FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE [RIOT IN] NEW YORK.

[illegible] ... Sun.

... 11, 6 A. M.

[illegible] ... was acquitted—a great ... condemned in the ... apparent that ... would be ... and it was the ... We trust the ... of the evil spirits ...

The result has proven what has long been doubted ... that rioters could be dealt ... in the ... of freedom and equality. Now it will be further shewn that those arrested for participation can have even-handed justice meted out to them. In particular should the ringleaders not be suffered to escape the fullest measure of punishment to which they are entitled. The principal ones were, we believe, arrested, and many others were fully recognized who eluded the grasp of the police, or were easily "let off."

Mr. Forrest and Mr. Macready, are both announced to play again this (Friday) evening—the former at the Broadway Theatre, and the latter at the Astor Place Opera House. Their bills and advertisements were doubtless issued last night, before either could be aware of the awful calamity that had resulted from their personal rivalry. We trust that both will exhibit their good sense by retiring from the New York stage forever.

The facts stated below were collected by our reporters from parties who witnessed or participated in the scenes described, both inside and outside the building, and may be fully relied upon as correct.

The excitement which had been created throughout the city, by the treatment which Mr Macready received at the Opera House on Monday night, had fully prepared the public mind for a repetition of the previous outbreak, if not a more serious difficulty between his friends and enemies.

On Wednesday a call was made upon the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the Sheriff, for a sufficient force to preserve peace at the Opera House, on the succeeding evening, and accordingly military force was ordered to be in readiness to aid the Municipal Police in the preservation of order. Generals Sandford and Hall were ordered to detach a force, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, for this purpose. The following corps were mustered for service, viz.:—The National Guard, 7th regiment, commanded by Col. Duryea—numbering 8 companies; two companies of the Governor's Guard; two companies of the Hussars, 5th regiment; one troop of the Washington Greys, 5th regiment. The Infantry assembled at the armory in Centre Market, where they received several rounds of ball cartridge, the Cavalry in front of the City Hall, and the Artillery at the Arsenal. Two pieces of cannon—six pounders—were given to the Artillery, with a supply of grape and canister shot.

The Theatre having been densely packed before the hour of commencing the performance, and large numbers having attempted to procure tickets, the manager, at half past seven or eight o'clock, had the following notice placed on the outside of the ticket office:—"Tickets all sold," outside of the ticket office—[illegible].

This did not satisfy the crowd, who pressed in upon the building, while a large number of persons cooperated with them inside, and for a time interrupted the performance. Numerous arrests were now made inside and outside.

Order was partially restored in the building between eight and nine o'clock, so that the play proceeded, but arrests continued to be made during the play, and as will be seen by the list subjoined, fifty-three in all were placed in confinement by the Police. An editor of a monthly periodical was arrested as one of the leaders of the "riot" inside, while the editor of a weekly paper was captured outside while acting in a similar capacity. At length the whole Police Force outside were assaulted with paving stones and brick bats, and compelled to take refuge inside the theatre. An abundance of missiles were at hand, from the excavations made for constructing a sewer on the north side of the theatre and in Broadway, and most freely were they used by the mob. Many of the Police were wounded. The mob outside had now increased to about five thousand, and some estimate the number as high as ten thousand.—The troops began to arrive about nine o'clock, but the first detachment, consisting of one company of the Washington Greys, were so violently assailed with stones and brickbats that their horses became wholly unmanageable, and the lines being broken, the troop was dispersed. [This corps was subsequently reorganized and held in reserve.]—The National Guard immediately came up and cleared a space around the Theatre, and being larger in number than the Greys, the mob failed to break their lines.

A desperate onslaught was now made upon the troops. Man after man, and officer after officer were struck and wounded by the paving stones. One officer received a dreadful wound on the head, and fell senseless from his horse. While these scenes were being enacted outside, the persons inside, who had been arrested and were confined under the boxes of the theatre, set fire to the apartment in which they were confined, and then began to break through a partition next to the main entrance. The noise brought down the Police in force to extinguish the flames. It was now near ten o'clock—after half-past nine. The military had stood the assaults of the mob about half an hour, having about sixty of their number seriously wounded. The mob frequently assaulted the soldiers, hand to hand, and took away their muskets and sabres, and broke them on the pavement. A consultation was called between the Recorder, the Sheriff, the Chief of Police and the Generals commanding. It was at once concluded to read the Riot Act and fire upon the rioters. The Sheriff first read the riot act, which was announced by the Recorder, the Chief of Police and the officers in command to such portions of the mob as had not heard it read. Captain Paire, of one of the military companies, was wounded by a pistol shot fired from the mob. The ball or slug took effect in his leg. The crowd continued to press upon the troops, a charge with bayonets was resorted to. This only called forth derisive shouts and opprobrious epithets. The order to fire or retreat now resounded throughout the ranks of the military, and at last the fatal word "fire" passed from the proper civil officer to the general in command. At the first volley, two men fell in the ranks of the mob. Still the rioters pressed home upon the troops with cries of "only blank cartridge," "you dasn't fire ball," and similar daring menaces, accompanied by volleys of stones and bricks and discharges of pistols from the mob. Another crisis was approaching, and after a brief interval, the second order to fire was given. This volley did such fearful execution, that the mob broke up and escaped in every direction, leaving the dead and wounded to the care of the police. All around the theatre, at daylight this morning, were groups of military and police, and numbers of cavalry and artillery horses tied to the posts and fences. The two cannon are in the middle of the street, both loaded with heavy charges of grape and cannister, while a regular guard is stationed around the building. Amid the calm produced outside by the second fire, the audience, who had been most intensely excited, were enabled to retire unmolested, nearly all of them ignorant of the awful tragedy that had been going on outside.—Mr. Macready got off in the disguise of an officer, whose uniform he borrowed for the purpose.

We never witnessed more horrible scenes than those presented at the Drug stores, in the Theatre at Vauxhall, in the Seventeenth and Fifteenth Ward Station Houses, and at the Hospitals, where the dead, the dying and the wounded lay in dreadful agony. At the Hospital lay one man in the agonies of death, and just before he expired his brother came in in time to catch the last recognizing glance of his glassy eye. In another bunk was a man lay seriously wounded, and already [at midnight] his poor heart-broken wife was at his bedside, like a ministering angel.

