THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1888.

Legal Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, whether it is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them unclaimed for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

All matter intended for publication in the Herald should be in our office by noon on Tuesday of each week. Advertisers wishing to have their advertisements changed, should advise us on Saturday morning, in order to ensure the desired change on the ensuing week.

CROFTER EMIGRATION.

Not long since it was announced, through the public press, that negotiations were on foot between the Imperial authorities and the Government of British Columbia, relative to the settlement, in the latter Province, of a number of Crofters from the Highlands of Scotland, and that a Mr. Begg had come to Canada for the purpose of making arrangements to carry out the scheme. Later accounts seem to indicate that there has been some bungling in the management of the affair, and that dissatisfaction has been created in the minds of some of those for whose benefit the project was inaugurated, by designing persons. The Crofters have been told by those, who evidently knew nothing of the resources of the Province concerning which they undertook to speak, that British Columbia was not a desirable place to emigrate to, and that land enough could be found for them in the old country.

It is easy to understand the effect statements of this kind would have on the minds of these poor people; for love of their native land is one of the strongest passions that glow in the Celtic breast. However miserable, therefore, their present state may be, and from all accounts it is difficult to imagine a more wretched condition than that of the Crofters, they would fain hope against hope that the land laws might be reformed sufficiently to enable them to remain in the country of their birth.

It would be a matter much to be regretted should this scheme fall to the ground, through the mismanagement of those charged with carrying out its details; for there can be very little doubt that once the tide of emigration began to flow towards the Pacific Province, the advantages which would accrue to each industrious and prudent settler would be sufficient encouragement for those equally worthy, but more timid, who might at first remain behind.

On the other hand, it would be still more deplorable should failure be caused through the sowing of discord among the simple and unsuspecting people by selfish and unscrupulous persons. Had there been an assurance that all arrangements would be satisfactorily carried out, before the subject had been brought to the notice of the Crofters, everything would, doubtless, have worked harmoniously. The Montreal *Gazette*, in the course of an article on this subject, gives some valuable information regarding the Province of British Columbia.

"Even if all the improvements that the most sanguine of their champions have in view became accomplished facts," says the *Gazette*, "they would never be so thrifty or so independent there as they would be in the Dominion. The country selected for them, by the scheme now under discussion, has agricultural capabilities of great value, extent and variety. Both on the mainland and in Vancouver Island there are tracts suitable for farming that are unsurpassed anywhere. The cereals produced compare with the best products of the Dominion. For dairying there are districts peculiarly fitted. Sheep pasturing, cattle raising and stock ranching can be profitably carried on in others. In the Cowichan region there is plenty of good land—the loam of which is exceptionally rich. In the Comox district large quantities of excellent land still await settlement. The districts of North and South Saanich are fertile not only in grains but in fruit. The climate of the island, though varied according to the inequalities of the surface, resembles, for the most part, that of the British Islands. On the mainland there are broad tracts of fine land along the Fraser river. The country around Lillooet—to the extent of some 2,000,000 acres—is well adapted for farming. The Chilcotin region is noted for stock-raising capabilities. The natural herbage of the Kamloops region feeds already thousands of cattle, but millions could easily subsist on its rich pasture grounds. The same may be said of Kootenay, which also includes some of the best wheat raising townships in the province. The fact is that British Columbia is so vast, and possesses so many different sources of wealth—mines, fisheries, timber—that its agricultural advantages have been undervalued. For the lover of grand scenery, for the sportsman, for the invalid in search of health, it has no superior in the provinces or states of the continent. But it also comprises districts which in Europe would be kingdoms, but which seem small in comparison with the vast total of the Pacific province, which would be a perfect paradise for such communities as the Scottish Crofters. Those who, whether maliciously or through avoidable blunders, place barriers between them and such a land of promise, are committing a wrong which it may take generations to redress."

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

The simultaneous publication, at Berlin and Vienna, of the secret treaty of 1879 between Germany and Austria-Hungary, is regarded as the strongest indication that could be given of the gravity of the European situation.

This, coupled with Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag on the military bill, has created no small amount of excitement and speculation in European military circles. A large number of the London daily papers interpret the German Chancellor's speech as a re-assurance of peace, while the *Standard* says it does not point strongly in the direction of peace, but leaves us to our surmises.

The exponents of public opinion in the French capital seem to think the speech is more peaceful in appearance than in reality, Germany, they say, is as desirous of peace as France; but they think Bismarck's course, in publicly declaring Germany's readiness and ability to fight, is better calculated to wound the pride rather than soothe the feelings of the other nations.

