me remarks in your letter now before me. You state that the bonds of Canada are looked upon "much in the same light as the bonds of separate states in the United States of America"—that the stock of the ederal Government of the United States is certainly more valued, and finds more readily, purchasers on both sides the At-lantic"—and after stating that cred t "is only permanently maintained by the public knowledge of ample powers and constant regularity in meeting all money engage-ments." You add "the debt of a Colony always labours under some disadvantage i this respect." I desire to offer a few when your House regeciated a loan for

Upper Canada some years ago at 5 per cent, that Province was in a position pre cisely anatogous to one of the separate states of the Union. It had no means of collecting a Revenue from Customs, the Ports of entry being in Lower Canada, and in the event of the works, for the construction of which the loan was raised, proving unproductive, there were no means of 'paying the dividends unless by a resert to d rect taxa'i in, a measure not easily resorted to, and which at all events would have into, and which at a coverts would have involved delay. The province of Canala occupies a widely different position. Her means of paying the interest of her debt are most ample, and are quite irrespective. of the Revenue from the works. The in terest on the public debt is about £170,000 sterling, while the revenue is more than double that amount. The grants for H'u cational and Charitable Listitutions alone are nearly £30,000 currency per annum.—
Canada then has "ample powers" of meeting her engagements; in fact precisely the same powers as the Federal Government of the United States. Both raise by duties or difficulty in increasing the duties on imports generally, which are now, say 20 per cent lower t'an the American average.

But I admit that besides the power/theremust be the will to pay the engagements of a Government. Has our Legislature evinced any reluctance to meet its engagements when your house was formerly under the necessity of advancing morely to meet the necessity of advancing money to meet the dividends and of selling our Bonds at a discount to reimburse yourselves. Upper Canada was in the position I have already adverted to, and was unable to raise a revenue by Customs. One of the avowed objects of Lord Sydenham in recommending the union, was to enable the Province to meet its liabilities; one of the first Acts of. the united Parliament, was to double the duties on imports. Since that time they have been further raised, and our proposed new tariff will ensure a still further increase of revenue. Here, then, is evidence of the will to meet our engagements, add to which I may state, and I do so with pride and satisfaction, that and all our political and satisfaction, that amid all our political disputes, which occasionally run high; as they sometimes do in England, the members of our Legislature of all parties, have viel with one another in affirming the neall hazards. The power and the uill to meet our engagements exist, and since the union, you must admit that our regularity in meeting all money engagements can be union. in meeting all money engagements, cannot be complained of. The unbounded credit of the British Government, arises from the determination always evinced by Parliament, to meet its engagements. The peo-ple of Canada are British subjects as well as the people of England. They have the same power and the same will to meet their

engagements, and if they are ever in difficapitalists do not choose to place the same confidence in their honor that they do in the people of the United States, whose Bonds are saleable without difficulty, al-though after perusing these remark. I con-fidently anticipate that you will admit that our means of inecting engagements are equally good with theirs. The fact is, that our bonds are not recommended as an in-vestment, while those of the United States equally good with theirs. The fact is, that our bonds are not recommended as an investment, while those of the United States are—indeed, I have felt mortified to find that the price of Canada bonds is never noted in the list of stocks—although those of each of the United States, as well as all other foreign Governments are kept constantly before the public. I must now state very briefly the cause of our present the monoyed emigrants from our native difficulties. Within the last three or four years there has been a large surplus of revenue over expenditure of £400,000 which, instead of being applied to the redemption of our debt, has been invested in new works, in the success of which, as a source of immense tevenue, we have every confidence—every cilort and sacrifice must be made to complete these works. Since Within the last three or four the creation of our sinking fund, we have saved from actual surplus of revenue half a

million currency, or one eighth of our whole debt; but until our great line of ship canals, unsurpassed probably by any works of the kind in the world, are quite completed, we shall be hampered, unless we can go into the money market like other Governments, and obtain loans. But, in addition to the cause of embarrassment I have referred to, we have this year a very deficient revenue, our imports being not more than two-thirds of the average, in England, deficiencies of revenue often occur and would be just as embarrassing as ours are, but for the facility of raising money by an issue of Exchequer bills. I have stated the causes of our embarrassment, and I trust I have shewn you, that although not the slightest ground exists for uneasiness,

