

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BAVARIA."

New York, Sept. 3. The steamship Bavaria arrived this morning from Hamburg and Southampton on the 18th.

The evening edition of the London Times of the 18th says that a Sardinian frigate arrived at Faro on the 12th, bringing important news for Garibaldi, who immediately issued an order of the day, stating that he was obliged to leave for a few days, and placing General Sirtori in command of the land and sea forces.

Advices from Constantinople of Aug. 8, state that twenty churches and two convents were burned at Baalbek during the recent disturbances. The male Christians were murdered and the women outraged. The Turkish troops set to preserve order, were assisting in the outrages.

MYSTERIOUS ABSENCE OF GARIBALDI.

(Special Correspondence of the Times) FARO, Sunday 12, 2 P.M.

In the hope of catching the French mail to Marseilles, I wrote a few words to announce to you the following Order of the Day, which has been just given out:

ORDER OF THE DAY.

FARO, Sunday, Aug. 12.

Officers and Soldiers of the Land and Sea Forces:

The General Dictator having for a short time quitted head-quarters, left me the following Order:

GENERAL SIRTORI.—I leave to you the command of the land and sea forces, being obliged to leave for a few days.

G. GARIBALDI.

Officers and Soldiers: My greatest title to your confidence is the confidence which the man reports in me who represents your noblest aspirations. I trust that you will obey me as you would obey GEN. GARIBALDI.

G. SIRTORI, Chief of the Staff.

What is the exact meaning of this is yet a mystery which has to be cleared up. Some circumstances which occurred this morning may help to throw some light on the mystery. A Sardinian frigate was at Faro this morning. Dr. Bertani has arrived from Genoa, and has brought, it is said, important news. These two circumstances would lead one to suppose that the mystery has a peaceful meaning.

On the other hand, Garibaldi is just the man to wish to see and promise the insurrection in Calabria in person. I dare say by tomorrow's mail to Naples I shall be able to give you the true key to the mystery.

THE HARVEST IN BRITAIN.

From the Liverpool Times, Aug. 18th.

The fears about the harvest are every day becoming worse. The accounts from Ireland are desponding, and the potato disease in many districts is deepening in virulence.

The same cold damp weather which has so long prevailed on this side of the Channel appears to have been pretty general in the sister country. Strange to say, Scotland is the part of the United Kingdom where the prospect is most cheering. There they actually complain of a deficiency of moisture. A friend of ours in coming from London a day or two back through the Trent Valley, found the whole country for forty or fifty miles under water. It appeared like one vast lake and the tops of the cereal crops were alone visible. Such a state of things in the middle of August is almost unprecedented. Still it would appear, from the state of the corn markets, that this is exceptional, for the accounts from the more southern and western districts are comparatively favorable. No doubt the corn market is considerably influenced by the arrivals which are daily coming in, but that we shall have to import largely can scarcely admit of a doubt.

THE INVASION OF NAPLES.

The curtain is about to rise for a new act from the Italian drama, and the scene shifts a side endeavoring to work the Neapolitan a side. Many a heart throbs, and many an anxious eye watches the movements of Garibaldi and his daring band. It is moment he sets foot on the opposite shore will be a critical event in the fortunes of the Bourbon dynasty. Who can depict the feelings of the wretched Prince, as surrounded by his minions he listens for the unwelcome news of the hero's landing. Yet we can easily imagine how bitter must be his thoughts when he reflects upon the golden opportunities he has let pass, of making his life a blessing instead of a curse and how repentance has been delayed until the hour of redemption was past. The events connected with the war in Sicily would not justify us in forming a high estimate of the prowess of the Neapolitan troops, or the conduct of their generals. The former seem little changed in all the essential qualities of a soldier since the time Bonaparte pronounced them the vilest rabble in Europe; nor can we suppose them very enthusiastic in a cause that would entail slavery upon themselves and their country. The troops that were compelled to abandon Sicily, where they met defeat in every encounter cannot be expected to be very sanguine of success in presence of an army flushed with victory, and commanded by the most daring captain of his age, for drill him and try to reduce him as far as possible into a mere machine the soldier still retains so much of the reasoning faculty about him as to infer what

has so often happened is likely to happen again, and in such a state lacks that spirit and confidence which are the surest omens of success.

