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ment, invaded the private abode of a fellow-subject and destroyed his property, in times of profound peace---yet they afterwards remained in your employ-ment, and enjoyed your confidence!"---What appears most extraordinary in this business is, that the official Gazette has been published a second time since the outrage was committed, without ever alluding to it---and to this circum-stance, coupled with the situations of the conspirators, we wish particularly to direct the public attention.

[From the Upper Canada, Kingston Herald of June 20.]

PATRICIAN RIOT, AT YORK.

Such an annihilation of valuable property, such a daring breach of the peace, in the face of the government, such an insult upon the laws, such a conspiracy and outrage against the freedom of the Press, the palladium of civil rights, was never before witnessed, in this province, or any other Colony under the protection of British government and law. The riot was per-petrated with deliberation and manifest concert, with what the lawyers call "malice prepense." The perpetrators of it are said to be attached to, or connected with, and as it were selected and delegated from, almost all the public offices in York, from the Lieutenant Governor's office down to that of the Clerk of the Peace. It is also stated to have been committed in the pre-sence of two Magistrates, who stood upon the bank, while the rioters, among whom was a son of one of them, were riotously carrying the types from the office to the bay, and these exemplary Conservators of the Peace, one of them a Legislative Councillor, and both of them loaded with public offices, witnessed the riot with apparent satisfaction, at least without any attempt to prevent the violation of law and destruction of property. It is so stated; but for the honour of the Government and the Province, we cannot but hope there is some mistake in the statement of so glaring and scandalous a fact.

The opponents of the Advocate, having the administration of the civil law in their own hands, had no occasion to resort to mob law. It is a pernicious precedent; an ill-advised and most dangerous experiment.—The stone, once "set a rolling," may roll back, and crush some of those who have thus rashly put it in motion. Mobocracy cannot be a desira-ble species of Government. Let mobs be rendered fashionable, by Gov-ernmental connivance or impunity, and no one can be sure that he will not be the next sacrificer. If this patrician Mob, for instance, planned and executed by officers, clerks and favourites of government, should be justified or excused for destroying a Press friendly to the rights of the people, under the pretext, true or false, of provoking personalities published by the Editor, the People, in their turn, may learn to imitate the courtly example, and a plebeian mob, excited by some offensive pub-lication, may demolish the Government Press, or the office of one of the Magistrates, who countenanced this riot, by looking on and not preven-ting it, when they had the power, and were bound by official duty to do it, being commissioned and sworn to keep the peace.

A riotous spirit is at any time to be deprecated, and peculiarly so at the present distressing crisis. In the Mother country, such is the pressure of the times, that thousands of labouring people, thrown out of employment, and in dread of actual starvation, are hurried by blind prejudices and headlong passions, to combine together, and riotously destroy power looms and other articles of property belonging to the objects of their resentment. The ministers, Magistrates and peace officers are wisely exerting their utmost efforts to tranquilize and restrain the suffering and excited population. Pecuniary distress is already felt in this country, and is likely to increase, no one can tell to what extent. In this state of