vide for all our wants, and for the extinc-tion of our debt at no distant period, we are suffering severely from that want of credit in England which you have described. Our want is now, and has been all alor an active agent of high standing, able maintain our securities in that credit to which they are entitled a divided agency is not worth the attention of either house or Messrs. Glyn's. Perhaps would consider it equally unworthy of you attention if undivided; but one thing is to roy mind clear, and I shall repeat it. The Canadian Government must obtain the services of an eminent house in Lundon, and

for these services it is able and willing to pay. I would state, in conclusion, that as I do not believe any house to be so likely to advance our interests as yours, I should be glad to be favored with your views on the subject as early as possible. I have no doubt that our mutual friend, Mr. Duan, to

Your most obedient Humble servant,

F. Hincks, Inspector General Messre. Baring, Brothers & Co., Bankers, London.

THE UNLUCKY STAR. The silence of our contemporaries upon one very grave subject, which, every mem-ber of this community is well aware, occu-pies a very large share of attention, and undergoes much serious discussion particularly amongst the conservative party, has appear-ed to us almost unaccountable. We allude to the question of annexation. On more occasions than the present, it has devolved upon us to perform the task of a political pioneer; and as we hold it to be the duty of an honest press, to make known to its readers and supporters the existing state of public opinion, we have resolved no longer to pernut our deference towards our senior, and more consequential brethren, to prevent us from announcing a fact which we have rione weeks past, been daily expecting pace ushered into life by the fourth estate. Be it then known to all whom it may ncern, and to whom these presents shall one greeting, that in divers places, and manust large numbers of her Majes y's aithful sat jects, in the City of Toronto, al, as we are credibly informed, outside the imits thereof, much deliberation, and sober discussion, have latterly been bestowed on the aforesaid question of annexation; and that a very great number of loyal and intel-gent men, and several women, have been heard, unhesitatingly, and with great ear-orstree, to express their hopes in the early

accomplishment of the measure. This is a fact; and we are the first, to announce it: but thousands in this City, and out of it, are just as well aware of its being a fact, as we are. We would not fear to venture to good wager, that were the vote taken to-morrow, by ballot, our assertion would be real zed in the result. We have not conversed with a single conservative, within the past three weeks, who has not declared binself out and out for annexation, unless-certain changes in Imperial and Provincial olicy are forthwith carried into effect.

We must, however, do all parties the justice to state, that in bringing about this change, resort to forcible means has been solemally repudiated by them. Very considerate! They argue thus: "the mother country has thrown us off: we are no longer a colony, except in name: we derive derate ! ger a colony, except in name: we derive from British connexion no pecuniary advantage whatever : and we suffer under disad-vantages entailed upon us by this connexion which must ultimately impoverish us, and sink us in the scale of American progression far below the condition of our neighbours who form a portion of the great Western fraternity: we see, with bitter disappoint-ment, that whilst British capital has ever are doomed to witness of rimmense natural resources lie undeveloped, and despised.—
If the people of the United States desire to lay a railroad, over a distance of 100 or of 1000 miles, lo! the undertaking is hardl talked of -its merits are hardly discussed —till the work is done, and the car-train with its thousands of tons of the products of domestic industry, or of the traffic of foreign commerce, is thundering along, over mountain gorge and snowy peak,—across rapid and broad rivers, or sullen and untroden swamps : towns and villages spring up as if by magic, where, before, the voice on an had been unboard; and new fields the moneyed emigrants from our native of prosperity which is bearing alo fleet of another flag, which took the time to carry them safe over those danger one burs, and clear-of those angry breakers, which obstruct our passage. We have land far superior to theirs; water power which would turn their brains; which to them would be worth all the gold of Calafornia, one hundred times told."

