GUELPH HERALD.

AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. IV—NO. 13. GUELPH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1850. WHOLE NO. 169.

Business Directory.

GUELPH HERALD
Printing Establishment,
North West Corner of the Market Square.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING,
—SUCH AS—

Business Cards,	Insurance Policies,
Circulars,	Posters,
Pamphlets,	Way Bills,
Catalogues,	Blanks,
Funeral Letters	Bill Heads,
Hand Bills,	Stage Bills,
Book Work,	Cards,
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Neatly executed, with the utmost expedition and upon moderate terms.

A CARD.

JAMES LYND,
IMPORTER OF
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.
April 1, 1850. 145

REMOVAL.

DR. W. A. LIDDELL
HAS removed to the house lately occupied by F. H. Kirkpatrick, Esq., adjoining the residence of the Rev. A. Palmer.
N. B.—Continues to attend patients in the country.
Guelph, June 4, 1850. 154

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
THE Office of the Distributor of Marriage Licenses is removed to the Store of Messrs. BUDD & LYND, corner of Wyndham street, immediately below Mr. Sandilands.
RICHARD FOWLER BUDD,
Agent for Granting Marriage Licenses.
Guelph, Oct. 15, 1849. 121-tf

H. GREGORY,
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GILDER,
DUNDAS.
☞ The above is prepared to execute, on the most reasonable terms, *Banners, Flags, Devices, &c.*, in a style that cannot be excelled on this Continent.
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.
N.B. Old Paintings renovated and touched up.

CHAS. GLENDINNING,
PHENIX SALOON,
North-East Corner of Market Square,
GUELPH.
Refreshments of every description at all hours of the day.
OYSTERS WEEKLY BY EXPRESS.
WINES AND LIQUORS.
Sherry Cobblers, Mint Juleps, Roman Punch, Fruits, &c.
Guelph, July 9, 1850. 159-tf

ROBERT OSBORNE,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, KING ST.,
HAMILTON,
☞ Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, and Wedding Rings, always on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

JOHN STREET FOUNDRY.
E. & C. GURNEY & A. CARPENTER,
Manufacturers of
Cooking, Parlor & Plate Stoves
Of all Sizes and Patterns.
ALSO,—Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers Turning Lathes, Paint Mills, Pipe Boxes, &c. ☞ *Castings made to Order.*

CAREY'S
PATENT THRASHING MACHINES,
The most approved of in the Province always on hand.
☞ *John Street, Hamilton.* 12

JNO. P. LARKIN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Corner of King and John Streets,
HAMILTON.
☞ Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms at the lowest Montreal Prices.

WASHINGTON
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company,
Capital $1,000,000.
EZRA HOPKINS,
HAMILTON,
Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
August 27, 1850. 166-1y.

MR. F. MARCON,
LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
GUELPH.
☞ Agent for the *Canada Company*, and *Bank of Montreal.*

Business Directory.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
JOSEPH PARKINSON, Esq., Agent for granting Marriage Licenses, will attend to all applications, come from where they may, when the parties are duly qualified to present them.
Park House, near Worsfold's Inn, Eramosa, July 20, 1850. } 161 3m

J. LAMOND SMITH,
Conveyancer, Notary Public,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
FERGUS.
149-1y

JOHN HARRISON,
Joiner, Builder & Cabinet Maker,
GUELPH.
Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for Buildings.
The different Artificers' Work usually employed in building, measured or valued, on the most reasonable terms.

MISS MARY CAMPBELL,
Milliner, Dress and Habit Maker,
All orders made up according to the Latest New York Fashions.
Residence—First Door West of the Wesleyan Chapel.
Guelph, Feb. 4, 1850. 137-tf.

THOMAS GORDON,
LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,
OWEN SOUND.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE Co.
AGENT FOR GUELPH,
William Hewat, Esq., District Treasurer.

T. R. BROCK,
Conveyancer, Accountant, and
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 1, MARKET SQUARE,
GUELPH.

MR. J. DAVIS,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
GUELPH,
Wellington District, C. W.

ANDREW GEDDES, ESQ.,
Government Agent for the District o Wellington,
CROWN LAND OFFICE, ELORA,
On the regular Mail Road from Guelph to Owen's Sound.

