The hour of leniency has past. We are assured that the Government are now pre-pared and determined to put down every show of disorder, with the strong hand, at every hazard, and all good citizens must feel that it is the only course left open to them. Our own conviction is that they will be highly culpable if the mo-t prompt and ef-fectual measures are not taken with the rioters. The security of society is fast being dangered.
The more one reflects on these occurren

ces the more deeply is the mind impressed with their unexampled atrocity. The mind recoils with herror and indignation from deeds which here but one object—to trample the law under foot and bid defiance to peace and good order. No injustice has been done, nothing is demanded by the rioters, no point is sought to be gained—we find nothing but a wicked defiance of the

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There is a disposition on the part of a few reckless political office-hunters in Upper Canada to sympathise with the lawless proceedings of their Montreal friends, and to extend them through this end of the Province. The larguage of several Tory newspapers is directly incentive to riot and bloodshed. We know that among respectable papers is directly incentive to riot and bloodshed. We know that among respectable
conservatives such feelings are held in horror, but they are not alive to the effect
which such articles as we daily see in the
public press are producing upon the minds
of uneducated and unthinking men.
The continued publication of such language as that used in a placard, shamelesly copied into yesterday's Patriot, and the
constant repetition of such incendiary appeals as the editorial which accompanied it
are calculated to raise a spirit in the coun-

are calculated to raise a spirit in the country which the authors of it could not allay. which may eventuate in deeds we have yet been spared witnessing. The whole present object of the Tory press seems to be the introduction of brute force as an element in the government of our country, and the overawing of our popular government by

It is full time that every man who cares for the country he dwells in, or has a stake in its prosperity, should put the question to himself. Where is all this to end? Canada is a widely extended country, peopled by men of many different origins, and divided by many diversified interests;—are we to car-ry our thousand differences in the senate to extremity?—when besten by fair voting are the minority to seek the defeat of the mathe minority to seek the defeat of the ma-jority by means of the midnight ruffian and incendiary? This is the issue now presented. It is from men who boast themselves, par excellence, the Britons, that the present effort to raise excitement proceeds—men who profess to boast of the glorious constitution of their native land; a constitution which guarantees the freedom of the peothe rights of the Crown, the power of popular voice, and justice to all men. ave that same constitution in Canada -the same machinery of government—the ame appeal in all cases of difference and we are under the same necessity of subssion when the majority has decided .-Have there been no questions of difference in Great Britain as exciting as any ever agitated in Canada !—has each party at home not been in its turn as completely defeated as the Tory party here !—have no measures been passed there by the majority which were denounced by the minority as unjust and arbitrary and insulting? Scarce. unjust and arbitrary and insulting? Scarcely a session passes over but such measures are before the public; but who, in England, ever thinks of resisting such a measure, constitutionally carried, however unjust or

simprices its priorisone may be deemed?
This struggle of desperation in which the state of the protection of the structure of the country are an Providence has been protected by the structure of the country are an Providence has been protected by the structure of the country are an Providence has been protected by the structure opinion;—do the misority expect-to-rule opinion;—do the misority believes, in the best protection for a clergement to expect t This struggle of desperation in which the Tories of Canada are wallowing, is the most

injurious its provisions may be deemed

rubstance of the present agitation. Make Sir Allan McNab Speaker, Mr. Sherwood Sir Allan McNab Speaker, Mr. Sherwood prime Minister, Mr. Gowan Inspector General, and Mr. Ferres Inspector of Licenses for the District of Montreal, and you may pay all the robels that ever were or ever are likely to exist, and no riots would be heard of in Montreal, or "black flags" in Lorge Canada.

or government. What a discussion of a country to have such scenes witnessed in our capital! Talk of our being Britons! Talk of our glorious constitution!—
We ought to hide our heads with shame for the reproach we have brought on our lineage. The British American Colonies are the last refuge of limited monarchy on this continent; to our hands its comparison with Republicanism is committed;—if we have a national fervor towards our adopted of British Canada. Of course and are the last refuge of limited monarchy on this continent; to our hands its comparison with Republicanism is committed;—if we have a national fervor towards our adopted of British Canada. Of course and are the last refuge of limited monarchy on this continent; to our hands its comparison with Republicanism is committed;—if we have a national fervor towards our adopted of British Canada. Of course and the wastonce before an editor; but measurin sustaining the principles of our father

Ind!

