

plised and set at naught by the official desperadoes of *little York* alone? By the laws of England, a man's house is his castle—no matter what his public or private conduct may be—but in *little York*, it seems that a man's house is his castle only while he crouches to official arrogance, and licks the hand of petty tyranny—and the moment that the dignity of his nature recoils from servility, his castle is to be razed to the very ground!

By this audacious outrage, the liberty of the Press has been assailed—the majesty of the law offended—the repose of private life disturbed—the rights of private property violated—the feelings of a respectable community insulted—public opinion set at defiance—and a precedent established by the very officers of government, men moving in the first circles in the colony, which, if followed up by the lower orders must overturn the foundations of civil society.—What will the enlightened people of the United States say—what will the world say—when they hear that emissaries from the very office of the Governor—assisted by high official men—broke open the private house of a British subject in open day—in the metropolis of a British Colony, and laid waste his property, in the presence of two British magistrates? What will they say, when they hear that after this nefarious outrage had thrown the seat of government into one common ferment, and that placards on the subject were posted up in every corner of the town, for two days, the official Gazette was published—and not only was there no Proclamation issued against the conspirators—but, behold, *it is not even noticed by the official Editor!*?—Does not this official connivance speak volumes? Does it not show that this transaction took its rise in no common source, when the plan was executed by men in the pay and the confidence of the Executive, and connived at by the official Gazette? What will be said of the free and independent people of York, if they allow the fearless sentinel of their rights and liberties—A FREE PRESS—to be overpowered by main force in their streets, and publicly strangled in their presence, without lifting up their united voices against it, and calling upon the chief magistrate to bring the offenders to condign punishment? If this outrage be permitted to pass unnoticed, whose property, or even life, can be said to be safe?

In unhappy Ireland, under the administration of British law, a man is torn from the bosom of his family—severed from his friends and from his country, and transported for *seven years*—without judge or jury, but at the mandate of *two or more magistrates*, for the simple crime of being absent from his dwelling between the hours of sun-set and sun-rise!—In *little York*, under the administration of British law, the private dwelling of an inhabitant is broken open—and his private property destroyed, in the presence of *two magistrates*—yet the perpetrators of this foul deed walk abroad unmolested, and enjoy high and confidential offices of trust and emolument under the Colonial Government!

“By the flagitious outrage here alluded to, the people of Upper Canada are thrown into a state of consternation and alarm—consternation at the unblushing audacity of the conspirators—and alarm for the safety of their lives and property in a country where such desperadoes are in the pay and the confidence of the government.—Nine of the conspirators have been identified and sworn to—and in order to give the people a correct idea of the thing, it is necessary for us to state, that *five or six of the nine* are employed in the offices of the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Solicitor General—as clerks and law students!!—What will the patriotic Doctor Lefferty say, at the next meeting of Parliament, when the Attorney General in the *loyal* “zeal of the son of a U. E. Loyalist,” exclaims that the Americans invaded “our country—ransacked our towns—destroyed our property—and murdered our wives and children!”—We think we see the Doctor's indignant brow lowering upon him with the following appropriate retort—“Yes, Sir, the Americans invaded us and destroyed our property, as enemies, in open war—but *three emissaries*, as I am informed, from your office, and in your employ-

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