Weekly Monitor.

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Weekly Monitor,

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HENRY S. PIPER, Proprietor.

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A SMALL PLACE CONTAINING

FOUR ACRES OF LAND,

with comfortable

HOUSE AND BARN.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, May 10th, '80.

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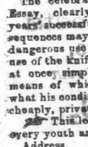
MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!



We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practise, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands every youth and every man in the land.

Address,

The Culverwell Medical Co.,
Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box 4586.

DENTISTRY.

PRIMROSE BROS.,
Bridgetown and Lawrencetown,

MECHANICAL and OPERATIVE DENTISTRY promptly attended to in all its branches.

June 8th, '80. 6m

Encyclopedia Britannica.

Subscriptions will be taken at this office. Payments are made very easy and extend over a period of five or six years, enabling a person of very moderate means to secure this invaluable work.

BILL-HEADS, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS, &c., &c. neatly and promptly executed at this office.

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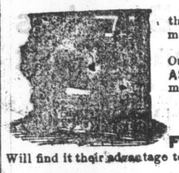
THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Parlor and Church Organs.

For Power and Quality of Tone, Rapidity of Action, and Promptness to Response, they are Unsurpassed.



A careful examination of the insuruments will convince the public that both interior and exterior are honestly made.

In beauty and elegance of case they far exceed any Organ manufactured in the Maritime Provinces. They are AS LOW IN PRICE as is consistent with first-class workmanship, and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

Parties Desiring a

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

Will find it their advantage to Correspond with

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,
Or visit their Warerooms, George St., Annapolis.

MONEY! TO LEND!

The Annapolis Building Society

LOANS MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY. INTEREST 6 per cent.
Send stamp for circular and form of aplication.

A. W. CORBITT, Presdt.
W. HALIBURTON, Secty.

Address all communications to BUILDING SOCIETY, Annapolis. dec3y

GREAT BARGAIN!

THE Subscriber offers for SALE or RENT or private Contract,

His Beautiful Residence at LOWER MIDDLETON.

The House contains 11 rooms, all in thorough repair. Good Stabling for 3 or 4 Horses, Carriage House and Wood House. The grounds consists of 2 acres in a high state of cultivation with a very fine orchard of 100 or more superior trees, (choice varieties of fruit) nearly all which are in bearing, some trees producing yearly 3 Barrels or more. The Guarden is also well stocked with a good variety of Fruit trees. The situation is convenient to Railway Station, Post Office, and within 5 minutes walk of three places of worship. Location desirable, and very healthy.

ALSO, Small Farm, situate in NORTH WILLIAMSTON, about two miles from Lawrencetown Railway Station. The House contains 6 Rooms, the ground flat only being finished. Good Barn, and a number of useful and necessary outbuildings. The Farm consists of about 70 acres, 30 of which are in hay and under cultivation. A good Orchard, in bearing, producing yearly 25 to 30 barrels, and with care will soon increase to 100 or more barrals. Cuts about 14 tons Hay yearly, with a superior chance to increase largely at a very small outlay. Location public, healthy, convenient and desirable particularly to a person with moderate means. Possession at once if desired. Terms for both places easy.

EDWARD H. PHINNEY.
Middleton, Annapolis County, May 1st, 1880.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

IN order to meet the demands of our numerous customers, we beg to announce that, we have added to our extensive

Slipper and Larrigan Factory

the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of

Men's, Women's, Misses', & Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

in all the leading styles.

By continuing, as in the past, to use first quality of material, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage in our new branch of business, as well as a continuance of public favor in our old business.

Vincent & McFate,
240 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Ready - Made CLOTHING!

BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from Montreal, a large and well assorted stock of

Ready Made Clothing & Buffalo Robes.

consisting of

Men's Ulsters, Youths' Ulsters, Men's Over Coats, Reefers.

All a

Splendid Assortment of

FALL SUITS

Pants and Vests. Also,

1 Doz. Very Fine Buffalo Robes, Horse Blankets.

All the above will be sold very LOW FOR CASH,

BEALES & DODGE.

Middleton. Nov. '78

CARD.

Edmund Bent

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales attended to promptly in any part of the County. Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made.

Bridgetown, N. S., May, 1880. n5tf

Bill Heads in all sizes and styles executed at this office at reasonable rates.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ANNAPOLIS SS.,
In the Supreme Court, 1880,
IN EQUITY.

CAUSE:

LEANDER R. MORSE and JAMES A. MORSE, Executors and Trustees of David Morse, deceased, Plaintiffs.

vs.

