

Now Advertisements.

List of Letters Announcements—R. C. Warren Spring Goods—G. A. Barnard New Spring Goods—H. & A. Newton Physiology—T. Dolmage Spring Goods—J. G. Bernard For Sale or to Let—John Brunsell Lectures—Mr. Mark Mendelson Spring Stock of Boots and Shoes—J. Verney Spring Stock of Dry Goods—P. Crosby New Goods—W. H. Myers Card—Stephen Williams, Butcher Harbass. Harness—William Harrison Crocker—William Atkinson List of Letters in Post Office Place to Rent—F. Sedman Violin Strings—R. H. Hall Malloy's Axes—D. Horner Jun.

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The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, APRIL 5 1871.

Reward of a Faithful Servant!

In our issue of last week we published the proceedings of the meeting of electors of East York, held at Milliken's Corners on Saturday, the 23rd of March; at this meeting, after considerable discussion, it was agreed to nominate Reform candidates for the House of Commons and Local Legislature; as our readers are already aware, the choice fell on Mr. Amos Wright, by an overwhelming majority over Mr. Brown, for the former position; the candidature for the Local Legislature being more closely contested between the friends of Mr. H. P. Crosby and Mr. James Metcalfe, it became necessary to adjourn the meeting until the following Saturday in order to settle the question whether Mr. Crosby or Mr. Metcalfe would be the most likely candidate to carry the election for the Ontario Legislature; with this understanding the electors separated, and Mr. Wright was announced by his party as the reform candidate for the House of Commons; the consequence was that his friends did not think it necessary to attend the adjourned meeting, on account of the bad state of the roads. The supporters of Messrs. Crosby and Metcalfe seeing that as each of their friends had rallied, and the contest between them for the candidature for the Local Legislature was likely to be a close one, and seeing that many of Mr. Wright's immediate friends were absent, shrewdly set to work and determined upon an arrangement that was calculated to secure to both Mr. Crosby and Mr. Metcalfe the object of their ambition, by re-opening the proceedings decided upon at the meeting on the previous Saturday; the result has gone to show that a compromise was made by the electors, at the expense of an old and well-tried public servant, by which Mr. Wright was set to one side to make room for Mr. Metcalfe for the House of Commons, and leaving Mr. Crosby in possession of the candidature for the Local Legislature; a more ungrateful piece of political jugglery it has never been our fate to witness; here was a man that had been an ardent supporter of the Reform cause for the past forty years,—had been the choice of the Reform convention in 1851, and had carried every election since that time to the present, even when East York extended over the Ridings of Ontario; who had been faithful to his party, and redeemed every pledge to his constituents, and who stands higher now in the estimation of the people than he ever did; yet, by a manoeuvre unworthy of honest men, he is politically garrotted by a section of his party, at a time that they knew that he felt secure under the action of the meeting the week before. It is the most base act of cruelty we ever heard of, and the men that were the perpetrators are not safe to entrust with the care of (we were going to say a hen-roost,)—the important interests of East York.

Upon this platform was Mr. Amos Wright chosen as the candidate to represent the Third Riding, subsequently changed to East York; he was elected by a majority of 114 over Colonel E. W. Thomson, a deservedly popular and highly respected gentleman, now no more,—and to the present time Mr. Wright has continued to represent that constituency. Has he violated any one of his pledges to his constituents? if so, why have they not brought the charge; on the contrary, they nominated him, and sent him and his friends home from Milliken's Corners with the assurance that he was to be rewarded, for his past faithfulness, by being honored as the first member for East York, to take a seat in the House of Commons for the Dominion of Canada; this looked like an acknowledgment on behalf of the people, but, by treachery in the camp, he has been sold for the thirty pieces of silver, and the reliable Mr. James Metcalfe put forward, (and Mr. Wright rudely thrust to one side to make room for him,) as the Reform Candidate for the representation of East York in the House of Commons. We believe that Mr. Wright will not show any resentment at the unfair treatment he has received; but he cannot control the indignation of his numerous friends throughout the riding; and we would not be at all surprised if the Reformers learned that a mistake was made in using an old, tried, and faithful servant in the way Mr. Wright was treated by the wire-pullers of the party on Saturday last, at Milliken's corners.