In the Fifteenth Ward Station House lay a man nearly dead, and the vital spark had hardly left him before another was brought in alive, but insensible, the upper part of his skull having been shot off. He breathed heavily, and with every pulsation of the heart gushes of warm blood flowed from his head. Here was one shot in the heart, another in the heart. The theatre presented the appearance of a field of battle—soldiers resting upon their arms in the pit and guarding their wounded comrades, who lay on temporary couches in the boxes. One of the soldiers, who was attended by a surgeon, had a fracture of the skull. The ... of the Theatre was occupied by the ... in attendance during the whole night. Supplies of refreshments were provided for the troops and police during the night.

It is impossible to ascertain exactly how many persons were killed, or how many have since died of their wounds. At the Police Station of the 17th Ward there are two dead bodies. William Parker, a sailor who boards with Emanuel Smith at No. 371 Water street—and the other William Butler, residing at No. 23 Thompson street.—Both these men died in a few minutes after they were shot. At the 15th Ward Police Station are seven men killed and one who still lives, but a ball passed through his head scattering the brains about. The killed are:—George W. Gedney, brother to a broker, No. 1 Wall street, a tall fine looking man who was shot while looking on—Henry Otten, a young man whose parents reside at the corner of Orchard and Hester streets. He was shot in the abdomen and died in an hour after being taken to the Station House. A stout middle aged man, a fireman on board the steamboat Empire—dead when brought to the Station House. A man, name unknown, shot in the neck, dead when brought to the Station House; a man shot in three places while standing in the Bowery, one ball passing through his breast and another through his neck; he died immediately; a man shot in the head, unknown dead; a man unknown, dead; An old grey haired man getting out of one of the Harlaem cars was shot dead. He was taken home to his friends. Two other persons are reported to have been reported to have been killed, and taken home to their friends.

In almost every case the shots passed directly through those who were struck, and it is probable that a number of those wounded will die to-day. Those wounded and taken to the Hospital were: Thomas Aylwood, 19 years of age, badly hurt; Edward McCormick, 19, shot in the groin; George W. Kay, 23, a merchant from New Brunswick, shot through the left lung; George A. Curtis, 24, a printer, shot through the left lung; Stephen Bolton, 37; Conrad Becker, 23, shot through the thigh; James McDonald, 17, a native of Ireland, and an oysterman, shot in the leg; John Smith, (a fictitious name) badly hurt; Bridget Fagan, 30, this poor woman was passing through the Bowery with her husband when she was shot. She is not dangerously hurt; Henry Burgess, alias Harry Bluff, 27, wounded in the shoulder and neck badly; George Lincoln, 30, a merchant from Massachusetts, wounded in the abdomen. This man, we understand, since died.

A great number of persons were dreadfully hurt but were taken to their homes, or to houses adjacent to the Opera house or into it.

Mr Romaine was shot in the head and was taken to the 15th ward Station House; Frederick Gillespie, a boy of 16 or 17 years of age living in 2nd Avenue, between 25th and 26th streets, shot in the left foot, was taken home; James Riley, a carman living in Attorney street was shot in the hand; Policeman Perts, of the 7th ward, was shot in the arm, the ball coming out at his shoulder; Policeman Barclay of the 18th ward, was struck in the face and much injured. At least fifty of the soldiers, and a number of the policemen were badly injured by being struck with stones.

No less than fifty-three persons charged with participating in the riot, were arrested.

Among their names are, Edward Z. C. Judson, Editor of "Ned Buntline's Own," who it is said acted as leader of the mob outside, and David W. Holley, one of the Editors of the Democratic Review, who it is said, acted as the leader of the mob inside.

When the military arrived on the ground at half past eight o'clock, they found the Opera House surrounded by a desperate gang who had beaten in the police, injuring many of them, and who were attempting to force their way in. The Infantry marched in, on the side-walk on the north side of Astor Place, and when about opposite the Opera House they defiled across the street. The mob received them in the grossest manner and commenced pelting them and throwing stones. The troops had ridden through and a shower of stones one of which struck Mr Pinfe[?], a member of the company knocked him off his horse and seriously injured him that he had to be taken home to his residence in Greenwich street by a comrade. When ... the comrade was returning he was set upon by a mob and only saved his life by taking refuge in a house. A number of soldiers were felled to the earth by stones. A revolving pistol was fired three times at Gen. Sanford, and he was felled to the earth. Lieut. W. R. Harrison was badly wounded, eleven out of nineteen men in the first company were unfit for duty. Captain Shumway was shot in the knee. Threats of burning the Opera House were loudly made. Lieut. Clark and Captain Pear were badly hurt, and the authorities saw no way of saving themselves from defeat and death but resistance. After the announcement of the Riot act, the orders of the civil authorities to fire and the commands of their officers, the soldiers still fired a round over the heads of the mob, but this only made them bolder, and again the military were attacked, *then* the soldiers fired into the mob.

1 o'clock, A. M.

Some of the leaders declared that it was the intention of the mob to rescue their comrades from the Police, and if necessary to accomplish that object, they would sack and burn the building.

The military—consisting of the seventh Regiment of the National Guard—part on foot and part mounted—were now ordered to the support of the Police. Capt. Duryee, who commanded the troops as well as Justice Matsell, the Chief of Police, used their exertions with the rioters, to induce them to retire, but in vain. The Recorder, the Sheriff and several magistrates, also used their efforts to restore order. At length a direct attack was made on the Police and the troops, the mob pelting them with brickbats and paving stones, when orders were given to the troops to prepare to force back the rioters, and the riot act was read. At first the troops merely charged with their bayonets, but this proving ineffectual, warning was given that unless the mob retired immediately the troops would fire ball cartridge. A few minutes were allowed them to comply with this order, but the warning being unheeded, several of the troops and police having already been wounded, and the mob still throwing missiles—the dread alternative—the only means that remained of preserving the peace—was resorted to, and the troops were reluctantly ordered to make ready *to fire!* The command was obeyed as reluctantly as it was given, but it had to be obeyed. It was a fearful moment. A mad assemblage, excited to fury by rum and evil passions, and of those assailing the ministers of the law and threatening the most serious outrages, which might involve the lives of hundreds of citizens. A brief consultation was held among the officers present. The question was whether, the mob or the law should rule, and the rioters having resorted to the use of weapons of death, an appeal to arms became necessary on the part of the ministers of the law. *The troops were ordered to fire!* Immediately some eight or ten of the rioters fell wounded and their companions fled in all directions.

