

sustain the tender relation of husband and father, I am confident that it would be culpable, on my part, were I to occupy your valuable time with more than a cursory glance at the evidence which has just been presented to you. I am satisfied that your individual knowledge of physical matters will lead you to repel with scorn, the idea of draining the feeble frame of a mother of 30 oz. of that which has been declared by inspired authority to be "the life"—of depleting to this fearful extent, immediately after the said frame has undergone a shock which perhaps can only be adequately illustrated by that of an earthquake—of depleting, not only by means of the lancet, but by the further drain, involved by the application of four dozen leeches—I am sure that the unfettered exercise of your judgment will lead you to utterly repudiate and condemn such a mode of proceeding—be it commended by what traditional crazes soever—to repudiate and condemn no less the destructive accessories of morphia, calomel, opium, quinine, nitric acid, chlorate of potash, ether, ammonia, &c.; in view of the unintelligent and ill-judged administration of the foregoing category of life-destroying agents, it becomes my sad duty to ask of you, in mercy to survivors, to record a verdict of "guilty" against the prisoner.

His Lordship, the Judge, in summing up the evidence of the case, charged the Jury to dismiss all prejudice from their minds; he then recapitulated the principal points of the evidence; reminded the jurors of the terrific drama that had been made on the vital forces of the deceased lady, of the testimony which had been rendered, as to the inevitable consequences of so great a depletion of an already enfeebled system, and of the fatal tendency of the narcotics, and other drugs which had been administered to her; His Lordship likewise directed the attention of the jurymen to the evidence for the defence, and reminded them that the duty they owed their fellow citizens, as guardians of their liberty and lives was to weigh the testimony which had been delivered on either side, in this case; and if, after giving the subject, their conscientious deliberation, they should conclude that the defendant was right in treating the deceased lady according to the precepts of that particular school of medicine to which he belonged, they would necessarily deliver a verdict of acquittal; even if they entertained any doubt on the subject, the law of the British Empire conceded to the prisoner the benefit of that doubt; if, on the contrary, they decided that a professional man, on whose course of treatment the health and life of thousands of his fellow-mortals were made (instrumentally) to depend, so far departed from the dictates of reason as to employ means, and make use of agents of a supposititiously beneficent character, which, in the judgment of intelligent persons are pernicious, then, however reluctant they might be to deliver a condemnatory verdict, they must reflect that they had no alternative. The Judge's charge being thus concluded, the jury did not deem it necessary to retire, in order to deliberate, but forthwith authorized the foreman to deliver a verdict of "guilty."

The crowd of physicians present in court appeared to be scarcely less affected, on the delivery of the verdict, than was the prisoner himself.

His Lordship, on proceeding to give sentence, observed that the Jury had returned a verdict of "guilty," and he could not say that the verdict was not warranted by the evidence. When he addressed the prisoner, he remarked that it became his sorrowful duty to give sentence according to the requirement of the law of the case; he feared it might appear severe, but he was powerless to mitigate it; the sentence of the Court therefore was, that the prisoner be removed to the penitentiary for the term of ten years. The prisoner was therefore removed amidst great sensation in the Court.

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

The Report of the Council of the Royal Canadian Academy for the year ending December 31st, 1882, has reached us. From this we gather that on the occasion of the Third Annual Meeting and Exhibition of the Academy in Montreal, in April last, the Academicians were received with the utmost cordiality by the citizens, and especially by the Art Association, whose gallery was placed at the disposal of the Academy for the purpose of the exhibition. Canadian artists are said to have been well represented both by oil paintings and water colors, and certain of them who are studying in Europe, sent such fruits of their labour to the exhibition, as are said to give promise of the most gratifying results when they shall ultimately return to the land of their birth. American artists residing in New York and Boston contributed paintings of their own to this exhibition, for the first time.

The private collections of leading members of the Art Association of Montreal contain valuable paintings by the great masters of Europe, and these were laid under contribution for the enrichment of this exhibition.

His Excellency the Governor General visited Montreal in order to be present at the Meeting of the Academy, and at the Exhibition; he gave a ball to the citizens in honor of the Academy; the next Meeting and Exhibition of the Academy is to take place in Toronto; the Exhibition will be held in conjunction with the Ontario Society of Artists, and with its Art Union. The Council of the Academy predict that this Exhibition will bring together the best display of Canadian art that has yet been seen in the country. May 21st has been appointed as the opening day, and the evening of the 29th has been named by the Gov.-General for the Annual Assembly. His Excellency intends to preside at this assembly, and has intimated that Her Royal Highness Princess Louise will accompany him on this occasion. The visit of the distinguished founders of the Academy may be regarded as a farewell visit to the artists and to their friends.

We gather from the Academy's Report, that its finances have been in a sufficiently prosperous condition to enable it to make a grant towards establishing life classes in Montreal and in Toronto, under the supervision of the resident Academicians in those cities.

The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, having received its name from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, has this year been fully and legally constituted by an Act of Incorporation passed by the Parliament of Canada, and has issued diplomas to its members. The National Gallery founded and presented to the Dominion by the Academy has been formally opened at Ottawa, and one of the Academicians has been appointed to supervise it.

SLEEP-WAKING.

"A hotel boarder steals a gold watch from the proprietor while asleep—(*Evening Globe*, April 4th, 1883.)

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INDIGENT.

There is happily more than one project of the above-named character on foot; the second of which we hear is to be supported on the principle of a guaranteed income for the year.

THE CITY WATER OF TORONTO.

It might be well for persons who imagine that they are supplied with water from the lake, to betake themselves to the south of the Island, and there test the water by comparison. Perhaps an earthquake has taken place on that side the Island and the intelligence has not yet reached us.

A lawyer who had a prospective client (of our acquaintance), in tow, and who had not found time to study either phrenology or physiognomy, concluded that the application of a little moral soap might effect his purpose; the expected client endured to the utmost, until at last he turned upon his forensic friend with the enquiry—Can you tell me the composition of soap? The lawyer was not sufficiently conversant with the common affairs of life to be able to enlighten his friend on the subject, the latter therefore replied—"It is composed of lye (lie) and grease."