The McCarthy Mystery.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE OSBORNES, AND EVIDENCE OF THE GIRL PARKER.

The preliminary examination of the Osbornes charged with murdering Timothy McCarthy, commenced at Moncton on Monday, the 21st inst., before Stipendiary Magistrate Wortman, assisted by Councillor W. J. Robinson. We take the following evidence from the *Times*.

"Annie Parker, was called and sworn:—On the 12th October last, I was at John Osborne's, Shediac. The family consisted of Eliza Osborne, Martha Osborne, John Osborne, and Harry Osborne. I recognize the parties in Court. John Osborne was sick on the day referred to. He was a hotel keeper and kept the Waverley House. I was a servant girl. The prisoners were in the house that night and two children, Morton and John—in bed. Timothy McCarthy was there that night. I saw him there before 10 o'clock and again after 12 o'clock of the 12th October. When I saw him the first time he was in the ladies' sitting room. Mrs. Osborne and Eliza were with him. They had a conversation about Mr. McCarthy. They were talking about a girl in Moncton; I forget her name. They were talking about a polonaise McCarthy had given her. McCarthy said he had an idea of going away to the Island. They were talking about the buttons on the polonaise. Eliza said they were white and he said they were black. Eliza said "I'll bet they were white." He said they were black, and took out some money to bet. It was a roll of bills about three inches thick. She then said she did not care if they were white or black, she would not bet. They had high words, and Eliza went out into the kitchen. He was not angry, but she did not like what he said. McCarthy came out to the dining room door where I was scrubbing and went through the dining-room and stopped at the kitchen door and called Eliza. She did not come, and then he sent Harry for Eliza. She would not come, and said if he wanted her worse than she wanted him, he could come where she was. I don't know whether he took a drink in the bar-room or not. He remained two or three minutes in the bar-room. He then went out of the front door. Harry was in the bar-room with him. I saw him next after the clock struck twelve. I had not seen him in the meantime. After he went out I heard Mrs. Osborne and Eliza and Harry talking about giving him a white powder to "mortifies" him so as to take his money from him. They used the word "mortifies." I always used that word. This conversation was before he came in at 12 o'clock. I had heard McCarthy say before he left the house that he was coming back. I dare say Harry and Mrs. Osborne and Eliza could hear him say this as well as me. When he came back he took off his overcoat. I was up stairs and came down as he was taking off his coat. He went in the bar room and treated all round. Mrs. Osborne, Eliza, Harry, myself and Mr. McCarthy were in the bar-room. They all took liquor but me. I did not take any. After that we talked and carried on in the bar-room. McCarthy treated three or four times. At the fifth drink Mrs. Osborne put some white powder and sugar in McCarthy's drink and stirred it. I was talking with McCarthy when the drink was being mixed. He took the drink and swallowed it. She also put some powder in a drink and offered it to me, but I did not take it. I told her I did not drink. This was after she gave the drink to McCarthy. After that McCarthy became stupid. He talked for about ten minutes after taking the drink. At first we could understand him very well, but after about ten minutes we could not tell what he was saying. He laid over on the counter with his head on his hands. He kept his head up about ten minutes after taking the drink. When he could just talk a little he called his wife Ellen six or seven times and his oldest son Hazen. We were talking to him about fourteen minutes and he couldn't answer. When he was too drunk or crazy to answer the old woman came from behind the counter and took the money out of his pocket. She took the money out of the right hand pants pocket and gave it to Harry. Harry and the old woman together parted the money in two and offered me part of it and I would not take it. Mrs. Osborne then went behind the counter. She said if we put him anywhere, when he comes to he will know where his money was and we will be all taken up. Harry said "Mother, if you think he will come to, let us finish him." There was a puncheon standing in the corner of the room and a hatchet on it. Mrs. Osborne handed the hatchet to Harry and said, strike him only once and kill him right off. Harry took the hatchet and struck him behind the right ear and he fell down. When he fell the blood rushed out of his mouth and nose. He did not kill him quite dead; he drew a long breath and Mrs. Osborne said, he is not dead yet, and Harry struck him another blow where he struck him before. After he was dead Harry took the watch out of his pocket and went for the horse and wagon which he brought to the front door. Before Harry went for the horse he brought a grey stone into the house about a foot long, six inches wide and four inches thick. Before that Harry brought the Bible out of the room and made me swear I never would tell of the murder. Harry tied the stone to his neck with a rope, a piece of bed-cord from a bedstead in the furthest off room in the back chamber. Harry went and got the rope. The stone was tied with a slip knot round the stone and a tight knot around the neck. I held the end of the rope while he tied the slip knot. (Witness showed a string with a slip knot like that used.) After getting the stone tied round his neck Mrs. Osborne, Eliza and Harry carried the body with the stone, to the front door. Harry told me to go and lift up the seat of the wagon. I got into the wagon and did so. They put the body into the wagon and took it down to the river. Harry asked me to go and I said I would not. When Harry came back I was standing at the front door and I asked him where he put him. He replied that he put him a mile above the Scadouc bridge, that he backed the wagon to the river and put up two poles and rolled the body down into the river. McCarthy bled some in the bar-room. There was blood on the floor as far as the front room door. There was a big pile in the bar-room and between the bar-room and dining room. I washed up the blood myself about two hours after the murder. They kept the money and paid on their debt for piano and other things. Mr. McCarthy's rubber coat and a brown overcoat (a brown overcoat with a darker velvet collar) were kept in the house. When Mr. McCarthy came in at 12 o'clock he took off the rubber coat and brown overcoat and hung them up in the hall. Mrs. Osborne took the brown coat and put it in her clothes press in her room. This was next morning. I do not know what was done with the rubber coat.

