Foreign Mems.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

New York, August 15.

It has been officially announced that a protocol has been agreed upon: 12,006 European troops are to be sent to Syria, and to remain there not over six months—
one-half to be furnished by France.

Another protocol calls on the Porte to

carry out his engagements respecting the Christians.

The Syrian force is to be under the orders of Commissioners of the great

The English Parliament has agreed to vote £2,00,000 for fortification

Preparations are making for a great arty battle on the paper duty resolutions. There are rumors of a contemplated interview between Napoleon and the Queen

The evacuation of Sicily by the Neapolians is stipulited.

It is asserted that Garibaldi has tran-

sported troops to the main land.

A great panic exhisted at Shangai.

The rebels were approaching.

The rebels were approaching. Business was suspended.

Trade at Manchester continues quiet at about previous prices.

weather continues cold, showery and unfavorable for the crops. The lateness of the harvest was causing much

LATEST.

LONDON, 5tli .- A popular movement

LONDON, Oth.—A popular movement had take place at Areine, in the Popul States, but was suppressed.

The Nepolitan troops are being conveyed to Calabra.

Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords,

on the 3rd, presented a petition praying that immediate steps be taken to compel Spain to carry out her engagements for the suppression of the slave trade. New, from Damascus of 17th July, an-

nounces that the massacres, had ended nounces that the massacress had ended,— The Droses and Bedouins had retired into the interior, but the Christians were still concealing themselves. Fund Pacha ar-rived at Beyrout 17th. Sir Henry Bulwer advises the Porte to recall the grand

Paris, Saturday .- The Patrie says the regiments intended for Syria left Challons to-day. Four steamers left Toulon yesterday to embark troops.

Rome, July 31.—At the disturbance at Arpino the people should for Garibaidi Lamoriciere sent troops to Lerracino.

Arrival of the Parana.

St. Jahn, Nfld. August 15.

The steamship Parana from Galway on the 7th inst., arrived at noon to-day. The ministry had carried the paper duty resolution through the House of Common

by 33 of a majority.

The Times' city article, dated Monday evening, says: English funds continue to

ow depression. A faduce was announced on Monday— E. M. Abbott, of Bow Brewery, was obliged to suspend payment, with brandities to the amount of £100,000, which his estate was not expected to cover.

The Queen was on her way to the Highlands of Scotland.

The government had fixed Thursday for a vote on the Galway subsidy.

FRANCE.

The Superior Council of Commerce has already held four sittings devoted to un inquiry into the cotton trade, at which a great number of French. English and

a great number of French, Engine and Belgain maintacturers were present. Truny, Aug. 2.—One thousand vol-unteers left to-day for Sich; 5,000 more left on the 4th. The men are conveyed by steamers.
It is stated that two of the Neapolitan

regiments have mutmied and taken up the cry of Viva Garibaldi.

Fifteen hundred of Garabaldi's follow ers have landed in Calabria. He would shortly advance on Naples whether he had been summoned. His arrival was waited for with impatience at Naples and Rome

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S POLICY TOWARDS ENGLAND.

We publish in full the letter of the Empere Napoleon to the Ambassador of France, a tele graphic summary of which appeared in our co lumns yesterday morning .-

St. CLOUD, 25th July, 1860. " My DEAR PERSIGNY,-Affairs appear to me to be so complicated-thanks to the mistrust excited everywhere since the war in Italythat I write to you in the hope that a conversa-tion, in perfect frankness with Lord Palmer ston, will remedy the existing evil Lord Palipuraton knows me and when I thing he will believe me. Well, you can tell him from me, in the most explicit manner, that since the peace of Villafranca I have had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a now era of peace, and to live on the best terms

