

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

St. Johns, N.F., July 27.

The British Government is said to have received intelligence of a fearful massacre of Christians at Damascus.

Five hundred were killed, among whom was the Dutch Consul. The American Consul was wounded.

The two vessels that passed over to Garibaldi are merchant steamers. It is confirmed that the steamer Veloz has passed over to Garibaldi.

NAPLES, 14.—Patriots are constantly traveling the streets. The Moderate party is full of apprehension concerning the stabbing of an inspector of the former police, on the 12th, in the Strada di Tolda.

A proclamation of Garibaldi against the Bourbon dynasty has been distributed. He says: "I am a Royalist, but prefer Victor Emmanuel, who will head us against Austria."

NAPLES (via Turin), 17th.—There has been a conflict between the troops and the people in consequence of popular manifestations in favour of some refugees who had disembarked at Naples. Several persons were killed.

The Ministry had been dismissed and a new Cabinet formed.

The appearance of the growing crops is favorable. Every kind promises well, including fruit.

Sickening details of the massacre of Christians in Syria have been received. The general opinion was that the Turkish authorities were acting in connivance with the Dourases, and that the Government at Constantinople, which might have stopped the bloodshed, on all occasions left the Christians to their fate.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

QUEBEC, July 30th.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords on the 16th Earl Granville stated his belief that the disturbances in New Zealand had been greatly exaggerated.

A Debate took place on the Savoy question, and the policy of England taking part in the proposed Conference, in the course of which the annexation of Savoy to France was very generally denuded.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck attacked the Government for prosecuting an unjust war with China, and encouraging the opium trade.

Mr. Gladstone replied, denying that the war was unjust, and asserting that the Tien Sin was as binding an engagement as could be made, and that its ratification was most important. He also stated that the financial position of the country required to levy an immediate duty of 1s 1d per gallon on ardent spirits. This was agreed to.

FRANCE.

The news from France is unimportant. The *Moniteur* announces that a project of law for the purchase of the Canal had been adopted.

NAPLES AND SICILY. Sanginary combats are reported to have taken place near Messina between the Neapolitans, under Col. Bosco, and the advance guard of the Sicilian army.

Garibaldi had expelled Farini and two others from Sicily, for conspiracy against order.

SYRIA.

The massacre of Christians in Syria is said to reach from 7,500 to 8,000 persons while 150 villages have been destroyed.

The ship *Spartacus*, of Boston has been wrecked near Bombay.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, July 30. No signs of the *Prince Albert* now due from Galway, 23rd. Wind east.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PRINCE ALBERT."

St. Johns, N. L. July 31.

The *Prince Albert*, from Galway, arrived at this port at six o'clock this morning. Her news though five days later, is unimportant.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 23rd.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 24th. The Emperor of Austria and Prince of Prussia are about to hold a conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The transfer of the Galway contract to the Canadian Line has been cancelled. The steamers of that line henceforth leave Liverpool on Thursday, calling at Londonderry on Friday—commencing with the next steamer.

The Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant. The Government had withdrawn the Bank Supply Bill for lack of time to pass it.

It was reported that the Galway electors are about to call Mr. Lever to resign his seat in Parliament.

Lord Brougham, at the Statistical Congress, explained his remarks to Mr. Dallas, relative to the presence of a negro delegate, and disclaimed any intention of insult or disrespect.

SYRIA.

Advices from Syria report disturbances not yet settled. It is reported that French troops are to embark at Marseilles, Toulon and Algiers without delay.

Affairs were unchanged. Matters continued to wear a very grave aspect. France was active preparing for a powerful intervention, and had notified the other Governments in order to have concert in action.

The Sultan had written to France and England an expression of his grief at the events which have transpired, and promising an effort to reestablish order. It was reported that the Russian gov-

ernment had expressed its desire to act in harmony with France and England.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Emperor of Austria and Prince Regent of Prussia were to hold a conference at Toplis in a few days. Other German sovereigns were expected to participate.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Bombay mail of June 22nd had reached England.

