

share of public sympathy," however, it may suit Mr. Hagerman's interest to deny it, and the petitions, no matter what the exact number of signatures may have been, certainly do not disprove its existence.

Mr. Hagerman has the assurance to deny that innocent persons were thrown into prison, that Reformers were subjected to suspicion, that the dominant party made use of the rebellion to disable their political opponents. On this point assertion may go against assertion. Our belief is that Mr. Hagerman's report is false and Lord Durham's strictly true, and with regard to the harrassing proceedings of Magistrates, we ourselves heard Mr. Hagerman himself, in the discussion on the militia bill, admit and lament these proceedings, and yet after this admission he has the assurance to call, with affected indignation, on Lord Durham for proof of the fact. Mr. Hagerman says, that he does not believe that any person of intelligence and character among Reformers will be found to sustain Lord Durham in the opinions expressed by him on this subject. We defy Mr. Hagerman to get any such Reformer to contradict his Lordship, meantime we shall furnish some evidence in his support.

We have now before us the Return laid before the British House of Commons of the names of the several persons *arrested* in Upper Canada for political offences, and we have also an official account of the number *convicted* either by trial or on petition. We find by these documents that 824 persons were arrested, and only 217 convicted. In the Midland District 75 persons were arrested. The Bills against 25 were *ignored* by the Grand Jury, 3 were tried and acquitted,—the remainder were discharged by the magistrates or Law Officers. We give these facts in support of Lord Durham's assertion without any comment, for none is required. Mr. Hagerman will require all his brazen effrontery to sustain him under the exposure. Although the number *admitted* by the government to have been arrested say 824 bears a very large proportion to the number convicted, 217; yet the number *actually arrested* was much larger. The return to the House of Commons is *false*, as we are ready to prove. We have not had the document 24 hours in our possession, and we have very limited means of testing its accuracy; yet we can mention the names of 3 persons all of high respectability, which are omitted. They are J. H. Price, Esq. Solicitor of this city; Rev. Geo. Barclay, an Elder of the Baptist church, and a large freeholder in Pickering; Mr. John Comer, one of the most respectable freeholders in the County of York. The return to the House of Commons was on motion of Mr. Hume, and we hope that gentleman will notice that it is a *false one*. What step the government at home will take under such circumstances we know not.

Mr. Hagerman next adverts to the remarks in the Report on the administration of Justice in Upper Canada, more particularly the expression "there is still some integrity in Juries" "which equivocal terms are," says Mr. Hagerman, "as ef-