EDWARD C. YOUNG and ELIZABETH YOUNG, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

By the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, in front of C. C. Dodge's Hotel, Middleton,

ON SATURDAY,
20th of November, next,
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale, made herein, dated the 6th day of October, A. D., 1880, unless before the sale the amount due the Plaintiff on the mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein, together with interest and costs be paid to the Pltff, or to his attorney, or to the said Sheriff or into this Honorable Court, or as the Court may order.

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim and equity of redemption of the above named defendants of, in, to and out of, the following deeribed lot, piece and parcel of

LAND,

Situate, lying and being in the township of Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows. Beginning at the south east corner of land owned by Kinsman Neily, and running easterly the course of the line, seven and a half chains, thence northerly at right angles one hundred and fifty-one chains, thence westerly at right angles seven and a half chains, thence southerly to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twelve acres, more or less, together with the buildings and appurtenances, saving and excepting one and a half acres, owned and occupied by Moses Young.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed or tender thereof.

PETER BONNETT,
High Sheriff.

J. G. H. PARKER,
Pltff's. Attorney.

Annapolis, Oct. 12th, A. D., 1880.

The above sale is postponed until

SATURDAY,
the 8th of January, next.

P. BONNETT.
Sheriff.

J. G. H. PARKER,
Pltff's. Attorney.

CARD.

Dr. E. N. Payzant,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & DENTIST.

Middleton, N. S.

DENTAL NOTICE

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully informs his friends in Annapolis County, that he has just returned from Kings County, and will be at his office in

BRIDGETOWN

for a few weeks. FRIENDS, PLEASE NOT DELAY.

Nov. 19th, 1879. a31tf

Fall and Winter Clothing!

SPLENDID STOCK JUST IN.

John H. Fisher,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Side Door, Masonic Building, Bridgetown,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and Customers, that he has but lately returned from Halifax, where he has been selecting one of the largest and most complete stock of cloth that has ever been in this town. And as the foreman of his shop is MR. COLBERT, who always makes a perfect fit, satisfaction is guaranteed.

Bridgetown, Oct. 13th, 1880.

Books, - - Stationery.

Buckley & Allen,

OFFER during the Autumn Season, at low prises a large stock of STAPLE STATIONERY, and School supplies. Fancy Stationery, and Stationers' Sundries. Novelties in Ink Stands and Paper Knives. Special inducements to purchasers of Photograph, Autograph and Scrap Albums. An immense variety of Bibles, Church Services and Prayer Books. All the Seaside, Franklin Square and Standard Libraries. Complete supply of the Poets, large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Books. Call and inspect for yourselves, Don't forget the address

BUCKLEY & ALLEN.
124 Granville St., Halifax.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Poetry.

The World from the Sidewalk.

Did you ever staud in the crowded stree,
In the glare of the city lamp,
And list to the tread of a million feet
In their quaintly musical tramp?
As the surging crowd go to and fro
'Tis a pleasant sight, I ween,
To mark the figures that come and go
In the ever-changing scene.

Here the publican walks with the sinner proud,
And the priest in his gloomy cowl,
And Dives walks in the motley crowd
With Lazarus, cheek by jowel.
And the daughter of toil, with her fresh young heart,
As pure as her spotless frame.
Keeps step with the woman who makes her mart
In the haunts of sin and shame.

How lightly trips the country lass
In the midst of the city's ills!
As freshly pure as the daisied grass
That grows on her native hills,
And the beggar, too, with his hungry eye
And his lean, wan face and cruch,
Gives a blessing the same to the passer-by,
And he gives him little or much.

When time has beaten the world's tatoo,
And in dusky armour dight
Is treading with echoless footsteps through
The gloom of the silent night,
How many of these shall be daintily fed
And shall sink to slumbers sweet,
While many will go to a sleepless bed
And never a crum to eat!

Ah me! when the hours go joyfully by,
How little we stop to heed
Our brothers' and sisters' despairing cry
In their woe and bitter need!
Yet such a world as the angels sought
This world of ours we'd call,
If the brotherly love that the Father taught
Was felt by each for all.

Yet a few short years and this motley throng
Will all have passed away,
And the rich and the poor and the old and the young
Will be undistinguished clay,
And lips that laugh and lips that moan
Shall in silence alike be sealed,
And some will lie under a stately stone
And some in the potter's field.