ARCHIBALD MACNAB,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Syndenham Village,
OWEN'S SOUND.

JAMES GEDDES,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
ELORA,
WELLINGTON DISTRICT.
February 22, 1849. 36.

THE Undersigned have entered into Partnership in the practice of the LAW, under the name and firm of
Fergusson & Hurd.
OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.
A. J. FERGUSSON.
EDWARD E. W. HURD.

THE CANADA
Life Assurance Company
AGENT FOR GUELPH,
T. SANDILANDS.

W. FELL,
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
Opposite the Building Society's Rooms,
KING STREET, HAMILTON.

NOTARIAL PRESSES,
Notary and Office Seals, Professional and Business Cards, Door and Coffin Plates, and every description of Engraving and Printing.

OFFICE of the Clerk of the Waterloo County Council open on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.
Court House, Guelph. } 34-1y

To all whom it may Concern.
MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor in *FERGUS,*
A. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

A. D. FERRIER,
CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND
General Agent.
Waterloo County Clerk's Office, Guelph.

Poetry.

THE DYING POET TO HIS WIFE.

Elvira, I am dying now!
Haste, and draw thee near;
I fain would breathe my latest words,
My wife, upon thine ear.

Accept this little flower, my love,
'Tis withered now and sear;
For it hath lain upon my heart
Through many a happy year.

How precious it hath been to me,
Thou well may'st know at least;
For on the day that made thee mine
I stole it from thy breast.

Symbol of tenderest passion then,
Now pledge of grief and pain;
Turn, till within thy breast I place
This withered flower again.

And hide it in thy heart of hearts,
If thou'lt be true to me;
Where from thy bosom once 'twas snatched
I yield it back to thee.

Deferred Articles.

From the Toronto Patriot.

TREASON, MURDER, AND ARSON REWARDED.

The County Council have decided by a majority of 19 to 13, on giving the pardoned ruffian MacKenzie the sum of TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE POUNDS, being the amount claimed by him as wages for the years 1831-2, during which period he was *expelled from the House of Assembly;* this amount he was not entitled to by law, without the speakers warrant—which was never issued.

If this be permitted, what is there to prevent the Council from granting to MacKenzie, or to any other of the rebels, a few hundred or thousand pounds a piece, for their services in getting up the rebellion, or for their loss of time while banished.—They have quite as good a legal claim, and doubtless the majority of the Council think it as good, MORALLY AND EQUITABLY.

The following is the protest of the minority, which, in defiance of all constitutional principles, and of the rights of freemen, was actually refused insertion on the minutes of the County Council! Strange to say, among the majority will be found the name of Col. Kenneth Cameron, of Thorah, on whose account Sir A. Macnab refused the Adjutancy-General of Militia, because he was not permitted to appoint Col. C. as one of his deputies. Verily, truth is stranger than fiction!

PROTEST.

Moved by Mr. W. Gamble, seconded by Mr. Graham,

Resolved,—We the undersigned reeves and deputy reeves of the County of York in Council assembled, hereby protest against the report adopted by this Council directing the Treasurer to pay a sum of £293, being arrears of wages claimed by W. L. McKenzie, during the time of his expulsion from the House of Assembly, on the following grounds:

1st. Because the Municipal Council Act confers certain limited powers on the Council, which they cannot exceed, and there is no provision under which the claim of the petitioner can be legally paid.

2ndly. Because the Act directing members' wages to be paid on the Speaker's warrant by the Treasurer of the District, has been repealed.

3rdly. Because the petitioner has failed to establish his claim to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

4thly. Because the Council have refused to allow the sense of the inhabitants of the County to be taken on the question.

5thly. Because the Council has been summoned by circular of the Warden for specific purposes; and no mention having been made on the subject of W. L. MacKenzie's petition being again brought up, several members are absent who did, on a former occasion, vote against the said petition, and considering it settled, are not now in their place, and would have voted with the minority.

6thly. Because there is no fund in the Treasury, out of which such a claim can be paid, unless by a general assessment on the inhabitants of the County.

7thly. Because the cry of Retrenchment has been echoed and re-echoed by this Council; and in carrying out that principle, the salaries of its officers have been reduced, and all and any assistance for the endowment of Scholarships and promotion thereby of the interests of education, refused.

