

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

VOL. 1. NO. 261.

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1868.

PRICE ONE PENNY

FOR SALE. SODA ASH - "Gambles," "Widnes," "Alkali Comp'y," "Garrett's."

Savings Bank. THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

R. J. JEANNERET. From England, (Established in London, Ont., 1842, and in Guelph, 1864.)

WORKING WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. DAYS BLOCK. Opposite the Market, Guelph.

Funerals, Funerals! Nathan Tovell has to intimate that he is prepared to attend funerals as usual

Funerals, Funerals! Nathan Tovell, Nelson Crescen Guelph, 27th Aug. 1867.

Apothecaries' Hall! MARKET SQUARE.

PAINTS AND OILS. O' HAND, a large supply of

Boiled Linseed Oil Raw Linseed Oil Elephant Oil Cod Oil

OPAL VARNISH Demar Varnish

WHITE LEAD Red Lead Chroma Yellow Chromer Green

A. B. PETRIE, Guelph, 7th St. S. W. d.w.f

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO'Y.

GUELPH AGENCY. CANADIAN LINE-Quebec to Liverpool every Saturday.

GLASGOW LINE-Quebec to Glasgow every Thursday.

GEO. A. OXNARD, Guelph, 13th St. S. W. d.w.f

PAINTING, GLAZING, & C. THOMAS BREADON

Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c. B EGS to inform the inhabitants of Guelph and surrounding country that he is prepared to execute all manner of work in connection with his business at rates as low as

GOOD WORKMANSHIP And MATERIAL will allow. Shop, - - Douglas Street,

Next door north of Wm. Hoover's Livery Stable, and directly opposite Wm. Brownlow's Undertaking Establishment.

THOS. BREADON. Guelph 1st April, 1868

OLIVER DITSON & CO. 277 Washington-st., Boston. PUBLISHERS of 800 Music Books, comprising Historical and Practical Works in every branch of Musical Science.

Five Crackers. THE best Fire Crackers that can be got for sale wholesale and retail at the

Dominion Store! Upper Washburn Street, next to the Wellington Hotel, Guelph.

FISHING GEAR. MRS. ROBINSON. Upper Washburn Street, Guelph.

SPAFFORDS. No. 1 Machine, \$25.00 No. 2 Machine, \$35.00

Makes the Genuine Lock Stitch. Which is alike on both sides of the material sewed, and will not rip or ravel.

Suited to all kinds of Family and General Sewing. Tailoring, Mantle Making, and the use of Dress-makers, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Shirts, Cloaks, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Linen Goods, &c.

Office and Salesroom: 56 King-St. West, Toronto, May 6, 1868. d.w.

GALLERY OF ART. R. W. LAIRD, Looking Glass and Picture Frame MANUFACTURER, 79 King-st. West, TORONTO.

STANDARD Life Assurance Company (Established 1825.) Accumulated Fund \$3,700,005 1s. 4d. Stg

DAVIDSON & CHADWICK, Agents at Guelph.

POTATOES! Potatoes of all Kinds

AT WEBSTER'S Grain and Flour Store, We : Market Square, Guelph. Guelph, March 29, 1868. d.o.t

TORONTO SAFE WORKS. J. & J. TAYLOR'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES, ALSO Fire and Burglar Proof COMBINED.

TAYLOR'S Remember the best is the cheapest. We also manufacture every description of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, such as Vault Doors, Locks, &c., &c.

ALBION HOTEL! St. Paul-st., MONTREAL.

MR. DECKER would say that having resumed the management of the Albion, he hopes by personal attention to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last 12 years.

THE POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster General's report was submitted on Friday last. It shows the receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1867 to be \$944,918, and the expenditures \$888,485.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. Advertisers having contracts with this office are notified that unless their changes for the EVENING MERCURY are handed in before 12 o'clock, their advertisements cannot be printed until the following day.

OUR NEW TALE. In the EVENING MERCURY of the 23rd of May will be commenced the publication of a new tale entitled

THE BRAES OF YARROW, AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. BY THE AUTHOR OF GARVOCK THE GIPSY

How our Prisoners Look. The rigid restraint with which the three men now in Guelph goal, charged with Fenianism, were at first regarded has been somewhat relaxed, and there is now a possibility of getting a look at them and a slight of them in the presence and hearing of the turkey.

