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Dated March 12th, 1878. 311-5

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Hamilton, 13th Jan., 1878. 312-13

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Guelph, March 18th, 1878. 312-2

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

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The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VII. NO. 314. TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RESIGNATION OF LORD DERBY.

The British Reserves Called Out.

THE STORM CONTINUES TO GATHER.

Important Circular Depatch by the British Government.

AUSTRIA'S INTENTIONS STILL UNCERTAIN.

Lord Salisbury Succeeds Lord Derby.

Russians Advancing on Gallipoli.

HOSTILITIES ALMOST INEVITABLE.

FRIDAY, March 29.

Lord Derby definitely resigned the position of Secretary for Foreign Affairs yesterday in consequence of the Government issuing orders, calling out the reserve. In making the announcement in the House of Lords, he stated her Majesty had accepted his resignation, and that he only held office until his successor was appointed. As to the causes which led to his retirement from the Government, he said he was not at liberty to speak, but when the concurrence of Parliament was asked to the Government's action, he hoped he would be able to vindicate his opinions. He gave the Cabinet credit for their desire to maintain peace, but he did not think the measures they had resolved upon would prove conducive to that end. He, however, endorsed the policy of the Government relative to the conditions on which Europe could enter the Congress. Lord Beaconsfield regretted Lord Derby's retirement, but also refrained from referring to the reasons which led to it. He had felt of late that the political ties between Lord Derby and himself would soon terminate, but he expected it would be from a different cause and in a more natural manner—that he would disappear from the scene while Lord Derby would remain to take a leading part in the Government of his country.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The situation, as depicted by this morning's despatches, seems almost to leave no hope of a pacific solution of the Anglo-Russian difficulties, and that the bursting of the storm which has so long been brewing is now only a question of days, perhaps hours. Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, in the House of Commons, and Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords, announced that the aspect of affairs was such that the Government, in defence of British interests and freedom had been compelled to issue orders calling out the reserve. The Royal message bearing on the order would be submitted to both Houses probably on Monday, when Parliament would be asked to concur, and the Government's action would then come up for discussion. All the troopships have been ordered to prepare for the transportation of troops on an emergency. In Austria, however, a peaceful solution of the differences is not yet considered out of the question, and General Ignatieff is reported to have declared his opinion that the differences were merely a misunderstanding of words. After all there seems some doubt as to Austria's attitude in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. It is denied that Count Andrassy "ever told Sir Henry Elliott that Austria would remain neutral in case of such an event, and rumours are given currency to that the Count has only been feigning sympathy with Russia, and intends to declare for an active policy with the whole of Hungary at his back. It is further stated that while Russian prospects looked promising at the beginning of the week, they have now reassumed an uncertain aspect, as General Ignatieff speaks only of explanations instead of concessions.