W. Gamble,	Jos. Wright,
J. W. Gamble,	Chas. H. Howard,
W. Stone,	James Hamilton,
D. Bridgford,	S. Price,
Geo. Wright,	H. Abercrombie,
Robt. Spreul,	J. R. Wadsworth,
John Lindsay,	Thos. Graham.

N. B.—I voted against payment of the full amount, because the Council rejected the amendment contained in the 4th clause, and because I considered him entitled only to one-third of the amount.

Thos. N. Gibbs.

Mr. W. Gamble, seconded by Mr. Bridgford, moved that the accompanying protest be entered upon the minutes of the Council.—Negatived by a majority of six.

At a meeting which was lately held in Brantford, it was resolved that a Committee be formed for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Capt. Joseph Brant, in the Town of Brantford, and also to repair the Vault where the warrior was buried in Mohawk Churchyard.

Attempt to Kill.—A Dr. Crew, living on Yonge street, within the City limits, armed himself yesterday with a double-barrelled gun, dirk, and pistol, and proceeded to a tavern near Yorkville. On being asked by the landlord what he intended to do with his gun, he replied that he meant to shoot some boys who had robbed his orchard. He requested the landlord to take charge of his gun, but in a few moments he returned and asked for it, and before it could be handed to him, drew his pistol and fired at the tavern-keeper, wounding him slightly in the side. No provocation was given for such a wanton act. He was taken into custody, but while in the Court House contrived to escape from the Constable! As he was a man of intemperate habits, it is supposed he was temporarily deranged.—*North American, of 10th inst.*

Fatal Accident at the Falls.—Yesterday afternoon, a fatal accident occurred at the Falls. Mr. Nobles, hardware merchant, of St. Catharines, with his wife and two children in a carriage, was driving through the ravine leading down to the Falls, when the horse became unmanageable, and backed off a precipice about 40 feet in depth. Mr. Nobles jumped from the carriage with the two children, and escaped without injury. Mrs. Nobles, however, was precipitated down the bank, and so severely injured, that we understand she has since died.—*Buffalo Com. Adv., Sept.* 3.

The Wheat Crop, for the year 1850, will be the largest by all odds ever raised in the United States, and the effect of the abundance is already felt in the low price of flour. In New York the harvest is a bountiful one, and new wheat of very superior quality is flowing in from all parts of our granaries. Ohio has outdone herself, vast as her capacities are as an agricultural State. We hear of several fields which have yielded from forty to forty-five bushels to the acre. The late golden fields of Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, have also turned out enormous crops.—*N. Y. paper.*

End of the Gorham Case.—On Sunday last, the Rev. G. C. Gorham was inducted to the living of Brampford Speke. The Rev. Mr. Howard, of St. Thomas near this city, officiated on the occasion, in the place of the Archdeacon Moore Stephens. The Rev. gentleman preached an excellent sermon to a numerous congregation. —*Devonshire paper.*

From the Amherstburg Courier.

IMPEACHMENT.

