

Vote for British Connection AND THOMSON!

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

In our last issue we gave a brief account of the death of a young man found hanging in Mr. Wm. Adler's bush. From the evidence which we place before our readers they will perceive that the jury is unable to decide whether this case is one of brutal murder or painful self-destruction. It is very strange and mysterious, and has completely baffled every effort to bring about a satisfactory explanation. As there is a great difference of opinion among the members of the medical profession who have been concerned with this matter, we will summarily draw attention to a few of the leading points, though without any hope of leading to a discovery for which we will decide with doctors a duffer.

1. Suicide goes favour with the majority of the witnesses and the following particulars are cited from Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence in support of this probability:—

HANGING BEFORE AND AFTER DEATH

"Was death caused by hanging?"—When a person is found dead and the body suspended, it may be a question whether death really took place from hanging or not. In investigating a case of this kind, it is necessary to draw a distinction between the external and internal appearances of the body. The former alone can assist us in returning an answer to this question;—the internal appearances of the body can only enable us to say whether any latent cause of death existed or not. The microscopical examination of the blood as contained in the vessel above and below the seat of constriction has failed to throw any light upon this question. (See Med. Gaz. xxviii. 1012.) Neither the state of the countenance or skin, nor the position of the tongue, gave any evidence on the subject of death from hanging.

"Evidence from the mark of the cord"—It is to the mark produced by the cord on the neck, that medical jurists have chiefly looked for the determination of this question. The form, position, and other characters of this mark, having been already described, it will be necessary to allude to, as increasing evidence of life at the time of its production. It has been stated, that so far from being constantly livid or ecchymosed, this condition is, in reality, not seen in more than one-half of the cases which occur. But admitting that we find ecchymosis in the course of the ligation, are we always to infer that this must have been applied while the individual was living? The case which occurred to Dr. Hulse (p. 493) proves that the presence of active life is not necessary for the production of an ecchymosis in the mark; and from the experiments of Devergie, it would appear that if a subject be hanged immediately on a short time after death, an ecchymosed mark may be produced by the application of a ligature to the neck (p. 495).

AND AGAIN,
"Suicides, it must be remembered, are capable of making many attempts on their lives by various means." In the spring of 1838, a gentleman was found dead, hanging in his bed room at an inn. His dress was much disordered, and blood, which had issued from a deep wound in his forehead, was found scattered over the floor. From the facts proved, there was no doubt that this had been an act of suicide; and that he had, previous to hanging himself, attempted to cut his throat. Had this body been found in an exposed situation, this wound in the throat might have given rise to a suspicion of murder. The following somewhat remarkable case occurred at Valparaiso in 1838. A young man was found hanging in his bedroom, quite dead. He was suspended by his cravat, and his feet were within an inch of the floor. The door of the room was fastened on the inside, and it was proved that no one could have had access to it. An earthen pan was found near the bed, containing a quart of blood, which appeared to have proceeded from a very deep incision in the head of the left arm of the deceased. The razor with which this had been inflicted was found on the mantelpiece. It came out in evidence, that on the night previously the deceased had swallowed a quantity of arsenic, and had suffered severely from effects of the poison; although at the time it was supposed that his illness was due to other causes. In this case there were three modes by which suicide was attempted. The deceased had first taken poison, then wounded, and afterwards hanged himself. There could be no doubt that death was caused by hanging; and had the wound been inflicted, and the person administered by other parties, this opinion might have been safely expressed. Had the body been found hanging in a conspicuous locality, these circumstances would have created a strong presumption of murder.

"The Hanging"—There is an distinctive sign by which the hanging of a living person can be determined from an inspection of the dead body. All the external marks may be simulated in the dead subject, and the internal appearances are in no evidence whatever. Still, when the greater number of the signs enumerated are present, and there is no other satisfactory cause to account for death, we have strong reason to presume that the deceased has died from hanging. We must not, however, abandon medical evidence on these occasions, merely because plausible objections may be taken to it. Facts may show that, however valid such objections may be in the abstract, they are wholly inapplicable to the particular case under investigation. Perhaps the greatest medical difficulties occur in reference to cases of suicide, owing to the slight appearances which here attend this form of death; but on these occasions, moral and circumstantial proofs are to generally

forthcoming; that even an inspection of the body is scarcely ever deemed necessary by a coroner! It, then, is admitted by a medical jurist, that it is not in all cases possible to distinguish hanging in the living from hanging in the dead, the admittance must be considered as having reference to cases where individuals destroy themselves, and not to cases where they are destroyed by others. Where a doubt exists as to any particular instance, it is more than probable that circumstantial evidence would furnish data for a decision, and this satisfactory mode of procedure is of ordinary medical legal proof.

