

ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF GREY.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF GREY. GENTLEMEN, AT the request of many of the Electors of your County, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election.

VALENTINES. A CHOICE SELECTION OF VALENTINES for Sale at this Office. Apply early.



THE STANDARD. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

Election Progress.

The election campaign for this County so far has been eminently successful for Mr. Morrison's cause. A strong current of feeling at first set in for Mr. Purdy, in consequence of his being a resident in the County, and the cry of French Domination, Grand Trunk Loan, Ministerial corruption, &c., which were descended on Mr. McDougall, in his high, superficial manner, which is so well calculated to deceive. The inhabitants of Durham having first heard Mr. McDougall—being spokesman for Mr. Purdy—a considerable number were led away by the numerous charges made against the Ministry; but last Tuesday evening Mr. Morrison so successfully rebutted all these charges, turning them to the discredit of the Opposition, that every intelligent supporter of Mr. Purdy have now turned into Mr. Morrison's ranks, and are the most zealous workers in his behalf.

ELECTION MEETING.

From our Extra of Monday the 4th. Last Saturday a meeting was held in the Orange Hall, Durham, by Mr. Purdy, successor of Mr. Manning. Only about twenty persons could be got together, and nine-tenths of them were supporters of Mr. Morrison.

On any occasion when Mr. Purdy has addressed the electors, he has spoken of nothing save his honesty, and the great amount of good he will confer on the County. At one of his meetings he was asked if it was in his power to bring any special legislation for this County, he was unable to give answer; which plainly shows that he is endeavoring to lead the people into an error. The truth is, a law enacted by Parliament has the same effect in the County of York that it has in the County of Grey, and the same in every county throughout the Province; consequently the difference between a resident and non-resident in this respect is of no importance; the only point being as to the relative abilities of the two men. In this respect there is no comparison; Mr. Morrison being a man of the highest intellectual attainments; while Mr. Purdy—with all due respect to him as a private man—is most wretchedly ignorant of even the most common-place affairs of the country.

The country grumbles for want of good legislation; but how can they expect such if they do not elect men capable of making laws. Inexperience has caused much of the public moneys of this County to be squandered, in making our Gravel Roads. In all probability our Reeves done as best they could; but we venture to say, that with the knowledge of road-making they have now acquired, fully \$400 per mile might be saved if the construction was to be made over again. Experience is still more necessary in Parliament, because the business is one hundred fold more momentous. This is a consideration we hope the public will weigh seriously.

We have taken the trouble to ascertain the genuineness of the names on Mr. Gowen's requisition; he having boasted that he had over a thousand. Our enquiry has shown that the names of upwards of forty persons in the neighborhood of Pricville, were placed on said requisition without their knowledge. If this may be taken as a specimen of the

whole, it is doubtful if Mr. Gowen has 300 voters. In three instances in different localities the names of non-voters were placed on the list. In consequence of the County Orange Lodge not endorsing him, we do not see the slightest prospect of him being elected.

The worst feature in the present contest is so many outsiders on behalf of the Opposition coming in to tell us how we are to vote, as though we were not able to judge for ourselves. Mr. McDougall, although a non-resident of the County he represents, advocated Mr. Purdy's interests, because he was a resident. We hope our readers and friends in North Oxford will take note of this, and shew him at the next election that you approve of his doctrine. Mr. McKellar, M. P. for Kent, played buffoon at a public meeting until he satisfactorily disgusted the audience.

A host of others have distributed themselves over the County, endeavoring to renege themselves notorious by denouncing the Ministry. However, they generally betake themselves to an obscure corner of the room, when Mr. Morrison happens to be present, and the sphere of their importance narrows down to the smallest possible compass. They are all paid out of the funds of the Grit Association, to come here to falsify, cajole, and lull the electors into voting for a man they do not want. Their actions tell us that we do not know our own business in the choice of a representative. Have either of these harpers any interest in our welfare? No. They are a pack of mercenary, briefless lawyers, who have no honest business to perform at home, and come here to act the part of patriots; but there is little doubt the electors will estimate their disinterestedness at its full value.

It has been said by the Opposition that the Ministry bought certain constituencies; but we think after this they will forever cease that howl. Their attempt to gag public opinion in this County must damage their future prospects throughout the Province at large. Mr. Morrison is left here to his individual efforts against this host, but we have no doubt a just cause will triumph. If his opponents had an honest cause, they could not be afraid to leave the verdict to the decision of the people of Grey, uninfluenced by outside pressure.

