

any significance. Beyond that shooting as far as Gehan is concerned I cannot go. What amount of guilt attaches to him after the shooting, is not for me to enquire into, or to justify or defend. Whatever was afterwards done was the independent act of Gehan alone, for which he alone must be held responsible, and bear the full consequences himself. What you have then to consider is how far the prisoner Hamilton is connected with the taking of Sears's life after the shooting, if you should find that it was taken. It would not of course be necessary, to render her guilty, that she should be actually present taking part in the killing. If she was in any way aiding and assisting him she would be equally guilty with him. But was she so aiding and assisting? Her mere presence in the house at the time could not be construed into an aiding or abetting, or assisting at the murder. Frightened at seeing the man on the ground, she rushes back into the house, and whatever was done by Gehan she was not present, and from her statement it appears that she was in no way connected with it. What evidence is there before you to show any participation by Hamilton in the act of Gehan? What to show any aiding, assisting, abetting, or counselling him? There is a total absence of any evidence to satisfy you upon these points. It is true that Gehan in his confession says that Hamilton rushed out and urged him to finish Sears with a pitchfork, and handed the pitchfork to him—with which he says he finished him. That statement is not evidence against Hamilton, and in considering her guilt or innocence you are bound to put that statement out of your minds, and judge her as if you had never heard it. But you must recollect that Gehan has also said that that statement as far as Hamilton is concerned is untrue. He told Mr Lilly that he could neither sleep nor rest quietly until he had corrected this statement. His conscience was awakened. He felt that what he had said might implicate her in his acts and place her life in jeopardy. He seems, however, to have endeavoured to atone for his falsehood by withdrawing it. If then Gentlemen, you find that Hamilton's complicity with the criminal act of Gehan has not been made out—that there is not sufficient evidence to satisfy you that she was guilty connected with it, that she aided or abetted him in the killing of Sears, you are bound to acquit her; nay, further, although the circumstances may be strongly suspicious, if you have an honest and substantial doubt of her complicity—it is not only within your power but you are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt by a verdict of acquittal. Mere suspicion, nay, strong circumstances of suspicion, are not sufficient to justify you in finding the prisoner guilty. It is the duty of the Crown to prove by legal evidence the charge preferred, and if it fail to do so—if it fail to carry conviction to your minds of the prisoner's guilt—if without straining the evidence either in favor of the prisoner or against her, a single honest doubt of her guilt remains upon your minds, you are bound to find her not guilty. With Hamilton's acts in concealing the death of Sears and Mrs. Gehan, you have nothing whatever to do, if you find that the charge of murder against her is not proven. That may be an offence against the law, but it is a very far different offence from the crime of murder, and it is an offence which upon the present indictment you could not consider. Wrong, nay, highly criminal may have been the conduct of Hamilton in assisting if she did, to conceal the deaths of Sears and Mrs. Gehan, but you must also recollect, Gentlemen, her position in the prisoner Gehan's house. She was his servant, under his control and influence, and being so who can tell what may have been the effect of fear and terror upon her mind? She would then easily become the instrument in his hands for good or evil. His power over her would be great. Burdened and borne down by the knowledge of crime committed, she might very easily come to regard herself as implicated with her Master; and arising out of these considerations comes the evidence that she is unfortunately in the family way, and the presumption of the Crown is that it is the result of an illicit intercourse with Gehan. But even if it were the case, of which you have no proof, that fact would not be evidence of her guilt. If after those fatal occurrences she was led into sin, she would be more the object of compassion and pity than reproach. From the witnesses you heard evidence of her uniform good character; let us trust then that a single act of sin would not hopelessly debase her.

"The sin that practice burns into the blood, And not the one dark hour that brings remorse, Will brand us, after, of whose fold we be: Or else were he, the Holy King, whose hymns Are chanted in the Minster, worse than all."