Vaughan Coun.

The Council met at the Town Hall, on Monday, 1st April, at noon. All the members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A Petition from Matthew Shephard for certificate to obtain Tavern License, was laid before the council, with the report by A. C. Matthews, Inspector for the 3rd District.

Also from Geo. Logan, to keep a Tavern at Maple.

Mr. Raeman moved, seconded by Mr. Webster, that the Clerk be, and he is hereby authorized to issue certificates to Geo. Logan and Matthew Shephard to enable them to obtain licenses from the Revenue Inspector for the County.—Carried.

A communication from John Elliot Constable, asking payment of his bill for expenses incurred in connection with the burial of the late Thos. Baker, was laid before the council.

Also a petition from certain inhabitants of School Section No. 9, whose School ground adjoins the Town Hall, praying that the council would sanction the removal of the boundary fence, so that the School children might have the land surrounding the Town Hall as a play ground.

The council declined to accede to this request.

Mr. Raeman moved, seconded by Mr. Webster, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay the following sums, for the relief of the undermentioned destitute persons, namely:

- To Henry Dieeman, for Widow McCubben \$10 00
To Daniel Kinnee, for R Smith and Wife 15 00
To Jas. McNair, for J. Davidson and Wife 10 00
To John Duncan, for Mrs. Fry 6 00
To Jas. Livingston, for John Dale 15 00

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Arnold, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay the following accounts:

- To Jas. Graham for timber for Bridge \$10 00
To Alex. Scott, for printing yearly accounts, and Stationary 20 65

An application on behalf of the Vaughan Agricultural Society for aid, was presented, and upon motion of Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Raeman, the Township Treasurer was authorized to pay over to the Treasurer of the Society the sum of \$50, as a subscription in aid of their funds.—Carried.

The Reeve submitted to the Council the legal opinion obtained by him from R. A. Harrison, Esq., (in compliance with their desire) relative to the removal of the obstruction on the Town Line of York and Vaughan in the 2nd Concession.

With reference thereto, Mr. Arnold moved, seconded by Mr. Raeman, that the Reeve be authorized to instruct Mr. R. A. Harrison to take the necessary legal steps to compel Wm. Jackson to remove the obstructions on the Town Line between York and Vaughan on the 2nd Con.—Carried.

By Law No. 193, for the purpose of appointing Commissioners to expend the money to be appropriated for the improvement of the Roads and Bridges within the Township, was then passed:

- In District No. 1 Geo. Coarlon do do John Campbell do do Jas. McNair do do John Dalziel do do John Brown do do Jacob Burkholder do do Wm. Patterson do do John Walker do do Jas. Livingston

The Council then adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday the 15th May at noon.

Can't Strike He!

Our readers in the village of Heaford and surrounding neighborhood, of the Township of Markham, will recognize an old acquaintance in the John G. Boves referred to in the following notice, which we copy from the *Whitby Chronicle* of the 29th March, 1867; we were in hope that this notorious scoundrel had finished up with his "Heaford Oil" swindle, and left Canada for good, after trying every scheme that he could devise to accumulate money; and in many of his attempts, we regret to say, he did succeed, as many of the mechanics and men of business of Richmond Hill and Heaford have cause to know; he tried the "Insurance" operation some years ago, we believe, but failed in that. The way he worked the "Heaford Oil Company," about a year ago, is fresh in the memory of many who have paid dearly for their acquaintance with him; it is a pity such a fellow is at large, he should be sent down to the Penitentiary where he might learn a useful trade, and be out of the way of mischief. He is pretty well played out in Canada; we suppose he will "go west," where many such have preceded him.—

"EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE THROUGH THE AGENCY OF THE EXPRESS.—As far back as last August a parcel was received at the Express Agency in this town, carefully tied and sealed, and addressed J. G. Boves, Esq., Whitby. There was an endorsement on it to the effect that the contents were \$9,600, composed of bills and a draft. The parcel was expressed at Detroit. After lying in the office here a short time, the person to whom it was addressed called, told the agent that he did not desire to take the money out yet; but wished to have it remain in the office for safe-keeping.—"However," said he, "I am just going to Montreal, I am a little short of cash, let me have \$12, and you can deduct the amount out of the contents of the parcel when I return." The agent said he did not think that was a businesslike way—that he might take that amount out of the contents of the parcel, and leave the rest for safe-keeping, if he so desired. "Oh! no!" replied J. G. B., "I don't want to break in upon the parcel." By exhibiting the Express receipt, however, he was more successful elsewhere, and procured money on the strength of it. Mr. Yule, the agent, not wishing to have the responsibility of so large a sum lying in his office, sent it to the office in Toronto; from there it was sent after some time, to the head office in Montreal. The following telegram will disclose the next move of the nine-thousand dollar gentleman, who despatches it from Montreal with all the assurances and confidence of a millionaire:—

March 16, 1867.

Mr. LOCKHART, Manager Ontario Bank, Whitby.

Receive from Express \$9,600 parcel nine thousand dollars, hold until Thursday, send accepted cheque, pay charges.

JOHN G. BOWES.

Mr. Lockhart was as little to be imposed upon by the "confidence game" as the Express agent, and of course took no steps in the matter. Last week Boves called for "his money" at the Express office. The agent told him that he had sent the valuable deposit to the Head office, inasmuch as he did not like the responsible custody of so large a sum, that he would telegraph for it at once, and to call next day when it would be forthcoming on payment of charges. Next day Boves called punctually; the package had been returned; but with it instructions to the agent, that before its delivery, considering the extraordinary circumstances, it should be opened in the presence of a magistrate. C. Draper, Esq., J. P., was called in to discharge this duty. Boves vehemently protested against any such interference. But the package was opened, when lo! it contained a bundle of pieces of newspaper neatly cut to the size of bank notes, and also an old pocket book stuffed with papers! Great was the consternation and the discomfiture of Boves.

"What have you to say to this, Mr. Boves?"

"Oh!" answered Boves, "somebody must have been hoaxing me."

He was handed over to custody, but was let go again until the agent received further instructions.

That "confidence game" was played for high stakes, but not so successfully as many others for the experimenter.

Since writing the above our town contemporary has made its appearance; and we find him expressing himself after the following manner:—

"The Magistrate who was present, deserves the severest censure of the public, in thus allowing so palpable an attempt to swindle to be winked at, his official duty to be prostituted, and such a character to be still at large amongst an unsuspecting people."

The Magistrate could not help himself. He was well advised in the matter by counsel. There was no complaint or information laid. And the opinion arrived at was, that inasmuch as there was no actual fraud, but only an attempt at fraud, Boves could not be held.

Our contemporary, we are sorry to observe, has shown on more occasions than the present too much anxiety to have a ding at the particular magistrate in question. *Cui bono*—*Whitby Chronicle* of 27th March 1867.

MEXICO.

New York, April 2.—The *Herald's* Mexico correspondence says the Liberals have advanced so closely upon Vera Cruz, that the Imperialist fire upon them from the walls. A surrender of the city had been demanded and refused by General Gomez.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Official Mexican news states that the expected battle at, or near, Queretaro, had not taken place yet. Escobedo had been appointed to the command of the concentrated armies of the north-west and centre. Gen. Trevino succeeded Escobedo as commander of the army of the north. Maximilian and his troops were at Queretaro fortifying the city.

Another Convention in East York.