But the sun will be shining just as bright,
And so will the silver moon,
And just such a crewd will be here to-night,
And just such a crowd at noon,
And men will be wicked and women will sin
As ever since Adam's fall,
With the same old world to labor in,
And the same God over all.

From Hx. Chronicle.

THE THEBAULT MURDER TRIAL.

Closing the Case.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 6.

Yesterday the prisoner was in excellent spirits, notwithstanding the approaching conclusion of that trial which may end so ruinously for him. He expressed confidence in the jury bringing in a verdict of acquittal. In fact, he says they can do nothing else under the evidence. Nobody endeavors to encourage him in what may prove false hopes, to result in fatal disappointment.

This morning the court room was packed, people being literally piled on top of each other in some places. The prisoner was brought in and looked better than he has before since the trial.

MR. MOTTON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Motton closed the case for the defence in a long address to the jury. In presenting the case he would advance no theory, but devote himself exclusively to the evidence presented by the crown, and drawing his inference and submitting his humble opinions to their superior judgement. He spoke of the great responsibility resting on him as counsel for the prisoner, but he would act only in such a manner as was becoming a professional man. To see that he received a fair trial was his duty, and he was glad to say that so far as the Attorney General was connected no undue pressure had been made, but the counsel who opened the case for the crown was evidently carried away by his zeal for the public service and had addressed them in a manner calculated to kindle anew the flame of public feeling against the prisoner, and invested the case with elements it did not possess. Mr. Ruggles had spoken of the atrocity of the crime and he agreed with him, but it was not necessary to make it appear any worse than it was. It was not necessary to tell that the wretched victim had been placed on a pile alive and burned to death—that the hands had been raised in agony to beat off the flame from her head. The evidence of Dr. Bingay showed that the elevation of the arm was caused by a contraction of the muscles by heat. The bruises on the head spoken of were shewn by the evidence of Addie Scott to be old ones, so the theory that they had caused death or insensibility was not established. He knew the counsel who opened for the prosecution was well known to all of them, and when he was carried away by his ardor he feared the personal influence he must have with the jury against the prisoner. He felt that if Mr. Ruggles had known that his assertions were not to be borne out by the evidence, and they had not been, he would have addressed the jury in a different manner. Something had been said about the comments of the press. He had no desire to criticize that institution. It had made wonderful progress in this country, and the very action taken by it in this trial was an evidence of its enterprise. But the public desired something sensational, hence it was that before the trial such narratives had been published, and since then there had appeared comments on the appearance of the prisoner, leading to a presumption of guilt, for it was known that he was subjected to the gaze of keen-eyed reporters, skilled in observing the human countenance. But now all these influences must be thrown off. The jury must not be influenced by newspaper narratives or maudlin public sentiment, and he did not fear that they would. What he feared was the feeling which exhibited itself in one witness, who said he came there to hang Thebault, for how did he or the jury know but that a similar feeling might actuate all the witnesses. He thanked God that he lived in a free country where even a dog could not be condemned without a fair and impartial trial. On the issue of this case depends not the liberty even but the life of the prisoner. When they retired to their room the solemn hour would arrive. Then would they feel the full weight of the terrible responsibility which rested upon them. Then would they have no counsel or judge to direct them but their own consciences and the Supreme Being, whom he knew all would invoke in the trying hour. They owed a duty to the public, they also owed a duty to a higher power before which they must all one day appear. They would be asked to send a man before his maker and on human evidence, evidence which was so apt to err. Theirs was indeed a solemn duty and he would indeed be recreant to the trust reposed in him if he failed to fully explain to them the position they occupied. It rested with the crown to show a motive for the crime charged against the prisoner, but they had absolutely failed to do so. It was said that the prisoner had committed the murder to save a few dollars and cents, because he feared to have an additional infant entrusted under his charge. Where was there evidence of this? Did not Addie Scott say the Thebaults wished Charlotte Hill to stay with them? Was it likely that so fearful a crime would be committed to get her out of the way when they might merely have given her permission to go? He exhorted them to give the prisoner the benefit of every doubt. Purely circumstantial evidence always admitted of doubt, where there was a link missing. Was there no link missing here? There was no living testimony beyond one point, unless they took the fearful responsibility of supplying the missing link from their own imagination. He next proceeded to review at length the evidence, saying, at the outset, that in criminal cases the jury must remember that they were not to consider which side had the balance of evidence, but whether there was any possibility of the prisoner being innocent. If there was one of conviction then each individual must take on himself the responsibility of taking the life of a fellow creature on evidence existing circumstantial. He was determined to put the case before them, so that if they did so they would arrive at the conclusion, not with a dark lantern but in the broad light of noon day. So far as the crime was concerned he agreed that the case was one of the most revolting character, but the jury were not put there to ascertain the atrocity of the crime, but who had committed it. The case last tried here was a warning that juries were sometimes mistaken. A man was tried and condemned to death but had gone to the fountain head of justice and been fortunate enough to escape the awful consequences of the jury's verdict, but in the present instance there could be no escape. If a verdict of guilty was brought in the prisoner would assuredly hang as tomorrow's sun would rise. With this knowledge could it be wondered at that he brought the evidence of Dr. Bingay to turn the edge of the weapon used against the prisoner in the opening address back on the counsel for the prosecution, to teach him to be careful how he used such again where a human life was involved. Mrs. Robbins' test mony was next referred to. She said Charlotte Hill had light brown hair, and here called attention to the remarkable fact that the lock of hair taken from the head of the corpse had been lost. The evidence of witnesses who saw the remains went to show that the hair was dark brown. This is as great a discrepancy as that