

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

St. Johns, Nfld., July 23, 3 p. m. Two large steamers are in sight, coming in. They are the Hero and Ariadne, with the Prince of Wales and suite.

The Golden Fleece from New York is also outside. The Hero and Ariadne anchored at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Prince lands in the morning. The royal salute was fired from the batteries.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Johns, Nfld., dated 22nd, gives the following intelligence in reference to the reception of the Prince of Wales in that place:—

The preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales are nearly completed. There is much excitement among all classes, in view of the contemplated event. The programme of demonstration on the arrival of the Prince is as follows:—On the first day, the Governor, Bishops, Judges, &c., meet the Royal party on Queens Wharf, and the different societies headed by the Masonic body, form an escort to the government house. In the evening there will be a display of fire works, and the public buildings will be illuminated.

On the second day, the Prince holds a levee, and receives an address. There will be a regatta on Lake Quivira, and probably the Prince will drive round the lake. In the evening, there will be a grand ball, which the Prince will attend. On the third day he embarks, and the arrangements are the same at his landing.

The weather is beautiful, clear and cool. The House of Parliament is handsomely decorated. Much enthusiasm prevails.

July 23.

Torrents of rain fell last night and this morning. The Prince was to land at 10 o'clock, but the landing was postponed till noon on account of the weather.

At noon to-day, the Prince and suite landed from the Hero, under a Royal salute from the citadel, the Ariadne and the Flying Fish, the yards of which were manned, as also those of the French War Steamer, Jasartes.

The Governor Alexander Bannerman, met his Royal Highness on the Queen's Wharf, and conducted him to a carriage, thence through triumphal arches to the Government House.

The procession consisted of the Masonic body; the St. Andrew's, St. George's, British Mechanics, Cooper's, Temperance, native and Irish societies, and the Phoenix Volunteer Fire company; a guard of honor of the Royal Newfoundland corps, and the first, second, third and fourth Volunteer Rifle corps.

At one o'clock the Prince held a levee at the Government House, and dined with the Governor this evening.

There was an immense concourse of spectators and great enthusiasm prevailed. Wednesday a regatta will come off.—The Prince drives out, receives addresses, &c., and will embark on Thursday evening.

To-day is a holiday in Newfoundland, all shops are closed, also in St. John and the surrounding villages, the inhabitants of which are nearly all here. Flags are flying from every house and the shipping are decorated.

The Hero coming in passed directly over Merlin rock but did not touch it although it was low water. The weather is cloudy and threatening. The rain ceased at 11 o'clock.

The Prince rode out on horseback this afternoon, in plain clothes.

St. John, Nfld., July 25.

Yesterday addresses were presented to the Prince, to which he replied as follows:—I sincerely thank you for the addresses presented to me, and for the hearty welcome received from all on my landing on the shores of this the earliest colonial possession of the British Crown. I trust you will not think me regardless of your zealous loyalty if I acknowledge these addresses collectively. It will afford me the greatest satisfaction to report to the Queen the devotion to her crown and person unmistakably evinced by the reception of her son, eloquently expressed in the addresses from various bodies in this town and Harbor Grace. I am charged by the Queen to convey to you the assurance of the deep concern she has ever felt in this interesting portion of her dominions. I shall convey back a lively recollection of this day's proceedings and of your kindness to myself personally, but above all of those hearty demonstrations of patriotism, which prove your deep rooted attachment to the great and free country of which we all glory to be called her sons.

The Prince pleases the populace immensely by his handsome countenance and mild gentlemanly bearing.

There will be a dinner party at the Government House this evening and a ball at 10 o'clock.

The fireworks last night were a poor affair.

To-day is a beautiful clear day for the regatta.

The invention of a new clock upon the principle of the thermometer, by pressure of air upon mercury, is making a great sensation in Paris. The cost of the clock which goes 24 hours, and then has only to be turned like the hour glass, is no more than a franc. M. Babinet is said to be the inventor of this ingenious apparatus, and as he is generous enough to have refused taking a patent, it is announced that in a few days Paris will be inundated with atmospheric clocks, which will enable every man to know the time with the least outlay possible.

