

# J. W. Gamble.

Is, and always has been  
FOR REPRESENTATION BY  
POPULATION,  
THEREFORE  
Vote for GAMBLE.

## Foreign News.

### ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

FATHER POINT, Oct. 12.  
The North American arrived at 3 a.m., having 41 cabin and 114 steerage passengers. She passed the Charlotte Harbison on the 29th, bound west; she saw some icebergs on the 29th and 30th, and had throughout strong westerly winds.

The North American left Liverpool at 2-30 p.m. on the 20th, and London on the evening of the 21st ult.

The Canada sails for Halifax on the 22nd in place of the Arabia.

AUSTRIA.  
All Austrian vessels of war were ordered to rendezvous on the 20th off the island of Lissa in the Adriatic, consisting of 74 vessels, mounting 900 guns.

The Austrian protest against the invasion of the Roman States has been received.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says it confirms the general anticipation that Austria will not interfere at present, unless Venice be attacked. The protest, however, reserved in the fullest manner the right to send an army into Italy, and states that if Austria now abstains it is in order not to be disagreeable to certain Powers, but that she holds herself free to choose her own hour for attacking the revolutionists.

Vienna journals announce the death of Prince Milosch.

SYRIA.  
Military operations would commence after hot weather.

It is reported that Fuad Pacha prevented another outbreak.

Achmet Pacha, late Governor General at Damascus, Osman Bey and Mustapha Bey who betrayed Christians at Hasbeya, and Osman Bey, who commanded the troops at Damascus during the massacres, were all shot at Damascus on the 8th.

Bombay mails of August 24th, arrived. General news unimportant.

Commercial reports unfavourable. Cotton—piece goods lower. Produce dull and freights kept down thereby.

ITALY.  
Considerable uneasiness is felt at Paris of a collision between the French troops in Rome and Garibaldi's legions.

There is a hope of more serious complications being avoided, chiefly founded on an expectation that the Pope intends shortly leaving Rome. The Sacred College is exerting its influence to induce him to seek an asylum in Spain or Austria. If the Pope departs and the French follow his example, Sardinia will at once occupy Rome.

It is reported that Cavour's forces will be increased to 20,000 men.

The Times says the Papal army no longer exists, for the 4,000 men besieged in Ancona may already be reckoned General Cialdini's prisoners.

The Herald says that the Papal army has been defeated, but not dishonored. Lamoriciere was evidently outnumbered; his forces, ill-organized and ill-formed, were no match for an able army led by able commanders.

The Chronicle says the result of the recent battle is to transfer to the King of Sardinia the whole of the Royal territory with the exception of Rome, Viterbo and Civita Vecchia.

The foreign journals notice prominently the struggle between the civil and military leaders of the Italian revolution, and the subject is adverted to in several of the morning papers.

The Herald says that the fate of Italy is involved in the struggle between Cavour and Garibaldi.

The Times observes that both men mean the same thing, and are endeavoring to obtain the same object; but Cavour recognizes difficulties which have to be avoided, while Garibaldi believes he can ride down all obstacles, sword in hand. Garibaldi's impetuous system is admirable against his own countrymen, but Cavour will be indispensable to Italy as an antagonist for France and Austria.

CASERTA, Sept. 18, via Leghorn.—It is expected that Capua will capitulate to-day.

Garibaldi has appointed Signor Saffi pro dictator of Sicily.

Baron Brenier will leave Naples on Thursday next.

It is reported that the Mazzini has arrived at Naples.

Garibaldi will leave to-morrow for Capua.

TURIN, 20th Sept.—After the official publication of Cialdini's victory the city was en fete. The illuminations were general.

The Journal Armoria of Florence has been seized for publishing articles insulting to the Emperor of the French.

LATEST.  
After the battle of the 18th, the greater portion of the Pontifical army capitulated. The foreign troops will return to their respective countries.

Lamoriciere, with a few horsemen succeeded in reaching Ancona. Outside there is not a single Pontifical battalion.

Vague reports are in circulation in Paris to the effect that Napoleon would attend the Imperial meeting at Warsaw.

