

ement, give every encouragement to that enterprise. This is a most important question to the Counties of Bruce, Grey and Simcoe; and as the Hon. Jas. Patton has watched with jealousy the interests of his constituents on Lake Huron and Superior, obtaining concessions in the Fishery Act in their favour, their can be no doubt his attention has been directed to that subject also; and that it will receive his support as a member of the Government, should he be re-elected. The Electors will see that important advantages to their respective Counties are connected with the resignation of the Hon. James Patton; for should an Opposition member be returned, (as that will not necessitate the resignation of the Ministry, as it has a majority of twenty-six,) that question may be suffered to lie in abeyance for want of supporters in the Ministry. It is not merely a local question, but a great public question; and therefore demands the election of a gentleman who has cared for the interests of his constituents in Parliament, and who will give his best attention to a question of such vital importance to the Electors of the Saugeen Division.—Queen's Standard.



THE STANDARD. FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862.

George Brown's Falsehoods.

This vile reprobate intends to make a tour through this District for the purpose of foisting upon the Electors a man who is totally ignorant of the duties devolving upon him as a legislator. Not one of his assertions contain an atom of truth—falsehood being Brown's favorite weapon. In the Toronto Globe of the 14th inst., and the same production is reprinted in handbill form for distribution through this District—is an editorial article from the pen of this infamous slanderer, stating that there is a population in this District of 161,961, and points out fifteen of the smallest constituencies in Lower Canada which only have a population of 165,246 (3,285 larger) and asks the people of this District if they are contented to have only four representatives, while the same population in Lower Canada have fifteen. The Globe, in making up the population of this District includes Huron, with a population of 51,992, and South Simcoe with a population of 36,000, thus leaving the actual population of this District to be only 79,969. Mr. Brown is well aware of the gullible nature of those who read his paper or he would not attempt to palm off such unblushing falsehoods upon them; but he need not suppose he can do this with the intelligent public. In order to render our repetition more definite we will state the case more fully.—The Saugeen Division is composed of the Counties of Grey, Bruce, and North Simcoe. Their population is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: County and Population. Grey, 37,750; Bruce, 27,499; North Simcoe, 14,720.

Making a total of seventy-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, being nearly one hundred thousand less than the falsehood-maker Brown attempts to gull you with. The man who can wilfully put forth such gross untruths is unworthy of belief in anything he asserts. Remember the \$20,000 bribe from Edmondstone, Allan & Co.

It is a most singular fact, that owing to the very high esteem in which Mr. Patton is held both as a gentleman and legislator, the fertile genius of the Opposition for creating and disseminating falsehood is obliged to pin its electrifying cry to the Rep. by Pop. ticket. It is a well known fact that as early as 1851 the political party to which Mr. Patton belonged advocated this principle while the Globe and its adherents opposed it, and bestowed the most lavish encomiums on the "Liberal French Canadians."

Remember the \$15,000 bribe when Brown was Inspector of the Kingston penitentiary! and for which job Hicks kicked him out of office.

George Brown & Co., are at this moment the paid agents of the Washington Government, no doubt, with a view to the annexation of this Province to the States. The object of the Clear Grit Convention held in Toronto on the 3rd of November 1859, was well understood by the Yankee press in New York as a step towards revolution; for in their papers of that time we find articles referring to that movement headed with "Seizure of the State of Ohio," "Annexation to the States—sure thing," and "Canada moving en masse towards the State of Ohio." If Mr. Brown and his party had no leanings toward the States, why should those papers have so construed their action? Later events, however, fully bear out the view taken by the New York press. During the last session of Parliament Bill McDougall, in his place in the House of Assembly, declared that if the demands of the Grits (giving up the Treasury Bench) were not acceded to, they would look to Washington for help. And has not the Globe during the past season been continually leading the Yankees, and disparaging our mother country. Those who follow Brown's dictum are rebels and thieves.