The number of persons seriously wounded is reported at eight or ten. Several were slightly wounded and retired from the ground with the mob. The following were all the particulars we could ascertain, up to one o'clock this morning, as to the individuals injured; James Kay, residing at 101 Jones street, shot in the face. He recently arrived in this city from Nova Scotia: One man, shot in the body and the leg, was found insensible and conveyed to a drug store in the Bowery. A young man from Brooklyn had a small part of his shoulder blade shot off. The ball merely grazed him, as he stood with his side toward the troops. The sleeve was taken out as clean as if it had been cut out with a sharp instrument: A woman crossing the Third Avenue was seriously injured and conveyed to the Hospital: Seven of the wounded were brought down to the City Hospital, about midnight, by two young men, named W. C. H... and John McTork, who procured a wagon, placed the wounded in it, and drew the wagon by hand to the Hospital. One old gentleman, who was standing near the railroad, looking on, was shot. He was taken to the Hospital: Of the seven men taken in a wagon to the Hospital, one had a serious wound in the breast. He resides, it is said, at No. 1 Mosure street:—Four persons are known have been mortally wounded, and died during the night: The "boys" fought desperately. Some of them actually seized the swords of the Cavalry, and the guns of the Infantry, carried them off and afterwards broke them to pieces. They routed one company of Cavalry with stones and brickbats. Capt. Pond, of the Second Company, is badly hurt: Lieut. Harnett is also severely injured: Orderly Sergeant Weller is wounded—dangerously: Company 2d had eight men wounded: Each of the other seven Companies had four or five members badly hurt with paving stones.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The mob assailed the buildings from two sides—on Eighth street and Astor Place. On the Eighth street side they broke in the door and entered, when three of them were caught setting fire to the house before all the audience had left.—This gave rise to the alarm of fire at ten o'clock. The Police, after arresting the incendiaries, quietly extinguished the fire. On the Astor Place side, after the rioters were expelled from the House, the Police endeavoured to clear the sidewalk, but were driven back, a number of them being seriously injured. The mob were kept out by the doors opening outwardly and the great exertions of the Police. The Police defiled into Astor Place from Broadway and were at once al-... having the Opera House between. The reading of the Riot Act was called but, for the Sheriff, who had been present a few moments before, could not be found. Recorder Tallmadge then came forward and read the Riot Act, but the mob still refused to move. The first volley was fired with blank cartridges, the second with ball. About thirty or forty of the rioters were arrested by the police, and are now under guard in the lower part of the Opera House, under the parquette. A temporary hospital has been established in the upper part of the Opera House, for the wounded soldiers and police. Isaac Ayres, 83 Fulton st., New York, slightly wounded; John Mansfield, 147 Third Avenue, driver of the Emigrant house, and formerly of the Seventeenth Ward Police, wounded seriously; "Harry Bluff," the keeper of a grog shop near the Five Points, seriously wounded; John McKinley, 147 Third Avenue, seriously wounded; a boy who was shot through the knee, and four men were taken into a drug store. One of the men was shot in the head—not expected to live; at least sixty of the military and about thirty of the police are wounded. Some parties allege that the riot act was not read. No doubt there were hundreds who did not hear it read, but the fact that it was read cannot be questioned.

Many innocent parties have been wounded and probably some of them killed. Indeed the rioters, who were most active in creating disturbance, were boys, led on by three or four men.

Many of the soldiers fired on the ground, and others over the heads of the mob. Had all fired direct, the loss of life would have been terrific.

Cannon were at last placed on each side of the Opera House, so as to rake the streets with grape shot in every direction.

From the New York Tribune.

A WINTER JOURNEY THROUGH THE CANADAS.

BY WM. L. MACKENZIE.

Montreal Destructives—A Loyal Proclamation.

It is surely a rational inference that none other than knaves or fools would have attempted to persuade an excited, impulsive mob, that to burn and destroy with fire and sword, in the cold of November, 1838, the dwellings and effects of thousands of inoffensive Canadian families, and drive the houseless sufferers into the woods—and then to make some little compensation to some of the survivors in 1849, in the form of promises to pay 20 years hence, was an *encouragement* to rebellion; that for a remedy they ought to destroy more property than the value of the sum voted, and then ask the Queen to prevent the Canadian people from freely using their own money or credit, by disallowing the bill, and punishing the Governor General for not stopping the payments! The mob believed its leaders; and now we have Augustus Heward, George Moffatt, James Ferrier, John Molson, John Jones, W. G. Mack, J. M. Ferres, U. E. Montgomerie, Wm. Benjamin, J. G. Mackenzie, Robert Esdaile, Robert Abraham, A. H. Armour, T. B. Anderson, and others, out with a proclamation, begging "the loyal" for the sake of king and country, to "preserve property!" "Local rioting and personal outrage must cease, or the very existence of the city as an orderly community is at an end." Experience teaches fools—"the loyal" are students at her seminary just now, and some who would not see have been made to feel.

The Rebellion Losses.

I regret to see *old countrymen* in Canada exhibiting their sense of the duties of "loyalty" by burning libraries of useful knowledge, official records, and public buildings in the time of peace, and by stoning men while acting as Governors, Representatives, &c., because said functionaries did not in all things chose to act in strict conformity with their ideas of what was fit and proper. Too many [illegible] are the blind instruments of gamblers, land speculators, artful adventurers, and public defaulters, seeking to escape responsibility—as I was in some respects in 1837. Few men think for themselves.

Permit me now to show briefly what the Rebellion Losses Bill does, and what it does not do, and why opposition to it is unjust.

The bill provides for paying the losses sustained 11 years since, by all Lower Canadians who were not convicted of the crime of rebellion. How could an inquisition into the loyalty, in 1837, of nearly 3,000 applicants for redress, be fairly entered upon in 1849, after an act of amnesty and oblivion had passed for all, unanimously? An act passed nine or ten years since providing for payment of losses to those only whom Roman Catholic parish priests and other ultra-loyal persons certified for. Ought this to have been a final course of procedure? To compel the executive, or any branch of the Government to inquire and decide *now* who were loyal and who were not, in 1837, would be to exclude any just claims altogether. Mr. Peter McGill and his brother protestors in the Council do not affirm that one-half or quarter of the money voted was paid to men who were "out" in '37. They object to paying any such, and demand a star-chamber inquisition into the past life and politics of all.