John Murphy, the ex-baggage man, is on the same floor, but in a different part of the building. He is inclined to taciturnity, and evidently feels sad at the turn in the tide of his affairs which carried him within the walls of a prison.

John Murphy, No. 1, is on the second floor. He was reading a book, and seems to have preserved his spirits in the midst of his misfortunes. Of course the question uppermost in his mind and that which finds readiest expression is "What are they going to do with us?"

RETURN MATCH.—The return match between the Guelph Rifles and the Rifle Association will take place on Thursday next.

GOOD FOR THE 30TH BATTALION.—We are happy to learn that Sergt. Allingham, Whittington Company, Sergt. Leslie, of Elora Company, Corporals Swinford and Scott, of Eramosa Company, passed an excellent examination at the Toronto Military School on Saturday last, and obtained their certificates.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—Dr Clarke was driving down the hill to the Eramosa Bridge this (Monday) morning, and just as he reached the crown of the hill the horses, from some unknown cause, took fright and were instantly beyond his control.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE ALFRED. The Australian papers are almost entirely taken up with accounts of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, on the 12th of March. We extract the following account from the Sydney Morning Herald.

His Royal Highness left Government House shortly after 1 o'clock, in the steam yacht Fairy, and as she passed, about 9 o'clock, between the steamers and yachts which had been drawn up in two lines near the Clontarf jetty, they saluted by dipping their flags.

On Friday evening the Government Gazette Extraordinary, offering £1,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of each of O'Farrell's accomplices—assuming that he had accomplices. The reward was offered simultaneously in Sydney and in Melbourne.

The preliminary examination into the charge against O'Farrell commenced on Friday, the 18th, and terminated on the 16th, and prisoner was committed to take his trial on Thursday, the 28th instant—that being the earliest day on which a verdict could be legally summoned. From the evidence given by the police in reference to the statements made by the prisoner after his arrest, and from his own confession at the examination, there is no doubt but that the murderous ruffian was the willing tool of a number of blood-thirsty wretches—not, however, of this colony. He never denied that he was a Fenian. When the Water Police Magistrate, at the termination of the inquiry, put the usual question to him, he replied, "I have nothing to say but that the task of executing the Duke was sent out and allotted to me." And then in answer to further question put by the Crown Solicitor, he said, "The task of executing the Prince was sent out to me, but I failed, and I am not very sorry that I did fail. That is all that I have to say. It will be observed that he admitted, in the course of this examination, that the shot which entered Mr. Thorne's foot was intended for the Prince. The prisoner said, "If Sir William Manning had not rushed between me and the Duke, the Duke would have received a second shot. He rushed right at me. The Prince would have received a second shot, and I should have shot myself; but I had not time to do it. Of course I had nothing to do with Sir William Manning."

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Parkes, and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. W. M. Arnold, visited the wretched miscreant O'Farrell on Wednesday, the 18th inst., when he was very communicative in reference to his diabolical attempt on the life of the Prince. He stated, that he intended to have shot at the Prince the second time as he stepped on the ground, and then to have shot himself, and was prevented from doing so by the movement of Sir William Manning. He stated moreover, that a written instrument had been received from the heads (directors) of the Fenian movement (or Republic) at home directing the execution of the Prince, and that ten persons entered into a solemn engagement to shoot him. The lot, the prisoner stated, were drawn by a boy in the presence of the ten men, and it fell to his lot to execute the Prince. This, it is stated, took place two months ago. He said he regretted that it had fallen to his lot to kill the Prince, but the killing was not regarded by him, or by any of the others, in the light of an assassination, but in the same way as they regarded the execution of the three Irishmen at Manchester. He stated that the general design of the Fenian organization was to strike terror into the English people (or aristocracy), believing that to be the most effectual mode of bringing about the independence of Ireland. The prisoner went on to state that he intended to have shot the Prince at his public landing at a good opportunity of doing so, having procured a gun for the purpose, and hid a room which commanded a view of the occasion. He was, however, deterred from carrying out his intention on the occasion; as there was a probability of the shot taking effect on the person of his Excellency the Earl of Melbourne, who was sitting beside his Royal Highness. He afterwards proposed to carry out the intention of effecting his deadly purpose at the Officers' Ball; and one of the ten men previously referred to wished to accompany him for the purpose of setting fire to the Pavilion by means of inflammable substances which he had in his possession; but he (O'Farrell) was unwilling to sacrifice so many lives when the engagement he had entered into required but one. Subsequently he intended to have accomplished his deadly designs at the Prince of Wales' Theatre on the occasion of the Fancy Dress Ball, but for some cause or other was led to postpone it for a more favorable opportunity.