Mount Forest Examiner.—This is the title of a new paper published at Mount Forest, by our old friend T. J. Graffe, Esq. The editorial department evinces much care and ability, and is conducted by Mr. Alexander Robertson, formerly of the Hamilton Herald. Its principles are Liberal Conservative, a fact that we hail with pleasure. We wish the enterprise abundant success.

Durham's Carpenters Club.—The annual meeting of this club was held last week, A. B. McNab, Esq., was elected President, Geo. Privat, Vice-President, David Jackson, Captain, and James Hunter, Secretary and Treasurer. The club evinces much spirit, and we expect that during the coming season they will have active play.

The Itinerant Clear Grit Demagogues.

During the present week Geo. Brown, McKellar, McKenzie, and a number of other demagogues commenced a series of lectures in this Division. At Walkerton, Hanover, and Durham, "these three" met with indifferent success. As regards Durham we believe they benefitted Mr. Patton's cause, for their palpable falsehoods disgusted many whom we considered doubtful.

The meeting at Durham was held on Wednesday, 23rd inst. The "faithful," to the number of about one hundred and fifty, besides many others who came out of curiosity to witness an exhibition of the political Barium, were treated to a three hours re-harsh of Globular lies, with which the public are long since acquainted. Mackenzie of Lambton made a feeble attempt to imitate the Globe's thunder.

During Brown's speech the rowdy McKellar stole a package of extras of the Standard from Mr. Luke's pocket, and when asked to return them Brown construed the action into an attempt to create confusion by Mr. Luke; that he was paid by the Ministry to do so, &c. Brown was told that what he uttered could be proved a lie, when some excitement occurred. When Brown had finished Mr. Luke desired to explain how the interruption arose, when Brown, McKellar, and the lesser lights raised the shout to "put him out." This was attempted, but those who undertook the task counted without their host; and had it not been for some calm council given at the moment, Brown and his entire party would soon have found themselves in the open air.

Their conduct on this occasion is a good criterion of what Grit policy would be, were they in power.

The recent Floods.

We very much regret to state that the late flood in the Saugeen broke a large portion of Mr. Paterson's Mill-dam, in this place. The bridge on Lambton Street is considerably damaged, two of the bents being displaced three or four feet by the drift-wood. The bridge at Mount Forest, says the Examiner, is a total wreck, besides the destruction of the Carding-mill, which was washed into the river. Great destruction of property occurred in Lower Canada from the same cause.

HON. MR. PATTON.

So universally is this gentleman respected by the intelligent classes, that at the late meeting of the Normanby Council the following resolution was "Moved by H. A. McMahon, seconded by Thomas Fulton,—That this Council having full and implicit confidence in the Honorable James Patton, Solicitor General for Upper Canada, especially as he has given such satisfaction for the last five years as Representative for the Saugeen Division, that no member of this Council can find the least fault in him, hereby pledge themselves to bring the matter of his re-election before the voters of our Township; and further, that we pledge ourselves to use every just and lawful means to secure his triumphant return—and that the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Mount Forest Examiner and Durham Standard.—Carried unanimously."

I hereby certify the above to be a true and correct copy.

WILLIAM H. RYAN, REVE.

DURHAM LITERARY AND MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—The question for next Wednesday evening's debate in this Society is: "Is Representation by Population desirable?" Mr. T. Gray leads the affirmative, and Mr. G. Privat the negative.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

QUEBEC, 22nd April, 1862.