The Red Sea cable had resumed working. Hostilities were about to commence. It was reported that 12,000 Russian soldiers were marching on Peking, but the statement lacked confirmation.

NAPLES.

The Neapolitan Ministry had withdrawn their resignation, the King having taken decisive measures to secure the adherence of the troops of the Constitution.

The Neapolitan Government had ordered the removal of the Royal guard, the abolition of the punishment of the bastinado, and the suppression of secret dungeons.

LONDON, July 24th.—The telegraph from Sicily says Garibaldi announces his intention of annexing Sicily to the Kingdom of Sardinia.

The Independent Candidate's Platform.

The following is the Political Platform submitted by JOHN HAM PERKY, 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 others 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 people.

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 Mortgagor.

Holding all Parliamentary Elections on one day. A better mode of Settling Contested Elections. A Prohibitory Liquor Law. Payment of Criminal Witnesses. Abolition of Newspaper Privilege. Abolition of the Franchise Privilege.

New Advertisements.

List of Letters in Richmond 15th P.O. King Division.—Meeting at Stouffville New Treatments.—Dr. Amos & Son Re-opening of Grammar School

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A RAGAGE PRINTING PRESS, In good working order. For further information apply to the proprietor of this office. June 24, 1860.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 3, 1860.

The Prince's Visit.

The heir to a throne on whose empire the sun never sets, has arrived amongst us to receive the homage of a free and enlightened people. He has come by express invitation, and we believe that from one end of the Province to the other he will be received with a shout of welcome that will convince all skeptics that we are indeed proud of being united to the land of "the brave and the free."

A land where slavery, with all its unnumbered wrongs is unknown, and which has given to us a civil and religious liberty undreamed of on the continent of Europe. Our honored guest is the representative of one of the best of earthly Monarchs, and as such demands at our hands all the high consideration and respect that his honored position is entitled to. We often boast that we are a great people, and now is the time to convince royalty that it is no vain flourish of trumpets, we aver—that we are the brightest gem in Victoria's crown, let us show to our noble Prince that we have not overestimated ourselves. Let us give royally to understand that he does not receive the praises of slaves or wild enthusiasts, but that the honor that is done him is rendered by a free people, proud of the land of their forefathers, and of being part and parcel of an empire distinguished by laws, that whilst they secure liberty also ensure protection to the poorest as well as

the most exalted. We are happy to learn that arrangements are being made for all to see His Royal Highness; and that Toronto will not be behind her neighbors, but that in every respect, as capital of Upper Canada, she will maintain her position. We wish the Prince to bear a good report of us to the Queen; and above all, we hope that no political or religious prejudices will arise to mar the harmony that should prevail; but that Catholic and Protestant, Clear Grit, Moderate and Conservative, will for once forget their differences, and join with one heart and voice to welcome the representative of Britain on Canada's shores.

Aberration of Mind.

We will candidly admit that we were much amused, though not edified at the insane ravings of the *New Era* of the 20th ult. He states that "we have proved all our charges, and showed the absurdity and untruthfulness of our vituperations." We have read of poor ragged lunatics imagining themselves kings, but never before did we know of aberration to such an extent, as for a whipped spaniel fancying himself a conquering hero. Let us for a moment look at his wondrous proofs. He has charged Mr. Mosley and the Tory Aurora J.P.'s, with injustice and incapacity, and the answer to that has been, that Clear Grit Magistrates sat on the cases, yet were not condemned by Mr. Jackson, and a challenge to him to meet them (the Aurora J.P.'s) on those cases, which the *New Era* dare not do. And now, after acting the coward's part, he attempts to don the lion's skin, but it will not do; for although the skin may be a lion's, the protruding ears show too plainly that it is but a braying animal beneath.

