The Weekly Tribune.

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Weekly Tribune.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEB. 3, 1874.

The Election.

The result of Wednesday's election was just what we predicted, except that Mr. Burpee is at the head of the poll. We suggested, in the first place, that Mr. Burpee and Mr. Palmer be quietly returned, without a contest, because Mr. Burpee was in the Cabinet and Mr. Palmer had shown himself an able and faithful representative. But this would not suit the "Reformers." They would sweep all the corruptionists out, they would send a man to vote with the Minister, they would pass judgment on the endorsers of the Pacific Scandal. "Put Palmer out," urged Blake and Mackenzie. "Put Palmer out," howled pap-sucking Halifax papers. "Put Palmer out," cried the letter-thieving ring whose special organ is the Montreal *Herald*. "We'll put Palmer out" was echoed by the Ministerial papers of St. John. So Mr. Jones was nominated. But Mr. Ellis, fearing that Mr. Jones could not rally the party to his support, and desiring to make a sure thing of putting Palmer out, took the field himself. A true Reformer—a man of brains—should be elected with the Minister, he said, and announced himself to be the man. So Mr. Jones retired, leaving the course clear for the "Reform" champions to put Palmer out. But Public feeling was strongly in favor of Mr. Palmer; the "boys" who work for success at the polls were enthusiastic for Palmer; and Mr. Burpee's course was loudly denounced in his own Ward and elsewhere. The Minister got scared, trembled in his $7,000-a-year boots, and pathetically appealed to all and sundry to "save, oh save—not me, not me—but the Minister, the portfolio of Customs—not for my sake, but for your own sake, for the sake of St. John." This had its effect. Men who had been loud in condemnation of Mr. Burpee's desertion of Mr. Ellis, men who had despised his double-shuffling distribution of patronage, men who were ashamed of his public appearances, together with all seekers for office, contracts, or favors of any kind, and all those who range themselves on the side of any Government, no matter what, began to work with desperate earnestness for the Ministry. It is hard to account for the warmth of feeling shown for the Minister in his distress by gentlemen who loudly denounced Isaac Burpee a few weeks—yes, days—ago. We shall not undertake the task. When the Ministerial army of motley canvassers got to work, having betrayed and deserted Mr. Jones and declined to shoulder Mr. Ellis, they reported that Mr. Palmer was ahead everywhere and nothing but money would put the Minister to the front. "There are 1000 voters whose dislike of Burpee can be overcome by a present of $10 or $20 each," was the report, and the money, estimated by good judges at $15,000, was supplied at once. "It is only two years' pay, you know," explained one of his friends. At every polling place were the canvassers, teams and money bags of the Minister. From every polling place in the vicinity of the city the representatives of the other candidates returned with the one report—"Government teams and Government money took every purchasable vote." In the city, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday, it was a standing joke that every marketable man was beginning to hurrah for Burpee. At the polling booths men sat with lists of purchasable men before them and checked them off as plumpers for Burpee as they deposited their ballots under the watchful eyes of Ministerial agents. Tuesday night the knowing ones who had bet on Palmer's leading 100, 200, 300, or 500, began to hedge, and saved themselves by sacrificing those who had not observed the monetary signs. Mr. Palmer's friends were sure of electing their man, and did not incur any but legitimate expenses. When the Minister's men offered their coachmen double pay they let them go, knowing that their voters didn't need to be hauled to the polls. We have reason to believe that every one of Mr. Palmer's 2262 votes was honestly given, on his merits alone. Not one of them was bought, not one of them was got by reason of any alliance with another candidate. Notwithstanding money lavished in hiring teams whether they were wanted or not, notwithstanding the lying Pacific Scandal mongering of men who have had characters to lose, and notwithstanding the feeling against Mr. Palmer in some quarters on account of his having been counsel in the School Act case, 2262 freemen went to the polls Wednesday and voted to send Mr. Palmer back to Parliament. His friends are not elated at the result, because they were sure of his election from the start, but some of the new converts to the Ministry are actually disappointed. They really imagined that the majority of the people would turn their coats as easily as they had turned their own. Men who had worked for Tilley, men who had denounced the man who had deserted Tilley, even men who had always professed loyalty and denounced annexationists, openly voted and worked for the Minister *and John V. Ellis* Wednesday! Mr. Ellis, of course, got a very heavy vote in Fairville because the men who work in the large mills owned by United States citizens vote there. His vote is larger than Mr. Kerr's at the last election, but less than Mr. Elder's.