"Injuries to the head not immediately fatal."—The following case occurred a few years since in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.—A boy, owing to the bursting of a gun, had the forehead lodged in his forehead. He got out of a cart, in which he had been brought from a few miles, and walked into the hospital without assistance. The pit was firmly impacted into the frontal bone about the situation of the longitudinal sinus. On its removal, a portion of brain came away, with several pieces of bone, and the aperture in the cranium was nearly an inch in diameter. Symptoms of coma then came on, and the boy died in forty-eight hours. The brain was found to be considerably injured. (Med. Gaz. xviii. 458.) Mr. Watson mentions a similar case. During a quarrel between father and son, the latter threw a poker at the former with such violence that the head of the poker stuck fast in his forehead, and was with some difficulty withdrawn. The father asked those who were near him to withdraw the weapon, and he was afterwards able to walk to the infirmary. He died from inflammation of the brain.

It will be perceived from the above quotations that they go far to show that it was quite possible the deceased may have inflicted all the wounds on his person himself and still have completed suicide by hanging. Indeed, says Dr. Hoistetter, the multiplicity of wounds may only indicate the man's ignorance where to commit the fatal wound. Dr. Hoistetter thinks that a man with calcareous deposit in the brain would be predisposed to commit suicide, at least would be subject to fits of melancholy.

Still if the wound on the forehead was severe, it would most likely stain to unconsciousness, and if so some time would require to elapse between the infliction of the wound and the hanging and cutting the arm. This much is certain: the ligature would not have been done before the hanging, or else an instant or two before it was discovered, and doubtless if self-inflicted, such wound would have been found. Further, the bruise on the scapula could scarcely be committed by himself, unless he fell or met with some accidental prod, to hang, but taking this in conjunction with the other wounds, he must have been a man of Spartan courage who could endure such pain, and yet prosecute his wild act of destruction, and also go about with such a laceration, as his position when found testifies has been observed, and yet all the while not actually knowing he must have been nearly half dead, for no man else is so much sensitive to pain than from the scapula. In fine it is scarcely possible to conceive all these wounds being produced by the deceased himself, yet in the face of the opinions of experienced professional men it is not easy to say by what means the unknown met with his death; all we can say is, it is a most puzzling mystery.

"2. Murder."—No one can make the slightest conjecture what an intricate and how many a one to destroy deceased, and from want of this idea is abandoned by every one. This is not consistent with the logic of murder, but quite contrary to it, for it is invariably the design of murderers to perform their diabolical deeds with secrecy and even to put such trifling little things in the way as may lead of possible, to the opinion of suspicion; certainly the medical always takes the precaution to hide all traces.

"We will say no more." Complete details of the investigation follows.

"The body was examined on Friday last but led to no result.

"THE INQUEST."

"Information of witnesses severally taken and acknowledged on the behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death of— (name unknown), at the residence of William Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, in the 26th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, before John N. Reid, J. D., one of the coroners of said county, as an inquest then and there taken on a view of the body of the said— (name unknown) then and there being dead as follows, to wit:

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

"Dr. Downes, sworn, said—Dr. Hackett and myself examined the body of the deceased on the 4th of June, in the morning, at the residence of Mr. Keffer, Esq., in the township of Vaughan and County of York, on the 4th day of June, 1863.

VOTE FOR Thomson and Truth.

West York Nomination.

