

DOCTOR KING.

The miserable young man, whose name appears at the head of this article has been tried for the murder of his wife...

Dr. King is a regular practicing physician and is only about twenty-four years of age...

When about eighteen years of age, he appears to have entered himself as a pupil at the Toronto Normal School...

There he studied medicine under Dr. Greenless, and subsequently went to Philadelphia and obtained a degree in 1854...

It was her parents who found the means of supporting King while in Philadelphia. From the first he appears to have ill treated his wife...

and, in order to secure her proper and necessary attention, when, about twelve months after the wedding, she was on the eve of being confined, her parents took her home and kept her until she was convalescent...

The child was a boy and lived only three months. The husband while absent from her wrote several letters accusing her of infidelity...

and he subsequently withdrew the charges, and apologized for having made them. In March of last year he commenced to practice his profession in Brighton...

and about twelve miles from there, at a place called Sydney, he became acquainted with a Miss Vandervoort, a good-looking girl of some twenty years of age...

and his intense passion for her, would seem to have induced him to commit the fearful crime for which his life now stands forfeited...

With another young lady he was also charmed, but she, knowing him to be a married man, steadily repelled his advances...

and on one occasion, when he wrote her that "Mrs. King must die," and bid her prepare to take her place, she threatened to expose him if he dared to address her again in similar terms...

In the beginning of October, Mrs. King was taken ill; she was attended assiduously by her husband, whose treatment of her became entirely changed...

He laid upon her every exorcism; prepared her medicine, and administered it to her with his own hands; and frequently invoked the Divine blessing on what he was giving her...

And what he was giving her all the time was poison—deadly poison! On the third of November his victim was at rest.

In our next issue we propose publishing a more detailed account of this wretched man, together with some letters which passed between him and Miss V. from which it will appear that previous to his wife's death...

and during her illness he had made every preparation for her successor. But his career of crime was cut short, and the old saying that a murder will out has been rightly verified...

His pockets having been examined were found to contain the letters we have referred to, and the young lady's portrait. Suspicion was aroused, the body exhumed and the stomach and liver examined, and being analysed were found to contain more than sufficient arsenic to cause death...

Dr. King immediately fled taking his paramour with him; but was pursued and arrested, and seldom indeed has the guilt of murder been more clearly proved and brought home than in this case. A day or two before his wife was taken ill, he purchased half an ounce of arsenic and a quantity of morphia...

How these were disposed of he could not account for. It was proved that the medicine he gave to his wife was pure white, and that she was very sick of it. After taking it she was very thirsty, and complained that it was fiery tasting. The doctor told her that she could not get well that she was past human aid, and medical assistance was useless...

The closing scene of the tragedy is thus described by the sorrowful mother:—"About twelve o'clock he sent for Dr. File. My husband went for him, but found he had gone to Colborne. When my husband came back, my daughter was very ill. She had got into such a state that she could not drink. Her father wanted Dr. Gross. King said he knew what Gross would give her—opium, or camphor, or something of that sort. Father asked, would it excite her? King said it would. He then asked his wife if she would take it. She said she would if it would do her good. He then went to his office and fetched something in a spoon. [He always mixed the medicine in the office.] Annie took it, and soon after wanted to vomit. He held her down on the bed by putting his hand on her shoulder. She said, "Oh, oh, I cannot, I cannot, I am dying." He said—"Keep it down Annie." She vomited on the bed upon something of a greenish hue; with little pieces of skin in it. When she vomited the Doctor said—"Now she has thrown it off—she may have a little on her stomach, but it will not do her any good—she must have some more." Father said—"Give her very little." "Yes," said the Doctor, "I will not give her a quarter what Dr. Gross would give her." He went away and brought back about as much as he had given her before. He gave her the medicine and Annie was going to sleep. I asked if she felt better, she said she did. She went to sleep and did not wake again."