We learn that a mass meeting of the liberal conservative electors of East York is called for Wednesday next, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at Milliken's Corners, Markham, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the House of Commons and Local Legislature. If the electors do but exercise good judgment in the selection of their candidates at this meeting, we have reason to believe that popular men will be chosen; but they must be persons who command the respect and confidence of the intelligent electors of the Riding. We have heard that Mr. Barker is spoken of for the House of Commons, and Mr. John Bowman, for the Local Legislature; if these men should be selected we are inclined to think they will stand a good chance of success.

There are no party issues before the electors, it is simply a choice of men; and such being the case, it is of the utmost importance that active intelligent men, identified with the interest of the Riding, should be returned, with a view to promoting the agricultural and manufacturing interest of the country. We hope the electors will be cautious in promising their votes, and wait to hear what the views of candidates are; the hollow and unmeaning sound of "Reformer," and "Tory," is simply bosh, used by crafty partisans to catch the unwary. We hope the bulk of the electors will be on their guard, and not permit themselves to be caught by such chaff.

Mr. Mark Mendelson.

The Phrenologist who has lately favoured our village with a course of lectures on Phrenology and various other subjects, we are happy to say has met with complete success; evening after evening the Hall has been filled with large and attentive gatherings; and we hope the very instructive lectures to which they have listened, will not be like the seed sown upon stoney ground. Mr. Mendelson as a lecturer is clear, logical and full of spirit, and continually drives towards that point which is the root of all knowledge, "Man, know thyself."

We are sorry to say the science is so little understood, and still less appreciated, but we believe there is a good time coming when the chains of prejudice which now retard the progress of light and truth, will have to snap before the pressure of modern civilization, and Phrenology then unfettered will take its place in the march of intellectual progress. And for the ushering in of that happy day, we wish Mr. Mendelson long life to lend his talents to the work.—

Communicated.

Providing for the Poor.

LETTER NO. SIX.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir:—When the Commissioners shall proceed on their journey to the State of New York, for their own improvement and pleasure, if not for any advantage to the country, instead of confining their enquiries to officials, to servants, and to paupers within the walls of poor-houses, whose testimony may be partial, limited and one-sided, it might be advantageous to the county if they extended the field of their investigations and researches, and ascertain the general sentiments of intelligent, sensible, candid, upright and noble-minded gentlemen and ladies—citizens of the United States, in reference to poor laws, and in reference to their native influence upon the poor themselves, as well as in reference to their native influence upon that great country. By extending the field of their investigation they would assuredly obtain knowledge of great value and importance, that would be well worthy of a place in their report. They would meet with one fact after another that would possibly startle, perplex and confound even them, and compel them to confess that "facts are stubborn children that winna ding," and compel them also to confess that the question of Poor Laws is not without its great difficulties, and that it might be wisdom to pause, hesitate and ponder well before they proceed to the erection of poor houses. They would meet with facts that would compel them to confess that in erecting poor houses for the townships of our country, they are compelling the inhabitants to "jump out of the frying pan into the fire." The result of their investigations might be a settled conviction, in the minds of many, that Poor Laws, instead of giving life, vigor and growth to the finer emotions of human nature, produce a moral blight and desolation, and that, instead of being a great good, they are a great evil.

In forming our opinion of Poor Laws we may listen to warning voices from the United States, as well as from good old England. In the United States the poor houses are well guarded by vigilant sentinels, and are well secured by strong bolts and bars, to prevent the entrance of improper objects of charity. But amongst upright and honorable men and women, the feeling is prevalent that something more is required than the giving of material help. They feel that something must be done to raise the mind of the pauper from its degradation. As the skilful physician, in order that he may restore his patient to health and strength, deems it necessary to ascertain the seat and the nature of his malady; thus the true friend of the poor in giving him material relief, endeavours to ascertain whether he can remove the procuring cause of his poverty. Is it a removable cause? In his dealings with the pauper he is guided by circumstances.

