

them on their own ground. Aid us in getting a special act to confer that authority to pay an honest debt, and if our bill rendered not correct, let the arbitrators cut it down to what it should be, and the counties will cease to complain. The city should be satisfied with the \$93,176 previously gained through Acts of Parliament, which virtually allowed them to pay what they pleased during so many years prior to 1857.

The City Chamberlain complains that no return has been made of the profits arising from the labor of the prisoners. In reply, we say that the laws have never placed the labor of the prisoners at the disposal of the county authorities; but we are aware that the jailor has offered the labor of the prisoners to the city authorities at different times during the last ten years, if they would provide material and superintend the work, but they declined to accept it. The counties have received no benefit from their labor. Do they complain that there are no proper buildings in which to work? We reply that the counties several times offered to increase the buildings to any required extent if the city would agree to occupy for ten years on equitable terms; but all these propositions were rejected. (See Council Reports from 1850 to 1854.)

Still another objection has been urged against the payment of our claim. The Chamberlain states that they (the city authorities) have no means of knowing whether the commitments to the jail charged against the city are correct, and request that the name of each prisoner be furnished, and the time for which he was committed. In reply, I have only to remind the Chamberlain that the whole of the desired information is quite within his reach. The police and other magistrates of the city that have sent prisoners to the jail, are doubtless able to furnish the name of each prisoner, and the time for which he was committed; besides, full access may be had to the jailor's books at any time, where all of these particulars are carefully recorded. But I submit that it would be just about as reasonable for the Chamberlain to ask an account in detail of the quantity of prison food and oatmeal-porridge that each prisoner has consumed, and the quantity of soap that has been dissolved in scouring his lard, as to ask the name and the particular number of hours during which each prisoner has been maintained in jail. Such details possibly might be furnished, but they would involve an amount of labor that would render the attempt simply ridiculous. Enough, however, I imagine, will be found in the subjoined tabular statement to satisfy even a corporation. It should be further observed, that the Government grant is exclusively to meet "criminal justice expenses," under which head the city prisoners would be entitled to a comparatively small sum, while the county prisoners nearly all come under this head, which would entitle the counties to a larger comparative proportion of the grant than the city; yet in this statement it will be seen that the Government grant is deducted from the gross expenses, thereby giving the city an advantage it could not legally claim.

The Chamberlain says that for the year 1856 the city paid \$5,000. Here he is in error, as the city paid for that year only \$3,800. He further states that in 1849 the arbitrators awarded that the city should pay \$3,000 per annum until 1855. Here he is again at fault. There never was an arbitration held between the city and counties until 1858, when Thos. W. Gibb, Esq., of Oshawa, acted on behalf of the counties, George Bommer, Esq., of Toronto, on behalf of the city, and John Langhille, Esq., was appointed umpire. These gentlemen decided that the city should pay \$5,000 a year for the use of the county buildings, as so much rent during 1857 and 1858; but they did not take into account the care and maintenance of the city prisoners. The solicitor on behalf of the city, Clark Gamble, Esq., contending that the law did not contemplate the payment of anything for the care and maintenance of the city prisoners, the question was referred to Chief Justice Draper, and he agreed with Mr. Gamble. Although the equitable proportion due from the city for the care and maintenance of the prisoners for these two years amounted to over \$17,000, over and above the \$5,000 a year awarded as rent for the buildings, yet it was coolly said, and the Chamberlain repeats the words, that the law did not appear to contemplate the payment of any sum for the maintenance of their prisoners. With equal justice the Legislature might compel the counties to feed the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen. We complain of the gross injustice—the legal robbery—suffered by Upper Canada from Lower Canada, but no act, I venture to assert, in the history of the united Provinces compares in justice with that law which declares that the counties shall feed, wash, clothe, provide with beds, medicine, &c., &c., the 600 prostitutes and 1,400 flabby Henriques of Toronto, without remuneration.

Now, in view of all these facts, the Legislature refuse to pass a retaliatory act to legalize an equitable settlement of the counties claim for '57 and '58, we must apply to that body to pay the amount out of the provincial chest. The \$93,176 paid by the counties for the benefit of the city of Toronto, previous to 1857, is quite enough for the counties to lose, without some \$17,000 more being added. Through long satisfied that the counties were unfairly dealt with, yet never until I caused this investigation to be made, did I suppose our lots to be one-fourth of what it now proves to be.