The following official despatch reached Turin, Sept. 18th:—

Lamoriciere with 11,000 men attacked 60-day the position lately taken by Cialdini at Castle d'Adda. The fight was

short but desperate, with the following results:—The junction of Lamoriciere's corps with the remainder of his troops at Ancona is prevented; 600 prisoners have been made; 6 pieces of artillery and a flag were taken. Among the wounded of the enemy is Gen. Rimodou, who fell into the hands of Cialdini. The loss of the enemy is considerable. A column of 4,000 men made a sortie from Ancona, and took part in the fight; they were compelled to retire, and are being pursued by Sardinian troops. The Sardinian and Neapolitan fleet opened fire against Ancona. The 600 prisoners of war taken at Spoleto are Irishmen. The Sardinian Government wished the British Minister to take charge of and send them home, but he declined, saying he could not regard them as British subjects.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF KING DIVISION GENTLEMEN:

You will ere this have learned that I am fairly in the field as a Candidate for the King's Division. At the eleventh hour it is true, but not too late to be at the head of the poll. It is useless now to enquire who is at fault for the delay. The battle has to be fought and that quickly. The delay to me is less injurious than to a party less known to the electors. For five-and-twenty years have I been before the people of these counties in the various public capacities of Justice of the Peace, District, Township and County Councillor, and as a member of the House of Assembly. My political opinions are well known, they have, at least, kept pace with the age.

I have no desire to interfere unnecessarily with Lower Canada; but heart and soul, I am determined that a larger measure of justice shall be done to Canada West, than has hitherto been meted out to her.

It is my intention to spend what few days remain before the polling commences in South Ontario, and to address as many meetings of the Electors as possible. My friends must do the rest.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
**J. W. GAMBLE.**  
Pine Grove Mills,  
Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

## ELECTORS! CITY ROBS THE COUNTY

George Brown says no separation. Reesor has to say the same, if you want justice.

### VOTE FOR J. W. GAMBLE

New Advertisements.  
List of Letters remaining in the Richmond Hill P. O.  
\$50 Reward.—Vaughan Township.  
\$200 Reward.  
King's Division.—Meeting at Stouffville.  
Do Do Do at Richmond Hill.  
King's Division.—Gamble's Committee.  
Robbery.  
Excelsior farm for sale.  
Mr. Gamble's address.

## The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, OCT. 5, 1860.

SHAKESPEARE bath it that, "one that lies three-thirds, and uses a known truth to pass a thousand nothings, should be once heard and three beaten." The sentence came fresh to our memory on reading Mr. Reesor's leading article in the Economist of yesterday; he therein makes the most fabulous assertions with a view to induce the electors of King's Division to believe that Mr. Perry sold? and Mr. Gamble bought? the Moderate interest in the approaching election. In so far as the reflecting portion of the electors are concerned, we consider it would be superfluous to contradict Mr. Reesor—but there are some persons who might conclude that if not denied the assertion must be true—we therefore give it a most emphatic contradiction. That Mr. Perry has resigned, we admit; and he did so with the consent of his friends in order that the Moderate Party might not be divided at the polls—there was no sale, and consequently no purchase in the matter. We ask our readers to mark well the mode by which Mr. Reesor endeavors to deceive—he first makes the foul charge against Mr. Gamble, and then adds the suspicious words, "so says report."

Now, what will the honest electors of King's Division say to it when we assure them that the whole scandal is "got up" and circulated by Mr. Reesor and his friends for electioneering purposes. Reesor asserts that "a check was drawn, it is said! for \$500," but does not say by whom, or any other particular, and cunningly introduces the words "it is said," in order that he may temper his bold assertion. We are willing to admit "it is said," but Mr. Reesor would not serve his purpose by telling who "said" it; and we tell him that he and his friends are the authors of the ridiculous, unfounded scandal, in order to serve an electioneering purpose. We were present, with about a hundred of the electors, when Mr. Perry resigned, on the night of Saturday last, and can write with confidence in regard to the subject; we feel satisfied that there is not a man who was present at the time that will not bear us out in saying that nothing whatever took place upon that occasion—on the part of either Mr. Perry or Mr. Gamble, inconsistent with gentlemen of honor. Mr. Reesor should be careful—his anxiety to become a great man is so intense as to cause him to hazard his reputation for truthfulness—and his determination to injure those who stand in his way is marked by a total disregard of gentlemanly courtesy. And why? Is it because an independent elector demanded of him, on the hustings, to produce his qualification?—and when asked by the Returning Officer to comply, he did not!!! But gave him an evasive answer. Of course the elector entered his protest against Mr. Reesor bring a qualified candidate, and that was the proper time for the elector to exercise his right. This should not cause Mr. Reesor to forget himself and circulate rumours to the injury of his neighbors, for selfish ends. But, what need we care, no sensible man believes him. Our only motive in noticing the canard is to prevent any one mistaking our motives.