Now that the "Reform" leaders have carried their peculiar policy of bribing the confidential employes of their opponents to the extent of buying up the proof-reader of a newspaper, and learning from him whose handwriting certain articles are in, we think the press of the Maritime Provinces, without regard to party affiliations, should unite in condemnation of this system of rascality. Let every editor, every lawyer, every politician, every merchant, ask himself how he would feel towards a party that bribed his clerks to disclose all his secrets and supply his rivals or enemies with copies of his correspondence. How would you like it, gentlemen? How many of you would escape censure or ridicule? Does one of you, even the purist, not wish to keep your private affairs to yourself and your immediate associates? We are alarmed at the spread of the bribery tactics inaugurated by the "Reform" leaders of Ontario and Quebec. Lawyers' clerks have been bribed to furnish copies of private letters; postoffice clerks have been bribed to deliver letters to the wrong persons; telegraph clerks have been bribed to supply copies of messages; and now, the privacy of the editorial sanctum has been polluted, and the honor of journalism sullied, by these base tactics of bribery, the proof-reader of the Toronto *Mail* having been bribed by the "Reform" leaders in Toronto to tell in whose handwriting a communication against a "Reform" candidate was. When Mr. Abbott's clerks were bribed, the excuse was that good resulted; when the Montreal post office was robbed, the act was first justified and then faintly repudiated; and now when the "Reform" tactics of bribery and corruption of confidential employes have even penetrated the privacy of editorial offices, we think it time for the press, of all parties, to speak out plainly in condemnation of the new system and in execration of the men who are profiting by it. Talk about the honor of Canada when acts so base as these are condoned by the governing party! when a man implicated, by his own confession, in rascality like this, presides over the Cabinet! when the press of a great party—a party calling itself "Reform"—has no word of denunciation for the most ignoble political tactics ever practiced, the most villainous species of bribery and corruption ever employed, a more dastardly system of stabbing in the back than was known in the darkest days of political and religious assassinations!

We submit these statements as unquestionable:

This system of bribery and corruption was put in practice for the benefit of the "Reform" party;

It has been practiced only by or for members of the "Reform" party;

As these degraded members of the party have been rewarded with offices and honors the party as a whole is responsible;

And that, unless every letter-thief and clerk-briber be kicked out of the councils of the party, "Reform party" and "bribery and corruption of confidential clerks" will become synonymous terms.

The Government of Sir John A. Macdonald, like every other Government, liked to shirk all troublesome questions that arose. When fair promises would go down with applicants for favor or justice nothing else would be given. One or two Local Government delegations were satisfied with promises, dinners, and social attentions, and returned with nothing else as the result of their visits to Ottawa. New Brunswick's demand for more money was a very troublesome demand—one that it was easier to postpone with promises than to gratify by performances. The Premier and his colleagues would assure our delegates that our claims were just, that the best method of satisfying them was under the consideration of the Cabinet, and that it was best to keep quiet for a time and disarm opposition. When the annual speech from the throne would be delivered all New Brunswick would scan it in search of a promise to do us justice, and find it not. This game of postponement might have lasted for years if it had not been for A. L. Palmer, who, when seconding the address in reply to the speech, took the unprecedented course of committing the Government, unless they dared openly repudiate his inferences, to a policy not hinted at in the speech—the policy of an increased subsidy for New Brunswick. The Government did not dare repudiate the intentions semi-officially attributed to them by Mr. Palmer, and, the advantage being ably followed up by Government and Opposition representatives, New Brunswick got $150,000 a year for yielding an export duty worth $60,000 a year. This $60,000 can be raised by an increase on stumpage without subjecting the lumber interest to any burden it did not bear before the abolition of the export duty. Therefore, New Brunswick actually got an additional subsidy of $150,000 a year for all time, without sacrificing an iota of her claims to Better Terms, and to Mr. Palmer, more than to any other man, is the credit due.

