

enquiries were made for a coffin in which it was supposed the Family Compact was to be buried—this was a pure Tory invention to inflame the Orangemen and act as a stimulus to a riot. Soon a general attack was made, stones, brick and pieces of ice were thrown, loaded firearms were discharged; one man named Dunn was killed and three others were severely injured; then the military were called out and some of the rioters were locked up and found protection in the Court House on the north side of King Street. During the morning of the chairing, McLean and his son, a Scottish piper, on their way to join the procession, were knocked down and the pipes were destroyed. A gentleman named Maitland on coming up and seeing this assault, went to the City Hall or Police Office, informed the Mayor, George Monro, of what had happened and asked for assistance for the poor man. The Mayor told him to go to the devil and he was politely kicked out after declining to do so, and recommending the Mayor to go to ——."

A Coroner's jury failed to bring in a verdict as to the cause of Dunn's death. Such was the election in 1841 in Toronto, as described by the Reform writer "when the peaceable triumph of the people was shrouded in gloom in events which evinced the true spirit of the old faction and its faithful allies the Corporation and Orangemen," and "The atrocities then perpetrated were worthy of a dark age and of the darker purposes of that party and are written in letters of blood on the memories of the citizens."

Isaac Buchanan, who thus entered Parliament as a Reformer, in later years modified his opinions, and in 1864 entered the Cabinet of Sir John A. Macdonald,