Court adjourned to 2 o'clock, previous to which Counsel for prisoners asked His Worship to put the witness under arrest as she had shown herself to be one of the principals in the affair. Court ordered witnesss to be placed under arrest.

AFTERNOON.

The examination of Annie Parker was resumed at two o'clock.

Two days after Mr. Osborne got well, he tried on the overcoat. He could not try it on that time, he was too weak, and sat down two or three times. At another time, when he was coming to Moncton, he tried it on, and the sleeve was too long for him, and Eliza said she would cut the sleeve. He said, "Can't I put it on to go to Moncton?" Mrs. Osborne said "You won't put it on this time to go to Moncton; everybody will know the coat." He did not put it on that time, and Eliza cut the sleeve so as to fit him. She cut a piece off the wrist and bound it with black. At the time he tried to try on the coat in the bedroom I was there. Then Mr. Osborne asked Mrs. Osborne if Annie knew anything about it, and she replied that I did. Mr. Osborne said, perhaps she will tell, and Mrs. Osborne said, "I am not afraid she will tell, as she took her oath on the Bible." Osborne said, perhaps as she did not take any money she will tell, and Mrs. Osborne said "No, she will always stay with us."

I am positively sure I know where the body is. Harry told me when he came in where he put it. I went one day to the place and saw where the wagon had turned by the marks in the sand. This was the next Saturday after the night he was killed. The place is about a mile above Scadouc Bridge. Harry told me he had to pass through a potato field to get there. McCarthy's hat was on his head. When he was killed it lay on the counter and after he was dead they took it and pressed it down on his head. I was then standing in the door. I saw the track of the wagon through the potato field and on the sand. The hat was a black, soft felt one. There was no person in the house that night except ourselves. Mr. Campbell, dentist, had boarded there, but that night he left between 10 and 11 o'clock and told me he was going to Point du Chene. Mr. Wilson, druggist, was with him when he went out. I did not see Campbell again that night.

I did not hear much conversation amongst the Osbornes about McCarthy after it was published that he was missing. Have heard them saying to parties that came in that they did not know what became of him.

After it came out in the papers Eliza Osborne sent for Chipman Smith and was going to send a letter to Mrs. McCarthy. Smith advised her not to. He said, you better not send any letter there, it might hurt you a good deal. I was present when this conversation took place. I did not see the watch after that night but I saw a shell with Harry. There was a shell on the chain that night when Harry took it from McCarthy's pocket.

Counsel for Crown announced that he had no further questions to ask at present, but he would move that as the witness had stated she knew where the body was placed, that an adjournment take place to afford opportunity for a search at the place indicated. Counsel for prisoners objected until cross-examination was had.

DOUBTFUL AS TO THE LOCALITY.