The jury who tried Dr. King recommended him to mercy, but on what grounds we cannot conceive. A murder more atrocious and more coolly and deliberately committed is seldom recorded, in which the wife of his bosom and his unborn child are the victims. The wife whom he had sworn at the altar to love and cherish, is sickness and in health, sacrificed to his lust and remorseless passion. Her heartless husband had the coldness day

by day to watch her growing weaker, and by his own hand, which should have been her support and defence, administered the poison which was preying upon her vitals, and fed the flame which was shortly to consume her. Surely he has a fearful lesson to receive, a frightful atonement to make. The Judge in delivering his sentence informed him that he had no reason to hope for mercy at the hands of the executive, and advised him to make early application to the throne of Grace for the pardon of his sins, and a preparation to meet God. His execution is delayed until the fourth of June, and thus ample time is afforded him to think of his latter end. Well indeed will it be, if with high Heaven, whom he has so grievously offended, he can make his peace before it is too late.

THE RAILWAY.

The Trains on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway are now running regularly from Brockville to Perth, and doing a very respectable business. The distance is only about thirty-eight miles, and it is said that the business already exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends of the road.

It is expected that the track will be laid in, in running order, to Carleton Place in about a month from the present time. We are also told that it is intended to push the road through to Annapolis this summer, if possible. So that notwithstanding the many draw backs the road has had, the work is advancing by degrees, and the Railway will yet be a fixed fact.

In looking back over the physical history of our country for the last twenty-five years, the immense amount and importance of the work which has been accomplished in the establishment of our railway system appears as though it were the result of a miracle. Had any one been bold enough to predict, a few years ago, that in so short a space of time, our country would be intersected by so many railways, he would be set down as a crazy enthusiast. And indeed we must admit, that, when we seriously consider the vastness of the work, the immense expenditure of labor and capital which it has required, the complete revolution which it is making in the modes of travel and conveyance, and the trade and intercourse of the country, and then look back upon the few years in which it has been accomplished, the railway system appears almost like a stupendous miracle.

And who can attempt to estimate the benefits and advantages that will result therefrom, in the promotion of trade and commerce between the different sections of our country, on which the happiness of its people so largely depend; beside the large amount of social intercourse, fraternal feeling, and public spirit, which will thus be developed and strengthened.

MONEY ORDERS.

In this backward part of the country, where bank accommodation is not easily available and the only safe way of mailing money to parties at a distance is by transmitting Post Office money orders, it is gratifying to find a disposition on the part of the authorities, to extend as far as possible the advantages resulting from the money order system. We are happy in being able to inform our readers, that by an arrangement which the Postmaster General has made with the Post-office authorities in England, after a lengthy correspondence, the money order system of the two countries has been so far combined that any sum of money, from five shillings to five pounds, may, from and after the first of June, next, be transmitted by money-order, obtained at any money order office in Great Britain and Ireland. At the same time the number of money order offices in Canada will be increased.

The advantages which all who may have connections in the old country will derive from this arrangement, are obvious enough, as they will thus have an opportunity of remitting a few shillings at a time, with perfect safety, to relieve distress or to discharge indebtedness, to pay premiums on policies of assurance, and a thousand other equally desirable purposes.

For general uses, also, the purchase of books, plants, seeds, and similar small matters, the money order system thus extended will be immediately available; and we have no doubt that the transmission of small sums through this convenient medium will be as important means of keeping up an interchange of benefits, social and commercial, to a much greater extent than at first sight would seem possible.

It would also be a great advantage to have this system in working order between Canada and the United States.

THE ASSIZES.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the Court of Assizes was opened in Perth, before His Honor Judge McLean. J. Denon, J. Esq., acting as Queen's Counsel. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury: J. Merzies, Foreman; J. Anderson, Jas. Allan, Joshua Bates, Edward Byrnes, David Bell, James Bell, P. McArthur, John Rankin, M. Stanley, J. P. Grant, J. Loucks, John Murphy, Wm. Morris, John McGregor, M. McIntyre, J. McAndrew, Alex. Stevenson, John Wilson.

There were no cases of very much importance brought before the Court, but we shall publish a full report of them next week.

What are Christian congregations doing towards procuring an Act of Parliament to do away with Sabbath labor in Government offices and on the canals. The only petition in favor of the abolition of Sunday labor that we have heard of as being presented to Parliament are those of the Kingston Sabbath Reform Society, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal and London, C. W.