In Russia, Bismarck's speech and the publication of the treaty are keenly felt and severely commented upon. St. Petersburg advices of the 7th inst. thus speak of the matter:—

"The *Vredemosti* says the publication of the Austro-German treaty is an act of political incivility, and the treaty itself an act of perfidy and ingratitude towards the late Czar, to whom Germany was greatly indebted for her unity. It insists the treaty was offensive as well defensive, and advocates Russia's abstention from all European counter alliances. Russia, it says, can have no dealings with Europe, not even with France, but must confine herself to her great eastern mission.

"The Moscow *Gazette* proposes nearer re-approachment with England, and asserts that Lord Churchill, on his recent visit, conversed seriously with Russian statesmen on the necessity of England and Russia mutually guaranteeing themselves against the dangers of the central European league and Bismarck's Cæsarism.

"General Vannoski, Minister of War, is holding frequent conferences with the Czar, who is attended by chief of staff Gen. Abrutcheff. Regarding the position on the frontier, trustworthy reports state the utmost confusion prevails in the transport commission service. The accepted belief in official circles is that the Government will make no change in the military arrangements already determined upon.

"The Moscow *Gazette*, discussing the Austro-German treaty, says: 'Henceforth it will he impossible for Russia to confide in allies whose hostility towards her has been proved. An alliance between Russia, England and France should be effected to counterbalance the peace league.'"

The Austro-German Treaty above referred to contains the following stipulations:—

"Art. 1 stipulates that should either of the two countries, contrary to the hope and wish of the contracting parties, be attacked by Russia, each is pledged to assist the other with its entire military force, and only to conclude peace on such terms as both agree to accept.

"Art. 2 provides that should either country be attacked by any other power, the other pledges itself not to support the aggressor, but to maintain an attitude of neutrality. Should Russia assist the aggressor, however, Art. 1 comes into force, and war operations will then be carried on in common, and terms of peace be jointly arranged.

"Art. 3 sets forth that the treaty, being of a peaceful character, shall, in order to prevent misinterpetration, be kept a secret, or be communicated to a third power, under the consent of the contracting parties. Both parties express the hope, in view of the intentions announced by the Czar at the meeting with the Emperor William in September, 1879, at Alexandrowo, that the Russian military preparations may not prove to be in reality menacing to either of them, and may give no cause for them to adopt similar measures. Should this hope, however, contrary to expectation, prove erroneous, both parties recognize it to be their loyal duty to acquaint Emperor Alexander that an attack upon one country will be regarded as an attack upon both."

The preamble of the treaty states that "considering that the cohesion of the two empires will the more easily secure their own safety, while it can threaten no one, and at the same time is well adapted to consolidate the peace of Europe on the basis of the Berlin treaty, the two Emperors, while giving a mutual and solemn promise never to impart an aggressive tendency in any direction to their purely defensive agreement, resolved to conclude an alliance, and appointed, as their plenipotentiaries, Count Andrassy and Prince Henry of Reuss."

An exchange, referring to the funeral of the late Mrs. Fox, says: "The unique spectacle of the burial of a soldier's wife with military honors, recently took place at Portsmouth, England. She was the wife of Quarter-Master Fox, 2nd Connaught Rangers. Mrs. Fox and Mrs. Maistre, wife of a sergeant of the same regiment, were with their husbands in the Boer war, and were present during the fight at Grouker's Sprint, when Mrs. Fox was wounded. The severe nature of her wounds compelled her to remain at Grouker's Sprint, where, upon her recovery, she worked indefatigably among the sufferers, and was rewarded with the Order of the Red Cross. Her health subsequently gave way, and she died at Portsmouth. Her funeral was attended by the representatives of every regiment in the garrison, Colonel Banbury and five other officers being the pall-bearers. The coffin, on a gun carriage covered with Union Jacks, was preceded by an escort, and three volleys were fired over the grave. Crowds of people witnessed the remarkable ceremony."

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, the latest of the departmental blue-books issued, contain much interesting information of the condition of the country's finances. The year produced a small surplus, $97,313, which may be attributed to the large withdrawals of iron from bond in June, in anticipation of the higher duties which went into force the following month. The twenty years elapsed since Confederation have produced a surplus in ordinary revenues thirteen times, and a deficit seven times, the aggregate of the former being $30,375,382, and of the latter, $16,044,817, giving a balance on the right side, of more than fourteen million dollars. The revenue in 1887, $35,754,993, has been exceeded but once—in the fiscal year 1883, when it was $40,000 larger—and is two and a half times greater than the amount collected in the first year after Confederation. Compared with 1886, the principal sources of revenue yielded:—

	1886.	1887.
Customs	$19,373,851	$22,378,600
Excise	5,252,304	6,309,201
Interest	2,299,076	990,866
Post Office	1,901,893	2,020,023
Public Works	3,082,410	3,270,782