The whole thing is unutterable felly.—

I must, however, congratulate myself on I must, however, congratulate myself on but, carried to a length most dangerous to the best interests of the country. We can-not conceal from ourselves that the present

know there are many Conservatives who have no feelings in common with the Annexationist, but let them only watch closely the language used by the leading men in the present reckless agitation, and reflect whether the direct tendency of all the recent movements has not been to excite distance in the same light. You have taken my position, you use my argument without giving as a word of credit. Is it honorable, Sir, and to make men look around them for a new state of political movements. We cannot doubt that the recent disturbances in Montreal have been promoted by the same parties, with the fiend-like desire to injure the negotiations of the Inspector General in the London Market. The money loans which Mr. Hincks had every prospect of raising, would have gone far to remove those embarrassments which are the only arguments the Annexationiste have to use. When a short space has rolled away, and excitement has left the judgment clear, the proceedings of the last four months will be weed by all with the deepest horror and shame. All must are that there is hat no if intellectually, you quality lefore him, then, at the religious common which are the only on the country?

In the statute—"unjust, unnecessary, and wanton." After the lappe of so long a time two you have come to view the matter in the same light. You have taken my position, you use my argument without giving as word of credit. Is it honorable, Sir, is tigenerous, for a pupil thus to pilfer for him spreeptor, and at the same time to about him? Or, do the editors of Montreal commit plagiarizem, with as little compunction, you use my argument without giving the same light. You have taken my position, you use my argument without giving the same light. You have taken my position, you use my argument without giving the same light. You have taken my position, you use my argument without giving the same light. You have taken my position, you use my argument without giving the same light. You have taken my position, you use my argument without giving the same light

cently over-stepped to an alarming extent, and it is time that all good men throughout the country should denounce such wanton and injurious proceedings. All are alike interested in the preservation of order and good government.

LETTER OF THE REV. H. MULKINS TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

SIR,-A friend has handed me the Tran script of the 17th instant, containing some strictures upon me for writing certain letters in the Bathurst Courier; in relation to the Governor General. As long as public strictures were made by local prints having neither character nor talent, I passed them by; but when I find myself assailed in the Canadian metropolis, and by a gentle-man, a scholar, and an acknowledged wit, in becomes a very different matter. I must therefore, request you, and such other papers in the Province as having noticed my letters to publish this rejoiner. You have placed me, Sir, where you and your brother editors have placed the Con-

servative party in Canada, in a false posi-tion. You represent me as a party politi-cal writer. Had you read my letters, you would have seen that I took a very different position. If you did not read them, then you were criticising what you neither read nor understood. At the very outset I took the position "of a spectator, camly looking on." Through the whole discussion, I said the position "of a spectator, camly looking on." Through the whole discussion, I said not a word against the Conservative party, not a word in favor of the Radical party—I confined myself to the discussion of one question. That was not by any means a common party question; it was one vital to our existence as a British Colony—one that had excited the people to harbarous excession. had excited the people to barbarous exces-ses in Montreal, and maddened them almost sees in Montreal, and maddened them almost to rebellion in the country. It was, therefore, a question which every good and honest man wished to have well understood formal we wish to say, in reply, that and speedily settled, be he clerical or lay. tions to violence, calling on the people to arm, applauding them for insulting the Queen's Representative, and resorting to every devise, for corrupting the masses, and leading them into rebellion. Had I joined as flagitious and licentious a press as politics and other subjects, but we dont ex-Christendom can exhibit, in this crusade to beck all men to hold the same, nor do we nsult an innocent man for doing an honorable and constitutional act, then all would

ble and constitutional act, then all would have been right, and instead of being vilifiated. I should have been applauded from one to the public; but who, in England, intended from the public; but who, in England, intended from the control of Canada to the other.

Had you answered my letters, balancing fact against fact, and argument against argument, instead of assailing me as a clergy-man, you would have shown yourself uperior to the common style of editore, and an honest politician. Had you taken they make by it? The of the country are as Providence has stead of assuming the enisconal oversight.

