

brandy. At one o'clock in the morning he stumbled up to bed—as I hope you and I shall never stumble up.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



THE STANDARD.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861.

As there is a heavy moral responsibility resting on every man invested with the Elective Franchise, you should seriously consider the truth, or falsehood, of the charges made against the Candidates now before us; for, if we are guided in our choice by faction, prejudice, or political bias, the chances are not two to one that the evil arising out of such choice will recoil upon our heads to our extreme sorrow.

An attempt has been made to prejudice your minds against Mr. Morrison, because he voted in favor of granting Acts of Incorporation to Roman Catholics. Are you aware that those Acts granted Roman Catholics are the same, to a letter, in their provisions, liberties and endowments, as those granted to Knox's College, Trinity College, Upper Canada College, Toronto; or Victoria College, Cobourg; or Queen's College, Kingston. Is there a man in the County of Grey so illiberal as not to extend the same privileges to Roman Catholics that are accorded Protestants? No!—The Hon. John Hillyard Cameron introduced the first Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Bill into Upper Canada. Think you would Mr. Cameron, Grand Master of the Orange Order, give any ascendancy to Popery over Protestantism? If Mr. Cameron was a Candidate for the County of Grey at this election, every Orangeman in the County would endorse him, notwithstanding this action; why then disparage Mr. Morrison for doing according to the example of the Grand Master. The acts referred to in these handbills are only a simple act of justice, containing none of the features of Nunneries, but are calculated as there set before you to produce a false impression. Is the case of Mr. Purdy honest, when he has resorted to falsehood to bolster it up? Is Mr. Purdy an honest man? Let us see. A few years ago he attempted to defraud Government out of a quantity of land which was receiving in lieu of building a wharf at Meaford. He merely commenced the work, and got two of his hirelings to certify that it was finished. The township Council of St. Vincent exposed the fraud, and defeated his scheme. Last year he and his son-in-law, Jessy W. Wright, who is township Clerk of St. Vincent, falsified the Assessment Roll to entitle them to a Deputy Reeve. They also, in view of the present Election, falsified the Voters' List, adding 160 bogus names thereto; and made solemn oath that such list was correct.

Jessy T. Purdy has never had the opportunity of making himself a great rogue and scoundrel; but so far as his privileges have gone he has made good use of them.

Here we have positive proof of Mr. Purdy's misdeeds; and which we think will justify every honest farmer in Grey in telling Jessy that they do not recognize him as one of their number.

The falsification of the Voters' List will be made the subject of Parliamentary inquiry, and we are satisfied both Mr. Purdy and his son-in-law will receive from seven to ten years in the Provincial Penitentiary. It is an insult to the morality of the Electors for a man thus, as it were, convicted of the most serious crime on record, except murder, to solicit their suffrage.

Does Mr. Morrison's opponents charge him with corruption. No! They dare not; notwithstanding their facility for lying. Their only charge consists in falsifying Roman Catholic Charitable institutions, for nunneries.

William McDougall attempts to bolster up his failure at Mr. Morrison's meeting here on the 5th, by writing a letter to the Guelph Advertiser, over the signature of an individual in Mount Forest worthy of mention, in which he falsifies everything connected with the meeting. He makes liberal and ungentlemanly use of the name of the Editor of the STANDARD. We can well afford to laugh at this ebullition of petty spleen; for we must confess to a considerable amount of pleasure at witnessing the discomfort the poor fellow was put to on being questioned at out the manner in which he formerly vilified his present master, Geo. Brown, also his attempt to swindle Government out of \$2,000 for Old Agricultural papers. He says that "the Editor of the STANDARD with a few village boys interrupted the meeting." Nothing can be more false, except a production from the Globe.—The Editor of the STANDARD left the hall before Mr. McDougall commenced speaking, and did not return for nearly an hour; during which time MacDougall was continually assailed by "tremendous applause," in which three-fourths of the room, any joined. The only silent parties were two or three dozen brought from Mount Forest to "pack" the meeting. It was not until the Editor of the STANDARD returned that anything like order was restored. But poor MacDougall may drive on in the same strain, if it affords him any relief, for we believe falsehood is more congenial to his nature than truth.