The first two of these items represent the taxation of the people, which amounted to $28,687,001 last year, as against $25,226,456 in 1886, an increase of $3,460,000. The taxation was, however, about $600,000 less than in 1883. The larger receipts from customs were caused principally by an increase of six million dollars in the value of goods entered for consumption, the *per capita* customs taxation having been $4.63 last year, as compared with $4.49 in 1886 and $5.26 in 1883. The decrease of $1,300,000 in the income from interest on investments was caused by the repayment by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of its indebtedness of thirty millions to the Government, twenty millions of the amount being paid off in cash and the balance in lands. The revenue from public works represents the income from the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railways, opened and operated by Government, and against this sum the cost of working the properties has to be charged. It is a satisfactory feature of the item that it has rapidly increased of late years, the receipts in 1880 having been $2,167,401, in 1886 $2,082,410, and last year $3 270,782. So with the Post Office revenue, which, since 1880 has steadily grown from $1,252,498 to $2,020,623, these items being a measure of the expanding trade and population of the Dominion.

The total ordinary expenditure of the year was $35,657,680, as compared with $39,011,612 in 1886, and $35,037,060, in 1885, showing a decrease in the period under review of $3,354,000. Practically, the whole of this reduction arises out of the disappearance of charges in connection with the north-west rebellion, $3,177,220 having been spent on this account in 1886. The chief charges on the revenue in the two years thus compare:—

	1886.	1887.
Interest on debt	$10,137,008	$9,682,628
Justice	707,832	657,114
Civil Government	1,190,370	1,311,850
Fisheries	374,394	418,443
Immigration	347,575	462,863
Indians	1,105,093	1,201,301
Legislation	1,037,778	977,302
Lighthouse and Coast	553,515	512,811
Militia	1,178,659	1,193,692
Mounted Police	1,029,369	7,81,664
Penitentiaries	310,782	411,967
Public Works	2,046,552	2,133,315
Provincial subsidies	4,182,525	4,169,341
Collection of Revenues:		
Customs	$ 890,167	$819,131
Dominion Lands	194,968	185,729
Excise	310,022	344,690
Liquor License Act	53,515	186,342
Post Office	2,763,188	2,818,907
Railways	3,339,670	3,673,894

Several of these expenditures cannot be regarded as controllable, such for instance as those of interest on the public debt, and subsidies to provinces; while others, relating to the collection of revenue, are necessarily augmented with the increasing business of the post office, the government railways, and the customs and excise ports. The fishery service was increased between 1882 and 1885 from $92,700 to $273174 by the grant of a bounty to fishermen, and since 1885 has been further increased to $415,443 by the expense of protecting our inshore fisheries, rendered necessary by the abrogation of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty. The cost of legislation has been considerably increased in the last two years by the operation of the Dominion Franchise Act, it having varied between $784,000 and $583,000 from 1873 down to 1886, when, for the reason stated, it rose to $1,037,000, and last year was $977,000. Since 1881 the cost of managing and maintaining Indians has not materially changed, the variations being only a few thousand dollars each year, and there is not much probability that any important reduction in this charge can be made for a long time to come, the best that can be hoped for being a limitation of the expense to the present figures, which are certainly small in contrast with the expenditure of the United States for the same purpose. We may, however, not unreasonably look for a decrease in the aggregate expenditure in the current and following year, the economies being applied to such items as legislation, immigration and public works. The expense of the franchise Act, for instance will be trifling this year, as no revision of the lists has been made, the cost of the liquor license Act should disappear altogether, the law having been declared *ultra vires*, and the expenses incurred in preparation for its administration paid, and a reduction ought certainly to be made in the outlay of immigration, which appears to be greater than the results warrant or the circumstances require. As for the expenditure upon public works, the wide and rapid fluctuations in the amount show it to be perhaps the most controllable of all the public services, and although last year there was spent for public works only a couple of hundred thousand dollars more than in 1876, and $800,000 less than in 1884, a further curtailment should be attempted.

There is another class of accounts, in respect of which the burden of cost upon the people does not increase, although the expenditure annually enlarges, namely, those relating to the collection of the revenue. We take as an illustration the post office and public works, including railways. Between the years 1878–9 and 1886–7 the cost of these services was augmented to $2,200,000, yet the actual charge upon the people was less in the latter than in the former year, owing to the fact that the revenue from these sources increased more rapidly than the cost of management. The figures are:—

REVENUE:	1879.	1887.
Public Works	$1,083,149	$1,270,782
Post Office	1,172,418	2,020,023
Total	$2,255,567	$3,291,805
EXPENDITURE:		
Public Works	$2,080,979	$2,247,392
Post Office	1,704,488	2,018,907
Total	$4,485,467	$4,266,415