A MEETING was held at Weston, on Thursday, 11th inst., at which Col. Thomson was nominated as a popular candidate to auspiciously contest the riding with the de-lauchier Howland. Men of integrity and lovers of our present constitution with its colonial adherence to the British Crown will rejoice at this budget of good news, cheering and hopeful news; for Col. Thomson is a man that has been tried and purified like fine gold, and has not (unlike some looks) been found wanting. Col. Thomson has been a representative before and thus has ample experience to guide, counsel, and direct himself, while his unblemished reputation is a safe guarantee against any possibility of selling his vote for any kind of illegal, however tempting, ignominious, however magnificent reward. It is just such men as Col. Thomson Canada wants, and we earnestly wish he will find on his return his colleagues to be all of one mind on the most important subject that can engage the attention of Canadians—our LOYALTY; and if we can afford such unequivocal evidence of it to our Sovereign Lady the Queen—God bless her—as will induce her to return her confidence in us, the supporters of Col. Thomson will be hailed as his cotributors in the salvation of their country.

It was moved by Mr. G. A. Barnard, and seconded by Amos Wright, Esq., that Mr. William Warren be chairman—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. John Harrington, and seconded by Amos Wright Esq., that Mr. G. A. Barnard be secretary—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. G. A. Barnard, and seconded by Mr. John Linfoot, that the plank walk do commence from Mr. Wilson's lot, the north end, and proceed northward as far as our funds will permit—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. John Palmer, and seconded by Amos Wright, Esq., that the plank walk do commence from Dr. Duncomb's corner south, to proceed north—Lost.

It was moved by Mr. John Wright, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John Linfoot, that a committee be formed for the purpose of making a foot path in accordance with the above resolution, and that the said committee be composed of Messrs Parker Crosby, Wm Warren, Wm Trench, Thos. Sedman, Geo. Harrington, John Cochrane, Geo. A. Barnard and James Hall—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. G. A. Barnard, and seconded by Mr. Wm Wright, that Mr. Parker Crosby be appointed treasurer—Carried.

Markham Council.

The above Council held a special meeting on Monday the 8th inst.

Members present—Messrs Batton, James Bowman and John Bowman.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. James Bowman, seconded by Mr. John Bowman, moves, that Robert Marsh, Esq., Councillor for Ward No. 2, of this Township be and is hereby granted leave of absence for three months from this date—Carried.

Mr. James Bowman, seconded by Mr. John Bowman, moves, that a special grant of one hundred and twenty dollars be made to complete the bridge at Buttonville—Carried.

Mr. John Bowman, seconded by Mr. James Bowman, moves, that the sum of two hundred dollars be granted to repair the road between lots 25 and 26 in the 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions, and that C. Heise, Thos. Crosby, and J. P. Eakin be commissioners to expend the same—Carried.

Mr. James Bowman, seconded by Mr. John Bowman, moves, that special grant of sixty nine dollars be made to complete the bridge at Unenaville—Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet on the call of the Reeve.

Local.
It is with much pleasure we notice the business like spirit with which the inhabitants of the East side of our village have entered into the work of procuring a new side walk. They have already got upwards of \$120 which may be taken as a surety of success. For further particulars see minutes of meeting in another column.

Thanks.
The officers and members of the Aurora Masonic Lodge are desirous of, and do hereby return their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of that village for the kind attention paid by them to the late Bro. Ross E. M. Keele, during his prolonged illness.

Significant.

We learn that the Macdonald-Dorion government is pledged, and are using it as an inducement to secure the votes of Roman Catholics for Howland, to appropriate money to employ a Normal School for them in Upper Canada. Apropos to this, we also learn that special prepared addresses were circulated in the Roman Catholic Church, in this village, on Sabbath last, and among the pledges perhaps this was one.

Fire.
On Friday night, 12th inst., a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Richard Stracey, Klineberg, which was in a short while completely destroyed. The property was worth \$1,300 and was one of the most handsome and convenient houses in the village. The unfortunate disaster, is the work of some unscrupulous person or persons, and a reward is offered for such information as will lead to their conviction.