One hundred and forty three bodies of persons who perished in the Lady Elgin disaster have been recovered.

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## Voters! Go early on Monday Morning to the Polls and Vote for GAMBLE, As the Independent Candidate.

The "Globe" vs. J. W. Gamble

It is generally known that William McDougall, (brother-in-law of Mr. Reesor) is the man who does the thunder for the Globe newspaper, under the approval of the "Editor-in-Chief." What could be more reasonable than to suppose that Mr. McDougall would do his utmost to secure his brother-in-law's return for King's Division. Of course there is no one finding fault with that, but what we do object to, and what every lover of truth and justice will say is very objectionable, is wilful misrepresentation to serve party ends. The Globe, of Tuesday last represents Mr. Gamble as a "seeker for a seat in the Cabinet," and attempts to hold him up as opposed to Representation by Population. All those who have watched Mr. Gamble's past course, as a politician and a statesman, can judge—and we feel confident that never was a more unfounded insinuation sent forth to tarnish the fair fame of an honorable, upright man, than that which associates John W. Gamble's name with "office seeking." He is no office seeker—whom Mr. McDougall cannot say of himself!!! To our knowledge, as regards the question of Representation by Population, the Globe is not correct; and we need only to give an extract from Mr. Gamble's speech at Markham Village, when the Moderate Convention met on the 30th June last, and thereby show the unscrupulousness of the Clear Grit organ when he has an axe to grind! Speaking on the several public questions, Mr. Gamble said:

"The question of Representation by Population I was always in favor of, and I can say probably what no other Canadian member can say, and that is, that at the time of the Union which the Lower Provinces had the larger population, I was then in a glorious minority of ten, who voted to give the Lower Provinces Representation by Population." (Loud cheers.)

What can be more plain and straightforward than this quotation from Mr. Gamble's speech; and yet, forsooth, Mr. McDougall would make it appear that Mr. Gamble is opposed to the principle. In order that Mr. Reesor may have a better chance of securing his election. It is not by coming forward and asserting great principles, and depending upon his own merits, that the Clear Grit expects to succeed—no! He leaves his opponent to assert and advocate principles, and he will take his chance in misleading the masses of the people, by means of a venal press. It will not succeed, and before another week rolls round, Messrs. McDougall, Reesor & Co., will find the truth of our prediction.

Information having been laid before the Council to the effect that two infant children were deserted in the township on the night of the 18th September.

Mr. JEFFERY moved, seconded by Mr. ARNOLD, that the Clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to

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King's Division.

The contest that is to be decided at the polls on Monday and Tuesday next, is one of no ordinary importance, whether we consider it as a political struggle, or as a test of the discernment and good sense of the electors of the Division. Should the result be in favor of Mr. GAMBLE—and there is every likelihood of it being so—it will afford another of the many proofs that the people of Upper Canada are not to be carried away, and induced to sacrifice their best interests, by the boastful and dictatorial paragraphs of the Globe. They will now be called upon to decide, between a young and comparatively inexperienced man like Mr. Reesor, with his youth, his untested political integrity, his ordinary capacity for business, and a man who has grown grey in serving his constituents, who has always proved himself to be of such independent principles and fearless determination to act conscientiously as to reject the baits of office; and whose abilities in matters of finance and legislation are unquestioned. The worth of the one is untried, the proof of his good intentions rests only on his promises, and all his patriotic reforms are in the mist of the future; while the other can point back to years of disinterested parliamentary labor, when he made the cause of the people his own, and can return to the duties of a legislator unembarrassed by much that impedes an inexperienced man.