The Independent Candidate's Platform.

The following is the Political Platform submitted by JOHN HAM PERRY, the Candidate for Kings Division, in his speech at the Convention held at Markham:

The Union of the Provinces. Representation by Population. Encouragement of Emigration. Free Grants of Lands to Emigrants and other being actual settlers.

A Homestead Law. No Expenditure of Public Money without the consent of Parliament. Provincial Works only to be taken up by the Government; and no expenditure of Public Money to be made on Works of a Local Character.

Retrenchment in every Department of the Public Expenditure.—Putting in the pruning hook at the top.

Reduction of the Custom Duties.—The burden of taxation to be placed on the luxuries of the rich, and not on the necessities of the poor.

A Judicious Bankrupt Law. Reduction of Law Costs. Simplification of the Proceedings of Courts of Law.

Revision of the Court of Chancery. Extension of the Municipal Law. Election of Reeves and Deputies, and Wardens of Counties by the people,—the same as Mayors of Cities and Towns.

Assimilation of the Laws of Upper and Lower Canada. The restricting of the rights of Mortgagees to the property held in Mortgage—without allowing them the right to come upon the other property, real or personal, of the Mortgagee.

Holding all Parliamentary Elections on one day. A better mode of Settling Contested Elections.

A Prohibitory Liquor Law. Payment of Criminal Postage. Abolition of Newspaper Postage. Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

New Advertisements.

School Examination, Richmond Hill. Notice—Alexander Campbell. Found—M Teedy. Dissolution of Co-Partnership, Ladies School—Mrs. Campbell.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A RAMAGE PRINTING PRESS, In good working order.

For further information apply to the proprietor of this office. June 22, 1860.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JULY 27, 1860.

The Markham Convention and the "Colonist."

We were much surprised to find that the Colonist now, as it were at the eleventh hour, announces that it and its protege, Mr. Gamble, will not give their support to Mr. Perry. It is well known that up to the time the convention selected Mr. Perry, we were staunch advocates of Mr. Gamble, but Mr. Gamble failing to get the nomination, we had nothing to do, but as honorable men, to support Mr. Perry, which we are prepared heart and soul to do, and which the Conservatives will yet do in spite of the dishonorable movements of the Colonist; as Mr. Gamble never ought to have appeared before that Convention, unless he had decided to abide by its decision. As the Secretary of the Western part of the Division for the Moderate Party, we are prepared to prove that what the Colonist asserts relative to the Convention being unfairly constituted, is untrue, as is also that part of the editorial stating that some of the delegates were chosen, especially in consequence of their declarations of confidence in Mr. Gamble.

We assert that in the western part of the division not a delegate was pledged, unless, indeed, they bound themselves privately to Mr. Gamble, which is not at all likely; and the reason why no one was allowed to take the place of the absentees from Etobicoke, was because there was no one from Etobicoke but the delegates who attended. True, one was allowed to take the place of an absentee from Markham, but that was because at the selecting of delegates some extra ones were chosen to supply the place of any who did not happen to be there; therefore to say that Mr. Perry got the nomination by a fraud is as untrue as it is dishonorable. The Colonist also states that Mr. Perry's platform is different to his speech. This, again, cannot be, as the platform but embodies the speech made at the Convention. We also assert that not a word was said about resigning the Registrarship, although in our opinion it ought to be done. In conclusion, we thoroughly agree with the Colonist in stating that these observations lay it open to the charge of playing into the hands of the Clear Grits; for although our individual preference was for Mr. Gamble, yet never will we be so dishonorable, after entering into a fair and honorable convention, as to refuse to do our utmost to support Mr. Perry. Mea-

ures, not men, is our motto; and the question of the Union is far more dear to us than any private preferences.

Mr. Perry's Canvass.

GREAT MEETING AT RICHMOND HILL.

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst., Mr. Perry addressed a large meeting of the electors in Amblers' Hall, Richmond Hill. The hall, which is a very large one, was well filled with an attentive audience.