which existed between the two Munroes, both apparently honest and reliable men. One had sworn that the horse had its harness off and was tied to a tree with a rope, while the other was sure that the animal had its harness on. He did not ask the jury to consider the evidence of these witnesses as wilfully false, but with such an evidence right before them of the liability of men and women to be mistaken in the other matters brought out in evidence? Were they not justified in saying "I cannot send this man to the gallows on evidence of this kind in the absence of all positive evidence?" He here cited several cases of mistaken identity with which he said the books were bristling. John Thomas, the overseer of the poor, had been called evidently to supply a motive for the crime to color the case—to wring from the jury a verdict—but, in view of the absolute failure to supply such a motive, he thought his learned friend ought to withdraw the charge of a motive made in his opening address. The motive endeavored to be set up by the evidence of the overseer is that he feared to be saddled with the expense of another infant; but this was positively refuted. Then, again, there was a discrepancy between the evidence of this witness and that of the brother-in-law of Charlotte Hill. The former said she had been a pauper, chargeable on the district since childhood, while the latter asserted she had lived at home for twenty years. In speaking of the evidence of Addie Scott, he indignantly repelled the insinuation which had been made that she had been tampered with. This was because the accused had means and had an agent appointed to attend to his affairs. Thank God Thebault had some one to look after his home and little ones. He was an ignorant man, unable to read and write, with little or no knowledge of the first principles of the Christian religion. He (Mr. Motton) had visited his house. There his children were being brought up in ignorance and squalor. Their home was a picture of desolation, and now, deprived of the husband and father, how much greater was their trouble. The wife, too, though of a different religious persuasion than her husband, had heretofore thought little of religious matters. In that place the very cattle were better looked after than human beings, owing to the ignorance of herself and husband. She now, in this trouble, had turned her mind to religious matters, and the priest had visited Thebault and broken the ice which had encased his soul. Perhaps this might be the turning point in the life of the unhappy couple. Let that man go home to his suffering, mourning family who are hourly waiting that news which will be to them the most joyful in the world, or doom them to a life of misery and shame. When he saw those children the only comfort he could give them was that given the poor man in his cell, to put their trust in a higher power. He spoke of the heartlessness of the prosecution, calling the family of the prisoner and bringing them from their home to give evidence against the author of their being. Was this done to satisfy public sentiment? He asked the jury with earnestness to consider the scenes. He was never more in earnest in his life than at the present moment, and had no wish to be guilty of any trick to make an undue impression on their feelings. They could not look back and correct the errors of the bygone life, but the future was still bright and hopeful to us. So it is with the prisoner. It might be asked why had he not explained the conduct of the prisoner. How could he do it? What an exhibition would those poor illiterate children of his make if they were put upon the stand? The prisoner too, ignorent as he was, might explain matters, but his mouth was closed. He next directed their attention to the evidence put in to establish the identity of the girl. Were they sure that the girl seen in the waggon was Charlotte Hill? Were they sure Thebault was the man driving with her? If they were then there was unpleasant suspicion against him, but still the evidence was not complete. There was a doubt. Could they convict this man and send him to the gallows and have that doubt haunt them by day and night forever? All they had against the prisoner, accepting every particle of evidence as correct in every particular, was the nearness of the scene of the outrage and a few suspicions, only half established. He came back again to Addie Scott. She stated that the girl had left her own basket behind and taken hers (Scott's.) Yet when the basket was produced in court, she denied that it was her basket. Then look at the name written on the cover. Was it not remarkable that a poor illiterate girl who could not read or write should have this name written there, and on a basket not hers. Then Addie Scott swore positively after most minute examination of the clothing, that it was not Charlotte Hill's. Somebody has been concocting evidence. Not the counsel for the crown, he felt satisfied. Whoever it was, man, beast or devil, he seemed determined to make Thebault's end sure. To rivet the nail of condemnation one witness is brought to say there was a basket in the waggon with the man and woman, and he, when it comes to cross-examination, is not sure. But this shows somebody is at the helm. Then a basket is provided and produced in a most ingenious manner. It is not that of the deceased, but clothing resembling that described by other witnesses is found in the basket, though not that of the deceased. Then that photograph is shown and the name written on the basket. Whose finger penciled that name? The concealment of the waggon would be held up as an assumption of guilt, but did the prisoner cause this to be done? Was there any evidence of it? If he was running away from justice, then this might be; but why should he hide the waggon and not himself if he wished to escape the consequence of a fearful crime. Then his conduct when arrested was not that of a guilty man. The constables found him resting on a sofa at home among his children. He recalled attention to the failure in establishing the identity of his horse and waggon. Then, again, the conduct of the prisoner on the road, whistling as he drove and exchanging salutes with his acquaintances. This would not be the conduct of a man who had just come from the committal of a terrible crime. Mr. Motton then quoted from Layton on circumstantial evidence. He was now going to leave the prisoner in their hands for weal or woe. His life, the happiness of his family depended on them. As the end of the trial draws near the anxiety increases. He implored them on behalf of the prisoner if they err to err on the side of that mercy which brought them nearer to God. He trusted that his predictions might prove right and they would render a verdict of acquittal. He could understand their desire to frown down acts of violence, but he was not asking for victory but justice, and whatever their verdict was he would accept it as their unbiassed opinion. He would not conclude with any impassioned appeal, but would remind them of the awful issue at stake, and in view of the fact that circumstantial evidence alone was brought, and that had many weak spots, and in the strongest cases was often at fault, he would ask for the most careful consideration and the benefit of every doubt on behal of the man now hovering on the brink of eternity.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SPEECH.

