

From the Canadian Free Press.

DINNER TO THE HON. M. CAMERON AT PORT SARNA.

Sm.—Perhaps you might find room in your paper for the following, which will serve as a reply to the prediction of the Hamilton Spectator, that though the Hon. M. Cameron was feasted in Brantford, he would not be so in his own country.

On the 20th instant, a large number of the political friends of the Hon. M. Cameron proceeded with carriages and waggon down the Chatham Road to Mr. Little's tavern, 11 miles from the village, to meet the hon. gentleman and Joseph Cauchon, M. P., for the purpose of conveying them in procession to the village, where they had been invited to a public dinner by his constituents, as a token of their admiration of his course in Parliament and their approval of the ministry with which he is connected.

The day unfortunately proved wet and thereby presented a large number of the country people from joining their friends, but notwithstanding this, a large number turned out to honour their representative. Mr. Cameron addressed the assembly for about an hour, dwelling chiefly on the local and general measures of the past Session; his explanations giving entire satisfaction; when the procession was formed in the following order:—The front carriage carried the British flag, while two of the succeeding carriages bore banners made for the occasion, having for their motto "The Queen and British Connection," and on the reverse side "Lord Elgin and Responsible Government," while the other was specially addressed to the guests of the evening, bearing on one side the warm Highland welcome "Gud morn faill ort Chalam (a hundred thousand welcomes, Malcom)"—having on the reverse side in French the words, "A welcome to all true Reformers." The Hon. M. Cameron and J. Cauchon, M. P., followed in the next carriage, and 20 other carriages all bearing banners, with a number of horsemen, brought up the rear.

The hon. gentleman was much gratified on approaching the village, and finding the scholars of the grammar school, accompanied by their respected and excellent teacher, Mr. Walker, drawn up in procession to bid him welcome. The procession slowly wound round the town and afterwards dispersed to make the necessary preparations for the evening's festivities. Prior to adjourning to the dinner table, Mr. Cameron met the scholars in the school-room and addressed them in the most affectionate manner, thanking them for the kindness they had shown him.

At half-past six o'clock, a numerous and respectable party sat down to a sumptuous dinner, supplied by J. B. Swart, of Swart's Hotel in a large tent erected for the occasion for want of a large enough room. A. Young, Esq., presided, supported on the right by the Hon. M. Cameron and James Baby, Esq., and on the left by Robert McDowell, Esq., J. P., and James Plintoff, Esq., J. P. Alexander Nidal, J. P., performed the duties of crozier, supported on the right by Joseph Cauchon, M. P., P., and the Rev. Mr. Maclester, and on the left by D. Buchanan, Esq., and T. W. Johnson, M. D. The Rev. Mr. Maclester asked the grace and returned thanks.

On the cloth being removed, the Chairman addressed the company in terms of congratulation that the Reform government had succeeded in spite of the brutal opposition they had met with, in passing so many measures for the good of the country, and referred to the liberal conduct of the home government in leaving the settlement of Canadian affairs to Canadians themselves; concluding (in the absence of drinking) by proposing three cheers for the Queen, which was responded to in the most enthusiastic manner.

The Queen's Anthem was then sung by Mr. Ford and the band. The Chairman then warmly alluded to the conduct of the Hon. M. Cameron, and said that he was the first Governor General who had the fortitude to carry out the principles of Responsible Government to their legitimate extent and wished that his life might long be spared, and that he might long enjoy the benefits of his government. He then asked the meeting to express their admiration of his conduct by giving three cheers for His Excellency, which was responded to with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Ford and Band, "Bruce's Address." Alexander Vidal addressed the Hon. M. Cameron, bidding him welcome as a private individual and in his political capacity as the representative of the County and of the Administration; alluding in handsome terms to his services, and to the share the hon. gentleman had in maturing the measures of the Administration, especially the school-bill, and likewise to the dignified conduct of the Government during the disastrous riots in Montreal, and their determined perseverance in the cause of the people, when their House was burnt down and everything done which a protracted body could do to obstruct the progress of the country.