Thus, it is our good loval fellow-citizens

Thus it is our good loyal fellow-citizens are cogitating, ruminating-whining, growl are cogitating ruminating—whining, growling, grinning,—and everything but barking. They say they must and will have annexation; for they cannot, and will not, do without it. One old lory we heard of, to ther day, who, after coming home from the indignation, d——I the Queen and Lafontaine, and swore he could stand it no lower. Hore, said he, 'I am, with a longer. 'Here,' said he, 'I am, with a couple of thousand pounds worth of property, on which I have been trying, for eighteen months past, to raise £150, and I'll be cursed although our revenue is most ample to proif I can find a man to lend it to me. I tried one of those new-fangled shaving shops, called Building Societies, and I found I could, when my turn came, - (that is, when I would be goose enough to overbid the jack-asses who are borrowing money there), -get what I required, at an interest which, when I carfully calculated it, I found would be about 35 per cent." "Now," said our old tory, "if Canada was annexed to the United States, I should not take 50.000 dallars for my property; and before a week I could sell one fittieth part of it, clear myendent for ever .self of debt, and be independent for ever.—
D—n such hamba ;: I have sucked my
paws-long enough; but I'll bear it no-longer It's against my stomach."—Sic itur
ad astra.—Toronto Mirror.

# HOLD HIM!

that our interest will be promoted by such an arrangement as the one proposed, l have the honor to be, Gentlemen, dr. Vansittart is punished for his miscon-Mr. Vansitart is punished for his misconduct by the highest tribunal in the country. His own friends in the House admit his guist. Outside the walls of Parliament, they appland his conduct, fete him, lionize him, present him with a piece of plate, as a reward for valuable services, and they may yet take it into their heads to erect him a martyr's monument to commemorate the event which a nation executer, and which the assembled representations of the neads only in raising my voice, but my armagainst the outrages that are being perpetrated in the House of Assembly." Will nobody hold bim? Mr. Vansittart threatens to raise his arm against the representatives of the people! What is not such a man capable of? It is no oligarchy that Mr. Vansittart threatens with the whole weight of his brawny arm, but a Parliament Mr. Vansittart threatens with the whole weight of his brawny arm, but a Parliament freely elected by the people. There is treason here. Dictator Vansittart! would sound strangely...something like Dictator Tom Thumb. Yet to what does this man not affect to aspire? Mr. Vansittart has cassed to express his man put was a opinion. ceased to express his own private opinions merely. He has become the idol and the mouthpiece of the tories. He breathes recellion—openly threatens violence. The whole faction—applaud his sentiments.—
centlemen of the defeated faction! we recall you to your reason. Patience is a virtue. You can yourselves preach loyalty tue. You can yourselves preach loyalty and submission to the "powers that be," when your leaders constitut those "powers." The executive power is not the less strong for being in other hands. It is not a strong for being in other hands. the less able or willing to put down vio-lence. Beware! -Words are dangerous things. You are playing with edge tools.

Take care you don't cut your fingers.— Examiner.

### AGRICULTURAL.

There has been considerable discussion ately on the subject of affording encourage-ment and protection to Canadian manufacres, but as we cannot argue these questions in this Journal, we would propose that some effectual steps would be taken to encourage the growth of flax and hemp, either for domestic manufacture or for ex pounds, has not yet been put up in Lower Canada. The machinery for dressing the flax, and the newly invented vats for steeping, are said not to cost two hundred pounds in Ireland. It is not saying much for our inclination for improvement, when this trusting experiment would not be made; and no satisfactory exercitions to the content of the content of the content of the content of the cocident; that can be better imagined than expressed. inclination for improvement, when this traling experiment would not be made; and
no satisfactory experiment can be made to
ascertain the value of flax without suitable
machinery to propage it, after it is produced
by the farmer. We cannot imagine that it
would be any very great sacrifice, or generosity on the part of our government, to
provide at least, one set of machinery for
that purpose, as no private individual or
campany appears disposed to risk even this
campany appears disposed to risk even this products of agriculture are our chief sour-ces of revenue, under our present circum-stances; and we humbly conceive that, it should be the chief object of the Govern ment and people, that agriculture should be fostered and encouraged, and every possible means adopted to promote its improvemen-and secure it in a prosperous condition.— Whatever mistakes we may fall into in regard to other matters, we can never be mistaken in the care and attention we be-

THE TORIES ARE REBELLIOUS .- Under he pretext that the present legislature are committing an act of injustice towards Upper Canada, in voting for the payment of the losses arising out of the disturbances of 1837 and 1838, though it has been shown over and over again that there is no injusice in the case, they edeavour to instigate he people to take up arms against govern-nent. The corrupt and venel portion of Perhaps they do not mean what they say, but have recourse to this method of intimi dation to weaken and embarrass the admin stration; but, if we take them at their word,

stow on agriculture .- Agricultural Jour

MR. ROEBUCK ON THE COBDEN BUDGET.