Have not one hundred and forty clergymen of various religious denominations signed a political address to Lord Elgin! Have not Bishops, both at home and abroad, been appointed, sin-gonsequence of their partizable activity? What do you think of the Rev. Sydney Smith! Can you point, Sir, to a single clergyman in Canada, of any denomination, that does not meddle in political matters? Is it worse, bodly and calmly to state your opinions in public, than stealthly provented."—(i) be.

no national fervor towards our adopted country, ought we not to have some pride, in sustaining the principles of our fatheriand!

existence of British Canada. Of course no body could suspect the Herald of sufficient ability to observe such a distinction, but wiser and better things were expected

know there are many Conservatives who ment was founded on the qualifying words

wiewed by all with the deepest horror and shame. All must see that there is but one safe line of conduct for all parties—to stick to the Constitution. That line has been recious satisfaction to burn down public build ings, and consume books with fire! But, O, how gloriously sweet the revenge to burn the man himself—in effigy! Henceforth the civilization of Montresi

will not be disputed—it will bear comparison with Hochelaga, when, some four hun dred years ago, its waters teemed with the canoes of the aboriginal braves, and its plains were proudly trod by the red warriors of America!

I have the honor to be, Sir, HANNIBAL MULKINS.

MORE LIBEL.

MORE LIBEL.
Whew-pleasant, very, this warm weath er, to see two lawyers in our office deliver-ing a missive from a third lawyer, Roland Macdonald, threatening legal proceedings for libel. Amusing, to see the bland smile with which A. C. Hamilton visits the Jourwith which A. C. Hamilton visits the Journal office to know if we would oblige him by accepting a writ, two days after the proper time of service. How obliging in this Reformer—this advocate of Annual Parliaments and Vote by Billot. Sorry we could not accommodate him, very. Rather stronge that three lawyers could not present the with some form of anglessy which we us with some form of apology, which we might sign without compromising the dig-nity of the Press, and at the same time meet the views of Mr. Roland Macdonald. If three eminent lawyers could not, or would submit some form of apology, how could they expect us, unlearned in the law, to do

they expect us, unlearned in the law, to do that which they failed to do.

We give, to-day, a long letter from Roland Macdonald, which we publish at his request. This letter very unce imoniously, and, as we think, rayther libelously, charges make on us, as being the feeling and mo. My being a clergyman can be no good reason for remaining quiet, when you or your with nor harbor it in our heart. We have conferes, or both, were stimulating factions to violence, calling on the people to being. We have reason, sometimes, to give hard knocks to an opponent, but never from motives of a malicious nature. We happen to have opinions of our own, on pect all men to hold the same, nor do we think the less of those who dissent from think the less of those who dissent from them. We would, if we could, impregnate the community with our views, for this simple reason, we think they are calculated simple reason, we think they are calculated to copier on society the greatest possible amount of good. But we repudate and de nounce the imputation of personal malice, as a foul libel pronounced upon us. by a man, forsooth, so thin-skinned as Roland Macdonald. This coming from a man seek-

the Tories affirm—let us elevate our people; let us educate our youth. The age of violence has passed away—these are the days when moral soasion is the grand lever of government. What a disgrace to our young country to have such access witnessed in our capital! Talk of our being Britons! Talk of our people when the such access witnessed in our capital! Talk of our being Britons! Talk of our being Britons and talk being the main the beautiful being the main the beautiful being the main to be censured who, as a subject of the empire, deliberately addresses being the main the provent and the man to be censured who, as a subject of the empire, deliberately addresse

He was once before an editor : but measur ing whiskey casks being more lucrative than editing a newspaper, he preferred that business; and had the present ministers been corrupt enough to continue him in of fice, the world would hear but little of the

NOT BEFORE TIME !- " We shall only add, the arrangements of the Government to prevent or put down further outbreak, we have every reason to believe, are of the we have every reason to believe, are of the most complete description, and that they will, if unfortunately rendered necessary, be fully and effectuall carried out. Order must be restored at all risks; and those who are disposed to break the law must be compelled to feel that they can no longer do so with impunity.

pelled to feet tune tune;
with impunity.
"We are happy in being able to assure
the public that the most entire harmony exists between the authorities, civil and
military. The Commander-in-chief has
military aights in traversing the military. The Commander-in-center amount the last two nights in traversing the inapacting the city a-foot, visiting and inspecting the military posts. The Mayor has made such arrangements as will enable the police to put down promptly any attempt to disturb the peace. The citizens of Montreal, and the peace. The citizens of Montreal, and the country at large, may depend upon it that rioting will be suppressed coute qui coute.—Pilot, Aug. 13."