The interest in the election, consequent upon the acceptance of office by Messrs. Carling, Robinson, and Patton, is culminating in the district of Saugeen. The return of Robinson, I apprehend, is not attributable to that gentleman's adaptation to the requirements of a high order of statesmanship, but rather to the feeling of detestation which the odor of Brown universally inspires. Brown's credit and word is at a fearful discount, and any man who is unfortunate enough to be appointed by such a thorough-faced charlatan, is politically damned. His advocacy of McMurrich, however, will not do so much to damage an untarnished reputation, as it will aid in the removal of a covering with which that personage has enshrouded himself. The Globe, by its emphatic presentations of McMurrich's inextinguishable challenges enigma, and I am much mistaken if, as the result of an extended enquiry, into transactions with which that gentleman was intimately connected, it does not appear that he is a cunning hypocrite. Take, for instance, his course as a Director of the North West Transit Company. He, in connection with some other persons, purchased for the Company, the steamboat "Rescue," at Buffalo. They, the Directors, gave their own personal, individual notes for the amount at three or four months, with the understanding that the liabilities should be assumed by the Company. At or about the time the notes matured, Mr. McMurrich proposed that they, the Directors, should sell the boat to the Company at an advance of £2,000. Mr. George Monroe, one of the directors, objected, saying that he could not be a party to such a dishonorable transaction, and the result was that the said John McMurrich handed a check to Monroe to relieve him from the liability he had assumed in the purchasing of the "Rescue." In this way the Directors were relieved from the troublesome conscientious scruples of Mr. Monroe, and the affair was left to the financial manipulation of less scrupulous persons.

The attempt of Mr. McMurrich, Captain Dick and others, to open up the North West territory, was a scheme to obtain pay and plunder. At its first inception, as I have shown, McMurrich made an attempt from which the sensitiveness of Mr. Monroe recoiled, and subsequently it transpired that, from the build-

ers of two vessels which were to be built in Scotland, for the Company, Captain Dick was to receive a snug little bonus of ten per cent on his cost. It is not surprising that such adventures should prove to be failures. Indeed, in the interests of morality, we ought to rejoice when the pretender is denuded of his borrowed plumes. I have no desire to exhibit the peccadilloes of John McMurrich, but when he allows himself to be made the cat's-paw of a bad man, or of an unprincipled partner in an association, he ought not to expect exemption from the consequences of the association. The members of the Legislature from Lower Canada are beginning to arrive, and the greater portion of those from Upper Canada are expected by special train, on the 24th.

The Easter ceremonial of the Romish Church are quite imposing. If things seen assist, or strengthen men's faith, the Roman Catholics ought to be great specimens of muscular christianity. If the ringing of bells frighten devils, or, if the genuflection of Priests remove the divine displeasure, the Lower Canadian Habitants are, beyond all question, a highly favored people.

McDougall's Address.

Air.—Oh no we never mention her. I've struggled hard upon my word, An office for to get, And many a dirty job I've done, But not got office yet. Bright hope deferred has made me sick, My patience is all gone; There's naught for me I plainly see, But look to Washington.

I've often tried, with all my pride, To put Macdonald down, The country's good I cared not for, 'Twas only George Brown; But George he has lost his seat And I am left alone— What can I do, my faithful crew, But look to Washington.

It's very true, I joined the crew, That fought at Gallows Hill, But a Buck Nigger took my gun And nearly did me kill, But I'm resolved, come weal, come woe, To wait no longer on— I'll lead the way, Clear Grits I pray, Let's look to Washington.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the Durham Standard: DURHAM, April 21st, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to an article in your last number, in which you state that the Stone School House which cost \$2,200 so lately is now in a tottering condition. I beg to say that upon the first report of its danger I visited and examined the building, I agree with you that it is unsafe, and in my opinion a portion of it is in immediate danger of falling—I believe there is only one way of saving it, [and at a trivial expense] namely by building a substantial buttress at the southwest corner, entering well under one of the Iron Stones about half way between the ground and the roof. As one of the School Trustees I do not feel myself justified in insisting on the continuance of its use in its present condition.

I am, Sir Your obt. Servant, W. H. COLLES.

BROWN'S PARTY AND ITS OBJECTS. ITS SURRENDER OF PRINCIPLE FOR OFFICE IN 1858.

In the present election, two parties have entered the contest; the ministerialists, represented by Mr. Patton, and the faction who, in 1858, abandoned all their professions in an unreluctant grab at office. Is the Opposition a party, who united together with the view of carrying out some great and well defined principle, or is it merely a number of men banded together by the hope of being able to share official booty? This question is important for the electors of Saugeen to understand; and we therefore propose to give them the facts on which they can form a correct judgment. We shall not present the evidence of opponents; but shall give the estimate the Opposition leaders have given of one another. The men who came together in a ministry, in the summer of 1858, had, up to that very day, shown the bitter and most intense antipathy to one another; their professed principles were as wide as the poles asunder; and they represented one another and so many robbers and liars; the first class hating on the public, and the latter assailing the character of the first. What was it that brought these men suddenly together; that caused them to lay down the arms with which they had pursued one another for ten years; to agree to enter the same cabinet, and to carry on the government? It is not on any common principle: it was the hope of plunder.