The meeting was organized by calling Robert Marsh, Esq., to the chair. Mr. H. Edwards, of the York Herald, acting as Secretary. The chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to select a fit and proper person to represent King's Division as Legislative Councillor. There were, it was well known, two candidates in the field—Mr. Perry, of Whitby, and Mr. Reesor, of Markham Village.

Mr. Reesor was the nominee of the Clear Grit Convention, and Mr. Perry of the Moderate and Constitutional Reform Convention. The great difference between the two gentlemen was on the Union of the Provinces. Mr. Reesor was in favor of a Dissolution of the Union, with perhaps some undefined joint authority, and Mr. Perry was in favor of keeping that union intact. He (the chairman) had no hesitation in saying that he was in favor of keeping the Union intact, at least till they could get a Federation of all the Provinces. He believed that a Dissolution of the Union would be very disastrous to Upper Canada, and to the farming community in particular. The ocean would be closed to us, and we should be left at the mercy of the United States; indeed it was his firm opinion that if the Union were dissolved, the next thing would be to annex us to brother Jonathan; and as a loyal subject of the British crown, he could never give his sanction to any movement having such a tendency. Mr. Perry was, however, here himself to give the electors his own views on the political questions of the day, and he hoped that all would give him a fair and impartial hearing. Mr. Perry then came forward, and was received with loud cheers.

He commenced by explained the change which had taken place in the constitution of the Upper House, through the Legislative Council Act, in having the members elected by the people, instead of being nominated by the Ministry of the day. (Mr. Perry) was one of those who believed that all government should emanate from the people, and he was glad that the Legislative Council bill passed, although he was sorry to say, that it was opposed by some of the Reformers of the day. It was, he said, right and proper, and the duty of all candidates for parliamentary honors, to come forward, and state their views plainly and fairly and fully to the electors when seeking their suffrages; and that their should be no misunderstandings respecting his own views on public matters, he had placed his political sentiments in black and white. Mr. Perry commenced with the Union, the great advantages of which to both Provinces, he commented upon. He explained the great difficulties between both Provinces, before the Union act was passed, the petty political squabbles which distracted the country then, and showed the beneficial results which accrued to the whole Province since its consummation. He described the great progress and prosperity which attended Upper Canada since and went through the history of the attempt made in 1851, to annex the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada, and the solicitations made the Home government in order to secure to Upper Canada, the advantages of a seaport. He desired his hearers to think over the amount expended in order to secure that great object to Upper Canada; the millions spent in improving that navigation of the St. Lawrence, and building of Light houses, &c., in order to give to Upper Canada the benefits of a seaport; and he asked them whether after all this expenditure, in order to secure a seaport for seven months in the year, and after adding three or four millions to the public debt for building the Grand Trunk Railway, in order to give them a seaport during the winter months, were they new by dissolving the Union to deprive themselves of those benefits? (Cheers, and cries of "No.") When all these advantages had been obtained, and all this great good consummated, were they going to go back to the old difficulties? No. And he for one cared not by whom the clap-trap cry of a dissolution was raised, no true Canadian—no lover of his country, would knowingly consent to it. (Applause.) But some of his opponents said in one place that they were only in favor of a dissolution, with some "joint authority" afterwards to arrange all matters common to both Provinces, while others advocated a dissolution, "Pure and simple." How, he asked, would the "joint authority" plan work? How would that prove a remedy? In the "joint authority" concern, Lower Canada would have the same number of representatives as Upper Canada, they would be on an equal footing, and if with sixty-five members now, the same as Lower Canada in the Legislative took after their interests, and obtain equal rights, and equal justice, they could not succeed, how could they do so with the same equality diminished? It was impossible—and joint authority was nothing more or less than a joint humbug. (Cheers and laughter.) A dissolution, "pure and simple," would be attended with the worst and most disastrous consequences to Upper Canada. It would cut us off from our seaports on the East, and leave