In 1879 the net charge upon the people arising out of those services was $1,429,835, and last year it was only $1,375,008, although in the interval the post office service has been extended throughout Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, and the rates of transportation on Government railways have been largely reduced. The accounts, as a whole, have many satisfactory features. The year produced a surplus, the expenditure was reduced $3,350,000, the revenue is reasonably steady without the application of new taxation, and several items of expenditure will either disappear or be materially reduced in the current year.—*Montreal Gazette, Jan. 31.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Governor of Alaska has issued his official report for the past year, which is a document of no little interest, not only to the United States, but also to Canada. According to this report the country abounds in gold, coal and other mineral wealth, and its rivers are full of salmon, herring and other food fish, while the seal fisheries on the coast are known to be of the greatest value.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed to succeed Earl Dufferin, as Viceroy of India, and Lord Stanley, of Preston, has been appointed Lord Lansdowne's successor, in the Governor-Generalship of Canada. An exchange gives the following account of Lord Stanley:

"Rt. Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, younger son of the fourteenth and brother of the present Earl of Derby, was born in London in 1841, and received his education at Eton. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, was appointed lieutenant and captain in 1862, and retired in 1865. He represented Preston in the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, from July, 1865, till December, 1868, when he was elected for North Lancashire. He was a lord of the Admiralty from August to December 1868, and financial secretary for war from February, 1874, till August, 1877, when he became financial secretary to the treasury. On April 2, 1878, Colonel Stanley was appointed secretary of state for war, in succession to Mr. Hardy, now Lord Cranbrook, and was sworn of the privy council. In the autum recess of that year he and Mr. W. H. Smith, the first lord of the Admiralty, with a numerous suite, visited the island of Cyprus. He went out of office with his party in April, 1880. In Lord Salisbury's government he was secretary of state for the colonies from June, 1885, to February, 1886, and in the cabinet of 1886 was appointed president of the board of trade and raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Stanley, of Preston. He married, in 1864, Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth earl of Clarendon. Colonel Stanley is heir presumptive of the earldom of Derby."

The election for a member of the House of Commons, in Halton, Ont., on the 7th inst., resulted in the return of Mr. Henderson, Liberal-Conservative, by a majority of one hundred and forty-nine votes, thus rescuing another constituency from the Grits. Halton was formerly a Grit stronghold. In 1878, Hon. William Macdougall succeeded in carrying it in the Liberal-Conservative interests, by the small majority of eighteen. In 1882, however, it fell back into the hands of the Grits, and at the general election, in February last, Mr. Waldie, Opposition, was elected over Mr. Henderson, who has just carried the constituency, by a majority of nine. On petition, Mr. Waldie was unseated, for corrupt practices, and the constituency being again thrown open, the Grits nominated a Mr. McLeod as their strongest man. The result was, as above stated, the election of Mr. Henderson, by a large majority. This, with the election of Mr. Dickinson, for Carleton, Ont., one of Sir John Macdonald's constituencies, adds two more Liberal-Conservatives to the roll of the House of Commons. Since the general election, about a year ago, nineteen bye-elections have been held, and seventeen Liberal Conservatives have been elected. Of these, five have been elected to seats carried by the Opposition at the general election. Not a bad showing for one year.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

A London despatch dated the 9th inst., says:—

Parliament assembled to-day. The Queen's speech opening the session, was read by royal commission. Her Majesty states that she continues to receive from all the powers cordial assurances of the friendly sentiment, as well as earnest desire to maintain the peace of the world. She mentions the successful demarcation of the Afghanistan boundary, regrets the failure of the mission to Abyssinia, and states that the deliberations of the conference on the American-Canadian questions has not yet completed its labors. The estimates for 1888 have been framed with due regard to economy. Parliament will be asked to provide for improvements of the defence of ports and coaling stations rendered urgently necessary by the advance of military science; and, also, to sanction an agreement providing for a special squadron to protect Australian commerce, the cost of which will be partially borne by the colonies. Measures, which at great labor were passed last session for the benefit of Ireland, have been carefully carried into effect during the period since elapsed. The result of this legislation so far as tested by this short experience, is satisfactory. Crime has diminished and the power of coercive conspiracies has sensibly abated. Measures tending to develope the resources of Ireland and facilitate an increase in the number of proprietors of the soil, will be laid before you. Your attention will be invited to the subject of local government in England. Measures will be submitted for dealing with it, with proposals for adjusting the relations between local and imperial finance and for mitigating the burdens imposed upon rate-payers. The prospects of commerce are more hopeful than any which I have been able to point to in many years. I deeply regret there has been no corresponding improvement observed in the condition of agriculture. I recommend the interests of that industry to your attentive care. You will be invited to consider legislative proposals for cheapening the transfer of land, for modifying the procedure by which tithe rent is collected, for promoting technical education, for preventing undue preferences in rates charged by railways on foreign and domestic produce, for remedying abuses in the formation of companies under the limited liability Act, for amending the law of liability of employers in case of accidents, for improving the position of Scottish universities, for regulating the borough police of Scotland, and for diminishing the cost of private bill legislation.