Perhaps the Ministry are acting wisely by taking no part in the contest; yet it seems hard to have Mr. Morrison pitted, alone, against such a force. We hope his friends in the county will redoubt their efforts, and frustrate their knavish designs. As we have before stated, their presence in the county is an insult to our intelligence.

The nomination takes place on the 18th inst., and the polling on the 25th and 26th inst. SAN ACCIDENT.—Last Monday, Martin Harris, of Glenelg, had his skull broken by a blow from a piece of the cylinder of his threshing machine, which burst. It appears there was some delay in procuring shovels, the machine being thus left without "feed," the horses commenced to travel at a rapid rate, bursting the cylinder into atoms, the pieces flying in all directions. One piece took off a man's hat without injuring him in the least; while a similar piece cut another man's belt, pants, and under clothing through, passing across his body without doing any material injury.

The sufferer is under the skillful treatment of Dr. Crawford, and is progressing as favorably as can be expected.

Mr. Purdy took the floor, and spoke about fifteen minutes, during which time he said nothing, but saying nothing, from the fact that the burden of his story consisted of self-laudations for honesty, and for a plain man; the latter, every one knows, is too true. He has never yet had an opportunity of making himself dishonest in a public way, in money matters; but if we are to judge his future conduct in this respect by the manner in which he has conducted himself on public questions, we may put him down as an arrant knave. A few weeks ago he declared himself a disunionist; but finding the question very unpopular, he abandoned it. Now, what guarantee have we of this man, if elected, that he will not turn to his vomit. A prominent gentleman in Owen Sound, who took part with others, in framing Mr. Purdy's address, said, in response to a question asked him by a friend why Mr. P. had given up the principle of disunion of the Union: "Oh, we knew he couldn't be elected if he professed that, so we made him give it up." Does this savor much of that honesty which he labored so hard to impress on the meeting last Saturday? Does he express his own views or that of somebody else? Will he not be the tool of a "somebody else," should he go to Parliament? Never, in all our experience, did we witness such lamentable ignorance as was displayed by this aspirant for Parliamentary honors: not even the humblest member of any of our Municipal Councils can boast of such supreme ignorance. The man who has brought Mr. Purdy forward must be reckless; having no stake in the County; and totally regardless of its welfare. How any man, having the least spark of patriotic fire in his bosom, could think of entrusting the special welfare of the seventeen large and populous townships which comprise this County, into the hands of a person ignorant of their wants—for Mr. Purdy is rather more a stranger to three-fourths of the County, than is Mr. Morrison—and an utter stranger to the political history of his country.

But, to return to the Meeting of Saturday. Although it was unimportant as regards Mr. Purdy's prospects, it was important in another sense; as it gave an opportunity of proving conclusively that Mr. Purdy had made false assertions in his Address. The first item was the Public Debt. He states that it has doubled in seven years; but quite forgets to tell us that we have public property, highly remunerative in the main for every faithful

expended. He also forgets to tell us that sixteen million dollars of this money was laid out by the Hincks' government, entirely in defiance of the will of John A. Macdonald and his colleagues, who were then in Opposition. Now when a man withholds a portion of a story or circumstance, with the view to produce a false impression, we hold him guilty of uttering a lie.

The next item was his assertion relative to the additional grant to be made to the Grand Trunk Railway. When asked for proof, he said, "the papers on both sides admitted it." When asked which of the Ministerial papers made such admission, he made a crisy evasion by saying that "he didn't read ministerial papers." No doubt the writer of the Address expected Mr. Purdy would be questioned on this point, and very prudently put the papers "on the friends of the Company" side. We cannot find terms sufficiently strong with which to denounce this dishonest conduct. No man's character is safe if he can be traduced by such insinuations as "they say so." This is a subterfuge usually resorted to by slanders mongers. If Mr. Morrison had been a bad man, as they represent, definite proof could be found against him; but they could not point to a single act in which Mr. Morrison had tampered with public moneys.

Representation by population is firmly held by Mr. Morrison; if the census show any considerable preponderance of Upper Canada over Lower Canada.

With reference to the paragraph in his Address relative to the Ministry harassing settlers for payment of the r'lands, he was compelled, reluctantly, to admit that the Ministry never had done so, neither do they ever intend doing so; but as Mr. Purdy is one of those speculators who damage the poor settler so much, no doubt it is the law self-protection that it drags him so anxious of the welfare of the poor settler.

