cown to interpose his prerogative to preheld the public purse; they fought like the constitutionally expressed wishes the public purse; they fought like the constitutionally expressed wishes of the public purse; they fought like the public purse; they could be the constitutionally expressed to the people being carried into effect. The Canada Tories pretend to be great-admirers influenced principally by these selfish, merchant that it will scarcely be disputed that the practice under that Constitution is for the Crown to assent to all bills passed by the two largest and the constitution and the process in the constitutionally expressed wishes the property of the popular and the constitutionally expressed wishes the process in the constitutionally expressed wishes the constitutionally expressed wishes the property of t of the position occupied by the Tories, the latter fight like drunken demons against that very crown and dignity, of pure attachment to which they professed their lives to diffitish practice in consequence of the outrageous course pursued by the Opposit ment to which they professed their lies to form a part. Witness the late scenes in Montreal. Is it the payment of £90,000 prospectively, that annoys them? They burn down in an hour property to the value of £100,000, as if to add to our burdens; were they insulted by the payment of this money to revels? Why did they pay exert release the payment of the bills passed by the two flouses, entered his money to revels? Why did they pay exert release the payment of the bills passed by the two flouses, entered his carriage to return to Monkland. His Exmoney to rebus! Why did they pay carriage to return to moneiand. His Ext. There were occasions when to be silent was sworn rebels in Upper Canada, and originate the idea of indemnifying those whose actions, but a party was present of the spectators, but a party was present like a man what be thought of the occurrence? We wish they would conden the repower. The names of the ringleaders must have misunderstood what the mean their power. scend to answer these questions, instead of of this mob are well known to the Governlashing themselves and others into fury, and then in justification referring to certain acts, for which they themselves have made

why did they not show the same abhor-rence at opprossion when the Presby-terian and Methodist ministers were imprisoned and banished the Province for prisoned and banished the Province for celebrating the marriage ceremony for their own people—when they could not bury their dead, and at other griovances just as palpable, but too numerous to be mentioned? Dd they burn down parliament houses and public libraries then, in the height of their in lignation at the wrong?

But if bad and oppressive laws be the real cause of the present Vandal and Saracen-like conduct, why not do it then for an actual griegance, as well as now for an im aginary or prospective one? "Oh, the times are changed"—yes, and the tables turned, and that is the secret of the whole matter. If true loyalty be as they define it, "attachment to the Queen or Crown," why pelt her Representative—of royal blood like herself—with stones and rotten eggs, and chase him through the streets like a horse thief? Come, gentlemen parliament bur-mers, (the Yankees have their "burn bur-mers," the Tories here far outdo them.) answer these questions. You have now brought upon your party the mark of Cain.
No purifying process can wash out this stain; it will be cast in your teeth at the huatings and elsewhere till the grave of No purifying process can wash out this stain; it will be cast in your teeth at the hustings and elsewhere till the grave of your party is dug, and for the peace of the Province we hope that may be soon. You have now effectually struck at the root of our prosperity. What Canadian or foreigner will invest capital in the province in its priesty of such a course. The hon. Mr. McCipresent state? Are not the arms of induspresent state? Are not the arms of industry now parlized? With your "L. P. B." your "Swiss Guards," your secret cret "British League," ready organized in every township to carry the polls at the next elections by club law, who knows what may be on the morrow: and who, with euch uncertainty hanging over him, will engage in any extensive enterprize? What is the hope that it will pay? See, gentlemen, what you have brought upon your country, to gain your own selfish ends.— You talk of annexation and republicanism. Our neighbors to whom you offer your-selves, govern by the majority; but you can-

who have never submitted to such rule, and neaver will while they can avoid it, call upon her Majesty to recall him. For what? For violating the Constitution? Not at all, but for obeying it. It is the duty of every man who would be free to petition now. Let her Majesty know your sense of Lord Eigin's rule. One of this speeches at the late Torento meeting was cheered for saying "we want Sir Francis Head in Canada now," and at the close of that meeting cheers were given for Sir Francis.— You see then, Reformers, what the "British Leaguer's" want; and whether Lord Eigin called to the chair, and the undersigned

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is recalled, depends now on you.