In the House of Lords, Lord Crawford moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The motion was seconded by Lord Armstrong. Lord Salsbury referred to the Crown prince of Germany, and said it was sad to learn that the heir of the great empire closely united with us in the bonds of sympathy, stood in a situation of peril, every where exciting deep solicitude. Regarding the great issues of peace or war now pending in Europe, Salisbury said he would not pretend to give fuller information than was conveyed in the recent masterly speech of Bismarck. The Berlin treaty, as Bismarck showed, was in the nature of a compromise. It was highly acceptable at the time concluded, to the English government, and remains so. Still, England long had a policy in the East from which the government did not intend to depart, and which they would consistently uphold. They had interested themselves for generations in the fate of south-eastern Europe and they would not show themselves more indifferent to those interests than the generations before them (cheers).

In the House of Commons Gladstone was loudly cheered. Hartington left his seat, went and shook hands with him, sat down and entered into an animated conversation. Richie (conservative) gave notice of the introduction of a local government bill. Wharton (conservative) moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech. It was seconded by Colonel Duncan. Gladstone said he rose to speak at this early stage of the debate, hoping it might contribute to expedite the business before the house. He could congratulate the government on some aspects of their foreign policy. The question of the Afghan boundary, so long a source of danger to two great empires, was settled. This was a great thing in itself and he trusted it would modify the jealousies existing regarding the territorial extension of Russia. So far as he was aware, no other cause for misunderstanding remained between the two nations. (Hear, hear.) Referring to Ireland, Gladstone said: "While the opposition is anxious to expedite business, the government's policy in Ireland could not be lightly passed over. (Cheers.) The whole subject of the administration of coercion must, through amendments, be debated. The government could not be congratulated on assisting to diminish the number of offences. Under the coercion act, 350 persons had been tried and sentenced. He demanded that the government produce official data in support of the alleged decrease of offences. The returns showed that while the administration of the common law was easier in Ireland than Great Britain, the administration of the law relating to agrarian crime had been transferred from judges and juries to magistrates, dependent upon the executive government. The coercion act in no wise strengthened the government in regard to the prevention of crime as distinguished from combinations. After declaring he would oppose all attempts to incease the number of Irish proprietors by direct dealings between the treasury and individual cultivators, Gladstone reviewed the legislative proposals of the government, and concluded by promising that the opposition would assist in forwarding the local government bill and other measures, and in making the session fruitful of beneficial legislation.

William Henry Smith thanked Gladstone for his remarks concerning the foreign policy of the government, and said no great change was contemplated in the procedure rules. The government did not desire to secure a party triumph through such means. They desired for both sides of the house full liberty of discussion. At the same time it was necessary to stop obstuction to enable the house to transact business in reasonable hours.

Mr. Barnell will move an amendment to the address censuring the Irish administration and praying that the operation of the coercion act be stopped. An amendment will also be moved condemning the exclusion of Ireland from the local government bill, Parnell's amendment will probably be reached Monday. The new procedure rules will be laid on the table on Monday. It will be proposed to meet at 3 p. m., and adjourn at 1 a. m., with automatic closure on controversial business at 12.30. The majority necessary to apply cloture rules will be reduced. The speaker's power over disorderly members will be increased. Smith's bill to create the office of under secretary for Ireland will provide for the payment of one thousand pounds salary. At the meeting of Parnellites to-day, Biggar, Deasy, Shiel and Carr were appointed whips. It was decided that Parnell should formulate an amendment to the Queen's address, raising the question as to the administration of the crimes act. Parnell stated that the object of his bill was to reduce the term for judicial revision of rents from 15 to 7 years, and give tenants further rights over improvements.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Millman Sentenced.

TO BE HANGED ON APRIL 10TH.

On Wednesday last it was announced through the press that sentence would be passed on the prisoner, Millman, on the following day at noon.

On Thursday the court room was packed to its utmost capacity a full hour before the time announced for the pronouncing of the condemned man's doom. The Attorney-General and all the counsel engaged in the conduct of the case were in their places before twelve o'clock. The prisoner was brought in and placed in the dock about noon, and a few minutes later Chief Justice Palmer, Mr. Justice Peters and Mr. Justice Hensley took their seats on the bench. The Attorney-General then arose, and amid breathless silence moved that the sentence of the court be now passed on the prisoner.

Mr. Weeks, Clerk of the Crown, then addressed the prisoner as follows:

"William Millman, you have been indicted for the murder of Mary Pickering Tuplin. Upon that indictment you have been tried and found guilty. What have you to say why the court should not pronounce sentence against you according to law?"