This Division is one of the most important in the Province, and is well deserving of a representative who can do it honor; and there is no doubt that the personal character and influence of the man whom the people may choose, are reflected back upon themselves. Let them remember this and apply it to the case now before them. With regard to the slight differences that are supposed to have existed between Mr. Gamble and Mr. Perry, the first is that they were only differences of opinion as to who would carry the Division with the larger majority on the Moderate ticket. Mr. Gamble's friends were sanguine that he (Gamble) was the strongest man; and rather than split the party, Mr. Perry, in the most honorable and gentlemanly way, resigned in his favor, throwing the whole of his influence into the scale. When this is the case, and when nearly all our influential men, irrespective of party politics, unite in supporting Mr. Gamble, we can look for but one result; however, the other side have hard workers among them, and we must, one and all, do our utmost to induce every friend we have, to interest themselves in the contest, and come to the polls to a man!

We beg to remind our readers that the Cassel and Victoria Square Union Agricultural Society will hold their Second Fall Fair on Thursday next, the 11th instant, at Durose's Hotel, Victoria Square. Entries must be made before eleven o'clock. See bills.

Vaughan Municipal Council offer a reward of \$50 for the discovery of the heartless party or parties who deserted two infant children on the evening of the 18th ult. See advertisement.

THORNHILL RACES.—These Races are advertised to come off on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th instants, over the Union Course at Thornhill.

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The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

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Mr. BROWN moved, seconded by Mr. ARNOLD, that the Treasurer be authorised to refund to Mr. Orr, the Collector, the sum of \$2 40cts., being the amount of taxes in James McClelland and John Jackson, both of whom have left the Municipality.—Carried.

Mr. JEFFERY moved, seconded by Mr. ARNOLD, that the Treasurer be authorised to pay the following accounts out of the Road Appropriation Fund, viz:—

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" 5.—Henry Burkholder, 1 50

—Carried.

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cause to be printed 100 hand-bills, offering a reward of \$50 for the discovery of the person or persons who deserted two children in the township on the night of the 18th September; and further, that an advertisement of the same be inserted three times in the York Herald.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to the first Monday in November.

## WHO HAVE VOTES?

Every male FREEHOLDER and HOUSEHOLDER, LANDLORD and TENANT, rated on the last Revised Assessment Roll for the assessed value of Two Hundred Dollars or upwards, in house or lands, has a right to vote, and may vote on Monday next. Remember your property does not require to be rated at its yearly value, but if the real value is as high as \$200, you have a vote, whether you are the owner or only the tenant of the property—and you should not neglect to give it on Monday or Tuesday next, for that candidate that you believe will serve the country most faithfully.—Economist.

We say, Vote for Gamble, and Vote early on the First Day.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—As the time has now arrived when our subscribers are expected to have some money, and as the majority are indebted, for the Herald, not only this year, but for the year previous, we respectfully request them to pay up. Those indebted to us for Advertising and Job work, are notified to do the same. Mr. Edwards intends devoting at least two days every week, to call on our friends. The route we will announce through the paper the week previous, when, we hope, they will be prepared to liquidate their small accounts.

In future we shall be compelled to increase CASH for all Job Work and all transitory Advertisements.

THE MONTHLY FAIR.—The show of Stock on Wednesday was larger than we have seen for several months past; the quality rather inferior, consequently lower prices were obtained. Buyers were not as numerous as usual, causing the bidding to be less spirited. On the whole, we think it above an average market, and shows symptoms of steady improvement.

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Mr. JEFFERY moved, seconded by Mr. ARNOLD, that the Treasurer be authorised to pay the following accounts out of the Road Appropriation Fund, viz:—

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—Carried.

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nominate Mr. William Macdougall, of Toronto.

Mr. Henry Crosby, seconded by Mr. Andrew Ward, nominated Mr. John Duggan, of Toronto.

Mr. George Arksey, seconded by Mr. F. P. Rupert, nominated Mr. Amos Wright, M. P. P.

Mr. John Duggan, seconded by Mr. James Stabback, nominated Mr. Archibald Barker.

Mr. Charles E. Lawrence, seconded by Mr. Thomas Armstrong, nominated Col. E. W. Thompson.

Mr. Thomas Burton, seconded by Mr. Nelson Chapman, nominated Mr. John McNab, of Toronto.

Mr. Nelson Chapman seconded the nomination.

This disposed of the proposers and seconders. It was now a quarter past two o'clock, and yet there were eleven speakers to address the electors. The Sheriff divided the remaining time by that number, and found he could allow each gentleman just thirteen minutes. He then asked whether any one desired to consume all the time; for if not he would divide the balance among the other speakers.