We are informed that the prisoner, O'Farrell had letters addressed to him to the care of the Ven. Archdeacon McEnroe. As soon as the disclosure of his name made the Archdeacon aware of this abuse of his kindness, he informed the Government of the fact. Letters were also sent through some person connected with St. John's College, the last being delivered to him on the morning of the day on which he made his treacherous attack—We need hardly repeat the expense and indignation of Archdeacon McEnroe whose life for so many years has shown him to be the friend of order and goodwill.

From the Melbourne Argus (Victoria), we learn the following particulars of the prisoner. He is a brother of P. A. C. O'Farrell, a solicitor, who succeeded several years ago in making himself a very notorious name in Melbourne, and who departed from the colony soon after termination of the libel action Hanly v. O'Farrell, leaving behind him a reputation which subsequent discoveries have not tended to rehabilitate. The prisoner, H. J. O'Farrell, is about 33 years of age—His father was a butcher, a very old colonist, who many years ago kept a shop at the lower end of Elizabeth Street.

The Ballarat Courier publishes some further particulars as follows: "Upon the arrival of the prisoner's father in Melbourne in 1848, O'Farrell, the would-be assassin, was placed under the charge of the Rev. David Boyd, who presided over a school in Melbourne. There he remained for about three years, and then left to join the Roman Catholic College, near St. Francis. He spent several years at this college, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the classics, as well as of the French language. His father destined him for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and having passed through his preliminary studies he left Victoria for France, Belgium and Rome, where he continued his studies, and at the expiration of ten years returned to the colony. He was then prepared to take holy orders, but falling in love with a young lady he turned his attention to more practical pursuits. In or about the year 1862 he joined a man named Kennedy and opened a hay and corn store at the corner of Devon Street, Ballarat. The firm did not progress well and this caused Mr. Kennedy to take to drinking, and ultimately he was found dead in the yard at the rear of the building. O'Farrell also took to drinking, but recovering from an attack of delirium tremens, he temporarily abandoned the habit and for a time led a steady life. Subsequently he commenced to speculate in mining, and one morning he met his old schoolmate and showed him a cheque for two hundred pounds. He was then told that the cheque was no good, and had been issued in the previous three days by buying and selling scrip. At this time Fenianism broke out in America, and he pronounced himself a decided partisan of Head Centre Stephens. He continued to speculate in mining, and ultimately not only lost all he had, but involved himself in debt to the amount of \$10,000. He was then sold off by the sheriff of the district under a writ of *fieri facias*, the whole of his assets only realizing \$60. This occurred in March, 1867. In the meantime he continued to drink heavily, and had several attacks of delirium tremens. O'Farrell at length found his way to the Ballarat Hospital, suffering from the effects of drink. After being sold to the colony he was found in the streets of Melbourne, and accordingly he left Ballarat for Sidney. There is an associate told of him on his arrival at Geelong, where he stayed some days before leaving for Sidney. He met some anti-Fenians in the Market-square whom he had known at Ballarat. They taxed him with his rebellious feelings, and he replied that notwithstanding the curse of Ireland, and that the only proper form of government was a republic. He had often spoken to the same effect in Ballarat. From all we can learn O'Farrell is a man of strong temper, exceedingly impulsive and determined. Evidently once seized with an idea, he is not the person to be easily persuaded from it. Of his Fenian proclivities, there is no doubt.

At the trial, a large number of witnesses had been examined, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the sentence of death was passed upon him.