I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extra-That renounced Savoy and Nice; the extra-olding additions to Fredmont alone caused me-to resume the desire to see re-united to France-provinces essentially Franch. But it will be harmony with the moderate Reformer's to resume the desire to see re-united to France provinces essentially Fronch. But it will be larmony with the moderate Reformers objected. You wish for peace, and you inerease, numoderately, the military forces of did to of Conservative antecendels, but France. It dony the fact in every sense. My army and my fleet have in them nothing of at threatening character. My seam navy is oven and labor as diffigurity for his return as they would ask, and every sense in the money. But after all says not mumber of steamers does not nearly peet Conservatives to labor for the return and son of a sudden the Grit Candidate Reesor had an eve to "Casua" adhirmself has passed over the question in silence. Perhaps in the next number of the Economist he next number of the E

peace, I desire also to organize the forces of the Am country on the best possible botting, for, if it. con States.

last war, I myself, close at hand, have wit-

nessed the defects, and I wish to remedy then Having sad this much, I have, since Villafranca, neither done, nor even thought anything which could alarm any one. When Lavalette started for Constantinople, the instructions which I gave him were confined to this - " Use every effort to maintain the status quo; the interest of France is that Turkey should live as

long as possible."

Now, then, occur the massacres in Syria, and it is a serted that I am very glad to find a new occasion of making a little war, or of playing a new part. Really, people give me credit for very little common sense. If I instantly proposed an expedition it was because my feelings posed an experiment was necause my recently were those of the people which has put me at its head, and the intelligence from Syria transported me with indignation. My first thought, nevertheless, was to come to an understanding with England. What other interest than that of humanity could induce me to send troops into that country? Could it be that the pos-

session of it would increase my strongth?

Can I conceal from myself that Algeria, notwithstanding its future advantages, is a source of weakness to France, which for thirty years has devoted to it the purest of its blood and my opinion is still the same—I have great conquests to make, but only in France. Her

standing with England on the surject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the peace of is because that most holy of all Villafravea. As to Southern Italy, I am free men? George Brown, is not Prefrom engagements, and I ask no better than a dougalt, is not Minister of Finance, others: but, in fleaven's name, let the emin- and his brother-in-law, (D. Reesor, ent men who are placed at the head of the member for King's Division. But English Government may aside potty jealousies put these righteous? men into of-

and unjust mistrusts

Let us understand one another in good

To sum up, this is my innermost thought. desire that Italy should obtain names no matter how, but without foreign intervention, and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without compromising the security of the Pope. I could vory much wish not to be obliged to undertake the Syrian expedition, and, in any case not to undertake it alone; firstly, because it will be a great expense, and see ondly, because I fear that this intervention may involve the Eastern question; but, on the other hand I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand that we can leave unpunished, not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning of our consulates, the insult to our flag, and the pilage of the monasteries which were under on protection.

The Independent Candidate's Platform.

The following is the Political Platform sul tted by JOHN HAM PERRY, the Candi date 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 an hers being actual settlers.

A Homestead Law.
No Expenditure of Public Money without to consent of Parliament.
Provincial Works only to be taken up by the

Government; and no expanditure of Public Money to be made on Works of a Local Char

Retrenchment in every Dopartment of the

Public Expenditure -- Putting in the pruning hock at the top." Reduction of the Custom Duties-The bur den of taxation to be placed on the luxuries of the rich, and not on the necessaries of the

people.

A Judicious Bankrupt Law. "Reduction of Law Costs

Simplification of the Proceedings of Court Law. Revision of the Court of Chancers.

Extension of the Municipal Law. Election of Recess 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

The restricting of the rights of Martgageer 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 on

A bester mode of Settling Contested

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

A GOOD NOMINATION.

sta of peace, and to live on the best terms with all my neighbors, and especially with England.

Solution 1 So of that first-rate Reformer, and son of a Reformer—John Ham Perry.—Norfolk

reignors have only seen the bright side of the TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

A RAMAGE PRINTING PRESS.

In good working order. information apply to the prepriet June 22, 1860.

Che York Gerald.