Before we proceed to give their descriptions of one another, we must give the names of the most extraordinary Coalition that ever came together in any country. The Canada Gazette, August 3, 1858, contained the following administrative appointments:

- UPPER CANADA. George Brown... Inspector General, Premier James Morris... Speaker Legislative Council, Michael Peley... Post Master General, J. S. Macdonald... Attorney General West, Oliver Mowat... Provincial Secretary, Dr. Connor... Solicitor General. LOWER CANADA. L. T. Drummond... Attorney General East, A. A. Dorion... Commissioner Crown Lands, M. Thibault... Bureau of Agriculture, L. H. Holton... Public Works, M. Lemeux... Receiver General, M. Laberge... Solicitor General East.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF THE GRIT-ROUGE COALITION.

What are the qualifications of this gentleman that caused him to be selected as cashier-keeper of the Brown-Dorion Coalition? The Globe and Brown must enlighten us. On the 12th November, 1857, that journal described Mr. Lemeux thus: "the somnolent and inert gentleman who still dozes in the Department of Public Works." As the effect of this somnolency of the sleeping minister, it was added: "The public Works [Department] has come to a dead lock through the inertia of its imbecile head." Nor was this all. Mr. Lemeux was represented by the same authority not merely as an "inert dozer," whose "imbecility" had brought his department to a dead lock; he was described as corrupt into the bargain. On the 31st October, 1857, the Globe speculating on the alleged approaching resignation of Messrs. Lemeux and Terrill, said they would not do so unless they were paid to retire:

"If they are to resign, it must be as in the case of a distinguished 'countier' now on the Bench, with the patent of appointment to a good office in their breeches pockets.—They will not trust to promises, for they know too well the worthlessness of such a guarantee. The consideration must be 'cash down,' or its equivalent. There must be no room for contingencies, for in this case there is double chance of 'a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip'—the Ministry may slip their promises, or may slip out of the office.—Therefore, we do not blame the chroniclers for holding on to the seals until they can exchange them for a piece of parchment with the Governors name and seal at the bottom of it."

The question what to do with M. Lemeux was then discussed; and Mr. Brown concluded that "among existing institutions ministers would be greatly puzzled to find an appropriate shell on which to place the inert commissioner," and in this difficulty he could only suggest that "if we had an institution for the encouragement of sleep, M. Lemeux might do very well for Chief Superintendent." On the 1st Feb., 1858, Mr. Brown's paper described his future colleague as "simply nobody," likely to "become dangerous in the Department of Public Works." A favorite theme with the Opposition had been "The Baby jobs," as that gentleman's contracts were called; and M. Lemeux was described in the Globe, June 17, 1856, as a comfortable bachelor who "parted doctical as it may appear," had "a great many babies. The darlings, too," it was added, "tug vigorously at the public purse." By and by, the Globe came to the conclusion that there was no remedy but to dismiss M. Lemeux and all his staff. On the 7th of July, 1858—not one month before Mr. Brown took office with M. Lemeux—the Globe said: "The crew of harpies [Lemeux at their head] who fatten in the office of the Public Works, must be dismissed and more honest and capable men appointed in their place; contracts must not be made like those of Mr. Baby." As a justification for this recommendation it was alleged that M. Lemeux had "carried on contracts thus fraudulently made." "Robbery more barbaled," it was declared, "was never perpetrated," and it was added that "M. Lemeux and his colleagues are themselves involved in a case which appears to be nearly as bad as this." In less than two months after the time that Mr. Brown told this story, he formed a cabinet in which this story-same M. Lemeux found himself Receiver General!

