

Sympathetic Address from the Orange-men of Canada to their Brethren in Ireland.

At a full meeting of the District Orange Lodge of Toronto held in the Orange Hall, George street, on Friday last, the following Address of sympathy from the Orangemen of Toronto to their Brethren in Ireland, on their attempted proscription by the Chancellor of that country was read and unanimously adopted.

We, the Orangemen of the City of Toronto in District meeting assembled, beg leave to address you with feelings of deepest sympathy at the recent attempt made by the Chancellor of Ireland to restrict the rights and liberties of our Protestant Irish Brethren, by his uncalculated and most unjustifiable attack on the Orangemen of that Country.

Aware as everybody must be that numerous secret societies exist throughout the British Empire for various objects, eredit might perhaps have given the Irish Chancellor for impartiality, had he decided, that no member of a secret society should be eligible for the magistracy; but when we call to mind the various instances of late years, when it has been mainly, if not entirely owing to the Orangemen of Ireland that peace has been preserved within that Country, and the Island retained as a portion of the British Empire; and when we remember that in 1837 this Colony would have been forever lost to the British Crown but for the bold and manly stand taken by the Orangemen of Canada, we cannot but feel, that it is not because secret societies are dangerous to the State that Chancellor Brady has interfered, but because he feels that the Orange Association, so long as it continues watchful of occurring events, will present as it ever has done the only effectual barrier to the encroachments of Popery, and preserve by their united action not only Protestant ascendancy, but the integrity of that Empire which was secured by the exertions and blood of their forefathers to the heirs of a Protestant Sovereign.

We await with intense anxiety the action of the Imperial Government in reference to this most uncalculated and unconstitutional act of the Irish Chancellor, and the steps taken by the Orangemen of Ireland to protest against this monstrous attack upon their liberties; but feeling assured that Protestant England will rise as one man, and unequivocally declare their intention to stand by their Protestant Brethren in Ireland. We shall content ourselves with expressing the hope that the manifesto published will meet with the unqualified disapprobation of the British Nation, and we implore you to stand fast in your night, and resist by all constitutional means, every attempt made to lower in public estimation a body who, having no feelings of ill-will towards the Roman Catholics of Ireland, desire only to repel the encroachments making on their liberties by the Church of Rome, and which, if not resisted, will ere long annihilate everything like freedom of conscience and liberty throughout the British dominions, and reduce Protestant England itself to that state in which the population of Italy now is, so enslaved and so degraded, that the sympathy of almost the entire world has been raised in its behalf.

Signed on behalf of the District Lodge of Toronto, F. H. MEDCALF, District Master, Toronto.

Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.

The Grand Division met at Port Hope on Wednesday last. There was 75 representatives present. The greatest unanimity characterized their proceedings.

The Grand Scribe reports the Order in Western Canada in a healthy and prosperous condition, and that the returns from every part of the Province, are of a highly encouraging character—17 new Divisions have been instituted since June last, and 4 old ones reconstituted—9 Divisions have become defunct. During that period 1,084 new members were admitted into the Order, and 54 joined by card; while 389 were suspended from membership; 711 were expelled, and 192 withdrew. There are 11,000 persons connected with the Order in Western Canada, besides visitors and about 3,000 females. Out of that number during the same period there were but 8 deaths; 1,181 \$s 10d; 4 \$s 3d; 4 \$s 3d; including money invested, \$26,000.

The finances of the Grand Division are in a satisfactory condition. There is £185 in the treasury over and above all liabilities.

The following are the names of the officers elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

- Grand Worthy Patriarch, Br. John Beatty, Jr., of Coleraine.
Grand Worthy Associate, Phillip J. Roblin, Shannonville.
Grand Scribe, Edward Stacey, Kingston.
Grand Conductor, B. Aplesworth, Williamsburgh.
Grand Sentinel, James Brackemidge, Elizabethtown.

There was some very important business transacted during the Session.

Mummy Wheat.