But then the *New Era* says he has brought forward unimpeachable evidence; and who, gentle reader, do you think this witness is?—Nay, do not smile, but it is Constant Ashton, whom we have to his credit convicted of wilful falsehood; and not only so, but every one in Aurora knows that Mr Ashton is but the tool in the hands of a J.P. celebrated more for his roundness of form than quantity of brains; as Mr Ashton never wrote the letters which he would feign father.—Truly the *New Era* keeps respectable company? But, says this model writer, we have attacked our betters. Does he think that himself and Mr. Ashton are our betters? Perhaps so, as every one who knows Mr. Jackson is aware that in his own estimation he is "wiser than seven men who can render a reason." The *New Era* concludes by hoping we understand him. Perfectly so. We weighed him (Mr. Jackson) long since, and found him wanting; and to his insane threats and ill-filant language we simply snuff the snuff of contempt, and should in future recommend the use of ice cream to his cranium, as dog-days are here, and there is considerable danger of his catching hydrophobia, for he bites and snarles like one possessed. Our advice to him is, to keep cool this warm weather, and drink nothing stronger than lemon ice cream!

School Examination.

(Communicated.)

The examination of the junior department of the Richmond Hill County Grammar School took place on Tuesday, the 31st July, before several of the Trustees and other gentlemen and ladies. The examination was conducted by Mr. Charles Bannister teacher. The children acquitted themselves very creditably, especially those in the more advanced classes, such as in Geography, Fifth Reading Book, and Bible History. There is great order preserved in the school, and very marked respect showed to the authority of the master. Mr. Bannister's mode of teaching is good and efficient; there is in his whole deportment towards the scholars much of the *succiter in modo et funder in re*. The highest places in the first division for the month of July, according to the credit marks for perfect recitations, are held by the following pupils:—

FIRST HISTORY CLASS.—1st, Eliza Moulde; 2nd, Amelia Pogue; 3rd, Wellington J. Low.

SECOND GEOGRAPHY.—1st, Eliza Moulde; 2nd, James Marsh; 3rd, Wellington J. Low.

THIRD READING.—1st, Sophora Benson; 2nd, Eliza Moulde; 3rd, James McMillan.

FOURTH SPELLING AND DEFINITION OF WORDS.—1st, Eliza Moulde; 2nd, Amelia Pogue; 3rd, James McMillan.

MR. PERRY'S CANVASS.—We are happy to learn that the canvass goes on bravely; that at Ashburn, Duffin's Creek, and Greenwood his success has been complete. Mr. Reesor evidently got such a dose of Perry's pills, at Woburn, as to have sickened him so that he has not dared to encounter his master adversary again. We hope our readers will read the report of the Woburn meeting, as it appears in another column.

RICHMOND HILL FAIR.—The usual monthly fair was held here on Wednesday last. There was a good show of cattle and sheep and plenty of buyers present. We noticed Messrs. Nightingale, Dingle, Parker, Miller, Fields, Williams, Routh, Hutchinson, Langrell, &c., all well supplied with the needful. So that as regards prices, the fair was a good one.—We would again call the attention of farmers and others to the fact, that we have a regular monthly fair here; the only fault found is that there are plenty of buyers but that too few cattle, sheep &c., are offered for sale. We trust that in future the butchers, dealers, &c., will not have to complain on that score.

MR. NORRIS' LETTER.—We direct the attention of all unprejudiced persons to the communication I on the Rev. W. H. Norris, L.L.D., of Scarborough, in answer to the *Economist* of the 26th ult. As far as it speaks of the Markham meeting, we can vouch for its accuracy.—At that meeting we heard the Rev. gentleman request Mr. Reesor's friends to move an amendment, which they were afraid to do, knowing that even in Mr. Reesor's own village he would have been defeated. The rest we have every reason to believe is equally true.

LECTURE.—We feel great pleasure in announcing that on Monday evening next, at half-past 7 o'clock, in Amble's Hall, a lecture will be delivered, in connection with the Mechanics' Institute, by the Rev. Samuel Johnson, formerly of this place. Subject: Music and Poetry. Admission free.