The clumsy attempt to defraud the public, perpetrated by Mr. Hincks and his electioneering friend Mr. James Beaty of Toronto, will be found detailed in another part of our paper. There can be but one opinion as to the character of the transaction; but these jobs *will* be done under our present system of Government, facetiously called "responsible." The only way to check such rascally proceedings in future, is to obtain the power of impeaching a corrupt minister, which under our present constitution we have not.—Though, several years ago, it was asserted to the contrary by an anonymous writer calling himself "Legion," and strongly suspected of being now Mr. Justice Sullivan yet it had been before announced by the highest legal authority in the Empire, that Provincial Parliaments have not the power of impeachment; and we are convinced that even at the time of "Legion's" issue, Mr. Barrister Sullivan would not have given it as his *legal* opinion that they had—we are sure that Mr. Justice Sullivan would feel little respect for the knowledge of any barrister who would attempt to maintain such an assumption before him. Until Canada has the power of impeaching and punishing, she has not practical, effectual responsible government. In Britain, if a minister purloins public money, commits any act of treason, or any dirty trick like the road job of Mr Hincks, the Commons of Britain have the power to accuse and impeach him before the Peers of the Realm, by whom he is tried, (the Monarch sitting as president of the court, and the fifteen Judges being present to give their legal opinions,) and if he be found guilty, he is generally sentenced to lose his head It is not necessary that the same House of Commons who witnessed his delinquencies, and perhaps supported him in them, should impeach him; it may and has been done by a future House and as the trial is conducted by the whole Parliament, the Sovereign has no power to pardon the culprit—he must suffer. It has been asserted that impeachment has become out of date even in Britain, and that it were unwise to invest our Provincial Parliament with an antiquated power. 'Tis true that no one has been impeached for the last forty years, but that is because the terror of the punishment has prevented the commission of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against the Empire. It is yet a longer time since a Peer suffered for murder; and 'twere as wise to contend that all the laws against that most horrible crime should be repealed so far as regards Lords and high functionaries, as to declare impeachment to have become useless. Its long disuse has no doubt caused it to be looked on as an unlikely consummation, else the Rebel-paying Bill would never have been signed, or, had it been, the Colonial Secretary had not dared to support his cousin thereafter. But let not the two criminals believe themselves out of retribution's reach. Impeachment sleeps, but not for aye! Britain already loathes the vacillating and at the same time reckless Whig Government, and the next Parliament will sweep them from the Councils of our Queen. Stanley will then sway the Government; he is not one to shrink from a stern act of justice when necessary. How, my Lord Grey, will you then answer for having rendered the whole Colonial Empire disaffected? Stump orator Elgin, what will you oppose to the burning eloquence of Stanley, the calm reasoning of Gladstone, the energetic vituperation of D'Israeli? My Lords, ye must be impeached and punished; by that means only can Great Britain prove to her colonies that she yet considers them worth retaining, and of more value than the useless lives of the ermined culprits. When the appeal was made against the Rebel-paying Bill, it was plain to all men here that the tendency of the act was not regarded by the majority; they looked on the question as a quarrel between a British colony and a Peer, and *therefore* decided in favor of the latter. That decision has made the loyalists feel that England cares nothing for these Provinces, and that it is in vain to attach ourselves to a country which spurns our devotion. It will be for the next Parliament to erase these impressions. It will not do merely to pass votes of censure, though such would no doubt both satisfy and gratify the opponents of the Whigs in Britain. But the British colonists demand something more: they have been deeply wronged, deeply injured, deeply insulted, by the British Government and the British Parliament; they require the punishment of those who by false information led that Parliament astray; they will not be satisfied by the mere dismissal of the delinquents. If the next Parliament desire to heal the sore which has been so carefully kept *raw* by the Whigs—if they wish to show that the Colonial system is not a huge mockery, of which all colonists are the victims and the jest—if they are in earnest to do justice—then must Earl Grey and the Earl of Elgin die by the hands of the executioner. If they do not, then will Canada, if not the whole colonial empire, hang to Britain as by a thread, which the concussion of the first cannon shot fired against her by a European power, will sever for aye! Return we to our Provincial Ministry, from whom we have been delayed too long by the greater criminals, whom, however, there is some chance of bringing to account. But how can we deal with a *Provincial* job such as this "Highway Robbery?" The Courts of Law will not reach it, and we have no Court of Impeachment. We must bow with humility to the will of our rulers, and thank them for the *solid* boon of "Responsible Government." "Oh! (say the Ministerialists) if a Minister acts ill, the people can reject him at the next election"—that is, after being pillaged for four years, they have the great privilege of declining any longer to be pillaged by the same individual! Soothly, we thought that the people of Upper Canada always had this right, since the first constitutional Act gave them a Parliament. So-called Responsible Government has but enabled the House of Assembly to make a puppet of the Governor, to the people it has given the privilege of being further victimized.—And what is the practical working of this boasted power of rejection at the hustings? We remember when the Reformers, and many Tories too, were highly incensed at the Hon. W. H. Draper, and vowed that he should never again represent the people. The Hon. William Henry smiled, and—took a Judgeship! And he still adorns the Bench—

"And smiles, and, as he smiles, for ever will smile on."

What chance was there for rejecting Mr. Blake or Mr. Aylwin, or others who have slipped into comfortable places and are safe from the storms of popular feeling? Why, with a few quiet bits of "highway robbery," the whole Administration might retire to sumptuous ease and "dignified neutrality" in politics, and no one would have a legal right to question where or how their gains were gotten.