CCHMOND HILL, AUG. 17, 1860

Public Opinion. shape or manner. The sight of a "tat job" would set the whole * iat job pack of all fice, and the reign of the beast would be over, and the era of polifaith, like housest men as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other, mence. This is the sun and submence. This is the sun and sub-stance of the Grit cry; they want office, it is true, but it is only to give us a millenium quicker .-Judge these men by their words. and they are too good for earth; but them by their actions, and it 1ry will be impossible to find men more unprincipled, a position abundantly proved by the £5000 bribe of a Brown—the office-seeking of a Macdougall—and last, but not least. by the political tergiversations and in favor of the married men, with six Council Jobs of the Grit Candidate for legislative honors for King's the club to accept a challenge sent to Division-David Reesor, Editor and Proprietor of the Markham Eco -

> nomist. Last week Mr. Reesor issued an day next. Wickets to be pitched at address to the electors, which, from 10 a.m. its very indefiniteness, proves that its author is only acting a part; for on the great question of the day the Dissolution of the Union—he gives an uncertain sound. He says that some change is necessary, but wha he does not know. This, as an ad-taission of ignorance, might go down with those who desire an ignoramus to represent them, but i does not tally with what has previ ously appeared in his Economist for there he has for the past twelve months advocated Dissolution, pure and simple, as the extracts in our supplement will show. Does not this evince that Mr. Reesor is playing fast and loose with the electors? For previous to his nomination Federal Union was a shain; battin rederal Union was a shain; but finding, from Mr. Perry's suc-cessful canvass, that "Dissolution, pure and simple," was not popular, this apprincipled popularity-hunter Mr. Reesorl modifies his views to some indefinite constitutional changes. Out npon such a walking

"Chameleon," who, as a colitician is without honor or principle, and yet has the audacity to question Mr. Perry's honesty, whose platform is plain and distinct in its utterances.

Again, in his address Mr. Reesor only advocates the restriction of Separate Schools; whilst in 1858, for lour long months he denonneed Mr. Trudgeon, of the *Tribune*, in the most unmeasured terms because he [Mr. Trudgeor | was supposed to be in favor of Separate Schools; and at that time there was not a more rabid Separate School Abolitionist in the province than Mr. Reesor, as will be seen on referring

ugly, as if they were part of a dis-

dress we find that he abhors "the abuses of the Queen's Printership." dress we find that he abhors "the own admission he broke the law, and abuses of the Queen's Printership." it is only now, when cornoued by We would like to know whether he Mr. Marsh, that he makes his own likewise abhors his own conduct, as Reeve of Markham, for tendering contracts and reaping privately casual advantages," to which as Councilman he had no right. Nay, it was a direct violation of his oath We wonder if the Globe, who howled in pious horror because Mr. Perry heid \$35 of stock in the The Clear Grit Reformers have, time and again, set up a lowl inhorcer of corruption in any form, shape or manner. The sight of a state where the whole where the whole in the pack of Globe wolves into a scream of pious indignation. John Knox himself never created a Knox himself never created a resigned the Registrarship, will be a continuous property that Mr. Repsor's illustrations of the resigned the Registrarship, will be a continuous property of the resigned the Registrarship. man, who are continually yelping that Mr Perry must be a Governyears has devoted to it the purest of its blood greater hue and cry against the swallow in silence Mr. Reeson's ilswallow in silence Mr. Resor's illegal and immoral acts. If they do have these Pharasiacal! Reformers mense progress to make. There as field exists vast enough for my ambition and sufficent to a fit was deficult for mo to come to an under-only reason the Millentine. not, but denounce them, we will bark of George Brown's spaniels, because the Moderate Candidate will not consent to be the minion of George or his party. We await the issue; suffice it to say, that Mr. Reesor will soon be tried for his illegal acts, and the upshot will soon be known.