Song, "There's nae luck about the house." Mr. Cameron replied at great length and with much effect. He rapidly reviewed the history of Canadian grievances from the assumption of the government by Sir Francis Bond Head, down to the grand finale at Montreal, showing most effectively the misgovernment and corruption that exist under Tory rule, and that to exalt themselves they sought to humiliate the country. He also went over the measures of the past session in detail, proving most satisfactorily that the ministry based all their acts on the principles of equity and justice, and that their highest wish was to give all equal rights and equal taxation, and thus produce a true fraternity of feeling.

The hon. member was loudly cheered throughout; the entire confidence existing between the representatives and the representative producing an exuberance of joyous feelings. D. Buchanan, Esq., then introduced the member for Montserrat to the company in an eloquent address, assuring that gentleman that his brother Reformers gave him a cordial welcome, both on his account and as the representative of a people confessedly in advance of us in political reform and the hearty cheers with which Mr. Cauchon was greeted sufficiently convinced him that Mr. Buchanan had echoed the sentiments of the whole meeting.

Mr. Cauchon, in a very happy and eloquent speech returned thanks for the warm manner in which he had been received, and took occasion to state his reasons for visiting Western Canada. He observed that he considered himself a Canadian representative and not a French one, and that he

wished to become acquainted with the wants and wishes of a people for whom he was to legislate in that capacity. He expressed his pleasure at finding the people so unanimous in support of the government, and his surprise at seeing so few Tories, and these few possessing so strong a family likeness to their Essex leaders, and concluded by proposing three cheers for Lady Elgin and Lord Bruce, which was warmly responded to.

The conduct of Mr. Young in the Chair having been suitably acknowledged by the assembly, it separated, resolved to "meet some other day," each highly gratified with the day's proceedings. A. M. Port Sarna, July 23, 1849.

DINNER IN HONOUR OF LORD BRUCE.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Dunfermline Journal for June, containing the account of a dinner at the Elgin Arms Inn, Charlestown, "in honour of Lord Bruce, infant son and heir of His Excellency the Governor General, Canada." About sixty of the tenantry on the Broomhall estate, with other gentlemen, met on the occasion. Mr. Menzies, Factor on the estate, in the chair, supported on the right by the Hon. Thomas Bruce, Esq., Dr. Johnston, Litchfield, J. Kerr, Esq., Middlebrook, Esq., and on the left by J. Hunt, Esq., Esq., of Pittencrieff, and J. McDonald, Esq., Fiscal, Dunfermline. The croqueters were Mr. Hill, Farmer, Lockerstone, and Mr. Christie, Cromarty.

After the usual loyal toasts, the health of Lord Elgin was given by the Chairman, and appropriately responded to by the Hon. Thomas Bruce (Lord Elgin's brother).—The Rev. Dr. Johnston, in proposing the health of the Earl of Elgin, spoke at considerable length on the state of affairs in Canada, vindicating the Governor General, and explaining in a very perceptive manner the nature and objects of the Rebellion. In conclusion, he observed:— "What, then, can be more obvious than that the excitement created in opposition to the bill is a factious excitement—the result of party strife, and of the skill with which those recently deprived of power have excited them to such acts of violence, which they are bound to do, in order to bring about the extinction of their enemies? They probably did not contemplate the burning of the House of Assembly, nor the excesses into which their followers have been betrayed. But while it is desirable that the incendiaries of Montreal should know that their conduct is universally execrated by the people of this country, it is no less desirable that their leaders, who so wrought upon their prejudices as to excite them to such acts of violence, should know that they are held to be the really guilty parties, and that there is no party that sympathizes with them. Lord Elgin has been placed in very trying circumstances, and he has been constrained to expose himself to the most violent abuse, and calmly examine, and who judges without prejudice, can fall to perceive that he has acted wisely, firmly, and patriotically. (Applause.) The approbation of the people is no doubt deserved, but it is not to be bought by sacrificing duty and principle; nor is there any reason to doubt, that as soon as time dispels the mists which prejudice and passion have raised, his conduct will be seen in its true light. The people may be excited to such acts of violence, but they will discover their error, and will not fail generously to acknowledge and atone for it. What public man is there who has not sometimes lost popular favour? The Duke of Wellington is at this moment the most popular man in the kingdom; yet there was a time when a London mob broke the windows of Apsley House. He has had a proportion of them covered with blinds, and he was again the object of the rage of the mob, when he was followed to his residence by a vast crowd, and loudly cheered. When about to enter, he stopped his horse, and after courteously acknowledging their kindness, significantly pointed to the shot-proof blinds, as much as to say, "Good people, there was a time when you would not have cheered so lustily." So it will be, we confidently hope, in the case of His Excellency the Governor of Canada. Guided by principle, not by passion, influenced neither by intimidation, nor by the undue love of popular applause, he will in all his measures seek the welfare and peace of Canada, and the honor of his sovereign; nor can there be a man, who in such a course, honestly and perseveringly pursued, will in the end secure the confidence and approbation of all good men. (The sentiments expressed by the Rev. Dr. were frequently and highly applauded during the life of his speech.)