Election Contest.

Never in our experience have we witnessed such unblushing frauds as are being practised on the minds of the people by the Clear Grit agents at this election. The Globe has issued several thousand hand-bills, containing the most barefaced falsehoods, and in other instances withholding a portion of the truth, which is tantamount to a lie. The scavenger M. P. for Kent outstrips all others for bouncers; for at a meeting in Durham last Friday, when referring to the disposal of the Grey Nuns' property in Montreal, and its re-investment in lands either in Upper or Lower Canada, he actually urged Mr. Morrison and the Ministry with having introduced and supported the measure. The facts are—Mr. Morrison was not then in the House, consequently could not have had any connection with it; and it was introduced by Mr. Dorian a factious member of the Opposition, and Lower Canada Premier of George Brown's two-days' Ministry. This canting demagogue saddles the sins of the Opposition on the back of the Ministry. Our space will not allow us to follow this libeler through all his assertions.

Another person named John McNab, a Police lawyer from Toronto, is vehement in his denunciations of the Ministry, office-seekers, &c. He omits to tell us that he was seeking the Judgeship of Grey a short time ago, and is now seeking similar favors from Bruce; and in consequence of Government very properly refusing to prostitute the Bench by acceding to his demands, he now turns round and plays patriot. His gestures, intonation of voice, &c., when speaking, would adapt him better for a Circus Clown than a judge, only that he lacks the wit.

These are the men who have the audacity to dictate to the people of Grey. Their word of honor would not obtain them credit for a farthing's worth of ginger-bread in their own neighborhoods—therefore the people must take their assertion with caution.

Why does Mr. Morrison meet any opposition? Because he would not, like the other surface-seekers, agree to the repeal of the Exemption Act. Mr. Morrison intends to extend this Act to cover 50 acres of land; this has put a few credit-traders in our villages in high dudgeon. If the farmers of Grey desire legislation that will protect themselves and families, vote for Mr. Morrison!

The Nomination.

The Owen Sound Comet has come to hand, containing a short account of the Nomination last Monday, but prudently abstains from giving any account of the show of hands in favor of the several Candidates. The facts are—Mr. Morrison had a very large majority of the vote-payers; while Mr. Purdy's number was made up of parties who have no stake in the county, a great portion being gravel real-estate, paid and brought in for the occasion. Mr. Gowan was no where.

Mr. Morrison was nominated by W. K. Fleisher, Esq., of Artesmias, Warden of the County, and seconded by Mr. Whitlaw, of St. Vincent, one of the most prominent farmers in the County.

Mr. Gowan was nominated by J. Grier, Esq., of St. Vincent, and seconded by J. Creighton, Esq., of Owen Sound.

Mr. Purdy was nominated by Mr. Frazer, lawyer of Owen Sound, but we did not learn his seconde's name.

Mr. Purdy, instead of being the farmer's Candidate, turns out to be the nominee of a limb of the law. Indeed he was brought forward at the instance of this very individual, who knew he would have a pliant lot in Parliament, and also that he could displace him when necessary to make an attack on the suffrages of the County—of which he has serious intention—on his own account. The individual alluded to had no other objection to Mr. Morrison than that "if a man of his (Mr. Morrison's) ability got a footing in the County, we could never get him out." Thus it is: a few hungry petty office-seekers see in Mr. Morrison's return for the County, an utter annihilation of their aspirations. And may it be so.

The Hon. J. H. Cameron presented the address of the Orangemen of Canada to the Queen, who was graciously pleased to receive it.

We learn from the Spectator that a gang of burglars was broken up in Hamilton lately.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—This famous trial is at an end. A writ of habeas corpus was issued in England by the Court of Queen's Bench there; but as precedence was taken by our Court of Common Pleas here, the writ had to be returned. Last Saturday judgement was given in the Court of Common Pleas, Toronto, setting Anderson at liberty, in consequence of an error in the indictment.