Cricket Match. On Saturday last, the 11th inst., a Cricket Match was played on Joseph Gaby's ground, between the married men and the single men belonging to the Richmond Hill Cricket Cluby There was a great concourse of people-Trudgeon's splendid Masonic Band discoursing sweet music. Some real good play was shown on ooth sides, and the spectators seemed nearly as much interested in the game as the players themselves. The result was the club to accept a challenge sent to them by the Aurora Club for a friendly game, to come off, we believe, on Thurs-

	10 4.1111
ŧ	The following is the score:
r	MARRIED.
e	FIRST INNINGS. Runs SECOND INNING. Rous
3	Lee, J. b. w 7 not out 3
t	J. Lymburne, b. run out 1 Lymburner 22
1	Gaby, c & b. Lym- c. Lymburner, b.
	burger 5 Haffy 4
)	Lawrence, h Haffy 5 un out.
_	Lawrence, h Haffy 5 un out. 2 l'age, et Haffy 0 b. Haffy 8 l'illiams, run out. 5 not out. 2
	Shoppard, c. & b.
t	Lamburner 0
-	Biory, not out 7
ï	Trench, c Dolmage
•	b. Lyn-burner 8 Volie, b. Uaffy 0
,	Byos
2	Widos 1 20
4	First Ionings 64
9	Total first innings 64 Total
	SINGLE

FIRST INKINGS. Runs SECOND INNINGS. Runs

Haffy, not out, b. Page I c. Tiench, b. Lec. . 6 h Lec. .

Byea....

First Inuings. . 4:1

Total. 83 MR. MARSH'S LETTER.

We hope all our readers will attentively peruse the letter from R. Marsh, Esq., in answer to the Editorial in the Economist, of the 16th inst. It is an able instification of the course pursued by him, in reference to the charge brought by him against Mr. Reesor, that charge is either to our supplement. We would like to know how it is that Mr. Reesor, that charge is either true or false, and Mr. Reesor instable, and much better explain to the public how it is that his opinions; for at present it looks very much like an electioneering break the law. He admits that print the law. He admits that print the law of the law. He admits that print the law of the law of the law of the law baye not published the correspond trick. Two years since Mr. Reesor pitched into all the Anti-Browndes become they dared to tax Mr. Brown with dropping the "Representation by Population" agitation. He proved to a demonstration, by law, and his shuffling by throwing Mr. Brown's speech, that it was not dropped, but that had Mr. Brown The electors for King's Division are been minister longer than two days, not fools enough to be gulled by such we should have got it. But lo! all clap-trap as that, the fact is Mr. of a sudden the Grit Candidate Reesor had an eye to "Casua" adand the number of steamers does not nearly equal that of sailing ships deemed accessary in the time of King Louis Philippe.

There 420,000 men under arms; but deduct messenger.

The steamer Canada, one of the vessels will tell us most in the time of fine address? but if the 'steamer Canada, one of the vessels will be from this amount 63,000 in Algeria, 6,000 a Romes, the sick, and the new conscripts, and you will see — what is the truth—that my regiments are of smaller efficiency strength than during the present Guard. Moreover, while wishing for period grain. The only addition to the arms peace, I desire also to organize the strenger of the Economist of the Economist of the printing for 1860, my foreman did it, and I allow him the fine that that that that the possest the sum and the fine of the strength in the mill-pond, at Erbsvike on Wednes, is impossible in 1860 7 and if attainable, why is it not mentioned in its address? but if he has really a did not do the printing for 1860, my foreman did it, and I allow him they special agreement to pocket the mill-pond, at Erbsvike on Wednes, the said that that the that they are specially made to propriet or of the strength in the mill-pond, at Erbsvike on Wednes, it is might fave been obtained in 1855, is impossible in 1860 7 and if attainable, why is it not mentioned in its earlier between was should could be shuffles, in the mill-pond, at Erbsvike on Wednes, the sail to the mill-pond, at Erbsvike on Wednes, the strength in the mill-pond, at Erbsvike on Wednes, the strength in the mill-pond, at Erbsvike on Wednes, it is simply a strength in the mill-pond, at Erbsvike on Wednes, the strength in the mill-pond, at Erbsvike on Wednes, the strength in the mill-pond, at Erbsvike on Wednes, is the sufficiency of the strength in the mill-pond, at Erbsvike on Wednes, is the sufficiency of the strength in the mill-pond, at Erbsvike on Wednes, the strength in the mill-pond in the mill-pond, at Erbsvike on Wednes, is the sufficiency of the strength in the mill-pond, at Erbsvike omits all mention of a Written Con- for Legislative honours, it is more Montreal.