"Long life, good health, and happiness to the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine."—"The accomplished mother of our noble Lord of the Manor, the Dowager Countess of Elgin."—"The Hon. Thomas Bruce, and the other junior branches of the family."—"The Tenantry of the Estate of Broomhall"—with other toasts, followed, and were drunk with due honor. In the evening, there was a soiree in the school room, to which all persons above fourteen years of age, residing on the estate and in Charlestown, were invited. About a thousand were present. The granary was tastefully adorned with flags and banners, and set apart as a dancing hall; but the number of guests was so great, that the dancing took place on the green. The festivities were kept up till five o'clock in the morning.

The Dunfermline Journal says—"It must be gratifying to His Lordship and to others to know that throughout this large assembly there was no disorder, no confusion—all were animated by a spirit of the most perfect good humour, and by a desire to promote the happiness of each other."—"The Hon. Thomas C. Bruce very appropriately remarked, speaking of the Earl of Elgin:—

Those towards whom his attention has been exclusively directed, in virtue of his station, to whom interests he has devoted without reserve every energy of his mind, have repaid him with treatment such as no Governor such as no Colony had ever experienced before, while amongst those from whom he has been so long separated, and to whose concerns he has, from the call of duty, been obliged to remain comparatively a stranger, his name still receives a warm welcome as a warm one.

The gentlemen warmly eulogized the tenantry on the estate for their skill, industry, and perseverance. "It was only the other day," he observed, "that I was going over this property with an English gentleman who had never been in Scotland before. I know not what were his previous ideas of our country, but when he was in it he could not contain his astonishment. The land, he said, is like a garden. Yes, gentlemen, it is like a garden, and it is

to the tenantry of this property that that result is owing." Mr. Hill, one of the tenants, in returning thanks, adverted to the fears that had been entertained by agriculturists, in consequence of recent changes in the legislation of the country, and concluded by saying—"I have no doubt, from the improvements that are daily going on in agriculture, and from the liberal assistance of the Proprietor in carrying out these improvements, we shall continue to hold that honorable and independent position in life we have hitherto done."

It is very evident that Lord Elgin is a good landlord; and a good landlord makes good tenants.—Pilot.

From the Galt Reporter. GALT DIVISION COURT.

The Court for this division of the Gore District was held in Galt on Tuesday, before Judge O'Reilly. We notice the occurrence for the purpose of bringing before our readers a new Act of Parliament, and its consequences, as affects suitors in this Court.

The Act to which we allude is the 19th, Victoria, chap. 69, "to authorise Attachments against Personal Property, for sums of 25s. and under, in certain cases." This Act creates a revolution in the Practice of Division Courts, as relates to absconding or Concealed Debtors, or those removing their property from one District to another; and before we proceed to notice said powers it will be upon Creditors, we shall give an instance of its practical application.