Gentlemen—The life of the unfortunate prisoner Hamilton is now in your hands. The responsibility which the law casts upon you is indeed a weighty and a trying one. But you must not forget that while you are bound to mete out justice you are at the same time impowered to temper that justice with mercy. Again I implore you to weigh and consider cautiously all the circumstance of this case as far as they effect the prisoner Hamilton. I implore you to cast out of your minds all preconceived opinions or impressions. And if in doing so you find that the evidence for the crown so conclusively and positively establishes the guilt of the prisoner that you can find no other verdict than that of guilty, as honest and conscientious jurors you must only do your duty. But if on the contrary you find, as I firmly believe and hope you will find, that the evidence is not of that conclusive and positive character, but is presumptive and doubtful—leaving upon

your minds reasonable and substantial and honest doubts of Hamilton's complicity—then I implore you, gentlemen, to give her the benefits of these doubts, as in law you are bound to do—to hesitate before you take away from her, upon such testimony, that life which the Almighty gave her, and to render a verdict, which in after years you can justify to your conscience and to your God.

At the conclusion of Mr. Emerson's address, eight o'clock having arrived the Chief Justice informed the jury that they had yet to listen to an address from the Counsel for Gehan, as well as the summing up for the Crown and the charge from the Bench; and as these could not be concluded so as to place the case in their hands before twelve o'clock; and as, moreover, they could not under any circumstances be released to-morrow, (Sunday,) inasmuch as the Court could not receive their verdict on that day, the most desirable course seemed to be to adjourn proceedings until Monday. At the request of the Attorney General permission was given to the jury to drive out to-morrow in Charge of the Sheriff. The Court then adjourned to Monday.

THE STAR.

HARBOR GRACE, JUNE 21, 1872.

ON the evening of the 19th, the steamer "Mastiff," to Messrs. Ridley & Sons, arrived here from Venison Island, Labrador, from which place she brought advices up to the 16th inst. No sailing vessels were down on the coast. No field or jam of ice to speak of; but icebergs innumerable. Fish had not struck in and the season was more backward than last year.

LOCAL VARIETIES.

(From the Chronicle of To-day.)  
LOSS OF THE MAIL STEAMER "GASPE."

The following note and telegram will apprise the public of the loss of the steamer *Gaspe* at Langlois yesterday morning. While the event is an unfortunate one, it is pleasant to know that the passengers and mails have been saved, and will be brought on to St. John's without delay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.  
Sir—We enclose copy of a message received this evening from St. Peters, which we regret to say, contains news of the loss of the *Gaspe*.

We hope to-morrow to be able to announce the arrangements for bringing on passengers and mails.

We are,  
Yours, &c.,  
HARVEY & Co.

Telegram.

By Telegraph from St. Pierre.

JUNE 20th, 1872.  
"S. S. *Gaspe* lost at Langlois five o'clock this morning. All passengers and mails saved and in St. Pierre."

Mr. George E. Wilson, late of Wilson & Clarke, arrived here yesterday in the *Schr. Osceola*, from Yarmouth, with a dramatic company of seventeen performers, a panorama of "the streets of Boston," and some very attractive scenery. We are sure Mr. Wilson's old friends will give him a cordial welcome on his opening night, which will be decided upon as soon as he has secured a Hall, and notice of which will be announced in our next issue.—*Ibid*, June 18th.

BY AUTHORITY.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Charles Dawe, Esq., (Bay Robert's,) to be a Justice of the Peace for the Northern District, in the room of the late Robert Dawe, Esq., J. P., deceased; and James Alexander, Esq., M. D., to be a Justice of the Peace for the Northern District.

His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to appoint Hon. Major Renouf, Surveyor General, and Richard Howley, Esq., to be Arbitrators under the St. John's Rebuilding Act. The Rev. William Born to be a member of the Roman Catholic Board of Education, and Member of the Road Board, at Burin, in the room of the Rev. Richard O'Donnell, left the District; the Rev. William Doughty, to be a Member of the Roman Catholic Board of Education, and Member of the Road Board, at St. Lawrence, in the room of the late Rev. John Kinsella, deceased.

His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to appoint James Alexander, Esq., to be Health Officer for Tilt Cove; and, Charles Dawe, Esq., J. P., to be a Member of the Protestant Commercial School Board and Board of Education, and Road Board, at Bay Roberts, in the room of the late Robert Dawe, Esq.  
Secretary's Office, St. John's, 17th June, 1872.—*Gazette*.

