ready looked and dressed the part with that a model upon which so many try to form themselves. Every point he made was loudly applauded, at the fall of the curtain he appeared to receive a torrent of cheers scarcely less noise and subject to the curtain he appeared to receive a torrent of cheers he appeared to receive a torrent of cheers, scarcely less noisy and prolonged than that

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which greeted his entrance.

Mrs. Warner's Lady Macbeth is almost as well known as that of which we hav as well known as that or which we have been speaking. In the murder scene and in the sleeping scene, she is perfect, but in the early part of the play we think that her conception of the character—at all events, her delivery of the text—is sensuous and her manner of dragging the time, dwelling on some of the more repulsive features of the character, aids this peculiarity. In the mignificent apostrophe,

Come you spirits, That tend on mortal thought, unsex me here, Mrs. Warner scarcely succeeds in realising that imaginative grandeur which divests the ideas of their repulsiveness. This lowering of the character is visible throughout Much of the poetry was magnificently spoken, and as a whole the part was splendidly played "Richelieu" was the second play select-

ed for the appearance of Mr. Macready.—
The prominence given to the Cardinat, and the dramatic construction of the plot, make the play an especial favourite of many who scarcely appreciate the more subtle action and refined poetry of Shakespeare. The one of the most striking impersonations of the great actor, combining a portion of the finesse of Cardinal Wolsey, with the impassioned grandeur of old Lear. There is, however, a taint of melo-drama in the character, which takes it out of the category of Macready's great conconceptions. His reception this evening was almost as noisy and quite as flat-tering as on Tuesday. Throughout the play the applause was enthusiastic, and a call before the curtain wound up the ova-tion. We never saw him play the charac-

age have some influence in marring the impression: but the subtle and dreamy philosophy of the character is scarcely suited to the dramatic cast of the actor's mind or the picturesqueniess of his style. The scene with the Queen was gloriously acted Mrs. Warner greatly contributing to make it unapproachable, and throughout the acting of both was superb. The repetition of the applause which Macready has so lavishy had showered upon him, followed the fall of the curtain, and his appearance in shedience to the call of the autience. obedience to the call of the audience.

Last night Macresdy gained another tri-umph in Cardinal Wolsey, which he per-formed to a crowded house, again lavish of applanse. The performances, which termine this year's portion of his final engagement in Birmingham, concluded with the "Jealous Husband," in which he and Mrs. Warner appeared.—At the close of the performance in compliance with the enthu-slastic call of the audience, Mr. Macrendy came to the front of the stage, and said: Ladies and gentlemen, it is not my in tention to traspass long upon your patience but I really cannot resist the impulse that prompts me to thank you for the fervent, may I not say enthusiastic, reception with rou have honoured me-a reception which I assure you more than compensates for all the annoyances I may have been called on to encounter elsowhere. [Applause.] With the early spring, ladies and gentlemen, I shall, with your leave return to complete my unfinished engagement, and then I shall be able more fully to express to you the pride and gratification I feel that those patrons who looked with such indu-gence on the opening of my professional career, have continued my undersating and constant friends to its present close."—
Mr. Macready then retired amid the warmest demonstrations of approbation. The
emotion with which he delivered this short address was very apparent, but especially the latter portion of it .- Birming-

PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY AND THE POTATO. In acknowledging the receipt of a good um towards the alleviation of distress in of Tuam launches forth his usual tirade denouncing the Ministry and

wiser would it have been to adopt measures if justice, especially as regards freedom of conscience, that would render it almost the empracticable for agitation to be evoked.— 41.