A Popular Error Explored.—A few seeds of wheat, supposed to have been found in an Egyptian mummy were once sown; and having germinated and sprung up, led eventually to the sowing of Mummy Wheat being applied to it as a distinct species. The circumstance led to an inquiry on the vitality of seeds in general; and a Commission was appointed in England to experiment upon different kinds. A report has been made, which was brought before the British Association at its late meeting, Dublin. A register of the experiments that were made has been kept. From this it would appear that the shortest period for which any of the seeds had retained their vitality was eight years, and the longest forty-three years. This statement at once dispels the illusion as to the mummy wheat; and most probably some substitution of other modern seeds had been made in these instances; for it was, moreover, stated at the meeting on the discussion that took place after the reading of the report by Dr. Steel, that he had planted many seeds obtained from Egyptian mummies, but had always failed to obtain any indication of their vitality.

Another circumstance was brought to light in the report with reference to seeds, namely, that they did not retain their vitality whilst entirely excluded from air. This has been proved by seeds which had been sent home from China in air-tight vessels, and which had always failed to germinate. Some seeds kept better than others; but, in order that they might be preserved, seed should be wrapped up in brown paper or some other porous material. Warmth is essential for quick germination. Many seeds grow the better for being placed in boiling water before they were set; and it is a well-known fact, that gardeners keep them in their pockets in order to insure their more efficient germination. The report thus furnishes some useful information on this subject; first, that there is a limit to vitality in seeds, and that limit does not extend beyond half a century; secondly, that the inclusion of seeds in air-tight vessels, for their supposed better keeping, is, on the contrary, fatal to their vitality; and lastly that the keeping seeds warm is favorable to early and successful germination.

New Advertisements this Week.

- To the Electors of the West Riding of York.—J. W. Gamble.
Christmas Fruit.—G. A. Barnard.
Strayed Steer.—John Palmer.
The Last Call.—Robert Sizer.
Montreal Witness.

Letters in Richmond Hill P. O. December 1st.



British Tribune.

RICHMOND HILL, DEC. 11, 1857.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Agreeably to the promise made two weeks ago, we this day present our readers with an enlarged sheet, containing upwards of six columns additional reading matter. We shall now be enabled to give a much larger weekly quota of foreign and domestic intelligence, as well as other interesting matter, than formerly, and every exertion will be used by the present proprietor to render the journal equal if not superior to any country paper in the province. As will be perceived a change of title has also been adopted, not only for the sake of typographical neatness, but also as being considered more appropriate to this locality. The distinctive features of the journal will however be maintained in all their integrity under its new name, and nothing shall induce us to swerve from the line of policy already marked out. In consequence of various hindrances well-known to the fraternity, a slight delay has occurred in the issue of this number; but we shall endeavour to remedy all deficiencies in our next.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR EAST YORK.

The nomination of Candidates for this Riding, will take place on Wednesday next the 16th inst., at Milliken's Corners, 6th Concession Markham.

THE MARKHAM "ECONOMIST" ON NEWSPAPER MORALITY.

We quite agree with the Markham Economist that editors are not justified in making personal attacks, or disseminating falsehoods in their papers. With regard to the latter practice, the Economist—his conscience reproving him—wishes to make a reservation in favour of falsehoods told in tales or burlesques. Now, we have been taught that nothing justified a falsehood. The Economist thinks that a falsehood loses its turpitude when told in a funny way,—so much for his morality. We ask the public is this a fit journal to be admitted into a family circle? With regard to personal attacks, we just refer the Economist to that number of his paper which greeted the first appearance of the Gazette, with a communication in which the name of the Editor of this paper was divulged in a most low-lived, vulgar manner, and request him to amend his own faults before he undertakes to reprove others.

We have made no personal attacks on the Editor of the Economist—we have not disseminated any falsehoods against him. While discussing in a late article the prospects of the different Candidates for the East Riding, we mentioned that the Reeve of Markham (one of them) having opposed the other members of the Council with regard to the distribution of the Clergy Reserve Fund, had rendered himself very unpopular to the rate-payers, by so doing. The Economist acknowledges that the Reeve did so differ from the other four members of the Council; where, then, is the falsehood? We did not call into question the motives of the Reeve for his opposition, we simply mentioned—as we had a right to do—the effect which such opposition produced in the public mind. We are free to confess, however, that according to our ideas of responsible Government, we considered that the Reeve was elected, not to carry out any theories of his own in the Council, but to act in accordance with the well understood wishes of the majority. The fund in question now belongs to the people, and they have a right to have it distributed according to the majority desires, without any dictation from the Reeve of Markham, whose conduct in the matter affords an instructive commentary to the electors of the East Riding of the manner in which he would have acted had he been elevated to that high position to which aspired.

