

since a man was hanged in this city. The last execution was on the 29th of December, 1850, when one White, of the township of Peel, was hanged for killing his wife. This was not the first offence of a capital nature which took place within the county, and it would be well, perhaps, to take a page from history.

THE FIRST MURDER.
In the year 1811, the first murder in our midst was committed. It occurred about two miles from the city, on the Bramos road. There lived on that highway two farmers, named Coghlin and Coglin, between which a long-standing religious feud had existed, the Olivers being Orangemen and the Coghlin's Roman Catholics. When ever any members of these families met, high words, and frequently hard blows, were exchanged, the young men especially evincing great bitterness towards each other, and none of them bearing a very high character for sobriety, the disputes generally resulted through the excess of drinking, as on March 23rd three of the Olivers were driving home in a sleigh, and when a short distance beyond the Bramos road, a fight ensued, in which Charles Coghlin stabbed Richard Oliver with a bayonet, killing him almost instantly. For this murder, Coghlin was tried before Justice McLean, and being found guilty of murder, was hanged in front of the court house on July 1st. There had been some difficulty in getting the scaffold erected, threats of a serious nature having been made by the friends of the convicted man, that whoever undertook the job should suffer severely afterwards, and the lawless character of some of them was sufficient to deter many from doing the work who otherwise would have willingly undertaken it. Of the extensive system, which excited ample evidence was given on the morning of the execution, when the most unseemly riot took place under the scaffold, which, but for the presence of a large posse of special constables, would probably have had serious results.

MERCY EXTENDED.
At the June assizes in the following year Joseph and Thomas Ferris were tried for the murder of Henry Wilson, in Walsley, in March. A dispute had arisen respecting the ownership of a strip of land, and Wilson had obtained a writ of ejectment, and upon going to serve it, Joseph Ferris knocked him down and strangled him with his scarf, the other prisoner looking on while it was done. They were both sentenced to be hanged, but when the assizes made a full confession, and their sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.
Seven years intervened before another murder occurred. Then at the assizes in March, 1837, a case of most painful nature was tried. James McGarrig, a boy fourteen years of age, was placed in the dock charged with the murder of a boy named William Cull, eleven years of age, in Garafraza, on the 11th of October, 1836. It appeared that the two boys were in the woods together gathering berries, when a dispute arose between them, and finally McGarrig struck Cull on the head with a stick, knocking him senseless. He then took a piece of a glass bottle, which had been broken in the struggle, and deliberately cut the child's throat, and ran away. The youthful murderer then ran away and it was not for several days that the body was discovered. McGarrig was arrested near Godrich, and fully confessed the murder, giving the full account of all the revolting details. At the trial a defence was set up, that he was under the influence of the devil, and must have committed the dreadful crime while in a fit of insanity, but this availed nothing, the jury finding him guilty of wilful murder. The Judge then sentenced him to be hanged on the 11th of April, but before that time the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

THE SECOND EXECUTION.
Four years after the Garafraza tragedy, in the year 1840, at the November Assizes, the trial of George Harris, for murder, took place. The evidence adduced showed the crime to have been one of the most atrocious and unprovoked ever perpetrated in this colored man, a laborer, living near the town, and for about eighteen months he had been living with a colored girl named Sophia Waldron, about sixteen years of age, but they were not married, though the deceased was by the name of Rachel Harris. Harris had been in the habit of beating her, and on Sunday, August 21st, while under the influence of liquor, he had knocked her down and beaten her with a small rod to such an extent that the body remained for several days in a state of inflammation and wounds from head to foot, from the results of which she died, when Harris carried the body into the woods and went to tell some neighbors that she had fallen from a tree into a pile of elm tops and been killed. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the execution was commuted to be hanged December 21st. Shortly before his execution Harris dictated a statement in which he said he was 45 years of age, and that he had been married, his wife and one child having died under what were considered suspicious circumstances, some years previously. He denied that he had murdered the girl Waldron, asserting that she had bruised herself while wandering about in a drunken state, though, as the medical testimony was, the blows which he must have done it. At the execution, which took place outside one of the windows in the court house, there were present about 1,500 persons, but all passed off quietly.