On the other hand the high martial reputation of the invaders, and the assurance that all parties feel that the government of Naples is tottering to its fall will be the surest means of bringing about that consummation so devoutly to be wished for. There is no use, however, to counselling from ourselves that it is an enterprise of considerable hazard. The most worthless of princes have had men to battle for their rights. Even Domitian was a favorite with the soldiery. The Royal army have not only the advantage of numbers, but are well provided with arms and ammunition, the want of which has been perhaps the greatest difficulty of their opponents, whilst a chance shot or successful rally might rid them forever of the most dreaded of their foes. It is much to be desired, yet scarcely to be hoped, that the deliverance of Italy may be achieved without further bloodshed, and that we may be spared the horrors of Daubian slaughter. Even the Royal family of Naples are divided, and some of its members are anxious to quit the leaking vessel. The duke of Syracuse, the King's uncle has joined the party in favor of annexation to Sardinia, and has made a proffer of his allegiance to Victor Emmanuel. We can scarcely believe that Austria will deem the invasion of continental Naples the fitting moment for embarking in a struggle that may present more diversified features, and involve greater operations than are at present conceived, and many bring still mightier actors on the stage. Francis Joseph with the wilful obstinacy of his race will the municipal government of the nearest village in his extensive empire, or to command a guard of honor, may at any moment be hurried into a proceeding injurious to his interests, and that will again spread ruin over the fertile plains of Italy.

Yet some of the able men about him must see, and endeavor to make him aware that any interference on his part would be attended with most disastrous consequences, and that instead of adding to his honor or security would be more likely to eventuate in his degradation and his shame. France, with her banking after natural frontiers, is not likely to stand quietly aloof, while Austria sets up and deposes whom she will; nor will Sardinia, elated by the fame and large addition of territory that she has lately acquired, prove false to those principles she has so nobly maintained? While the sympathies of England would be in favor of any course that tended to the deliverance of Italy.

With a bankrupt exchequer and the fires of rebellion smouldering in almost every quarter of an empire, composed of so many discordant States, Austria will hardly venture to provoke the quarrel. She may resort to all the tricks and fineness of diplomacy; she may threaten and bluster, but it is mere bratium fulmen. She will find discretion the best part of valor, and it will be quite time enough to fight when attacked. An empire that has for years lasted merely on sufferance, that has been regard-d by a class of politicians as the best means of preserving the balance of Europe of curbing Gallic insolence and opposing Russian aggression, ought not to be the first to disturb the peace of Europe, and let slip the dogs of war. It would be well for her to remember the advice of Ovidian. Never seek the battle nor shun it when it comes.—Leader.

It is understood that engagements are being entered into by the Spanish Government for the construction in England of eight first-class steamers, which are expected to cost little less than £200,000. The Spanish Government are also in the English market for the purchase of several thousand loads of oak timber, the contract for which stipulates for the deposit of £17,000 cash money.

Another new color has been invented; it is called dianine, and is extracted from gas tar, the shades range from a deep purple to a brilliant rose.

The Independent Candidate's Platform.

The following is the Political Platform submitted for King's 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; 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 Postage. Abolition of the Banking Privilege.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal support given to him for the past 23 years, begs to inform the public that he has removed, on a 10th inst., September 4, to more to YORKVILLE, where he intends to carry on the WATCHMAKING business as usual. Any person having any business with him after the above date will find him at his residence near the Falls, near Yorkville.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, Richmond Hill, Aug. 4, 1860. 92-3

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, SEPT. 7, 1860.

King's Division, or who is the Honest Man?

At the several political meetings we have attended in King's Division, there has been this peculiarity amongst Mr. Perry's opponents,—they nearly, without exception, admit that his platform is far preferable to Mr. Reesor's; but say they, we are afraid that he is not honest in the advocacy of the principles enunciated; and when asked why this fear? they reply, oh! he does not belong to our party, viz.—the party of Brown, Macdougall, Reesor & Co.,—he does not swear by our shillibobble, therefore he cannot be right. These are the only reasons you can get them to give for their opposition to the truly independent candidate, as was openly avowed at Thornhill last week.