Is it not strange that Mr. Baldwin, the stickler for "British practice," the devoted lover of the British Constitution, he who wept (crocodile's tears, Col. Prince told him.) at the very thought of severing from Britain—is it not strange that he has remained so long silent as to the want of something so essential to the perfection of his idol, responsible government? We are not yet old, but we can remember the indignation expressed by the leading Reformers—Robt. Baldwin among them—at the assertion of Governor Francis Bond Head, that "the constitution of a Colony is similar to that of the Mother Country, but not identical." How often did those virtuous lovers of British Institutions then quote the words of Gen Brock's Proclamation (in 1812) to the men of this District, which declares that we possess "the very image and transcript of the British Constitution!" How loudly did they then demand "the British Constitution in its purity," and insist that if they had it not, the people had been led to battle under false pretences! But now the words of Brock they never quote, and they desire but so much of any constitution as will insure—

"That fools and cowards might sit safe in place,
And lord it uncontrolled above their betters"

And is it not strange, too, that the House of Assembly—they who love their privileges so much—should have taken no steps to obtain the necessary privilege of impeaching a false servant of the people? As well as we can remember, Colonel Prince is the only member who has ever shown the least inclination for the establishment of a Court of Impeachment; he, several years ago, moved certain resolutions upon the subject, but they were stifled at their birth. To show that a court of the kind has been long wanted in Canada, we will tell a historical anecdote about the Marriage License Fund. No matter though the tale be told—'tis one of those tit-bits that ought always to be "kept before the people." A marriage license (as many of our readers are fully aware) is a permission from the *Archbishop of Canterbury* for two persons to marry without being called three times in church It is clearly a church fund, but as many persons who are not churchmen avail themselves of these licenses, it ought in fairness to be handed over to the different denominations in proportion as their people pay for it. However, neither Church nor State got a copper of it, for it was regularly pocketed by the Ministry; and this went on from year to year, and nobody asked what had become of the Marriage License fund; till one day in the Governorship of poor Sir Charles Bagot, when Responsible Government and Reform Principles were in high vogue, Mr. Christie, laboring under strange hallucination that the talk about honesty, patriotism, &c., was real, innocently moved to ascertain how the Marriage License fund had been appropriated for the last year. Mr. Hincks coolly informed the House that his Excellency had made a present of it to them, his Ministers! Mr. Christie, after the breath he had lost in astonishment at this extraordinary avowal had been somewhat recovered, was proceeding to ask further, when Mr. Hincks put him down with a lofty effrontery which must have been truly sublime:—It was not necessary, he said, to enter into any explanation; as no one concerned in the transaction would attempt to justify it, the hon. gentleman had better prepare his articles of impeachment without delay! Mr. Christie was completely "taken aback" by this frank avowal of grand larceny. Prepare articles of impeachment! But what to do with them when prepared? He had indeed prepared an indignation speech, in which he was going almost to prove the Ministry guilty of peculation; but they broke him down at once; like the old fish-woman they boldly declared themselves to be thieves, and, barring that and a few other peccadilloes, defied him to say "black is the white of your eye!" Mr. Christie gasped and dropped into his seat. Where were now his finely-rounded sentences of acute argument, and pungent epithets of crimination? Dumb, all dumb as Yorick's skull. Mr. Hincks smiled sardonically, and the Conservative opposition *trembled!* Yes, they trembled lest the secrets of that fund should be laid open, for they too had, in old times of compact rule, robbed the church again and again.—Poor Mr. Christie had placed himself in the position of one of those heroes we read of in the Arabian Nights, who by incautiously touching a talisman, causes the solid walls to rock, and the evil genius to appear. Our hero looked around, and beheld nought but bleached faces, while Mr. H. triumphant in his shamelessness, grinned like the avenging spirit, hasting to punish him for having attempted to penetrate the secrets of Domdaniel! But Mr. Christie, though dashed at first, returned to the subject, and with an amount of pluck that did him great credit, succeeded, by means of a number of motions and resolutions, in bothering both parties till they agreed to appoint a committee for sifting the matter. The committee reported, but their report was of course so worded as to implicate either party as little as possible; but from all the documents and evidence, we learn the facts as follows:—This fund had always been stolen by whatever party happened to be in power—but the Radicals, having obtained the command of Sir Charles Bagot, determined to make him an accomplice in their theft; they therefore informed him that the Marriage License fund, being church capital, they could not apply it to the general purposes of the Province, but that His Excellency, as representative of the Queen, *was head of the Church in Canada*, and could do with this fund as he thought proper! The poor old man, lying on his death-bed, broken in mind and body, believed this *huge lie*—