The Government are fully prepared at last to check violence by force, and to teach rioters that they cannot endanger the lives of others without running some risks them-

rioters that they cannot endanger the lives of others-without running some risks themselves. This is the only way to deal with cowardly spoon-stealers, and we commend the Government for its determination. A vacillating policy is not suited to ruffianism, and conciliation with such fellows is only self-murder. We deplore the necessity to use force, but the necessity once in exisuse force, out the hecessity once in exis-tence, it is sheer poltroonery to refuse to employ the only remedy. A seasonable display at the former riots, would have done away with the recent ones, for we see that the "Britons" of Montreal, are a misearable lot of rowdies who run at the least appearance of danger. Every good subject will applaud the resolution of the Government. Montreal must be tranquilized, cost what it may, or it will be blotted from the map as a City.—Journal and Express.

We are not of those who desire to see Government in any financial difficulty. the Government in any financial difficulty. Whatever differences the people of Canada may have among themselves, it is for the interest of us all that the credit of the Province should be sustained. Nothing, there was a superior than to confore, affords us more ple-sure than to convey any information which can show our business concerns in a favorable light. We have, for this reason, heard with great satisfaction, that the increase of customs reve nue on the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, was about £45,000. We mentioned sometime ago that the increase on the half year would ago that the increase on the half year would probably be nearly £88,000. The returns for the quarter show this to be correct.—
The difference between the quarter and the half year arises from the failing off of about £7,000 in the spring quarter. We learn two, that the receipts on the canais have been much great rithis year than last. The increase on the Welland is about fifty per cent.—Herald. cent .- Herald.

FIRE IN COBOURG. -On Monday night

situation. An inquest was subsequently held on the body by Mr. Coroner Gamble, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned by the jury .- Dundas Warder .

THE CHOLERA-PROFANITY.

To the Editor of the New York Tribuve: lattended Dr. Cox's Church on Friday and heard an excellent discourse, from Jer. xxxvi. 6, 7. My object in handing you this

rween Profane Swearing and the Cholera. We believe profane eating, profane-drinking, profane butchering, profane whiskey making (in cities), profane tallow making, profane bone-boiling and the creation of profane stinks in various ways, have combi-ned to bring the Cholera upon us. Profane wearing, being a sin, must surely be punished, but we think in some more appropri ate way. However, 'let every one be per suaded in his own mind.' - Ed. Trib.

they were the most virtuous men in existence.—Provincialist. erto clouded brow of our business men of tence.—Provincialist. every grade. Fall Wheat has yielded most-abundantly, while Spring promises more than an average return. The late rains have wrought unricles with the green crops, so that the harvest, generally speaking, is sure to be more fruitful than, that of the last two years. All Canada requires to advance her to the highest pitch of prosperity, are good crops. reduced freights, and a steady market.—Peterboro' Gazette.

ANOTHER LIBEL CASE.-We notice that Mr. Rollo McDonald of St. Catharines has commenced a libel suit against the Editor of the St. Catharines Journal, Mr. McDonald formerly represented the town of Cornwall, and figured very prominently at the League Convention. The correspondent of the Toronto Globe, in alluding the hun, said that he sold his constituency. to hun, said that he sold his constituency to J. H. Cameron, Esq., late Solicitor General, who succeeded Mr. McDonald in representing that town. That letter was republished in the St. Catharines Journal, and this is made the occasion for a suit for

It will be asked by every person why Mr.
McDonald did not prosecute the editor of
the Globe in which the letter first appeared! Mr. McDonald answers this question, in a letter to the Globe, in which it would seem to up, he apoligises to that editor for not prosecuting him; he saye, "my present impression is, that you are not actuated by any personal malice to myself, whereas the editor of the Journal is actua-

ted by malice, &c. In our opinion, Mr. McDonald has com-menced a bad business, and entered upon a difficult task; no less than to establish be fore a jury the "motives" of the editor of the Journal. We do not believe that any jury of honeet men in Canada would find a verdict against an editor, under these cirverdict against an editor, under these cir-cumstances, unless he were to import a cargo of the Montreal rioters; these might do it out of sympathy for the delegate to the Convention. It is our belief that an im-partial jury would find indubitable evidence, that the "malice" exists on the part of the man who passes over the editor that first published what has been reiterated a thou-sand times in Canadian invarials what every sand times in Canadian journals, what every one believes, and what even Mr. McDonald does not pretend to deny .- Provincialist.