The Tory ministry, whose selfish agitation caused the excitement of last month, when they were in possession of the Government, in 1844, collected and placed on the journals the claims now to be inquired into, and proposed to pay them, as their successors now propose to do—yet there was no loyal outcry then. The party of Mackenzie and Lunn, the Tory candidates last election in Montreal, retired from the polls after the first day's voting; and these gentlemen addressed their friends, acknowledging that they were afraid of popular violence, and "could not conscienciously proceed with the polling with the certainty before them of riot and bloodshed." How is it that we now find them among the crafty chiefs of the violent destructive party?

When, on Feb. 28, 1845, the Draper-Papineau-McNab ministry addressed Lord Metcalfe, asking him to recommend a second act of indemnity for losses sustained in 1837 and '38, he did so, and in December next the Tories being in power, named a commission to receive and examine claims. What claims? Whose claims? was asked by the new commissioners. Every claim of every man who was not convicted and sentenced in a court of law, was Lord Metcalfe's reply, through Secretary Daly. I now quote it verbatim:

"In making out the classification called for by your instructions of the 12th Dec. last, *it is not His Excellency's intention that you should be guided by any other description of evidence than that furnished by the sentences of Courts of Law.*"

In 1847 the Tories were turned out by the people, and a few worthless leaders have been since found among the minority, possessed of sufficient power over the feelings of a too confiding people, to goad them on to acts, the wanton brutality and barbarity of which throws the lessons of history in the shade—and this because the reformers have fulfilled to the letter, the pledges given by their political opponents!

Union of Papineau, the Family Compact, and certain Montreal Traders.

The gentleman employed by Louis Joseph Papineau to command at St. Charles, in Nov. 1837, wrote a few days since to the *New York Express*, from Montreal describing the riots:

"Papineau (says he) could pass through the 'royal' crowds last week with *even tokens of respect*, while Holmes the city member, a violent Royalist of 1837, and colonel of volunteers in the Queen's pay, was pelted with eggs by these same royalists."

The run away at St. Denis had his price and he got it. As the ally of the rioters, though the mover of the revolt, the word had passed that he was useful, and hence the tokens of respect. Lord Elgin's Government was seeking to effect real reforms—to double the numbers of the popular branch of the legislature, make new railroads, confer on the people the control of the post office, spread education and increase the normal school, abolish feudal tenures, simplify the law, and render the country happy and prosperous.—This did not suit the factious men who had goaded the farmers into open resistance, and then hanged, banished, and pillaged thousands of them. They had become odious; many of them are insolvents; annexation was on the lips of some; "rule or ruin" was the watchword of all; Judas like they were ready to betray the power they had sold—be-... England, which she has relaxed to relieve her suffering subjects, are uniting with the family compact, and Bankers who have grown fat by monopoly, kick at the very name of reform. The ministry proposed an address in the Legislative Council, expressing "The utmost indignation at the gross insults" offered to Lord Elgin. Mr. Peter McGill offered an amendment, leaving all the indignation out! The Bank President tries to conceal the cloven foot of toryism under the mask of great verbal affection for the throne. When the troubles of 1837 began, Mr. McGill, whose uncle, though rich, received $50,000 out of us Upper Canadians, hastened to throw up his militia commission;

Whose Losses did the Tories pay in 1839?

My own case bears strongly upon the question of who were paid and who were not by the Tories in Upper Canada when in power in 1838.

Messrs. Allan, Gurnett, Draper, MacNab, Elmsley, Hageman, Head, Sherwood, Rolt[?], an, Prince, and their confederates, seized all that had not been trampled upon and destroyed or carried off by the mob, of my floating property, in December, 1837, and carried it to the City Hall. After a while it was sold by the Sheriff. Of course it was all previously forfeited by the act of my open resistance, yet Mr. Eastwood, my paper-maker, who claimed $1,500, was paid; so was Mr. Cawthra, a balance he demanded, as part of the money that destroyed my [ex]penses in England; so was Jacob Latham; so was another person Mr. Henry Price a Bill $360; and so was ... for law services. There were no lawsuits pending with these claimants when the revolt broke out; I have not seen nor audited their claims, yet they were paid from funds noto[riously the property] of the crown. Why should the creditors of men whose opposition was less conspicuous, if any they made at all, be losers by injustice done to their debtors?

But more than this: I had certain lots in Dundas and lands in Gananoque, held by deeds. Several other persons had claims upon me. I gave them a power of attorney in 1839, I think; they pretended to sell these lands by the Sheriff, though clearly forfeited. In 1849 Messrs. Draper, MacNab & Co. gave a Government conveyance of the forfeited lands to the purchasers. Is this paying rebel losses? [Are these] Upper Canada Loyalists? Did anybody [drive these Loyal]ists to madness about it? Were not Mr. Papineau's Library and furniture, both of great value, conveyed into his house, with the express sanction of Sir John Colborne, though both were forfeited? Why should his poor followers fare worse than their Tory-pampered chief? Did not Girouard, for whose arrest as a rebel $2,000 were paid to Collector Simpson, but who was never convicted, afterwards refuse Sir Charles Bagot's offer of the Commissionership of Crown Lands, at 3,600 dollars a year? and if so, shall Mr. Girouard be denied his losses, if any he ever sustained, because he may have disliked a Government in 1837, which has been denounced in the strongest terms, as corrupt, neglectful, and unworthy of confidence, by the Queen's Commissioner? Faction may serve its [purpose] by excitement, ... refuse to pay damages to [those whose property] was burned and plundered and outrage, but ... those whose ... of civil broils, because some of them may have been restive under misrule, would be indefensible.

Effigy—Sir Allan MacNab Lord Seaton's ... Jail.