"I cannot gloze, I am a rudis man,"

and asked their advice as to how he should dispose of the money. They advised him to give it to themselves, and he did so! The reason that this iniquitous transaction has not been more bruited in the papers is, that both parties were too deeply implicated in the system of robbery to desire any exposure of it. But most of the facts we have detailed may be found in Parliamentary documents, the rest in the newspapers of the time. And is not this single instance sufficient to show the necessity of a Court of Impeachment competent to punish such public robberies? But how to obtain it! 'Twere idle to hope for it from any Ministry—as well expect a fox to guard your geese, as that a Ministry will earnestly try to prevent the easy folk of Canada from being plucked. The people must exert themselves, by petition, and by causing their members to pledge themselves to do their utmost to get the power of impeachment granted by Britain. Thus must they do, if they think it worth their while; if they do not, they may be "*chiselled*" to their hearts' content. Our say is said on the matter.

From the Colonist.

PICKERING DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF THE PRESS.

On Thursday last, at Thompson's Hotel, Pickering, the friends of the seven gentlemen who voted for the Hon. Mr. M. Cameron's Resolution respecting the admission of the Press to the Legislative Assembly, provided a cold entertainment, to which the seven independent members alluded to, and the Press of the County of York, were invited. Between 70 and 80 persons sat down to dinner at 5 o'clock, and partook, with much gusto, of the good things provided for the occasion, A Barker, Esq., of Markham, in the Chair. Of the gentlemen invited, there were present—the Hon. H. J. Boulton, M. P. P., Peter Perry, Esq., M. P. P., James Smith, Esq., (Durham) M. P. P., W. H. Boulton, Esq., M. P. P., Mr. McDougall, Editor of the *Agriculturist*, Mr. Spreull, Editor of the Whitby *Reporter*, and the Reporters of the *Patriot*, *Globe*, and *Colonist*. The Chairman read letters from Hon. M. Cameron, Benjamin Holmes, Esq., A. J. Ferguson, Esq., Jas. Lesslie, Esq., and Hugh Scobie, Esq., expressing their regret at not being able to attend. The Chairman opened the proceedings with the toast of the Queen, and also with the toast of Prince Albert and the Royal Family, which were responded to in the usual way. The Governor General's health was afterwards proposed and drank in silence.

The Chairman then gave "The Seven Independent Members of the Provincial Parliament," and the Press of the County of York—and called on the Hon. H. J. Boulton, who, in a speech of three quarters of an hour's length, adverted to the high handed measures and extravagance of the present administration, designating the Hon. R. Baldwin the High Priest of Reform, but who had most signally disappointed them. He Mr. B. voted for the resolution in favor of the Press, because he thought the House tyrannical to Mr. Ure; but he asserted that the Press had no legal right to be in the House, and no resolution of the Assembly could give them that right; and concluded by saying, though he was an Englishman by birth, for interest he would have little objection to become an American.

Mr. McDougall replied for the press, and objected to the last speaker's law in regard to the press.

The next toast was—The Member for the Third Riding of York, Peter Perry, Esq.—who rose, and in a speech of some length, recapitulated the conduct of the administration in virulent language, and denounced the idea of referring to precedents or acts of Parliament as guides, but that the will of the people should be the standard of action, irrespective of statute books, and advocated elective institutions, by personally disparaging some of the present office-holders of the County.

The Educational Interest of Canada—being the toast following, was replied to in short speeches by the Rev. Messrs. Waddell and Thornton.

The Absent Members of the Glorious Minority—was then given by the President, when he called on J. Smith, Esq., M. P. P. for Durham, who rose and expressed himself as coinciding entirely with the former speakers, and dealt out to the present government his share of condemnation; and stated that being elected by a