It is simply astounding that any man, outside of Ontario, should publicly proclaim his readiness to allow the largest Province of the Dominion to become still larger. The only way we can forgive such a man, or ask forgiveness for him, is to charitably call him a fool to begin with. Ontario is now, in point of wealth and population, about half of Canada, and is growing more rapidly than any other portion. Does any man of common sense say it is safe for the Confederacy to extend the boundaries of so powerful a member? Does any sane man say one member of this Confederacy, or any other Confederacy, should be greater than all the other members combined? It has been by jealously guarding against this that the United States have prospered. When tracts of new territory were acquired from France, the Indians and Mexico, they were not annexed to the adjoining States, but erected into separate States. This policy has kept any State from gaining a preponderating power in the Union. Our North-West must form new Provinces, and not be added to Ontario. The other Provinces must not be made to feel that they are mere joints in Ontario's tail, that they are absolutely dependant upon Ontario, that Ontario has control of the Government and the tariff, that the Dominion is Ontario and a few small Provinces, instead of a Confederation of Provinces. As we don't want to believe that the men who have, on the St. John and King's County hustings, declared their readiness to enlarge Ontario are influenced by corrupt motives—by promises of office or money from the Ontario leaders—we charitably write them down asses.

Mr. Jenkins was right when he said the satire in Hudibras was equally applicable at this day. "Here in St. John we have an example of how easy it is to

Compound for sins we are inclined to
By damning those we have no mind to.

The purchased organ of the Organized Hypocrisy, instead of defending Huntington's letter stealing and mining swindling, and Mackenzie's land and mining jobbery, and Blake's endless inconsistencies, and its own marvellous transformations, goes back to the doings of men not now in office—doings stoutly defended by itself when all the evidence was in its possession—doings it did not venture to condemn while the doers had the disposal of Government patronage. It imagines that it has a little influence left, notwithstanding the exhibition that it has been making of itself lately, and it gives one last shriek in favor of a man it denounced four days ago.

It was really amusing to see the alarm of Mr. DeVeber and his friends over Mr. Day's humorous candidature. We can understand their vexation at being forced to go to the polls by Mr. Day's playful humor, but we cannot understand their evident scare. Mr. Day came out for his own amusement entirely, for the declared purpose of finding out how many votes a man could get without canvassing, holding meetings, hiring coaches, having committees treating, or using any other election arts. His candidature was looked upon as a huge joke by his political friends. But Mr. DeVeber held meetings, appointed committees, hired coaches, employed canvassers, put all the Government machinery at work, and had every voter in his party at the polls. He is scared—scared of Mr. Day and the *New Dominion!*

In a *Canadian Illustrated News* cartoon Alex. Mackenzie appears in bed, and five or six Cabinet Ministers dressed as nurses, with Sir John Macdonald in the character of a lady visitor, stand around. Mrs. Blake has a sickly looking infant in her arms, marked POLICY, at which all are looking. Says Mrs. B——e to the lady visitor: "Ain't it a little dear—something like yours, don't you think, Mrs. M.?" And Mrs. M——d replies: "Drat it, no. A skimpy little thing like that, I'd be ashamed of it if it were mine."

The English papers are condemning the Canada Pacific Railway policy of the Mackenzie Government, and predicting that it will cost our country many times as much as the policy of the late Government, and retard the growth of the North West most disastrously. They are beginning to see which scheme provides for plunder, and it is not the scheme proposed by the late Government.

AFTER CULLODEN.

(Contributed to the St. John Tribune.)

Oh! what is there left for a beggared lord
But to wander abroad into Germanie,
And hire out his Sire's and his own broad-sword
In the alien wars of the Low Countrie?

Oh! what is there left for a Scottish Knight
Whose only fault was faith to his King,
But to go where he'll yet wear the cockade white,
And safely the lilts o' his loal land sing?

Oh! what is there left for a landless Earl
But to leave possession of moor and fell,
O'wood full sweet with whistle of the merle,
And exiled abide by the Rhine or Moselle?

Lan! what is left for the last of his line,
But to say to his blade be a bride to me,
And I'll deck thee, dear, with gems that shall shine
When we smite in the fight of the Low Countrie?

St. John, 1874. WAIF.

Brevities

The child found at Mr. Allan's door in Golding street has been adopted by Mrs. Milligan of the City Road. It has thus secured a comfortable home.

A woman and five children arrived by the Western train Wednesday, and informed Capt. Stevens of the ferry boat that they were destitute and intended seeking lodgings at the Police Station. Captain Stevens took up a collection for them, enabling them to lodge comfortably at a hotel that night and take the train next morning to meet their friends at Petitcodiac.

King's County Nominations—Speeches of Domville, McCready and Sharp.