A fire took place yesterday morning in Gower Street, adjoining Browning's Tannery, but fortunately did no damage, further than destroying the building in which it originated.—*Courier*, June 19.



Latest Despatches.

LONDON, June 14.

In the House of Commons this p. m., in reply to a question by Mr. Corrae, Mr. Gladstone said a postponement of the meeting of the Board of Arbitrators would not affect twenty, but that the defeat of one of its provisions might; as when one wheel of a carriage failed all failed.

In reply to Bury's enquiry of last night, Mr. Gladstone promised that all papers would be laid before the house to-night.

GENEVA, 14.

Nearly all connected with the Board of Arbitrators have arrived. It is believed the Board will adjourn immediately after meeting, but if an agreement to adjourn cannot be reached and the meeting prolonged, the session will undoubtedly be a secret one.

Thiers was attacked by the Right in the Assembly to-day who demanded that he should dismiss certain Ministers and carry on his administration more in accordance with the views of the majority.

The Spanish Cabinet is entirely formed. The Malitia of the Kingdom will be re-organized. Cortes dissolved. Zorilla has refused to accept the Premiership.

NEW YORK, 15.

The steamship "Ryim," with Herr Strauss, the German Imperial Bands, and other foreign artists on their way to the Boston Jubilee, arrived last night.

It is believed in Washington that at a meeting of the Geneva Arbitrators to-day the agent of our Government will accede to the British request of a postponement, with a protest against England's right to withdraw from the treaty under any consideration whatever.

Gold 113 7-8.

The Boston Jubilee opened to-day with great success. The Band of the British Grenadier Guards started from Warwick House at 8 o'clock and, accompanied by a large escort of English residents, passed through several of the principal streets, enthusiastically cheered along the whole line of march.

A magnificent dinner was given to the representatives of the press, at Faneuil Hall, this morning. Several hundred journalists were present. The Mayor of Boston and several other gentlemen of eminence in the world of journalism addressed the assembly.

The first Concert commenced shortly after three p. m. to-day. Addresses were delivered by the Mayor and General Banks. The opening piece ("Old Hundred") was magnificently performed. Few of those present will ever hear such music again in this world! Gillmore, Secorah and Strauss were rapturously received. Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner possible. Notwithstanding the vast size of the building, the solo singers made themselves heard distinctly at its furthest extremity.

LONDON, 16.

The Board of Arbitrators met at Geneva on Saturday, when summaries of proposals and arguments on each side were presented. The proceedings were conducted privately. Nothing further is definitely. Other reports give details, but how trustworthy we cannot say. One account represents the English agreement as not submitted, and that the British Government's agent has sent for further instructions.

NEW YORK, 17.

A special despatch to the "Herald," from Geneva, says a proposition for an adjournment is now before the tribunal, and will occupy the arbitrators on Monday, perhaps longer, as the purpose of the session on Monday is to hear the argument on this point. Many delicate issues will be raised for the judges, who will not determine hastily. Possibly this single subject may occupy several days. It is certain that the English argument was not printed on Saturday.

Gold 113 7-8.

We have received the following note from "And Reekie" relative to his non-appearance in this issue:—

"Owing to the wet state of the weather, which blows dust in my eyes every time I try to reach the Star Office, I have had to give up bringing down my communication, which, by the way, is thicker than carpet, and measures somewhere about nine times the size of the Boston Jubilee Store. Don't you tell how you got my note."

QUICK VOYAGE.—The Brig *Netherton*, Capt. Thomas Brien, belonging to Messrs. Job Brothers & Co., arrived on Monday last, from Oporto, in 18 days passage. The *Netherton* made the passage hence to Oporto in 14 days, and has performed the whole voyage, taking full cargo each way in the short space of 33 days. "Go it again!"—*Times*, June 19.

GENERAL NEWS.

NOBLE CHARITY.