Now we admit that it is of the first importance that we should have honest men to represent us; it is for want of such men that the present dissatisfaction subsists; for had we honest men in power, the only errors committed would be those of the head, not the heart.

But we submit that Mr. Perry is an honest man, and that his opponent is, as a politician, quite the reverse. With Mr. Perry it is MEASURES, with Mr. Reesor it is MEN. Mr. Perry through life has been a consistent politician; Mr. Reesor has been inconsistent, and changed his opinions to suit the exigencies of the moment. Mr. Perry is a man of principle, Mr. Reesor is a man of expediency. As proof that these assertions are truthful, we will compare the addresses of the two candidates, beginning with Mr. Perry's. In reading that address, we find that he tells you plumply and plainly the measures which will command his support. On the question of the Union he is particularly explicit; and moreover, on examining his past there will be found nothing inconsistent with his present professions. What he is now he always has been—his opponents themselves being judges. The Colonist, who is now advocating Mr. Perry, is very distinct on this point—thus:

"The groundwork of the Coalition Administration, to which all who were parties are expressly committed, was, evidently, that, where a Moderate Reformer would best represent the feeling of a constituency, no should have Conservative votes, and vice versa."

"It was well known that Mr. Perry inherited the Radical views of his late father. It was well known that he was likely to command a large vote in his own neighborhood on the very account. The Convention was invited to choose between him and a Conservative candidate, and whether fairly or not, did choose him; and the vote was declared unanimous. We do not find in Mr. Perry's address, or his subsequent conduct, anything which we had not a right to look for from his previous professions. These are the plain facts. Shall we, as Conservatives, quarrel with Mr. Perry because he is not what we never expected him to be?"

Does not this plainly show that he does not come before the electors under false pretences! and further, does it not also show that he is no eleventh hour convert, merely to catch votes? But, says his opponents, which party will he support? We cannot do better than give the answer that Mr. Perry has invariably given to such interrogations. We give his own words as uttered at the Thornhill meeting:—

"Gentlemen, I never received a favor from the present Ministry; I have no favors to ask of them; here is my platform, and by this alone am I bound. If the present Ministry will not come down and give the reform, I here demand they will not have my support. (Hear, hear.) I shall support them just so far as they advocate or endeavor to carry out these measures. If you want me to pledge myself to oppose or support any man or set of men, through thick and thin, right or wrong, then I am not your man. (Hear, hear.) I will never pledge myself to support George Brown, unless his principles and mine agree. If, gentlemen, I should be chosen by you, I wish you distinctly to understand that my platform alone I am bound by. I am independent of the Ministry and of George Brown as any man in this room, and by my address I am prepared to stand or fall."

And in his address he thus concludes:—

"Gentlemen,—In soliciting your support as a candidate for the representation of King's Division in the Legislative Council, I may say in conclusion that I have no personal ambition to serve, nor private object to gain, and should I have the honor to be elected I will go to the House free and untrammelled and unpledged, to support any political party or set of men, for the sake of the party. My political views on the public questions of the day are now fairly before you. Those principles are such as I believe to be the true interests of the Province demand,

and will under every circumstance and condition find me a warm advocate. Men may come into power to-day and go out to-morrow.—Ministries may exist two hours or two years, but the well are of the Province,—and the future greatness and prosperity of my native country, will always be my first consideration."

This is the position that Mr. Perry occupies; it is one of manly independence. We have been too long ruled by party spirit; its ill effects are every day seen. It is a constant struggle between the ins and the outs—the ins to retain their places, and the outs to supplant them. Now, we ask, is it not high time that such a dishonorable warfare should cease? If so, then let us elect honest independent men to represent us.