It is known to many of our readers, that John Jones, a stove-peddler, and general dealer, travelling chiefly in Dumfries, Waterloo, and the Huron District, had lately absconded from Galt, leaving considerable debts due in Galt and elsewhere. The Landlord of the house in which his family resided in Galt, put in a landlord's warrant, as soon as it was discovered that the family had absconded; and the warrant sufficient property was sold to satisfy the claim for rent and costs; leaving a considerable quantity of furniture undisposed of. Under the old law, the remainder could not be touched by any creditor. Under the new law, Messrs. Batters & Miller, of Galt, issued an affidavit that Jones had absconded, to prevent legal means being taken to recover the debt he owed them; that they had seized his property in payment of their debt, and, given it into the custody of the Clerk of the Division Court, to abide the decision of Judge O'Reilly, at the sitting of the Court in Galt.

On the case coming on at the court on Tuesday, the learned Judge first required Mr. Batters to prove his debt, which was done; he then ascertainment from the Bailiff that Jones's goods had been taken possession of by him, and had been placed in a warehouse in Galt, and had been sold by the court. This was all the proof required. The Judge gave judgment in favour of Messrs. Batters and Miller, and the goods will be sold to pay their debt.

The whole expenses of the proceedings, where there is no mileage, will little exceed four dollars, paid out of the estate. Where there is mileage, of course, the expenses will be greater. Mr. Henry Smith, Sadler, and Mr. Barnaby, Inkpen, obtained similar judgments against the goods of Jones. That our readers may more fully comprehend the powers of this Act, we give an outline of the proceedings, and those whom they affect.

The persons to whom it is intended to apply are:— 1. Persons absconding from the country leaving property, but owing debts. 2. Debtors removing from one District to another. 3. Debtors concealing themselves from the Bailiff to prevent service.

Now, the way of proceeding which the Act prescribes is as follows:— First, An affidavit must be made before the Clerk of the Division Court, or a Magistrate, that a Debtor has absconded, or concealed himself, or is removing his goods, as the case may be. Second, A warrant must be issued to seize, attach, and safely keep, such goods. Two freeholders are then called in to value the property so seized. The plaintiff is then to give a bond in double the value of property seized, in case it should be wrongfully taken.

And the defendant, if he give security, can get the use of the property till the Court decides the matter in dispute. The Act prescribes that if a writ is made before the Clerk of the Division Court, or a Magistrate, and a Debtor has absconded, or concealed himself, or is removing his goods, as the case may be. Third, A warrant must be issued to seize, attach, and safely keep, such goods. Two freeholders are then called in to value the property so seized. The plaintiff is then to give a bond in double the value of property seized, in case it should be wrongfully taken.

And the defendant, if he give security, can get the use of the property till the Court decides the matter in dispute. The Act prescribes that if a writ is made before the Clerk of the Division Court, or a Magistrate, and a Debtor has absconded, or concealed himself, or is removing his goods, as the case may be. Fourth, A warrant must be issued to seize, attach, and safely keep, such goods. Two freeholders are then called in to value the property so seized. The plaintiff is then to give a bond in double the value of property seized, in case it should be wrongfully taken.

And the defendant, if he give security, can get the use of the property till the Court decides the matter in dispute. The Act prescribes that if a writ is made before the Clerk of the Division Court, or a Magistrate, and a Debtor has absconded, or concealed himself, or is removing his goods, as the case may be. Fifth, A warrant must be issued to seize, attach, and safely keep, such goods. Two freeholders are then called in to value the property so seized. The plaintiff is then to give a bond in double the value of property seized, in case it should be wrongfully taken.

And the defendant, if he give security, can get the use of the property till the Court decides the matter in dispute. The Act prescribes that if a writ is made before the Clerk of the Division Court, or a Magistrate, and a Debtor has absconded, or concealed himself, or is removing his goods, as the case may be. Sixth, A warrant must be issued to seize, attach, and safely keep, such goods. Two freeholders are then called in to value the property so seized. The plaintiff is then to give a bond in double the value of property seized, in case it should be wrongfully taken.

HURON SIGNAL. THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1849.

THE CONVENTION.