The Attorney General rose to close for the Crown. He said it was one of the boasts of their profession that no case could be presented without the fearless advocacy of a member of the Bar. There was a time when this was not the case, but it would be a satisfaction to all to know that, notwithstanding the thrill of horror which had run from one end of the country to the other, the prisoner had enjoyed the privilege of a fair trial and able counsel. The counsel for the prisoner had spoken of the responsibility resting upon him. He, too, had a great responsibility, for his official position had given the public a right to expect him to do his duty. He next referred to what had been said of circumstantial evidence.

He intended to show them what principles governed the reception of circumstantial evidence. The counsel led them to believe that wherever there was any doubt the prisoner should be acquitted, but circumstantial evidence must always be invested with more or less doubt, and would he be told that no one could be convicted on circumstantial evidence at all? If so all safe-guards for the prevention and direction of crime would be broken down. It was not necessary that they should make any surmise, but if the chain of circumstances was unbroken, they must accept it. He proceeded to lay down the principles which governed such cases. The burden of proving the prisoner guilty certainly lay with the Crown, but one principle was that the silence of the defence as to matters which might have been explained must be considered as strong presumption against the prisoner. He gave far more credence to witnesses who did not seek to corroborate each other. They did not agree upon details, but the main facts were unshaken. They were honest of purpose, truthful in evidence and fearless in giving their testimony. Circumstances well established beyond doubt cannot lie and were better than direct evidence. As to the basket, it was not found by people prepared to prove it the property of Charlotte Hill, but the photograph in it was identified by other witnesses. It was true that innocent men had lost their lives through circumstantial evidence, but every case cited and every case he had ever known were cases in which one or more witnesses had sworn to some single circumstance. But in this instance there was a most damning chain of evidence of which the concealment of the horse and waggon was one of the most convincing links. The Tichborne case had been referred to. If Thebault's was a case of mistaken identity he could have brought overwhelming proof of where he was, so that argument from the case cited fell to the ground. The Tichborne case was one of the most forcible on record in which mistaken identity of a remarkable character had been broken down and had completely failed by a chain of circumstances. There were cases of circumstantial evidence in which chains far less convincing than that of the present case had admirably served the ends of justice. He cited such a case. He cited these cases to show that when men resort to ingenuity to cover their crime, nothing but circumstantial evidence could be brought against them. Much had been said condemnatory of the opening address of one of the counsel associated with him. He felt they would agree with him that the fearful scene he had portrayed was not over-painted, that not a statement Mr. Ruggles had made was not borne out by the evidence. Put the least horrible form on the story—a poor helpless girl is hurried away from a wretched home, which certainly could have had few attractions for her, hurried off at night but half clad, so that when morning broke the poor chilled creature was an object of pity to those who saw her at her journey's end. She is murdered and her corpse committed to the flames. Then the picture of her ashes was brought before them. There was no need to overpaint the case. Mr. Motton was mistaken about the cuts and bruises. There was other marks than the old scars he spoke of. Dr. Bingay's evidence showed that they would not have caused death, but might have stunned the woman. There was then a possibility, nay a presumption, that she was stunned, and possibly revived, afterwards to meet a more horrible end. The counsel had abandoned the idea of theory. He said the Crown counsel had been curious to know what theory would be set up, and one had been, notwithstanding the statement of the counsel. It was his duty to ask them to entirely disbelieve that theory—a theory that the witnesses identified the prisoner because he had