Yours truly,
DAVID REESOR.

A piece of scantling fell from the anvil of the steeple of the Presbyterian Church in Prescott, on Wednesday, fracturing the arm of James Kelley.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, reckons the sum total of spoolmen in the wake of Stephen Douglas at 130,138.

New Advertisements.

To Joiners.
Assignment Notice

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, MAY 18, 1860.

AN ASTOUNDING REVELATION.

There's an old saying "that murder will out," and our cotemporary, the *New Era*, having no revelations to make against the Aurora J.P.'s, heralds the "astounding" announcement that we are "an impudent body." Ain't this awful! But to proceed, as proof he says, "that during the whole of the discussion" our conduct was never called in question by him. Perhaps in his wisdom, he will explain the reason why he did not take us to task; the only why and wherefore, that we can imagine, for his not interfering with us is that he never before wrote a line either for or against the J.P.'s, therefore it was impossible for him to say anything to us. But how an impossibility can be a virtue we are at a loss to conceive. As his virtues however are allowed to belike his intellect, below par, we can excuse his claiming his conduct to us as a virtue, on the plea of necessity.

If the *New Era* really desires to know the reason why we attacked him, we will be candid and tell him, that it is because for the past twelve months he has constantly attacked and allowed others to attack better men than himself, and when called upon to prove his charges like a man, he cowardly backed out; and although, when challenged to produce his proofs, he had none to offer, yet he refused to retract a word he had written. For such a man, we can feel no respect, and if to hold up such a one to public scorn constitutes a "busy body," we assure him that we are rather pleased with the application. We shall certainly make it our business to expose such baseness, and no mere abuse will deter us from doing a public duty. Mr. Mosley and the Aurora J.P.'s, dare him to make any "revelations," and if he does not make them, he shall reap the reward he so richly deserves for attempting maliciously to libel them. As to the "rod in pickle" that he has for us, all that we can say is, that he is welcome to use it,—we will take care that it shall recoil with tenfold force on his own back.

THE COUNTY AND THE CITY.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Wright's bill for separating York and Peel from Toronto for judicial purposes, has got a six months' halt. We were in hopes that so requisite a bill would have been allowed to pass. Who, after this will say that the interests of the Counties, Ridings and Divisions are identical and can be represented by City members. We hope the electors of all shades of politics will remember that the great anti-corruptionist Brown and the Conservative Robinson joined hands and voted down Mr. Wright's motion. Neither of them saying one word on the way we have been cheated by the city. So much for Brown's pretended purity and honor of corruption in any shape.—The public will know, from henceforth, that where his interests are concerned, corruption can be committed. Mr. Reesor's letter (as given on our first page), exposing the manner in which we have been cheated by Toronto, was inserted in the *Globe* without comment, none of the city journals having the courage to defend the right when their interests are at stake. Therefore to the electors of Kings Division, of all shades of politics, we would say, if you wish to have your interests well attended to, elect no hireling from Toronto, but elect a resident man. Let the late action of both Conservatives and Clear Grits on the separation of the Counties from the City be a warning to you in all future contests.

THE MEETING AT MILLIKEN'S CORNERS.

We intended in our last issue to have given a full report of the split among the Grits, at the meeting at the above place, but as the Oshawa *Vindicator* (a Grit paper) has given a lengthened report we publish the same, a little abridged, with pleasure. We are persuaded that this report will fully bear out our remarks in our last. The report given by Mr. Orr is a correct one as no one will dispute, although he has not inserted some of the harsh language made use of Mr. Miller and one or two others. We are sorry that our space forbids our inserting Mr. Orr's excellent remarks on the meeting. They shall however appear in our next.

MAGISTRATE COURT.

Before J. Duncomb, Esq., M.D., J.P. On the 4th inst., Jacob Baker, of Markham, was summoned by his wife, Catherine Baker, and was fined £4 dollars and costs, for abusing her.

On the 11th inst., before the aforesaid magistrate, Thomas Wilkinson, of Vaughan, was summoned by Samuel Oster, for an assault, and was fined one dollar and costs.