DUGGAN'S MEETING AT RICHMOND HILL.

On Wednesday evening last a meeting of the Electors of East York was held at Wiseman's Hotel for the purpose of selecting a fit and proper person to represent this Riding in Parliament. Col. Bridgford being called to the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting, it was then moved by John Palmer, seconded by Robt. Marsh that it is the opinion of this meeting that John Duggan is a fit and proper person to represent us in Parliament. This resolution was carried unanimously; after which Mr. Duggan addressed the audience very powerfully for some time. The feeling in favor of Mr. Duggan in this locality is decidedly strong.

UNBLUSHING ASSURANCE.

Mr. D. Reesor, the Reeve of Markham, is a person whose vanity frequently leads him to assume strange positions. Impelled by vanity he in 1851 presented himself as a candidate for the Representation of East York in opposition to W. H. Mitchell Esq. How pitifully he was snubbed on that occasion must be familiar to all our readers. It is true he has since been entrusted with a seat in the Municipal Council of Markham, and the sheer contempt with which his oratorical displays have been treated by his brother Councilmen, one would suppose would have brought him to a sense of his inflated condition. Not so, however. It remained for him on Saturday last, at the Clear Grit Convention to put the climax to his numerous assumptions. His name was of course brought before the delegates, by the Markham Village coterie as a Candidate, but, unfortunately, to be met by a second snubbing. When Amos Wright's nomination was announced to the assemblage, Mr. Reesor, among other dignities was called upon to speak and give in his adhesion to that gentleman. Now, here is the joke. He said he bowed to the decision by which his claims had been set aside! Where and how, in the name of all that is sensible, has Reesor established for himself any claims upon the electors

of this Riding? Is it that he has been permitted to take his seat at the Board of the Municipal Council of Markham, that may be school himself in legislative knowledge at the expense of the people, or because he is the publisher of a journal to serve his political advancement? Will some one inform us how this political tyro has acquired his claims?

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. HOGAN FROM EAST YORK.

Mr J. S. Hogan having been a candidate in the Conservative interest at the last electoral contest in East York, and having met with a very flattering support, many of that gentleman's supporters on that occasion, were desirous that he should be brought forward in the present contest. So strong had Mr. Hogan's friends felt in the matter, that though aware that Mr. John Duggan was canvassing with marked success in the liberal Conservative interest, they still expressed their determination to support Mr. Hogan in the event of his coming forward. About ten days since Mr. Hogan appeared as a candidate for East York and commenced his canvass; with what measure of success it was attended it is not now our purpose to discuss. We must confess, however, it was with no little pain we beheld two candidates soliciting the suffrages of the Electors, who were certain to rally around them men whose political views bore the closest similarity; and while the chances of each were lessened the success of the enemy was guaranteed. In this state of the matter, we will not disguise with what pleasure we learned that Mr. Hogan was in receipt of a flattering requisition from the County of Grey, which after due deliberation he had accepted. Mr. Hogan left on Wednesday to commence his canvass of Grey, and we are assured his prospects are very cheering. The friends of that gentleman being relieved from their obligations to him in consequence of his retirement from East York, have very handsomely come forward and tendered their support to Mr. Duggan, and thus a united and hearty support of the liberal Conservatives of the Riding is secured. In addition to the strength which Mr. Duggan has acquired by the retirement of Mr. Hogan, we have also to announce that Mr. Geo. P. Dickson having been nominated by the Clear Grits of West York, the most prominent signers of the requisition to that gentleman to stand for East York have cordially tendered Mr. Duggan their support, and are most earnest in the canvass. The acquisition by Mr. Duggan of the friends of Messrs. Hogan and Dickson will bring to him a tower of strength in the coming struggle, and if his supporters make due exertion, his election is certain.

THE CLEAR GRIT CANDIDATE COMPARED TO A BLUNT EDGED TOOL.