us surrounded on the West by the United States territory, difficulties would arise, and the ultimate result most surely and certainly would be annexation to the United States. And to look at such a dissolution from the most favorable point of view, and without regard to remote consequences, if we pay seventy per-cent of the expenditure now, if we contribute seventy per-cent of the revenue, the result would be that we would have to bear the largest share of the debt in the same proportion in case of a dissolution. And to use the words of Mr. George Brown in the House of Assembly in 1853:—"Who wanted to be a little Province, with a little Governor, and little nation." No one. No well-wisher of Canada could. (Applause.) The adoption of the principle of representation by population, would, he contended settle and remove all our difficulties with Lower Canada. It was a correct, and a just principle, and a great mistake had been committed that it was not adopted twenty years ago. This principle was already recognized by Lower Canadian politicians, and he felt quite convinced that it would be no longer delayed, and at the taking of the census next year, would be conceded. But if our politicians who advocate the principle to-day, throw it up to-morrow, and run after "joint authority" schemes the next day, who, he asked was to blame? Just so long as the people allowed themselves to be duped by designing agitators, so long would they find themselves placed at a disadvantage in obtaining all that was just and necessary to protect their true interests, and advance their welfare. But instead of stopping at the Union, or splitting up our noble Province into petty Municipalities, he (Mr. Perry) desired to advance a great deal farther. He was far from wishing that things should remain as they are. He looked forward to one grand confederation of all the British North American Provinces; he looked forward to the day when we should become a great nation, and a happy people—the bright gem in Victoria's diadem beneath.

He was in favor of giving encouragement to emigration, by giving free grants of land to actual settlers. He thought that Canada ought to receive as many emigrants as the United States; and it was suicidal policy in any Government not to give every inducement possible to entice emigrants to our shores. There were our boundless forests to till, and we wanted the bone and sinew of other lands to bring them under cultivation. He was in favor of a Homestead Law; he thought that some such a law was much needed, but at the same time, he would endeavour to protect the rights of creditors. He would have no farmer make a homestead of his hundred acres, or the merchant of his mansion. All he was in favor of, was to give such protection to the unfortunate but honest debtor as would prevent his wife and family from starving, or being driven forth to the cold and unfeeling world. He would not consent to the expenditure of public monies without consent of Parliament, unless in extreme cases, and then only to a certain limited amount. He would, if returned, use his utmost to secure retrenchment in every department of the public expenditure, by which he did not mean to reduce the salaries of the man who had a £150 a year to £100. No! the laborer, he argued, was always worthy of his hire.—What he would advocate was, where there were ten men doing the work that required only five, he would send the other five about their business. (Loud cheers.) This Province could not afford to keep more cats than would catch mice,—(laughter)—therefore he would tell those who did no work, and got some one to help, gentlemen go take the axe or the plough, and do something for an honest living, as here you don't earn salt.—(Loud cheers.) He was in favor of a reduction of the Custom House duties, and to place the duties on the luxuries, and not the necessities of life. Those who wore broadcloth, or silks and satins, should be made to pay for them; and the tea, coffee, sugars, &c. of the working man, ought not to be taxed. (Cheers.) There was also another branch of this subject, and a very important one it was too, and that was our home manufactures. He was in favor of giving to our manufacturers, which were rising in importance, a certain degree of protection. He would let raw produce, as far as possible, come into our ports free of duty, but everything that could be manufactured in Canada he would protect, for we needed aid; our farmers needed more manufacture. He asked, was not every carriage bought at the splendid establishment of Mr. C. F. Hall, of Markham Village, a great boon to the village and the surrounding country? Then there was the splendid machine works of the Messrs. Patersons, of Richmond Hill. Who would dare to say that such an establishment was not a benefit to the Province! Their Reapers and Mowers were celebrated through the entire Province. Was it not well, he asked, to give a helping hand to increase our manufactures, by giving them that protection they so much needed? He would now pass on to the subject of a Bankrupt Law. He knew that this was de-