YONGE ST. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

We hope our intelligent yemen will not forget to pay our Fair a visit on Wednesday next, the 23rd inst. We have always had first class shows here and we doubt not shall again. Of the utility and advantages of such shows we need say nothing, as we have in past issues dwelt on this subject.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

We are happy to be able to announce that arrangements have been completed, both at Richmond Hill and Aurora, to celebrate Her Majesty's birth day, in a suitable manner.

Correspondence.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents through our columns.

(For the York Herald.)

MARHAM ECONOMIST "WHAT IS IT?"

The fungus that has grown on the trunk of that most scurrilous prostitute, the old *North American*,—long since dead—and the "load stool" that has appeared on the limbs of that nasty rag—the *North American* concern, Lapeau bankrupt, and Bill McDougall sold himself, body and breeches, to Mr. George Brown, of the *Globe*, whom Bill had maligning in the most treacherous and villainous manner, George got the goodwill of the paper and subscription list, bound Bill in fetters of iron, impaled him and dragged him even to this day through mire; and from the villain's is now found to be the humble paragon. Mr. David Reesor became the owner of the press and type. The wain had each an object in view, Bill, originating the most feindish hate to George Brown, bargained with Dave that he should be permitted to pen those brilliant articles that appear in the little rag—*Economist*. Dave, on the other hand, was desirous of bringing into notice, and pelting on the bumper, the Georgetown snuff, the Collingwood bubble and the Malvern juggle. The question was often asked by the few who read the *Economist*, who is it who writes? Some say Bill, over the signature of "John Smith;" others say Pete, who had many months experience in the negro quarter in "Barton's" Theatre, and from thence transferred to be the manipulator on the banjo, at the negro fundango in "Colony Theatre," New Orleans, and is celebrated to this day, for his fund of nigger wit. Others again say that Mr. David Reesor, Reeve, Warden, J.P., Captain, the hero of the Sally Clendennan case, is the veritable editor. I assume that he is; and he having been allowed for a length of time to say a great many mean actions with impunity, he fancies himself invaluable. Turning up to the *Economist* of the 10th inst., I find a mass of very choice language, and I elevate him on the pedestal of his own choosing—"a load stool," and place him there for examination and guide to the wiser, considerate, firm, Wiggles and give true notice. Your name?—Sammy Wiggles—Place of abode?—Markham Village—Occupation?—Speculator, runner and general knave. Is the business profitable?—No, ug! Was; are your extraneous notes?—How—none. On no—no!—Times and opportunity offering, I—what say—I can only say father, as a preacher used to do these things, and best of the clever exploit. True, &c. I assure you. So, so, Mr. Reesor, live in a glass house and throw stones, foolishly follow. I repeat to the particular which I wish to draw public attention. In the *Economist* of the 10th inst. you will find an impudent, ill-tempered and pompous article on the "Moderate Party," in which Mr. Reesor, now satisfied with the *Economist*, is particularly, and from a party of eighty gentlemen, singles out two, Mr. Barry, Registrar of the County of Ontario, he charges with extortion, in the shape of fees which the laws do not allow. Perhaps this may be so. Mr. Barry, Postmaster of Markham, is accused of making money out of the "pigeon holes" in the Post Office. Perhaps this may be so, but I rather guess that seven-tenths of the "pigeon holes" in the Markham Post Office are of equal commercial value as seven-tenths of the subscribers to the *Markham Economist*, and that, I fear, is not. But, supposing them to be of good commercial value, is it less honorable than the borrowing of money on the credit of the Municipality to pay private debts? Let the Reader answer. Is it less honorable than the Frank-Morgan juggle in the Georgetown Mortgage? by which a certain Warden raised a large sum of money on a bogus mortgage out of the Savings Bank in Toronto?—Is this swindling or "casual advantages"? They let the *Reve* be heard. For Frank, who was cheated and swindled out of his all, and it report be true, David the Reesor, aided by Sammy the Wiggler, are the guilty parties! Oh fie! would-be-legislator, would-be-sheriff, guilty of swindling, and no—only casual advantages? Frank, the poor silly fellow, a young and inexperienced youth, fell into the hands of these sharpers! They borrowed—they stole, got every cent he possessed, and he is now turned adult penniless with a delicate wife and two or three small children. The time is at hand, however, when a fearful expose will be made of this dark chapter, in the history of our would-be Legislature and Sheriff. It is unpleasant; but the truth must come out. So may it ever be.—You will hear from me again.