NOT GUILTY.
At the Assizes in April, 1863, John Bain, a tavern-keeper in Elora, and John Bain, his son, were tried for the alleged murder of Thomas Lysight, on February 28th. The deceased went into the tavern on the day named, and with some others made a disturbance, and young Bain put him out, when a general fight ensued, in which the two Bains struck deceased several times, and finally he was knocked down his head striking a stone, death resulting shortly afterwards from contusion of the brain. The defence was that Lysight was a very violent man, and that he had caused the dispute, the injuries he received being inflicted in the course of a fight in which he was the aggressor, and that the prisoners had acted only in self-defence. After a few minutes' absence the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

THE SLAYERS UNKNOWN.
Early in August, 1864, the town was shocked by the occurrence of a frightful case of assault, which terminated fatally shortly afterwards. On the night of Saturday, August 6th, Mr. John Platt, a tavern-keeper, was returning home, and was being followed by a man who was exceedingly warm he could not sleep, and went out on the sidewalk, where he fell asleep in a chair. At about o'clock in the morning Mr. William Mitchell, tailor, while returning to his residence from the railway station, discovered Mr. Platt lying on the sidewalk, and assisted him into the house, when medical aid was at once

sought, and it was found that he had been most brutally beaten, several of his ribs having been broken and other injuries inflicted. Mr. Platt said he had been seized upon by two men, whom he did not recognize, who without any provocation assaulted him so suddenly that he had not an opportunity to defend himself. He rallied for a time, but died on Friday, an inquest being held the same day, but adjourned till the following Wednesday, when the jury returned a verdict that in their opinion deceased had come to his death by violence, but at whose hands there was no evidence to show.

CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER.
Scarcely had the funeral of Mr. Platt taken place when another tavern-keeper, named Henry Hughes, died under what were considered suspicious circumstances, and an inquest was held in this case by Dr. Herod. The evidence went to show that deceased had been somewhat addicted to drink, but not to such an extent as to cause the symptoms displayed. Being troubled with diarrhoea, he sent to the drug store kept by Mr. Brand Farley for some medicine, and was supplied with what was said to be a cholera preventive. Soon after taking the medicine he was seized with violent pains, which increased in intensity, so that the doctors who were summoned could not afford him any relief, and he soon afterwards died. The inquest was very voluminous, especially that given by the experts, and the jury brought in a verdict that death had been caused by the cholera infection of the stomach, super-induced by intemperate habits, but accelerated by an overdose of Liquor Ammonia Fort., combined with other drugs, taken in excess, and administered and improperly administered by Robert Farley, chemist and druggist. The jury censured Mr. Farley for the carelessness displayed in compounding and prescribing the medicine. Mr. Farley was subsequently arrested on a charge of manslaughter, but at the assizes the Grand Jury threw out the bill, much to the satisfaction of the public, who sympathized with him in his unfortunate mistake.

REMINISCENCES OF BISHOP STRACHAN.
The following reminiscences of Bishop Strachan appears in the December number of St. George's church *Parochial Magazine*, which shows the affectionate relationship between him and his clergy:
Upon one occasion in my former parish, I got into controversy with a clergyman on account of some doctrinal act. He wrote to me defending his conduct, and I wrote back giving him my views very definitely. I then laid the matter before the Bishop. My neighbor was rebuked and I got a letter of admonition. It is a noble letter, and a distinguished Southern gentleman to whom I showed it asked for a copy, declaring "it should be written in letters of gold." It is as follows:
MY DEAR MR. DIXON.—It is not my desire to find fault with you on any occasion, because your proceedings, though unwise, are not, after all, unnatural in a young man entering life; but as your spiritual father, I advise you not to be hasty in replying to communications which you may deem offensive. Keep them a few days; then consider whether it is necessary to reply to them at all. If you must answer, confine yourself strictly to facts, and avoid acrimonious language or disagreeable insinuations. Then put by the answer a day or two, and read it as one who must give an account, and perhaps you will not send it at all, or you will so smooth and modify it as to give no just cause of offence.
Some such process has been my practice, and experience has often taught me its great value. Everyone in such cases should enquire of the Lord in the spirit of prayer, and more especially the ordained ministers of the Gospel. It is most wonderful how soon an earnest reference to the Saviour's example calms all passionate and unbecoming excitement, and opens to us the clear path of duty.
Yours affectionately,
JOHN TORONTO.

A LIBIDINOUS BRUTE.
Charged With Enticing Children of Tender Years.
MILTON, Nov. 29.—A sensation was created here yesterday by the arrest of W. J. Stern, a married man, 50 years of age, on a charge of enticing into his shop and seducing and assaulting a little girl 11 years of age, named Bowman. The girl states that the offences were frequent. He gave her small sums of money, and it was the fact of her having this in her possession that led to inquiries being made. The Bowman girl says that some of her companions were similarly treated by Stern, who was about twenty years ago charged with a similar offence. He was taken before Mayor Dixon and Squire Aikin in Wilmett, who committed him for trial.
Stern is a tinsmith, and apart from these charges has always borne a good character and been looked upon as a first rate citizen.

CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS
and all diseases of the throat and lungs can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. See what W. S. Muer, M. D., L. R. C. P., etc., Truro, N. S., says: "After three years' experience I consider Scott's Emulsion one of the very best in the market. Very excellent in throat affections." Sold by all druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

JEALOUSY—THE CAUSE.
During the same month, Henry White, a colored man, murdered his wife, Peeli, by striking her on the head with a bar of iron, and then throwing her into a well. He was sentenced to be hanged, and the execution took place Dec. 23rd. The occasion made a full confession of his crime shortly after being sentenced. He had been married to the woman he killed upwards of fourteen years, and they got along tolerably well until a few months before the tragedy, when he became jealous of one Peter Wilson, who he thought was paying too much attention to his wife. White was working for George Farr, of Peel, and he left the man's place on the day of the tragedy, saying he had some business to do at his church. On his way from Farr's to Johnstone's where he had promised to assist at a flax he met his wife, who was returning from Wilson's house where she had been whitewashing. They exchanged some words, and the wife said she was going home. White then went to the bar and his wife, and her brother went soon after. About

dark Wilson put in an appearance, and while pulling flax kept near White's wife instead of with the men. Wilson was whispering and talking with her nearly all the time. They stopped pulling flax at 10 p.m., and then had supper. About an hour later White left, accompanied by his wife and Arthur Smith. The latter walked with the two as far as his own house. The man and his wife then proceeded home. When they got near their house they brought up the fence first. White then picked up a stick which he had previously laid by the fence, and going to her left side, struck her on the head and knocked her down. The blow was repeated several times, until the unfortunate woman breathed her last. White then picked her up and carried her to the well, when he threw her heavily into it, head downwards. After doing so he went into his house through a window and brought out a tin pail, which he threw into the well with her, in order to make people think she had fallen in. He then gave three alarms, when the body was found as described.

REMARKS.
In the month of July, 1884, a brutal murder took place on the Brock road, near Aberfoyle, when Jack O'Donnell killed a man named Joe Murphy. From the evidence given at the trial it would appear that while driving along the road in a wagon, with several other men, among whom was Murphy, O'Donnell, while under the influence of liquor, and with very slight provocation, struck Murphy with a hod on the head, killing him. The trial took place before Chief Justice Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron, when O'Donnell was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

REMARKS.
In Feb. 1871, a man named Willoughby, of Rockwood, who was mentally deranged killed his wife with an axe. He was tried at the March assizes and found not guilty on the ground of insanity and was sent to an asylum on April 24th.

REMARKS.
In October, '87, James Sanderson, a lad of 18 years of age, and a father named Henry Torrance, while working in the turnip field. It was alleged at the trial that the shooting was accidental, and he was let off on his own recognizance.

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REMARKS.
During November, 1866, a young man named Foster, living near Sleeman's brewery, was married, and on the night of the 28th, a large party of toughs living in the South Ward assembled for the third time, to treat him to Charivari. The night being stormy, favored their designs, and for nearly an hour they alarmed the neighborhood with their unearthly noises—ringing bells, beating drums, tin cans, boilers and kettles, discharging guns and pistols, shrieking, singing, cursing, whistling, groaning, throwing dirt, stones, sticks, blowing horns and trumpets, and performing all other insane tricks usually accompanying a charivari. Suddenly a head was protruded through a window, and a gun discharged into the crowd. With a loud cry, a lad about 15 years of age, named Thos. Chamberlain fell down, and as the noise instantly ceased, a number of the party bore him away to a dwelling house near by, where Dr. Orton, Jr., attended him, but notwithstanding that aid was done which medical skill could devise, he died in a few days. At the inquest, which was held by Dr. Howitt, evidence was given that the gun was fired by Joseph Foster, father of the newly married man, under circumstances of great provocation, his wife being dangerously ill, at the time and suffering from the effects of the excitement caused by the pandemonium outside. There was no reason to believe that he intended to seriously hurt anybody, and after carefully considering all the circumstances, the jury brought in a verdict tantamount to one of justifiable homicide, at the same time properly recommending that the parties engaged in creating the disturbance on the night of the shooting should be rigorously prosecuted.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.
In the year 1872, John Wilson, convicted of rape, was sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of June. The sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

NO INTENTIONAL.
In August, 1875, a charge of attempted murder was preferred against a young man named Wm. Marks. The accused, with Richard Yates and some others, had been out shooting, and on their way home had indulged rather freely in drink, and a dispute arose, some time after which, quite unexpectedly by any of the others, Marks fired his gun, shooting Yates. From the evidence given at the trial there was some doubt as to the shooting being intentional, and the sentence handed was light—nine months imprisonment.

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