been arrested, and then led themselves to believe he was the guilty man, then swore to it. It was true a feeling had been aroused in the whole province, which actuated magistrates and people to have the murderer brought to justice, and it was a very laudable feeling. It was the public which actuated all, and it was not necessary to give utterence to the idea that some fiend in human shape had been tracking the prisoner, manufacturing evidence against him. Was it fair to endeavour to place such a stain on the witnesses, on the prosecuting counsel or upon the country at large? He would show the absolute absurdity of the theory and that it was inconsistent with every particle of evidence. He had sat listening in astonishment at the reflection cast upon the Crown officers that they had purloined or suppressed the lock of hair clipped from the remains with a view to preventing the prisoner having the benefit of the evidence. If we had done so he could never look a man in the face again. In every land it would be told that there was a man who held the commission of Queen Victoria as Attorney-General who had stooped to imbrue his hand in the blood of a possibly innocent man. The jury and the counsel themselves must have been satisfied that the losing of that lock of hair was pure accident.

Mr. Shreve here explained that he had no intention of charging the Attorney-General with purposely suppressing the evidence in question.

Attorney-General continued: It had been asked for the counsel for the defence with great earnestness what was to be the theory of the Crown? He might give them a theory if they thought it necessary, but he thought it better to leave theories alone and present to them the unvarnished facts. He agreed with the defence that a great responsibility rested upon the jury, but it was their duty not to exercise mercy or charity, but to deal out justice between murderer and victim, justice which would be a protection to the lives of poor defenceless women like Charlotte Hill. He would first call their attention to the evidence tending to prove that the remains were those of Charlotte Hill. He then proceeded to quote from the testimony of several witnesses. The half brother of the deceased may have been a simpleton. It did not require a man of great intellect to identify his own sister. Could any doubt the truth of what he said when the picture was put in his hands? The involuntary exclamation "That is the likeness and no mistake." This was not that portrait taken years ago, but the picture of those horrible charred remains. He admitted that he did not place much reliability on the evidence of Addie Scott, though he did not believe she had been tampered with, but he got her to describe the clothing of the deceased before seeing them and the jury could see how exactly that description tallied with the articles produced in court. Though the woman, seeing her testimony was of importance, said they were not the same, he had no hesitation in saying she didn't tell the truth just as she had been untruthful in pretending not to know Thebault. But her evidence was conclusive as to the indentification of the body. He had, howdver, been determined not to rest the identification on the evidence of that woman only, and her evidence was corroborated by others. It had been said Providence was watching over this case. He quite agreed with the counsel in this. If men were only wise when they committed crime, it would always be exceeding hard to convict them. But criminals were never wise—wisdom and innocence alone walk hand in hand. Yet even the attempt at wisdom in this case was frustrated. Scarcely was the bloody deed committed when a column of smoke was seen rising to Heaven calling witnesses to the scene of butchery. The guilty man hurries off, and when on the road finds a damning proof of his guilt still with him in the shape of the basket of this poor victim, and he hides it. Here again the finger of Providence is raised. The press of business renders it impossible to try the accused at the regular term, and his trial is put off till now. In the mean time that basket is found; it was hidden in a lonely swamp where men might pass and repass for ever and no eye see it save that above. Did some one, man or fiend, point out that basket? No. The divine purpose was carried out by a little bird crossing Herbert Rhoddy's pathway and leading him right to the bsket, that missing and most damning link in the long chain of circumstances pointing

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