ESSAYS ON WAR.-NO. IV.

THE next fallacy upon which the war system stances or cases in which fighting is justifiable, and hence the world has been entertained with a curious idea of " just and necessary " wars !-This is a contradiction in terms. There never In a very short time the fire companies and hook and ladder company were on the ground and used-every exertion to get the whole.

The whole with a companies and the companies that the companies was a " just and necessary" war since the world began. The phrase is as absurd as to say an flames under, but without effect. The whole was soon wrapt in flames which rapidly extended to the right and left, burning on both sides till stopped by tearing down Mr. Butler's sbop on the east, and Mr. Main's on the west. For two hours and a half there was one continued stream of water from the But although a man, or a body of men. are justiengines, which were supplied from the large, well at the four corners. The well then feiled and the inhabitants of the town formed lines to different other private wells, and

> were killed, then, it was entirely a matter of in-difference to them who occupied or possessed the in all probability, an obscure, ignorant and inofer than upon the principles of civilized and sys- whose savage, inflamatory productions goaded a right to that particular portion of the soil, then the other party was violating the laws of justice, and by these laws should have been tried—but a tatious display of red ribbons, has conferred a decision by war has no relation to the principles temporary actoriety on one who probably might of justice—victory is no evidence of right—it is never have been heard of beyond the workshop in frequently the good fortune of the aggressor and the usurper to be victorious, and hence an appeal bestowed a dignity upon crime which is frequent-to rrms in a question of right is an indignity offered to the principles of Justice. If the contest young man named EDWARD OFFORD, wanto is about territory to which neither of the parties and without malice or provocation, fired a pistol can urge a justifiable claim, then, the war is lit- at Queen Victoria, or at the Royal Carriage-on erally the result of a mutual determination to sac- the trial it was discovered that the reckless conrifice the lives of a great many innocent men, in duct had been solely dictated by a love of notori-

to a war must necessarily be a violator of the laws of moral rectitude which God has establish-produced a dozen of EDWARD OXFORDS, and the ed for our guidance, the profanity of calling wars mania for regicide notoriety might have become "just and necessary," must be apparent to the as contagious in Britain as it is in France. But

rase "just and pecessary war," there will be an abundance of sourpers and tyrente, and an abun-dance of wars, and the veriest despot will encuse murdering villainy through this popsurdity. The Emperor of Au rie m kie daring aggression upon the liberties of the Hungaris persuades himself or impudently endeavors to pe made others, that he has the right side of the quarrel, and therefore, he pretends that his share of the war is " just and necessary," and in this view he finds some supporters—and the result is the destruction of thousands of innecent men .-Were it published and believed as a fact, that the Emperor of Russia, as the price of a Jewel to stick in his crown, had agreed that the Kieg of the Cannibal Islands should be allowed to eat so many hundreds of the people of Russia—there is not a human heart that would not burst forth in of innocent mes, every pulpit and every paper indignation against such an outrage on the lives would unite in bitter and unqualified den tions of such villainy, and all flesh would shudden at the thought of the revolting brutality ! And yet, this same Emperor of Russia resolves to sacrifice hundreds, yea, thousands, of his innocent subjects for the mere bauble of having subdued the Hungarians, and we can read and hear, and talk of all this with as little concern and as little compunction of feeling as we would experience on hearing of a horse-race, or a cricket match! Now, the honor of conquering the Hungarians, in so far as the well-being of society or the progress of civilization is concerned, is of less importance than the supposed Jewel, and the being butchered on the battle-field, in so far as the innocent men are concerned, is just equal to being eaten by the King of the Cannibal Islands -Why then do we experience horror and detestation in the imaginary case, and regard the reality with utter indifference? The reason is obvious. We have heard good men-pious men speak of 'just and necessary wars," and had we been as nuch accustomed to hear of Cannibalism and of 'just and necessary " man-eating, we would ex-We are perfectly aware that mankind will con-tinue to differ in opinion—that they will dispute, that each one will cling to, and defend his own opinion, generally, under the impression that he s right-but these are no reasons why the lives s right—but these are no reasons why the dis-of innocent men should be sacrificed in the dis-oute, because, the sacrifice is no proof of either he justice or injustice of the cause. Let every rational-every intelligent and every good man exert his influence in concentrating public opinion and public in ignation on the cruel and barbarous practice of sacrificing innecent life in the paltry disputes of ambitious individuals about property, or the mere filmsy gewgaws of honor. Let public opinion decide that soldiers shall be raised and supported only for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the subjects that pay them-that their duties and services shall be confined exclusively to the dominions of their own country, and that all ware of aggression or interference in the quarrels of other nations must be fought in the persons of those who create or desire them. In short, let public opinon unanimously declare that the common practice of war is an intoleracle curse, hostile alike to the laws of God and the best interests of man, and then, tyrante and fools will soon discover s cheaper method of settling their triffing disputes,