We are not to suppose that in the United States no difficulty is felt in re-

ference to the poor. In the United States, as in England "exacted assessment," and a claim on the part of the "poor to a fund provided for them by law, are considered, and justly considered, as encouraging idleness, improvidence and extravagance."

To give your readers some understanding of the state of matters, and as it is no part of the business of the Commissioners appointed by the County Council, to give information regarding public opinion about the poor, I send the following extract, and commend it to the attentive consideration of those benevolent persons whose kindly feelings press them onward in their mission of benevolence. It is clearly, distinctly, ably, and eloquently written, it is evidently from the pen of one possessed of a heart overflowing with love to the poor, and is worthy of careful perusal. The extract is from the February No. Page 191, of *Godley's Lady's Book*, published in Philadelphia, many of your readers have no doubt already read it.

"The systems of charity, either public or private, that have given alms as support have never checked the increase of pauperism, but rather fostered it, and thus added to the degradation of the poor. By making them dependent in spirit you check that forethought, industry, and economy which are necessary to the improvement of character and condition. In truth, the poor can never be made comfortable till they are taught and incited to take care of themselves."

"The best charity is that which teaches, aids, and incites the poor to help themselves. In our country there is more suffering among poor women from idleness, ignorance, and wastefulness than from the want of work, or even from the high prices of the articles of living."

"Christ does not say, 'give alms al ways'—but 'do good,' enlighten, encourage, and aid these poor neglected sisters to help themselves."

The above extracts show the exact agreement of public opinion in England and in the United States, in reference to the poor and poor laws. "Reason and experience attest that legal assessment or exaction provision for the poor has an unfavourable tendency—that, in consequence of the poor looking to it, and depending upon it, as a matter of right, it operates in the way of a direct bounty on pauperism, and thus augments the mischief which it is intended to remedy. That everything on which the poor depend and provisionally calculate, apart from their own industry and labour, operates as an encouragement to idleness and thriftlessness."

I remain &c.

Curious skin eruptions have been very prevalent in different parts of England, and it is a question whether the disease has not been caused by drinking the milk of cows suffering from the foot and mouth disorder. Calves have speedily died after being fed upon the milk obtained from mothers affected by the "foot and mouth disease."

East York.

Reform Convention in Markham.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

From the *Globe* of Monday.

MILLIKEN'S CORNERS, MARKHAM.

Saturday, March 30.

There was a grand rally of Reformers here to-day, to select candidates respectively for the House of Commons and the Legislature of Ontario. At the preliminary meeting held last Saturday, it was agreed to have the final gathering to-day. The attendance was very large, about 400 substantial yeoman being present. They were not originally a convention of delegates; it was a mass meeting of the electors; but after consultation it was determined to convert the meeting into a regular Convention of delegates, which was done as I shall describe presently.

At 2 p. m. the meeting was organized, by the appointment of the Hon. David H. East as Chairman, and Mr. George Badgerow as Secretary.

The Chairman said the object of the gathering was to nominate Reform candidates for the coming election, and to get out the strongest men in the Riding. With that in view, it should at once be decided whether the nominations of the meeting should be final and binding, or whether delegates should be chosen by the representatives from the various municipalities and the nominations left with them. After a great deal of discussion, pro and con, the latter course was adopted, on the understanding, however, that there should first be nominations, pro forma by the meeting, with a view to obtaining some clue to the feeling of the Riding, and affording the delegates some data to go upon. The nominees being called upon to express their views, there was a real advantage in the course pursued. These formal nominations were as follows:—

For the House of Commons—Mr. James Metcalfe, York township, was nominated by Mr. John Davis, East York, seconded by Mr. William Dobson, Yorkville. Mr. H. Seymour Hubertus, by Mr. J. C. Cummer, Mr. Amos Wright, M.P.P., by Mr. McConnell, seconded by Mr. L. W. of Richmond Hill.