There was a good gathering at Hampton Tuesday. The court was opened at 11 by the Sheriff. James Domville was nominated by J. B. S. Raymond and others, and J. E. B. McCready was nominated by the Hon. J. H. Crawford and others.

Mr. Domville was the first to speak. He proposed, he said, to meet fairly and squarely all objections to his course in Parliament. The old Government was down, and he would not kick a prostrate man. He did not desert the sinking ship because his coat-tins but one side. He had generally acted in harmony with his friend the late Minister of Marine, but had voted against the Government when he could not agree with them. Ontario, which has an almost preponderating power now, seeks to add 180,000 square miles to its territory—an area six times as large as New Brunswick. With this territory, and its present rapid growth, it could soon have 50, 60 or 100 more representatives in the House of Commons, and might actually have a majority, swamping the combined votes of all the other Provinces. Men should be sent to Parliament to oppose the aggrandizement of one Province at the expense of the others. He had fought against the salary grab that was put through the House and would fight against another grab of the kind. There was no barrier except the honesty of members, to keep the salary from being fixed at $10,000 or $50,000 a year. The cost of this election, the necessity of greater railway facilities, his services in exempting packages of butter of less than 60 lbs. from inspection, in establishing mail routes, etc., were referred to.

Mr. McCready thought a "fit and discreet" person should be sent to Parliament, as required by law, and not a man who would take opinions from the Minister of Marine. He would not interfere with the expansion of the territory of Ontario. Men who would oppose such a policy shouldn't be sent to Ottawa. He had been brought up on a farm and could legislate for farmers better than Mr. Domville could. The history of the "Reform" party, and of the Pacific Scandal, were told in the style that has done so much service as electioneering aids, and Mr. Domville was described as having identified himself with a rotten administration.

Mr. Domville again took the stand, and showed the falsity of the Scandal version given by Mr. McCready, by reading from the original documents on which the Scandal is based. He made a crushing reply to every point of his opponent's speech, and awakened bursts of enthusiastic applause by his telling hits.

Dr. Sharp came forward, in response to calls, and made a personal explanation, keeping strictly neutral as regarded the candidates in the field.

Mr. McCready was called for, but had nothing to say in reply to the evidence read by Mr. Domville showing the baselessness of his Scandal charges.

Mr. Domville proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were given with a will.

Annual Meeting of the Spring Hill Mining Company.

The annual meeting of this company took place Tuesday in the Board of Trade rooms. Among those present were Hon. A. Macfarlane, President, with Messrs. John Magee, S. S. Hall and R. P. Starr, Directors, Hon. Chief Justice Ritchie, Hon. R. B. Dickey (Amherst), and Messrs. C. H. Fairweather, W. W. Turnbull, Chas. Merritt, Geo. F. Gregory (Fredericton), D. V. Roberts, Wm. Magee, H. L. Sturdee, Z. Ring, J. Harrison, W. K. Crawford, C. W. Wetmore, H. B. White, J. H. Harding, Geo. Matthew, Geo. F. Smith, R. W. McCarty, C. A. Macdonald, W. H. Sinnott (Solicitor), E. N. Sharp (Secretary), D. W. Clark and A. C. Fairweather. The reports of the Directors and John Byers, Esq., the managing engineer, were very full, and showed the extent of the development of last season. By a large but judicious expenditure, two slopes capable of turning out 500 tons a day next autumn, have been well equipped. Houses and workshops have been built, a steam saw-mill was put up last spring, clearings, roads and drains had been made, and indeed all the necessary development for many years to come been effected, except a small machine shop, an additional pump next summer for the East Slope, and some additional miners' houses and rolling stock as the capacity of the mine is increased. Already the Western Slope has been driven down four hundred and thirty feet, levels run east and west a considerable distance, and two balance ways 300 feet each are just ready. The yield is now more than 100 tons a day, and Mr. Byers estimates the product of the west slope in six weeks at 1000 tons per *week* (not *month*, as is stated in a morning paper). The net earnings to 31st Dec., were, according to the balance sheet, $5931.54, made chiefly while sinking the slope and driving the levels.

The Board of Directors was re-elected with one exception, Z. Ring, Esq., being the only new member of the Board. John W. Cudlip and C. W. Wetmore, Esqs., were reappointed auditors. The by-laws were amended providing for the election of Directors by ballot, and making additional stringencies respecting proxies, making it imperative to specify in the circular notice the object or object of any special meeting of the Company, and modifying the clause concerning the quorum. The meeting throughout was harmonious and apparently satisfactory in every way.