The following from a Montreal corres-

while the juggler is away, and we sincerely hope he will be able to establish a better
reputation for political honesty than for
reputation for political honesty than for
relirond stock bonesty. We wender if
Resolved, 2—That this meeting expressboth these gentlemea will inform the these gentlemen will inform the carbon how many Hons and Knights had a fit the Montreal "Gunpowder Plot." Elgin, Governor General, who, notwithstandiculist. Provincialist.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT AND ARSON.

Perhaps there never was a period in the history of our affairs, when the Province was in a more ticklish position than at the present moment. Every thing indicates that we have reached a crisis. There was and is in Canada a party arrogating to itself whatever virtues there may be embraced in the term—loyally; the actual thing, however, being a matter of secondary importance—their nwn aggrandizement, power, and place, and importance with the former and present conduct of the party affords the most unequivocal evidence of this. While matters were so managed that they not only ruled but held the public purse; they fought like Phillstines for the Government, the crown, and dignity of the empire. That they were influenced principally by these, selfish, morcenty motives, appears already fully evident to the first the vertical and the principally of the empire. That they were influenced principally by these, selfish, morcenty motives, appears already fully evident to the first the vertical forms and dignity of the empire. to British practice in consequence of the

ment.
Their appropriate organ, the Gazette, has acts, for which they themselves have made the procedents. But these pretences are all nonsense; the Tories are out of power and place, and appearances did not give any sure indication of a speedy return to either. But they say "bad laws have forced them to commit these untoward acts." If so, why did they not show the same abhort that the were in a majority either balow, that they were in a majority either balow. that they were in a majority, either below the Bar of the Legislstive Council or in the street in front of the Parliament House.— A few blackguards can at any time excite disturbance; and we admit that last even-ing a degree of audacity was displayed, even so early as at the time that the Governor General left the Parliament House, that the

> a position to be argued with. He has for some time been endeavoring to inflame the passions of his party; but he has at last gone entirely beyond the bounds of party hostility. He is accused of being one of the ringleaders of a mob which has committed aroon, a crime of the deepest dye. It is with sorrow and shame that we announce the fact that a mob was collected last evening, and was addressed by Mesers. He ward. &c., on the Champ de Mars. - Pilot

The hon. Mr. McKay brought forward oppose the motion, because unconstitutional. He was seked by Mr. McKay, if he thought the Ministry had acted right, in creating new Logislative Councillors. The hon. Mr. McGill replied that "the Ministry had a constitutional right to act as they had done." The hon. Mr. McKay's ignorance of the Constitution does not speak much in favour of the wisdom of his selection as a Legislative Councillor. Every change of administration, of late years, has Lrought administration, of late years, has Lrought a new batch to the Upper House. The hon. Mr. Leslie explained that notwith-standing the 12 New Mombers, the Minis-

want; and whether Lord Elgin depends now on you.

called to the chair, and the undersigned requested to act as secretary, the following the Spectator, corroborates our Moved by Jos. Legare, Esq., seconded by

mondent of the Speciator, corroborates our views, and shows the animus of the party.

"If Heward and his follow prisoners are not out this morning, the Gaol will be stormed, and I doubt not, taken. Government are doubtful of the 23J Regiment.—No matter what happens, the Ministry must go and Lord Eigin with them. I pity the French if it comes to a brush, as they will be great sufferers,"—Provincialist.

Rumon.—Madame reports that Sir Allan McNab, together with the Hon. Ga. Moffatt, has left for England, to present the Mondatting of Lord Eigin, &c. Well, Canada will be relieved from being "lashed into fury" to relieved from being "lashed into fury" while the juggler is away, and we sincere—of which is irreparable.

Testitutions were unanimously anopted:—Moved by Jos. Legars, seconded by Moved by Jos. Legars, seconded by Moved by Jos. Legars, esconded by Moved by Jos. Legars, parks on the Jos. Moved the Hought on

by the constitution to the description of the Government; an act of firmeese and the Government; an act of firmeese and the Government; and act of firmeese and the Government; and act of firmeese and the Government of the Course of the Cour the Government; an act of firmness and justice which has exposed him to outrages unworthy of a civilized people; and lastly, that the Citizens of Quebec think it right, on this occasion, to offer His Excellency their support for the maintenance of public order, of the rights of the legislature, and for the protection of his person.

Moved by Dr. Bardy, seconded by Hagh O'Donnell, Esquire, and Resolved, 3.—That a Committee be appointed to prepare and sign, in the name of

pointed to prepare and sign, in the nam he citizens of Quebec, an address to lin Excellency the Governor General, founded on the two preceeding resolutions. — Quebec Gazette.

## Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Wilson said that the dignity of Her Majesty, in the person of her Representa-tive, should be so outraged, and the Parliament of the country assailed in the man-ner in which it had been done, must create painful feelings in every mind (hear, hear), especially when done by a mob, amidst the shouts of those not of the lowest order. There were occasions when to be silent was a crime, and he hoped that he should speak ing of the term "loyalty" was, because he had always associated it with respect to the Sovereign and reverence to the laws; and he therefore must look upon the men who had been guilty of the outrage as dis-loyal, notwithstanding their shouts of loyalty (cheers). Whatever might have been the opposition to the bill which had caused those ocurrences, that measure was carried through two branches of the Legislature with every formality known to the Constiwith every formality known to the Consti-tution. Whate:er he thought of the imtution. policy or injustice of the bill, he did not wish that the Governor should have been obliged to sanction it, but it would have been unwise in the Representative of the General left the Parliament House, that the Government was wholly unprepared for.—
It was expected that an outburst of feeling similar to what has been already exhibited, would have been manifested; but nothing like what took place could have been antiry destroyed, which nover could be replaced; there were the records of the country destroyed in the most wanton, ruthless and disgraceful manner; and those who excited the mob to commit the attrocious acts it had been guilty of, must be held responsi-ble for them. [Cheers.] This city had disgraced itself, and he must say that it was unworthy to continue to be the Seat of Government. [Great cheering.] He did not think there was a single right minded mam who did not deplore what had taken

> no sympathy with those who trampled law and order, for he had no sympathy ommon villians. [Cheers.]
> Mr. Robinson said that the hon. gentle man appeared to have forgotten that the feelings of the people of Canada had been outraged. The hon gontleman said that outraged. to the Bill—but Lord Metcalfe had refused to give his assent to another Bill which had to give his assent to another Bill which had to give his assent to another Bill which had to give his assent to another Bill which had to give his assent a very extraordinary bill, offe above all others which should have been

reserved for the sanction of her Majesty.
Mr. Wilson begged leave to make a remark: he was opposed to the bill, but however much he disapproved of the bill, he should have been sorry to have seen His Excellency obliged to withhold his assent to the bill from coersion. He was sorry to see the bill passed, but he would rather a hundred times over have seen it pass than

country, to gain your own selfast early.

You take of an anexation and republicanism.

Our neighbors to whom you offer your own and the property of the proper

tho act. The people had been treated in a manner in which they had neys the treated before. But notwithstanding the great excitement, if a little care had been taken had just so the state of the state the advisers of his Excellency he had no bt but that those things would never have taken place.

Ma. Shrawood (Toronto) concurred in the propriety of the conduct of the Hon. Attorney General, in abstaining for the present from any allusion to the unfortu-nate occurences of last night, and he (Mr. Sherwood) would in like manner refrain un-til another opportunity from making any remarks on the conduct of the Governor General, or on the proceedings of the Gov-ernment in advising, and the House in car-rying the measure which had been the cause of these events. He (Mr. Sherwood) denot only an unjustifiable proceeding, but one which had no parallel that he could recollect, in the history of the civilized world. (Cheers from both sides.) The question to be determined now was, what course they were to pursue in their present position, deprived as they had been by the set of a lawless mob of their House, their library, their papers, and all the records of the country from the earliest settlement down to the present time? They were now to begin de novo, and the question was, should they endeavour to restore the bills which were pending before the House, or would it be more advisable for the House to grant the Government all the supplies they night deem advisable, and for the Governor General to come down and prorogue ernor General to come down and prorogu the House? (No, no.) For himself, h should prefer a prorogation. They had been a long time in session, and if they had another early session, the Government would be better prepared to continue their measures, and the House would be better