Yours truly,
JOHN B. BOOTHBY

Head, York, May 18, 1860.

LINES ON THE CLEAR GRIT MEETING AT MILLIKEN'S CORNERS, TOWNSHIP OF MARKHAM, HELD ON WEDNESDAY THE 23RD MAY, 1860.

'Twas close of day, the month was May,
All nature smiled serene;
The fields had donned their beauty,
Each rivulet did sing,
While all the woods in harmony
Were warbling spring.

The sun, a cloud did overthrow,
And scarcely could he view,
The brightening earth that 'neath him lay,
Refreshed by morning's dew;
Oh! Freedom, nature surely gave
Existence first to you.

As thus I gazed, with eyes upraised,
I heard my stumbling steed,
And turning down a plying plow,
To see his poor old friend,
I spied a welcome county inn,
For man and beast to feed:

With opened eyes of deep surprise,
I looked around me there,
To see so many neighbours meet
To taste the Landlord's fare—
Red Farewell from the South did start,
And Hell, that legal bear—

Young Reesor, tall, admired by all,
From Markham Village came,
To show his friends he was not slow
In adding to his name;
I faith he'll live in *Reesor's* inn,
A man of paper fame.

Also a man of cunning frame,
To pack this meeting he took care
To bring the friends that he could trust
That in his victory might share,
And grand poor Farewell in the dust,
Although the action was not fair:

To become the Clear Grit nominee,
He had fairly set his mind;
And all upland, whither he'd
To go, he'd take his kind,
Unless by chance the Ontario men
Should of his dodging get the wind.

To carry out his bold intent,
And to find delegates he might not lack,
He thought it was for best to take
The census of some two years back,
And this motion to secure,
Youthful Miller was the lack.

This barefaced mannequin had the effect,
At last to bring bold Farewell out;
When a patch other *Reesor* and
The *Economist* and the *Reve* and
Whilst at them Bell did sit and laugh,
And the Chairman he did look about

One Miller, too, I there did view,
His cheeks were rosy red,
His brows were indices of thought,
He had a stately head;
The only fault that could be found,
Was in his queer-shaped head.

Some seventy-four—and maybe more,
From York, both East and West—
Reformers true from any farm—
To choose from *Reesor's* best;
Markham Grits and the *Reve*,
Could stand as honest test.

Ontario's stock—Farewell and Flint,
And the other Clear Grits,
Did come to speak of delegates,
And sharpen up their wits,
At least I fancied so, to hear
Their wretched pointless bits.

A wee young Scot the chair had got,
And looking all around,
Spoke of his inefficiency
To occupy the ground,
Although 'twas plainly to be seen
He'd watch'd it like a hound.

With rose leaf did Farewell speak,
Who's what he were to do,
How all must be unanimous
And keep Reform in view—
I saw the rose on Miller's cheek,
Tapp to a dingy blue.

'Twas a young Scot the chair had got,
And looking all around,
Spoke of his inefficiency
To occupy the ground,
Although 'twas plainly to be seen
He'd watch'd it like a hound.

Yours truly,
JOHN B. BOOTHBY

Head, York, May 18, 1860.

KING'S DIVISION.

IMPORTANT PRELIMINARY ELECTION MEETING!

From the Oshawa *Vindicator*.

As may have been learned from the papers, it was resolved, at a meeting held in Markham Township on the day of the late great Plovering Match, that a preliminary meeting should take place at Milliken's Corners, Markham, on Wednesday the 9th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a Convention of delegates from all portions of the Division, to select a candidate, in the reform interest, for the honorable distinction of representative of King's Division in the Legislative Council of Canada.

GEORGE P. DICKSON, Esq., of Richmond Hill, was appointed chairman, and the writer, Secretary.