Cheating the Railway.

One of those cute Yankees so often heard of, yesterday cheated the Western Railway out of his fare very cleverly. He had a mile and a half to go, which would cost him five cents. He had no idea, however, of paying any money for a short ride, so he got on the train near Lincoln and in front of the baggage car, where the conductor does not go looking for tickets. At the next station the man got off, having paid pretty dear for his ride. Both his ears and two of his fingers were frozen solid. He thought that he would never steal a ride again when the mercury was 20 degrees below zero.

The County Court.

His Honor Judge Watters opened in the city court room this morning, as the other room was engaged by the Circuit Court. There was no criminal business, and, consequently, no grand jury. The Judge did not think it necessary to make any remarks, but bowed to the legal fraternity and at once got to work. The following cases were entered for trial G. W. Burbidge, Esq., acting as clerk of the court in the absence of H. C. Macdonagle, Esq.:

REMANETS.

1. John Crane vs. Thomas Connor—Pugsley, Crawford & Pugsley.
2. Michael Dalton vs. Jeremiah Ellis—Pugsley, Crawford & Pugsley.

NEW DOCKET.

1. J. A. Wright vs. Charles Colwell—J. A. Wright.
2. W. H. Paterson vs. C. E. Stockford—Silas Alward.
3. M. C. Barbour vs. C. L. Quinn—John Kerr.
4. S. Alward vs. E. M. Dickie—Silas Alward.
5. W. Pattinson et al vs. James Clark—C. A. McDonald.
6. John Kerr vs. William Quinn—John Kerr.
7. Blake vs. DeVeber—A. A. & R. O. Stockton.
8. A. L. Palmer vs. J. S. Vanwart—Philip Palmer.
9. Thoms B. Hanington et al vs. W. B. Knapp—Hanington & Millidge.
10. A. L. Palmer vs. Thomas Wasson, et al—Philip Palmer.
11. C. H. Peters vs. Charles Brown—Hanington & Millidge.
12. Wm. Campbell et al vs Wm. Hicks—Forbes & Sinnott.
13. C. H. Wetmore vs Chas. Mills—C. A. Stockton.
14. James Domville et al vs. R. M. Dixon—Harrison & Burbidge.
15. Edward McQuade vs. Wm. Stephenson et al—R. J. Ritchie.

Business was commenced at once after the docket was completed. The first case taken up was John Crane vs. Thomas Connor. This is an action of trover, the plaintiff charging the defendant with going on his farm in this county, and taking therefrom a plough, some harrow teeth, and other farm implements to the value of $15.50. The plaintiff sues to recover this amount, and the defendant denies getting the articles. Crane was the first witness called. W. Pugsley, Esq., appears for the plaintiff, and C. A. Stockton, Esq., for defendant.

Election of the Minister of Customs and Mr. Palmer.

The election for the County Wednesday resulted in the return of the old members, the Hon. Isaac Burpee and A. L. Palmer, Esq. The number of votes polled was large, and, as will be seen, the Hon. Isaac Burpee leads the poll. His vote is not so large by over four hundred as that which elected him in 1872. Mr. Palmer, on the contrary, polled yesterday about sixty more votes than he did at the last election. The result was received with general satisfaction throughout the city. In the evening bonfires were lighted in different places.

MR. PALMER'S FRIENDS

held a meeting at the Bay View Hotel, and their candidate was present. A lunch had been prepared to which all did ample justice. Ald. Peters proposed the health of the newly-elected member, A. L. Palmer, Esq., in a short and pointed speech, in which he referred to the pleasure they had in working for and electing Mr. Palmer, who, they all believed, represented the liberal sentiment of the day. The health was received with three hearty cheers for Mr. Palmer.

In responding Mr. Palmer thanked his friends who had worked so successfully for him. He claimed he was the representative of the old Reform party—the party that had carried on the war of reform in New Brunswick for years. The party with which he had acted in Ottawa, he believed, represented the real reform ideas and progressive spirit of Canada. The present party he must see tried before he could give them his cordial support. In closing he proposed the health of the Hon. E. Willis, to whom he paid a warm tribute for his unflinching fidelity to the Liberal party of New Brunswick.

Mr. Willis, in responding, made an excellent speech, full of humor and point, making a bid for their support in June, which was received with cheers. Other gentlemen also made short speeches, congratulating Mr. Palmer on his success, and, at quite a late hour, the enthusiastic meeting broke up.