Nobody expects courtesy at the hands of a Clear Grit. But, certainly, the brothers of the Temperance Street Alliance might be expected to assume an outward form towards each other. The thing would then deceive the public; and if there was discord it would be a family affair. We are led to these remarks by the outrageous insult offered to Mr. Amos Wright at the Clear Grit convention, on the 5th inst., by that riddable champion, David Reesor. David felt grieved because he was not the nominee of the delegation; in his chagrin he let out a family secret; he told how cheaply Amos Wright is estimated; and with what pitiful contempt the men who pledge their vote and interest behold him. The insinuation occurred in this way:— Mr. Reesor expressed himself opposed to going out of the Riding for a candidate. "I believe," said he, "if a man has a blunt edged tool, that it is better for him to sharpen and use it, than to borrow." Every one in the room felt the insinuation that was conveyed—that Amos Wright was no better than a blunt edged tool! It was rather coldly received. It was evident the meeting felt, that however correct, it was an ill-timed allusion. Mr. Amos Wright, the one-bill legislator, hung his head, and said nothing. Not a retaliating word escaped his lips. Is it possible he could be so obtuse as not to see the withering sarcasm levelled at him by the Markham Village philosopher? If he did understand it, he is indeed to be pitied for the want of spirit he displayed in submitting to the countenanced jeer—for no positive dissent was expressed by the meeting—of a political aspirant of his own party. Verily, the men who once rallied to the magic watch-word of a "Baldwin," have under the leadership of a Brown, degenerated into a contemptible rabble.

THORNHILL MEETING.

A meeting of the electors of East York, was held on Thursday evening last, at Shells' Hotel, Thornhill, for the purpose of selecting a fit and proper person to represent them in Parliament.

Mr. Thomas Cooper being called to the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and introduced Mr. John Duggan, who addressed the assembly for a length of time and was listened to with great attention. We regret that our space will not allow us to give his address in full. After Mr. Duggan had resumed his seat, a resolution was then passed that the meeting considered Mr. Duggan a fit and proper person to represent the East Riding of York, in Parliament, which was carried by acclamation, a committee was then named who at once entered upon the duties assigned them. The Chairman, (Mr. Pexton) will communicate with any of Mr. Duggan's committees throughout the Riding when so desired.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

As the through freight train was on its way from Collingwood on Thursday morning a fatal accident happened to a brakeman, named Patrick Hart; whilst stepping from one car to another he slipped between the two and was run over. Every exertion was made to stop the train, but before anything could be done the poor fellow was a frightfully mangled corpse. He has been in the employ of the company since its commencement, and was highly respected as a steady and efficient servant.

Also, on the same day, as the way freight train was on its way to Leffroy, another brakeman named Lonney, while in the act of uncoupling, slipped down between the cars and was dreadfully mutilated. He was immediately conveyed to Toronto, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. He also was one of the first brakemen on the road and highly respected.

CLEAR GRIT INGRATITUDE.

Ingratitude is one of the peculiar features of Clear Gritism. Everything must be subservient to self. We see this exemplified in West York. John W. Gamble, a liberal Conservative who has voted steadily in opposition to every government since the last election side by side with George Brown, has announced his intention to again contest West York—in fact he has been for some time before the electors. Having pursued a course so satisfactory to the Clear Grit dictator as frequently to obtain laudations from Brown's paper, one would have supposed that his journal eager in its advocacy of his claims. But, no, far from it. Mr. Gamble's votes are all very well while they serve to swell the opposition list, and he happens to have been elected. But, gentlemen, there is a new election, Mr. Gamble is a little too independent; besides, he is a Conservative, and he had better be got rid of. Geo. P. Dickson is likely to be a more pliant tool, and Gamble must be dropped. The latter gentlemen is too respectable—he may be dangerous. Here then is a lesson for Conservatives. Support the Clear Grits if you will; but mark the moment your services can be dispensed with—that moment you will be supplanted. Aply as J. S. Hogan has wielded the cudgel for the opposition, we are assured that Brown, McDougall & Co., will not say a word—will not put a line—to influence the Clear Grits of Grey in his favor. We shall see.

CLEAR GRIT CONVENTION.