this characteristic gives the key to the "machinery" of the play, and as Charles Knight remarks, "keeps the whole drama within the limits which separate tragedy from the 'Newgate Calender.'' Throughout Macready has this peculiarity in view, and giving, with him, your imagination the rein, it is not difficult to realise the horrors of the Chamber of Duncan, and the "sleep no more," which awoke within him the conscience that should slumber no more.—
It has often been remarked that Macready is chary oradopting new readings or stage innovations. With respect to the first beers perhaps on the safe side; but where the action of the piece is left to the manager, it is surprising that the ghost of Bandon in the banquet scene. The palpable presence of the air-drawn dagger would be gross absurdity, but not more so than the post-mortem appearance of Banquo. We admit that with some performers of Macbeth the utmost attention to whatsoever will tell the story is requisite. Not so with Macready; on the contrary, you feel that the actual presence of the murdered man spoils the unity and completeness of the character; it materialises the conception: reduces the ileality of these visions of a distempered fancy to plain prosy, disagree able touch, taste, and handle, matters of fact. The text of the part was magnificently declaimed, the bye play was highly expressive, graceful, and subdued, and Macready looked and dressed the part with that nobleness and good taste which make him a model upon which so many try to form the model upon which so many try to form the model upon which so many try to form the model upon which so many try to form the model upon which so many try to form the model upon which so many try to form the model upon which so many try to form the model upon which so many try to form the model upon which so many try to form the model upon which so many try to form the model upon which so many try to form the model upon which so many try to form the model upon which so many try to form the model upon which so many t

At the Westmeath assizes two men, named Martin Curly and Michael Cushly, were found guilty of the murder of James Curly on the 29th of March last.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE addressed the

prisoners in an impressive manner, and concluded by passing sentence of death on them in the usual way. Directly after his Lordship had concluded

the old man, Martin Curley, raised his hand in a menacing manner, and denounced both the judge and jury. He said the jury might look out for their coffins, for that dead or alive he would be well revenged of them, and that Lord Castlemaine would now be atisfied, as he had brought them to thei

The prisoners were removed, uttering mprecations against the jury and the wit

Some time after a desperate-looking haracter was observed by one of the jur cnaracter was observed by one of the jury dogging him round the court. The gen-tleman directed the attention of the police to the man, who was recognized as one of the gang to which the prisoners belonged. He said, when interrogated, that "he only taking the measure of his man." He was brought before the Chief Justice, and, the facts having been sworn so, he was in-

stantly committed to prison.

On the day following, at the same assizes, John Rogers and Patrick Quigley were convicted of the murder of Patrick Connor on the 26th of March last. The Chief Jus-tice pronounced sentence of death upon both the prisoners.—London Times.

A CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLY.—The political Convention of the Tories, which recently sat at Kingstown was designated by one of its member an "august assembly" but the organ of the Wesleyan Conference terms it a "Christian assembly." The following is its language;
"Heartily glad we were to learn that the Convention was onened, as all Christian

The convention embraced a heterogenous combination of men of every shade of char-acter, the leading actors in the riots and house burning in Montreal of April last the contemptuous despisers of constituted and lawful authority—the daring insulters of the Chief Magistrate of the Province —with others who had openly declared their readiness to commit almost any crime to crush their political openents. Yet the Guardian—the Christian Guardian! terms this a "Christian Assembly"! and tells its readers that it was becomingly opened with prayer ! !- Examiner.