Foreign Items.

Sir Edmund Head and family have arrived from England. The American Ambassador here has refused admittance into Japan.—The Sardinians have evacuated the Papal territory; but have sent fresh troops to Naples. The bombardment of Gaeta continues, and it is thought will soon surrender. The Sardinian policy meets a favorable response from the Italians. The French Emperor's speech in opening the French Legislature on the 4th inst. produced an unfavorable impression in Britain. The English Parliament was opened on the 5th by the Queen in person.—The fugitive King of Naples made an appeal to the Sicilians. Produce market steady.—Consols closed at 91½ to 91¾ for money, and 91¼ for account.

MacDougall's Portrait of Brown.

The following extracts are taken from the North American newspaper, formerly published by W. McDougall. To-day he holds up Mr. Brown as a paragon of perfection: judge for yourselves what his word is worth.

An Old Orangeman.—The Globe's Candidate and the Orangemen.

[From the Globe, April 17th 1857.]

"ORANGE LODGE AT BROCKVILLE—It must be a matter of the deepest regret to find efforts still making to maintain Orange institutions. They have been in Ireland the greatest obstacle to the Protestant Religion.

"To the intelligence of every class, Orange Societies are most obnoxious.

"To the Roman Catholics they bring to remembrance the pains and penalties to which William III. most unjustly subjected them, when engaged in a most praiseworthy enterprise, under which hardships they labored for three generations.

"We hear not much now of quarrellings between Roman Catholics and Protestants. The almost total cessation of Orange Lodges, or the little prominence now given to them, is the great cause of this.

"Orangemen were wont to profess to be the friends of freedom and their country's rights. They make no such profession in this province, and openly range themselves under the standard of the enemies of the people. What a farce it must be for an Orangeman to commemorate the era of the revolution of 1688 under the Orange flag, and at the same time to lend his support to every tyrannical Governor who takes away or retards nugatory all the benefits which that revolution was meant to confer! Of all the inconsistent men on the face of the earth, the Canadian Orangemen must be the chief."

(Signed) GEORGE BROWN.

THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE A TORY, AND A LEVYER OF BLACK MAIL.

By WILLIAM MACDOUGALL.

From the North American, March 11, 1852

The Editors of the Globe told the writer (Mr. McDougall) more than once, that it was not of much consequence if the Tories did succeed.

If like the Globe he had levied black mail upon our political friends in all directions; if a purse of five hundred pounds had been made up for us, as was now made up for him, by men he is now vilifying—jobs had been thrown in our way to the tune of \$10,000 a year, we might think it becoming our position to say as little as possible about bribes.

The Guy Fawkes of the Country.

By William MacDougall.

QUEBEC, SEP. 9, 1852.

The unprincipled and treacherous Editor of the Globe, who being within the circle of the Reform party, is industriously plotting with the enemy outside—stands convicted as the Guy Fawkes of the country, and of fits and cummies and Tory intrigues, was as explosive as Guy Fawkes's gunpowder, the present Reform Parliament would be blown up by the ramparts.

From the Globe, July, 1849.

On the 5th of July, 1849, the great Globe itself thus spoke of the leaders of the Orange Association:—

"That the ravings of Thomas Wilson and the dog and duck, of Wm. Allan, Ogle B. Gowan, Sidney Bellingham, Bill Poulsen, H. B. Wilson, and George and Crawford, of the Montreal Herald, Courier, and Toronto Colonist, are but the dying wails of a miserable faction, which, as a move, may, excite some notice by its impudence."

Mr. Brown as an Enemy to Orangeism.

From MacKenzie's Message, Jan. 19, 1854.