On Saturday last a grand pow-wow of the untierified Clear Grits of the East Riding of York, was held at Milliken's Corners, to discuss the rival claims of the various Candidates for Parliamentary honors who had taken the field since the announcement of a General Election, and to select from among them a fit and proper person to represent their views for the ensuing four years. After the lapse of considerable time, which was vigorously improved by the numerous aspirants in marshalling their followers for the coming struggle, the meeting was convened in a cold and cheerless hall, over the driving shed, adjoining Umprey's Tavern, which was tolerably well filled by the electors from the surrounding townships, among whom we noticed several influential Conservatives, who had attended to watch the tide of events. Dr. Wright was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Muir, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, after thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, in appointing him to preside over their deliberations, remarked that in consequence of the numerous Candidates who aspired to represent the Re-

form interest of the Riding in the next

Parliament, it had been resolved to call the present meeting, in order to select a Candidate from among them, in opposition to the present Ministry, whose conduct he strongly denounced. He stated that many who had formerly supported the present Cabinet, were now arrayed against them, and alluded, as a remarkable instance of that fact, to the requisition lately presented by the electors of Toronto, to Geo. Brown, which he said had been signed by numbers of the most influential Orangemen in the City. He looked upon that requisition as a proof that the Orangemen generally were opposed to the "powers that be;" but it was essentially necessary that the Reformers of the Riding should unite as one man upon a Candidate who would faithfully advocate their views, and as he noticed several delegates present from the different sections of the Riding, he concluded by calling upon them to proceed at once to business and select their Candidate.

Some conversation ensued among the candidates as to the proper mode of procedure, after which Messrs. Reesor, Wright, and Dickson, were nominated as a committee to name six teen delegates from the Township of Markham, who should be entitled to vote in the selection of a Candidate. Mr. Jacob Snyder strenuously opposed the motion. He considered that the electors alone had the right to appoint the delegates, and characterized the proposition as ridiculous in the extreme.

An irregular discussion followed, in which several individuals took part, and when the hubbub had partially subsided,

Mr. James Fitzgibbon, in a grandiloquent and disjointed harangue, proposed Mr. Wheeler, of Scarborough, as a fit and proper person to represent the Riding in the next Parliament. The Chairman, wished first to ascertain whether the meeting intended to vote en masse or by delegates. (Cries of "delegates, delegates.")

Mr. Sommerfield came forward and said that he had been connected with the Reform party for a number of years past, but of late he had become utterly disgusted with their policy. In the last Parliament they reformed "from bad to worse," and he was now prepared to vote for the rankest Tory who breathed. (Cries of "put him down," "turn him out" &c.)

An amendment to the first resolution was then moved by Dr. Doherty, seconded by Mr. Corson, to the effect that delegates be appointed by the electors now present from the entire Riding, who shall name the Candidates.

Mr. Wright doubted whether the present meeting fairly represented the Riding. The object was to bring out the strongest man, and it required the greatest unity in their ranks to frustrate their opponents, who were as strong as ever. It required every Reform vote in the Riding to carry the election, and if they all worked with determination he had no fear for the result. His past course was before the public, he still adhered to the same principles, and with the constituency he was prepared to stand or fall. The other Candidates with their friends had been of late busily engaged canvassing the Riding to secure the nomination of the present meeting; but for his own part, he had as yet made no exertion, being content to leave the matter with the electors, and if he had again the honor of representing the constituency, he would work as energetically and faithfully in the cause as he had done heretofore.

Mr. Fitzgibbon wished to know whether each Township was entitled to an equal number of delegates? The Chairman explained that in accordance with their respective numbers of population, Markham was entitled to sixteen delegates, and each of the other Townships was entitled to eight, and the village of Yorkville to four.

Dr. Reid moved, seconded by Dr. Doherty, that the electors from each Township do now retire for the space of ten minutes, and choose their delegates.

[Great disorder here ensued, which several individuals vainly endeavored to quell.]

The Chairman said that for several years past he had been mixed up with numerous meetings held in the East Riding of York, but he felt constrained to say, that he had never seen one conducted in such an outrageous manner as the present.

The last resolution was at length declared carried, and caucus-meetings of the electors from the different Townships were held forthwith, to nominate their delegates, which resulted in the selection of the following persons. MARKHAM.—Wm. Russell, H. Mil-

Mr. Eckhardt, C. Crosby, J. C. Burr, J. Doner, J. Dixon, L. Crosby, J. Clifford, C. Hall, F. Pike, N. Millin, J. F. Shell, M. Cunningham, S. Eckhardt, Dr. Freel.

EAST YORK.—Jacob Snyder, Michael Sheppard, John Taylor, George Taylor, Joshua Cunnmer, Samuel Cunnmer, Charles Palmer, John Henry.

SCARBORO'—W. Clark, scarr., James Clark, J. Fitzgibbon, Dr. Baker, Alex. Muir, James Miller, and Mr. ...