stitution, Double Majority, and worthy of a contemptible juggler, Elective Governors — measures who lives by deceit; so we suppose warmly agitated in the *Economist*. that Mr. Reesor, in 1858 and 1859, At first sight these omissions look contracted for his foreman, but ob, no, says Reesor, this special agree-ment did not take place till 1860, so onest plan. ment did not take place till 1860, so Forther on in Mr. Recsor's ad-that for the past two years, by his foreman proprietor, and remember we never heard of this special agreement with Mr. Mansfield at the Council; the conclusion therefor is, that this is an excuse trumped up since, verily it is not without cause. ne is called an artful dodger.

> MAGISTRATE'S COURT, SCAR BOROUGH.

> August 1st. Before Dr. NORRIS and W. HELLI WELL, Esq. Complaint of William Bennett, against the Grand Trunk Railroad, for neglecting to give the necessary warning at crossing-offence being proved-Defendant fined, \$1 and costs.

August 3rd. Before Dr. Norris, J.P. Complaint of James McDonneil, against George Smith, for wages. It appeared in evidence that complainant had engaged to serve defendant for thirteen dollars a month, but had left before the fulfilment of his month of twenty-six working days, although he had worked on and off, from the seven teenth of June, until the twenty-lourth of July; yet being absent ten days, that period by his employer's permission, there wanted three days of the twenty-six, when a dispute arose, and complainant left defendants' service, or as he asserted was dismissed by defendant. The evidence being of a very contradictory character, a payment of \$8 was given complainant.

August 6th. Before Dr. NORRIS and J. P. WHE-LER, Esq. Complaint against William Parkies, Tavernkeeper, for selling spiritu ous liquors on Sunday, July 29th. Juda ment on confession of defendant, fine (\$20)

and costs. Complaint against William Bell, Taverskeeper, for seiling spiritaous liquors on Sunday, July 29 h. Evidence having been recrived proving the offence, the defendant obtained an adjournment of the case until Thursday the 9th, for the purpose of proving as he asse, ted, that the witness was not in his house on the day in question.

August 9th. Before Dr. Nonnis, J.P. The adjourned case of William Bell, was taken op. Three witnesses proved that on that day, at different times, they had drunk spirituous liquors .-- Judgment \$20 and costs.

Complaint of Mary Walton, against John Maguire, for fraud, in obtaining a horse worth \$100, for (2) two dollars. from her husband, Guy Walton, while in toxicated .- Hearing adjourned to the

Scarborough' Petty Sessions, August 29th. Complaint of William Taylor, against Francis Thompson, for using obscene, and indecent language. It appeared that Wilo ham Taylor, a Veterinary Surgeon, baying been previously grossly insulted by complainant, on the public highway, when sucking for the payment of a bill due to him by defendant .-- sent his wife with the

> Special Norice. - It is not plea sant to due, but if we are to avoid being dunned, it must be by our subscribers paying us the amount of their indebteduess. We have heavy payments to meet shortly, and must have money. We hope our friends have money. We hope our friends will try and do something for us the amount individually is small, but in the aggregate it is too large for us to lav out of.

We gladly acceed to the have not published the correspond ence referred to. If we had, we would willingly have yielded to the request.

To OUR SUBSCRIBERS .- We pre sent this week to each subscriber a supplement, as we found out partition small to give them the importation contained. We supplement, as we found our paper ant news therein contained. hope each of them will read it, as contains matter of much

Correspondence.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that a do not hald ourselves responsible for ve do not hold ourselves responsible for pinions expressed by correspondents through

THE CHAIG SUSTAINED.