According to the Reports of local Super-ntendants, the whole School population of Upper Canada in 1848 (that is of the population between the ages of five and sixteen years) was 241,102—being an increase of 10,127 over that of the preceding year.—
The whole number of pupils reported in attendance at the Schools in 1847 was 124,829 : the whole number in attendance in 1818, was 130.738—increase of pupils in favour of 1848, 5,910. But there is a much greater difference in the average, than in the aggregate at endance of the Pupils at the Schools during these two years. The gross average attendance of Pupils in the summer of 1847 was 81.537; in the summer of 1848, it was 112,000. In the winter of 1847, the gross average attendance of Pupils was 89,994; in the winter of 1848 it was 114,000. These results furnish a gratifying illustration of the gradual and rapid-ly advancing progress of School instruction amongst the youthful population of Upper Canada; although it is lamentable to ob-serve, that nearly one-half of our School population are not in attendance at School at all.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL SECTIONS, SCHOOLS, &C. In my last Annual Report I mentioned ans which had been employed to prevent the formation of small and inefficient School Sections, and to reduce the number of those already formed. It affords pleasure to be able to remark, that while the number of School Sections reported for 1847 was 3,055, the number of School Sections reported for 1848 was 2,953-a reduction in number of 102. On the other hand, the Imperial Legislature for their shortcomings as regards Ireland and the Irish.—
Not the least amusing portion of "his Schools in operation in 1848 was 2,800—
increase of Schools in operation in 1848 was 2,800—
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increase of S the Imperial Legislature for their shortcom-ings as regards Ireland and the Irish.—
in 1847 was 2,727, while the number of the summer of 1848, 40, and in the winter 41. I have, furthermore, pleasure in sta-Injustice is the more prolific and vigorous ting, that while the average time of keep-parent of agitation; to foster the one, and ing open the Schools by qualified Teachers

throughout Upper Canada in 1847 was 81

months, it was in 1848 not less than months.

It thus appears, that in respect to the average time of keeping open the Schools by legally qualified Teachers the average attendance of Pupils in both summer and winter, the aggregate attendance of Pupils and the amount of moneys raised by. voluntary local taxation for the salaries of Teachers, the year 1848 is manifestly in advance of any proceeding year. The same remark may be made in respect to the number and character of the School-houses built during the year 1848, as shown by the accompanying Statistical Table marked E; and also the increasing use of the School Books recommended by the Board of Education—those books being already used in a majority of the Common Schools of Upper Canada, and also in most of the Private Schools.

Annual Report. -Annual Report.

CANADIAN FINANCES—CHEERING

We have much pleasure in announcing the complete success of the Hon. Francis Hincks on his mission to England. A sale has been made of a large amount of Debentures, at 6 per cent., payable in 25 years, to a London capitalists. at par; and a loan of half a million pounds has been negotiated to finish our public works. All the lies of the Tories about our finances—their representations that the country was ruined—that Caneda was bankrupt, in order to dathat Caneda was bankrupt, in order to dathat Caneda was bankrupt, in order to damage the administration, have unavailing. Even their desperate outrages against law and order have not had the effect of hurting our credit; they have been properly looked upon as the mevements of a disappointed faction. Mr. Hincks' clear and comprehensive statement of the prosperous condition of our financial affairs has been sufficient to secure us the means of finishing our public works, which are necessary to render what has been done efficient, and which will benhas been done efficient, and which will benefit, the country greatly in the expenditure.
The difference between the late incapables
and the present administration was never
more strongly marked than in this transaction. Mr. Cayley went home, when money was more needed than now, and the
colony in perfect quiet, and he could not
obtain one prany from the capitalist of London; while Mr. Hincks, at this time of turmoil and agritation, has succeeded heyond moil and agitation, has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. It is not to be wondered at that the London bankers should make a distinction between the blundering, stupid and shallow Mr. Cayley, and human combats, in which the communities that our present clear-sighted, able and experi-enced Inspector General, and his col-

The sale of the debentures at par is very ratisfactory, when it is recollected that those of many of the states of the neighbouring

FROM MONTREAL.

MINTREAL, 11 & o'clock, 16th Aug. Last night about 9 o'clock a number of ersons, men and boys, proceeded to the esidence of the Hon. Mr. Lafontsine and btained access to his yard. While there for the Queen and the 23d, and equally lively airs for those who had the misfortune to be unpopular with the mob. Nothing serious occurred, the crowd dispersed about midhight. A part of the 23rd Regiment, ac-companied by some of the Montreal Caval-ry, went up to Mr. Lafontaine's house about even o'clock. All was quiet to-day .-LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

MONTREAL, Aug., 16th, 71 P. M.

We have but liftle in addition to our report of this morning.