On Thursday, the people of Bradford presented J. A. Roebuck, Esq., with a token of their respect, at a public dinner. The testimonial is of wooldyed cloth upon which is embroidered the following:—"Presented to John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., by the Reformers of Bradford, Wilts, as a token of respect for his manly conduct in the House of Commons." Mr. Roebuck, in making his acknowledgements, made a speech, in which he insisted that the orderly conduct of the English people, in a year of revolutiovent which a nation execrates, and which the assembled representatives of the people have justly pronounced a crime! Mr. Vansittart, as in duty bound, made a set speech at the Hamilton dinner. In this speech he is reported by the Hamilton Gazette, a tory journal, to have said:—"I will follow not only in raising my voice, but my arm against the outrages that are being perpentially in the House of Assembly." Will nobody hold him? Mr. Vansittart threat things in reference to Canada, but was re-fused. There were then 2,000 soldiers in the colony; but the Ministers of the day hought that the colonies must be made to ear us before they could love us; and the ,000 soldiers were consequently increased o 14,000 - (hear, hear,)—and the expendi ture was of course increased in a correspon-ding ratio. [Hear.] Instead of governing Canada in peace as they might have done, they ruled it with a large army, and at this present moment they are obliged to do in 1848 what I asked them and they refused 1848 what I saked them and they refused to do in 1835. In fact we have now—as was observed to me by the best authority upon the colonies not three weeks age—we have now Canada governing herself.— (Hear, hear.) We have our colonies in all quarters of the globe; and if Mr. Cobden had run his finger over them, and noted down all the connexions and dependents of he feigning families connected with them very curious book it would have made, and would be highly illustrative of aristocratic dominion.

## SCOTLAND.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE AT GLASGOW. on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, about half oast 7 o'clock, one of the most fearful catastrophes that ever occured in Scotland took place in the Theatre Royal, Dunlop trect. Very shortly after the performan-es had commenced, an alarm was given hat a fire had broken out in the upper galery, and as a matter of course, the audience

which was numerous in the gallery, became much excited.

It was soon apparent to the manager that the fire had been occasioned by an explosious we believe that, to a certain extent, the cultivation of these plants would be found very profitable, and would greatly augment the value of the general produce of the value of the general produce of the stars. the value of the general produce of the country. We have for many years recommended their culture, but, like all other unpressents respected, ro action has been taken in the matter. The simple man the control of the country recessary for preparing the flax and general rush was made to the door, in order the matter it was grown, although it can be found in fact. creasing the fears of the people, and a be endured .- Brockville Recorder. neral rush was made to the door, in orde escape from the fire, which had in fact emp, after it was grown, although it to escape from the fire, which had in fact, rould not, we suppose, cost two hundred been previously extinguished. Despite all counds, has not yet been put up in Lower remonstrance, the people would be out, and

would be any very great secrifice, or generally resisty on the part of our government, to provide at least, one set of machinery for that purpose, as no private individual or company appears disposed to risk even this small amount of capital for an o ject of so much importance to the country. Men

MRS. AND MR. GLAIVEY .- Mr. Ramsay, Butcher and Tavern Keeper, brought up these parties on the charge of having rob-bed him of some \$50. The robbery was alleged to have been committed in the bar of Mr. Ramsay, and Glaivey was stated to have been drunk by his wife, when he came home to her at night. There was no conviction in the case at this examinaagain arrested, and committed to july yes-terday in default of bail. Mr. Glaivey hav-ing passed a half sovereign and a 4-wenty franc piece for goods, such pieces being

ing passed a half sovereign and a 4wenty franc piece for goods, such pieces being among the money lost by Mr. Ramsay. Indeed, we notice that the greatest of-fender in our commonity, is a fellow named "Whiskey." We should like to see him indicted, and punished as he deserves. He is an old offender, and has been guilty of numerons offences amongst us. The diffinumerons offences amongst us. The diffi-culty is in arresting, and obtaining evidence st him, as he has many friends, and is against him, as he has many triends, and is harbored and concealed in so many houses. Various efforts are constantly made to disguise the fellow, and so completely have they succeeded, that you may freequently be in company with him—nay, you may meet him every day in our public Court, and not know him. He has so many friends, the subject as early as possible. I have no doubt that our mutual friend, Mr. Dann, to whom I shall write by this mail, will be able to give you any farther information you may require. With regard to Messel, their approbation of his conduct in attempting, in his character of testurning officer, to opinion as to the expediency of having but one agent arises from no dis-autifaction with them, but from a conviction that a small account is not worth dividing, and