We will only quote one of the numerous blunders made by Mr. Purdy. When shewing the injustice Upper Canada labored under not having greater representation than Lower Canada, he stated that Upper Canada had no less than Four Millions greater population than Lower Canada. Some one demurred at the statement, when he again repeated the assertion with marked emphasis; and had it not been for the fogle-like view of North Oxford, who acted as prompter on the occasion, he would yet have remained in blissful ignorance of the supposed amount (four hundred thousand).

The man throughout is a strange compound of ignorance and duplicity; but whether the latter can be attributed to the Yankee element in his nature, or that he is working out the tricks of other schemers, we cannot say. Mr. Purdy's present Disunion views, taken in connection with the fact that he was a rank rebel in 1837-38, we are certain that no man desirous of maintaining union with the "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle" will give him any support. No Briton will so degrade his manhood as to identify himself with such a cause.

Mr. Purdy having intimated that W. McDougall was desirous of attending a meeting, that gentleman came forward, although a motion was passed preventing those who had no vote in the county, or not a candidate, from taking part in the proceedings, but which was withdrawn by consent of the movers—and made a somewhat lengthy harangue against the Ministry. He endeavored to make the present Cabinet responsible for what was done by the Hincks' Ministry; indeed never alluded to the latter, although the entire burden of the Grand Trunk Railway was imposed by them. He endeavored, by the most palpable sophistry, to shew that Mr. Morrison was not in favor of Representation by Population; and from his earnestness of expression, no one unacquainted with the fact, would suppose that he was guilty of vituperation against the same principal in the Grit Convention in November, 1859. The Protective Tariff received special condemnation, asserting that every article of consumption was increased in cost; whereas the reverse is the fact.

However, Mr. Luke, of the DURHAM STANDARD, took occasion to deal out to him a well-merited castigation; shewing that the principal of his accusations were willful fabrications; and that notwithstanding his profession of honesty, had once endeavored to put his hand in the Public Chest for the sum of \$2000, the only equivalent being a few all, unobtainable Agricultural papers, worth probably fifteen or twenty dollars.

A REACTION.

The Woodstock Sentinel which supported Mr. McDougall when a candidate for North Oxford, says, in alluding to the Hon. J. C. Morrison's appointment to the Solicitor Generalship:

"The Globe can be consistent at times, and with the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Morrison it does not find any serious objection, beyond the boldness of the Government in choosing a twice rejected candidate at the polls. True he was rejected by South Ontario and North Oxford, but there are many in the latter constituency who now deeply regret the choice they made in their rejection of Mr. Morrison, and were an opportunity again afforded them, the verdict of North Oxford would be largely in favor of the new Solicitor General. The Globe knows this to be a fact."

The Purdy Catechism.

Question. Who is the Author of the "Morrison Catechism"? Answer. William McDougall M. P. P. Non-Resident Member for North Oxford—Sub-editor of the Globe—advocate of Jessie T. Purdy; and the man who has vilified and traduced his present Master, the Hon. George Brown, the Editor of the Globe.

Q. What brings Wm. McDougall M. P. P. into the County of Grey?

A. To speak for Jessie T. Purdy, as poor Purdy cannot speak for himself.

Q. Who is Jessie T. Purdy?

A. The Man who sunk £50,000 of the Electors of Grey into mud.

Q. Who helped to tax the farmers of the County of Grey with £50,000 for mud Roads?

A. Jessie T. Purdy.

Q. How did Jessie tax the farmers?

A. By being on the Committee for the Gravel or Mud Roads, in the County of Grey.

Q. Did Jessie pocket any of the £50,000?

A. Jessie knows that.

Q. Can we trust a Gravel Road Chisel like Jessie T. Purdy who has aided and abetted in defrauding the County of Grey out of \$80,000, as our Representative in Parliament?

A. Decidedly not.

Q. Who caused a deviation to be made on the St. Vincent Road, thereby putting the farmers of the County of Grey to an expense of £200, so as to pass his own property?

A. Jessie T. Purdy.

Q. How much did that deviation raise the value of Jessie's property?

A. Jessie knows, and so does his neighbor.

Q. How can Jessie T. Purdy ask the suffrages of the electors of the County of Grey after the Gravel Road and deviation Swindle?