Sir Allan MacNab, the leader of the wildest among the Tories, was in 1829 a briefless barrister, and seeking notoriety by insulting the popular branch of the Legislature. He had declined to give evidence on the trial of certain tools of the family compact charged of having forced their way at midnight into the dwelling of George Rolph, Esq., a Member of the Assembly and Clerk of the Peace for Wentworth and Halton Counties—and of dragging him out of doors, and tarring and feathering him. Sir Allan said that his testimony would criminate himself! Subsequently he was called before a Special Committee of the House of Assembly, which had been charged to inquire who it was that had hung up Sir John Colborne's effigy in Hamilton, with every possible mark of insult. Of this Committee, Dr. Baldwin was Chairman, and MacNab gained great favor with the family compact by treating the Committee and the House with contempt. He would not answer the most plain and appropriate questions, but denied the power of the House to investigate. For it to give up the power of inquiry would be to resign an indispensible attribute. When before the House, MacNab set the Assembly at defiance—uttered nonsensical rhapsody about being "accused, tried and convicted not only unheard, but without notice or intimation, upon the *ex parte* statement of his accusers;" and persisted in refusing to testify. I began to suspect, and so did others, that he had as good reasons in this case as that of Mr. Rolph—but he did not plead. To bring him to testify or allege some valid reason for refusal, I moved the House to send him forth to the county Jail. He was sent there accordingly, and after remaining a few weeks he concluded to make any apology to the effect that he had no intention whatever to infringe upon the privileges of the Legislature. He was then let out of prison. At that time MacNab merely aspired to be a servicable tool of the Compact, which was gratified with his conduct in using saucy language to and browbeating the Assembly.

During another investigation before a Committee, Ex-Chief Justice Boulton denied the right of the Assembly's Committees to make inquires—was brought to the bar, ably and severely reprimanded by the Speaker, and answered proper questions quite glibly after.

A Riot among the Toronto Lawyers.

I offered the ruling class of Canada in 1826 they say I libelled them, and perhaps I did. A libel is a libel. If so they had their remedy in an appeal to a Judge and Jury. All our sheriffs held office at their pleasure; the judges were removable at their nod; and, as in 1838, they could have chosen their own jurors. They preferred, however, to break open my dwelling house on the Bay shore at Toronto, (now the residence of William Cawthra, Esq.,) and having destroyed a fine new printing establishment and thrown loads of the type into the Ontario, they replied to them who censured them, "We like such summary modes of doing justice."

They could not raise a common mob of working men to commit this outrage in the dark, for the people were my friends, they therefore set about it themselves in broad daylight. For once they seem to have chosen their fit and proper vocation, that of rowdies.

A Free Press Destroyed, and by whom.

The late riots at Toronto had the countenance of two British magistrates; so had the riots of 1826. I immediately prosecuted for my damages, and proved on the trial before Sir William Campbell, Chief-Justice, that Hon. William Allan, Post-Master and Collector (afterwards one of Sir F. B. Head's Executive Council), and Colonel Stephen Heward, Auditor-general of Upper Canada, brother-in-law of John B. Robinson (then Attorney-General and now Chief-Justice), were standing on the bank looking at the rioters, and quite cognizant of what was going on, yet not interfering.

The Coroner's evidence was corroborated by that of Capt. Murray, now of the Beauharnois Canal, who testified that James Baxter, an apprentice, called out aloud for aid to prevent the destruction of my property, before they got to the lake with the types; but that Colonel Allan, who, he had no doubt, saw the whole and heard the call, made no effort to quell the riot, though a magistrate, and therefore he (Murray) did nothing.

Lieutenant Charles Heward, nephew of the Chief Justice, and son to the above-named magistrate, was one of the leading rioters.

Who Presided over the Montreal Mob in 1849.

His brother, Augustus Heward, Esq., as I perceive by the *Pilot*, presided in or led the Tory meeting at the Champs-de-Mars, Montreal, on the night of the 25th ult. and spoke with characteristic violence, inflaming the passions of his 2,000 auditors. Heward, says the *Pilot*, was particularly violent, saying that they had spoken long enough—that Mr. Moffatt was good enough for THAT; but that *they wanted another leader now.*—THIS WAS THE TIME FOR ACTION.—He mounted the ... ment cries of the crowd, cries first raised by a few persons who were evidently acting in concert, of "*To the House! To the House!*"

It was now near eight. They carefully avoided choosing regular officers, well knowing what they were about. Montgomerie and Esdaile succeeded the partner in the trading house of Geddes & Heward, in the vocation of rousing the people's feelings. Ferres, of the *Montreal Gazette*, a discharged exciseman, spoke next, denounced the Governor, and said that "now was the time to act; they had had talking enough." Mack, a lawyer, was very violent, and at the request of one Perry, a gilder, the mob followed him to the House of Assembly. By nine the Parliament buildings were in flames, having been set on fire in many places. Mr. Heward is an graft on the tree of abuse, but an original member of the Family Compact, and acts quite in character.

OUR CANADA EXCHANGES embracing Kingston, Toronto, Quebec and Montreal journals, are unanimous in their advice to the people to [abstain from] violence, and await the result of the numerous petitions which have been forwarded to the Queen, praying the recal of Lord Elgin and the disallowing of the Indemnity bill. It seems most remarkable, that Lord Elgin's course so perfectly in accordance with what we consider in this country peculiarly constitutional—doing the will of a majority of the people—should call forth the execration of those who profess to the highest intelligence, and who, until the signing of the Indemnity bill, were loudest in praise of the Governor General.

Lord Elgin has acted according to pure republican doctrine; he has obeyed the voice of a large majority of the people, and in so doing has sustained the constitution of his Government, and will, we doubt not, be sustained in spite of petitions, by the sovereign power, whose deputy he is. If the petitions for his recall triumph, then mobocracy, founded on a small faction of the people, will triumph, and a precedent will have been set, which will justify the interference of mobs with Government in Canada, just as often as factions see fit to create them. Lord Elgin has been most disgracefully treated, but it is doubtful if in the end it does not redound to his credit. A lineal descendant of the Bruce, Queen Victoria has not a more loyal, intelligent and patriotic subject, and she will be cautious how she approves an insult to her own person through her representative, by recalling him.

As to the war of races, which the Montreal Gazette seems anxious for, should it occur, it will prove an extinguisher to the British Colonies of North America, in the Canadas at least. Such a war would be terrible and exterminating, and in the end we should be obliged to take under the protection of the Union, a country barren in everything which makes a country worth protecting. We hope, however, that no war of races will occur. In a little time the vicious men who have caused these riots, will see that they have acted in the face of the people, and repenting them of their folly and injustice, will sink down into quiet, and Canada will return to her wonted harmony.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18th, 1849.

A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

HAMILTON, May 14th, 1849.