Not long before entering this unreluctant Coalition, Mr. Drummond complained that he suffered "ten years of calumny" from the libellous pen of Mr. Brown. And he had been described as a man whose reputation was hopelessly ruined. "Mr. Drummond," said the Globe, May 29, 1858—"had once a reputation, but it is now gone, and can never return." Precisely two months after Mr. Brown had thus described Mr. Drummond as a man whose reputation was hopelessly ruined, the two entered the ministry together; Mr. Brown being Premier, and therefore cabinet maker, and Mr. Drummond Attorney General East. Less than three months before this took place—May 5, 1858—the Globe had made a specific charge against Mr. Drummond that he sold his vote, for the amount he was to receive as compensation of his services as commissioner under the Seigneurial Tenures commutation act. In reference to a return of expenses connected with that commission, the Globe remarked that it appeared "Mr. L. Drummond for £1,500," and added by way of supplying a motive for his public conduct, "no wonder that the honorable gentleman should come up to save the ministry. He understands the question of interest to perfection." Another specific charge of corruption against Mr. Drummond appeared in the Globe Jan. 7, 1855: "Mr. Drummond did not say money to the canvassers for Mr. Gogry, but that he said to the Colonel himself, and not only 'did he say money, but paid money; he handed out the cash until his own pockets and those of his friends were empty, and then he called on the Colonel to put his name on the back of a little bill, whereby more money might be said.' On which followed this piece of moralizing: "Are not things come to a pretty pass, when a minister of the crown enters into a conspiracy to bribe a constituency, and has the decency to conceal it, because in so doing he would suffer pecuniary loss. If Mr. Drummond had any sense of shame, he would never again show his face in Parliament." And on the 31st May 1856, the same authority described him as a "miserable hireling" whose conduct was that of a "stage-struck school boy." "Mr. Drummond may meet," it like a stage-struck school boy, about his patriotism and his disinterestedness; he will henceforth be set down as only a miserable hireling after all." Such is the character given, with great circumstantiality, by the head of the Coalition of 1858, of his own Attorney General for Lower Canada.

THE ROUGE-GRIT COALITION BREAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

There is hardly a public man in the Province whom Mr. Brown has not, at one time or another, charged with the guilt of a thousand villainies. As a member of the committee that examined the Point Levi purchase, Mr. Brown seconded the following amendment moved by Mr. Dorion, the Lower Canada head of the Rouge-Grit Coalition: "That in the opinion of this Committee evidence has been adduced in the course of their investigations which establishes official misconduct of a grave character on the part of Mr. Inspector General Hicks, and acts on the part of Mr. Postmaster General Morris, Mr. Receiver General Tache, and Mr. Attorney General Ross, inconsistent with their positions as Responsible Ministers of the

Crown, and calculated seriously to injure the public honor." This amendment and another to the same effect, having the same movers and seconders were negatived. On the 29th October, 1853, the Globe was "inclined to believe" that "of Point Levis about as black a piece of business as the Ten Thousand affair, or any of the recent developments. It now appears that Hicks, Mr. James Morris, [the Postmaster General,] and others, were partners in the speculation. We have every reason to conclude that the man who bribes another to stop bidding at a public sale, must expect to benefit in some way by his expenditure, and the only persons who could gain by the bribe were the purchaser of the land [Morris] and his companions." And after this Mr. Brown and Mr. Morris enter the Cabinet together. The fact carries its own comment.