batable ground, but he would ask, is not a judicious Bankrupt Law much wanted? Every ten years we had what was called a crisis; and then who were the men that went by the wall? Was it the man who kept his breeches pockets always buttoned? (Cries of no, no.) No, it was not; it was the men who hazarded something for the common good, and laid out their capital in the walks of commerce, &c. What he would advocate was, that when such men failed, some chance should be given them to rise again, and not leave them to struggle on in penury and woe. During the late crisis through which we and the United States had passed. It was a fact that many of our most worthy citizens had become unable to pay their debts. Was it right, he asked, to treat these unfortunate individuals as criminals? (Cries of no, no.) He contended that it was not, and therefore it was that he would give every honest man a chance of standing on his feet again; but at the same time he would advocate the most stringent penalties against all those who by fraud tried to evade payment of honest debts, as creditors needed protection as well as debtors. (Hear, hear.) He was in favor of a reduction of Law Costs, Simplification of the proceedings of Court of Law, Revision of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Perry enlarged on these various topics, and then proceeded to state that he was in favor of the election of Reeves and Deputies, and Wardens of Counties by the people, the same as Mayors of cities and towns, for the present system of electing Reeves and Deputies was most vicious, and encouraged an amount of log-rolling and manoeuvring that was disgraceful, and very often the very last man that the people would select was chosen, which would be obviated were these offices elective by the people. He advocated holding all Parliamentary and Municipal elections on one day. Any one at all conversant with elections, must know that all the bribery and illwill was occasioned by having two days for elections. Look at the Russel frauds. When did they place on the polls all the fictitious names from Jesus Christ downwards?—Why, on the second day. (Hear, hear.) Now he said abolish that system, and a great deal was done to prevent bribery at Parliamentary elections and illwill at Municipal Elections. The payment of Criminal Witnesses was also another important affair. Many a criminal was now at large, because persons from a distance could not afford to prosecute, and spend perhaps a fortnight in Toronto, neglecting their private business and standing at great expense, besides, this could only be obviated by the payment of criminal witnesses. Then there was the Newspaper Postage, which we need not say he would do his utmost to abolish. He thought that knowledge should be free.—(Hear, hear.) In Whitby they cheated the Post-office, and paid no postage at all. [Laughter.] They got their papers by express, and had them delivered free of any postage whatever; and he thought all, every one should have them free, for if a deficiency arose in the Postal Department on account of this, he thought there was nothing that the people would grumble at, less than paying for any deficiency that might arise on account of sending papers free; but he thought that the abolition of the Franking Privilege, of which he was thoroughly in favor, would go a long way towards defraying the expense of the carriage of newspapers. Mr. Perry dwelt on this subject at some length. In reference to the separation of the Counties of York and Peel from Toronto for Judicial Purposes, all he would say is, that he was as thoroughly in favor of it as their member, [Mr. Wright] and would approve of any bill for that purpose, to take effect as soon as approved of by the Ratepayers. Mr. Perry then concluded an able speech of an hour and a-half, by declaring himself ready to answer any question that might be put to him relative to the principles enunciated, or any other question that any elector might wish to obtain information on.—He then resumed his seat amidst much applause.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. McPhillips to address the meeting, which he did, briefly explaining the grounds on which he supported Mr. Perry in preference to Mr. Reesor.

AMOS WRIGHT, Esq., M.P.P. for East York, then asked Mr. Perry his opinion on Separate Schools, as he had observed that nothing had been said respecting them.

Mr. PERRY, in reply, said that he was in favor of a national system of education, if it could be carried out, and regretted to see Separate Schools in operation; but as our Protestant brethren of Lower Canada had them, he could not in justice deny them to the Catholics of Upper Canada—[hear, hear]—but at the same time he should thoroughly oppose any extension whatever to the Separate Schools

of Upper Canada, because they tended to break up our Common Schools. [Cries of hear, hear.]

The Chairman then invited any gentleman to address the meeting, or ask any questions, remarking that it was strictly a public meeting, and not a mere party meeting.

Col. BRIDGFORD then moved, seconded by J. R. ARNOLD, Esq.,—"That this meeting cordially endorse the political programme as enunciated by Mr. Perry, and pledges itself individually and collectively to promote his election to the Legislative Council."

So great was the number of hands held up in the favor of the motion that the chairman pronounced it carried.

AMOS WRIGHT, Esq., M.P.P. for East York, however, took exception to the division, and requested that the nays should be taken, which was done, and only six hands voted nay, three of whom were delegates of the Grit Convention; proving to a demonstration that Dissolution won't take on Yonge Street at any rate.