Mr. McNab proposed that the candidates who did not wish to occupy the whole thirteen minutes should be allowed to assign their time to some other candidate.

The Sheriff said he could not allow that.

None of the candidates declining to take less time than the thirteen minutes allotted, the Sheriff called on.

Mr. David Reesor, who came forward to address the meeting.

An Elector said—Before Mr. Reesor proceeds, I, as an elector of this Division, ask him to show us his qualification.

Mr. Reesor said he had it ready and it could be examined at any time.

The Sheriff said it was not for him to decide, but his impression was that the qualification must be shown on the hustings when asked for.

Mr. O. Mowat said there were a great many things necessary to render a candidate eligible a d it was impossible for the returning-officer to try the question.

The Sheriff—Suppose an election were made by a show of hands, no poll being demanded, what then?

Mr. Mowat—It is for the House to decide in that case.

The Sheriff—Very well.

Mr. Reesor—It's all right. I have it prepared at home, but did not expect to be asked for it to-day.

The Sheriff—Very well, proceed.

The Elector—I hope you will note my objection, Mr. Returning Officer.

Mr. REESOR then proceeded with his address. He said that as the period allowed him was brief, he would simply say now, that there were questions at issue between the political parties in Canada, especially in Upper Canada, on some of which much warlike was felt. For instance, there was the question of sustaining the present Ministry in power—a question which was put to every candidate, whether Reform or not, who sought the suffrages of the people. He would simply say, with regard to it, that he elected he would do all he could in a legitimate, constitutional manner, to oppose the Government. (Hear, hear.) He believed they had ruled the country against the wishes of the people of Upper Canada, and that the Government were affecting the interests of Upper Canada, in opposition to the protest of a majority of the representatives of that section—a majority whom he believed to reflect truly the wishes of the people. For this reason, among others, he opposed the Ministry. During the present canvass, wherever he had gone throughout the Division, he had found the most satisfactory feeling prevailing. He never spoke boastfully of elections; he had been concerned in various township elections, as a candidate and otherwise; and he felt confident he stated no more than the truth, that the feeling of nearly two-thirds of the electors of the Division was in favor of the Parliament; Opposition; and if he was mistaken in this, that mistake would be shown at the polls, eight or nine days hence. Of this he felt certain, that the general wish of the electors was to elect some one in whom they could have perfect confidence. They were there that day of all political creeds—some were Conservatives, some red-hot Clear Grits, some Reformers, and some Moderates. For his own part he had always respected the political opinions of those who conscientiously opposed him, and he trusted he would always do so. Any man who, in opposition to his views, advanced a can which he honestly believed for the best interests of the country (Mr. Reesor) respected. He respected a man for his integrity, his honesty, or his uprightness in any political course. He would advance one measure or another for the good of the country, and another man with equal sincerity might oppose it, and advocate a different course. It was for the people to decide between them. Let them calmly and dispassionately consider who was right and who was wrong; let them hear patiently the views of all; let them calmly deliberate and weigh them, when heard, and then take the course they conscientiously believed to be right.—That was the political course he had taken—he was honestly brought to the point where he had taken into consideration those measures prepared for the good of the country, and had formed his own opinion regarding them. And whatever might be the result of his election, he trusted he would be consistent. He knew that in political canvasses many, many means were resorted to for the purpose of injuring an opponent. He had been injured, or attempts had been made to injure him, in connection with the election of the Markham Township Council. Now, it was an old and settled principle of British justice, that a man was innocent until proved guilty, and this principle he claimed the benefit of. Some time since, they would remember, charges were made against himself in reference to the printing of the Markham Council, and a great deal of noise was made through newspapers like the Leader for the purpose of damaging him politically, without any foundation in truth. He was not charged with any moral wrong—his opponents had not the hardihood to do that; but it was alleged that his conduct had been technically wrong. They said, in addition, that the whole matter would be brought before the Court, and the result would show him to be unfit to represent the Division. Well, they found that they could do nothing, and did not bring it to Court. He should have been very glad if they had done so in such a shape that he could have defended himself, and he would have no difficulty in clearing himself in the eyes of every one. (Hear, hear.) He then proceeded to discuss some of the political questions of the day. A great many in Upper Canada, he said, desired a dissolution of the Union on account of the unsatisfactory manner in which the present union worked. The effect of it was to saddle Upper Canada with an enormous debt and largely to increase the taxation, without the enjoyment of a proportionate share of the public credit. These facts were being admitted by all parties in Upper Canada; but it was contended on the part of the ministerial candidates and party, that if we got Representation by Population, the evils would be removed. He was free to confess that if we obtained that measure, he would be satisfied to give it a trial, and he thought it would be productive of great good; but from the public expressions of leading men in Lower Canada, he did not think it would ever be