measures, and the House would be better prepared to do them justice. (Hear, hear.)
MR. BLAKE said that this was not the crisis in which he should have expected to find such a course suggesting itself to the heart of any man. (Hear, hear.) It was due to the House and to the country to hear that so far as the safety and order of the country was concerned. e country was concerned, such measure the country was concerned, such instance, had been taken as would ensure its preser-vation. (Cheers.) And if it pleased the taste of the hon, and gallant Knight to say hat the Government which was not pre pared with military force, at the doors of the House of Parliament, in the midst of profound peace in the civilized capital of profound peace in the civilized capital of this Province,—(cheers,)—if it pleased the taste of the gallant 'Knight to denounce that as a neglect of duty,—he for one had no desire to shrink from his share of the blame. (Hear.) No man could have ex-pected the disgraceful scenes which they had witnessed last evening, and he trusted that every man in the House would be pre-pared to lift his hand and voice to redress them. (Cheers.) Hon, gentlemen might deny that they had justified what had oc-curred; but was this the time for a voice to be raised in excuse? (Loud cheering.)— Was excuse not justification? (Loud and continued cries of hear, hear.) Were they prepared at this day to say that having reprepared at this day to say that having re-presentative institutions, an Act of Parlia-ment, having been passed by a large majori-ty of the Legislature, and the Representa-tive of the Sovereign, after cool delibera-tion, having given it his solemn assent, that they would stand up to excuse the burning of their records and building—to excuse an attemnt upon life and present excuse an attempt upon life and property, lest they should excite bad feeling the taste of some hon, members? [Cheers.] Look to the history of England. When Lord Geo. Gordon led his 40,000 men in London to protect—as he said—the constitution and the church, and when he destroyed the property of the orderly people of
London, was any man heard to get up in
the British House of Commons and say,
"these acts are excussible, the church is in
danger?" [Cheers.] Why, the petition
presented by Lord Geo. Gordon was signed
by 40,000—supported by a large part of the
English nation, and yet what man rose in
his place in the British House of Commons
and said that such proceedings were to be
tolerated? [Hear, hear.] And when they
were called together on an emergency like
this, to apply such remedies as these disgraceful occurrences called for, ought an London to protect-as he said-the constiplace; and he must say that he could have graceful occurrences called for, ought an hon, member to rise in his place and say, non. member to rise in his place and say, "let us prorogue until a more convenient season?" [Hear, hear.] Were not the peace, order and civilization of the country at stake, and were they who were put there to legislate for the good of the country to shrink from their duty as m.n? Any man who would rise in his place and propose such a thing was unworthy of a seat in the House. [Great cheering.]—He (Mr. B) did not underrate the difficulty in which they were placed. He knew enough of human nature to know what might be expected from a mob such as that which assembled last night but knowing

MR. CAMERON (Kent) felt exceedingly gratified at following the hon, member who had just sat down. The sentiments which had fallen from his hon, friend were such as he should have expected from all he had known of him, they were sentiments which became a good man, a good citizen and a

Toronto. It was meant to be a great affair to set the ball in motion in the Upper Province. Never was there such a failure. It was attended by from three to five hundred people. We have seen a great many who were present, and none estimate the num-

party spirit. Some of the speeches were violent—all declamatory, vapid, and weak. party spirit. Some of the speeches were violent—all declamatory, vapid, and weak. The steam could not be got up, and the leaders left the platform crest-faden and disconsolato. The City was quiet through the night, thanks to the arringements of General Rowan, the vigilant Commander of the forces, in which we know he was ably supported by the Sheriff of the Home District.—Globe.

From the British Colonist-Extra. ARRIVAL OF THE

## AMERICA,

LIVERPOOL, 21st April. SPROVEMENT IN THE MARKETS. ARMED INTER-PROPERTY IN THE MARKETS. ARRED INTER-FERENCE OF FRANCE TO RESTORE THE POPE.— CONTINUED TROUBLES IN FURDICE. DANISH BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN PORTS. FAVORA-BLE EFFECTS OF THE STOPPAGE OF THE BALTIC GRAIN TRADE. SATISFACTORY NEWS FROM INDIA, &C. &C. &C.

NEW YORK, 4th May, 1849. The Steamer America arrived at Halifax

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax on thursday morning, with dates from Liverpool to the 21st April.

Bread stuffs firm at a slight advance on quotations. Western Canal Flour closed at 23s. 6d. Indian Corn, 31s. 6d, for white, yellow, 32s. a 33s. per quarter. Meal, 13s. a 14s. per barrel. Pork declined 2s. Money continues abundant. It is exted the ney continues abundant. It is stated that the America has £200,000 specie on board.
The Niugara arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ultimo, in 14h days from New

RESOLUTION OF THE POPE. The French Government has come to the important re-solution, of an armed intervention to reinstate the Pope at Rome. A force adequate justify the burning of the Libraries, that would to the emergency has already sailed for Ci-

STATE OF THE CONTINENT .- The warlike contest between the several states of the Continent, continues with unabated fury, and most disastrous results to all parties engaged.