The Board of Health report 24 inter-

ments for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day: of the aggregate 8 were children. Further Arriver.—Henry Jameson Ho-chelaga was arrested to day on a charge of None others .- Colonist.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER EMPIRE

STATE ON LAKE MICHIGAN The Empire State left Chicago at usual time touching at Milwaukie and She-boygan. She had on board 100 passengers. On Wednesday night the wind commenced blowing from the North West, and before midnight increased to a gale—the waves beat with great fury against her larboard quarter, and at 44 o'clock she was discover-ed to have sprung a leak. The pumps were set at work, but the water gradually gained, until the larboard fire was put out and the firemen stood to their knees in wa ter. At this time, when twenty-five miles from land, it was determined to abandon the attempt to reach Manitou Islands, and she was beaded for the shore, as the only aller-native to prevent her sinking. Both fires were so nearly extinguished that the engine made but six revolutions per minute. When a quarter of a mile distant from land the engine stopped, the jib was raised and at about 12 o'clock she struck the shore about three miles below the Sleeping Bear —and nearly filled with water. After re--and nearly filled with water. After re-maining about twenty-four hours on the maining about twenty-four hours on the wreck the passengers were taken off by the propeller Delaware, and reached Chicago this morning. The Empire State lies in nine feet of water. Her guards are badlybine tect of water. Her guards are bady, broken and her upper works materially damaged. The bolts which secure her arches to her hull; is much twisted. Her mate is of the opinion that she cannot be got off. Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Оню. - Whe at, in consequence of drought fly, army worm, rust, &c., is almost a total failure. The farmers will hereaster turn their attention more to tobacco, corn, and

aterially failed, spring crops are more pro

mising.

Kentucky and Missouri.—Wheat very light, themp and flax are expected to give a large yield.

Eastern and Midrie Staues.—The wheat crop is good, and prospect of corn excellent.

Vermont, Massachusetts and New
Hamshhae, has sufficied very severely from
drought, and every species of crop and fodder will be very light.

Virusia.—Wheat, large crop harvested,

The vicinia. The vicinia well.

North and South Carolina.—Wheat crop good, appearances of rice, cotton, and polatoes, favourable.

Georgia.—The yield of cotton will be ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI. - Prospects

Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin.-- Wheat although in some sections good, has been much destroyed in many localities by rust, potatoes, corn and other spring crops pros-



THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1849.

ESSAYS ON WAR .- NO. III.

THE first great fallacy upon which war is nded and perpetrated is the rude and irrational Then, these somebodies should just be allowed to dea, that soil, territory, power, even "goods settle the point themselves, either by fighting o and chattles," may be placed in competition by whatever other means they might deem profitwith human life! Almost all the wars of the able or satisfactory. world have been about property or power—about who shall be called King of this island or, Emperor of that nation-who shall levy the taxes of and toil of that community! We are not aware of any one war in the whole dark catalogue of human combats, in which the communities that human combats, in which the communities that paid for it had any direct or personal interest. The whole expense and carnage have been undertaken, and endured, merely to gratify the ambiment is not confined to Montreal. It extion or the avarice of one, or at most, of a very tends over all parts of the Province, and the lew individuals. And had those who supposed prevailing reports, each day, if founded or confederation, are selling at a large distance who supposed that they were really interested in the matter, court. What becomes of the cry, that a and who at least caused the war, been compelled like Unital to place themselves in the front of will trust them &c., &c.—(ilobe. like URIAH to place themselves in the front of the battle, we may safely affirm that the wars of mankind would have been few in number and for the unfortunate creatures arrested in Montreal comparitively harmless in their consequences.—

on a charge of burning the Parliament House!!

The dear, poor, peaceable, persecuted pet lambs their country," by killing the men of some other country, lias enabled fools and tyrants, to hire men for the paltry sum of one shilling per day,

In the gray as almost as noisy and quite as fattering as on Tuesday. Throughout the play the applause was enthurisatic, and a call before the curtain, wound up the own designated by one of its member as "august assembly" but the play the character with more spirit, or declaim with most print, or declaim with the proposed of the "Vesleyan Conference form of the "Vesleyan Conference form dualstion and propriety." His elecution was a study throughout, his action expose and intelligent. Mrs. Warner looked and played Julie Admirably, and the other parts were well filled. The play was excellently mounted.