It was then moved by Mr. HENRY MILLER, jr., of Scarborough, and seconded by Mr. GEORGE FLINT, of East Whitty, that arrangements be made for the selection of delegates to meet in convention to agree upon a Reform candidate for King's Division.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by H. P. CROSSBY, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Atkes, Esq., both of Markham, that the basis for the selection of delegates, be the certified Voters Lists of 1857, that one delegate be elected for each one hundred voters, and where the odd numbers are over fifty, then one additional delegate be chosen.

MR. FAREWELL rose to offer a few remarks upon the resolution, against the principle of which, he apprehended, it was impossible to raise the slightest objection. He was not of the opinion he heard expressed by some, that the representation would be too large. The resolution, he thought, would give something between 60 and 70. One of the best steps, in his opinion, was to get a pretty large convention. The basis laid down by the resolution before the meeting, was, he thought, the best one which could be adopted. It was as fair for one municipality as another. In concluding, he said his motto in an election contest was, to do everything which it was possible and right to do, and then if we were beaten we could not charge ourselves as being to blame. If there was one more vote to be got and we were beaten, we did not do the best we could. (Applause.)

MR. H. MILLER, jr., of Scarborough, here took the floor to move an amendment, and amid expressions of astonishment, proceeded to attack Mr. Farewell for haranguing his friends, as he called it, with a view of swamping the center and western portions of the Division. He concluded a taunting and ill-tempered speech by moving an amendment, seconded by Mr. Adam Armstrong, to the effect that the basis for election of delegates be the census of 1851-2 and that each thousand inhabitants at that time send one delegate.

MR. FAREWELL, in reply, said that lest there should be others present, who, like Mr. Miller, mistook the spirit of his remarks, he would say that it turned out that there was nobody here except himself and one other, from East Whitty, and only two from Oshawa. In this meeting and throughout the contest, we should know no east, no west, no centre. (Applause.)

MR. MILLER, in reply, said that he came here, and he knew others who did so, to bring down the candidates to a level with other people! Everybody knew there were too many lawyers in the House already, and we did not want any more there. For his part he was not in favour of any of the gentlemen mentioned, but would prefer Mr. Leslie, of Toronto. Taking the basis of the original resolution would give too much weight to the east, and consequently a Markham candidate would not stand as good a chance as one from the west, and besides there was no true copy of the number of voters in each municipality present. By taking the population at the last census as a basis, we could tell at once, how many delegates each municipality should send.

MR. GEORGE FLINT rose to ask Mr. Miller if the adoption of the original resolution would in any way interfere with the calling out of James Leslie of Toronto.

MR. MILLER did not attempt a reply, and was rescued from the dilemma by—

MR. DAVID REESOR, of Markham—editor of the *Economist*, and a prospective candidate—rising to support the amendment. His chief recommendation was that an extract of the Census of 1851-2 was on hand, and the number for each municipality could be at once determined, while by the other plan, this could not be done. It was thought that the eastern portion of the Division had increased in population more rapidly since the last census than the western, he would have no objection to giving South Ontario one or two more delegates, but he thought the number would be quite sufficient if based on the last census. The main resolution provided for 70 many delegates, thereby many might be absent. By the amendment there would be only about 40 while by the original motion there would be 60 or upwards. Again, there was no official statement of the number of voters in South Ontario, before the meeting. One man (meaning Mr. Bell, of Toronto) said it was greater than in the Ridings of East and West York combined. If that were so he thought it would hardly be satisfactory to the electors of East and West York to adopt the Voters Lists as the basis. He was certain it would not be satisfactory to give to one Riding more delegates in the Convention than another, or both combined. The delegates from Whitty and Pickering would not fairly represent the people in the western townships. The object in selecting a candidate should be to put him into the Council, but that object might be defeated, if, through a preponderance of delegates from the East, a man should be selected who was unpopular

in the western townships. He heartily agreed with Mr. Farewell had said in favour of going to work harmoniously and determinedly. In East and West York, if they had not quite as great a population, they had more property at stake, and a larger farm territory than in South Ontario. If it were desirable to be scrupulously exact, the plan would be to take simply the number of Reform electors in each municipality, as they do in the States, but that would be paring the thing down so nicely that he thought no one would urge it.

