The hon, speaker would not follow the The hon, speaker would not follow the example of some hon, gentlemen who had spoken, and would try to avoid any expressions that might be exciting. If shad his tened with great attention to one hon, girn tleman whom he was glad to see again among them, and he had listened with great attention to his cloquent and long speech, but which had not much in it that had imbut which had not much in it that had immediate reference to the question before the House. He proceeded to comment on the remarks of the hon, member with reference to the union. He, unlike the hon, member, had opposed the union when it was proposed, but had since considered it his duty to try to make it work. Then hon, member lived drawn no flattering picture of hyal Canadrans and their laws; he had characterized the former as greedy of salaries, extravagant and averse to changing their laws. It was true, there were some of their laws he would not change for those of Upper Canalit nor any other country. He considered the present the fine when the country was going to reap advantages from the union. As long as the hon, gentleman and his friends were in office, there were no complaints heard from them against Resposible Government; and he must saw they had held office when it was very difficult. He Government; and he must save they had held office when it was very difficult. He was averse to discussing the question again as it was altogether impossible to say any thing new; but for the sake of hon, gentlemen who were not then in the house he would briefly go over the question again.—
The hone speaker here proceeded with the The hon speaker here proceeded with the history of the question. He argued that the present bill only give effect to restrictions and a report of the commissioners of the last Administration, which they were bound to do both in honor and justice, the Legislature of the country having been pledged to it. He further argued that the reason was pest, and that it was only the intention of the government to pey-the just. losses of innocent individuals. possible to torture the meaning of the bill as to say that because an amendment was returned, that it was the intention to pay rebels. Without that restriction only pro rebels. Without that restriction only proper persons would be paid. He called upon
hon, gentlemen to point out to him the difference between the present bill and the
other. It was not the intention to pay
rebels, but he did not say that the commissions would be invested with any extraordiary powers as a tribusal, but that it
would not say that the commisother. It was not the intention to pay rebels, but he did not say that the commissions would be invested with any eRraoridinary powers as a tribunal, but that it would not be sufficient for any man to say that another was a rebel, and then exclude him. In the Lower House the ministry had ugain and again stated that the intention of the bill was not to pay rebels; it was the that a series of questions had been categorically put, in such a manner that it was keer intended that the administration should abswer; and had they been put to him he would not have answeed them.—The administration should not be condemned without having an opportunity of showing that the charge brought against them was unfounded. Let them is we their combet treated as they deserve (hear, hear).—It did not think that the hue and crywhich had been raised had been caused by the fear of rebels being paid. There was nothing in the Bill that was not the intention to pay-rebels. He regretted the continued and assembled by the purposes of this notiting of the province of the said Rebellion or who having the commission was dark the authority of, and the cast dy first day of November, one thousand eight the hundred and the treason able nature, and having the commission of the said Rebellion or fences of the society of the Shering and having the commission of the said Rebellion or fences of the premises by her Majesty's naval or military active the said Rebellion, or in all claims arising under or in respect of the cocupation of the premises of where the sufficient for the prevention of the Shering for the prev intention to pay rebels. He regretted the full usions which had been made to the noble. Council to authorize the issue of Debentures in held after the first day of September, one payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the government, in language unbecoming the dignity of the House. With reference to the question of bills of ph extraordinary character being reserved, the bill in question was a matter of fiet, and it was not a bill of an unusual, cheen a provided the tenth of the consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, at or within twenty and bearing interest at the rate of six per and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, payable out of the said Fund on such cent, payable out of the consolidated Revenue claim shall be received by them after the first day of September, con the consolidation of the Consolidated Revenue claim shall be received by them shall be therefore in the said fund on the said fund of the said fun

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it to hon, gentlemen if voting £90,000 in Lower Canada was of a more extraordinary character than voting £49,000 in Upper Canada, for the same purposes. But now the sacred promise given by their prede-cessors, and the bill is of an extraordinary and atr-crous nature, and had no parallel in the annals of history. He did not wish to excite ill feeling between the two races, but he could not refrain from the expression but he could not refrain from the expression that there was noise when the former was to pay British Canadians, and the latter, while he challenged him, members to pfint out any difference in the bills, was to pay from the £10,000 bill was not reserved, reserve the present one; if it were, he, a liftench Canadian, should with justice have a french Canadian, should with justice have a first of the first of plained. He considered the Governor the bill became law; and that since the out rages, the question was entirely changed .-It was not to be imagined that the Gover-nor gave his assent to the bill without knowing something of the Home Govern-ment. He considered it entirely wrong to suppose that because remonstances were made to a bill that the Governor was bound to give his assent to it. He thought it de sirable that an address should have be sirable that an address should have been passed, in mild language, deploring the outrages and the insults offered to His Excellency without any expressions of confidence, in the alumistration, and without any expression of the cause of them. He thought all those who did not concur in the cutrages ought to support the address first proposed. The amendment did excuse the address however much hon, continued. ourrages, however much hon, goatlemen and not wish to do so; and as it did excuse the outrages, it ought not to be allowed to pass. The amendment says, that passing the bill was the cause of the disturbances,