In California the greatest excitement prevailed on the reception of intelligence that the Pacific Railroad Bill had been defeated in Congress. The San Francisco press is filled with violent articles, denouncing Congress and going so far as to threaten secession. The severance of California from the Union is hinted at in unmistakable terms. The difficulties between the miners and the Chinese continued in an aggravated form.

The wretch Corrago, who committed an unprovoked and cruel murder last year at Portage du Fort, and who was tried at Aylmer, but escaped on the plea of insanity, and was sent to the Beaufort Lunatic Asylum, has been sent back by the officers of the Asylum to the local authorities at Aylmer, the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum not considering him a fit subject for that institution. The plea of insanity set up was mere pretence. The man is not insane.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

Toronto, 18th April, 1859. MR. EDITOR.—The most important discussion of the session took place last evening, during a protracted sitting which occupied from 11 o'clock on Thursday forenoon, till 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. The subject was the proposed ministerial scheme to take two millions of dollars out of the Provincial chest, to enable the centinets of Lower Canada to pay the securities for their lands. Upper Canada have purchased and paid for their farms, by the sweat of their brows, and they must be very unwilling to be burthened with a heavy tax to enable Lower Canadians to acquire the free hold of the soil, at the public expense. The Opposition side of the House, asked time to consider the details of the measure, but were told in the most in-viting manner, that the Ministry would press it through that night, (Thursday) and hence the struggle ensued, and which resulted in its being brought over till Tuesday. It is true that it is proposed to place an equal amount to the credit of U.C. Municipalities (fund, but this will only have the effect of doubling the tax, and after all effecting no real advantage to pay a debt which they themselves ought to pay.

Another matter of considerable importance is a moral point of view, which occupied the House the greater part of the day on Saturday, was the discussion on a bill introduced to relieve Mr. Mercer from the legal disability under which he labors, by the recent decision of the Court, which not only deprived him of his office of Sheriff, but declared him unfit ever after to hold the same office again. You will recollect that Mr. Mercer bought the office of Sheriff, for the County of Norfolk, from the former incumbent, and the matter having leaked out, was brought before Parliament last session, and made some noise at that time. The Attorney General had no alternative but to prosecute Mr. M., and the result was as I have stated.

The law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors came into force a few days ago, and was acted on, on Saturday evening, for the first time, in this city. The effect was very marked in the unusually small number of disorderly characters brought up before the Police Court this morning.

Yours, E.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. Sir,—In your last issue Mr. D. Campbell, Township Clerk, in replying to the structures of B. U. Sound, most unwarrantably alludes to the Orange Society. His office is in no way connected with the Society in any part of B. U. Sound's letter. I have never learned that he refers to me as "the Grand Master of an Orange Lodge," (by the way it is the first time I heard of such an office.) Now I can have no objection to all the world and the rest of mankind being told that I am an Orangeman, as I flatter myself I will not in any way increase the number of my enemies, but I am decidedly of opinion that Mr. Campbell has quite enough to do to answer, satisfactorily, B. U. Sound's letter, without at the same time venturing his ill-repute on your humble servant.

I, in turn, have a little advice to offer, and that, that in future, Mr. Campbell should endeavor, as much as possible, to mind his own business, and I wish guarantee that his employers, the public, will be much better satisfied. I offer it, Mr. Editor, in a good spirit, and knowing it to be true, believe that I am returning good for evil, and trust I may be allowed to express a hope that Mr. Campbell will so far do well, as to refer to me in public papers without again referring to me in a similar manner.

Trusting you will find a place for this in your next issue.

I am, Sir, Yours truly, B. BOSMUND. Almonte, 18th April, 1859.

MURDER NEAR BRANTFORD—MAIL CARRIER SHOT AND THE MAIL ROBBED. [From the Brantford Expressor.] FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1859 10 A.M.