MR. PERRY AT BURWICK.—GLORIOUS SUCCESS.—Mr. Perry evidently does not intend to let the grass grow under his feet. Within the past ten days he has held seven large meetings in various parts of the division, all of which have been as favorable to him as could be desired; indeed his canvass thus far has been a great success. On Friday evening he addressed a crowded meeting in Burwick, Vaughan; so crowded indeed was it that many could not enter at all.—Dr. Williams presided. We need not add that Mr. Perry's speech was a masterpiece of argument, as all who hear him admit that on the great question of the Union he takes high and unanswerable ground. He appeals to the clear heads all well as to the hearts of his audience and his pleasing and gentlemanly bearing towards those who differ from him secures him many friends. He addressed us for an hour and a-half, interrupted only by plaudits of his audience. Dissolution of the Union, pure and simple, on the joint authority schemes of Mr. Brown, were both shown to be not only valueless but dangerous. The other points of his platform were treated in a masterly manner, and at the conclusion of his speech the chairman called upon the gentlemen present to state by show of hands, whom they would support, or who possessed their confidence, when a forest of hands were held up in favor of Mr. Perry. The chairman then called upon those in favor of Mr. Reesor to hold up their hands, but not an uplifted hand was seen, so that Dissolution does not "go down" at all in Burwick.

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

JACKSON GIBBETED.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

SIR,—In the New Era of the 13th inst. is an article headed "Absurdities Exposed," written by Mr. Jackson with the intention of hoodwinking the public, and evidently with the determination of having the last word; the tone of his article showing that he has drunk deeply of the cup of bitterness, so dearly earned by his insolent and libellous assertions; but he shall yet drink more deeply of that bitter cup—yea to the very dregs. The public cannot be deceived by such a man as Mr. Jackson. Why does he not acknowledge his error like a man, or take some tangible method of proving his false assertions to be true. He has made assertions time and again against the J.P.'s of Aurora, that have been flatly contradicted by them, and yet he wants them to prove that they are untrue when it is his place to prove his assertions, and which he cannot do; and not having the honesty of heart to acknowledge his error, he endeavours to show to the public, by his artful dodging, that he is bunkum, and will die game; but it will not do. Truth is stronger than fiction, and I fear that he has found me too strong for him. Although he terms me poor, weak and imbecile, I would indeed be weak, if not able to measure strength mentally or physically with the great Editor of the Era; and I can tell Mr. Jackson that the further he goes, in his absurd and unjust expositions, the more he exposes his ignorance, and the more injury he does to himself. I would advise him to hold up in time, or he will be swamped in his own quagmire of disaffection and untruth.

It was not my intention to intrude upon the public by answering the article alluded to, had Mr. Jackson remained quiet after he had had the last word allowed to him, which was not his due; but not being content with my having given him more than fairly, he again comes out in his last issue with an unparalleled budget of falsehoods to cram down the public in an article on the 20th inst., headed "A Busybody Snubbed," being too dishonest candidly to acknowledge having made assertions that he cannot substantiate—he condescends to the baseness of framing falsehoods to deceive the public. He says "the fact is we have answered every charge—proved every position assumed, showed the absurdity and untruthfulness, the want of candour of our vilifiers, until they thought that discretion was the better part of valor;" or acting upon the sentiment of the rhymist—

"He who fights and runs away May live to fight another day."

The above are the falsehoods which he wants to cram down the public, but it won't do. I assert boldly in the first place, that instead of Mr. Jackson answering every charge, he has answered none.

