

one-eighth miles. Then there is the question of Mary Tuplin's state. John R. Profit proved that Millman knew it, that he was apprehensive that if the child was sworn upon him he would go to the penitentiary, and that his mother might possibly become deranged. The Crown said this state of things developed a motive. We all know no one is so wicked as to commit crime for fun. Still crimes may occur without seeing any motive. It is my duty, however, to warn you to take care on this point. Do not magnify it. Look on the magnitude of the crime and not on the magnitude of the motive.

Another branch of the case is the very serious and important attempts at concealment under falseification. Mr. Hodgson quoted a case of a man getting up falsehoods to try to clear himself, but surly the party who told the lie had himself to blame. When this takes place it excites strong suspicion. It is my duty to tell you that when Mary Tuplin, had only been missing, when no one knew she had been murdered, what reason had Millman to tell Frank Power not to tell any one that he had the pistol.

Then there is another branch. The boat was kept fastened by a lock and chain, there was a surface stone in the boat. It was indentified as having plow-share marks upon it. Who had the boat in his possession that night? This only remains now. When did the church meeting come out? We have had the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Reagh—a worthy man—but his evidence does not materially differ from the others. He does not say that Thos. Bryenton's watch was wrong so that you have to determine if the prisoner could have time to get from where the shots were heard to his home a distance of one and one-eighth miles within the time. I have now gone through the evidence on this important case. I know there is an anxiety to do justice on your part. It is incumbent on my part, as the judge, and on your part, as the jury, to see that the laws are duly kept, and where they are broken to see that the criminal is duly punished, and this we are to do, under God, fearlessly and rightly. It is a sacred duty and must be sacredly performed. You must see the law respected, and at the same time that the prisoner is not unjustly convicted. You must see that the several rays of light concentrating to the one point clearly satisfies you. Sometimes the human mind, when an enormous crime has taken place, inclines to look around for a victim. Sometime we are apt to shudder from the consequences of an adverse verdict. You must shut out all such sympathies. I believe you will, as it is your duty to do so. My own feelings are such that I can scarcely say more. I will leave you to the solemn duty before you.

The Judge, who was visibly affected, closed his address of about four hours, at four o'clock. The jury immediately retired to their room, at 9 o'clock they were ready with their verdict. The court-room was crowded and amid breathless silence the jury was asked "Was the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty." The response of the foreman was "GUILTY." The answer was scarcely out of his mouth when the prisoner fainted, and was carried out of the court room insensible.

THE SENTENCE.

Yesterday, February 9th, sentence was pronounced upon Millman. The Court House was crowded by half-past ten o'clock, but there was no appearance of any of the lawyers engaged on either side.

About half-past eleven o'clock the Attorney-General took his seat, and throughout the Court House was only to be heard the low hum which is usual when an audience waits in expectancy. The minutes passed slowly. People craned their necks to look into the dock, but