Ma. Vansttraat.—The Tories have been exhibiting their tom-fooleries over Mr. Vansitart, giving him dinners, &cc.—Be it so. It exhibits the parties concerned in their true light. If any honest man among them should think it necessary to in inquire, why is this? Would not his cheek it mantle with shame, when he had ascertained that it was for highly improper and unjustifiable conduct, as a Returning Office, as was even acknowledged by those who pallisted his course in the House of Assembly; yet such a man is to be eulogised and held up to the world, for what? As an example for others to follow, as we should conclude from the manner in which he has been received by his tory friends. Now what does this show? Just this, that those who can approve of Mr. Vansittart's course rogatory of his character; yet his friends would make of him a martyr, and exhibit him as a pattern for the guidance of others If our political friends are satisfied with this exhibition of the views of right and wrong, their taste in such matters is not very refined, nor is the mode of exhibiting it in the east to be envied .- Brockville Recorder

PROGRESS. - From a perusal of

Routine business of the Assembly for the preceding few days, it is evident the business of the country is making much more rapid progress than it has heretofore done in the present Session. The obstructives having spin out their long yuns, are apparently disposed to be more quiet, consequently there is more Legislation and less talk. There has been a proposition before talk. There has been a proposition before the House to restrict members to one hour n speaking. We know not if it will be dopted. If it be, little good will come of it. Much rests with the members them'indignation' meetings, and the dinners to
selves, and some with the Reporters. We
have often thought that the latter erred in
were founded on a recognition of the fact that have often thought that the latter erred in giving the personal sparring among members, rather than the arguments on the business before the House. If confined to these only, there would be less to do, while the country would be better informed on the merits of the questions under consideration. When we say this, however, we are aware of the difficulties of its executions and less of tion, and also of the fact, that these perco-nal matters are more talked of abroad and create more excitement than the arguments cry, and as a matter of course, the andience which was numerous in the gallery, became nuch excited.

It was soon apparent to the manager that the fire had been occasioned by an explosion of gas, and he, together with the memlong dissertations about nothing or uncon-nected with the business before them, their pens might, with much advantage, remain idle. After all, these delays of progress in Legislation are inseparable from free dis on in a popular Assembly, and when

Some rather strange facts came out i the course of the debate in the House on Thursday evening. It seems pretty clear from Mr. Hincks's statements, that the Commissioners appointed by the late Government to investigate the rebellion losses in Upper Canada did agree to pay men acively engaged in getting up that rebellion, and that amongst them Lieutenant General Duncombe octually received fire hundred pounds!! Two other leaders also, one of whom was convicted of high treason and sentenced to be hanged, but had his sentence commuted, were paid for the destruc-tion of their property by these same loyal Commissioners. We are not surprised that Mr. Hincks and Mr. Baldwin should chackle over these discoveries, and that they should call on the members of the late as if by magic, where, before, the voice of much importance to the country. Men had been unfigured; and new fields of labour, and of successful enterprize, are thrown open to an inflowing myriad of foreign pauper population, whose approach to the shores of any other country in the world, would be dreaded as the visitation of the locust swarm. But, here, in Canada, an appendage of the empire, —a brilliant star in the royal diadem, —the most loyal, and throw only different the most loyal, and three would be found to flatter they have it in their power to resort to they have it in their power to resort to they have it in their power to resort to they have it in their power to resort to they have it in their power to resort to they have it in their power to resort to they have it in their power to resort to they have it in their power to resort to they have it in their power to resort to they have it in their power to resort to they have it in their power to resort to they have it in their power to resort to the Royal Infirmary; two died upon the way, and one shortly after. Eleven persons, the Royal Infirmary; it was died of profitable employment than agriculture, and hence never they would be from all that black catalogue of the rebels shive in the royal diadem, —the most loyal, and three sent to the Royal Infirmary; two died upon the way, and one shortly after. Eleven persons, the Royal Infirmary in a dangerous state. The flat and there is not a pin's difference, it is rather on the side of Mr. Ballwin. The worst of the rebels are the row of the construction of the triple and there is not a pin's difference, it is rather on the side of Mr. Ballwin. The worst of the rebels are the Royal Infirmary in a dangerous state. The flat and there is not a pin's difference, it is rather on the side of Mr. Ballwin. The worst of the rebels are the Royal Infirmary in a dangerous state. The flat and the resonance of the construction of the row in the resonance of the common scase of the common scase of the common scase of the co