Massachusetts, as a state Government, had on her hands some 3,000 boys and girls, children of dead, or imprisoned, or profligate, or incompetent parents, for whose training she was responsible. Thereupon, instead of abandoning them to shift for themselves after leaving her prisons and almshouses and infant-schools, Massachusetts, through the Board of Charities, devised a new notion, 'yclept' a "Visiting Agency," by which these children are gathered up, and placed in families all over the state, and there visited, provided for, and looked after as no commonwealth before ever undertook to do for its waifs and strays. The seventy five pages devoted to the Visiting Agent's report, though too thickly spiced with figures to be the most agreeable reading, are a remarkable testimony to the combination of charity and common sense which marks the public administration of Massachusetts. It appears that this bureau of the state charities last year investigated the cases of 1,563 children arrested for misdemeanors, of whom 1,167 were judged guilty by the courts, and wisely disposed of under humane laws; that its officers also visited 1,450 other children previously placed in families, attended to their wants and redressed their grievances; and also lent a helping hand to about 500 more, who went out from the state establishments during the year, mostly into families. Here, then, were something like 8,000 children kindly and watchfully provided for by this single bureau.

GREAT INCREASE IN WEALTH.

The total wealth of the people of the United States in 1850 was seven billion one hundred and thirty-five million seven hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars, (\$7,135,760,228.) In 1860, it was sixteen billion one hundred and fifty-nine million six hundred and sixteen thousand and sixty-eight dollars, (\$16,159,616,068.) And in 1870, notwithstanding our destructive war, it had risen to the vast sum of twenty-nine billion nine hundred and seventy-five million seven hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and ten dollars, (\$29,975,781,310.)

Never, in the history of the world, has there been any other case of such rapid increase in the wealth of a people.

American paper.

HERRING AND MACKAREL.

Mr. Witcher, Commissioner of the Dominion Fisheries writes a long letter in refutation of the American theory of the migrations of mackarel. Mr. Witcher, who is a well known and good authority on such subjects, contends that mackarel and herring are not migratory in their habits. They frequent the shallow waters during the spawning season, and during the remainder of the year are to be found in the neighboring deep waters, never migrating from the locality of which they are natives. He supports his argument by quotations from the ablest writers on the subject of sea-fishing.

FROM MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

A letter from the Magdalen Islands, published by the *Pictou "Standard"* gives a harrowing account of suffering endured by a number of seamen who were wrecked on the coast last winter. On the night of November 29th three wrecks occurred on the shore of the Island. The first was a lumber laden barque, which was driven on the beach and the mate and three men lost. A few hours later a brig, loaded with wheat, was wrecked, and of the twelve men on board only one, the mate of the vessel, was saved. He was on the wreck eighteen hours after the ship struck. Finding her breaking up, he got hold of a piece of timber and hove himself overboard when the sea washed him on shore. He landed near a fisherman's hut where he remained for three days without food or fire. The *schr. "Peri"* loaded with fish from Gaspé, went on shore the same night and one of the crew was lost.

A REVERIE.

Not long since I met a gentleman who is possessed of more than a million. Silver was in his hair, care upon his brow, and he stooped beneath his burden of wealth. We were speaking of that period of life when we had realized the most perfect enjoyment, or, rather, when we had found the happiness nearest to unalloyed. "I'll tell you," said the millionaire, "when was the happiest hour of my life. At the age of one-and-twenty I had saved about £100. I was earning £150 a year. At the age of twenty four I had secured a pretty cottage just outside of the City. I was able to pay two-thirds of the value down, and also to furnish it respectably. I was married on a bright June day. My wife had come to me poor in purse, but rich in the wealth of her womanhood. On the first Monday morning after my mar-

riage I went to my work, and when the labours of the day were done, I went not to the paternal shelter, as in the past, but to my own house—my own home. The holy atmosphere of that hour seems to surround me even now in the memory. I opened the door of my cottage and entered. I laid my hat upon the little stand in the hall, and passed on to the kitchen—our kitchen and dining-room were all one then. The table was set against the wall—the evening meal was ready—prepared by the hands of her who had come to be my helpmeet in deed as well as in name—and by the table, with a throbbing expectant look upon her loving face, stood my wife. I tried to speak, and could not. I could only clasp the waiting angel to my bosom, thus showing to her the ecstatic burden of my heart. The years have passed—long years—and worldly wealth has flowed in upon me, and I am honoured and envied but I would give it all—every pound—for the joy of the hour of that June evening in the long, long ago!"