A. Ask Jessie's Conscience.

Q. What should the Electors of Grey do to Jessie?

A. Send him back to his Hopper to take Toll.

Q. Who is the proper person to represent the Electors of the County of Grey in Parliament?

A. The Hon. J. C. Morrison, Solicitor General, the people's friend.

A Picture

BY "ONE WHO KNOWS."

The Embro Review has been discontinued for the present. In its valedictory it says:—"One or two political fanatics, in the village, have charged us with deserting our party. Our reply is, that it was with some reluctance we used our humble influence in behalf, and voted for Mr. William McDougall at the last election, but things connected with the conduct, principles and character of that individual, have since transpired sufficient to justify every honest man to refuse his support to Mr. McDougall as he has forfeited all claim to the suffrages of a right-thinking or civilized community. Mr. McDougall made a great ado about the passing of an Act to enforce purity in Election; but we have no confidence in such law-makers, when they are such expert law-breakers. Bribery at Elections was always illegal, but at the last election Mr. McDougall paid no respect to the law of the land, nor yet the law of God, when he left his room in the Hotel, in Woodstock, on a Sabbath morning, unknown to the landlord of the Hotel, and bribed the bar-keeper with \$5 to give whiskey to the people from the country coming to church on the Sabbath day, previous to the polling. It is no less than the key of high Heaven, for such a man to talk of purity of elections; nor can we see how professing Christians can consistently support him."

LETTER

To . . . . . Esq. Containing extracts from Chief Superintendent's School Reports. (CONTINUED) But suppose the Legislature should decide that to do so is within the scope of its powers—is it possible that it is absolutely needless to the benefit of the state that each child should be required to learn all these things, viz:—algebra, geometry, elements of natural philosophy, plane trigonometry, and astronomy, and reading and writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, (Canadian, English, and general), history of English Literature, linear drawing, vocal music, book-keeping, human physiology, chemistry, euclid and mensuration, natural history, botany and geology, and the Latin, Greek, and French languages, agricultural chemistry, and mathematics, navigation, logic, rhetoric, &c., &c. It is not asked if the knowledge of such things is desirable, but if it is needful that each individual should be required to know them? If it is not, who is to be exempted? Why should one be exempted more than another? And if any is not required to learn all these things, why should such be required to pay for the instruction? If he should not be required to pay for such instruction for himself, or his own child, should he be required to pay for it for another person? If the state has a right to decide upon and require, and compel upon individuals, secular and literary instruction, has it not also the same power with respect to religious?

dividuals who decline to form part of a combination. Because, a combination of a thousand men that shock the will or conduct of one, is against the law of the land, against the law of every land, indeed, where justice is the rule of public conduct. For instance a thousand men may meet, and agree that it is expedient for them to learn algebra, but they have no right—they can have no right—to force any person beyond the thousand to learn algebra. Nor, to push the case further, can they have any right to force any one of their own body who may wish to give up the study of algebra, to continue it. The individual must be as free as the mass. One man has as clear a claim to liberty of action as the thousand can set up. Therefore, I object of men, have no just right to coerce, by pains or penalties, the will of individuals.—This freedom of the individual is the key stone to the free-lom of the million." Then according to this rule the twenty men have no right to pillage the eighteen either in a school section in Canada or elsewhere—Does the 'system' acknowledge this right of individuals? When a man's right to his property is interfered with, are not all his other rights interfered with? because he needs his property to enable him to maintain and exercise his other rights. Will the people of Canada be satisfied with a less degree of liberty than their fellow-subjects in Britain?—Will they pay less regard to justice? When the question is fairly before the people, will the majority attempt to tyrannise over the minority? Perhaps it may be said that the 'system' is Law, and therefore it must be submitted to. True; but the fact that it is law does not make it justice. Though, while it is law, the peaceful and good citizen will submit to it; but he does not therefore surrender his right to use all proper and constitutional means to get such law abolished.—Should not every man have the liberty to choose the school which he considers best suited to his circumstances? and not be dictated to by his neighbors?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

New School Act.

(OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.)

We have received from the Standard Office, Durham, a Draft of a proposed New School Act, in pamphlet form, which we purpose noticing in a future issue of the Comet. A few copies of this draft of a Bill is for sale at this office, for 25 cents each.—Owen Sound Comet.