We stop the press to announce one of the most cold-blooded atrocities which has ever been our lot to record. The Mail Carrier between Paris and Brantford, leaving Paris each evening about 9 o'clock, was last night waylaid about a mile west of the first bridge and coolly shot down, and the mail brought out and filled of their contents. His mistle had been killed indignantly. From the appearance of the wound, we think the shot was fired from a double-barrelled gun loaded with grape. The charge entered the left side of the head carrying away a large piece of a grey fur cap which the postman wore.

As soon as the butcher was committed the dogs must have been taken into the ravine between the road and the railway, track, for a large number of envelopes and opened letters were there found by Mr. John Good, who was also found in a pool of water. The body was found lying on the deeply rutted leading to the ravine face upwards, presenting a most horrid spectacle, where it had doubtless been laid after the deed was committed.

The horse and wagon were found this morning standing on the road side, and blood was seen smeared over the road and wagon, which excited suspicion and led to the search which resulted in the finding of the body as above described.

P. S.—We have just received that warrants have been issued for the arrest of two individuals from whom suspicion rests and officers are now in pursuit.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. Sir.—A soiree in connection with the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, was held here on Wednesday night in the School Room by 7 o'clock, p.m. The house was filled with numbers of friends which had been invited by the members. The Chairman, Robert Cars, Esq. of Fitzroy, after a few preliminary remarks, called upon Mr. Fraser, who delivered a most interesting and instructive address on the subject of the slave trade, and the progress of the cause in England; and also, that Lord Cowley will assist Lord Mansbury, for France; Gortschokoff, for Austria; and Schellenberg, for Prussia. The Italian States will be indirectly represented.

The English government is said to have given its consent to the admission of Sardinia; also, that Lord Cowley will assist Lord Mansbury, for France; Gortschokoff, for Austria; and Schellenberg, for Prussia. The Italian States will be indirectly represented.

The Vienna correspondence of the London Times says that, although Austria consents to attend the Congress, she has no belief that peace will be maintained, therefore she continues her armaments.

The late reports are, that while Piedmont will have a vote in the Congress she will not have a vote, and that the Italian States will be admitted on the same conditions. The announcement of this Congress, had not produced any improvement in the general trade in France.

At the war material recently prepared, such as artillery, projectiles, clothing, tents, &c., were to be stored at Lyons.

Paris Letter writers state that armaments were going on in France without relation. Government had also decided upon adding a fourth battalion to each of the 100 regiments of the line.

Two letters say, the projected Congress had proved a grievous shock to the war party. Orders for preparing barracks for the troops had been discontinued.

Count Cavour writes to the Sardinian ambassador at London, in reply to a question propounded by the British Government, that it will be impossible for Sardinia to remain detached, in the face of the provoking and armed attitude of Austria.

It is computed that by the close of March, Austria would have in Lombardy 70 battalions of infantry, which added to artillery, cavalry, engineers, &c., make her army in Italy number almost 220,000 strong.

Letters from Piacenza announce that 1,200 Austrians, with 50 cannons, and other war material, had arrived there. The Church had been converted into a powder magazine.

Warlike preparations were going forward actively in other portions of Italy. It was rumored in Paris on the 28th, that a collision had actually taken place in Lombardy between an Austrian detachment and some regulars, who wished to escape the service. One killed and several wounded.

It is officially announced in Germany, that the Federal Assembly had voted supplies for arming the Federal fortresses. Prince Frederick of Wurttemberg was appointed Commander in Chief of the 8th Federal corps-d'armee.

GREAT BRITAIN. In the house of Lords on Monday, Earl Malmesbury, in reply to the Earl Clarendon, made a long expatiating touching Lord Lovley's mission and the proposed Congress. He said the composition of the Congress had not been decided on, although he had no doubt it soon would be. The Government were desirous that every one of the Italian States should be represented and their object was to recommend to the Italian people what they believed would be for their own good and safety, and the safety of Europe, and although no actual disarrangement had taken place, both Austria and Piedmont had formally declared they would not attack one another and would abstain from hostilities. There is reason to hope therefore, that peace would not be broken, and that the Congress would not reach the result which all Europe desired.

The debate on the Roman bill continued. Sir John Packington who supported the measure, declared that the Government would hold itself staked on the issue of the debate. A deputation had waited on Sir John Packington, on the subject of the Home Affairs and the proposed railway.