SATURDAY, March 30.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The extreme tension made manifest yesterday is by no means abated according to this morning's despatches; on the contrary it may rather be said to have tightened, and should an unconfirmed rumour, which comes from Constantinople prove true no doubt will be left but that a solution must be reached either by an immediate appeal to arms or a humiliating backdown on the part of either Russia or England. The rumour is to the effect that General Nelidoff presented a note to the Porte requesting that the withdrawal of the British fleet from its position in the Sea of Marmora be demanded, and that the note having been handed to Mr. Layard, he replied that the fleet would remain where it was until the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the environs of Constantinople. In Russia war with England would be intensely popular, and at St. Petersburg it is regarded as inevitable. Bismarck, however, is reported to be again bringing his mediatory powers to work, and is said to have asked England for a precise statement of her demands in order to further his efforts. In the House of Commons yesterday Lord Hartington referred to the calling out of the reserve as an indication that the situation was one of intense gravity, and provoked Sir Stafford Northcote into a brief sort of explanation of the action of the Government. He stated that he would postpone the submission of the Budget for a few days in order to enable the debate to proceed on the Queen's message, which would be presented on Monday, and the correspondence relating to the Congress, which he hoped to be able to place before the House to-day. He said the Government felt that the time had arrived when a decided step should be taken, and that recent events had in a great measure set aside the Treaties of 1856 and 1871, and that consequently the question required a fresh examination. The Government did not object to the Stefano Treaty being taken as a basis for a settlement, they did not stand upon form, and only required a full discussion. Mr. Gladstone hoped the correspondence would show why England was solely responsible for the failure of the Congress. The reports concerning General Ignatieff's mission to Vienna are somewhat conflicting, but the general tenour of them is that he is not making much progress towards conciliation. It is said that Austria has become emboldened by England's conduct, and that should her apprehensions be laid at rest it will only be by greater concessions from Russia than she was at first willing to yield. Russia is increasing her forces before Constantinople, and has requested Servia to occupy Sophia in order to allow the Muscovite soldiers to advance towards the Turkish capital. The Grand Duke Nicholas had a three hours' interview with the Sultan and Vefyk and Safvet Pashas on Thursday, and then took his departure from Constantinople, all the ships, foreign and Turkish, excepting the English, manning their yards as the Russian vessels passed.

MONDAY, April 1.

The *Journal de St, Petersburg* publishes an article, believed to be semi-official, saying, "The balance of power in the Mediterranean is only threatened by the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and England's possession of Gibraltar and Malta. The calling out of the reserves is another step in the path of provocation. Russia has fulfilled all her promises. She has made no armament, she has made no isolation clashing with the interests of others. Russia is conscious of having neglected nothing which could secure to the East an era of prosperity, and to Europe long years of peace. She will deeply deplore any aberration which may counteract her pacific work, but will await with arms in hands any attempts to dispute the fruits of her sacrifices, which no threats will induce her to relinquish."

Count Andrassy informed Gen. Ignatieff that the whole tendency of the Treaty was in opposition to the interests of Europe, and that no lasting peace could be concluded without the sanction of all the Powers. Gen. Ignatieff rejoined that Russia had altogether abandoned the idea of the Congress in consequence of the difficulties raised by England. He urged Count Andrassy to state Austria's demands, but the Count declined, as he still hoped for the Congress, but declared if he had to consider the Treaty solely from an Austrian point of view, he would demand far greater concessions than if he had to consider it in relation to the general interests of Europe. General Ignatieff also failed to convince the Emperor. The correspondent says he has the foregoing on the highest official authority. He adds that Germany has approved the refusal of Prince Charles of Roumania to surrender Bessarabia unless invited to do so by the Powers.

TUESDAY, April 2.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The aspect of affairs is again rather inclined to be pacific. Russia, apparently having failed with Austria, showing some little desire to conciliate England. At St. Petersburg the feeling is reported to be better and the Russian journals are advocating a direct understanding with England. Austria's terms are denounced as exorbitant, but it remains to be seen whether Great Britain's conditions will not be declared equally untenable when the circular issued yesterday by the Marquis of Salisbury, as Foreign Secretary, shall reach St. Petersburg. The text of the circular is given in the despatches. It declares every material stipulation in the Treaty of San Stefano involves a departure from the Treaty of 1856, and states that her Majesty's Government in accordance with the declaration signed at London in 1871 cannot possibly acquiesce in the withdrawal of any portion of the provisions, or any modifications of the existing Treaties. The circular points out some of the objections relative to the proposed organization of the New Bulgaria and the indemnity, which, it is contended, might make the Porte a mere vassal of Russia. The Queen's message calling out the reserves, which was read by the Speaker in the House of Commons yesterday is also published this morning. Discussion on the message was adjourned until next Monday. The proposal to land stores on the island of Tenedos has been abandoned in order to avoid giving rise to European jealousy. Austria is said to have assured the Roumanian Premier, on his recent visit to Vienna, that under no circumstances should Russia keep open military communication through Roumania for two years.