After a few moments silence Mr. Hodgson, the prisoner's counsel, rose and said:

"My Lord,—I know that my client's silence at this time, and my silence will not be misinterpreted by your Lordship. Whatever may be generally understood to be the meaning of the words addressed by the Clerk of the Crown to the prisoner, the Court knows that they only call for the interposition of any legal objection to the passing of the sentence. The prisoner has much to say, I have much to urge, not why sentence should not be pronounced, but why it should not be carried out. At the proper time, and in the proper quarter, this shall be duly submitted. I therefore abstain from addressing your Lordship, because the verdict imposes upon you one last solemn duty."

His Lordship then addressed the prisoner as follows:

William Millman.—You have been tried and convicted of the crime of murder, of a murder of the deepest dye,—one for which a parallel can scarcely be found in the criminal annals of British North America! When it was first discovered that this crime was committed, I was for a considerable time under the impression that the criminal must have been some stranger, some person from another country—from some populous city where vice and crime in their lowest depths are not so unfamiliar to human experience as here; and when I heard of your arrest, I still encouraged the hope that one so young, a native of this Province, brought up amongst a Christian community, could not be the perpetrator of this terrible crime. Facts, however, were gradually brought to light, by which a strong suspicion, although wavering at times ultimately rested on you. About nine o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, the 28th of June last, Mary Tuplin, a daughter of John Tuplin, a respectable farmer of Margate, and residing with her parents, went outside of the house, apparently on some very temporary absence, going out in an ordinary indoor dress, without any covering on her head, and without any intimation as to what direction she intended to proceed. Between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock she had not returned. The lateness of the hour increasing without any appearance of her, and not answering to several loud calls her father made at some distance from the house, he proceeded to a neighbors house, but failed to obtain any intelligence of his missing child. The following day a more general search was made, and continued during the remainder of the week, by a large number of the inhabitants of the settlement and vicinity; but proved unsuccessful. A white pocket handkerchief, however, identified as that of the missing girl, being found on the shore; the river was carefully dragged, when on Monday, the fourth day of July, the body of the unfortunate girl was raised from the bottom of the river, having attached to it, by a short rope, a large stone of eighty or one hundred pounds weight. A Coroner's inquest followed, from which it appeared that her death had been caused by two pistol bullets fired into her head, one of which had penetrated the brain and caused instant death. The evidence taken before the Coroner bore so strong against you that your arrest and committal to prison followed, charged with the murder of the deceased.

Your trial has been an unusually long one. You pleaded an *alibi*. The evidence against you was, as so often becomes the case in trials for murder, almost wholly circumstantial. No less than forty-eight witnesses were examined on the part of the Crown, and as many as eighteen on your own behalf, and after an admirable and painstaking defense by your counsel, a most patient and attentive hearing by a highly intelligent and unprejudiced jury, you have been found guilty.

The jury have recommended you to mercy—upon what part of the case or of your evidence this favorable expression of their opinion rests, I must own I do not at present perceive. The earnest, eloquent and touching appeal directed to them by your talented counsel, has doubtless, touched their hearts; but, as men fully cabable of realizing the solemn obligations which bound them, and guided by that consistent evidence of your guilt which from day to day was detailed to them by unprejudiced witnesses and none of whom could be said to have been in any material degree contradicted, your Jury felt that their duty of finding you guilty became inevitable.

You plead for mercy. Prisoner did you know of this virtue when you so deliberately carried into execution the plan you conceived for the destruction of your victim?—a young and inexperienced creature, who had never harmed you—one who had too unguardedly confided in your friendship and attachment, who had the strongest claims on your honor and gratitude? They you carried into execution your terrible deed was that appointed for the funeral of another member of Mary Tuplin's family—her own brother who was followed to the cemetery by their afflicted parents. But this in no degree did you allow to interfere with carrying out your cold-blooded deed. The grave had closed but a few hours over his remains, and while you knew the hot tears were still flowing down the cheeks of his aged and afflicted parents you yet persevered in the perpetration of your crime. Having under the pretence of warm friendship allured your victim to the secluded spot you had chosen, there, with the assasin's hand you drew your weapon and discharged it into her head. The first shot proved insufficient for the destruction of life, and I do not think it to be an excess of my imagination when I picture to myself the astounding horror of that poor girl on discovering that in place of a friend and protector, she had committed herself to the company of an assassin. A momentary interval elapsed before you fired your second shot,—that interval was sufficient to enable her to look into your face, and to invoke your mercy and your pity. Had the most dormant spark of humanity remained in your breast, that beseeching, that imploring look to spare her life as she saw you adjusting your weapon and raising your arm to repeat the shot, might have kindled into compassion and repentance. But no, you were too intent on your murderous design, and your second shot laid your defenceless and unoffending victim a quivering corpse at your feet. You then hastily conveyed her to the river, and before even the cold pall of death had completely enshrouded her body you cast it attached to a heavy stone, into what you thought the deepest part of the river—there, where you felt assured no human eye could ever again behold it. But there was one Eye you had forgotten or disregarded, the invisible Eye of an Omnipresent God, from whom no sin can be hid. He had provided a signal for those in search of her—a small piece of white muslin lay on the margin of that river. This, on examination, proved to be a pocket handkerchief of the deceased, and at once suggested to the minds of her friends the necessity of dragging the river, which, being diligently prosecuted, her body was thus discovered and easily recognized. The painful conclusion that followed the sad tragedy is well known.