* * * I have been here two days, and have scarcely matter for a paragraph. Hamilton cannot hold a candle to ... nor can it be compared with Kingston for size, beauty or population. It is nevertheless a very handsome City, and does a large amount of business, of a more wholesome nature than in almost any other Canadian town. It is the only large place in either Canada, that has no Garrison, and it is the only place which seems to do well in these most precious times. Is this the result of accident; or is it a fact, that Commercial towns like Oswego, Hamilton, Rochester and Detroit, can flourish better without a large military expenditure, than others with one? The cry is, "take away the soldiers from Kingston, and the Kingstonese would starve." How true this may be I won't pretend to say; but this I know, that most of its men of business are almost at starvation point now, and how much lower they can fall in the scale of misery, is not a very difficult problem to solve. Hamilton is an existing evidence, that a Canadian town may be prosperous in the hardest of times, without aid from the military chest, and why? The large wholesale business done here, may be one and the chief cause. The whole West hence is supplied from Hamilton, save a few places which get their goods direct from Buffalo. Larger mercantile establishments are located here than at Toronto; and the Customs Imports are greater in amount than at Kingston or Toronto. Hamilton now is what Toronto was in its balmiest days, and it must continue to increase and flourish until some rival city on Lake Huron puts in its claim to superiority. I should also say, that Hamilton is the great shipping place for produce destined for Montreal and New York. There has already been a great deal of stuff sent to the latter port, principally Ashes, Flour, Wheat and Peas, and more is expected to follow. The Montreal merchants are not more popular here, than in other parts of Upper Canada, and whenever they have the option, the Hamilton people prefer to ship to New York.

The distance which Hamilton is from the water side detracts greatly from its beauty and usefulness, and this distance, upwards of a mile, does not seem likely to be soon built over and occupied. It is true that from the wharf to the main street, there is almost a continuous line of houses, but they look delapidated, forlorn and uninhabited; many with windows broken, and many unfinished. There is nothing like this in any other part of the city, and the fault must be in the impolicy of building houses where they are not wanted or likely to be soon wanted. Travellers of course go to and from the wharf in Omnibusses and Cabs, of which the Hotel Keepers have always an abundant supply on hand. Of Hotels, Hamilton possesses three;—"Weeks' Hotel," "Young's Hotel," and the City Hotel, by Mr. Davison. The first seems to be the one best frequented. Of course there are a great many larger and smaller houses of entertainment, but these I have named are the only first class houses. "Weeks' Hotel" by the way, is no longer Mr. Weeks' Hotel. A very handsome new house, called the Burlington Hotel, is about being opened within a few doors of "Weeks'," and the owner, a Mr. Kelly, not liking so close the vicinity of so popular a landlord, as the old Kingston favorite, has bought Mr. Weeks out and rented his hotel for seven years to come; intending to shut it up forthwith, preparatory to turning it into shops, and thereby to engross for the "Burlington Hotel," that large amount of business hitherto done by Mr. Weeks. This change is now taking place, and will be fully completed within the present week. The new Hotel I speak of is a most elegant and capacious building, much larger than the British American of Kingston, and will be furnished in a style corresponding with the great outlay hitherto expended. The landlord is a Mr. Davis, well known and highly respected in Hamilton, and will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Weeks. While Kingston can hardly support one first class hotel, Hamilton, it would appear, has three; all doing so well, that to ensure the success of a new house, a large sum of money and a high rent for many years is paid to shut up one of them.

Politics runs high in Hamilton. Although Sir Allan McNab's own particular borough, his conduct in Parliament is not universally commended in Hamilton. Doubtless he has his friends, warm and true hearted as ever; but he has also his opponents. The Address to the Governor General was very numerously signed here, *considering*, and if the signatures be *bona fide*, they prove that a strong under current is setting in favor of His Excellency.—Ministers are playing their game very skilfully and very successfully. Their agents describe the pelting with rotten eggs of the Governor General, as the act of the Conservatives; and as all men unite in condemning this ... Thus, when men are asked to sign an Address, disapproving of this egg-pelting, they consent at once, and few of them ever peruse what they sign and are consequently unaware, that the Address in addition to the ostensible object, contains a strong approval of all that the Ministers have done this Session, Rebellion Losses Act included. In war as in love all tricks are fair. When these Addresses are read in the Official Gazette, by the people of Great Britain, how can we blame them, if they take a wrong view of things, and believe that in both Upper and Lower Canada, Lord Elgin and his Ministry are universally popular.

Steamboat Opposition is as fierce here as elsewhere. Fares between Kingston and Hamilton, a quarter of a dollar, and passengers are fought for here, as also in other places. All sensible men unite in condemning this most ridiculous warfare; and the upshot will be, that when the contending parties have expended their own means, they will find the supplies cut short too. In other words, that they'll get no tick from butchers and bakers, cordwood-men and general dealers. Each party is confident that the other will be obliged to haul off, and there they go, destroying one of the only remunerative businesses remaining left in Canada. How stupid! how infinitely worse than stupid! It is equalled only by newspaper writers' abusing each other, forgetful that they hurt themselves more than they injure their opponents. Meanwhile, the public take advantage of this unhappy state of things, and all the vessels plying to and from Hamilton and Toronto, are crowded to excess, despite the bad weather. It is somewhat singular that all the while the legitimate trade is thus destroyed on the British side of the Lake, an American steamboat, the *Rochester*, is running unopposed between Hamilton and Lewiston with full fares; and as a great body of people are now in motion, is reaping the advantage of her neutral position. Oh! these steamboat owners! They destroy travelling when friends with one another, by the imposition of an extravagant tariff; and when they quarrel, they equally destroy themselves by no tariff at all. When may Canada hope for the regular establishment of prices, equally as advantageous for both public and people?

E. J. B.

PENITENTIARY COMMISSION.

We have to congratulate our fellow subjects that this notorious body has at last ceased to exist, it having been declared in Parliament last week, that the Feather-breeched were no longer in pay of the Government; but we fear the effects of their proceedings will long be felt to the detriment of the Institution, into the supposed bad management of which they were appointed to enquire, and for which they have been paid many hundreds of pounds. The worst feature in the proceedings of these folks has been the restoration to their situation of several officers who had been dismissed by the late Board of Inspectors for improper conduct, of which the Commissioners could not plead ignorance, as their offences were recorded in the books of the Institution, and could not be gainsayed. Of one of these officers, we have been informed that he was lately on the spree with a discharged convict, and that the Police were in search of them for tearing out the lining of a cab in which they were taking their pleasure, and yet in the face of this the officer is allowed to retain his post, notwithstanding he has contravened a rule of the prison, that no person employed in the Penitentiary shall hold any intercourse with a discharg[ed convict] ... But there is a reason for patronizing this m[an ...] testimony against the late Warden, which was completely disproved during the recent examination, as can be shewn by the books of the ex-Commissioners, if the evidence stands as it was given by the witnesses. While we are on this part of our subject, we would ask the Feather-breeched why, when they restored this man to his situation, they gave directions that he should be placed on a post beyond the boundary wall, and that he should not be allowed to have any intercourse with the Convicts.