On Tuesday the 22nd, inst. the witness, Annie Parker was taken by Marshal Steadman to the Scadouc river, about a mile above the Scadouc bridge. After being apparently perplexed by the changed aspect of the locality in consequence of snowdrifts and ice, she came to a place on the bank a little above Farmer Atkinson's house, which she was almost positive was the place. The ice at this place is so thick, however, that a search for the body will not be made at present.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Four witnesses were examined before the Moncton magistrates on Thursday, Mark McDonald, Jadduce Babineau, Jean Babineau, and Patrick Hickey. McDonald saw McCarthy with Mr. Chip. Smith on the night of Oct. 12th. McCarthy drank a good deal, but looked perfectly sober. When McCarthy was at the Weldon House (where this witness is bar-keeper), he told witness to tell the hostler to put up the horse and go to bed, that he did not want his horse out that night. He also told him to bring in his hat box and rubber hood. The hostler did so. He asked witness to take charge of these things. He said he had an object in view, but did not state what.

Jadduce Babineau is the boy who saw a body in the Scadouc River in December. His description of the body does not agree with McCarthy's appearance. Hickey swore he saw an express wagon leaving Osborne's house late on the night of Oct. 12, but could not tell who was the driver or if there was anything in the wagon. Witness has since received a threatening letter.

FRIDAY.

The witnesses called on Friday for cross-examination were Patrick Hickey, and the French girl, Annie Parker, neither of whom differed materially from the testimony given on their first examination, though that on the part of the girl, Parker, was very minute and circumstantial.

The only new witness examined was Philip Cormea, who testified to finding a hat on the shore at the mouth of Connors' brook, that runs into the west side of Scadouc river, about a mile up from the bridge and 100 yards up the creek. This was about the 20th or 22nd October, as near as witness could remember. He testified that the tide runs up it a little—200 yards or so. The hat was found where the tide could have taken it up, and when found it was in the water. It was a black felt hat, water-soaked. It had been worn some.

The hat having been identified, the court adjourned till Tuesday. During the afternoon plans of the Osborne House were put in by Mr. Palmer, and used during the testimony of the girl, Annie Parker.

HOW THE PRISONERS BEAR IT.

The prisoners looked a little more cheerful during the afternoon, except John Osborne, who seemed very nervous. The boy Harry manifested a stoical indifference during the most exacting testimony.

EXAMINING THE OSBORNE HOUSE.

On Saturday, Dr. Scott and Thomas R. Tuttle, with the witness, Parker, in charge of Marshal Steadman, examined the bar-room of the Osborne House, when the girl pointed out where McCarthy was murdered, and the party removed part of the flooring and counter where she said blood was wiped up. The boards will be examined by experts for traces of human blood.

DIPHTHERIA IN THE OSBORNE FAMILY.

One of Osborne children lies sick in the house with diptheria, and Eliza, one of the prisoners, is very ill at Moncton of the same disease.

PROCLAMATION!

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF NORTHUMBERLAND, TO-WIT:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of the Electoral District aforesaid, that in obedience to Her Majesty's Writ, to me directed, and bearing date the 17th day of January, 1878, I require the presence of said Electors at the Court House, in the Town of Newcastle, **On the 5th day of the Month of February next** from noon until two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a person to represent them in the House of Commons of Canada; and that in case a Poll be demanded and allowed in the manner by law prescribed, such Poll will be opened on the 15th day of the month of February, in the year 1878, from the hour of 9 in the morning till 4 of the clock in the afternoon, in each of the Polling Districts, that is to say:—