For the Legislature of Ontario—Mr. Jas. Metcalfe, of Yorkville, seconded by Mr. Milne. Mr. H. Seymour Hubertus by Messrs. William Dobson and Robert Jones. Mr. Wm. Eaken by Messrs. Philip Wideman and J. Kilne.

On motion, it was agreed to give the nominees 15 minutes each to address the meeting, and the Chairman accordingly called upon them to address the electors.

Mr. Metcalfe said he had been frequently requested to be a candidate, but had hitherto declined. Now, however, when the call came from so many of his friends, he felt that he would be ungrateful in him not to respond. He had been asked, the very morning as to his views of the Coalition. He begged to say distinctly that he was a party man and went for party government,

which he regarded as necessary to check corruption. (Hear, hear.) A famous statesman had said that it would be an evil day when parties would cease, and he (the speaker) endorsed the sentiment. When we remember the scandalous manner in which we in Upper Canada had to pay for Lower Canada's jobs, we must also remember the valuable services which an Opposition can render in denouncing and finally doing away with the wrong. Having also referred to the Ottawa Buildings jobbery, he said that without an Opposition there would be gross corruption, and an Opposition me antiparty Government. (Hear, hear.) We are on the eve of better times in Canada. Not only is our system of Government improved, but we have got rid of that dependent spirit which has been fostered by the Reciprocity Treaty. The repeal of that treaty was intended to hurt us; but it has done us immense good. (Hear, hear) The desideratum now was good men, and if the electors thought him a proper person to represent them, he would do his utmost to serve the constituency and the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hubertus referred to the difficulties which beset the country for many years past, and the grievous wrong done to Upper Canada. Confederation, he believed, settled the difficulties and removed the wrong. Upper Canada will no longer pay for Lower Canada's local concerns. It would have been better if our delegates to the English had adhered faithfully to the Quebec scheme, but they had not. It had been arranged, for instance, that so much per head should be paid to the various Provinces, but they altered that to the disadvantage principally of Upper Canada. As to Coalition Government, he opposed its continuance. Former coalitions proved detrimental to the country, and he went for party government. As to the future, the great desideratum was an increase of population, and the Local Legislature could do much in that line by a liberal land system.

Mr. Amos Wright said that if it were left to his own choice he would prefer to retire, having now represented the constituency for sixteen years. But he left himself in the hands of his friends. After alluding to the new era dawning upon the country, and repudiating the idea of looking to Washington as an element in our calculations of the future, he pointed out the advantageous position which our Confederation would occupy. We would start with a high rank as a maritime power. As to our navy, we stood sixth among the nations, and as to our tonnage third, and if so now, what would be when the great Erie canal had developed a population with 40 or 50 millions perhaps? when we make our own ships and freight them with our own goods? The calling of the Reciprocity Treaty was one of the best things ever happened to this country, by compelling us to open up new avenues of trade. We can export our flour and lumber to the West Indies at a profit. After dwelling on this aspect of our position at some length, he congratulated the meeting on that feature of Confederation, which gave us Representation by Population, and concluded by thanking the electors for the long and generous support they had given him.

Mr. H. P. Crosby was called that representation by Population had been obtained for the House of Commons, but regretted that the Upper House was made nominative and not left elective as it was. However, we must take the constitution as it stood. He was opposed to Coalition Government, though he admitted that there might be circumstances under which they would be justifiable. The Coalition of 1864 was feasible, because necessary, but as soon as Confederation was accomplished, he thought we should revert to party government at once. We cannot do without parties. We cannot have reforms in any country except by party government. Reforms in England were only obtained by strong party pressure and we would not have got Confederation but for the persistent efforts of the Reform party to secure representation by population. (Hear, hear) The same as to the Clergy Reserve and other good reforms in this country. We are now left in Upper Canada to manage our own affairs and free of Lower Canada we will no doubt make good advancement. The Americans expected to injure us by repealing the Reciprocity Treaty; but they never had made a greater mistake. (Hear, hear) We will now secure a safe independent markets, and feel that we can do very well without our neighbors. We are exporting our produce, our manufactures have received no impediments. As to home policy, he went for giving Free grants of land to immigrant settlers, thereby populating the country, and giving value to unproductive lands. He was in favour, too, of encouraging the building of railroads—"cheap railroads" if feasible. What would have been the townships along the Northern Railroad but for that road? Formerly it cost 30 cents a bushel to freight grain from Coltonwood to Toronto; now it is only 8 cents.