> forget that the only legitimate means of revenue we can have at our disposal must be from a production created annually by our industry, as it is such a production that can advine give us the means of purchasing and paying for commodities that are taxed for revenue. We can easily find employment for revenue, but the great point is to have it to employ and distribute. We do not raise revenue here by direct taxation, and therefore, the amount of our revenue must be in proportion to means we creat to expend on articles charged with duty, and cannot exceed this. Hence in Canada, the products of agriculture are our chief sources of revenue, under our present circums.
>
> Man claimed three as her own. Without search, the sufferest senters was different excellent, and those yote, under different circumstances, might taxes on newspapers range between 3 and 4½ whose vote, under different circumstances, might taxes on newspapers range between 3 and 4½ to the lower classes of society, and is sued there, so far as we have heard. In the mass of the County of Oxford, whose vote, under different circumstances, might taxes on newspapers range between 3 and 4½ to the lower classes of society, and is sued there, so far as we have heard. In the mass of the county of Oxford, whose vote, under different circumstances, might taxes on newspapers range between 3 and 4½ to the lower classes of society, and is sued there, so far as we have heard. In the mass of the County of Assistance on newspapers range between 3 and 4½ to the lower classes of society, and is sued there, so far as we have heard. In the mass of the County of Oxford, whose vote, under different circumstances, might taxes on newspapers range between 3 and 4½ there was no have the count of the products of society, and defined three as her own control and the count of the Policles, and his seven the near so for even we have heard. In the near so the count of the Policles, and his seven there, so far as we have heard. In the near so the count of the Policles and there one have ments set up in burgeois, &c. The Government has recently named Canada East and West instead of Upper and Lower, which is anything but an improvement.—
> Upper and Lower Egypt, watered and ferulized by the Nile have retained for 3,000
> liberty. years an adjective distinction correctly in dicating their relative situations and without even an attempt at innovation. The Daily Whig is located at Kingston, upon Lake Ontario, (the Fort Frontenac of cld France,) and its price is six dollars a year or three cents per sheet. It may soon in-crease in size. The writer very well re-members the time when Everard Peck's weekly, up at Ruchester, was very little larger than Dr. Barker's daily. Now however, Rochester supports more and larger dailies, twice over, than all British America taken together. Efforts to bring about a free exchange of papers between Editors in the United States and the Colonies have been thwarted by Mr. Stayner, who properties to him long before the election took place.—Like the reckless here of the gunpowder plot has been victimised for the benefit of the cause; and hence, as we observed before, the "Disners" may be regarded as a series of apologies for the erroneous instructions given him, and as free exchange of papers between Editors ners may be regarded as a street him, and as in the United States and the Colonies have for the erroneous instructions given him, and as been thwarted by Mr. Stayner, who preexacts all the news-postage as a mere perquisite of his place, and by Postmasters General like Mr. Cave Johnson, who seem be diminished in the public mind, by any quantito have been fitly selectly to check every useful postal improvement.— New York Tribune.

# THE RECIPROCITY BILL.

The United States Legislature have now broken up, and no Canadian Reciprocity Bill has been passed. While we look on this as matter of deep regret, we cannot alter our opinion of the propriety our of the movement towards free trade by our

MR. VANSITTART .- The Tories have own legislature. In being the first to make



FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1849.

THE REALITIES.