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 1.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Newcastle, lying West of a line commencing at the Westerly side of the Steam Ferry Landing in the Town of Newcastle, thence in a direct line to the Westerly side of Henry Street at Gifford's blacksmith's Shop, thence Northerly along the Westerly side of Henry Street to the North Side of the Queen's Highway, at Fay's Hotel, thence Easterly along said Highway to Prince William Street, thence Northerly along the West side of Prince William Street and the Chaplin Island Road to its intersection with the Westerly boundary line of said Parish:—AT THE COURT HOUSE.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 2.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Newcastle, lying Easterly of the East boundary line of District No. 1 above described, and Westerly of the line dividing Upper and Lower Doughastown:—AT OR NEAR JOHN ROBINSON'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 3.—Consisting of the remaining portion of the said Parish of Newcastle, lying East of the line dividing Upper and Lower Doughastown:—AT OR NEAR THE SCHOOL HOUSE AT McDERMAID'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 4.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Chatham, lying East of the old St. Andrew's Church Road and the old Napan Road, and its continuation along the Great Highway to Napan River:—AT THE SCHOOL HOUSE, BLACK BROOK.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 5.—Consisting of all that part on of the said Parish of Chatham, lying West of the said St. Andrews Church Road and old Napan Road, and East of the Steam Ferry Slip, and East of King Street and the Great Road, commonly known as the Richibucto Road, to the Southerly boundary of the said Parish:—NEAR THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HUGH BAIN.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 6.—Consisting of all that portion of the said Parish of Chatham, lying West of the said Steam Ferry Slip, and West of said King street and the Great Road—known as the Richibucto Road—and East of a line commencing at the Public Slip at Letson's, thence following Water street Westerly to St. John Street at the Canada House, thence Southerly along St. John street to the Napan River:—AT THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE HALL.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 7.—Consisting of all that part of the said Parish of Chatham lying West of St. John Street, from the Canada House to Napan River, and that part of Water Street from the Canada House Northerly to the Public Slip at Letson's, and East of the Rectory Road and the continuation thereof to the Napan River or Southern boundary of said Parish:—AT OR NEAR TEMPLETON'S STORE, UPPER WATER STREET.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 8.—Consisting of the remaining portion of the said Parish of Chatham, lying West of the said Rectory Road, and its continuation to the Napan River—known as the Upper District of said Parish:—AT OR NEAR THE SCHOOL HOUSE NEAR WILLIAM JACKSON'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 9.—Consisting of the Parish of Ludlow:—AT OR NEAR JOHN WILSON'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 10.—Consisting of the Parish of Blissfield:—AT OR NEAR JOHN A. ARBO'S

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 11.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Blackville, lying between the upper or Westerly boundary of said Parish and the Southerly side of Bartholomew's River, and Westerly of a line from the mouth of said River to the East side of Doctor's Island Bridge, and crossing the said Bridge in a continuous direct line to the Easterly Boundary of said Parish:—AT OR NEAR JOHN DUNPHY'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 12.—Consisting of the remaining portion of the said Parish of Blackville, lying Northerly of Bartholomew's River and of the line crossing Doctor's Island Bridge above described:—AT OR NEAR TO J. H. UNDERHILL'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 13.—Consisting of the Parish of Derby:—AT OR NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 14.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Northesk, to the Northward of a line commencing where the Chaplin Island Road intersects the division line between the Parishes of Northesk and Newcastle; thence in a Westerly direction to the mouth of the Big Sevogle River, and thence produced Westerly to the County Line:—AT OR NEAR THE SCHOOL HOUSE NEAR TROUT BROOK ON THE CHAPLIN ISLAND ROAD.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 15.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Northesk—not included in the last mentioned District—for the Electors residing on the East side of the North-west, below the lower line of the grant to the late James Walsh, and all on the West side below the lower line of the lot formerly owned and occupied by the late Andrew McGrath:—AT OR NEAR JAMES HUTCHISON'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 16.—Consisting of the remainder of the said Parish of Northesk:—AT OR NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 17.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Nelson, for all Electors residing between the upper line of said Parish, and the upper line of Lot Number Thirteen, granted to George Henderson, and all Electors residing on Barnaby River, from Alexander Saunders', on both sides of the said River to Sevogle Bridge, including all Electors in Sevogle Bridge:—AT OR NEAR DENNIS KIRK'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 18.—Consisting of all that other part of the Parish of Nelson—for all Electors from said George Henderson's line downwards to the lower line of said Parish, and all Electors from Sevogle upwards, on Barnaby River, including Nowlan Settlement:—AT OR NEAR FLETT'S COVE.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 19.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Glenelg, lying between the Northerly boundary of said Parish, and the North side of Black River:—AT OR NEAR ALEXANDER FITZGERALD'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 20.—Consisting of all the remaining portion of the Parish of Glenelg, lying on the South side of Black River:—AT OR NEAR TERRANCE COOK'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 21.—Consisting of all the Parish of Hardwicke:—AT OR NEAR THE RESIDENCE OF ROBT NOBLE.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 22.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Alnwick, lying West of Grand Down Creek:—AT OR NEAR THE RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER K. McDOUGALL, OAK POINT.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 23.—Consisting of all that other part of the Parish of Alnwick—not included in District No. 22—and lying to the Westward of a line commencing at the mouth of the Robicheau Brook; and running thence North to the South west corner of the Indian Reserve; thence along the Western line of the said Reserve, and its prolongation North to the County Line:—AT OR NEAR THE BRIDGE OVER THE BURNT CHURCH RIVER IN THE NEW JERSEY SETTEMENT.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 24.—Consisting of all that other part of the Parish of Alnwick, lying to the Eastward of the Eastern boundary of Polling District No 23—known as the Lower District:—AT OR NEAR THE TABUSINTAC BRIDGE.