When Mr. Brown addressed the electors of Haldimand in 1851, he declared that without the Catholics in the Assembly, no important reforms could not have been carried—and in the House of Assembly, last session he pretended to desire to base representation upon population. But in this—his every word, he seems unstable and inconsistent, for in a Globe of Oct. 17th, last, he exclaimed, "We do not care how many of our Romanist brethren are in the Legislature; but that there is a majority of Protestants" to control their proceeding. "That majority," he says, "can be secured, aye, will be ere long."

From the North American, Nov. 27, 1851.

On Sunday week Mr. George Brown travelled all day on an Election Excursion.—There remain some very curious and edifying facts connected with the Globe people that we shall keep for use at a convenient season. Our present business is to argue with the Model ex-Treasurer, who on this side of the water sets himself up as a paragon of virtue.

Mr. Brown as a Defender of Catholicism.

From the Message, July 23rd 1853.

Aye, in the hope that his press could effectually injure their oldest public servant with the people of U. C., Mr. Brown far and near the slander that I was an infidel, and unbeliever, &c., as Iyerson has done before him I forgot all these things at the Election, and the sneer of the nuns is the first of a new series.

Did he forget that a bill passed in 1810, when he was twenty-two "the organ" to allow the Pope to send 500 Bishops here, privileged as Ecclesiastical Corporations, to do what no Protestant could: or that many such bills then became laws, and that all these proceedings he had endorsed in the Globe, and in his Haldimand campaign, that the French had saved the Reform party? Did he not thus denounce Protestants?

"If it was only justice to the peaceable, and well disposed of Ireland [including the Catholics] that Orange associations and processions should be suppressed, because they were a chosen means of stirring up strife, and producing breaches of the public peace: can the duty be less in Canada?—Have Catholics the religious societies lost any of their malignity by seeing wailed on this side of the Atlantic."

The Model Ex-Treasurer of Edinburgh.

By William MacDougall, Esq., Nov. 27, '51

The Globe says never was proposition so disgraceful—the model Ex-Treasurer being the judge, and no one can be so unfit as to deny that he is deeply skilled in all sorts of morality—good bad and indifferent.

The Browns' Cause Bloodshed.

By William MacDougall, present Editor of the Globe.

From the North American, June 11, 1853.

The Browns of the Globe who have at last succeeded in stirring up between Protestants and Catholics the religious animosities of past generations, have at last succeeded in producing riots and bloodshed, which have already launched into eternity eight or ten human beings, and cast upon beds of pain and anguish twenty or thirty others, many of whom will doubtless soon follow—see the blood on their shirt—make a desperate effort to shake off the guilt and turn the Public eye in some other direction. They have kindled the fire—they have lighted the conflagration that will sweep over the Province—a conflagration that will convert our Churches, and our temples into heaps of smoking ruins, and everywhere leave in its track, bleeding and mangled human forms. Who has introduced the torch into Lower Canada where all was peace before? Who has consistently held out the threat of robbery of Catholic Church property? And who are they that with the spirit of FRIENDS—renew these threats while the blood of five of their victims is yet warm in the Streets of Montreal? We shall do the best to prevent the success of such Protestantism; because it is the Protestantism of the Devil.

The present Editor of the Globe on "Protestantism."

From the North American, Oct. 3, 1851.

If any man assumes to speak on behalf of the Reform party, and asserts that he takes Protestant ground, we proclaim him an impostor and an enemy.

A Cheer for Oxford and Mr. Hincks, by the present Editor of the GLOBE.

From the North American, Dec. 9, 1851.

Hurrah for Oxford! We learn by telegraph last night that the Hon. F. Hincks has been triumphantly returned, notwithstanding the Herculean efforts put forth by his enemies to defeat him. Immense sums of money have been contributed by the Tory party to carry on the war.

Brown's Debut in Parliament.

By William MacDougall.

QUEBEC, 27th Aug. 1852.