We will now take a glance at Mr. Reesor's position. He, too, has issued an address, which even on the great question of the day, the Dissolution of the Union, gives an uncertain sound. Let, however, we should be accused of misrepresentation, we give the paragraph entire:

"I am of opinion that a change in the Constitutional relations of Upper and Lower Canada is absolutely necessary to protect the rights and interests of the people of this section of the Province, and restore to them the blessings of good Government. The extent and particulars of this change can only be properly and fully determined, and after a full discussion by some properly constituted body charged with that special duty. But I believe the principle upon which the change ought to be based is, in allowing the people of each section of the Province to manage their own local affairs in their own way leaving matters of joint or common interest only to joint or common control."

In the meantime—and these changes can be accomplished—I desire to see the principles they are involved respected, and as far as possible practically applied both in the Legislature and Executive Administration of the country."

Can any one imagine anything more indefinite than this. It means, in plain English, that something is wanted, but what he does not know; but not only so, but the above is dishonest because it is not in accordance with the opinions expressed by him in his own paper down to last January, and it is also contrary to what he expressed in conversation last May.

In his address he advocates DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION with some JOINT AUTHORITY, the continuation of SEPARATE SCHOOLS, and the abolition of the Queen's Printer's Stamp. In his paper of June 24, 1858, he says that no CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES are needed.—Five weeks later, viz: July 29, he advocates DISSOLUTION PURE AND SIMPLE. In August 12th, 1858, he is in favor of the entire ABOLITION OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS. In the same issue, he says that REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION is the cure for all the evils complained of, and adds, that the Brown-Dorion Administration would have obtained it. Mr. Reesor has now entirely abandoned it, as it is not mentioned in his address. The Economist of September 15, 1859, is against the FEDERAL UNION OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA. In July, 1859, he again agitates for DISSOLUTION, pure and simple, and threatens re-conviction if it is not obtained—as also in September 29 in November 24, 1859, he goes in for a Written Constitution; and in December 8, 1859, he urges in favor of a Double Majority System—even as late as last January 3rd, 1860, he still goes in for DISSOLUTION, PURE AND SIMPLE, and calls the celebrated Toronto Convention hard names because it did not decide in favor of that scheme. Electors, are you prepared to give your votes to a man who has a new remedy, and new sets of opinions every six months? Ask Mr. Reesor what he means by changing so often, for the chances are that he may yet change to be a thick and thin supporter of the Government; for as a politician he is without principle, and entirely ignorant of the wants of the Province, and is even now charged by two brother Councilmen of jobbery, &c.; and has to stand on his defence, as an action has been entered against him in the Court of Queen's Bench.

WHO MAY VOTE AT THE COMING Election for King's Division.

For the information of our readers, we give the following extract from the Statute Book, 22nd Victoria, chap. 82, in order that there may be no misapprehension as to who have a right to vote for a Legislative Councillor at the approaching election for King's Division. Our readers will do well to keep this constantly in view.—We are aware that it is not generally understood, and disputes have arisen as to who have and who have not a right to vote. We refer them to the law, and trust that the question will be settled as to who may vote.

22nd Victoria Chapter 82.—An Act to define the Elective Franchise—to provide for the Registration of Votes, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

SECTION 2.—The following persons, (and no other persons) being of the full age of twenty-one years, and subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and not being disqualified by having any office or otherwise by law prevented from voting, shall, if duly registered, be entitled to vote at the election of Councillors, according to the provision of this Act, he only:

1. Every male person entered on the then last Assessment-Roll, revised, corrected and in force in any City or Town entitled to send a Member of Members to the Legislative Assembly, as a owner or tenant or occupant of real property therein, or within the liberties thereof as bounded for municipal purposes, of the assessed value of three hundred dollars or upwards or of the assessed yearly value of thirty dollars, or upwards,—or who is entered on such last revised and corrected Assessment-Roll of any Township, Parish or Place, as the owner, tenant or occupant of any real property which is within the limits of any such City or Town for the purposes of Representation, but not for municipal purposes, of the assessed value of two hundred dollars or more, or of the assessed yearly value of twenty dollars, or upwards,—shall be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent the Legislative Council of the Electoral Division of which such City or Town forms a part,—and shall also be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Assembly the said City or Town: subject always to the provisions hereinafter contained;