In the next place, instead of proving every position assumed, he has proved nothing; as he refused to accept the challenge of a public investigation to prove his false assertions; and in the last place, instead of showing the absurdity and untruthfulness and want of candour of his vilifiers, he has only exposed his own ridiculous absurdity and untruthfulness, as most evidently appear to a discerning public; and as for his showing the want of candour of his vilifiers, as he maliciously terms them, he has shown to the public that, as a public writer, he has neither candour, honesty, or even common decency; and that he writes in a spirit of vindictiveness, malevolence and bitter feeling, making the most unjustifiable attacks upon private character without the least foundation, and resorting to the use of the most contemptible Billingsgate slander unbecoming any man, let alone the Editor of a public journal. Mr. Jackson is mistaken in his man; he will not run away, nor be frightened at any scarecrow of an Editor like him. So that he need not again assert that "Mr. Mosley, feeling his incompetence to maintain his assumed position, is satisfied of his inability to continue the controversy." I can only tell Mr. Jackson that to continue the controversy with an unprincipled writer like him would be only wasting time, pen, ink and paper, and would be an intrusion upon the public; and if the controversy is continued it will redound to his disgrace, as it has already done, and of which the public must be well satisfied. It would be well indeed for that verdant editor if he would return to his old trade of shingle weaving on the hills of Kinghorn, where by honest industry in the capacity of his humble trade, for which he only seems fitted, he might attain to a certain degree of respectability, but as an Editor, must fail to command respect, wanting as he does the talent and education necessary to conduct a public journal.

I must conclude by apologizing to the public for intruding upon their patience, and trust that this shall be my last letter on the controversy with Mr. Jackson, as his shuffling and trucking conduct throughout the controversy leaves me no other course to pursue but to treat him with silent contempt; and now, Mr. Editor, I hope you will excuse me for again trespassing upon your good nature, by requesting you to insert the above in your journal, and oblige.

Your obdt servant,

WILLIAM MOSLEY.

Aurora, July 23rd, 1860.

THE CORPORATION AND THE POLICE.

—We are not disposed to crow over beaten men, and therefore we shall simply express our hope that henceforward we shall hear of no more disputes between the Police Commissioners and the Council. The Corporation have contended that, in opposing the Commissioners they were acting for the best interests of the citizens, and were sustained in their position by public opinion. They appealed to the people in meeting assembled; the Mayor on behalf of the Commissioners, accepted the appeal, and by a very large and respectable gathering in St. Lawrence Hall yesterday evening, the Commissioners were sustained and the Corporation condemned. If the Councilors are wise, they will now cease to set contrary to public opinion, and yield to the reasonable demands the Commissioners have made upon them. They have already involved the city in considerable expense by refusing to pay the policemen their wages, and compelling them to sue. They have done mischief enough; let them try to do some good during the remainder of their term.—Globe

THE SCARBORO' MEETING.

Some body must have been hoaxing the Globe about the Scarborough meeting.—That veracious paper states that Mr. Perry was "defeated by an overwhelming majority," on the vote taken! That "only seven votes for Mr. Perry could be mustered?" Is this another Reesor Dodge? The Globe should have better assurances of credibility for its published statements. We happened to be present at the Scarborough meeting, and we can assure the Globe, that its information is altogether incorrect, as will be seen from our own report. Mr. Perry had the majority, and largely, notwithstanding that Mr. Reesor had drummed up all his friends in the neighborhood which he could muster, and brought many others from Markham in order to out-vote Mr. Perry, at a meeting convened in that part of the Township of Scarborough where Mr. Reesor believed himself to be strongly supported. Mr. Reesor failed utterly and completely, and when the nays were called for, on the vote in favor of Mr. Perry, we certainly counted but eight hands held up, and we were as watchful as could be of the number. In order to dispose of the Globe's assertion, it will be only necessary to mention that the Secord, Mitchels, Rolphs, Hellwells Mines, Bowns, Johnsons, Chesters, Wheelers, Mairs, and their friends, all supporters of Mr. Perry, were present in numbers. Would their vote count only seven?—Whitby Chronicle.

MR. PERRY'S CANVASS.—

The communication containing the account of the meeting in Scarborough came too late for our issue this week; shall appear, without fail, in our next.

We had prepared a notice of the New Era's insane issue of the 20th inst., but on account of election news are compelled to defer its insertion till next week.

The next Division Courts will be held at the following places, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Newmarket, September 10. Nobletown, do 11. Burwick, do 13. Weston, do 14. Richmond Hill, do 17. Markham Village, do 18.