proposed was what was expected from it. OUR NOBLE GOV. SUSTAINED. - We are happy to learn that, altho' late in the start, Prince Edward has nobly come to the rescue, and rallied round His excellency. Addresses have been circulated during the past dresses have been circulated during the past week in the different townsips, and are now rearly ready for transmission. About 2000 signatures are already attached, and more will be obtained. The Tories cannot get more than half as many, by any fair means. A deputation to present the loyal Address from this District will start for the seat of Government in a day or two. Next week we will be able to punish both the Address of the Excellence's Roady. Sea. and His Excellency's Roply .- Sun.

REBELLION LOSSES BILL.

In Act to provide for the Indomnification of parties in Louer Canada whose property was destroyed during the Ribellion in the years 1887 and 1838. Whereas on the 28th day of February, 1845,

an humble Address was unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the Proed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province, and by them presented to the Right Honorable Charles Theophilus Baron Metcalfe, the then Governor General of the same, praying "that his Excellency would be ideased to cause proper measures to be adopted in order to insure to the inhabitants of that part of the Province formerly Lower Canada, indemnity for just losses by them sustained during the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838; "And whereas, on the 24th day of November, 1845, a Commission of five persons was, by His Excellency the said Government of the control of the persons was, by His Excellency the said Government. nor General, duly appointed to inquire into losses arising from and growing out of the said Rebellion: And whereas it appears by the Report of the said Commissioners, dated the 12th day of April, 1846, that "the want of power to proceed to a strict and regular ovestigation of the losses in question left the Commissioners no other resource than to trust to the allegations of the claimants, is to the amounts and mature of their los-es;" And whereas in order to redeem the oledge given to the sufferers of such losses r their bona fide creditors, assigns, or ayan or their bona fide creditors, assigns, or ayand droit, as well by the said address of the said Legislative Assembly, and the appointment of the said Commission, as by the letter addressed by the Honorable the Secretary of the Province, by order of the Right Honorable Charles Burray, Earl Catheart, the then Administrator of the Government of the same, to the said Commissioners, on the 27th day of February, 1846, it is necessary and jost that the particulars of such losses, not yet paid and satisfied, should form the subject of more minute inquiry under Legis-lative authority, and that the same, so far, lative authority, and that the same, so far only as they may have arisen from the total or partial, unjust, unnecessary, or wanton destruction of the dwellings, buildings, property and effects of the said inhabitants, and from the seizure, taking or carrying away of their property and effects, should be paid and satisfied; provided that none of the persons who have been convicted of high treason, alleged to have been committed unlike the province of the over Canada, since the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven or who having been charged with high treason or other of-

Canada."

And it is henchy enacted by the authority of the same. That, for the purposes of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor in

All Market Reveal and the Governor in Council may, at any that all the Debentures issued under this Act be presented at a time certain, and not less than six months from the date of the Governor, stating more especially the sum of notice, for payment of the principal sum they shall have allowed, for such losses as aforesaid, to each claimant respectively and if the total amount of the sums so allowed, and the said sum of nine. thousare the council may at any that the Governor in Council may, at any the Governor in Council may, at any that the Governor in Council may, at any the Governor in Council may, at any that the Governor in Council may are the Governor in Council may, at any that the Governor in Council may are t the time so appointed no interest shall ac-crue on the Debentures which shall not be

V. And be it enacted, That the Debentures issued under this Act shall be distinguished from those issued under other Acts, and that seperate accounts shall be kept thereof and of all money expended under thereof and of all money expended under this Act; and that such accounts shall be laid annually before the Provincial Parliament; and that the due application of all money expended under this. Act shall be accounted for to Her Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as Her Majesty shall please to direct. and that it both excused and justified them. He concluded by begging that the House would feel that the amendment would have no good effect, and that the address as first

Majesty shall please to direct. VI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint five perto be Commissioners under this Act, and from time to time to remove them or any of them, and to appoint another or others in the place of any so removed, or dying, or resigning office.