You are now to suffer the extreme penalty that the laws of your country have ever imposed on your crime.

Your present condition is a sad and awful one, and will doubtless excite the sympathy of many tender and christian hearts, not only for you but also for your aged and agonized parents, whose gray hairs will go down with sorrow to the grave. I will dwell no longer on this painful subject.

Your time now in this life must be limited to a brief period; and before I pronounce the solemn words of your doom, I implore you most earnestly to employ that precious time in every effort towards a reconciliation with that God you have so deeply offended, and whose law, as well as that of your country, you have so awfully violated. Approach His throne with a sincerely penitent heart, and He will dispel the cloud from this dark hour of your life, and will not cast you off.

The sentence of this Court is that you, William Millman, be henceforth taken to the prison from whence you last came, and that you be there kept in safe custody until Tuesday, the 10th day of the month of April, next ensuing; and that on that day, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, within the walls of the said prison, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may the Lord, in his infinite goodness, have mercy on your soul.

Marine Disasters.

It was a remarkable story of adventure, says a Philadelphia despatch of the 3rd inst., that a correspondent heard this evening from the two survivors of the crew of the ill-fated ship *Alfred Watts*. Their story of how they lived for three days without food or water to drink, and how they were rescued after this suffering, only to be shipwrecked again, is an unusually thrilling tale of the sea. The two seamen are named Henry Magnus and Oscar Lind. They are both Swedes. They arrived here last night on the brig *Mary Bartlett*, from Barbadoes. These seamen sailed from here October 11th last, on the *Watts*, bound for Hiogo, Japan. The crew consisted of the captain and sixteen men, and the son of Wm. H. Oakford, of this city, as passenger. Up to her arrival off the Bahamas the voyage had been uneventful. Here a hurricane came up. But the story of the shipwreck can be best told in the language of one of the two survivors, Henry Magnus. He said: "It was on October 19th when the hurricane struck us. The force of the wind was fearful. The sea swept over the decks and the ship sprang a leak. We tried hard to pump it out, but it was of no use. It poured in faster than we could get it up. In a few hours the ship was on her beam ends. We made a raft out of the forward house, and Lind and I, two of the men and the boy got aboard of her and paddled away. Everything on the ship had been swept away, and all the boats were lost. We saw a couple of men on a spar, but we soon lost sight of them. In a few minutes the wreck righted, but the sea was so rough that we couldn't get near it again. We saw one of the men aboard, a young fellow from Liverpool. He was holding on to the wheel. While we were looking at him a big wave struck the ship and swept him overboard. That was the last we saw of him. We had no food or water on the raft, and we soon got hungry and thirsty. One of the men was sick, and he fell overboard and was washed away. There was only four of us left—Lind and I, young Dr. Oakford and one of the men. The second day after the wreck we got weak. We hadn't taken a bite since we left the ship, and we were very thirsty. We suffered fearfully. We looked out over the ocean, which by that time was calm, but we couldn's see a speck. There was nothing but water. Then young Oakford looked out and saw a bay to Leeward. He was sure that we were near land. Poor fellow, he was crazy. Before we know what he was doing or could stop him he jumped off the raft and swam away. He called out to us that he would reach the shore and then come back for us. We watched him and saw him swimming, and then floating away, and that was the last of him. We never saw him after that. Just before night on the 21st, when Lind and I and the other man—there were only three of us left then—were lying down on the raft, the man—he was a Swede like us—jumped up and said that he was going to swim to the wreck, some distance away. We had been paddling toward it all the time, but we didn't make much headway. The Swede seemed to be crazy, too. He thought that the wreck was about half a mile away, when it was really over ten miles. He jumped off the raft and was drowned. We kept paddling towards the wreck, and on the 22nd we reached her and got on board. We were both pretty weak, but I was the strongest and I got aboard first, and then pulled Lind up. When we got on deck I was so weak I dropped down. I couldn't go any further. Lind then looked around for something to drink, and found a tank of water forward. The ship was then upright in the water, with a little list to the starboard. I crawled aft to where Lind was and saw a box of codfish. It was up in the mizzentop, where it had been put on account of the heat. We tried to get up to it, but we were too weak to climb. We drank some of the water, and then I crawled along the rail and got hold of the fish. We lived on it for two days. We had nothing to eat except the fish, and nothing but water to drink. The fish was awfully salt, and we drank so much water that our bodies began to swell. After the first week the pork began to wash up from the fore hatch, and we cleaned it and ate it. We stayed on the wreck over three weeks. The next day—that was Sunday—we saw a barque, and she answered our signals and bore down on us. The captain put out a boat and took us away. That was Sunday, Nov. 21st, and the barque was the *Dixie Perry*, Capt. Young. We were treated kindly, and soon got well. We were aboard of her about three weeks, and then we were wrecked again. This time it was off Barbadoes. We were looking for a pilot, and got too close to shore. We all escaped in boats and reached the land. Then the natives came down and stole nearly all our clothes. Lind and I left the men that night and walked to Bridgetown. We saw the American Consul there, who gave us some clothes and sent us home on the *Mary Bartlett*. We got here last night"—*Moncton Times.*