We would beg to call the attention of our Stouffville friends and surrounding neighborhood, to the fact that Mr. Perry will address them in the New Temperance Hall, Stouffville, at half-past seven, p.m. on Saturday, the 4th instant.

VAUGHAN COUNCIL.—The above Council meets at the Town Hall on Monday next.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Markham Economist.

Sir.—As you have thought fit in the peruse of your editorial dignity, to attack me personally in your last issue, by statements wholly devoid of foundation, I have sent a brief reply, with the faint hope that from some motive peculiar to yourself, you may allow your readers to see it.

You say "he (Mr. Norris) was just the kind of chairman to suit one of Mr. Perry's meetings," and "Mr. Norris was made a Justice of the Peace by the present Government, and he is every way a worthy representative of those who appointed him." Now what bearing such remarks as these can have upon my conduct as chairman of the meetings in Markham and Scarborough, I am at a loss to know. I was offered and declined the appointment of Justice of the Peace in 1841, and again by Henry Sherwood in, I think, 1846; and whatever may be the amount of honor attached to the office, I assure you not the least valuable part in my opinion arises from its having been given me by the present Government.

You say "he [Mr. Norris] had come the distance of over ten miles, to serve this useful purpose. It so happens that I was invited by Captain Wilson to accompany him to Markham—not this time on your business—but to see his brother-in-law. Before I arrived in the village I knew nothing of the meeting; and as the evening approached, we were anxious to leave it; it was raining, and threatened a dark night; however, we were induced to stay.—Before I was nominated chairman, I had not the slightest idea of such action being taken, or of acting as such, and when named I objected, and said a person from the township had better be appointed. It ended in my taking the chair. A more orderly and respectable meeting I never had the fortune to preside over. Whatever you may say about my conduct in the chair, and however dissatisfied you may be with it, it seemed quite satisfactory to the meeting; for at the conclusion of my remarks, when declaring the business of the evening concluded, very respectful and very general applause greeted me from all parts of the room.

You can certainly tell your readers what you like about the meetings, how grievously you have been wronged, the *foetus* of hands held up for you, and the four or five for Mr. Perry, and how in each case the chairman, contrary to all justice, and impartially decided against you; but I do not think such untruthful statements will really advance your interests. Perhaps you want to claim that sympathy which the persecuted generally receive, and would therefore represent your-

self as persecuted, and the several chairmen of Mr. Perry's meetings, Mr. Norris holding a bad pre-eminence as your persecutor; but as far as I am concerned, I am satisfied to leave my conduct to the impartial judgment of the three or four hundred persons that were at the meetings in question—to their verdict I shall respectfully bow.

Briefly adverted to the meeting in Scarborough, as to your being there by chance, it is all nonsense. It was well known throughout the day that you would be there, and your friends gathered accordingly.—When Mr. Perry had concluded his address, I called upon you, and I wonder whether you could say you received anything but courtesy and respect at my hands. You addressed the meeting as often, and as long as you pleased, till your speech, and reply, and rejoinders, became so tedious, that as you well know, the room began to empty, which alone brought you to an end. Before I put the motion I requested the people not to leave, as they were then doing; indeed a large portion had left. Then several of your friends came from the rear of the room to the front, but at the time the motion was put, five-sixths of the meeting then in the room, were crowded at the far end near the door. Whether they voted or not I cannot say, for the simple reason that I did not see them. But to say that Mr. Perry had but five votes, is an untruth so unmitigated, so extreme, so easily disproved by above a hundred individuals, that a person uttering it must have an amount of hardihood and audacity almost unexampled. I could name myself between forty and fifty electors who were at that meeting, a large portion men of influence and standing, all warm supporters of Mr. Perry.

Every thinking, and every well disposed man, has ever deprecated personal antipathies being aroused by political contests. You have, however, the unenviable honor of commencing such a course. In that now before us, whether as a man of ordinary prudence and common foresight, you have acted wisely for your own advantage, is for your consideration, not mine.

Yours, &c., W. H. NORRIS, L.L.D.