VII. And te it enacted, That each of the said Commissioners shall before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe, any Justice of the Peace, the following oath

affection perform my duty as Commissioner under the Act intituled, 'An Act,' Ge., (insert the title of this Act,) and that I will allow to each claimant under the said Act, neither more nor less than the sum which he is entitled to claim for compensation, ac-

fully and without partiality, fear, favour, or

cording to the true intent and meaning of the said Act. So help me God." Which oath shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the said Commissioners, and make part thereof. VIII And be it enacted. That it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to appoint a Clerk to the said Commission to appoint a Clerk to the said Commissioners, and the same to remove, and in case of any such removal, or of death or of resignation of office of the said Clerk, to appoint another in his place; and the Commissioners and their Clerk, shall receive for their services under this Act, and for their necessary expenses and dishursements, such compensation shall be defrayed out of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Consolidated Revenue Fund.

IX. And be it enacted, That the amount of the Debentures to be issued under this Act, and the amount of the said compensation to be allowed to the said Commission. ers and Clerk, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand pounds currency which sum shall also include the sum o nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-six pounds seven shillings and two pence, raised by Debentures issued under the said Act hereinbefore mentioned. X. And be it enacted, That it shall be

Consolidated Revenue Fund.

X. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, faithfully and without partiality, to inquire into and to ascertain the amount of the losses mentioned in the Preamble to this Act, as hose for which compensation ought to be made, and to report the same to the Gov

ernor of this Province.

XI. And be it enacted, That the power vested in, and duties required of, the said Commissioners, or any three of them, under this response to the major of the said late Pro-other residents, whithin the said late Province of Lower Canada, and the severa vince of Lower Canada, and the several claims and demands which have accrued to any such persons, by such losses, in respect of any loss, destruction, or damage of property occasioned by violence on the part of persons in Her Majesty's service, or by violence on the part of persons acting or assuming to act on behalf of her Majesty, in the supression of the said Rehellies. in the suppression of the said Rebellion or for the prevention of further disturbances, and all claims arising under or in respect of

in the same, or to parties to whom money shall be made of compensation of losses, which waveled for compensation of losses, by under this Act, or who shall demand them in exchange for Debentures of like amount issued under this Act; or who shall demand them in exchange for Debentures of like amount issued under the Act herefuster in the summons shall, after due notice, refuse-one amount issued under the Act herefuster in the summons shall, after due notice, refuse-one amount issued under the Act herefuster in the summons shall, after due notice, refuse-one amount issued under the Act herefuster in the summons and attending, shall refuse to summoned and attending, shall refuse to summone and attending, shall refuse to sum off the principal and interest of any unexchanged Debenture, shall form part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

IV. Provided always, and be it enacted, the Gavernor in Council may, at any XIV. And besit enacted, That the said

nine hundred and eighty-six pounds sere shillings and two pence, and the expense incurred under this Act, shall exceed th sum of one hundred thousand pounds, th the expenses incurred under this Act shall be first provided for, and secondly the said sum of £9386 7s. 2d., and the remaining

y so removed, or dying, or whether her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to communicate to the House extracts pared to communicate to the House extracts of the successful Liberal candiform the votes and proceedings of the Lie files of the City, from an organized band gislative Assembly of Canada on the bill for hold one of the same faction, the short taking effect upon his servant by his side. The correspondence between her Majesty of the Peace, the follow swear that I will faith type government and the Governor General have just disturbed the peace of the city, together with a few leaders from Upper Canada actually contribute the same faction, the short taking effect upon his servant by his side. And, to go back a little further, it also occurs to us that it was the same parties, who and barbarous crime for ages to come!—

Provincialist.

of Canada relating thereto; and whether or who by their tumultnous proceedings, first

of Canada relating thereto; and whether or no the sanction of the crown has, by the advices of her Majesty's government, been given or refused to that measure?