On Thursday "Isanict" was performed, Macready of course playing the royal Danch There was a brilliant house, and again is most prefer before the winds and best proportion, which had absted nether in rigiour is upility of the print, particularly in the print of the Conference of the first part of the first part of the proposition, which had absted nether in rigiour is place with the conference of the first part when the proposition of the Conference of the first parts when the proposition of the Conference of the Mrs. Lation the proposition of the Conference of the Mrs. Lation that the proposition of the Conference of the Mrs. Lation that the proposition of the Conference of the Mrs. Lation of the Start Chamber." He will spread as a simple of the New constitution of the faction of the Conference of the Mrs. Lation of the Mrs. Lation of the Conference of the Mrs. Lation of the Conference of the Mrs. The first parts when the bidding of another mass the whole the single the Mrs. The first parts when the bidding of another mass the bid who under the influence of the awful delusion ceive the justice and the propriety of the at time when you can accrefy get a man to a time when you can accrefy get a man to hopes to escape. And, in the second place, we deny the right of any man, upon such a flimsy from a sort of dastardly desire for violence, but tances, to make a lottery of his own existence. His life is the gift of God-it is the property of knows to be false. In the same mischievous ar the Being who gave it-and if man by the strongest law which his Creator has implanted n his nature, and by the revealed will of heaven is prohibited from destroying his own life, he is also bound to employ the most probable means of preserving it, and willfully throwing it into a lottery is certainly not the most likely means of preservation. It is true that men adopt callings and enter into epeculations in which much life is lost, and their conduct is nevertheless legitimate and justifiable, because most of these

avocations, such, for instance, as mining and navigation are not only conducive to the welbeing of society, but are essentially necessary to the physical happiness of mankind. The destruction of life in such cases is accidental. But in war the destruction of life is not a contingencynot a thing that may or may not happen-it will with every mark of honor and enthusiasm which is a man whose veracity, judgement, and rectihappen-it is absolutely certain. It is the de- is proper and becoming the high dignity of the sign, the real object of the engagement, and al-though it is not certain that, this man or that man will be slain, nor whether the killed and GIN and British freedom, were at liberty to shout, wounded will amount to thousands, or only to and huzza, and wave banners, and blow trumpets, hundreds; yet, upon the principle of modern war- and rear triumphal arches, and fire cannon and fare, the commencement of a battle is just a vir- exhibit every other symptom of rejoicing -and in total agreement that the powers or parties at so doing they were acting in strict accordance variance about the little island, or the barren rock, or the mouth of the river, or the boundary titled to the protection of the law of the land. lice, or a few square miles of a wilderness, will We would tell the public that any forcible interdecide the dispute at the expense of a great num- ruption of these rejoicings, or any undue interfeber of legs, and arms, and heads to be hewed or blown from the bodies of innocent uninterested ruffianism, and as a gross and blackguard viola men! In the third place, we deny the right of the laws of liberty and order, would assuany man to hire another either to sacrifice his redly bring down destruction on the heads of the own life, or to destroy the life of a fellow crealwless! Such, we say, would be the conduct of ture. The individual who bribes or pays another an honest Journalist on this subject. But this is to commit a crime which either his conscience not the policy of the British Colonist. He says, or his cowardice would not allow himself to comand, of course, wishes the ignorant and the vimit, is recognised in the law as the real criminal.

cious to believe, that Lord Eron will be guilty

Hincks has succeeded in his mission, even al-Now supposing it was morally and legally right of a breach of the law, should he allow the Re-(which it certainly is not) for two individuals to formers of Toronto to receive him with the usual settle their dispute with arms, under the absolute certainty that one or the other will be killed, yet rival of all other Governor Generals! Yes, the the fight between two armies is of a very different | Colonist virtually tells his poor, deluded dupes character. There is no dispute, no enmity, even no acquaintance between the two parties. They will justify them in making a murderous asseaul