strous idea as that which is

D VERY MIRACULOUS ! !- We understand that the celebrated Guey, that is, the Libel man, has constituted, or consecrated, or elected, or established himself Protector General of the

than by the slaughter of simple and deluded men

soil. And in the third place, the dispute about fensive lad, called Mason, has lost his life by acthe possession could have been settled on the companying the Tory Press-mob in a gross vioprinciples of equity much better and much cheap- lation of the law-and now the same Tory Press emetic murder. If one of the parties had really on the thoughtless boy to an untimely and dishewhich he earned an honest livelihood, and has, very doubtful tame approximate, and is, to all lety, and the Jury, knowing this to be a prevailntents and purposes, wiful and deliberate mur-ler!

Now, seeing that at least, one of the parties vain fool been executed, his object would have but, carried to a length most dangerous to the best interests of the country. We can be portant the best interests of the country. We can one great achievement—the conversion to not conceal from ourselves that the present excitement owes a good part of its violence to the plottings of men secretly or openly letter, six weeks ago, I proved that the effect of it all is favourable to their views. We shall be a sort of the country of the world would near but little of the their wishes carses, and the continue him in or fice, the world would hear but little of the in most ordinary reasons. There may be a sort of interests of the country. But and necessary," must be apparent to the most ordinary reasons. The world would hear but little of their my position of no less a personage than the dismissed Exciseman—restant to the dismissed Exciseman—restoregism to gauging whishey casks, and the way. However, tot every one to port the country of the world would hear but little of their my position of no less a personage than the dismissed Exciseman—restores in an accordance of the country reasons and source the not originate in the same of the country reasons. There may position of no less a personage than the dismissed Exciseman—restores in an accordance of the civil author, and hence are the world with the same of the transcript? I may so ond it will be same of the country reasons. There may possition of no less a personage than the most ordinary reasons and surpraise of the civil author, and hence are the world with the dismissed in his own mind.'—Ed. Trib.

THE Crops.—It is way. However, to rever to a be accordance in the way. However, to repeat the way. However, the way. However, to a be accordance in the same of the way. However, to a condition of the way. However, the way

wicked en est mode was comm never neut deluded bo lawless atte sm on the mind of vir house of a man can be by a mob. deavors to most flagra serve a pa and intellig the process Press, of stil young boys same way at is by assoc to say, is th It would country, by philosophy o Press of Mo ing and publ commended assault, sedi to murder ! rage and crim and perpetrat are not awa Montreal has supremacy of resulted in th cited the fury vince them t General to en were unjust entirely ignor Attorney Ger haps not guil the same Pre intimely and oody of the cl bim with a ft Не ів гертевен good men can he is a martyr Tory Press ribbons cons insult offered only be regar subject of exci

further out Tory papers w eription of the such an arte another elug! here, or had pe such trash, all and reckless, & most delibera gling the unfo palatable to m FERRES of the tuous men, it The Coroner's very few word was shot while able violation ly, the inhabit to curse the ret D' Duning ly labors to fon

ONTAINE, PRU life from the de ein, by claimin sworn to prote doing so. The vier, and the dence and wise pusi!lanimity ! ore-these kni Montreal! courage tried in Scotch snow at night! The c valor was only

WE have ty to the Prospe about to be pu called "The anomally that political truth stock. These majorities, liber that they are b of the age, and to entrust the those who are e society should lumber waggon to the railway trust the men take a correct cordially in giv tensive circular

WE are r forming a Fire been at the exp that proper mer vices available should attend.

IT In consec Company in the Society was peeven o'clock the 1st of Septi Hotel. As the hand, borrowen