The Danes are enforcing a strict bloc kade of all the German ports, and it is stated, that emigrant vessels, will not hereafter be allowed to pass unmolested.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.—Owing to the unfavorable accounts from the continent, Cotton has further receded 18 8d.

The stoppage of breadstuffs from the

Baltic, is beginning to have a favourable effect on movements.

The actual advance during the week. owing to other adverse influences, has been slight. een slight.

Money continues abundant.

Notwithstanding the heavy drain in spe

cie, Consols during the past week, had fluctuated from 913 a 928, closing on the INDIA. - Accounts from India by the

ast overland mail, are regarded as very sat-

isfactory. COMMERCIAL -The accounts from the manufacturing districts are encouraging, although there has been no diminution of employment, Considerable sales of Phila-delphia and Western Canal Flour were article, however, has become dull again and has declined to 23s a 23s 6d. at it was offered in quantity exceeding the de

mand.
Wheat dull at last quotations. Corn—we have Wheat dull at last quotations. Corn—we have had a steady demand at better prices: white seling at 31s a 31s 6d, and yellow, 32v a 33. Corn Meal 14s a 14s 6d. No improvement in beef.—Imports fully exceed the demand, and the stock on hand is larger than usual. Hams dull—compared to the selection of the selection mon qualities, 30s a 32s 6d.; fine qualities 30 .-Very limited enquiry for Pork. The demand is confined solely to the brands Prime Mean for stores, which varied so much in quality that it is offered at 48s a 60s. Several arrivals of Lard of the Montreal mob. The conduct of Sir Allan have influenced the market. Sales at 33s a 33s since the destruction of the Parliament Buildings, 6d for average qualities in barrels. Demand for has been despicable beyond anything that could Cheese limited at 37s a 43s for best quality in have been expected, and must be galling to eve-



great "houel." We have, however, been disaphave determined on such a union, let them come which some of his firmest supporters in Goderich are lamenting-not because it has been tragical, but because it has not been bloody! Yes, it is a fact which we regret, and blush to state, that in the remote village of Goderich, men, whose education and position in society, ought to be guarantee for their common-sense and prudence have been heard publicly wishing to God that the Governor General and the Ministry had been consumed in the flames of the Parliament Buildings Now, although we could not be persuaded that these men were sincere in these savage expressions-yet it must be obvious to every well-ream lated mind, that the mere uttering of such sentiments in public, and by men professing to be gentlemen, must necessarily have a pernicious effect on the worst passions of our nature, and are calculated to prevent civilized men from taking up their residence among us. Such sentiments, coming from such men are the chief cause of what are rily explain the whole matter. The poor, misecalled the atrocities of the Mob. Men from whom better things are expected, use this kind of desperate language, it may be by way of bra-vado—the unlearned crowd suppose them to be

They have been paying these half dollars far of desperate language, it may be by way of braernment in advising, and the House in carrying the measure which had been the cause
of these events. He (Mr. Sherwood) deprocated the course which had been taken,
as much as any man in the House; it was

reckless imprudence of those who ought to foster and adorn them.

We have, perhaps, as horrible an idea of Toryism, as can well be entertained, and it would be. very difficult to convince us that it does not very difficult to convince us that it does not, even in the most remote locality, still retain a remnant of the smouldering embers of its primitive Vandalism. But bad as we detest it, we would cheerfully travel a hundred miles barefooted, through mud, to save the life of the worst Tory we have ever met with. We are not even aware that any possible circumstance could in-duce us to destroy or wish the destruction of the property of our greatest political enemy. There may be some apology offered for an asperity of feeling, and for the bandying of left-hand impliments between the belligerants of opposite olitical factions, (although even these are far om being justifiable,) but no apology can be accepted for the use of language which threatens cutrage upon the lives or property of our fellow-creatures. In fact, the man who is guilty of such anguage, has forfeited his right to membership a civilized community.