MR. GEO. FLINT said that Mr. Reesor seemed to intimate, in the course of his remarks, that the Voters Lists, as a basis, would not give the western part of the Division a fair representation. He could not, for the life of him, understand how that could be the case, because if that basis was perfectly fair for each 100 electors in the eastern, it was equally fair for 100 in the western portion. It was only carrying out the principle for which we had for so long contended. If we threw that principle overboard in this action, we should be stultifying ourselves. If Mr. Reesor thought one delegate to every 100 electors would be too many, let him move an amendment giving one to every 150, or one to every 200, and then we should understand him. If it were feared that there were not as many Reformers in South Ontario in proportion to the whole number of voters, as in York, he would say that at the last general election, when Mr. Mowatt came among them a perfect stranger, he was returned by a majority of 800, and he believed we had gained strength since then.

MR. FAREWELL rose to notice some remarks in relation to himself, and his connection with the original resolution, which fell from Mr. Miller when he last spoke. He had no more to do with that resolution in any way whatever, than any body else in the room, and he felt it from him to take any action, or let fall one word that should give rise to ill-feeling. Of course, if he saw anything going wrong, it was right that he should speak plainly to each other, but he should be careful about making imputations on the honesty and integrity of any one. He was not aware that he came to the meeting, that South Ontario had been increasing in population faster than the Western section. He had never heard of the question of their relative population or number of voters, at all. He had not looked at a voter's list in any of the municipalities, and at no other assessment roll, save that of the village of Oshawa. And from the first intimation of his name in connection with the contest, he had determined not to become a candidate for the representation of Kings Division, or any other, unless it could be done openly, fairly and with the entire approbation and consent of the Reform party in the Division, whose principles were designed to be the salvation of this country, and with which party he had always acted. He was sorry to hear of the eastern, the western, and the center part of the Division. As to the basis of representation in the Convention, he had thought the basis proposed in the general resolution so perfectly fair and equitable that no objection could be possibly raised to it. It was plainly the proper way to take the population as it was at the time you proposed to take action, and not to go back eight or ten years, since which time nations, as well as cities, towns and villages, had risen and fallen. His friend Mr. Miller, who he hoped to see in a better humor before the meeting was over, had said something to the effect that he (Mr. F.) was a lawyer. He never made a greater mistake. He fully agreed with him that lawyers were far too plentiful in the company, and that the agriculturists of the country had not a fair representation in either Houses of Parliament. He had had the pleasure of being brought up on a farm, and his whole life had been spent there, with the exception of some fifteen years which, some time since, he had developed to mercantile pursuits. He would not have it understood that he was a legal gentleman, though he should be most happy had he the excellent education possessed by many members of the bar. As for the choice of the convention, no matter who it might be, no man should work harder than himself to elect him.

MR. BELL, of Toronto, said he had come to the meeting with the intention of taking any active part, and he had been very much interested in the proceedings thus far. He had taken Mr. Miller's fling at lawyers as referring more particularly to himself, but he was not aware that it was any crime to be a lawyer. He owned a number of farms in the Division, and had therefore a considerable stake in it. As to the question under discussion, it did appear to him that the registered list of voters was the only true basis upon which delegates should be chosen. Who was it that finally elected the representative to the Legislative Council? It was those very gentlemen whose names were recorded on the certified voters lists, and not the inhabitants of the Division in 1851. Who then ought to be consulted about the matter? Ought it not to be the very men who exercised the franchise? Certainly. If South Ontario had three or four hundred more votes to cast than East and West York, no man of sound sense should say that the men who had those votes to cast ought not to be consulted. He supposed it was contrary to his interests in the approaching convention to have the voters of South Ontario fully represented, but nevertheless, the voters lists were the only correct basis. It was only giving the franchise to the men who had the right to exercise it, and who would exercise it when the final struggle came, whether it were returned then now or not.

MR. REESOR said it might be useless for him to contend with two such clever gentlemen as Messrs. Farewell and Bell. It might be that even the wrong, should they unfortunately take that side, would appear the better. Their statements did appear quite plausible, but there was another view of the case, equally plausible, and deserving of more consideration. It had been stated that if South Ontario should have two or three more votes, it

should have the power of selecting the candidate.

MR. BELL.—I said that if it had 3 or 400 more voters, they should be represented in the convention.