Mr. Wm. Eakin thought every Reformer should call Confederation, inasmuch as it secured to us the management of our own local affairs and freed us from paying for Lower Canada's objects. He did not believe in Coalitions, and never did. And a though he prized Confederation, he believed Mr. Brown was fully justified in resigning, as a protest against subsidizing to the Washington authorities. (Hear, hear) If ever there was a tendency that way, there was none now, and Fenianism only strengthened our attachment to the mother country and our dislike to a League associated more closely with the United States. He regretted the delegates to England had not adhered to the Quebec scheme as originally framed; but it was nevertheless a great boon.

An adjournment for half an hour then took place, of allow the representatives to the various municipalities to choose delegates in accordance with the understanding previously arrived at. On re-assembling, the following were reported as the delegates chosen:—

FROM MARKHAM.—Messrs. Abraham Law, Joseph Lundy, George Phillips, Wm. Lundy, Benjamin Jenkins, Dr. Eckardt, A. Good, Hon. D. Resor, Jesse Hoeser, David Reid, John, jun., Wm. Reine, Francis Pike, Mark Braithwaite, and James Speight.—14.

FROM EAST YORK TOWNSHIP.—Messrs. Nicholas Maughan, John Taylor, Robt. Jones, Wm. Jackson, John Davis, John Leds, David Boyle, George Taylor, and John Henry.—9.

FROM SCARBORO.—Messrs. Thomas Kennedy, Martin Badgerow, J. P. Wheeler, W.D. Fitzpatrick, Hugh Clark, Frank Armstrong, Chris. L. Hodgson, Simon Miller, John El. Hot, and Wm. Finley.—10.

FROM YORKVILLE.—Messrs. John Severn, Geo. Bostwick, Joseph Jackson, Oswald Foster, and James Dobson.—5.

The total number of delegates was thus 38, and it may be as well to explain here briefly the principal allotment to the respective municipalities. The list of ratepayers for 1866 was taken, and one delegate was allowed for every 100, and fraction over 100, on the roll. The result was as follows:—

Markham, 1,372 ratepayers, 14 delegates. Scarborough, 915 " 10 " East York, 826 " 9 " Yorkville, 418 " 5 "

The room having been cleared of all but delegates, the proceedings to business by the appointment of a chairman and a secretary, the same as had acted in the open meeting. Considerable discussion then took place as to whether the voting should be by ballot or openly, and it was decided to vote by ballot until the number of nominees was reduced to two, and that then the voting should be open.

Mr. J. P. Wheeler then moved, seconded by Mr. Nicholas Maughan, that Mr. James Metcalfe be the candidate of the party for the House of Commons.

Mr. George Bostwick moved, seconded by Mr. Joseph Lundy, that Mr. Amos Wright, M.P.P., be the candidate.

There being no other nominations for the Upper House, it was decided to take a vote on those proposed, before making nominations for the Local Legislature.

Mr. Joseph Jackson and Dr. Eckardt were appointed scrutineers, and a ballot was taken resulting as follows:—

For Mr. Metcalfe, 27
For Mr. Wright, 11

Majority for Metcalfe, 16

The result was received with cheers. Mr. Bostwick then moved, seconded by Mr. Jackson, that Mr. Metcalfe's nomination be made unanimous.—Carried, with much enthusiasm.

Nominations were then made for the Legislature of Ontario. Mr. H. P. Crosby was proposed by Messrs. Francis Pike and Wm. Lundy; Mr. Amos Wright by Messrs. David Boyle and John Davis, and Mr. H. Seymour Hubertus by Messrs. Robert Jones and John Severn.