We very seldom fail in calculating the results of political movements or agitations, but we admit that we have been disappointed in regard to the movement of the "League" in Canada.—What is facetiously called a "Convention of Delegates," has actually taken place in Kingston; and thus far we are disappointed. We did not dispute the courage of the disaffected faction. We did not question the willingness and ability to raise funds, even in these hard times, nor had we the slightest inclination to suppose that the attachment of Toryism to power was in any way diminished; but we did doubt if there were one hundred men in United Canada who would be thoughtful or foolish enough, to encounter the expense and toil of assembling at a given point in the Province, for such a silly, senseless project! Thus far, we say, we have been disappointed. A hundred Delegates did meet!—But if we have been disappointed in the fact of the meeting, we have not been disappointed in the result. The "highly important body" did meet, and did pass a number of very harmless Resolutions, and parted in good humor, without having decided on any definite line of policy for the reformation of Canada! We will not call them ninny, nor blockheads, nor ignoramus, because we are personally acquainted with a number of them, and we know that there were among them; but we have good ground for believing that there were also a number of what the Donagel man would call "repalcations." They passed a resolution or a rule that the Convention would "speak respectfully of the Queen and the Royal Family!" Now in a meeting composed of decent, respectable men, such a resolution would be considered an insult. Supposing a thousand political meetings were to be held in Goderich, composed promiscuously of Tories and Radicals, we venture to affirm that the idea of proposing such a resolution would never enter the head of a single individual.—The opposite factions in Goderich, and we believe throughout Upper Canada, may, for amusement, or for the sake of bullying, tease each other about "annatation and fidelity," and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada. We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada.

We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada. We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada.

We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada. We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada.

We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada. We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada.

We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada. We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada.

We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada. We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada.

We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada. We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada.

We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada. We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada.

We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada. We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada.

We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada. We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada.

We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada. We have no wish to entertain our readers with a series of limited epigrams, and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada.

ever, which Mr. EMERSON of St. Thomas, proposed to this Revolutionary motion of Mr. Wilson, was to the effect that the British Constitution as it exists at present, is an excellent Constitution, that the people and the Convention are well satisfied with it, and that all that would be desired is just to have its principles fully and freely carried out in accordance with the wishes of the great majority of the people, as expressed through the votes of their Representatives! This is exactly the doctrine which the Reform party and the Reform Press of Canada, have for years been laboring to establish—it is the doctrine which the present Government of Lord ELGIN is practically illustrating, and we are truly delighted to hear that Mr. EMERSON's amendment, in behalf of this glorious doctrine, was carried by a majority 84 to 19 in the League Convention! Harmony and happiness are beginning to dawn on Canada.

The most rational speechifying in the Convention, although a little repulsive, were the speeches of Mr. BOGGS of Montreal, specimens of which will be found in another column.

BLOOD AND TREASON.

"So far as our own good town is concerned, we understand the arrangements for his Lordship's reception have been fixed for some time. Two poles will be erected on either end of the wharf. A black flag with his Lordship's likeness, suspended by a rope, will unite their tops. Should any attempt be made to remove it, then will come the 'hur of war,' and it will be seen whether the 'Elgin Guards' or the Brockville Britons are the stronger. Should the Boys be allowed to keep up their arches (for we understand three are prepared) then a little music, such as insulted Britons know how to play, will be given to their march, and no doubt give life and vivacity to its movements.

"If blood should follow this election tour, let it be traced to the footsteps of the wicked man who called it up! Two or three weeks at the furthest, and we shall have Mr. Dignified Neutrality in our midst." "The above is from the Brockville Statesman; it is a true transcript of its Author, full of desperate, bloody, revengeful, dark-souled, assassinating villany. The man who could write and publish such revolting and blood-thirsty sentiments, is fully qualified to apply the flaming brand to the dwelling of his sleeping neighbor, or to scatter the brains of the victim of his malignity, with the midnight bludgeon. He is a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life. We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life. We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life.

We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life. We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life.

We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life. We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life.

We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life. We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life.

We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life. We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life.

We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life. We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life.

We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life. We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life.

We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life. We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life.

We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He