The Judge addressed the prisoner as follows:—Henry James O'Farrell, the jury have found you guilty of wounding the person of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, with the intent to murder him, and happily for you in the position in which you are placed, you have been ably defended by the counsel who have appeared for you. The jury have well considered the evidence which was adduced by your counsel, but they have felt themselves bound to return a verdict against you. Except from the evidence adduced, I know nothing, nor can I know anything of your previous life which might suggest to me any remarks. I can only say before me a man in health, strength and vigor, who has deliberately attempted to take the life of a fond and youthful son of our beloved and revered Queen. Before I proceed, let me entreat you by every remembrance of whatever has been virtuous or good in your past life—let me entreat you by every faint trace of true religion which may now be in your heart—to reflect upon the wide amount of sorrow and suffering which your cruel hand would have caused, had your murderous design been successful. Consider what untold shame would have fallen upon this colony if the providential care of Almighty God had not defeated your attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the anguish of the father, the grief and anguish of the Queen if one of her beloved and innocent children (innocent of even any evil thought against you or any other human being) had been thus torn by your ruthless hand from her widow's heart. Let me implore you to employ the short period of your remaining life in such reflections as I have suggested, and especially in subduing that callous insensibility of heart which must originally have led you to your crime. Although happily your murderous attempt

The Attempted Assassination OF PRINCE ALFRED!

FUEL PARTICULARS! THE MOB TRY TO LYNCH THE ASSASSIN.

HIS HISTORY AND APPEARANCE I. The Trial and very Affecting Charge of the Judge.

THE DEATH SENTENCE

The Australian papers are almost entirely taken up with accounts of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, on the 12th of March. We extract the following account from the Sydney Morning Herald.

His Royal Highness left Government House shortly after 1 o'clock, in the steam yacht Fairy, and as she passed, about 9 o'clock, between the steamers and yachts which had been drawn up in two lines near the Clontarf jetty, they saluted by dipping their flags.

On Friday evening the Government Gazette Extraordinary, offering £1,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of each of O'Farrell's accomplices—assuming that he had accomplices. The reward was offered simultaneously in Sydney and in Melbourne.

The preliminary examination into the charge against O'Farrell commenced on Friday, the 18th, and terminated on the 16th, and prisoner was committed to take his trial on Thursday, the 28th instant—that being the earliest day on which a verdict could be legally summoned. From the evidence given by the police in reference to the statements made by the prisoner after his arrest, and from his own confession at the examination, there is no doubt but that the murderous ruffian was the willing tool of a number of blood-thirsty wretches—not, however, of this colony. He never denied that he was a Fenian. When the Water Police Magistrate, at the termination of the inquiry, put the usual question to him, he replied, "I have nothing to say but that the task of executing the Duke was sent out and allotted to me." And then in answer to further question put by the Crown Solicitor, he said, "The task of executing the Prince was sent out to me, but I failed, and I am not very sorry that I did fail. That is all that I have to say. It will be observed that he admitted, in the course of this examination, that the shot which entered Mr. Thorne's foot was intended for the Prince. The prisoner said, "If Sir William Manning had not rushed between me and the Duke, the Duke would have received a second shot. He rushed right at me. The Prince would have received a second shot, and I should have shot myself; but I had not time to do it. Of course I had nothing to do with Sir William Manning."

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Parkes, and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. W. M. Arnold, visited the wretched miscreant O'Farrell on Wednesday, the 18th inst., when he was very communicative in reference to his diabolical attempt on the life of the Prince. He stated, that he intended to have shot at the Prince the second time as he stepped on the ground, and then to have shot himself, and was prevented from doing so by the movement of Sir William Manning. He stated moreover, that a written instrument had been received from the heads (directors) of the Fenian movement (or Republic) at home directing the execution of the Prince, and that ten persons entered into a solemn engagement to shoot him. The lot, the prisoner stated, were drawn by a boy in the presence of the ten men, and it fell to his lot to execute the Prince. This, it is stated, took place two months ago. He said he regretted that it had fallen to his lot to kill the Prince, but the killing was not regarded by him, or by any of the others, in the light of an assassination, but in the same way as they regarded the execution of the three Irishmen at Manchester. He stated that the general design of the Fenian organization was to strike terror into the English people (or aristocracy), believing that to be the most effectual mode of bringing about the independence of Ireland. The prisoner went on to state that he intended to have shot the Prince at his public landing at a good opportunity of doing so, having procured a gun for the purpose, and hid a room which commanded a view of the occasion. He was, however, deterred from carrying out his intention on the occasion; as there was a probability of the shot taking effect on the person of his Excellency the Earl of Melbourne, who was sitting beside his Royal Highness. He afterwards proposed to carry out the intention of effecting his deadly purpose at the Officers' Ball; and one of the ten men previously referred to wished to accompany him for the purpose of setting fire to the Pavilion by means of inflammable substances which he had in his possession; but he (O'Farrell) was unwilling to sacrifice so many lives when the engagement he had entered into required but one. Subsequently he intended to have accomplished his deadly designs at the Prince of Wales' Theatre on the occasion of the Fancy Dress Ball, but for some cause or other was led to postpone it for a more favorable opportunity.