(To the Editor o the Yer's Herald.) Siz,-I have received, through a

personal invective against myself.

out which is no answer to the resoarion which I considered it my this year? In attempting to extri-cate himself from this dilemma, be quotes a resolution that I brought orward in the Council on the 234 of December last, authorising the Clark If the townsnip to pay all unpaid accounts, and try to make the public believe that this is a good excuse for him to infringe the law, but he takes good care to say nothing about himself tendering in writing at the same meeting to print the ficers for this year, with the places for holding the elections; and although the above resolution passed by the Council, it does not follow that Mr. Reesor's interest in contracts that he had with the Council previous to that time then ceased, nor did they until he was paid, which was in February following. He next refers to my first act in the Council this present year, in sup-porting him as Reeve. My answer leclaration of office, I did not for the noment think that any contract, or any interest in a contract, existed netween him and the corporation at that time. Had I remembered of any, I should have acted otherwise.

His next accusation is, that if any person is to blame for ordering

by what authority he printed the ham any, as he printed it without the knowledge of the Council, and contrary to a standing resolution of the Cooncil, that all printing was to be done by tender (or did John Mansfield do it)—at that time I never heard of any arrangement be- August 11th. tween Mr. Reesor and Mr. Mans-field to do printing for this municipality, nor has it ever been men-tioned in the Council at all; and on Saturday last, when my resolution was before the Council, he said that Mansfield had contracted for printing the Township Accounts without his knowledge, but never said that there was any arrangement between them to enable him (Mansfield) to do so without his authority. Reship Clerk, which is copied in tall by Mr. Reesor, in which Mr. Enains states that I was not at home when he called to ask my opinion about letting the contract for printing the Fownship Accounts, he forgets to state that he received it shortly afterwards in writing; and as to Mr. Recsor's trying to make it appear to be through political motives that I brought the charge against him, it is utterly false, as I considered that it tharge, and he (Mr. Reesor) acceptd the demal. What reason has he had since of renewing that charge?
In conclusion, Mr. Reesor may depend that the charge brought

be tested in the Court of Queen's Bench.
Yours, truly ROBERT MARSH. Richmond Hill, Aug. 16, 1860.

REPLY TO MR. MARSH'S RESOLUTION

To the Editor of the York Herald,

DEAR SIR .- In reference to the charge against the Reeve for accepting a contract to print the Town-We spin Accounts, during the month of t, as April last, I beg to say that I, as imham, was requested by the Council o tender for the printing of 200 co- house and the plates indicating the several pies of the Township Accounts, in- streets are to be illuminated by as many gas cluding one insertion in the paper published at the office where te work might be done. I accordingly of this dazaling light, paid by the proprietors, applied to the offices of the Globe. Colonist, Leader, Herald and Economist, and the following were the tenders set in :-

from another county, I immediately consulted Messrs. Bowman and Pingle, to know whether it would be advisable to go to an office in abother county, to have the Markham Accounts published, when they un-hesitating said they thought it would riend, the Economist of the 16th nst., in which I notice a treade of I called on Mr. Marsh at the same ime, but dd not find him at home. Under these circumstances, cented the the tender of John Mansbut to tring forward at the last neeting of the Markham Council, as ing the bowest from any office in the Mr. Record does not attempt to county. In taking this step, I believed that he received \$177 90cts. in ved that I was carrying out the Petiruary, 1860, for printing done in wishes of the Council. Now, I have 1858 and 1859, although he de-only to add, that the tenders were as 1859, although he de- only to add, that the tenders were as chared at the time of taking his seat sent to me, and were never seen by in the Council, that he had no inte-the Reeve. That gentleman neither rest in any contract in connection tendered for accepted a tender for with the corporation; but if so, printing the Township Accounts, as why does he afterwards claim the I alone received and awarded the above amount for work done previ-tion taking his seat in the Council the time I ordered the printing to be done, and the completion and acceptance of the work, there was no meeting of the Council. I make these statements on account of a resolution brought into the Council on the subject, on Saturday fast, which will doubtless appear in

I received a tender from W. H. Higgins, of the Whithy Chrozicle, offering to do the work for \$9.50.
Not wishing to take the responsibility of the state of the st

lity moon myself to receive tenders

our paper this week. I am, Sir, Yours, &c., GEO. EAKIN.