A FABLE.

A certain rabbi had two sons, whom he and his wife tenderly loved. Duty obliged the rabbi to take a journey to a distant country; during his absence his two promising boys sickened and died. The grief-stricken mother laid them out on their bed, drew the curtain, and waited anxiously for her husband. He came—it was night. "How are my boys?" was the first question. "Let me see them." "Stay awhile," said his wife; "I am in great trouble, and I want your advice. Some years ago a friend lent me some jewels. I took great care of them, and at last began to prize them as my own. Since your departure my friend has called for them, but I did not like to part with them. Shall I give them up?" "Wife! what a strange request is this? Give them up and that instantly, this very night. Show me the jewels." She took the rabbi to the bed, drew aside the curtain, and said "Husband, there are the jewels!" The rabbi bowed his head and wept.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Nova Scotia Telegraph is to pass into the hands of the Montreal Company who are to buy out the N. S. Co. The fares will then be reduced to the uniform rate of 25 cents per message of 10 words to any part of the Dominion. The change will be advantageous to the country.—The price of messages to Europe has been reduced to \$1 per word.—A company has been formed, entitled "The Great Western Telegraph Company," with a capital of six millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is stated positively that a contract for making and laying the cables—one from England to the United States, and another from the United States to the West Indies—with Hooper's Telegraph Works, and that the contractors have stipulated to take one-third of the capital stock. Combinations are spoken of with other cable and telegraph companies, and especially with the Great Northern Telegraph Company, for a connection with Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and with Northern Asia. The intention is to bring the line direct from England to New York or to as near a point as practicable to New York. We are promised a reduction of charges for messages to one half the present rate.—*Hatifax Witness*.

MUTINY.

A mutiny occurred on board the barque "C. A. Littlefield" on her passage from Liverpool to this port—six days after leaving the channel. One of the men, a Texan, stabbed the chief mate in the side and was shot in the wrist by that officer. Some of the crew rushed to the assistance of the man, when the captain shot another of them in the head. This quelled the mutiny, and the men returned to their duty, while the two wounded ring-leaders were put in irons. No further trouble was experienced during the voyage.—*Ibid*.

NOVA SCOTIA SHIP BUILDING.

The shipping interest appear to be prospering greatly. The Yarmouth "Tribune" says:—"We are gratified to perceive that, stimulated by the fostering and judicious liberality of the General Government, the ship-building business of Yarmouth is being prosecuted the present season with all its wanted activity. At almost every practicable point of the coast, from Yarmouth to Digby, we hear of the building of some large vessels on Yarmouth account." It then enumerates a large number of vessels that are to be ready in the course of a few months.

IGNORANCE AND CRIME.

In the Preston House of Correction, England, out of 2,636 prisoners 674 could not read, 646 were ignorant of the Saviour's name, 997 did not know the name of the Queen, above 1,000 could not name the months of the year, and 497 could not count one hundred.

The simple their dom stand when man and man The heol ous of de in th The fore ton, the vicis mate ed by Pen for Whil was a take of St the e clear ward days afre seem who burie a na of Ch on the same of St that light confi the d deck Mrs. d. Mark of sp gene that lives equal On a assist Me, who's ment ouble They and n Cape heavy the se ition, his lat deck, only s The Island Quara As soe Mrs. C Stocko cliff gr Cletgr and p D Wh the A branch glad to have emblem Dov import war man ra this mo into an structio The sent are "Tele show," s pigeons war; a used no franes, a six time the Pru supplied kind; a have be couriers A SON A ma at his so struck h to the g cried th some mo up. He dead. The e er struck large hot been giv that the child and henc On distu ally de agony w in his arr ing the d om, he himself of child, and was finally little corp his neigh course ter herself to and mitig What account state; but