Sir Stafford Northcote announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the Marquis of Salisbury had succeeded Lord Derby as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It is also announced that Mr. Gathorne Hardy will become Lord Stapleburst and take the Indian Office and that Col. Stanley has been appointed Secretary of State for War, and Sir Henry Selwyn Ibbetson, Secretary to the Treasury.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

To-day's despatches, though threatening and warlike, cannot be said to convey the idea that war is absolutely inevitable. Reports from several capitals aver that Russia is now inclined to go to the Congress on the basis of the Treaty of Paris, and that the Grand Duke still looks for a peaceful settlement through the wisdom of the Czar and of the English people. On the other hand, the Russians are moving closer to Gallipoli and throwing up fortifications in that district. Turkey's position is still doubtful; she seems to lean to England, but is yet anxious to appease Russia. The London *Gazette* contains a proclamation ordering the reserves to assemble on the 19th inst. The Duke of Edinburgh is to be recalled from the Mediteranean; the Government is buying up transport vessels, indeed on every hand there are indications that the two nations are making ready for the worst. The Russian press says Ignatieff's mission was not a failure, but of its result little is yet definitely known. Austria is evidently inclined to a close and cordial alliance with England, and France has refused to take part in the Conference without England. Germany is still intent on bringing about the Congress.

The following is the sentence in Lord Salisbury's circular to the Powers, *verbatim*, in which he objects to the Treaty of San Stefano as a whole:—"The combined effect of the Treaty in addition to the results upon the Greek population and upon the balance of Maritime power which has been already pointed out, is to depress almost to the point of entire subjection, the political independence of the Government of Constantinople. The formal jurisdiction of that Government extends over geographical positions which must under all circumstances be of the deepest interest to Great Britain. It is in the power of the Ottoman Government to close or open the straits which form the natural highway of nations between the Ægean Sea and the Empire. Its dominion is recognized at the head of the Persian Gulf, on the shores of the Levant, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Suez Canal. It cannot be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude to this country that the Government to which this jurisdiction belongs, should be so closely pressed by the political outposts of a greatly superior power, that its independent action and even existence is almost impossible. These results are not deemed so much from the language of any single article in the Treaty as from the operation of the instrument as a whole. Discussion limited to the articles selected by one power in Congress would be an illusory remedy for the dangers to English interests, and to the permanent peace of Europe, which would result from the state of things which the Treaty proposes to establish."

The foregoing seems to show the utter impossibility of a compromise between England and Russia on the basis of the San Stefano Treaty.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the circular sent to the Powers by the Marquis of Salisbury defining England's position has caused increased irritation in Russian Government circles, and the Russian Imperial staff has been ordered to prepare for war with England.

A despatch from Athens says the Greek insurgents were badly defeated at Mount Pelicon, which has been captured by the Turks.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

This morning's news shows little change in the position of the Eastern question. As Ignatieff only arrived at St. Petersburg from Vienna yesterday evening, the effect of his communication is yet unknown. Specials state there are some grounds for expecting a renewal of the Congress negotiations, Bismarck that the powers be invited to meet to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871. Such an overture from Germany would spare Russian susceptibilities and the Congress instead of examining the successive articles of the treaty of San Stefano, might take the clauses of the Paris instrument as the starting point of the discussion and determine how much thereof may become absolute by events and what should be put in its place. No authentic information of such a proposal has yet been made from any side, however, and the *Agence Russe* yesterday after stating that Ignatieff's mission had not failed said Russia cannot do more to facilitate the meeting of the Congress, and her means of persuasion cease at the point where care for her dignity commences. It is improbable that Russia will take any step, or come to any decision, until Ignatieff has reported.

It is again reported that the English fleet is about to enter the Bosphorus to counteract any design of the Russians towards the occupation of the Turkish strongholds.