Lyburne House, Scarborough, August 2, 1860.

MR. PERRY'S CANVASS.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

Sir.—On Saturday evening, the 21st inst., according to appointment, a public meeting of the Electors of King's Division was held at Scarborough for the purpose of having an address from John H. Perry, Esq. The large room attached to Wm. Johnson's Inn, Markham Road, capable of holding about 200 persons, was quite filled. The meeting was organized by moving the Rev. Dr. Norris to the chair, and William Sheriffs, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The meeting was also attended by David Reesor, Esq., and many influential gentlemen from Markham and Whitby, friends of the respective candidates.

The chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, called upon Mr. Perry, who coming forward was loudly cheered. Commencing his address he ably and clearly pointed out the evils of Upper Canada, which would arise from a Dissolution of the Union, leaving her in such an event entirely at the mercy of Lower Canada on the east, and the United States on the south and west, for the export of the products of her industry, and the import of some articles that have become almost the necessities of life. The other subjects of his platform he also very clearly and satisfactorily discussed, and concluded an address of nearly two hours duration and loud applause.

The chairman then invited any person present to address the meeting, or to put any questions to the gentleman who had just sat down. No one doing so, the chairman invited David Reesor, Esq., to address the meeting, which he did in a speech of nearly the same duration as that of Mr. Perry's. Mr. Reesor enunciated his views, in connection with the Dissolution of the Union, as is believed for the first time publicly. He advocated at least the existence of two provinces, with their separate Governments, and a third or federal Government, or joint authority Government, under a constitution to be in the first place submitted to the people for their approbation, and if not approved of by them, to be amended again and again, each time submitted to the people until sanctioned by them and then become law. Mr. Reesor also briefly adverted to two or three matters, which he considered Upper Canada grievances, namely—the abolition of the Seigneurial Tenure (the censitaires being relieved through provincial aid)—the building of the Lower Canada Lunatic Asylum from the same fund, which the Upper Canada Asylum was built by a direct tax levied on that portion of the Province—and the rebellion losses money being settled in each section of the province under similar circumstances, namely, Upper Canada paying her own losses, and Lower Canada being paid out of the Provincial Chest. This gentleman, at the conclusion of his address, was loudly cheered by his friends. W. H. Higgins, Esq. of Whitby, then asked Mr. Reesor two questions in connection with these subjects, which elicited that Mr. Reesor had not given to the meeting a fair representation of these two subjects.

Mr. Perry again addressed the meeting, pointing out in vivid and forcible language the erroneous representations Mr. Reesor had made, especially in blaming the pre-

sent Government for setting the Seigneurial Tenure question in precisely the same manner as Mr. Brown and his friends intended to do, as proved by his colleagues in the two-day's Government,—proving also that the rebellion losses were severely paid by, in one section of the province the Tavern License Fund, and in the other by the Alarrage License Fund, and in a similar manner he conclusively disposed of Mr. Reesor's pretended injustice to Upper Canada on every question. Mr. Reesor rejoined in explanation of his views, but it appearing midnight, a resolution was moved by W. J. Mitchell, Esq. J.P., and seconded by Major Deor expressing confidence in Mr. Perry, and pledging the meeting to support him at the ensuing election, which was carried by a considerable majority, although Mr. Reesor's friends had made a point of gathering in strength.

The meeting as a whole was very satisfactory; each of the candidates received from the meeting the most respectful attention, and the apparent good feeling between them, and the gentlemanly courtesy which each extended to the other, were worthy of all praise. It is to be hoped that the contest will be continued and carried out in the same excellent spirit.—Whist no true Canadian patriot, or any one desiring connection with Great Britain can support Mr. Reesor, or any other man seeking to place Upper Canada in such an isolated position as the Repeal of the Union necessarily would, and which could only evaluate in the course of a very few years in throwing Canada West into the arms of the United States, still harsh words and bad feeling towards Mr. Reesor personally, will rather tend to weaken the good cause that every reflecting man now has at heart, than that gentleman's canvass.

