

arrayed against them. The Corporation of the City of Toronto was arrayed with its patronage and influence on the side of the Tory faction. Their special constables were almost all partisans, yet, entrusted with keeping the peace, were the first to connive at its being broken and used the most unfair means against their opponents. For instance, being entrusted with the charge of the hustings, for two mornings, they allowed their own voters to be secreted underneath that they might take possession of the booth in order to take the lead in the polling, which had the effect of keeping back for some hours in the crowd supporters of Dunn and Buchanan." We find from the Poll Book that seven ministers or preachers voted Reform and only one, Rev. George Ryerson, voted Tory. Rev. Dr. Jennings (Bay Street Presbyterian Church), Rev. W. T. Leach (St. Andrew's Church), Rev. J. Harris (Knox Church), and Rev. Dr. John Roaf (Congregational Church), voted for the Reform candidates. Five school-masters voted Reform and two voted Tory. The physicians were four to three in favour of Reform, while the barristers and attorneys were two to one against the Tory leaders. Amongst the majority were Robert Baldwin—after whom a section of the Reform Party was named—one of our most distinguished and public spirited citizens, a statesman whose name will never be forgotten in the history of Canada; W. H. Blake and his partner J. C. Morrison, Thomas Hector, George Ridout, James E. Small and Adam Wilson, afterwards Sir Adam Wilson and Mayor in 1860, when the Prince of Wales visited Toronto. On the Tory side were the names of such well-known men as W. H. Boulton, John Hillyard Cameron, G. T. Denison, Jr., Clark Gamble