Town Clerk. Unionville Aug. 13th, 1860.

MR REESOR'S MEETING.

Very unlike the meetings held by Mr. Very unlike the meetings held by Mr. Perry where the timost latitude, in coart-esy, was extended to Mr. Reesor and his friends, D. Reesor's meetings partake of an insultingly partizan character. Dr. Reesor's friends desire to hear but one conneil this present year, in sup-forting him as Reeve. My answer and impertinent questions to the speakers o this is, that hearing him take the on the opposite side, as at Brooklin where necessary, they can secure a one-sided chairman, who is so lost to a true sense of the impartial position which he should oc-cupy as to be guilty of the impropriety and partiality of rusing a speaker out of order, who had a full right to the floor and any. I should have acted otherwise. His next accusation is, that if any person is to biame for ordering printing to be done at the Economist colice, it must be myself or the other members of the Council, not himself. But will Mr. Recsor tell me where Mr. Perry's inchings were altogered. But will Mr. Recsor tell me by what authority he printed the by-law for regulating taverns for this year, as the Council never gave him any, as he printed it without the matter stamma in this to fight its own out-tes in the canwass, without the aid of his brother-in-law, McDougall on the west, and Mr. Abraham Farewell in the eastern part of the Division. Is such a man a litting representative to King Division! Out upon him.—Whithy Chronicle him .-- Whitby

MR. PERRY'S CANVASS.

MEETING AT RAGLAN. On Thursday evening, Mr. Perry addressed a meeting of the electors at the sileage of Raglan, John Smith Esq., oggonied the chair. Air. Ratph Harden, and A. McDonaid also addressed the electors. Mr. Perry's explainations, and electors. Mr. Perry's explanations, and us political opinions appeared very satisfactory to the great bulk of those present which composed a large majority of the electors of the locality. Mr. Perry was received with a good deal of enthusiasm, and was regardedly cheered during his address.—15 hithy Chronicie.

MEETING AT MAJOR.

On Friday, Mr. Perry held a meeting at the village of Alajor, in the township of Pickering. The meeting organized in the Temperance Hall, and was very numerousutterly false, as I considered that it was my duty, as a member of the Council, to do so; and when charged by Mr. Reesor at the Council with political mot ves I denied the charge of the council with political by Mr. Reesor at the Council with political by Mr. Reesor at the Council with political mot ves I denied the charge of the charge and explanations were very warmly re-

Mr. Wm. H. Mitchell, and Mr. T. P. White, addressed the meeting, both of the gentlemen stating that they would not supagainst him before the Council will port either Mr. Perry or Mr. Ressor.

Mr. A. McDonald, in a forcible spe replied, and was followed by Mr.

went over the differe sumed by Messrs, Mitchell and White, squared by Messis, Mitchell and White, exposing their inconsistencies, and the groundlessness of their objections. The great majority of the meeting appeared to be in favor of Mr. Perry.

The meeting broke up with three

the meeting broke up with three cheers for the Queen.

At the conclusion, Mr. Perry's friends congratulated him on the favorable feeling displayed by the meeting, and expressed themselve, greatly pleased with his success.

Whitly Chronicle.

The streets m Paris will soon be lighted in a manner that must make the night appear even brighter than the day. The numbers of each of this danaling light, paid by the proprietors, will amount annually to one dollar and a-half-a house.

An enterspising chap has purchased Mount Vesuvius, and intends studding the From the Leader office, an over to do the work for the sum of the