It was stated that a substantial contract had been effected to construct the railway for £2,500,000.

The Marquis of Waterford was killed Tuesday evening while hunting.

Advices from Calcutta of February 21st, said Hong Kong to the 15th, had been received in London by telegraph. News unimportant.

LONDON MARKET. Market quotations rather depressed, under the prospect of the new loan of £7,000,000 will be increased to £12,000,000. The demand for money is moderate. American securities not materially changed. Consols closed on Tuesday at 95½ to 95¾ for money on account.

LATEST. Great inactivity prevailed yesterday in the Stock Exchange, but notwithstanding the continued decline in the Paris Bourse, all securities were well supported, and Consols closed higher than on Thursday.

The India and China Mails arrived at London at five o'clock this morning, and despatched from Liverpool by the early train. The Herald speaks of the probability of a new loan of £3,000,000 which, as the resources at the back of France have already been exhausted, will have to be obtained elsewhere.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Cotton has been dull this week and prices remain unchanged. Broadstuffs dull; Flour neglected. Wheat sold only at retail at previous prices. Yellow Corn dull; White unchanged. Provisions dull and not materially changed. Clover Seed inactive at 54s. a 55s.

THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES. New Orleans, April 11. The steamer "Tennessee" has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 6th inst. Mr. McLaue, United States Minister, had recognized the Juarez government, and there was great rejoicing in consequence of it.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO—500 MEN KILLED. The dates from the City of Mexico, are to the 4th inst. On the 2nd, General Dugellato attacked the capital, but was unsuccessful; five hundred men were killed on each side. Miramon was at Orizaba.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL. St. Louis, April 10. The overland mail with dates to the 18th ultimo, arrived last night.

The steamer "Ude Sam" returned after landing a portion of the 6th Infantry at the mouth of the Colorado. Col. Hoffman would commence active operations against the Mohave Indians, which left the 20th of March.

Passengers which left New Orleans, February 27th, failed to connect with the upward bound steamer.

Business was slack, and the miners are doing well. The British Government are making improvements, and encouraging emigration.

The reception of the President's Message at Georgetown, and the interest excitement, and greatly enhanced the value of property.

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

New York, April 12. Lord Egin has prepared an expedition up Pearl River.

The steamer Juro, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th, and the European on the 28th.

The meeting of the new European Congress has been fixed for the first of May, probably at Baden. It will be attended by five Cabinet ministers, viz: Malmesbury, for England; Walewski, for France; Gortschokoff, for Austria; and Schellenberg, for Prussia. The Italian States will be indirectly represented.

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COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONDAY, 12th April, 1859. The weather continues cold and backward.

The opening of the trade of China and the pacification of India are producing extraordinary activity in the Cotton manufactures of Britain. A great many new mills are being erected with all possible rapidity, and the market for raw cotton and manufactured goods is exceedingly buoyant. In fact, the production of cotton in the world is not keeping pace with the demand, and as cotton-producing and cloth-consuming countries are being rapidly opened up, Britain appears to be only at the beginning, if we may so speak, of her manufacturing greatness. This activity in manufacturers is greatly promoted by the remarkable abundance and cheapness of food, and as a consequence, affects the price of Ashes, which is steadily, though slowly, advancing both in Liverpool and Montreal.

We have written to the managers of the Great Railway lines in Canada, desiring them to adopt a form of printed receipt, with a margin similar to Bills of Lading, and with the words in the body of the receipt, "amounted as per margin." Without this additional reminder we are satisfied, by experience that neither the shippers nor station masters will pay any attention to standing forward passes, and especially Ashes, in an accurate, business-like manner. As an instance of the confusion which prevails, and which constitutes the rule and not the exception, we lately received three letters of advice and two Railway receipts, all about one small lot of Ashes, and in not one of these documents was there the slightest clue to the marks or numbers on the barrels so as to identify them when they arrived. Now, when many small lots are being sent forward, and working together, how is it possible to avoid confusion and mistakes when no marks are given!

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