RETURN CRICKET MATCH.
To the Editor of the West York Herald.
DEAR SIR,—The return match of Cricket for this season between the Aurora and Vaughan Independent Clubs came off at Aurora on Wednesday, 10th inst., but owing to a dispute arising between them, the game was not played out; the following is the score so far as played:—

AURORA—FIRST INNINGS.	
Holliday, b Bowen	2
Dugh, b Bowen	13
Fried, b Colman	2
Jupp, b Bowen	15
Colman, et al b Bowen	0
Mitchinson, b Colman	0
F. Pearson, b Bowen	0
N. Pearson, b Hackett, b Colman	14
Mon, et T. Rumble, b Bowen	10
Bowl, not out	7
Total	46
Bowling.	
Bowen	3
Log. Byes	1
Wides	1
Total	5

INDEPENDENT—FIRST INNINGS.	
T. Rumble, et Paul b Mouton	7
W. Kelly, et F. Pearson	0
H. Keele, et b F. Pearson	1
Joseph Rumble, not out	0
R. Bowen, b F. Pearson	0
John Sheppard, b F. Pearson	0
George Rumble, not out	0
Francis Sheppard, not out	0
Dr. Hackett, b Mitchell	8
Thomas Colman, b F. Pearson	0
John Colman, not out	4
How	9
Wides	4
Total	21

Total Aurora Innings..... 46
AURORA—SECOND INNINGS.
Prof. T. Colman, b Bowen..... 7
Bowl, b Colman..... 0
Mon, not out..... 1
F. Pearson, et al..... 0
Dr. Hackett, not out..... 1
Byes..... 1
Total..... 10

Total Aurora Innings..... 91
LOSS OF THE NORWEGIAN.
We learn with regret that the Canadian line of Ocean Steamship has met another disaster, in the loss of the Norwegian, which occurred at St. Paul's Bay and during a fog, on Sunday last. The details which have reached us are meagre; and the only conclusion that can be drawn from them is that the fog was the cause of the disaster. The cheering feature of this disastrous intelligence is that no lives were lost.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

WASHINGTON, June 15—By the President of the United States,
A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas the armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States, are threatening to make invasions on the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States 100,000 militia from the States following, namely: from the State of Maryland 10,000; from the State of Pennsylvania 30,000; from the State of Ohio 30,000; to be inducted into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months from the date of such inductio and service, unless sooner discharged. To be mustered was infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in the proportion which will be made known through the War Department, which department will also designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia are to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States aforesaid will be respectively credited under the enrollment act for the militia service rendered under this Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of June, 1863, and of the independence of the United States the 87th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
By the President,
W. B. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.
HARRISBURG, June 16—Attempts to get troops from Washington to withstand the enemy have failed.
PHILADELPHIA, June 16—The city is alive with excitement. The news of the rebel advance on Pennsylvania has caused a most profound sensation. Intelligence

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

MR. CORONER.—After a most serious and careful investigation of the evidence which has been brought before us, (the jury) cannot come to any other conclusion than that the deceased (name unknown) came to his death either by a blow on his forehead, which from the medical evidence was inflicted by a hammer or some other dull instrument, hanging, or by the loss of blood from a wound inflicted on his left arm, or by all combined; but from the want of conclusive evidence the jury are unable to say whether he came to his death by his own hands, or by the hands of some person or persons unknown.—This is the unanimous verdict of the jury.

SUSTAIN YOUR HONOUR AND LOVE OF TRUTH, AND VOTE FOR THOMSON

Northern Railway of Canada.

Leave Toronto	Mail	Express
Thornhill, 7:30 a.m.	8:15 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Richmond Hill, 8:24 a.m.	9:10 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
King, 9:08 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Aurora, 9:50 a.m.	10:45 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
North York, 10:35 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
Holland Landing, 11:20 a.m.	12:15 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Bradford, 12:05 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.

Leave Collingwood	Mail	Express
Bradford, 9:30 a.m.	10:15 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
Holland Landing, 10:15 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Newmarket, 10:55 a.m.	11:40 a.m.	12:10 p.m.
King, 11:40 a.m.	12:25 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Richmond Hill, 12:20 p.m.	1:05 p.m.	1:35 p.m.
Thornhill, 1:05 p.m.	1:50 p.m.	2:20 p.m.
Arrive at Toronto, 1:50 p.m.	2:35 p.m.	3:05 p.m.