Mr. Holton, equally with Messrs. Lemeux, Drummond and Morris had been charged with some of the worst crimes in the political calendar, by the man under whom they afterwards took office. On the 13th May, 1857, Mr. Brown, in speech in the Legislative Assembly (see quote from his own paper) said, in reference to a bill then before the House, "Is it for the hon. member for Montreal to impugn the motives of any member of this House, knowing as he well does, that he votes here to-day on this bill, with one hundred thousand pounds at stake upon it?" In the same speech, Mr. Brown said, "There was a time when the hon. gentleman opposed the Grand Trunk as 'a man as I did; but that opposition ceased when he got a Grand Trunk Directorship and a Grand Trunk Contract.' We do not say that these charges were true—we believe they were not—but that does not alter the astounding fact of men who described one another in this way afterwards uniting in a ministry. The fact that such charges were made by Mr. Brown, shows the unscrupulous character of Mr. Patton's present associates. On the 18th May, 1857, the Globe asserted Mr. Holton precisely in the same way that Mr. Patton is now being assailed. "It has been abundantly evident, almost since Mr. Holton entered Parliament, that his political associations have been subservient to his relations as an advocate of the Grand Trunk Company." When the attack was made by Mr. Brown upon Mr. Holton, in the Legislative Assembly, the latter thus retorted: "I have not the least objection to be put to the test of the Liberal party, and he has now repeated that operation. I was a Radical Reformer before that hon. gentleman saw the country, and before the Globe ever had an existence, and I presume I shall continue to be a Radical Reformer long after that sheet has ceased to vex the Liberal party with its intolerant bigotry." If we look back to the charges against Mr. Holton, we would have to conclude that one is corrupt and another a bigot. And even if we undertake to move for arrest of judgment as far as one of them is concerned, the scandal of their uniting in the same cabinet remains unmitigated. It was in the summer of 1858, not much more than a year after these complaints had passed, that Mr. Holton found himself Commissioner of Public Works in the Rouge-Grit Coalition Cabinet.

ON WHAT TERMS THE ROUGE-GRIT COALITION CAME TOGETHER.

Had these mutual denunciations been explained away; had they been withdrawn; had there been a reconciliation; had Mr. Brown become convinced that he had grossly libelled the men who were to be his colleagues; had he publicly apologized for the wrong done to them; had they found a common principle that attracted them together, in spite of personal injuries, personal hatreds and mutual antipathies? None of these things had happened. We have seen that the work of mutual detraction went on to the very last; up to within a few days of the time when the Grit-Rouge Coalition was formed. Are we not right then in calling this Coalition a coalition of all coalitions the most unprincipled? On the question of sudden conversions and sudden alliances of men previously hostile to one another, we shall here quote an opinion which, under the circumstances, ought to carry weight. On the 21st Feb., 1856, Mr. Brown said:

"When we see a body of men not changing one opinion, but all their opinions, all gradually; at different times, but suddenly; all of once; in one hour of one particular day; I have no faith in the sincerity of the change. And, sir, when that day of sudden change is the very day on which the converts obtain office, the abatement of explaining the transaction is more offensive than the baseness of the deed. Could anything more demoralizing be fancied than such a spectacle?" Agreement is impossible among men so discordant; and the result could only be—very few measures, but a vast deal of jobbing and extravagance. Coming together as they did it was inevitable that a complete abatement of principle must precede the formation of this Coalition of mutual hatreds. M. THIBAUT, called on to explain himself for having joined the Upper Canada Clear Grits, showed that he had taken the best securities that representation by population would not be carried, and that Separate Schools would not be disturbed. We quote from his speech delivered in the Legislative Assembly in February, 1859:

THE ALLAN BROWN BRIBE—\$20,000.

This arrangement and another to the same effect, having the same movers and seconders were negatived. On the 29th October, 1853, the Globe was "inclined to believe" that "of Point Levis about as black a piece of business as the Ten Thousand affair, or any of the recent developments. It now appears that Hicks, Mr. James Morris, [the Postmaster General,] and others, were partners in the speculation. We have every reason to conclude that the man who bribes another to stop bidding at a public sale, must expect to benefit in some way by his expenditure, and the only persons who could gain by the bribe were the purchaser of the land [Morris] and his companions." And after this Mr. Brown and Mr. Morris enter the Cabinet together. The fact carries its own comment.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS IN THE ROUGE-GRIT COALITION.

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THE ROAD THAT LED THE OPPOSITION TO DEFEAT.