One of the charges brought against the Warden was, for not employing convicts to quarry stone on the Penitentiary Lot, although he had acted precisely in the matter, according to the directions of the Inspectors, and yet there have been latterly in several of the city papers advertisements, calling for tenders from quarrymen on exactly the same terms as formerly. Now, if the commissioners thought it wrong in the Warden or Inspectors, not to employ Convicts for this service, why do they authorize a course which they condemn in others; but this is equally consistent with all their other acts. We would further remark that it appears strange to our conception why any stone should be required for the Penitentiary, when, as we before stated, there is a large quantity already on hand, and no directions given for any building operations during the present year. A pretty account these Commissioner-Inspectors will have to give at the end of the year, of the stone operations during the season; without adverting to any waste of material, there will be an expense of from £100 to £200 per month, for Contractors' bills, and probably something more in the shape of law expenses, but this will very materially depend upon the parties who may obtain the contract. We understand that when the Commissioners were sitting in Kingston, they condemned the method of advertising resorted to by the late Inspectors, for the purpose of letting out the labor of the Convicts, notwithstanding which they have done the same; in their wise judgments all that was required was to pay a visit to auburn, where contractors would be found out of number, who would readily employ every convict in the Provincial Penitentiary. In pursuance of this idea two of the Commissioners went to the States, at no little expense to the Province, and had some communication with parties who appeared inclined to enter into a contract for the services of some of the Prisoners, and afterwards came to Kingston, for the purpose of closing a bargain for the Convict Shoemakers, but all seems to have fallen through, as they were either unable or unwilling to enter into any agreement for the purpose, so that the expense of advertisements, benches, and tools, incurred by the Commissioners, is lost for the present.

The Ex-Warden, among other things, was charged with selling the slops from the Penitentiary kitchen, notwithstanding that the greatest portion of it was given as feed to the oxen, but now that there are no animals to eat them, they are thrown on the dung-hill. We have before stated, that in the evidence given against the Warden, it was imputed to him as an offence that he used oxen instead of Horses, albeit he did no more than what he was ordered to do, but to shew the absurdity of the change made in this respect by the Feather-breeched, we have only to mention that since horses have been substituted for oxen, much of the labor of the former animals has been lost, occasioned by strains, lameness, sore backs, and other causes, yet these gentry are too self-sufficient to be convinced of the error they have fallen into, in selling off the oxen, and purchasing horses, at a much greater expense, and with less returns for the money. Cruelty was another charge brought against the Warden, ... at any one time subject to the punitory discipline of the Institution during the fourteen years' incumbency of that office.

Before we have done with our present article on Penitentiary affairs, we should like to know by what hocus pocus the present Surgeon receives only £100 per annum for his services; we had always understood the salary to be £200, and if there is any saving effected in this branch of the prison expenditure, through the instrumentality of the Commissioners, we are by no means disposed to withhold the praise which is their due in this respect, particularly as it is almost the only real good they appear to have perpetrated in their lengthened labors; but we are inclined to suspect, that although the acting Surgeon receives but half the pay the law allows, the other half goes into another man's pocket. There is yet however, another measure for which, if our information is correct, they also deserve credit, which is, that they have directed the Chaplain either to give up his parish, or relinquish his duties at the Penitentiary, as but little good can be effected during the few hours that officer attends the prison in the course of the week. We have always been of opinion that both the Surgeon and the Chaplain should reside within the walls of the Institution; much good might be done for the Convicts on the Sabbath day, even in the cells, were the chaplain to devote the whole of his time and energies, which he ought to do, to the reformation of the Prisoners.

We have been so long looking for the Penitentiary Report, and it has been so often promised, that we despair of seeing or hearing anything of it until after the close of the present Session of Parliament; we have, however, been informed that it is not at all a document with which the Government is well pleased, but from what particular cause we have yet to learn. At the commencement of the Penitentiary disputes, we said, that until Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine declared there was anything wrong in the establishment, we would not believe any of the rumors which were in circulation, to the prejudice of the officers of the Institution, and as we have learned that only last week, these two gentlemen declared that Mr. Smith had not been dismissed, we now confidently hope that he will be restored to his office, and justice at last be done to him. We always entertained too high an opinion of the leaders of the present Government to believe that they would allow any man, however humble might be his station, to be condemned on the evidence of murderers, housebreakers, or forgers.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Yesterday the Executive Committee of the Provincial Association commenced their labors to ascertain the amount of subscriptions that can be obtained, to defray the expense of the Fair and Cattle Show, to be held in the ... vicinity of Kingston, in September next. It may not be out of season to remark that the business people of Kingston will be the parties principally benefitted by this Exhibition; inasmuch as the City will, in all probability, be crowded with strangers, during at least a ... any hitherto held in the ... less than two thousand pounds will be expended during that week in hotels, taverns, and shops, so that it is to those in that line of business that the Committee have principally to look for the means to defray outlays. It will cost from four to five hundred pounds to pay for the fencing, houses, &c., required, including the materials. Indeed the character of the City and the District is at stake, and it is hoped that every individual will contribute his mite to maintain that character.

☞ THE TYROLESE MINSTRELS.—The party of Tyrolean Minstrels—the Hauser Family—who have been delighting the good people of London, Hamilton, and Toronto, have arrived in Kingston, where they intend to give a Vocal and Instrumental Concert on Monday night next. The party consists of two ladies and three gentlemen.

For the British Whig.

Provincial Association.

President's Address to the Agricultural Societies, Farmers, and other friends of Agriculture, throughout Upper Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—It is my duty, as President for the present year, to address you upon the subject of the state and prospects of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada. You are aware that the Provincial Exhibitions have been held at Toronto, Hamilton and Coburg. The next one is appointed to be held at Kingston, during the third week in September next, provided the necessary funds can be obtained. Before I ask you again, however, to step forward with your accustomed liberality, it is right that you should have a statement of the financial matters of last year.