Lord J. Russell stated, in answer to the questions of the right honorable gentle nan, that no extracts from the votes and proceedings of the Assembly and Legislative Council of Canada had been received by her Majesty's government and that there was no correspondence relating to the bill which he could lay upon the table. He should, however, observe that his noble friend at the head of the Colonial Department had handed to him several letters from the Governor General of Canada, in which it was stated that they were private letters, and With respect to the next question—whether it was the intention of the Governor General to give the royal assent to the bill for Lynch-Law. He indignantly denied having granting indemnity for losses sustained in the rebellion in Canada, he could only say Americanism; admitting, however, that, that when the period came at which the bill passed by two houses in Canada should be before the Governor General, he would be ready to exercise his discretion on that subject. He had only to add that her ly hung for the murder of the Jermy's) was Majesty's government had entire confidence a brave man that Mr. Denvices. He killed lajesty's government had entire confidence in the discretion of Lord Eigin, the Gover-

other subjects, upon which he did not think expedient to write a public despatch. Government does not now aid the Tories he communicated by private letter why in getting back to power, they will cast a dispatch find not been written. He their lot with the United States. They might be allowed further to say in explanation, that he had himself experienced inconvenience in the Colenial office, from the production of despatches—Lord Mecalfe had complained of the production of a reconduct. Their language was "we cannot remain British subjects, if we are treated house, and which had made the whole community of Jamaica exceeding angry.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the 4th instant, Lord Stanler asked Lord Mecalfe had in 187 their language was "we cannot remain British subjects, in opposition," Yet it is in aid of a paltry faction actuated by such selfish motives, that some load of our contemporaries come, when they

On the 4th instant, Lord Stanley asked ord Garr, the Colonial Minister, whether he responsibility of assenting or refusing. to sanction the Losses, was laid on Lord Elgin—whether there was any official correspondence relative to that bill—and whether Lord Grey, on behalf of the Crown, had instructed the Earl of Elgin as to the course have not at take?

be was to take?

Earl Grey, in reply, said that in private letters to him, Earl Elgin had expressed his common that it was his duty to decide upon every species

had acted in accordance with his constitu-tional duty, to determine whether the de-cision to which he should so have come, should be approved by her Majesty in Coun-cil or otherwise. The Governor General thought that till the bill was presented to him for his sanction be was not required to report upon it; or to decide what he would

them entire and absolute confidence, and, until they were proved to have acted wrong their generous and an esitating support.

READ THIS

From the London Daily News, April 21. THE TORONTO TORIES. "So their has been a riot in Toronto. Mr.

"So their has been a riot in Toronto. Mr. Baldwin, the Attorney General, and Mr. Blake the Solicitor General for Canada West have been paraded and burnt in effigy. Mr. McKenzie ran a risk of his life; and the roon of Mr. Price, the Commissioner of the Crown Lands, has been cruelly maltreated. Such are the recorded triumphs of the mob, the assemblage which was rigarily early early early early aven printing. Such are the recorded trumphs of the mobile that assemblage which was primarily caused the appearance of MacKenzie in the streets. The demonstration against the "returned rebel," was taken advantage of by the Tory leaders in the city, and the accidental gathering of some furious Orangemen was made to assume the semblance of a deliberate political movement. But, unfortunately for its regulation, as well as its of the large story's. The Lossance Company of the large story's and the semblance of a deliberate political movement. But, unfortunately for its regulation, against the large story was four hundred and eighten—gitten as four hundred and eighten as CANADA AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commmons on Wednesday, Mr. Heafins, having briefly adverted to the anxiety which existed respecting the condition of affairs in Canada, asked the no-ble Promier the following questions:—First whether her Majesty's Ministers were prevailed to the anxiety when the streets, under the auspicies of Sir F.

B. Head, terrifying and overawing a moiety be not already traced so far in Montreal as of the population. We also recollect that, to satisfy the authorities that the leading whether the respective to the propulation. We also recollect that, to satisfy the authorities that the leading the communication of the large stores. The insurance Companies, the paper are solvent, and will pay fully, except the St. Louis and Citizen Companies, which will pay 70 per cent.—Globe.

Who got up the Mon.—Matters have been already traced so far in Montreal as of the population. We also recollect that, to satisfy the authorities that the leading the paper of the St. Louis and Citizen Companies, which will pay 70 per cent.—Globe.

The insurance Companies are solvent, and will pay fully, except the st. Louis and Citizen Companies, which will pay 70 per cent.—Globe.

Who got up the St. Louis and Citizen Companies, which will pay 70 per cent.—Globe.

The insurance Companies are solvent, and will pay 101, paying and solvent as a second state of the streets, under the auspicies of Sir F.