We have received a draft of a proposed School Law for Upper Canada, in place of the present unjust and intolerant Act. We shall at some future time direct further attention to this proposed Law, which is well worthy the attention of every Municipality in Upper Canada.—Mount Forest Express.

The Election for Grey.

We have not heard when the nomination for the County of Grey is to take place, but we understand that the Solicitor General has been elected by a majority of the electors, previous to his canvass. Our information leads us to believe that Mr. Morrison's prospects are most encouraging, and no doubt appears to be entertained of his return against any candidate who may be brought forward.—There has been some talk about a resident and tie, but the feeling is decidedly favorable to Mr. Morrison, who is considered preferable to any resident gentleman who could be named. The Opposition are sorely troubled with the fear of losing Grey, for the return of Mr. Morrison would make it a gain for the Ministry. There is no help for them, as the constituency is thoroughly Conservative, and was placed in a false position by the course of its late member.

It is not a little singular that the opponents of Mr. Morrison have not a word to say against the slave in America, in order that he might be discharged. The affidavit on which he moved was sworn by Mr. Lewis Alexis Chamberzow, the secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Savery Society. In its first paragraph Mr. Chamberzow swore that John Anderson a Brit subject, domiciled in the city of Toronto, was now illegally detained in goal of the city as a prisoner, without even having been legally accused of any crime, or legally tried or sentenced for the commission of any crime known to the law of the province of Canada, or any other part of her Majesty's dominions; and in the second paragraph it was sworn that the case was of the greatest urgency, and that unless redress was speedily effected John Anderson's life was exposed to the greatest danger. The learned council quoted a great number of authorities, extending as far back as 1347, to shew that it is a positive law of the crown and from time to time been extended in the manner in which he proposed, and contended that the fact of courts at Canada having been established under the royal charter did not prevent this court from issuing a writ of habeas corpus directed to that court, as the crown had there concurrent jurisdiction with the colonial courts. In matters of this kind; for, if their lordships were to refuse to issue the writ he now applied for, he would go to every other court in Westminster hall. Surely, it could not be said that the courts in Toronto, having dealt with this matter, debarred the court from now interfering. It was undoubtedly the right of the crown to see that none of its subjects should be improperly imprisoned, and that was shown on the affidavit that there was a British subject imprisoned under no legal warrant or authority whatever, and that he was accused of any crime known to the English

RATEPAYER.

The Canadian Fugitive Slave Case—Writ of Habeas Corpus Issued.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday Mr. Edwin Jamieson applied for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up Anderson, who was formerly a slave in America, in order that he might be discharged. The affidavit on which he moved was sworn by Mr. Lewis Alexis Chamberzow, the secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Savery Society. In its first paragraph Mr. Chamberzow swore that John Anderson a Brit subject, domiciled in the city of Toronto, was now illegally detained in goal of the city as a prisoner, without even having been legally accused of any crime, or legally tried or sentenced for the commission of any crime known to the law of the province of Canada, or any other part of her Majesty's dominions; and in the second paragraph it was sworn that the case was of the greatest urgency, and that unless redress was speedily effected John Anderson's life was exposed to the greatest danger. The learned council quoted a great number of authorities, extending as far back as 1347, to shew that it is a positive law of the crown and from time to time been extended in the manner in which he proposed, and contended that the fact of courts at Canada having been established under the royal charter did not prevent this court from issuing a writ of habeas corpus directed to that court, as the crown had there concurrent jurisdiction with the colonial courts. In matters of this kind; for, if their lordships were to refuse to issue the writ he now applied for, he would go to every other court in Westminster hall. Surely, it could not be said that the courts in Toronto, having dealt with this matter, debarred the court from now interfering. It was undoubtedly the right of the crown to see that none of its subjects should be improperly imprisoned, and that was shown on the affidavit that there was a British subject imprisoned under no legal warrant or authority whatever, and that he was accused of any crime known to the English

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The February number of the Agriculturist surpasses all former efforts. The present number is worth a year's subscription. There are some 77 varieties of choice seeds which will be distributed to subscribers. Now is the time to subscribe if you have a dollar to invest in a way that will bring you back 100 per cent. interest.

"BRITISH HERALD."—This is the title of a large 28 column paper published in Toronto in behalf of the Orange Body. It is independent in politics. The principal feature in its politics are—British Connection, and Maintenance of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada; and the eventual Federation of the British Provinces, with a View to its being published by Thomas McLean, 85 Yonge Street, Toronto, at \$1.50 per annum.