A depatch from St. Petersburg reports great excitement over the news of a probable alliance between England and Turkey. Everything has assumed a warlike aspect. It is reported that the Russians are rapidly advancing on Gallipoli. This movement is for the purpose of placing the army in position to seize, if necessary, the most strategical points in the vicinity of the Turkish capital.

Washington, April 2.—The President has nominated Mr. William Howells, now Consul at Quebec, to be Consul at Toronto, and Mr. John Wasson, of Illinois, to be Consul at Quebec.

New York, April 2.—The largest number of immigrants that has arrived in any one steamer from Europe thus far this season landed on Sunday from Bremen. When a large steamer leads off with a large number so early in the spring, it is a sure indication of a large immigration.

New York, April 2.—The National Rifle Association to-day resolved to hold an international military rifle match at Creedmoor in September.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

Nicaragua has come to a settlement with Germany.

Prince Edward Island is opposed to Maritime Union.

Mining has been generally resumed in the Schuylkill coal region.

Mr. Marshall Twitchell is to be Inland Revenue Collector at Kingston, Ont.

General Grant was presented to the Pope on Saturday by Cardinal McCloskey.

Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Cape Colony, thinks the Kaffir war is virtually over.

The French Budget for the current year estimates the surplus at twelve million francs.

The Japanese Embassy, numbering fifty-eight persons, has arrived at Marseilles.

Mr. Howells, now Consul at Quebec, is to succeed Col. Shaw in the U. S. Consulship in this city.

The French Senate has passed the Press Amnesty Bill and the Budget, as amended by the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton are about to re-unite and leave the United States for some more congenial country.

A Constantinople despatch says Osman Pasha has lunched with Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, at the Embassy.

The question of recognising President Diaz, of Mexico, is expected to be before the United States Congress this week.

Rev. Father Grant, rector of the Scottish College and organizer of the Scottish Hierarchy, died at Rome on Wednesday.

The Secretary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, after five months' investigation, pronounces the Keely motor a fraud.

The Catholic hierarchy having been established in Scotland, the Pope is anxious to enter upon diplomatic relations with England.

The Irish obstructionists in the House of Commons kept that body up till six o'clock on Tuesday morning on the Irish Sunday closing bill.

The British revenue for the year ending March 31st, which was expected to show a deficit, shows a surplus of over three million dollars.

It is thought Prince Bismarck will accept the adverse vote of the Prussian Parliament on his railway bill, and will not appeal to the country.

A committee of the United States House of Representatives has agreed to recommend a bill limiting the Presidential term to six years and one term.

A bill has passed its second reading in the Nova Scotia Assembly amalgamating the office of Provincial Treasurer with that of the Provincial Secretary.

Navigation in the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and the Upper St. Lawrence is now fairly open. In the Lower St. Lawrence the ice is "shoving."

The Court of Appeal decided on Saturday, in the case of Leprohon versus Ottawa, that municipalities had not the power to tax the incomes of Dominion officials.

A section of the Sacred College, headed by Cardinals Bilio, Berardi, and Martinelli, are said to be greatly displeased at the temperate tone of the Pope's recent allocution.

Dr. Bergin was yesterday nominated by the Liberal-Conservatives of Cornwall to contest that constituency in behalf of the Opposition at the approaching Commons elections.

William Vaughan, the man charged with criminally assaulting and then murdering an old woman named Mary Quinn, residing near St. John, N.B., has been found guilty of murder.

The steamships which sailed from New York on Saturday carried, besides extensive cargoes of grain, a large quantity of tobacco and cigars and domestic dry goods for England.

Lady Burdett Coutts purposes erecting in London lodgings capable of accommodating ten thousand poor persons at a maximum rent of a trifle over a dollar a week per domicile.

The political deadlock in Victoria has terminated. The Legislative Council passed the bill for the payment of members of the Assembly and the latter body passed the Appropriation Act without that item.

The transfer of the bondholding interest of the St. Paul and Pacific railway to the Canada and Minnesota parties has been completed, and, it is expected, cars will be running by November from St. Paul to Winnipeg.