B. Head, terrifying and overawing a moiety been already traced so far in Montreal as the streets, under the supplier are solvent, and with the streets are solvent, and with the second state of the streets.

stated that they were private letters, and that at present any public despatch, copies of which might be laid before Parliament, might led to excitement, which it was desirable should be allayed. He might add that the government was responsively should be allayed. He might add that be the power was responsively to the last accounts the government had received the excitement did appears to have been in some measure allayed.

Mr. Dennison was accused by a fellow Mr. Dennison was accused by a fellow Mr. Dennison was accused by a fellow Councillor, of having signified his readiness.

a braver man than Mr. Dennison. He killed his victims and braved the law, and has paid or General of Canada, and that they be the highest penalty that a man can pay nor General of Canada, and that they believed he would exersise that discretion to
the advantage of the colony, and the satisfaction and welfare of this country.

Mr. GLADSTONE believed that in Canada
the bills did not come up to the Governor
General immediately after passing the Legislative Council, but were reserved to a
certain reviol afterwards. crtain period afterwards.

Lord J. Russell.—When the bills had passed the Assembly and Council, they were sent up to the Governor General: but was not necessary, and speaking from recolutions.

cetion, he believed it was not usual, that the Governor should declare his decision until the end of the session, when the various under consideration. At the reper under consideration At the reper time the Governor General would no only differing in this, that in the one instance only write a despatch upon the subject.

Mr. Hefler wished to know if he had aderstood the noble lord correctly, that be communication between the Governor energy and the home government was carbillood in their veins.

"" We have eneral and the home government was cared on by private letters, and not official
ommunications?

ORD J. RUSSELL.—No, that was not the se. On subjects whereon the Governor eneral thought it fit to communicate publy, he did so by public despatch; bu on her subjects, upon which he did not think

Tory movement is this—that if the British

upon every species of disaster, if we turn a deaf The hone continuous went over a list of particles and the total amount of the same terms, and the bulbs. In tapper the total amount of the same terms, and the same terms of the darger of disregarding the terms terms the same terms, and the same terms, and the same terms, and the same terms of the darger of the darger of the darger of disregarding the terms terms the same terms, and the same terms of the darger of the darger of the darger of the darger of the same terms the structors of the the same terms to them, when he sorve it of the darger of the same terms the same term

In the House of Assembly business progresses steadily.
Mr. DRUMMOND has introduced a Bill to

abolish imprisonment for debt.

We perceive with pleasure that Mr.

BLAKE has introduced a bill for the management of the Post Office Depertment.

The Court of Chancery (U. C.) Bill passed on a division of 35 to 5

The Bill introduced by Mr. Solicitor General Blake relating to Bankruptcy in Up-

fortunately for its reputation, as well as its of the large stores. The Insurance Com-

THE LEAGUE!

Great Tory Meeting! - Twenty Persons present! - Brilliant Achievement!! -Montreal Eclipsed!! - Bloody Calas-trophe!!

trophe!!

The meeting announced by us last week, came off at the Norfolk House on Saturday—its object being the formation of a Branch, in this County, of the additions Association is ely organised in Montreal. "A chiel among them takin' notes" informs us that some twenty persona were present, meet of whom were residents of Bimcoe.—Of those from the country, the "Windham Rat" was one. The conspirators having been, we are told, labouring under a salutary dread of Magisterial interference, little or no business was transacted, and after a tary dread of magisterial interference, little or no business was transacted, and after a half an hour or so's incubation a circum-stance occurred which caused them to break up rather abruptly. It seems that among others of the canine species which honoured the assembly with their presence, honoured the assembly with their presence, there happened to be an unfortunate little terrier belonging to a Reformer from Townsend, which, on the fact of its ownership being announced, at once became the object of hatred to the Leaguers, one of whom (the "Rat," we believe, by way of evincing his loyalty, proposed the curtailment of the poor animal's posterior eppendage, in which motion he was seconded by a silly little fellow from Welpole. To the disgrace of the meeting, the proposition was carried unanimously! and the dog having been seized and a sword procured, the miserable creature was instantaneously deprived of about three-fourths of its tail! to the great jolification of the gallant lookers on and actors in the manly exploit! on and actors in the manly exploit!— The howling of the dog and the triumphant rejoicings of the Leaguers having attracted the attention of the worthy landlord to the room in which they were assembled, he discovered the noble exercise in which they had been engaged, and feeling indignant at the idea of such atroctites being perpetrat-ed in his house, immediately ordered them to "absquatulate in a hurry, otherwise he would pitch every mother's son of them into the poor dog's latter end as a trophy of their And so terminated the attempt to orm a League in Norfolk .- Simcoe Advo-



HURON SIGNAL.

of our contemporaries come, when they gravely discuss the question, as one involving in its issue, either the integrity of the empire, or the honor of the Crown.