2. Every male person entered on the then last Assessment-Roll, revised, corrected and in force in any Parish, Township, Town, Village or Place, not being within any City or Town, entitled to send a Member or Members to the Legislative Assembly, as the owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the assessed value of two hundred dollars or upwards, or of the assessed yearly value of twenty dollars or upwards, shall be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Assembly the Electoral Division of which such Parish, Township, Town, Village or Place forms a part and shall also be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Assembly the Electoral Division of which such Parish, Township, Town, Village or Place is included: subject always to the provisions hereinafter contained;

3. Whenever two or more persons, whether as being partners in business, joint tenants or tenants in common, or joint owners, are entered on such Assessment-Roll as aforesaid, as the owners of any real property, or as tenants or occupants thereof, and of such persons shall be entitled to vote and to be entered on the list of voters in respect of such property, if the value of his part or share be sufficient to have entitled him to vote at any Election for Members to represent in the Legislative Council or Assembly the Electoral Division of which such City or Town forms a part, or if the property be held by any body Corporate, no one of the Members thereof shall be entitled to vote or be entered on the list of voters, in respect of such property, provided that in Upper Canada such persons, as in this subsection mentioned, must establish their right before the Court of Revision or County Judge according to the provisions of the Assessment Laws, and be entered on the Assessment-Roll accordingly."

Vaughan Municipal Council.

The Council met at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 3rd Sept.

The Reeve in the chair. All the members present.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The following communications were laid before the council:

A letter from the Treasurer of East Nissourk, enquiring on what terms the Municipality of Vaughan would sell certain Debentures held by them,—issued by the East Nissourk Municipality.

The consideration of this Communication was postponed until further information could be obtained as to their value.

Also, a communication from the President of the Vaughan Plank Road Company, containing an offer to the Council by which all persons travelling the side road between lots 5 and 6, in the 7th concession, and crossing a certain bridge belonging to said Company, should be exempted from toll.

The Council declined at present to accede to the said offer.

Mr. JEFFERY moved, seconded by Mr. ANNOLD, that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the following accounts:—

In Ward 5 to Wm. Blane...\$16.71

5 J. O. Dumond... 20.00

The Council then adjourned to the first Monday in October.

Fair.—We noticed, with pleasure, the improved aspect of our Monthly Fair on Wednesday.

The quantity offered for sale, although not large, was of a superior quality and in most instances commanded high rates,—the butchers being unusually spirited; amongst them we noticed Messrs Nightingale, Miller, Dingle, Parker, Brewer, Hutchinson, Smith, Hopper, &c. There was also considerable enquiry for Milch Cows; the prices asked, however, precluded the possibility of purchasing for other markets. Sheep and Lambs were in good demand at high rates. Butchers and others are now paying considerable attention to our fair, and we again call upon the Farmers to meet them with such stock as they may have to dispose of. Farmers may, by that means, have a home market, with the benefit of the competition of a number of buyers always created.

MR. PERRY'S CANVASS.

MEETING AT VICTORIA SQUARE MARKHAM.

On Thursday evening, the 30th ult., Mr. Perry held a crowded meeting at the above place. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Avey to the chair. Mr. Perry spoke for about an hour and a half, and his address was listened to with great attention. At the close of his address a vote was taken, which resulted in a majority for Mr. Perry, although the Clear Grits had mustered in full force.

MEETING AT THORNHILL.