We are informed that the prisoner, O'Farrell had letters addressed to him to the care of the Ven. Archdeacon McEnroe. As soon as the disclosure of his name made the Archdeacon aware of this abuse of his kindness, he informed the Government of the fact. Letters were also sent through some person connected with St. John's College, the last being delivered to him on the morning of the day on which he made his treacherous attack—We need hardly repeat the expense and indignation of Archdeacon McEnroe whose life for so many years has shown him to be the friend of order and goodwill.

From the Melbourne Argus (Victoria), we learn the following particulars of the prisoner. He is a brother of P. A. C. O'Farrell, a solicitor, who succeeded several years ago in making himself a very notorious name in Melbourne, and who departed from the colony soon after termination of the libel action Hanly v. O'Farrell, leaving behind him a reputation which subsequent discoveries have not tended to rehabilitate. The prisoner, H. J. O'Farrell, is about 33 years of age—His father was a butcher, a very old colonist, who many years ago kept a shop at the lower end of Elizabeth Street.

The Ballarat Courier publishes some further particulars as follows: "Upon the arrival of the prisoner's father in Melbourne in 1848, O'Farrell, the would-be assassin, was placed under the charge of the Rev. David Boyd, who presided over a school in Melbourne. There he remained for about three years, and then left to join the Roman Catholic College, near St. Francis. He spent several years at this college, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the classics, as well as of the French language. His father destined him for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and having passed through his preliminary studies he left Victoria for France, Belgium and Rome, where he continued his studies, and at the expiration of ten years returned to the colony. He was then prepared to take holy orders, but falling in love with a young lady he turned his attention to more practical pursuits. In or about the year 1862 he joined a man named Kennedy and opened a hay and corn store at the corner of Devon Street, Ballarat. The firm did not progress well and this caused Mr. Kennedy to take to drinking, and ultimately he was found dead in the yard at the rear of the building. O'Farrell also took to drinking, but recovering from an attack of delirium tremens, he temporarily abandoned the habit and for a time led a steady life. Subsequently he commenced to speculate in mining, and one morning he met his old schoolmate and showed him a cheque for two hundred pounds. He was then told that the cheque was no good, and had been issued in the previous three days by buying and selling scrip. At this time Fenianism broke out in America, and he pronounced himself a decided partisan of Head Centre Stephens. He continued to speculate in mining, and ultimately not only lost all he had, but involved himself in debt to the amount of \$10,000. He was then sold off by the sheriff of the district under a writ of *fieri facias*, the whole of his assets only realizing \$60. This occurred in March, 1867. In the meantime he continued to drink heavily, and had several attacks of delirium tremens. O'Farrell at length found his way to the Ballarat Hospital, suffering from the effects of drink. After being sold to the colony he was found in the streets of Melbourne, and accordingly he left Ballarat for Sidney. There is an associate told of him on his arrival at Geelong, where he stayed some days before leaving for Sidney. He met some anti-Fenians in the Market-square whom he had known at Ballarat. They taxed him with his rebellious feelings, and he replied that notwithstanding the curse of Ireland, and that the only proper form of government was a republic. He had often spoken to the same effect in Ballarat. From all we can learn O'Farrell is a man of strong temper, exceedingly impulsive and determined. Evidently once seized with an idea, he is not the person to be easily persuaded from it. Of his Fenian proclivities, there is no doubt.