Eighty-five failures, with liabilities amounting to over seven million dollars, were reported at New York during March. The liabilities are slightly in excess of the amount for January, which was the heaviest month for years.

Instructions have been given by the United States Government to prevent the steamer Pelican leaving San Francisco, the vessel having been purchased by Guatemala and fitted out for warlike operations against Costa Rica.

The estimates of the expenditure of the city of Montreal for the current year are to be based upon a reduction of two hundred thousand dollars in taxation, the decline in the assessed value of property being expected to show a falling off to that extent.

The United States steam frigate Wyoming, which recently sailed from New York with exhibits for Paris, and was compelled to return, having sprung a leak, has been found to be unfit for sea, portions of the vessel being decayed and her planking thoroughly rotten.

The Fishery correspondence will be transmitted to the United States Senate in a few days with an official review of the whole question. Sir Edward Thornton is much annoyed at the tone of public discussion, and declares the correspondence will vindicate his course.

The death of Louis Amat di S. Filippo E. Sorso, Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, is announced. He was born at Cagliari in 1802 and was created Cardinal May 19th, 1837, being senior of the Sacred College and, in point of years, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of the Cardinals residing at Rome.

A Rustchuk despatch says "The feeling of dislike between the Russians and Roumanians is increasing daily. The latter contrive all kinds of annoyance, especially to civilians carrying Russian passports. Roumanians have also established duties amounting to 15 per cent. on all provisions brought here from Giurgevo."

A report comes from Chicago that General Sheridan has given orders for the massing of General Crooks' troops at a point north of the Black Hills, whence expeditions will be despatched against the Indians as occasion shall require. It is also stated General Terry has been instructed to drive the Canadian half-breeds back to their own side.

Heavy rains have fallen in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for the last three days almost incessantly. Travelling in those parts of Nova Scotia has become dangerous, roads being flooded and bridges damaged. A portion of the track of the Windsor and Annapolis railway was completely submerged on Saturday, and traffic was impeded.

The New Brunswick Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Executive Council, having been charged by a member of the Assembly with using their positions to favour certain railway contractors in the construction of the Kent Northern railway, the Legislature have appointed a committee of five to investigate the matter.

The case of Leprohon v. Ottawa, which involves the question of the power of municipalities to tax the incomes of Dominion officials, will be carried either to the Supreme Court or the Privy Council. Should the ruling of the Court of Appeal in the case on Saturday be upheld, the City of Ottawa will have some hundred and twenty thousand dollars to refund.

The annual convocation of McGill University, Montreal, was held on Saturday. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred on twenty-seven graduates, of whom nineteen were from Ontario. The prize for the final examination was taken by Mr. Thomas W. Mills, of Hamilton, and the Sutherland gold medal, awarded for the best examination in chemistry, was won by Mr. John M. Lefevre, of this city.

At the Consistory held at the Vatican, the Scotch hierarchy was duly established, Right Rev. John Strain, D.D., being appointed Metropolitan Archbishop of St. Andrew's at Edinburgh; the Most Rev. Charles Eyre, Archbishop of Glasgow, Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Bishop of Aberdeen, Rev. Mr. McLachlan, Bishop of Galloway, Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Bishop of Argyle, and Rev. Mr. Rigg, Bishop of Dunkeld.

AGRARIAN CRIME.

The Earl of Leitrim, His Clerk, and Car-Driver Shot Dead.

DUBLIN, April 2.—The Earl of Leitrim, his clerk and driver were all shot dead this morning while driving near his lordship's lodge, Manor Vaughan, County Derry. The shocking murder took place opposite the cottage from which the Earl had recently evicted a widow. Eighty-nine of his tenants are under notice to quit.

The Earl's body was found in the ditch. The left side of his head is battered in. It is thought he was also shot in the head, but the fatal shot was through his heart. His left arm is broken, and his right completely shattered. The driver and clerk were shot in the head. The ground where the murder was committed shows traces of a hard struggle. A fowling piece and pistol were found about fourty near the spot. Three or four men were seen loitering in the neighbourhood before the murder.

