall shape a course undeviatingly fashioned upon them. Perhaps it may be considered that this is too late to come forward, in the language of the time, at the twelfth hour; but that is for you to judge. You see me here in obedience to an invitation, and in conformity with a requisition; and it is for those who know the local politics in this place,—(here the market bell began to ring, which caused some amusement, and a cry of "turn him out!") If it be the pleasure of those who are friendly to my views to put me in nomination, if they consider that even at the eleventh hour it is not too late. I have only expressed my perfect readiness to comply with their wish. (Cheers.) Philosophy teaches us, and you must probably know, that power may be contained to act with great energy and activity in a short time; and human power may do that which mechanical power cannot. If such be the pleasure of those who are favourable to my nomination, I would observe, that it is not the practice of the profession to which I belong to be intimidated or discouraged; and it is not the temperament, or the state, or the flame of my mind to be daunted by any circumstances that may interpose themselves in the path which I think it my duty to take for the honour and the good of this great country; therefore be it for you to determine. If the principles of which I profess are such as to accord with your own; if you think that a candidate professing my principles should be launched, then launch me, and rely upon a most undeviating and uncompromising course in the way which I have declared should be taken. (Cheers.)

"As to habits of business, gentlemen, I shall think be able to command my speech both here and elsewhere. I am of a profession accustomed to possess one's mind in difficulties and tremendous noises sometimes, and never to deviate from it. This I hope I shall be able to prove. (The corn laws.) Oh! The corn laws. I can only say, gentlemen, that it is a complicated matter, to which I am sure it will not be expected that, on the notice of three or four hours, I should be able to address myself very particularly, I have, perhaps, thought as much upon the subject as the majority of those whom I see around me, and I have been accustomed to study abstract questions in a way

which will best enable me to apply to this. In the proper time and place I shall give the subject my earnest and careful consideration, influenced by any views of party opinions, but with a simple reference to the interests of the nation, and of justice to every portion of the community. (A question was asked respecting monopolies.) Monopolies? Colonial trade is a monopoly. I will uphold colonial trade."

On finishing his speech, Sir Howard was handed down and received three hearty cheers. The gallant baronet subsequently appeared on the stage, and met with a flattering reception.

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.

From the *Canadian Courant*.

WEST WARD ELECTION.

When this enquiry was undertaken by the House of Assembly, we shaped for ourselves a course, which the conduct of several Members has rendered no longer justifiable. We had determined not to offer any remarks on the affair, or on the enquiry before the House; in the hope of Justice being the strict rule of proceeding, we wished to say nothing that could give the public mind a bias. In a word, we had resolved to remain silent. This, as matters have been managed, appears now injudicious. To remain silent when party and angry feelings usurp the seat of Justice, and use her sacred name, would be blameable; and who that has read the angry debates on the affair of the 21st May last, can deny that party and passion have taken lead of justice and calm enquiry. On the one side, we had the Solicitor General, the highest Law Officer of the Crown in that House, burst out in rage and personalities; Mr. Stuart and others, following in a style of elevated language; and finally, Mr. Cuvillier, one of the most independent members in the House, betrays feelings unworthy for a dispassionate judge. On the other side we hear Mr. Papineau brand the accused with the term "murderers," before two witnesses had been examined; Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Morin interfering with the enquiry, and branding doctrines of a most dangerous nature. Mr. Bouchette combats with his usual blustering and violent style; every effort is made, every nerve is strained, to bring out accusatory and to suppress exculpatory matter, in the midst of all this, we hear the monstrous, the tyrannical doctrine, "*sedet inter arma leges*," (laws have no power where arms prevail), a maxim only applicable to the most appalling state of society, Martial Law. A maxim lately attempted to be enforced in Paris, but annihilated by the solemn decision of the Courts. The plain English of the non-appearance of the writ for the West Ward, is, that the master magicians are not now in Montreal to give affairs the turn they wish, and to them it would be a very inconvenient time. But is a City to be deprived of its rights on this account? We hope not.

Another circumstance may be worthy of notice; the denunciations so plentifully heaped on emigrants, have not been without their effects. The European inhabitants of the West Ward think it but lawful friendship which enables and flatters them, whilst it raises its voice in the bitterest terms against their relatives who are about to join them on this side the Atlantic, and of course a change in the tone on this point is necessary. As to any real fears of riots at the election, there is no good foundation; as far as we can see, Montreal never was more tranquil, and the electors will discharge their duty peaceably, the leaders bring forward neither a riotous mob on the one side, nor a band of abominable bullies on the other. Let this be remembered, and if the rigour is not to observe this hint, the guilt of the disturbance will be chargeable on them, who first transgress the line of peaceable conduct. Some express fears of the Irish electors being turbulent. We entertain no such fears; we believe they are now convinced, that they owe to their national character a more independent line of conduct, than that of being instruments in more guilty hands; and it no bullies appear, we will answer for it, that among the Irish electors, nothing will occur to disturb public tranquility. Let us then be restored to our Constitutional rights,—let us have another voice in the enquiry respecting the affair of the 21st May,—let not any member, nor even the House of Assembly, attempt to deprive us of the right of representation.

To return to the enquiry before the House of Assembly,—we have but all hopes of its being attended with any good results. Justice and fair play can have but a small share in the matter when passion and manoeuvre take the lead.

From the *Montreal Gazette*.

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we direct the attention of our readers to the General Order, (with a copy of which we have been kindly favoured) in which His Excellency the Commander of the Forces conveys to the Army in Canada, the letter of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary to Lord Hill, announcing the unqualified approbation of the General Commanding in Chief of the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Macintosh and Captain Temple, and of the judgment, discretion, and humanity displayed by these officers when called upon to aid the civil power, during the riot of the 21st May in this city. Nothing can be stronger than the language of the Military Secretary on these points and proceedings, as it does, from the highest military authority in the empire, it will, we trust, afford to the officers named in it, some consolation for the unmerited persecution to which they have been exposed, for performing a duty, which to have refused would have involved the loss of their commissions.

We also copy from the *Mercury*, a very gratifying account of Colonel Macintosh's visit to the King at Brighton, which corresponds exactly with the details which have reached us on the point.

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC.

24th January, 1833.

The Commandant of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the Army in North America, a copy of a letter which he has addressed to him by the Military Secretary of his General commanding in Chief, expressive of his Lordship's approbation of the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Macintosh, and Captain Temple, and a detachment of the 15th Regiment on the occasion of a riot at Montreal, on the 21st May last, in the suppression of which the troops had been called upon to aid the civil power.

(Copy.)

(Horse Guards, 24th Oct. 1832.)

My Lord,—I have had the honour to receive and submit to the General Commanding in Chief, your Lordship's Despatches of 24th July and 7th September last, conveying for Lord Hill's information, reports of what had taken place in consequence of a detachment of the 15th Regiment of foot under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Macintosh, and Captain Temple, having, when called out in aid of the Civil power at Montreal, on the