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS .- Wheat has very plained to them! Therefore it is a matter of no Such sentiments are worse than barb consequence whether we call it murder or designate it by some milder conventional term. It is the wilful, wanton destruction of human life—and the name does not alter the stature of the action. And so long as it must be definited that no smooth of property can be taken to the stature of a Montreal merchant! The very same Colonians which a few weeks ago blustered and exulted, in costacy, over a cannon and human beast-of-burthen demonstration in favour of a Montreal merchant! The very same Colonians which are the status of the sta

of property or power is a proper and justifiable of faw—and yet this same Colonis all but advised the great mass of mankind have no interest in marder, any attempts to show respect to the this property or power—they will have no pos-session of it. Industry, toil is their portion.— The possession of an island, or a country, or continent is of no value unless it can be culti-vated, and rendered productive—and with the ontinent is of no value unless it can be cultiname continent is of no value unless it can be cultiname cultivation it will raise exactly the same
sugar crop are bad; in Texas rather more
favourable, but deficient.

FLORIDA.—Prospects of sugar crop are
good.

ALBAMA AND MISSISPIPIL.—Prospects
continent is of no value unless it can be cultivation it will raise exactly the same
sume cultivation it will raise exactly the same
quantity of grain—the same amount of sustence for mankind, before the battle that it will
do after it, or after a thousand battles have been
fought for it. The battle will have no effect fought for it. The battle will have no effect upon the quantity or quality of the wheat—that must be the result of labor and not of fighting.

We take the present contest at Rome as pecimen of the wars of the world, that is in so far as the principle is concerned. The reinstating of the Pope will cost France a great number of her able-bodied men and the product of a vast amount of labor, and we cannot perceive how the labor of the working multitude of France is to be diminished by the success of her army on in Rome have a great interest in the matter.

THE SYMPATHISERS.

" No doubt many parties in Montrea prevailing reports, each day, if founded on fruth, are of such a character as to lead to the conviction, that unless mutual forbear ance be exercised by the contending parties,

serious consequences must ensue. have " suffered great provocation !" Lovely innocents! They cannot be permitted to amuse themselves by burning the Parliament House and the Provincial Libraries with impunity! What must certainly render the individual contemptible as the disseminator of rumors which every man ticle, the Colouist. when speaking of the terrible onslaught that he prophecy's will characterize the entry of the Governor General into Toronto, says:

"In these circumstances, what is best to be done, or what can be done to preserve order? The responsibility rests on Lord Elgin and his advisers and supporters.— They have it in their power, if they choose, to prevent any breach of the peace, by abstaining from any demonstration, which

may be calculated to provoke strife and col-Now, an honest man instead of deceiving the ignorant with a lie that the " responsibility rests n Lord ELGIN and his advisers," would at once inform the public, that every man in this country has an indisputable right to welcome Lord ELGIN rence with them, could only result from lawles honors and rejoicings which have greeted the arare to all intents and purposes two hosts of inno- upon her Majesty's subjects who may be loyal and cent men, hired and paid for The express purpose of killing each other about something, of which, whom Her Majesty has entrusted with the Govin all probability, ninty-nine in the hundred are erument of the Province! and further adds that completely ignorant, and which the majority of them could not understand though it were exof them could not understand though it were exof these brutal violaters of the laws of society!—
all was then quiet in Canada and trade was pros-

action. And so long as it must be admitted that no amount of property can be taken as an equivalent for life, and so long as we believe that no man is justified in taking away or celling his own life, we cannot understand how the oriminality of the claughter is diminished by the fact that the men were willing to fight.

Although it were admitted that the possession murder, any attempts to show respect Representative of our beloved Queen !