Parliament is expected to meet about the 26th inst.

During the past ten days we have had a most terrible storm of snow, wind, and intense freezing.

The American revolution progresses.

Sir Edmund Head will return about the 29th inst.

Mr. Gowen lost his Requisition on his name to Toronto. Those who signed it are free to vote as they please.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, and only give them publicity for the information they contain.

For the Durham Standard.

MR. GRUMBLE AND HIS EX-PREACHER.

MR. EDITOR:—In answer to a communication that lately appeared in your Journal, I beg for the sake of fair play you will give room to this in your columns as a contradiction of the same. Mr. Grumble, who gave himself the appellation of "Justice,"—which ought sooner to be applied to a Ho tent—being one of the Trustees of School Section No. 11 in Glenelg having for years some animosity towards the Teacher, sought with the aid of an Ex-Preacher, "a Political Meddler," (and we must add an office seeker among his dupes in this County) to make sure work in extirpating the Teacher this year, but the ratepayers being exasperated by his domination over the Section, they volunteered to resist him, being aware of his malignity; and he held he was resisted! The latter having proposed another Teacher who was elected by 34 against 17. In reference to the accounts.—Two Auditors were appointed; the gentleman being unqualified, had to call on the Ex-Preacher, who with an august audacity mounted the platform, the accounts being placed before him, on a plain sheet of paper, with Dr. and Cr., so that a child might understand them. The Great Accountant—as he called himself—put on the face of a Bishop, being an Ex-Preacher; and wishing to imitate the Evangelist John, wanted to commence in the "beginning," but failing inspiration, he had to commence at 855. The Ex-Preacher got nearly exhausted, and would Air—"Air gentlemen, if you please, I don't understand this, I cannot understand that," until one of the Trustees was obliged to tell him that the greatest Booby might understand what was placed before him in Dr. and Cr. He then got it settled, and certified by the Auditors, without one single Baube plus or minus. In reference to the scraps stated, the great accountant looked to the lists which the Trustees had for collecting the school tax, instead of the copy of Assessment Roll which was placed before him with the respective sums opposite each name. But the Ex-Preacher was always to go to the "beginning." If his facilities in preaching are not more than in accounting, his hearers must certainly feed on husks.

In reference to the barrel of Grog stated, that the Teacher offered, or promised as a reward to his assistants, was as false as unjust; for after the meeting had dispersed, the Teacher went home alone to his residence, leaving the Trustees alone in the school house. But I certainly do believe that I would sooner have a glass, or even an extreme of Aqua Vitæ in my stomach, than have my heart loaded with malignity and filth-which I fear two plainly showed by their viperish looks when defeated. But oh! if you would see these men when they had their horns a yard long. Put were you to see them, when sent home a span of mules. Yet still they deny and relinquish their vice.—A stream of vomit and false-hood was vomited out, that Stromboli or Vesuvius would not issue.

THE CANADIAN FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ISSUED.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday Mr. Edwin Jamieson applied for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up Anderson, who was formerly a slave in America, in order that he might be discharged. The affidavit on which he moved was sworn by Mr. Lewis Alexis Chamberzow, the secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Savery Society. In its first paragraph Mr. Chamberzow swore that John Anderson a Brit subject, domiciled in the city of Toronto, was now illegally detained in goal of the city as a prisoner, without even having been legally accused of any crime, or legally tried or sentenced for the commission of any crime known to the law of the province of Canada, or any other part of her Majesty's dominions; and in the second paragraph it was sworn that the case was of the greatest urgency, and that unless redress was speedily effected John Anderson's life was exposed to the greatest danger. The learned council quoted a great number of authorities, extending as far back as 1347, to shew that it is a positive law of the crown and from time to time been extended in the manner in which he proposed, and contended that the fact of courts at Canada having been established under the royal charter did not prevent this court from issuing a writ of habeas corpus directed to that court, as the crown had there concurrent jurisdiction with the colonial courts. In matters of this kind; for, if their lordships were to refuse to issue the writ he now applied for, he would go to every other court in Westminster hall. Surely, it could not be said that the courts in Toronto, having dealt with this matter, debarred the court from now interfering. It was undoubtedly the right of the crown to see that none of its subjects should be improperly imprisoned, and that was shown on the affidavit that there was a British subject imprisoned under no legal warrant or authority whatever, and that he was accused of any crime known to the English

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