The sum received from the several District, County and Township Societies, and from individual subscriptions, was £745 19s. 4d, and from all other sources £409 11s 5½d, making in all £1055 10s 9½d. The sum total of our expenditure was £981 8s 6½d; leaving a surplus of £74 2s 3d, which was paid over to the Treasurer of the Association at Toronto. To carry out the exhibition this year, it is estimated that at least twelve hundred pounds will be required from all sources. Two gentlemen have been appointed by the executive committee at Kingston, to call upon the several Agricultural Societies throughout the Province, as well as upon individuals; and it is for you, Gentlemen, to consider whether that call shall be liberally responded to, or otherwise. It is for you to reflect upon the consequences which must result to the great interest involved, as well to you as to the province at large, from the annihilation of the Association—which must be the result of a lack of funds to meet our engagement.—Hitherto, by your liberality, all the liabilities of the Association have been promptly met, except those contracted at the Exhibition in Hamilton, and which, it is hoped, will soon be discharged; leaving the Institution free from incumbrance.

I notice the newspaper report that the Legislature has granted us £250 for this year's operations, for the purpose of expressing my fears that there is no good foundation for believing that such grant will be made during this Session.

In the consideration which you will be called upon to give to the subject, it must be borne in mind, that you receive five thousand pounds from the public funds annually; and that it has been urged by some influential parties in the Legislature, that one thousand pounds of this money should be taken out of the present grant, and given for the support of the Provincial Association alone. In this view of the matter, I, for one cannot, nor ... ment would, of course, enforce the further ... upon all *equally*,—but, on the other hand, it might produce an estrangement between the general and local societies, which of all other things should be avoided. I could, therefore, regard it as an alternative only to the total extinction of the association. It is much more seemly that the members as a body, should be the distributors of the funds necessary for the support of what is emphatically *their own association*. The Earl of Elgin will be invited, and if the public business will permit, we shall be honored with his company.

Our exhibition takes place one week after that of the State of New York, which is to be held at Syracuse, at which place *Professor Johnston*, one of the most eminent agriculturists in Great Britain is expected, and I cannot doubt if such be the case, that he will honor us with a visit. I think it probable, too, that the committee will publish a separate premium list for the competition of foreigners*. This will, of course, attract a great number of visitors, and a vast number of Manufacturers from the State of New York; and taking it altogether, one of the most interesting meetings which Canada has ever seen may be expected at Kingston on the third week in September. From the short experience which we have already had—at the very beginning of our organization I may say—of the benefits derived from our Provincial exhibitions—it is hardly necessary for me to urge its claim for support by arguments however cogent. No man who really reflects and can see in what the true interests of [this] country consists, will, for one moment, hesitate to declare, the advancement of agriculture to be the very foundation upon which rests our whole prosperity. Nor is it farmers alone whose interests are affected—the professional man, the merchant, the manufacturer, the tradesman, and the common laborer—all are equally concerned in its promotion, and all will become prosperous, or otherwise, exactly in proportion to the situation attending the process of Agriculture.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H. RUTTAN.

Coburg, 8th May, 1849.

* I must not be understood to mean that foreigners are to compete with us; competition will be altogether amongst *themselves*.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—

I beg leave to correct an error which [was] made in this morning's Whig, in asserting that "the Surgeon of the Penitentiary receives only £100 a year;" and to state in answer to that assertion, that I have received, ever since my (temporary) appointment to that office, the exact amount provided by law.

I am, Sir, &c.
HORATIO YATES.

Kingston, 16th May, 1849.

City Council.

MONDAY, May 14, 18[49].

... Linton, Wiley, Mathews, Crawford.

Minutes of previous meeting read.

The Tenders for the Picket Barrack ... read, and that of W. I[illegible], ... accepted.

The Petition of S. Andrews, and others, was read and referred to a Committee, to report at the next meeting of the Council.

The Report of the City Surveyor was read and received.

The second reading of the Bill regulating the weight of Straw, &c., was ... A rule of the Council was suspended, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Picket Barracks be not occupied by more than two tenants.

That Tenders be received from persons willing to rent the shops at the head of the market, agreeably to the report of the Committee with the exception of the ...

That no Butcher's Blocks shall be placed in the thoroughfare through the centre of the Market.

The Council adjourned.

AMENDMENTS

To be proposed by the Honorable Mr. Ma[cdonald] to the Honorable Mr. Sherwood's Re[solutions] in Committee of the whole, on Mon[day] May, 1849.

Mr. Macdonald of Kingston moved, seconded by Mr. Flint:—

That all after the word "Resolved" be expunged, and the following words substituted:

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, presenting to His Excellency,

That at the time of the Union, the seat of the Provincial Government was, after due consideration, fixed at Kingston, where the first Parliament of United Canada was held, that place.

That the Government purchased a large and valuable tract of land in Kingston, for the purpose of erecting thereon the Buildings required for the accommodation of the Government and Legislature, and that tract still remains public property, available for such purpose.

That the inhabitants of Kingston ... large sums of money in providing for the increase of population consequent on ... made the Capital of the Province, ... pectation, and on the assurance of ... maining permanently the Metropolis.

That the subsequent removal of the Government to Montreal, was deeply injurious to the property of Kingston, and to many of its inhabitants, who had invested their capital in providing accommodation for the influx of population.

That, in the opinion of this House, Kingston, from its central situation at the foot of the great chain of Lakes, and at the head of the River St. Lawrence, from its accessibility at all seasons of the year, and the strength of its position and fortifications, is peculiarly well adapted for the Seat of Government of this Province.

That these considerations, as well as a recollection of the uninterrupted peace and respect for the law shewn by the people of Kingston, while it remained the Capital of the Province, induce this House to recommend his Excellency to appoint Kingston again as the Seat of Government, as the place for convening the Provincial Legislature, should he, in the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, be pleased to remove it from its present location.

THE CANADAS.

BILL TO INCORPORATE THE LOWER CANADA LAWYERS.—Some fifteen years since the Advocates in Montreal and Quebec ... sed the Quebec Legislature to incorporate ... llar as a special Association, with ... terests. The late John Neilson successfully opposed this corrupt ... proposition; but it is now again ... ward, and receives apparent ... should Lawyers? Are they ... enough as a class already? ... scourge to the producing ...