YORKVILLE—R. A. Park, Thomas Atkinson, Abraham Archer, William Rowell.

The above lists having been completed and handed to the Chairman, the meeting again resumed. Our readers, however, must remain for ever oblivious to the interesting palaver of the chosen few who surrounded the Chairman's desk, as our reporter was obliged to vacate the room, in company with a number of other spectators, by a direct vote of the delegates in solemn convale assembled.

After the lapse of about two hours, the door was thrown open, and the outsiders were admitted to learn the choice of the delegates. Order having been restored, the Chairman rose and (addressing Mr. Wright), said that he was happy to announce, that after mature deliberation, the delegates had again chosen him as the Reform Candidate for the ensuing election.

Mr. Wright, in an expressive manner, returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He said he deeply felt the responsibility of the position in which he was placed. A great work was still to be done. Their political enemies were actively engaged in the contest, and would spare neither money nor exertion to secure the Riding. If his friends came forward manfully, he considered the Riding could be wrested from the grasp of the Conservatives, as had been the case on former occasions; but every Reform vote required to be polled. His principles were now what they had ever been, and he confidently referred the electors to his past conduct as a guarantee for the future. No illurements would ever induce him to betray the trust reposed in him. Instances frequently occurred when one or two votes would seal the doom of the Ministry in power, and heavy sums could often be secured by those who cared less for principle than for pelf. He pledged himself, in the event of his return to Parliament, to perform his duty to the constituency irrespective of consequences, and trusted that the electors of East York would never have cause to regret the confidence in which he was now held.

Messrs Wheeler and Reesor, then addressed the meeting. Mr. Dickson, was also called on, but he was non est inventus, having suddenly taken his departure with his friends, on learning his fate. A resolution was submitted to the effect, that Mr. Wheeler be requested to nominate Mr. Wright, with Messrs Reesor and Dickson, as seconders. Mr. Wheeler, however, refused to pledge himself, and the subject dropped. The assemblage soon after dispersed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we will not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents. Also, all Communications addressed to this office for Publication, must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, although need not in every case be inserted.

OUR DEBATING CLUB.

Mr. ENTON.—While you folks are blowing off about incorporations, &c., &c., I'd have you know that there are other clearings going a-head at an availing hot pressed speed. Yes sirs, you'd think so if you would only pop in a visit now and then. Why, sirs, we have got up a Debating Society, and I forthwith make you acquainted with the proceedings of our last meeting.

After a powerful discussion a subject was agreed upon, viz.—"Has a big dog's tail one or two ends?" Capt. J. Rumpus opened his usual perspicacious style, well supported by Bro. Swizzle and Swipes, who contended that one end was only a continuation of the spinal process, and was not at all, but a beginning in the middle, consequently, a dog has only one end to his tail, and concluded by deifying all the medical faculty of Newmarket to prove the contrary. Then came the other side, Brother McSquipers rose from his seat like a giant refreshed, and declared by Jupiter it was only one horse subject anyhow, for a dog has two ends to his tail; and any darnd puppy that says 'noid might see it. Bro. Swizzle considered this remark slightly personal and appealed to the Chair. The question was then withdrawn and another submitted, viz.—"Is Swipes as good a man as McSquipers?" The disputants having removed their coats the debate began. McSquipers opened with a strong quotation from Bro's Communions; followed by a powerful persader on the subject; concluding with a beautiful allusion to Bro Swipes' left ear, the latter being completely "Bored" by the last remark of Mac. During the course of reply the debaters came to close quarters. The proceedings were here interrupted by "Long John," the Chairman, who read Rule 1st Sec. 999 of the By-laws, viz.—"During debate the private affairs of a member shall on no account be dragged before the meeting." This reading was called for by Mac pulling the "narrative" of Swipes' shirt out of his pantaloons. As this was a violation of the "Rules of Order," the debate was discontinued, and the meeting adjourned, singing

A goodly thing it is to meet, &c.

Subject for next meeting—"Was Aaron's calf a bull or a Heifer?" when your personal attendance will be duly appreciated by

Yours truly, BILL TIPTON, Jr.

Rampstown, Nov. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the British Tribune.