MR. REESOR replied that it amounted to the same thing. South Ontario would rule the convention, and its delegates would select their man as a candidate. If the best interests of the election at stake were consulted, the feelings of the people of East and West York would be regarded in such a manner that they would be given a little larger delegation than South Ontario alone. The legislature had wisely given the different townships the same representation in the County Councils, notwithstanding differences in population, and this was right. Any other principle would be unjust to the smaller townships, because the larger ones and cities and towns would otherwise carry everything their own way. And when was it known that the people complained of the want of representation, according to population in the County Councils? When had a petition ever gone to Parliament against the existing system. He contended, in conclusion, that territory and wealth should be taken into account, as well as population.

MR. BENJAMIN ROBERTS said he had been eyeing some of his friends up here, as well as listening to some of the speeches made, and he was very much amused with what he saw and heard.—Before coming, he understood that they had been very busy electing members in Markham and had got quite warm, and he now saw it plainly manifested.—When he saw such things, it looked to him as if gentlemen had their eyes set upon some object, and were determined to carry their point at all hazards. Before he came to the meeting, he felt that he could leave the whole business of the day to the friends in Markham, but he had seen some cause to change his mind. The people here seemed to be jealous of South Ontario.

MR. REESOR.—Not a bit of it.

MR. BELL.—It is very plainly manifested. Mr. Reesor, in the generosity of his heart, had said he would give South Ontario one or two delegates more than the census of 1857 would give it, if the people of the east thought they had not a fair number. South Ontario would not have them. South Ontario wanted only what was fairly and honorably entitled to, according to its strength and would be contented with nothing less. He could assure the people of York that if South Ontario did not raise or give as many acres, they had some strong guns down there which it came to an election contest.

MR. FAREWELL, in reply to Mr. Reesor's remark that if East and West York did not raise a larger delegation in proportion to the votes than South Ontario, the people of East and West York would be indignant, said I can say the meeting did not give justice and fairness to South Ontario, was there no danger of the people of that Riding being dissatisfied—and they, if so, will be remembered, had the largest number of voters, so that the consequences might be still worse. That argument, I would be seen, cut both ways. The gentlemen present from South Ontario—every one of them—would say that if East and West York were entitled, by the number of their voters, to ten or twenty delegates more than South Ontario, they should have them without a word. He did hope that the friends of the Reform interest who were present, would insist upon giving a fair representation to every portion of Kings Division, without reference to either Ridings or municipalities.

MR. REESOR.—All other things being equal, would you give to South Ontario representation according to the present population, but the case was different.—South Ontario had not the wealth of East and West York.

MR. FAREWELL.—Can you prove that I am much doubtful.

MR. REESOR, said everybody knew that farming property was more valuable than village property considered in relation to the number of voters. Those villages and towns which had sprung up in South Ontario ought not to have equal weight in convention with the same population in the townships.—There was more importance to be attached to the vote of one farmer, than three votes in a village. As the ridings boroughs in England were villages and small towns, and two out of every three villages in Canada had been purchased and could be again.

The amendment was then put to vote, and the voters having been counted, the result was announced, as follows: Yeas 25. Nays 20. The remainder of the eighty persons present abstained from voting, probably because they did not wish to force the amendment upon South Ontario, in opposition to the views of the only five persons from that Riding present.

So the amendment, basing representation, in convention, on the population of 1851-2, was pronounced carried.

It was then moved by Henry Miller jr., and seconded by Wm. Beckard, Esq., that the Convention be instructed to require the different candidates who might be spoken of, to give written answers to written questions, giving their views of all great questions now before the country.

MR. W. H. ORR said he could not see the propriety of introducing such a resolution. The delegates met in convention, being the picked men of the whole Division, would surely know what course to take selecting candidates better than such a meeting as the present one. Perhaps Mr. Miller was not aware that in all such bodies, it was customary, first, to agree upon a certain platform which would express the general sentiment of the party in the constituency, and then whatever candidate was brought into the field would stand upon that platform, and no other.

MR. MILLER proceeded to reply amid animated conversations in different portions of the room, on the subject of the vote just previously taken.

MR. FAREWELL said that he was just writing out a protest on behalf of the people of South Ontario. There were but five persons present from the eastern half of the Division, and they felt that South Ontario had been most unjustly dealt

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