The member for majority of the electors of Kent, has delivered himself of a strange jumble of extracts from newspapers, platitudes, diatribes, contradictory statements and conflicting arguments. He meant to be terrible severe on the Ministry. But although he was cheered by his Tories, at the House, he met no response from the House. Even MacKenzie looked black at him. He is despised by all parties. Indeed, so intense is the disgust of several of the Liberal members, at his falsehoods, that they will not speak to him.

Worse than Highway Robbery.

NORTH AMERICAN, April 26th, 1854.

Mr. Brown does the thumper of the Globe's who does his stealing! For that the Globe steals wholesale or rather is made a receptacle of stolen goods, is past all question.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE BROWN FAMILY. Mr. Brown shown to be a profligate and the Globe a Mass of Purity.

Articles Exempt From Seizure.

IN SATISFACTION OF DEBT.

The following chattels are hereby declared exempt from seizure under any writ issued out of any Court whatever in this Province, namely:—

1. The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use by the debtor and his family.
2. The necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family.
3. One stove and pipes, and one crane and its appendages, and one pair of handirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs, and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and sewing machines in domestic use, and ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing nets, and seines as are in common use.
4. All necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour, and vegetables, actually provided for family use, to one ton sufficient for the ordinary consumption of the debtor and his family for thirty days, and not exceeding in value the sum of forty dollars.
5. One cow, four sheep, two hogs, and food therefor for thirty days.
6. Tools and implements of or chattels ordinarily used in the debtors occupation, to the value of \$60.

Nothing in this act contained shall exempt from seizure in satisfaction of a debt contracted for such identical chattel, any article enumerated in sub-section three, four, five or six, of section four of this Act.

Mr. Brown's Consistency.

By William MacDougall, March 18th, 1852.

George Brown, M.P.P., should never talk of consistency, until he can get a Bill through Parliament to change his name and come out in a new character.

Mr. MacDougall, Proves that Mr. Brown is a Prostitute.

From the North American, Oct. 30, '51.

While contending that Hincks was not changed, and admitting that Ralph and Cameron, as the representatives of progressive principles which have to bait or victimise the Editor of the Globe declares from the bottom of his heart that he wishes Hincks to win it. Will any Reformer allow himself to be duped by the pretences of this political prostitute?

Mr. MacDougall proves his present Master to be a horrible liar.

From the North American, Nov. 18, 1851.

The Globe has the audacity to represent that all the Reform Candidates have declared their sentiments, while ministers have not. What a horrible liar has been let loose on society.

From MacKenzie's Message, Feb. 10, 1854.

Mr. Prince knew where the good lands out west were—the Government reserves, he knew—the course the Western Railway would take—he helped his friend Brown to 600 acres—the land now in Mr. Street's grip—it was a good thing to be in the secret—and Mr. Brown puffed the Pope and Papists and denounced the Devil and the ORANGEMEN, till his patrons lost their combinations, and working for the new combinations. In 30 years we have seldom been far wrong as to men of Mr. Brown's calibre.

From the Examiner, July, 1853.

To-day a defender of French Canadian institutions, and the opponent of Orange societies; to-morrow, a self constituted Gustavus and the parasite of Orangemen.

Six of the Southern States have actually seceded, and chosen Senator Davis, of Mississippi, President. Other Slave States are expected to follow. Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is elected Vice-President.

Two lynx were killed in Pasheun on the 11th inst. They destroyed a considerable number of sheep and poultry.

The suffering in Kansas by hunger and cold is beyond description. Hundreds are already dead.

Population of the United States.