Yours, &c., SCARBOROUGH.

Scarboro', August 2, 1860.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir.—So much has been written, from time to time on the subject of Education, that it is difficult to find a department of it which has not been thoroughly discussed; but it is not at all wonderful that a theme which involves the highest interests of the young, and the warmest aspirations of those whose care it is to fit them for the great duties of life, should furnish material for almost constant thought and anxiety. It may not be out of place, therefore, even at the risk of reiterating ideas which are familiar to most of your readers, to call the attention of parents and guardians to some of the considerations which should influence them with regard to the school education of their children.

In this department of education, as in all others, the main object is often either completely neglected, or its accomplishment seriously hindered by certain errors, which every one might avoid who is willing to give the subject a little diligent examination. Foremost among these errors I would place that of permitting irregular attendance. In every well regulated school, provision is made for the daily advancement of every pupil in all of the studies which he, or she is pursuing, and the absence even of a single pupil for a single day, creates more or less disarrangement of the teacher's plans. The absentee returns after a day or two to find his class beyond him in several studies, and is discouraged; while his class is equally irritated at the necessity of being delayed while the delinquent is being brought to an equality with them; and the teacher is disheartened by seeing two days occupied in accomplishing the work for which one day would have been sufficient, had all the pupils been present.

Another fault into which parents very frequently fall, is that of allowing children to be late at school. The evils which this neglect produces are similar to those which I have before noticed as arising from irregular attendance, except that they are no so annoying on account of their more frequent repetition. The habit, too, of tardiness, if unchecked in youth, will grow to an extent which will have a most injurious effect on the character and usefulness of the future man or woman. I shall resume this subject at an early day, and direct attention to some other impediments which stand in the way of the Teacher's success.

Yours, truly, C. B.

Richmond Hill, August 28, 1860.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note of the 25th inst., I would wish to say that I entirely agree with you in regard to Mr. Perry's course respecting the approaching contest in King's Division for Legislative honors. I most emphatically state that had Mr. J. W. Gamble been solicited by the Liberal Conservative Convention as their nominee, I should have given him my vote and support. As the matter now stands, that party has no alternative; it must give all its influence in favor of Mr. Perry. Had Mr. Gamble come out at first, independently, without asking aid or patronage from any body of political partisans, but solely on his own responsibility, I should most unequivocally have given him my support. Had he, as I have intimated above, boldly avowed, either personally or by proxy, at the meeting of delegates, his intention of contesting the election as a purely independent candidate, irrespective of party prejudice, personal or political friendship or feeling, the whole affair would assume quite a different aspect. But, on the contrary, without recording his protest, he has waited until the last moment—until Mr. Perry has canvassed the whole Division—until his own supporters almost to a man have promised their votes to his opponent—and then through an ultra-conservative journal, the *Colonist*, at last comes the protest. The truth is, this course is perfectly suicidal. Should Mr. Gamble still persist in contesting this election, the result is obvious; he will not be able to carry the day himself, nor will Mr. Perry succeed in being elected.

I remain yours, most respectfully, H. EDWARDS,

Secretary to the Moderate Party for the Western half of King Division, Richmond Hill, July 25th, 1860.

What I would most respectfully suggest to the parties is, to settle their differences, and at once, as in reality the Moderate Conservatives are beginning to get disgusted with the whole proceedings, one or other must withdraw, and that without delay. As it is, the course Mr. Gamble seems bent on pursuing can have the effect only of dividing the forces, and consequently giving Mr. Reesor an easy victory.

Yours, very truly, AN ELECTOR.

Vaughan, August 1, 1860.

MR. PERRY AND THE COLONIST.

From the Leader Correspondence of the 29th ult.

Sir.—As Secretary for the Western half of King Division, I hope you will allow me a small space in your journal to correct the gross inaccuracies of the *Colonist* relative to the Convention of the moderate party held at Markham village on the 30th ult. I need not say that I, in company with Mr. Gamble's staunchest supporters, was much pained at reading the article alluded to, as from Mr. Perry's successful canvass, we entertained no doubt of his success.