Germain Street Baptist Church Burned.

An alarm of fire about twelve Wednesday night called the firemen to the Germain Street Baptist Church. The fire was discovered by Mr. D. Stuart, and at that time smoke was coming from the belfry. There was no key of the church in any of the houses near, and no one knew where the Sexton lived. The firemen were, therefore, obliged to break in the heavy doors of the church with a ladder used as a battering ram. The tower and vestibule of the church were then enveloped in flames. The efforts of the firemen were first directed to confine the flames to one part of the church, and in this they were successful. The tower and front part of the church burned steadily and fiercely, but the flames were extinguished about 5 o'clock next morning. The scene presented next morning was a sad one. The ceilings are completely destroyed by fire and water, the handsome painting of the church is burned and blackened, the windows are broken and the fine organ is a pile of rubbish. The fine tower and front part of the church from basement to belfry is burned, and the frozen ice and water fill the house in all parts. The fire originated in the basement from a stove covered with sheet-iron, which was lighted yesterday afternoon by the sexton for evening service. The fire was so hot that the woodwork at the side and the ceiling above, caught from it. The flames then gradually worked their way up through the tower and gallery, into the belfry, where the fire was first discovered. The roof was burned through in several places, and the firemen deserve great praise for being able to put out the fire without any more serious damage. The pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Carey, was absent from home. The loss is serious but is covered by an insurance of $6000 in one of Mr. Marshall's offices. It will be some months before the congregation will be able to re-occupy the church.

Election Day in St. Martins.

Towards the close of the poll in St. Martins, Wednesday, it became quite exciting. A great deal of liquor had been drunk, and a large crowd, considerably the worse of it, collected round the Temperance Hall, where the poll was held. As might be expected a fight occurred, and two constables, in trying to quiet the crowd, were badly beaten. The ballot box was taken from the hall by the presiding officer, and carried to Mr. Moran's, where the ballots were counted

Circuit Court.

January 27.

The hearing of the case against Beverly Munroe occupied yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Long, with whom Munroe worked, testified to the good character of the prisoner. He also stated that he had passed the Suspension Bridge New Year's night, and driven to his home about 10 o'clock.

James Finch lives in the same house as Munroe, and his evidence was in regard to the actions of the police when they came to the house to make the arrest. They had used his clothes line to fasten the door.

Abigail Munroe, the mother of the prisoner, described the clothing of the prisoner as worn on New Year's day, and said that, except at Mr. Hilyard's funeral, she never saw him with a neck-tie on. The night the police came to make the arrest, her sons were in bed, having got home a little after 11 o'clock. The police knocked twice, and when she was about opening the door, broke it in. Her three sons were seen by Miss McCarthy, who said, "It's neither of them." She then said, after looking at Beverly, "He's the man." Prisoner was then taken in charge, and when leaving the house, told her not to fret, as he could prove by the boys where he was all night.

The testimony of two sisters of the prisoner was the same, only they were not cross-examined at all by the Attorney General.

H. C. Wilcox had measured the distances on the Bridge road. From Ruddock's to Welch's it was 662 yards; from Welch's to Miller's, 179 yards; from Miller's to Mrs. Burns's, 315 yards. To see Mrs. Burns's house you would have to go 147 yards from Miller's.

Donald McKenzie, who had worked with the prisoner, testified to his general good character; and his testimony closed the case for the defence

The Attorney General said he would like to recall Miss McCarthy, and also examine one or two other witnesses whom he had supposed the defence would have called. Mr. Thomson said he might call all the witnesses he could rake and scrape together, except the prosecutrix, whom he objected to having again put on the stand.

The Judge expressed a desire to have the case finished as soon as possible, and the Attorney General said he would not call the witnesses.

Mr. Thomson asked the Attorney General if, under the evidence—an unsupported statement of Miss McCarthy and the overwhelming mass of testimony he had produced—if the Attorney General would insist on the case going to the jury. If so he would ask for an adjournment, as it was then after 5 o'clock.

The Attorney General smiled and expressed surprise that Mr. Thomson should ask such a question, and His Honor adjourned until this morning.

January 27.