A combination so dishonest as this could expect no countenance from the Legislature; and we all know that the two Houses simultaneously passed a vote of non-confidence, on the very first day of the existence of this unprecedented Coalition. Finding themselves unable to obtain the confidence of the Legislature and the country, this party has since attempted to break up the Legislative Union between Upper and Lower Canada, under which the Province has acquired the support and confidence of the people. If they can obtain a majority of the votes in the whole Province, perhaps they might in one section—though they have never been able to do so yet—and for the chance of ruling a section, they are attempting to cut up the Province into sections; to belittle it in a way that would render each section contemptible and deprive the whole of the influence and the status now possessed. Of this scheme Mackenzie in his Almanac for 1860 thus speaks:

"It would leave the Canadian debt, as now; and, of course, would hand over the customs and land revenues to the general government or central authority thus proposed by Mr. Brown and his friends to be created for the two Canadas, who right it would be to regulate the taxation on imports—to attend to the Municipal Loans, for as to the fund there's none left—to carry out the Tenures agreement and foot the bills—to uphold a Senate and a House of Representatives, a Governor to be selected by the Queen's secretary in Europe, Judges, Marshals, Collectors, Troops, and all the costly Machinery of State—provide our Coinage, regulate Postages and the Post Office Department, fix the seat of Power, borrow Money, pass Railway bills, create or license Banks, give patents and copyrights, vote some of the supplies, take charge of the light-houses, the canals, and the navigable rivers, give subsidies to ocean steamers, &c."

This is not all. This precious scheme for making offices for unemployed patriots would inflict the expense of the new governments, instead of one upon the people; and all this with a pack of hungry politicians, too idle to work honestly for a living, may be pensioned off at the public expense. It is to secure this object that they have looked to the Saugeen District and are endeavoring to elect a dummy whom they could manipulate as a convenient counter in this Opposition game of creating new offices by the hundred.

MACDOUGALL AND BROWN—A \$15,000 JOB!

These two worthies are now working heartily to another and from their previous position towards one another, the effect would be one conclusion as to the objects that brought them together. On the 17th March, 1854, Mr. Macdonald published in the North American the following charge of a specific act of corruption against Mr. Brown: "Mr. A. P. Ross, of Kingston, formerly of Auburn, New York, had a contract to work as Inspector of the Penitentiary, to work as sh. makers, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day, Penitentiary to furnish firewood, benches and a messenger, and contract to commence on the 15th June, 1849, and to last for five years, that is to June, 1854, and to mark what follows—Mr. Commissioner George Brown, at his last sitting as Commissioner, 25th April, 1853, increased the number of men from 50 to 100 men, and directed the Warden to execute a new contract for the same price for 150 men, at 1s. 9d. a day, for five years to commence from the 1st of July, 1854! being exactly 3 yrs & 2 months and 25 days before it was to come into operation, and this also without advertising, or consulting the Government!" There are several other advantages secured by the contractor, of great value, one of which provided that he should have the first choice of 50 men confirmed to him. The same man, Mr. Ross, is paying 3s. 3d. a day for shoemakers at Auburn, which Mr. Brown knew when he made the arrangement. The present Commissioners have given out a contract at Kingston for Cabinet work at 2s. 1d. and 3s. 4d., and shoemakers are worth 3s. 1d. and 3s. 3d., which shows a dead loss to the Province on Mr. Brown's operation of £15,000—fifteen thousand pounds. Mr. Ross could doubtless explain in Chan ery how much bonus was paid to Mr. Brown.

On the 11th March, 1853, Mr. Macdonald's North American charged the Globe with "having levied black mail upon political friends in all directions and had jobs thrown in his way to the tune of \$10,000 a year," and then vilified the men from whom he received it. On the 23rd June, 1853, Mr. Macdonald, in his North American, said: "The Browns of the Globe have last succeeded in stirring up in Prot. States and Catholics the religious animosities of past generations, have at last succeeded in producing riots and bloodshed, which have already lamped into utterly evil or ten human beings, and cast upon beds of pain and anguish twenty or thirty others." Now Mr. Macdonald comes into Grey to do the dirty work of the person whom he thus describes, to help him to get into office!