We have always been opposed to public pro-cessions and demonstrations. So much so that not even a Masonic procession, and we have been a Free Mason for more than a quarter of a century. But we advocate a der now. In the city of Toronto-in Brockville-Kingston—Hamilton—in short, in every town and village where Lord ELGIN shall arrive. Let the Reformers—the lovers of civil liberty—the intelligent of all classes and parties turn out in thousands and welcome His Excellency with demonstrations of joy. A great principle is at stake, and the man who will refuse to walk or ride twenty or thirty miles to unite in these demonatrations, has not a just appreciation of the value of liberty. Let the friends of freedomthe friends of law and order muster in thousands and tens of thousands-let them carefully avoid the walls of the eternal city! The people of giving personal insults or intentional offence to the walls of the eternal city! The people of France and the people of Italy will just have to toil for their bread—just have to cultivate the soil in the same manner and to the same extent whether the Pope be reinstated or not. It may be true that somebody in France, and somebody in Rome have a great interest in the matter. but if the sniviling sedition of the British Columist, and the blood-thirsty ferocity of Ogle R. Gowan's Statesman, are allowed to exercise a control on public opinion and public action, then, the sooner Canada is blotted from the list of civilized countries the better. We are not actuated by any political or party feeling when we say, that every good man should exert his whole influence in lessening the circulation of such journals in the community—they are a positive, active curse in the Province, whose tendency is only to destroy the moral perceptions of the reader, and brutalize the best feelings of

HOW WE ARE GETTING ON. WE are rejoiced to perceive that the majority of the fire-and-fury faction. of Canada, are becoming reconciled to their fate, and are beginning to exhibit symptoms of returning sanity.—
They have received some humiliating lessons, and it must be gratifying to every right-thinking man to know that these lessons have not been lost—they have had a salutary effect. The voice of Upper Canada uttered loudly and emphaticly in behalf of Lord Elgis and his Governmentthe distinct and hearty approval of His Policy by our beloved Sovereign—the firm decision of the conceded to the British Colonies. Alas! alas for the hopes and prospects of irresponsible Toryism! But the deepest, the deadliest blow which the poor victims of tory delusion have yet met with, is the success of the Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS -We did think that the ferocious conduct of the Montreal Press-mob, who were incited and en-couraged on to deeds of violence and house-burning -to acts of treason and assaults upon the per-

son of the Sovereign's Representative, and were defended in these brutal atrocities by the same profligate Press whose seditions publications had caused them-we did think that these unparallelled exhibitions of eavageism, would have had the effect of making us be regarded by other countries as a nation of uncivilised Goths, and that the credit of Canada had received a shock from which it would scarcely recover. must unquestionably be the opinion of foreigners in reference to this Province, and such, in all likelihood would have been the opinion of the people of Britain, had it not been for the fortunate circumstance that our present Governor General tude of principle give him a high position in the the EARL of ELGIN, and the well known ability and statesmanship of his present Ministers, have saved Canada from the ruin consequent on a re-putation of an insurrectionary and rebellious country : and the egg-ocracy and house-burners occupy exactly the position in the estimation of the statesmen and capitalists of Britain which they ought to occupy-that is, the position of a inted, desperate, famishing faction whose loyalty and love of country are measured by the mount of profit which they will yield. And hence their bouncing, and blustering, and burning, and eggology, backed by the exaggerating, lying, unprincipled, threatning, seditious Press have had no more weight in injuring the credit of the Province, than would be inflicted by the HINCES has succeeded in his mission, even although we learn from the New York Tribune of the 6th instant, that our worthy Member for Huron and Sir Allan McNas, were exerting their whole influence in England to prevent his success. Poor Mr. CAYLEY! We said twelve months ago in the Signal, that Mr. CAYLEY was trembling at the thought of the striking contrast which would be exhibited between his own statesmanship, as Inspector General, and that of the Hon. Francis Hincks as his successor! The contrast is now exhibited. Mr. CAYLEY went to England three years ago, on the same n

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