Richmond Hill Post office Mail Arrangements.

Mails to and from Richmond, Railway Station Toronto, Collingwood, Barrie, Markham to Toronto, morning, closed at 7:00 a.m., evening, 6:30 p.m.

New Advertisements.

Printed by W. S. Follock,
Mirror of Fashions,
2270 Bazaar-R Street,
Richmond Hill County Grammar School,
Newly in Photograph
To the Electors of West York.

Vote for Thomson

WEST YORK ELECTION ILLEGAL.

SECTION I, CHAP. 6, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, enacts that "all officers employed in the collection of any duties payable to Her Majesty in the nature of duties of Excise, shall be disqualified and incompetent to vote at any election of a member of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly." Mr. G. P. Dickson having been appointed Inland Revenue Inspector some time ago, is thereby disqualified as a voter. By Section 25 of the same Statute, he is not legally qualified to act as Returning officer. Hear what Section 25 says: "No person, other than a Sheriff or Registrar of any County, Riding, City or Town, or other Electoral Division, in the Province, unless at the time of his appointment such person is an elector for such County, Riding, City or Town, or other

Great Success in Maple.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Conservatives, or Moderate Party, was held in the village of Maple on June 15th. By the wish of the assembly Mr. Cook took the chair, and Mr. A. Cameron acted as Secretary. Mr. J. P. Bull opened with a vigorous, telling, and pointed speech, dwelling on the notorious defalcations of the present government, and their acts of unbecoming injustice to Upper Canada. He said when the members were before their constituents they pledged themselves to make Representation by Population the basis of operations, and throwing aside all considerations, promised to pass this law in spite of the most insuperable obstacles. But not only had they not done this—not only had they not tried to do this but they wilfully, shamelessly, disgracefully sold themselves and the country, and discarded the principle altogether. Although it is possible to be duped once, it is not likely, indeed, we will not be duped again. Here we have a man, amongst a thousand—a veteran of 1812, who fought and bled for his country, and who is as able and willing to do so again. Col. Thomson is our man; he has our entire confidence, and it only remains that you should show this by voting for him. We will all pull together, boys, and we will succeed.

"Now's the day and now's the hour."
Mr. Howland's Meeting at Richmond Hill.
Unable to attend himself, Mr. Howland sent his deputy to "Bumpkin" the Electors of the West Riding of York on Wednesday night last. This deputy, it was evident, had learned by rote a windy rigmarole capable of modification and change whenever he touched upon a tender point. It was quite a Yankee concern altogether, for no sooner did the gentleman state a fact, which, if it was called in question by the well posted electors, he unblushingly and distinctly repudiated. In this manner, unaware of himself, he was drawn out till he practically admitted Howland to be, all things put together, a most unprincipled, inconsistent, and inconstant man—a man ready to say one thing to-day and the opposite to-morrow—which in polite language is falsehood! He, logically, said Col. Thomson was a "stump," and then he begged pardon for the offence. He said Howland voted for Separate Schools, which was a grievous, intolerable injustice to Upper Canada, and therefore we ought to return him! From his opinions about the national debt and retrenchment, we should think the gent was from the Yankee School of Secretary Chase & Co., who have immersed Yankeeism over head and ears in debt and who to-day are trying to procure a loan of \$100,000,000 from Europe. Better on that you addressers of Washington! The gent, on the subject of Retrenchment, said that Howland had always made it his aim to reduce the expenditure of the country. Well if this is so how is it he spent \$350,000 more than Galt did the year previous?—This is really the very lowest position the Grits can descend to, the prevarication of truth in defence of a base falsehood! In one word, then, the result of the meeting was a victory for Col. Thomson—Three cheers for our beloved Queen was given with hearty good will, in which was mingled the name Thomson!

Vote for Thomson

Electoral Division, THEN DULY AND LEGALLY QUALIFIED TO VOTE AT THE ELECTION of a member for the same." And any person who, BEING SO APPOINTED, ACTS AS RETURNING OFFICER, WITHOUT POSSESSING THE QUALIFICATIONS THERE-BEFORE REQUIRED, shall thereby incur a PENALTY OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

By the above extracts, the Electors will observe