At the trial, a large number of witnesses had been examined, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the sentence of death was passed upon him.

The Judge addressed the prisoner as follows:—Henry James O'Farrell, the jury have found you guilty of wounding the person of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, with the intent to murder him, and happily for you in the position in which you are placed, you have been ably defended by the counsel who have appeared for you. The jury have well considered the evidence which was adduced by your counsel, but they have felt themselves bound to return a verdict against you. Except from the evidence adduced, I know nothing, nor can I know anything of your previous life which might suggest to me any remarks. I can only say before me a man in health, strength and vigor, who has deliberately attempted to take the life of a fond and youthful son of our beloved and revered Queen. Before I proceed, let me entreat you by every remembrance of whatever has been virtuous or good in your past life—let me entreat you by every faint trace of true religion which may now be in your heart—to reflect upon the wide amount of sorrow and suffering which your cruel hand would have caused, had your murderous design been successful. Consider what untold shame would have fallen upon this colony if the providential care of Almighty God had not defeated your attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the anguish of the father, the grief and anguish of the Queen if one of her beloved and innocent children (innocent of even any evil thought against you or any other human being) had been thus torn by your ruthless hand from her widow's heart. Let me implore you to employ the short period of your remaining life in such reflections as I have suggested, and especially in subduing that callous insensibility of heart which must originally have led you to your crime. Although happily your murderous attempt

At the trial, a large number of witnesses had been examined, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the sentence of death was passed upon him.

The Judge addressed the prisoner as follows:—Henry James O'Farrell, the jury have found you guilty of wounding the person of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, with the intent to murder him, and happily for you in the position in which you are placed, you have been ably defended by the counsel who have appeared for you. The jury have well considered the evidence which was adduced by your counsel, but they have felt themselves bound to return a verdict against you. Except from the evidence adduced, I know nothing, nor can I know anything of your previous life which might suggest to me any remarks. I can only say before me a man in health, strength and vigor, who has deliberately attempted to take the life of a fond and youthful son of our beloved and revered Queen. Before I proceed, let me entreat you by every remembrance of whatever has been virtuous or good in your past life—let me entreat you by every faint trace of true religion which may now be in your heart—to reflect upon the wide amount of sorrow and suffering which your cruel hand would have caused, had your murderous design been successful. Consider what untold shame would have fallen upon this colony if the providential care of Almighty God had not defeated your attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the anguish of the father, the grief and anguish of the Queen if one of her beloved and innocent children (innocent of even any evil thought against you or any other human being) had been thus torn by your ruthless hand from her widow's heart. Let me implore you to employ the short period of your remaining life in such reflections as I have suggested, and especially in subduing that callous insensibility of heart which must originally have led you to your crime. Although happily your murderous attempt

At the trial, a large number of witnesses had been examined, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the sentence of death was passed upon him.

The Judge addressed the prisoner as follows:—Henry James O'Farrell, the jury have found you guilty of wounding the person of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, with the intent to murder him, and happily for you in the position in which you are placed, you have been ably defended by the counsel who have appeared for you. The jury have well considered the evidence which was adduced by your counsel, but they have felt themselves bound to return a verdict against you. Except from the evidence adduced, I know nothing, nor can I know anything of your previous life which might suggest to me any remarks. I can only say before me a man in health, strength and vigor, who has deliberately attempted to take the life of a fond and youthful son of our beloved and revered Queen. Before I proceed, let me entreat you by every remembrance of whatever has been virtuous or good in your past life—let me entreat you by every faint trace of true religion which may now be in your heart—to reflect upon the wide amount of sorrow and suffering which your cruel hand would have caused, had your murderous design been successful. Consider what untold shame would have fallen upon this colony if the providential care of Almighty God had not defeated your attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the anguish of the father, the grief and anguish of the Queen if one of her beloved and innocent children (innocent of even any evil thought against you or any other human being) had been thus torn by your ruthless hand from her widow's heart. Let me implore you to employ the short period of your remaining life in such reflections as I have suggested, and especially in subduing that callous insensibility of heart which must originally have led you to your crime. Although happily your murderous attempt

At the trial, a large number of witnesses had been examined, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the sentence of death was passed upon him.