Considerable speaking here took place as to the relative merits and probable success of Messrs. Crosby and Wright.—All the speakers agreeing on one point, namely, that the man most likely to carry the Riding was the man to be brought out.

A ballot was then taken, resulting as follows:—

Mr. Crosby 25
Mr. Wright 9
Mr. Hubertus 3

This result, too, was received with hearty cheering, and the nomination was on motion of Mr. John Leds, seconded by Mr. Joseph Jackson, made unanimous.

The work of the delegates being accomplished, the door was thrown open and the anxious masses outside rushed in. The candidates elect were then notified of the result and called upon to address the electors briefly.

Mr. James Metcalfe rose, and found fault of cheering, and said that as it was getting late he would say very little. He must, however, cordially thank the Convention for the high honour they conferred upon him in nominating him for the House of Commons, and assured them that he would contest the Riding with the utmost vigour and determination. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. P. Crosby, who was received with such assiduity, said that, judging from the good humour and cheering, it would almost seem as if the contest was already won; but the work was only begun, and it was necessary for all to bear in mind that choosing candidates was only a first step, which, unless followed up by a vigorous effort to get the nominee elected, would prove of little service. He would do his part in the contest, and he hoped the electors would also do theirs. (Hear, hear) He thanked them for his nomination, and promised, if elected, to serve the Riding and the country faithfully. (Cheers.)

Mr. Amos Wright said that in retiring now from the representation of the constituency he would thank his friends for their support so long and so generously extended to him, and he would assure them that though not nominated himself, he would work most energetically for the candidates of their choice. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. Seymour Hubertus said that he would work day and night for the candidates of the party. They should endeavour to get a majority of 400 or 500 votes. The Liberal party had always carried the Riding, and they will do so again. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman, and the proceedings closed with three cheers for the Queen and three for Messrs. Metcalfe and Crosby.

Latest from Europe.

London, April 2, 2 p.m.—A despatch received from Dublin to-day says that the British troops, while searching for Fenians in the country near the city, yesterday, came upon three of them, who were fully armed and equipped. The troops fired upon them and killed one of them. Another, who subsequently proved to be the notorious McCleare, was captured. The third escaped.

London, April 2, 2 p.m.—Advices have been received from Bombay, which state that the growth of cotton in that region has been greatly increased.

London, April 2, 2 p.m.—In the House of Lords last night the Duke of Buckingham the Colonial Secretary, said that the prospective transfer of the Russian North American possessions to the United States was a matter of indifference of England.

Dublin, April 2.—A despatch from Cork reports that a fight took place in the vicinity of that city this morning, between the troops and a band of Fenians, and several of the rebels were taken prisoners.

DISINTEGRATED BANK CLERK.—Some weeks ago the manager of the Bank of British North America in London was surprised by the absence of \$100 from a parcel of bills made up for the purpose of sending them to the Commercial Bank, to which they belonged. Although the usual amount of suspicion in such cases is harboured, nothing sufficiently definite was known to fasten charge on any one party. On Saturday last, however, the daily routine of trying up the bills of the different banks had been performed, and the packages made up for presentation at the several branches of the other banks in the city, with the seal of the London branch of the Bank of British North America stamped in wax on the wrapper, when one of the clerks a young man named Fauchier, suspected as the cause of the previous discrepancy, was discovered to have gone to the rear premises with the official stamp and large package of bills for the Commercial Bank. On his return he was charged with abstracting money out of the package. He denied the charge. He was not allowed to go, however, but told to disgorge the contents of his pockets, when, reluctantly complying as the least hazardous of two alternatives, the sum of \$500 in bills of large denomination made their appearance from the place where they were illicitly concealed. On the discovery of his guilt he was simply turned out of the office and allowed to leave the city.—a degree of leniency almost criminal.—*Globe*.