MR. ENTON.—As the local exponent of public opinion for the York Riding, you will please, for the information of your readers, give the following place in the columns of your journal, and thus confer a favor upon injured men. On Sept. 19, 1855, a few lively enemies of intelligence and advancement, residents of School Sections No. 16 and 19 of this township, did clandestinely read and send a document through Section 16, showing to those known to be favorable to their scheme, but keeping it a profound secret from all others. The following is a copy of the said document:—

"We, the Homeholders and Freeholders of School Section No. 16 are agreed to unite with Section 19, that is the part north of Mitchell's Corners, and do hereby authorize the trustees to act according to the majority."

Such, Mr. Editor was the precious document addressed to no person under Heaven. Yet such was the turpitude of our Council, that they placed one of their number who proposed to sit for a Ward, and whose Section got a vote of one, and was therefore interested to have Section 16 help to elect his children. And upon the strength of that senseless piece of writing they broke up Section 16, one of the most flourishing sections in this township, without giving any notice whatever, as is customary, of the intended change. Now, I would ask any reasonable person was it right or lawful of our Council to break up any School Section, upon the requisition of a few selfish individuals, not over one fourth of the rate-payers of the Section, and without notifying the majority? It was lawful to do so, they must test its validity in the courts of law, as none belonging to Section 16 will pay any tax into any other Section but the 16th. But had those men who wished the rate-payers of Section 16 to pay for the education of their children, come openly and requested the honest farmers of Section 16 to do so, we would have assisted them by subscription or otherwise, before we would have been deprived of the means of education among our I would also mention that on our having received intimation of the change, we handed in a petition with twenty-two names attached; but the answer was that the willary had been perpetrated, and could not be changed.

Now, as Editors are supposed to know everything, and as you attend the Council, can you tell me the reason that as soon as the question of Section 16 is mooted in Council, a certain gentleman who represents our ward becomes beautifully evanescent down stairs? Some say he is afraid of Haacke. Now the man need not be the least in dread of me, as I don't intend him any bodily harm. But if he feels he has done, and is doing justice, why does he not sustain his position like a man? But he knows that he has adopted a dishonest scheme, and he dreads to hold his account, but seeks every way to avoid that; and any wish, is that all their consciences may be at ease, if they have any, until they do justice to the wronged inhabitants of Section 16.

I remain, Mr. Editor, Your humble servant, GEORGE HAACKE.

MR. JAMES GIBSON.

It will be seen by the following letter that Mr. Gibson, of Markham, who has been for some time past confined in the Toronto Jail, for the crime of shooting with intent to maim, is now released, and the fine of two hundred dollars has also been remitted. Our readers will observe that the following letter, written in the Provincial Secretary's office, is dated the 13th of November, but was not handed to Mr. Gibson for some eight or ten days longer than was intended by His Excellency. This neglect of duty on the part of some person is certainly wrong; and Mr. Gibson thinks that he is only discharging his duty to those of his friends who signed his petition by thus informing them:—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TORONTO, Nov. 11, 1857.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has had under his consideration the case of James Gibson, convicted at the last Quarter Sessions for the United Counties of York and Peel, of the crime of shooting with intent to maim, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Common Jail, and to pay a fine of £50, and that His Excellency has said convict, and to direct that he be released from prison.

The Sheriff has been instructed accordingly. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, T. LEE, Secretary.

To the Hon. J. C. MONROE, M.P.P.

The Main Issue.

From the British Colonist.

The main issue on which the Clear Grit party claim popular support in Upper Canada, as every one knows, is the question of Representation by Population.

In these columns we have repeatedly pointed out that the principle involved in this issue, is one which was asserted by Conservatives long before Clear Gritism had a being. Its justice was not recognised by the dishonest Clear Grits so long as they had a majority in Upper Canada. During one Parliament and the greater portion of another, while the moderate party were in opposition, not a word was heard of this great issue. A majority of the fourth of the House of Assembly from Lower Canada supported the Government. The census was taken, and the question of Representation came up for discussion in the Legislature. No better opportunity could have offered for the Clear Grits to deal with the subject which has since become the chief plank in their platform. And yet not one of the rascally crew attempted to do anything towards touching the vexed question. In the face of the very principle which is now put forward as the only means of saving the country, the following members sustained the government of the day, and denounced the Conservatives as firebrands and traitors: John White, David Christie, Amos Wright, and Joseph Hartman.

No unusual effort was made by the Moderate Opposition at this period to bring up the question. They did not force it upon the House on all occasions by bunkum resolutions. They merely took advantage of the