LONDON, April 2.—In the House of Commons tonight, the Under-Colonial Secretary confirmed the report of the shooting of the Earl of Leitrim, and said there was reason to suppose the crime was one of an agrarian character.

LONDON, April 3.—The Earl of Leitrim left Milford yesterday morning accompanied by his clerk, and was driving on an outside car to Derry to meet his solicitor. He always carried arms. It is supposed the assassins hid behind a low embankment, and having first shot the Earl shot the clerk and driver to remove witnesses of the deed. The driver was shot in the mouth and the clerk behind the ear, both probably at close quarters. The Earl's valet was a mile behind, and on coming up found the Earl and clerk dead. The driver was still alive. The assassins escaped in a boat across Mulroy bay. The valet drove back to Milford and alarmed the police who found the driver alive but unconscious. He died shortly afterwards. There is no doubt the murder was agrarian. The relations between the Earl and his tenants were unfriendly. The Earl was kindand liberal to the poor, but very exacting in his dealings with his tenantry, visiting with unsparing severity the slightest infraction of the rules of the estate. The Riland Society have a strong hold upon the county, owing largely to his harshness. He had an iron will and extraordinary courage and perseverance.

The *Times* says, "It is no exaggeration to say that the news of the murder of the Earl of Leitrim struck this country with as much pain and amazement as an unprovoked declaration of war."

Two men named McTaggart and Friel were arrested to-day on board the steamer going from Rathmullen to Londonderry on suspicion of complicity in the murder of Lord Leitrim.

The British Cabinet.

LONDON, March 29.—It is announced semi-officially that the Marquis of Salisbury will succeed Lord Derby as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The *Post* says it is rumoured that the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, has been raised to the peerage, and succeeds the Marquis of Salisbury as Secretary of State for India. Colonel Stanley, now Under-Secretary for War, succeeds Mr. Hardy.

The *Times* speaks of the appointment of the Marquis of Salisbury to be Foreign Secretary as an actual fact, and continues: "It may be taken as a pledge that no measures of mere hostility to Russia will be adopted, and it should facilitate any further negotiations.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that the Marquis of Salisbury transacted the business in the Foreign Office yesterday.

Satisfaction is a great comfort, but that is only one of the many results produced by using Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer for restoring gray hair to its natural colour. It is at the same time a cool and pleasant dressing for the hair, and is liked and appreciated by every one. Sold by chemists in large bottles 50 cents each.

THE KEITH ABDUCTION.

The Jury Unable to Agree.

The Prisoner Goodwin Released on Bail.

Mrs. Keith on the Stand.

COBOURG, April 2.—At the Assizes here to-day, Mr. Goodwin was tried for the abduction of James and John, children of Mr. D. S. Keith, of Toronto, from the custody of Rev. A. Drummond, into whose charge they had been placed by the Court of Chancery, at Newcastle, on the 12th March last. The prisoner was defended by Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., and Mr. B. M. Britton, Q. C., conducted the case for the Crown. After three jurymen had been challenged by the defence and new jurymen sworn in their place, Mr. Britton in a few remarks opened the case for the Crown.

The first witness called was D. S. Keith, the father of the children, who deposed as follows:—Reside in Toronto; the children James and John are my children; the eldest is twelve years old, the youngest ten; they were placed in Rev. A. Drummond's charge at Newcastle, in January, 1877, under an arrangement with the Court of Chancery, whose order I produce; I saw the children several times I went to Newcastle; and sometimes they came up to Toronto; their mother was allowed to see them four times a year, which afterwards was increased to eight times; I was to allow her $400 a year; the first I heard of their disappearance was on the evening of the 12th March, when I received a telegram from Mr. Drummond; I traced them to Suspension Bridge; I think I know where they are; they went over the Niagara river in a scow.