"We trust that the Imperial Govern"We trust that the Imperial Government, should Lord Elgin reserve the bill for

all ! D'ye hear me boys, its dull times all out!" Her Hajesty's consideration, will not in-cline towards those who are thus sowing showad-cast the seeds of future calamites for Canada. We are advised to prepare for and threatened, and burned public property, and private property, and insulted and struck the A Queen's Representative, and attempted to de-

times have changed. Light has come into the world-and the masses of industrious worth are beginning to think-they can no longer be led blindly. When a revolution is proposed or a "League" is to be formed, or a panie created, the first question which arises in the minds of the working multitude is, Who are the Leaders —the Movers, the Actors in this new Drama?
And if they find that the scheme has originated with, and is pushed forward by a lot of worthless characterless spendthrifts, who have never done anything but prey upon the fruits of their industry. " If they find that the Revolutionists are nen who have merely signalised themselves, by running up large bills with tradesmen and merchants which they have neither the will nor the ability to pay; that their renown has arisen from the large and numerous swallowings of 'hot stuff'" at the expense of the "Landi that they are in fact a bloated, soaking nuisance Or if they discover that the men in society. who would lead them are the hungry cormorants the garbage-gleaners of tyranoy and oppression, who regard the laboring man merely kind of necessary, but a contemptible tool in the hand of Providence to procure dainties for their fastiduous palates; then the laboring man-the laboring millions estimate the Revolution-the League-the panic exactly at their true value.-This fact has been most amply and most agreeably illustrated in the movement of the last few weeks in Canada. The whole history of panic-making would dwindle into a mere shred, compared with the Tory hullabuloe about the Indemnity Bill. The lies and alarms which have been sedulously manufactured and sent booming through the Province, were sufficient to have produced an earthquake. The meanest, lowest species of rascality, and the most flagrant atrocities of common ruffianism. sanctioned by high names, have been put in requisition to overthrow the Constitional Government of the ountry, and to perpetuate the accursed ascendency of High Church Toryism, or at least pro-rogue its ignominy. And what has been the result? The people of the Province looked up from their labor calmly, and scrutinized the novement. They at once discovered that it was composed of the filth and dregs—the idle and the profligate—who exist only by fraud and cunning duplicity—they saw the howling mass very men who had for years shackled the sinews of industry, and ruled and ruined the Province : and seeing this, they quietly resumed their labor, each muttering to himself, " My soul come not

Leagues nor se mercy, and p Irish, Dutch, Orangemen of only one comm the right to th and the man them-who we societies, and reat object of nemy; and as a villian. incendiary mot promote their deeply establish depend entirely God. Their their foreheads muscles, and believe this, in frown, the tun triguing and w

Tory Rebellio

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their allegiance mere serfs of o FREM

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Letter of Mr.

morency-on sentation-and upon the tenor omitted to do s secmed to antic French nations every other tra man who claim tions were gloo ly opposed to th ional distinctic no sympathy w other societies divide one porti However harm! institutions ma do good and an of them, useles this country, ar the people of m but a great cour to be properly d happy and a pro kind; and the p sources afford a energy, and ent And so long as Englishmen, an posed to cling national peculis just so long wil no bond of unic quently no na Canida, and th the dawn of ei be our prominer But while we

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man, and are de

of himself. W Andrew's socie useless if not pr perity, but our is certainly no pelied to join th rick's. No ma We have just as sition as any of of that national so would only n and despise, an make it. Now o every other F ame amount of for ourself, and he very princip and fight for ou us to spurn Cauchon of hi no man will tor hatred of the ow of the Lower Colony, is no up their own ! guage, and beco reasonably dem of the Germans Upper Canada, that they would impudence, but Or, supposing the Loval High the Gaelic lang and manners : th leyalty, and ave their blood. N thy with this about Anglo-S. made a sort of s of the French fact which few very large British population. And if An for its power an rights of others better; names the nature of of most amusing gammon is, tha tue to themselv

> landmen of Car clare him an un The handful

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must certainly

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the Scottish Hi

civil rights, an