Captain Boyd, of the Windsor ship *Larnico*, which arrived at New York from London on the 6th inst., won fresh laurels by the rescue of the captain and crew of the German barque *Jason*, just as the vessel was about to sink, and when the poor sea-tossed mariners had given up all hope of escaping a watery grave. On the night of Dec. 31st, while the *Larnico* was running before a terrible gale, the lookout saw signals of distress in the distance. The ship was put about and bore down on the lights, which proved to be those of the waterlogged *Jason*. Capt. Boyd called for volunteers, and the second officer and four dauntless men responded. A terrific sea was running, and the undertaking was attended with no little peril. The progress of the brave boat's crew was watched with anxious eyes from both vessels. The rescuers approached as near to the wreck as safety would permit, and bade a portion of the *Jason's* crew jump into the boat. So eager were they to escape from their sinking craft that seven of them leaped into the little boat, nearly swamping it. These were safely conveyed to the *Larnico*, and a second trip to the wreck was made for Capt. Schumacher and his cabin boy, the only persons remaining on the barque. Capt. Schumacher, of the lost barque, reports that he sailed from Little Papo, a small town on the west coast of Africa, about Sept. 28, for Lisbon, with a cargo of palm kernels. A month after sailing heavy weather was encountered, and the vessel sprung a leak. For some days the pumps kept the water down, but these soon became choked with the kernels and were useless. The crew were then set to work bailing with buckets. Several vessels were sighted, but at too great a distance to be signalled. The men bailed day and night, with the briefest possible intervals for food and sleep, for nearly a month, and, when the rescuers hove in sight, the barque's deck was almost awash. The men suffered terribly from overwork and exposure, and when rescued were so weak they could hardly stand. Under the kind treatment of Capt. Boyd and his sailors they soon recovered.

Captain Montgomery, of the barque *Carib*, which arrived yesterday from Truxillo, reports that a few hours after leaving Truxillo he met a small boat containing Capt. Erickson and crew of seven men of the Norwegian barkentine *Hans*, which was wrecked a short time before on the dangerous reefs of the Serrano Bank, on the Central American coast, while on a voyage from Hamburg to Aspinwall. The men were in their boat for four days without food or water, and were suffering terribly from hunger and thirst. Two of them had nearly succumbed, and must have died but for the timely assistance from the *Carib*. Capt. Montgomery supplied them with food and water, and, as they were within a few miles of Truxillo, Capt. Erickson decided to continue his journey to that place. He and his men subsequently arrived safely, and were cared for by the British Consul at Truxillo.—*St. John Sun.*

General News.

REMARKABLE CASE OF SYMPATHY.

"A very strange and remarkable illustration of the mysterious bond of union and sympathy which exists between twins has been brought to light here within the last few days." Says a recent Tiffin, Ohio, telegram: Charles Foncannon, aged twenty-five, got his arm in a planer at the churn factory and it was ground to a pulp to the elbow. At the exact time this happened, a quarter to three p. m., his twin sister, living over a mile away, suddenly cried out in great agony, saying that there was a fearful pain in her arm. She suffered so in a few minutes that a physician wat sent for, and soon after he arrived three other physicians arrived bringing her brother, whose arm they proceeded to amputate at once. When the sister had first been taken with the pain she cried out, "Oh, Charley is hurt!" While the arm of her brother was being amputated the sister, who was kept in another part of the house and did not know what was going on suffered terribly and screamed with agony. It was necessary to give her an injection of morphine in the arm to quiet her. Since then, whenever the the brother is unusually restless or suffers much, the sister suffers in a similar degree. Two years ago while away from home the brother had his nose broken, and at the same time of the day the sister complained of a great pain in her nose. Within an hour it had swollen