Cross-examined by Mr. CAMERON—Am not in the habit of keeping company with other women; don't remember going north with a married lady; did not telegraph to that lady's husband that we had missed the train, eight years ago; these children were taken away from me and kept away for nearly six years; my wife brought them back in accordance with an arrangement with the Court of Chancery about two years ago; they were to live with me, also Mrs. Keith; we lived at a boarding house; we had two separate rooms.

LOUIS SEBERT, examined—Keep a livery stable in Whitby; the prisoner hired two horses and two buggies to go to Newcastle; it was on Monday, the 11th March; he was to be back on Tuesday night, which he did about 11 or 12 o'clock at night; he told me next morning that he had not gone to Newcastle, he only went to Tyrone and Hampton.

THOS. DOUGLAS testified that he saw the prisoner on the 12th March sitting in a buggy at Newcastle; a lady was with him; another buggy was standing a short distance off facing an opposite direction from the prisoner's, which was headed north; it was about 9 o'clock in the morning; the lady had a thick veil on and witness could not see her features; after the buggies had stood a little while, a man came up and spoke to the driver of the north buggy, and one buggy started off towards the lake and the other went to a hotel in the village.

JOHN VANCE, sworn, said he kept an hotel at Newcastle station; remembered the prisoner coming to his hotel on the 12th March; he came in a buggy; he had a lady with him; he asked for a private room for the lady, but witness' wife refused as she did not like her appearance; he then drove away.

JOHN MASON, sworn, said he was an hotel-keeper; the prisoner came to his hotel about half-past eight; he stayed a few minutes and went away and came back in half an hour; he wanted a room for a lady who was in the buggy with him; he said she was his sister; they had dinner at his house, and they left about four o'clock.

JOHN ALLAN, sworn—Said he saw the prisoner Goodwin in Mason's Hotel; had a conversation with him; understood from him that he lived near Paris, Ont.

HIRAM HOGUE testified—Know James and John Keith; saw them pass my door going and coming from school every day; remembered seeing them on the 12th March; they were coming from school about four o'clock; saw a buggy drive up to the sidewalk; the prisoner got out and went about ten yards from the buggy, and met one of the boys, who came and got into the buggy, and the prisoner got in after; did not see the other boy get in the buggy, but when the buggy turned and drove off I saw both boys; they drove north; there was a woman in the buggy closely veiled; they were soon out of sight.

Mr. LEE, examined—Know the boys well; saw them last on the 12th March; am a teacher in the school; they left school about four o'clock; saw James after school; he was in a buggy with the prisoner and a lady.

Mr. DAWSON, examined—Saw the two boys in a buggy driving past the store; they were with a lady; the lady was in the buggy; they drove home; had a buggy about ½ miles north of Newcastle; the prisoner was driving; after passing witness they caught up to another buggy a short way ahead, and drove on alongside, and the two boys got out and went into the other buggy, and both drove off and were soon out of sight.

Rev. A. DRUMMOND, examined—Am a Presbyterian minister; have had charge of these boys since January, 1877; both their father and mother have visited the boys since they have been with me; the mother came down about six weeks ago; she expressed herself as highly pleased with the treatment her boys got with me; the boys seemed contented and happy; I received them at the time on the commencement of the 12th; sent my boy out to look for them, but he could get no trace of them; I then suspected they were stolen; I then telegraphed Mr. Keith; I received a telegram in reference to the prisoner; went to Whitby to see him; offered, if he would tell me where to find them, that there should be nothing more said about it; he solemnly denied having had anything to do with the matter, and defied anyone to connect him with the transaction.

Cross-examined—Said he was one of the magistrates who committed the prisoner; had a conversation with him; he said Mr. Drummond might make his mind easy as the boys were safely out of his reach.