THE ALLAN BROWN BRIBE—\$20,000.

In December 1860, Mr. Brown entered into negotiations with Messrs. Edmondstone, Allan & Co. of the Canadian Steamship Line for the sum of

tion, while in Opposition, had made a merit of their resistance to the Ministerial measures for forcing the country of the heaviest drag upon its progress—the fiscal tenure—but but when they joined with Messrs. Dorion, Drummond, Holton, Thibaudau, and Laberge, they made no hesitation of accepting what they had before denounced. The arrangement was for a long while concealed; and Mr. Brown and some of his Upper Canada colleagues were making a merit of opposing what they had, while in office a few days, privately agreed to carry out, even denouncing it as 'robbery' when on the 15th of April, 1859, M. Laberge, disgusted with the game of hypocrisy, resolved to tell the truth at all hazards. "On being called to take office in the Brown-Dorion Government," he said, "he did so on the clear understanding that the seigniorial dues should be redeemed. He understood clearly that the usual rights should be redeemed." "It was clearly understood that the *constitue* should not have to pay these dues out of his own money," clearly it should have been out of a public fund. Other members of the Lower Canada section bore out this statement of M. Laberge; and Mr. J. S. Macdonald has shown in the most convincing manner that the money was to be drawn out of the public Brown-Dorion Coalition out of the public chest; so complete was his demonstration that it effectually silenced Mr. Brown.

We have thus obtained a bird's-eye view of the composition, position and object of the present party of Opposition. It is composed of men who were violently opposed to one another, till a chance of office so presented itself; who described one another in a way that, if the accuracy of the picture were admitted, would make it necessary for the police to keep an eye upon them. Such persons, if operating elsewhere than in political life, would be dogged by detectives; their history and likenesses would be in the hands of the Chief of Police and their movements would be watched. This is not our estimate of the men. We are merely re-producing their accounts of one another. The memory of previous insults, personal hatreds, mutual injuries, divergences of previous aims and of professed principles: those did not keep them apart a moment when office offered itself. That was their rallying point. They banded together with an alacrity that looks too much like justifying what they had said of one another.

THE ROAD THAT LED THE OPPOSITION TO DEFEAT.

A combination so dishonest as this could expect no countenance from the Legislature; and we all know that the two Houses simultaneously passed a vote of non-confidence, on the very first day of the existence of this unprecedented Coalition. Finding themselves unable to obtain the confidence of the Legislature and the country, this party has since attempted to break up the Legislative Union between Upper and Lower Canada, under which the Province has acquired the support and confidence of the people. If they can obtain a majority of the votes in the whole Province, perhaps they might in one section—though they have never been able to do so yet—and for the chance of ruling a section, they are attempting to cut up the Province into sections; to belittle it in a way that would render each section contemptible and deprive the whole of the influence and the status now possessed. Of this scheme Mackenzie in his Almanac for 1860 thus speaks:

"It would leave the Canadian debt, as now; and, of course, would hand over the customs and land revenues to the general government or central authority thus proposed by Mr. Brown and his friends to be created for the two Canadas, who right it would be to regulate the taxation on imports—to attend to the Municipal Loans, for as to the fund there's none left—to carry out the Tenures agreement and foot the bills—to uphold a Senate and a House of Representatives, a Governor to be selected by the Queen's secretary in Europe, Judges, Marshals, Collectors, Troops, and all the costly Machinery of State—provide our Coinage, regulate Postages and the Post Office Department, fix the seat of Power, borrow Money, pass Railway bills, create or license Banks, give patents and copyrights, vote some of the supplies, take charge of the light-houses, the canals, and the navigable rivers, give subsidies to ocean steamers, &c."

This is not all. This precious scheme for making offices for unemployed patriots would inflict the expense of the new governments, instead of one upon the people; and all this with a pack of hungry politicians, too idle to work honestly for a living, may be pensioned off at the public expense. It is to secure this object that they have looked to the Saugeen District and are endeavoring to elect a dummy whom they could manipulate as a convenient counter in this Opposition game of creating new offices by the hundred.

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