According to announcement, Mr. Perry held a meeting in the large room of Lemon's Hotel, on Friday evening, the 31st ult. The room, capable of seating 200 persons, was crowded; the Clear Grits coming in for miles round, as Mr. Reesor was expected to be present; he was however, non est. The meeting was organized by appointing R. Arnold, Esq., to the chair, and Mr. H. Edwards, of the York Herald, as Secretary. Mr. Perry, on coming forward, was loudly applauded.—In an able speech, of nearly two hours, he explained his platform to the electors, and showed the utter inability of a joint authority to cure any of the evils under which, as a Province, we labored. He also reviewed Mr. Reesor's platform and amid loud cheers, contrasted it with the opinions he had previously advocated in the Markham Economist. Mr. Perry said he had been at some pains to read the Economist of the past eighteen months, and was surprised to find that up to within the past few months, Mr. Reesor, in his own editorials, had advocated opinions totally at variance with the address issued to the electors. After Mr. Perry had concluded, Mr. John Lane endeavored to make some points against Mr. Perry, but was completely floored, not only by Mr. Perry, but also by his own brother, Mr. W. Lane, who proved conclusively that it was not Mr. Perry who had abandoned the Reformers, but it was Clear Grits like Mr. Brown, Mr. McDougall and Mr. Reesor, who had abandoned the true Reform cause. The house then divided, the friends of Mr. Perry going to the right, and those in favor of Mr. Reesor to the left. The result was announced to be 150 for Mr. Perry and 50 for Mr. Reesor. During the entire proceedings the greatest good humor prevailed, and at the close many of Mr. Perry's opponents came and shook him warmly by the hand, and admitted that he had, by his able address, disarmed much of their hostility.

H. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Richmond Hill, Sept. 1, 1860.

CRICKET MATCH.—On Thursday next the return match between the Richmond Hill and Aurora Cricket Clubs will be played at Aurora.—Wickets to be pitched at 10 A.M.

MARKHAM COUNCIL.—The Markham Council meets at Size's Hotel, Markham, on Saturday the 15th inst.

But they are divided amongst themselves into Liberals and Bigots, as I will call them for the present, of the last mentioned class are Brown, Gould, & Co, consequently when the liberals would bring forward measures for the good of the Province and Society at large, the bigots would oppose them, and when the bigots would bring forward measures which the liberal minded portion would see and know to be injurious to the general welfare of the Province, many of the Lower Canadian members would join with them in voting them down, and this is the reason why the Clear Grit leader and his pack of spaniels want to dissolve the union. Now I will address a few words to all liberal and candid minded men in the community, I care not whether English, Scotch, Canadian, or Irish, Catholics, Protestants, Presbyterians, or Methodists, &c. If the only cry against Separate schools, was that it would be the means of keeping up religious dissensions amongst the children, where is the use in such precautions I would ask? when we hear it bellowed forth at every public meeting, by every who wants to make election capital out of it, and sowing broadcast the seeds of religious dissension, not amongst children but amongst men. Then such precautions as the former are all bumbag, because Catholics are in the minority here, it makes no matter, that they are industrious, well meaning men, doing everything they can, according to their ability for the common good liberal even to a fault, in all their public acts, they must be denounced by McDougall, Gould & Co., as Papistical Priest ridden fells. Even the Clear Grit Candidate the other night, at this village did not forget to tell us that the Lower Canadians differed from us in religion, and endeavored to impress it by several repetitions.

Now in my opinion, and which should be the opinion of every liberal minded man in a mixed community; is that the bigot should be excluded from office, and when all classes join to elect a public servant, for the public welfare of the Province, that person should be of known liberal principles and sound integrity—but if the majority through religious intolerance and a dominating spirit, elect a person obnoxious to the minority, they commit an act of injustice, to their fellow man, an act that will dismember society, and mitigate against the welfare and prosperity of the Province.

And we might change a couplet in the Economist of last week to read thus,

I am a Bigot, 'tis not understood,

If you elect me, 'tis not universal good,

Let us take a glance at the independent Candidate for King's Division, his platform is before you, it is Conservative in maintaining the Union of the Province, and certain in advocating the amendment of certain existing laws, and the introduction of others—of general utility. His sentiments are liberal—and he seems in every way well qualified to fill a seat in the Legislative Council of the Province. If our Legislature was comprised of such men, the cry of Lower Canada domination would soon cease, the Legislature in every branch would only be employed in making laws for the general good, there would be no jealousy—there would be no want of confidence, and each one would vie with the other in bringing forward those measures which would tend most to the welfare and prosperity of our noble Province. Therefore to make a beginning in the noble cause, let every liberal minded man (I appeal not to Bigots)—from East to West, throughout the Division, Conservative, or Reformer, record their vote for J. H. Perry, the present independent Candidate, for King's Division, and they will not have cause to regret.