The first error of the *Colonist* is in stating that "the Convention was not fairly constituted, and that several of the Delegates were chosen solely in consequence of their confidence in Mr. Gamble." This is not true; for, although previous to the Convention a thorough supporter of Mr. Gamble, I deny that any delegate was chosen pledged to support either Mr. Gamble or Mr. Perry. In this assertion I am supported by Rev. Mr. Norris, of Scarborough, who stated publicly, that although the delegates from Scarborough believed Mr. Gamble to be the best man, yet not a word was said relative to whom they would support, and Mr. Ward, of Etobicoke, distinctly stated that he and his brother delegates came there unpledged, and that if Mr. Perry obtained the nomination, he would work as hard for him as for Mr. Gamble. And as I personally attended the meetings in Markham and Vaughan, I can truthfully assert that no pledge was exacted from the delegates in those Townships, and in Pickering Mr. Chapman stated at the Convention that he had come to the Convention with a determination to support Mr. Gamble; but that after hearing the speeches of Mr. Gamble and Mr. Perry, he had altered his mind and voted for Mr. Perry. Conclusive evidence thus that the Pickering Convention was not pledged to support either of the delegates; and in East Wharby two of the delegates supported Mr. Gamble. Strong evidence thus that Wharby was not pledged. Relative to the delegates from Oshawa, I will only say that they numbered but three, and the only irregularity was that the committee to choose delegates did not meet till after the time appointed which fact was not named at the meeting. And if Mr. Gamble or his friends were aware of it they should have stated it at the time; it is dishonorable to do it now.

But the *Colonist* complains that no substitutes were allowed in place of the absentees from Etobicoke. The reason why, that there was no one present from Etobicoke to fill their places by gentlemen from Vaughan but this was not allowed, and justly; but I assert without fear of contradiction that had any been present from Etobicoke they would have been allowed to act as Delegates. Another ground of complaint by the *Colonist* is "that a vacancy which occurred in the Markham delegation was actually filled up after the Convention met on the day on which it assembled;" but the *Colonist* is ignorant of or willfully ignores the fact that when the Delegates were selected at Unionville, Mr. Burton, as Chairman, was authorized to fill up any vacancy that might occur from any of the Delegates being absent, which fact was duly named at the Convention; and if the meeting at Etobicoke had taken the same steps so difficulty whatever would have arisen, so that the excuse given by the *Colonist*, on the ground of unfair nomination, is disingenuous in the extreme.

The next ground taken by the *Colonist* is, however, more untenable still (if that is possible) and this is that Mr. Perry has advocated different principles since the nomination to what he had previously. Now I state positively that Mr. Perry's address is but an embodiment of his speech before the Convention, which was reported in the *Leader*, therefore no Delegate can say that he has been sold; there is not a measure advocated in Mr. Perry's address but what was advocated in his speech before the Convention; therefore I say that the excuse offered by the *Colonist* for its detraction from the Convention are absurd in the extreme. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would just add that as far as I am aware, no undue influence was used to pack the Convention; besides, Mr. Gamble was present at the Convention, and if he had any complaints to make he should have made them there, but the fact is that so far as the Convention is concerned there is no ground whatever for the *Colonist's* remarks, as I can speak positively with regard to the western half of King Division, and say that the Delegates were chosen as fairly as possible and to pledge whatever was exacted of them, and if some few Delegates wrote to Mr. Gamble, assuring him of the nomination and then voted against him the Convention surely should not be held responsible for that. Indeed I am surprised that the *Colonist* and Mr. Gamble should be so foolish as to pursue the suicidal course they have taken. I think it very dishonorable, for assuredly no Convention would have been held at all had we been aware that those who lost the nomination would have taken so dishonorable a course.

I remain yours, most respectfully, H. EDWARDS,

Secretary to the Moderate Party for the Western half of King Division, Richmond Hill, July 25th, 1860.