By far the largest half of all human conduct. nd all human institutions, from the most awful solemnities down to the vulgar packomine, or the ludicrous penny exhibitions of the Harlequin Juggler, is just so much sham-work. But in all human condect, there is, behind, or under the sham, an embodiment of truth-a substantial motive-power or principle of action-A REALITY. The great difficulty in the majority of instances. s to discriminate. Between the shadow and the ubstance, in order to secure the benefits derivable from the latter-for all realities may be rendered practically advantageous. Two great shams have just passed over Canada-Cayley's there does exist, in the human mind, an inherent hatred of injustice and oppression ; but the soul, or reality of the sham in both cases, is the more immediate fact that the Turies are out of power, and that notwithstanding the progress of intelligence and the liberality of sentiment pre-Vailing in society at present, the spirit of Torysm is the same to-day as it was five centuries ago. Rebellion, bloodshed, fire and desolation. re still available, and, in the estimation of Towism, still justifiable means of crushing popular iberty, and of re-establishing the dynasty of To ry misrule. It is questionable if the whole hisory of sedition and demagoguism could furnish a specimen of more inflamatory and revolutions. ry appeals to the populace, than has been unimly belehed forth by the tory press, and the cormorant spouters of Toryisro, in Canada, duing the last few weeks,—from the hissing and assisting of her Majesty's Representative down the burning of William Lyon McKenzie in fligy at Kingston, everything has been said and done that was supposed to have a tendency to insurrection and rebellion! But, a dread of the vithering, paralyzing policy of Toryism, has become a reality in the minds of a large proportion of the people-they have laid it down as a permanent principle for their guidance in all political matters, that as Toryism is unchanged and unchangeable, -and as its past history is a record of iniquity, therefore everything emanating from it must be dreaded and avoided. And how

work, the reality of a trampling minority and the The Dinners to Vansittart may be regarded as a series of apologies, rather than as a violent out dentification.

About 10 o'clock the authorities were at the hospitation in saying, that the latter cuployment would be a thousand-fold more conductive to the true happiness of the inhabitants, than diagring or washing for gold and silver. It we are sincerely anxiour for the permanent prosperity of the inhabitants of Canada, we must do all that is in our power, by instruction and encouragement, to improve our agriculture. We should never the improve our agriculture. We should never that the only legitimate means of the county of Oxford, whose vote, under different circumstances, might have inflicted serious injury, not only on Oxford, whose vote, under different circumstances, might have inflicted serious injury, not only on Oxford, whose vote, under different circumstances, might have inflicted serious injury, not only on Oxford.

ever thick may be the encrustment of sham-

not be the authors of one other important measure, their fearless, unflinching reprobation of Vansittart's conduct, will entitle them to the respect and gratitude of all good men-they have thrown one other safe-guard around popular

But the amount of audacity and hardihood involved in Vansittart's conduct, renders is evident that he did not act upon his own responsibility, or solely from the inclinations of his own mind-such temerity would have required the mind of a Nero-and the probability is that he acted in accordance with the instructions of the whole Tory chieftans, concocted and delivered The Torics, in general, are too knowing to ty of eating and guzzling that might be performed by him and his friends. In order to attatch even a shadow of exculpatory evidence to his conduct, it would be necessary to shew that these cating-matches were got up or, at least; patronised by a large proportion of the hundreds who had been insulted and disfranchised by his

and sympe.

He certain half that h But, also mor piece transgress are all sh Dianers, speeches, a with the h Mr. Vansi the County despicable
a reality and thoug would not he minds

\* It is recorder to she at one meal 300 Ostriching! THE MO

THE In to-day ble the Inc Baring Brot to the write itself and re apology. the remarks acknowledge the worth a Governmen a few words And to precl prejudice or ate our he one of the be We do not 1 best barker, litde eireum mean that hi and about so is a man of reason we to him. In his

Letter, he as "It is a t Mincks and means and 4 Now we thousand p

is at least "

Editor of the

countenance

" Caley indig

of effigies.

on the abetra have been son difference of either for the individuals, be form-it neve -it was mere to ! here, and either where a Hullabulloo pelled to pay pounds to Lov was a Ht British-born st ing compelled thousand pour support French dians foamed a to come out Scotch, Irish. loudly as if the all; when the who had no h no interest in t pay the full hal To talk of the ing her own re for Mr. Cayley ensure the suff next election f cannot refrain of common sea countenance t Transcript in Mr. Hincks an admitted that from what fund providing they words that the paid from the g is unjust to pa the same fund i them from local instance, supp be considered a

belonged to the the Province; implicated in were not interes of the Rebellion viduals in Uppe payment of the. six hundred tho the fund from w nor part in the ! ly taxed for the District. The a question affec de or Lower Co merely a few in Upper Canada in the matter Scotia ; but they to compel six disinterested pefew individuals Lower Canada a monity, it was payment equally long as both Ca ernment, the pec meright to the