A CANADIAN.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

Sir,—Understanding that some kind individual is passing round a petition praying for the release of Ann Hutton, who is at present incarcerated in the penitentiary for theft, at the expiration of six months; I hope that from motives of humanity, none will refuse to affix their signatures. Previous to her trial she was industrious and the main support of her family, as it is they are destitute; the father being aged and infirm is unable to do a good day's work, and consequently the children are next to starvation. I have heard it stated as an objection to signing, that when at home she will train them as thieves, admitting that she would (and we are sufficiently charitable to hope that experience has taught her a lesson by which she will profit.) it would not be worse, for unless something is done they have no alternative in the coming winter but to steal or starve, and surely if four months is enough for an atonement for the blackest of crimes, six is sufficient for the purloining of a few yards of calico.

"RABBLE BAR-ROOM FRACTIONERS."

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir,—I was not surprised at the chasement you inflicted upon the model chairman of Mr. Reesor's meeting held at Gaby's Tavern, Richmond Hill, on the 23d of August last—it was justly merited. Mr. Dickson acted imprudently in using such epithets towards his neighbors, and gives evidence of an exceeding faulty memory when he casts such reflections upon them because they entertain opinions on politics differing from his own. There is an old adage which would do well to remember, will apply to his case in this instance: "People who live in glass houses should not be the first to throw stones."

My object in addressing this to you is to remind you that Abraham Law signed his name to the report of that meeting, (which by the way is the most untruthful statement in every particular, I have ever seen in print) as well as Mr. Dickson; and I consider him equally culpable, and should be held responsible as well as Mr. D. for using the term "Rabble Bar-Room Fractioners" towards Mr. Perry's friends at that meeting. In the first place,

We wish 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 York Herald.

Sir,—As the Reform Candidate, as he calls himself, for King's Division has since his appearance, setting forth the great questions he intends to advocate, I think it would not be out of place to make a few remarks upon his logic, as the Globe is pleased to say he is a great Logician. He commences by telling us that Upper Canada is held in abject bondage and sub mission, to Lower Canada; Logically, Lower Canada must be a more powerful, more enlightened, and a richer Province, and its members more intelligent than those of Upper Canada. But no, he tells you again Lower Canada is poor, its revenue, is only a fraction in comparison to Upper Canada; its inhabitants, a degraded ignorant class, &c. Now I would ask any man in the name of common-sense leaving Logic out of the question, how can such a Province rule Upper Canada. A noble, wealthy, and enlightened Province, as he terms it, and which it really is, the argument is preposterous,—but he gets over it thus, the whole of the Upper Canada members are a corrupt, dishonest, set of men, a sweeping denunciation, verily, he tells us again that the Lower Canadian force laws upon us, injurious to this Province, and again, that when any laws are being brought forward for this Province, they are of so little interest to Lower Canada members that some fall asleep, others leave their places, &c., this is Logic again. If his first assertion be true, then the Upper Canada members are to blame, for they are equal in numbers. Unless they act like the Hon. George Brown, with Amos Wright, Esq's., bill to divide the County of York, from the City of Toronto, for judicial purposes, you ask how did he do why he flattered a number of the Lower Canadian members to vote against it, and they thinking it a matter not of vital importance to the Province, did not refuse to vote against it. He says I must vote against it, I will lose my seat for Toronto if I vote for it, and perhaps I could not get another constituency, in vain did Mr. Wright hold forth the inconvincible loss of time &c., of jurymen brought from their homes to Toronto, in the most busy season of the year, and detained there for weeks, when a few days would suffice for the business of the County, but the Hon. George was inexorable, he did not care for the people, he cared for his seat,—then why go so far from home Mr. Reesor, to blame Lower Canada members, while an act of injustice like this could be perpetrated by the great Clear Grit leader himself? it is plainly for election purposes, and because the county people have not the necessary information to contradict you, viz: that the Lower Canadians feel so little interest in laws regarding Upper Canada, that they are either asleep, or leave their seats. Then why, in the name of common sense could not the Upper Canadian members and pass laws,