Mrs. KEITH, sworn—Am the mother of the children; they are attached to me; I hired the prisoner to drive the buggy for me; it was all done by my orders; I was determined to get control of my children; the prisoner did not know I was taking the children away unlawfully; I gave him money to pay for the horses and buggies; am not his sister in fact, but only as regards our religion; he is a Roman Catholic.

Some questions were here asked regarding the cause of the quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Keith, but his Lordship said that had nothing to do with the prisoner's guilt or innocence.

Mrs. Keith continued—Will not tell where we stopped that night; won't tell where the boys are now; will not answer any such questions; I planned the abduction myself; when I saw the boys coming near the buggy I called them to come in and have a drive; they both immediately got in.

Mrs. HIGGINS, wife of Mr. Higgins of the Whitby *Chronicle*, examined—I saw Mrs. Keith in Whitby on the 12th March; She had her children with her; I heard she was in town and went to see her.

The Witness refused to answer several questions put to her.

Mr. KEITH recalled—Denied some of the statements his wife made in regard to their separation. He said he would not believe her if she swore on a hundred Bibles.

This ended the case. After the Counsels had addressed the jury and the Judge had summed up, the jury were locked up till nine o'clock when as they could not agree they were discharged and the prisoner was admitted to bail.

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THE CASTLETON TRAGEDY.

Marvin Welton's Trial—The Jury Disagree.

Welton and Mallory Admitted to Bail.

COBOURG, April 1.—The Court opened this morning at half-past ten, before his Honour Chief Justice Harrison, when Marvin Welton was arraigned for the murder of Victoria Alberta Wade.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. Britton, Q.C., of Kingston, and the prisoner was defended by Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q.C., M.P.P., and Mr. Wm. Kerr, Q.C., M.P.

There was a large crowd of people to witness the trial, and the Court House would not hold all who came to hear the evidence. The spectators were only admitted by tickets from the Sheriff. The evidence for the Crown lasted all day, and several witnesses were examined, whose evidence was the same as at the trial of David Smith at the last Assizes. Smith was brought up from the Penitentiary to give evidence again at this trial. The following is his evidence:—

DAVID SMITH, sworn, said—I am a convict in the Penitentiary. I know the prisoner Welton. I saw him at my house before I was arrested. He had a female with him. He wanted me to do a small job for him; the prisoner was with me when we took away during the operation. The prisoner then took her to the door to arouse her, and brought her back to the bed again. I then told prisoner that the girl was dead. After that Cope Mallory came in and they both took her away. I only used the instrument once. The whole affair did not last over three minutes. I saw her in the woods about a week before. The prisoner asked me to go and see her there. I then told her I could do nothing for her. J. OSSIE MALLORY, who is also indicted for the murder of Miss Wade, was brought into Court and examined. He said:—I did not know Miss Wade till she came to board at my father's house. I last saw her on 25th May. She then told me she was in the family way and wanted to be cured. Welton recommended me to Smith. I took her towards Smith's place, and they both went into the bush. After that Smith said he could do nothing for her. Smith advised me to send Queen's wife away. I thought it best to come back and tell the truth. I think the Hon. Sidney Smith told me last week that it was arranged that I would not be tried.

This closed the evidence for the Crown, and it being then 7 o'clock, the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock on the following morning.

His Honour ordered the Sheriff to lock the jury up for the night.

COBOURG, April 2.—The defence in the trial of Marvin Welton, for the murder of Alberta Wade, was opened to-day.

MARY JANE MCEVERS, examined by Mr. Cameron, said—I live in Grafton; I knew the prisoner; did not know Miss Wade; I remember seeing the prisoner at Grafton on the night of May 25th; I saw a female with him; I had no conversation with her; Catharine McDonald was mistaken when she said I induced her to say it was not Welton; I do not know how the rumour was circulated that I practised abortion; it is not true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Britton—I do not remember what Miss Wade were; it is customary for ladies who come to our house to take off their clothes and stay a while.

PRENTIS MILLER—I live in Colborne; I was examined at the inquest; I have known Dave Smith about five years; I