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Information having been laid before the Council to the effect that two infant children were deserted in the township on the night of the 18th September.

Mr. JEFFERY moved, seconded by Mr. ARNOLD, that the Clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to

granted. There were, it was true, a few of the representatives from Lower Canada who saw the justice of the principle, and were willing to go for it; but they constituted a very small portion of the Lower Canadian population. They saw the injustice under which the Upper Province laboured, and were willing to aid in removing it, but the great majority of Lower Canadian voters, who were the only measure giving Upper Canada the influence her position and population entitled her to.—It might be, that after a few years the principle would be recognized, and if it were, he had the hope that the legislation of the country would be conducted in a manner satisfactory to Upper Canada. The hope, however, was a faint one, and he feared the day of its realization was distant. There were many who thought that Upper Canada would never have full control over her own affairs, but he believed that the measure giving Upper Canada the influence her position and population entitled her to.—It might be, that after a few years the principle would be recognized, and if it were, he had the hope that the legislation of the country would be conducted in a manner satisfactory to Upper Canada. The hope, however, was a faint one, and he feared the day of its realization was distant. There were many who thought that Upper Canada would never have full control over her own affairs, but he believed that the measure giving Upper Canada the influence her position and population entitled her to.—It might be, that after a few years the principle would be recognized, and if it were, he had the hope that the legislation of the country would be conducted in a manner satisfactory to Upper Canada. The hope, however, was a faint one, and he feared the day of its realization was distant. There were many who thought that Upper Canada would never have full control over her own affairs, but he believed that the measure giving Upper Canada the influence her position and population entitled her to.—It might be, that after a few years the principle would be recognized, and if it were, he had the hope that the legislation of the country would be conducted in a manner satisfactory to Upper Canada. The hope, however, was a faint one, and he feared the day of its realization was distant. There were many who thought that Upper Canada would never have full control over her own affairs, but he believed that the measure giving Upper Canada the influence her position and population entitled her to.—It might be, that after a few years the principle would be recognized, and if it were, he had the hope that the legislation of the country would be conducted in a manner satisfactory to Upper Canada. The hope, however, was a faint one, and he feared the day of its realization was distant. There were many who thought that Upper Canada would never have full control over her own affairs, but he believed that the measure giving Upper Canada the influence her position and population entitled her to.—It might be, that after a few years the principle would be recognized, and if it were, he had the hope that the legislation of the country would be conducted in a manner satisfactory to Upper Canada. The hope, however, was a faint one, and he feared the day of its realization was distant. There were many who thought that Upper Canada would never have full control over her own affairs, but he believed that the measure giving Upper Canada the influence her position and population entitled her to.—It might be, that after a few years the principle would be recognized, and if it were, he had the hope that the legislation of the country would be conducted in a manner satisfactory to Upper Canada. The hope, however, was a faint one, and he feared the day of its realization was distant. There were many who thought that Upper Canada would never have full control over her own affairs, but he believed that the measure giving Upper Canada the influence her position and population entitled her to.—It might be, that after a few years the principle would be recognized, and if it were, he had the hope that the legislation of the country would be conducted in a manner satisfactory to Upper Canada. The hope, however, was a faint one, and he feared the day of its realization was distant. There were many who thought that Upper Canada would never have full control over her own affairs, but he believed that the measure giving Upper Canada the influence her position and population entitled her to.—It might be, that after a few years the principle would be recognized, and if it were, he had the hope that the legislation of the country would be conducted in a manner satisfactory to Upper Canada. The hope, however, was a faint one, and he feared the day of its realization was distant. There were many who thought that Upper Canada would never have full control over her own affairs, but he believed that the measure giving Upper Canada the influence her position and population entitled her to.—