No good man can possibly read the speeches of

the Tory party, and especially the speeches of Sir Allan Ne Nab, on the atrocities of the Montreal Mob, without experiencing the most painful feelings. We do not suppose that ever Sir Allan has dipt very deep into the philosophy of human nature, or that his notions regarding the qualities and capabilities of mind are very rational or systematic; but he has certainly lived sufficiently long, and seen enough to know that no mob either could, or dare perpetrate outrages unless sanctioned by men who consider themselves very superior to the mob. Sir Allan does not exactly display rather much of the Gothic, but he apologises for the wickedness by supposing that the mob was exasperated—that the feelings of our nature were insulted and outraged by the act of the Government! Now, Sir Allan McNab knows that there is no feeling-no principle in our nature that can be so outraged as to lead to the commission of desperate and revolting crime, by simply being told that each of us must pay fifteen pence, or less than one penny a year for the next twenty years, as a compensation for Rebellion Losses! Granting that the imposition of the penny a year was the most unjust that could be imagined, yet the man who would assert that such an imposition would madden the worst passions of our nature, and drive us to deeds of violence and desolation, ought to be publicly censured for libelling our con manity. All violent outrages are committed under the influence of exasperated feelings, but no good man can ever, under any circumstances. become so exasperated as to destroy public or private property, and no good man will either apologize for, or attempt to extenuate the criminality of such conduct. But, in the second place, Sir Allan McNab cannot shut his eyes por full the accusations of his conscience on the fact that the exasperation of the public mind, or rather of the mob mind, was produced by himself, and his friends and their organs of the press.

We would shudder at the idea of Sir Allan McNab concocting or devising schemes for the outrageous violation of the public peace, or the savage destruction of public and private property But the fact that he and the Hon. George Moffat did associate with, and countenance the violent proceedings of such men as W. Gordon Mack and James Molr Ferres, and did give their presence and their patronage to such meetings as the Vansittart Dinner, will, in the eye of heaven and in the estimation of all thinking men, go far to implicate them in the disgraceful proceedings ry Scotchman who has witnessed it. And should he be prevailed up on to go to Britain's Sovereign with the presumptuous petition of a mere mob of desp radoes, and their patrons, praying for the recall of Lord Elgin, we would expect that her Majesty would express her disapprobation of his injudicious conduct, by stripping him of his Knighthood, and returning him to Canada, as plain Allan NcNab.

It is beginning to be pretty generally understood that the real meaning of the atrocity com-mitted in Montreal, was a sort of round-about cheme of the Tory Merchants to obtain "annexation," and on this view alone does the cry of 'The last Governor of Canada'' appear intelligible. But we cannot suppose for one moment, that Sir Allan McNab would go for "annexation;" hence there is a probability that even he has been made the dupe of a designing, unscruthe movement as the first Scene of a comical pulous faction. We are not an advocate for a union with the United States, but if the Tories out boldly like men and advocate their views, but for heaven's sake, let not violence and arson, and bloodshed be made the dasterdly pretence for annexation.

> TO THE PEACEABLE AND INDUSTRI-OUS MEN OF HURON.

It must certainly be a matter of deep regret o every right-minded man, to know that certain individuals who unfortunately possess an influence from offices and commissions, which they hold from the Government, have thought proper to call a Public Meeting to be held at the British Hotel, in Goderich on Saturday first, the 12th inst., for the purpose of inducing you to lose your valuable time, and pay half a dollar each for the nonor of uniting you 'League'' with, and being guided and instructed by the infatuated and unfortunate W. Gordon Mack, of Montreal, who is now under one thousand pounds bail to stand his trial as one of the wretched madmen who burned the Parliamens Buildings! This deluded man is the chief actor in what is mockingly intended to be called the "British American League!" The design is to everture the Constitutional Govern the country, and re-establish the old " Family Compact" of Tory misrule ! There is so much booby silliness in the attempt, that were it notfor the reality of the half-dollars, we would at once compare it to Don Quixote's battle with the wind-mills-but the half dollars satisfactorable, trampled inhabitants of Ireland, have kent increasing their misery by paying half get up by greater at Look, at and plun will make save their benefit of friendly s

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mr On paragraph cannot re such a res statement nate by th The Tran tator. T derive son ing the coment." interests : we caund she excite And we I is the quie Province, Toryiem, lation of lies, mist elecards, uire to b individual and fury " there was the state o Canada at I We tent, is g

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admiratio portment the midst tacks upo while we peaceable nut thems Excelience in Montre cration of people of We tal our convi Constituti happily et seek the r dissolution dence in who are Parliamen fourths of