The population of the United States, according to the recent census is as follows:

State	Population	Free	Slave	Pop/1000
Maine	619,953			
New Hampshire	326,072			
Vermont	315,287			
Massachusetts	1,231,493			
Rhode Island	474,621			
Connecticut	461,670			
New York	3,551,558			
Pennsylvania	2,916,018			
New Jersey	686,084			
Delaware	110,558		1,805	
Maryland	643,183		85,382	
Virginia	1,497,373		495,826	
North Carolina	679,955		328,377	
South Carolina	303,186		467,180	
Georgia	615,336		467,481	
Florida	51,885		73,309	
Alabama	520,444		435,475	
Mississippi	467,051		473,618	
Louisiana	354,245		312,186	
Arkansas	331,710		109,065	
Texas	415,999		184,956	
Tennessee	359,528		287,113	
Kentucky	920,077		225,496	
Ohio	2,377,917			
Indiana	1,350,312			
Illinois	1,691,238			
Michigan	1,085,595			
Wisconsin	751,291		115,619	
Iowa	765,485			
Minnesota	632,002			
Montana	172,793			
Oregon	52,616			
California	284,770			
Total population	31,241,144		6,399,852	

Delights of being a Newspaper Collector.

Som' follow—a collector for South Carolina papers, and other periodicals—lately threw up his commission, and sent back an audited account with "on test" which the spirit had envenomed to lay hold on, and they were presented in a tan, he slipped to the work. As they are living pictures, and with here or elsewhere, we make extracts. The collector says:—

Editor of the Herald of Truth—says:—You furnished me, as you recollect, with a list of one hundred and seventeen owing subscribers. I have called upon one hundred and twenty over your order three dollars and twelve and one half cents, being the amount to which you are entitled. I return you the list numbered from one to one hundred and sixteen, and now give reply to each:

- No. 1.—Is a minister. He says in the first place he never got one-half of the numbers (as he according to the account of the post-master) in the next place your jokers column was too scurrilous. Besides he knows by the tone of your editorials that you drink. He wants nothing more to do with you again.
- No. 2.—Is in jail for debt. He has not seen a half a dollar for a year. Says he would pay with the utmost cheerfulness, if he had the money, but had to borrow a shirt to put on last Sunday, & drines, your paper wonderfully, and hopes you will continue to do it to him. He wishes you to take a bold stand in favor of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, as he thinks it would be a very popular move with gentlemen in his situation. Sends his best respects.
- No. 3.—Is a young doctor. Says your paper is beneath the notice of a young man. We don't give a damn for a cent bad. Says you inserted an article reflecting on the profession. Is going to persuade every person that takes your paper to stop it. Cursed your bill, and says you may get it the best way you can.
- No. 4.—Is an old maid. Says you are always making a thing at single ladies of an uncertain age. Wouldn't pay you if she was willing with wealth, and you hadn't cash owing to by a load of bread. Sent all the papers she had from a month ago, and says now that she has seen, she don't owe you anything. Says she is even with you, and intends to keep so until the day of judgment.
- No. 5.—Is a gambler. Says he got completely cleaned out last week at the races. Couldn't accommodate his 2 and mother with a half-dime if she was starving. Likes your paper tolerably—would like it better if you published more facts, and would occasionally give an account of a cock fight. Hopes you won't drink his old-fashioned "hot" liquor any more, but has a prospect of soon having some more change, as he is after a rich young gentleman, who arrived last week. Will pay your bill out of the pluckings.
- No. 6.—Is an old drunkard. Hasn't got any money and never expects to have. Gathered up all the papers he had and sold them for half a pint of rum to the grocery keeper, to wrap groceries in.
- No. 7.—Is a magistrate. Swore he never owed me a cent, and told me I was a lawless fellow for trying to swindle him by such a barefaced manner. Advised me to make tracks in a little less than no time, or he would get out a warrant against me, as a common cheat and have me sent to prison. Is by all odds the

The New License Law for Upper Canada.

GAME INTO FORCE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1861.

1. From and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any municipal Council to grant or issue any tavern license, unless upon petition praying for the same signed by at least thirty of the Municipal Electors of the municipality; and no new license shall be granted unless the same shall be provided with such accommodations as hereinafter described; and the word tavern in this section shall be held to include any inn, ale-house, beer-house, or any other place of public entertainment, in which spirituous liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises.

2. From and after the passing of this Act, no municipality shall grant tavern license in a greater proportion than one for 250 souls resident therein, as shown by the last census,

Sent issue of some subscribers.