S. R. Thomson, Esq., addressed the jury in the Munroe trial this forenoon, commencing as soon as the Court opened. He first thoroughly reviewed the evidence of the prosecutrix, Jane McCarthy, which he characterized as one of the strangest stories ever told. He thought that the jury, from the evidence of the prosecution alone, should clear his client. That such an abominable crime as that charged against the prisoner had been committed was hardly to be believed. A rape or an assault of the kind set forth is not committed in daylight, or, what is the same, under the bright moonlight. The place, from the young woman's own evidence, under the very windows of a respectable house, and on a thoroughfare where people were passing all the time, was not such a one as would be selected for such a crime. The way in which the assault was alleged to have been carried on was too incredible for belief. The various weak points in the girl's testimony were pointed out and commented on by the Counsel. From the evidence he could draw two theories; one that she is one of those peculiarly constituted persons who sometimes imagine such things to have happened to them; the other that she had been larking with some one on the road who had not made any attempt to throw her down until after passing Miller's, when, perhaps, she had exhibited some temper at his actions, and, whoever he was—not certainly the prisoner—he had taken some liberties, from which she had made up this improbable story. The question of identity, and how easily mistaken in the person this woman might be, were also discussed; and instances of mistaken identity cited to the jury.

He reviewed the testimony produced for the defence, and claimed that a perfect *alibi* had been proven by a number of witnesses. His speech occupied two hours, and was an able, critical and powerful appeal to the jury for his client.

The Attorney General, about 12.30, commenced his address. He commented on the evidence produced by the Crown, and asked two questions. Was the assault committed? Was Munroe the person who committed the assault? On the first the evidence before them was that of Jane McCarthy, the prosecutrix, and various portions of it were read. That an assault was committed they must be convinced. As to the question of identity he claimed that the evidence of the woman on this point was conclusive. She had met the prisoner Christmas night on the bridge. He had then wanted to kiss her. Again on the Straight Shore road she had seen him. In his own house, and lastly when the prisoner stood up in Court, she had positively sworn to his being the man. The evidence for the defence had been to prove an *alibi*, and the question for the jury to decide was whether they had succeeded or not. He pointed out some of the contradictions in the testimony. Day, Herrington, Collins and Ramsay had contradicted each other in every important point—those of time and place. The omissions in the defence—an *alibi* not proved for Christmas night—Miller, the driver, not called to testify—and various other things were reviewed. Evidence from the prisoner's own conduct, also, proved his guilt—his conduct when the police made the arrest. In closing the Attorney General spoke of the necessity that existed for the punishment of such a crime.

At the close of Attorney General King's able argument the Court rose, and the case will go to the jury this afternoon.

January 28.

Yesterday afternoon the Judge charged the jury in the Munroe case. In opening he explained to the jury the three counts in the indictment, viz: criminal, indecent and common assault. On the first he said the evidence was sufficient to acquit. On the second count, if they believed the prisoner to be the man, they must bring in a verdict of guilty. The contradictions in the evidence for the defence were referred to, and the necktie question. It had been stated by all the witnesses that Munroe never wore one or a collar. On the contrary the girl swore he had one on, and that she pulled it off his neck. The girl had not, however, said he wore a collar, but only a band on his shirt. What made these witnesses so sure on this point on the night in question? Several other important points were referred to by His Honor, after which he read over the evidence and left the case to the jury. After a short absence they returned a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner was then discharged, the crowd cheering lustily. His friends accompanied him to Portland, and in the evening lighted bonfires in his honor.

Starvation is still active in New York. A large number of families in the city are living on a dollar a week, and even that small pittance is wanting in numerous households.

A young man sent his girl a box of grapes, one afternoon lately, and the next day a fellow met him on the street and said: "Those grapes were jolly good last night; send some up every Wednesday evening—that's my night, you know."

The Dutch navy is said to be in a most lamentable state, although more than twelve millions of florins have been expended on it annually for the last five years. The wooden ships are rotten and most of the iron ones hardly fit for use. How old Van Tromp would fret if he were alive!

The postal contract recently concluded between U. S. Postmaster General Creswell and the Postmaster General of New South Wales has begun to bring forth fruit. The first overland closed mail to Australia arrived at New York on Thursday in the City of Montreal. In five minutes afterwards it was in wagons and off by rail to San Francisco. On the 31st inst. it will be shipped at San Francisco for New South Wales, where, according to ordinary calculations, it will arrive about the 20th or 21st of February. By the new route there will thus be a great saving of time, say from eight to ten days over the whole line. This will be a gain to the business [illegible] but it will be a special gain to New York.