And further that on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February, at 12 o'clock, noon, I shall open the Ballot Boxes, sum up the votes given for the several Candidates, and return as elected the one having the majority of votes.

Of which all persons are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at Newcastle, this 21st day of January, in the year 1878.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Returning Officer.

Medical.

IMPORTANT LETTER

From a Distinguished Physician.

NO single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind, one or more and sometimes all yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system stacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored because but little understood by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his RADICAL CURE has won my hearty approval. I believe it likely to succeed when all the usual remedies fail, because it strikes at the root of the disease, viz., the *acidified blood*, while it heals the ulcerated membrane by direct application to the nasal passages. Its action is based on certain fixed rules, and unless the vital forces are too far exhausted, must, in the great majority of cases, effect a cure.

GEO. BEARD, M. D.
NORSCOTT BLOCK, SO. FRAMINGHAM, OCT. 1, 1871.

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GENTLEMEN,—We have sold SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for nearly one year, and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have to learn the first complaint yet.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicines, but your preparation meets the wants of thousands, and we think those afflicted should be convinced of its great merits so that their suffering will be relieved. We have been in the drug business for the past twelve years constantly, and sold everything for Catarrh, but yours leads all the rest. If you see proper you can use this letter or any part of it that you wish.

Very truly yours, S. D. BALDWIN & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Books and Stationery, Washington, Ind., Feb. 23, 1876.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

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Space forbids the giving more testimony in this place, in favor of this great medicine. It is not one certificate, however, from an eminent and well-known Physician like Dr. Bessey, of Montreal, sufficient to establish its superiority over the numerous mixtures called Blood Purifiers offered by Druggists and others?

T. C. STRATTON, Esq.
Montreal, Feb. 14, 1877.
I cannot but regard the formula from which Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla is prepared, as one of the best possible combinations to constitute an effectual remedy, for the cure of *Blood Impurities*. So far as my experience leads me with this remedy, I can testify to its great value in the treatment of all Strumous and Cachectic affections, as Glandular Enlargements, and a wide range of skin affections; as a reliable preparation for general use as a *blood purifier*, I know of none equal to it, combining as it does, all the reputed virtues of Sarsaparilla, and several other valuable remedies, with the extraordinary alterative properties of the "*Double Iodides*," and of none that can be more highly recommended as safe, certain and reliable, and I have every confidence that such a remedy for general use, taking the place of the many worthless nostrums of the day, will be a great boon to suffering humanity, and its use will be attended with the most satisfactory results. It should be invaluable to persons beyond the reach of medical advice, and will, no doubt, become popular with Medical men throughout the country.

Respectfully yours,
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Five bottles Catarrh Remedy cured me of your Bottle of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Pain in Throat, Back and Lungs, and Dropping in Throat Disappeared.
DR. ARNAUD, P. Q., Sept. 13, 1876.

MR. T. J. B. HARDING.
Dear Sir—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, I request you to send me another bottle for me. I am 39 years old, and have suffered about five years. I have tried many remedies and doctored with various doctors, and tried various patent medicines, without any permanent benefit, but your medicine has done me more good than all the rest. I was so deaf that when I walked in the street I could not hear a horse trot behind me, and was very much troubled with a ringing noise in my head, which was like a weight on the top of my head, and a constant pain in the shoulder blades, which I thought was rheumatism. The ringing in my head