The Judge addressed the prisoner as follows:—Henry James O'Farrell, the jury have found you guilty of wounding the person of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, with the intent to murder him, and happily for you in the position in which you are placed, you have been ably defended by the counsel who have appeared for you. The jury have well considered the evidence which was adduced by your counsel, but they have felt themselves bound to return a verdict against you. Except from the evidence adduced, I know nothing, nor can I know anything of your previous life which might suggest to me any remarks. I can only say before me a man in health, strength and vigor, who has deliberately attempted to take the life of a fond and youthful son of our beloved and revered Queen. Before I proceed, let me entreat you by every remembrance of whatever has been virtuous or good in your past life—let me entreat you by every faint trace of true religion which may now be in your heart—to reflect upon the wide amount of sorrow and suffering which your cruel hand would have caused, had your murderous design been successful. Consider what untold shame would have fallen upon this colony if the providential care of Almighty God had not defeated your attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the anguish of the father, the grief and anguish of the Queen if one of her beloved and innocent children (innocent of even any evil thought against you or any other human being) had been thus torn by your ruthless hand from her widow's heart. Let me implore you to employ the short period of your remaining life in such reflections as I have suggested, and especially in subduing that callous insensibility of heart which must originally have led you to your crime. Although happily your murderous attempt

At the trial, a large number of witnesses had been examined, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the sentence of death was passed upon him.

The Judge addressed the prisoner as follows:—Henry James O'Farrell, the jury have found you guilty of wounding the person of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, with the intent to murder him, and happily for you in the position in which you are placed, you have been ably defended by the counsel who have appeared for you. The jury have well considered the evidence which was adduced by your counsel, but they have felt themselves bound to return a verdict against you. Except from the evidence adduced, I know nothing, nor can I know anything of your previous life which might suggest to me any remarks. I can only say before me a man in health, strength and vigor, who has deliberately attempted to take the life of a fond and youthful son of our beloved and revered Queen. Before I proceed, let me entreat you by every remembrance of whatever has been virtuous or good in your past life—let me entreat you by every faint trace of true religion which may now be in your heart—to reflect upon the wide amount of sorrow and suffering which your cruel hand would have caused, had your murderous design been successful. Consider what untold shame would have fallen upon this colony if the providential care of Almighty God had not defeated your attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the anguish of the father, the grief and anguish of the Queen if one of her beloved and innocent children (innocent of even any evil thought against you or any other human being) had been thus torn by your ruthless hand from her widow's heart. Let me implore you to employ the short period of your remaining life in such reflections as I have suggested, and especially in subduing that callous insensibility of heart which must originally have led you to your crime. Although happily your murderous attempt

At the trial, a large number of witnesses had been examined, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the sentence of death was passed upon him.

The Judge addressed the prisoner as follows:—Henry James O'Farrell, the jury have found you guilty of wounding the person of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, with the intent to murder him, and happily for you in the position in which you are placed, you have been ably defended by the counsel who have appeared for you. The jury have well considered the evidence which was adduced by your counsel, but they have felt themselves bound to return a verdict against you. Except from the evidence adduced, I know nothing, nor can I know anything of your previous life which might suggest to me any remarks. I can only say before me a man in health, strength and vigor, who has deliberately attempted to take the life of a fond and youthful son of our beloved and revered Queen. Before I proceed, let me entreat you by every remembrance of whatever has been virtuous or good in your past life—let me entreat you by every faint trace of true religion which may now be in your heart—to reflect upon the wide amount of sorrow and suffering which your cruel hand would have caused, had your murderous design been successful. Consider what untold shame would have fallen upon this colony if the providential care of Almighty God had not defeated your attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the anguish of the father, the grief and anguish of the Queen if one of her beloved and innocent children (innocent of even any evil thought against you or any other human being) had been thus torn by your ruthless hand from her widow's heart. Let me implore you to employ the short period of your remaining life in such reflections as I have suggested, and especially in subduing that callous insensibility of heart which must originally have led you to your crime. Although happily your murderous attempt