

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER

Calendar table with columns for days of the week and dates, including moon phases and astronomical data.

MOON (Full Moon, 6th d. 11. 17m. a. m. Last Quart., 13th d. 2h. 11m. a. m. New Moon, 21st d. 0h. 41m. a. m. First Quart., 28th d. 7h. 55m. p. m.)

Amherst Gazette.

AMHERST, N. S., OCT. 31, 1873.

The Mailman Trial.

HALIFAX, Oct. 27th, 1873.

Having had to go to Lunenburg about the time of the sittings of the Supreme Court there I had the pleasure, if pleasure it may be called, of witnessing the trial of Peter Mailman who was charged with having killed Mary Ann Mailman, his wife, on the 11th of August past.

At the investigation then held, he was remanded to jail to await his trial at the Fall sittings of the Supreme Court for said county. The Court opened on Thursday the 18th inst., Judge DesBarres presiding.

The first day of Court was taken up with summary and appeal cases, and the grand jury having found a true bill against Mailman he was arraigned on Friday for trial.

As is usually the case when a trial of such interest takes place a large number of spectators gathered to see the trial.

The prisoner was brought into Court about 10 o'clock and placed in the criminal box. The Prothonotary of the Court read the indictment and upon putting him to the usual question, "Guilty or not guilty?" Prisoner said he was innocent as an unborn child.

The Hon. Wm. Creighton, Q. C., assisted by H. W. Owen, Esq., appeared for the Crown and Hon. H. A. N. Kaulback (not then but now Q. C.) defended the prisoner.

The jury having been sworn, Mr. Creighton opened on the part of the Crown in a five minute speech, after which the witness were called as follows: The first witness on the part of the Crown was DANIEL CARVER.

His testimony was of no account either way; what he testified was of no consequence either to the prisoner or the crown.

The next witness was ANGELINA MAILMAN.

"I am the daughter of the prisoner and have always lived with him, and my mother did not agree. He often beat her and treated her unkindly. I remember the day of the murder. My father and mother went away together. He had an axe and she a bucket when they left. When father came home he had both the axe and bucket that mother took away. I was surprised when father came home without mother and asked him where she was; he said she had gone to Ben Baker's. This was Monday, the day of the murder. When my mother went away she (among other things) had on a calico skirt. This skirt was not in the house from Monday until Tuesday night and father must have brought it in as he and the children were the only ones in the house beside myself. Father went to Ben Baker's on the following Thursday and while he was away Ben Baker came to hire mother. I was surprised and alarmed when Baker told me she was not at his house as father had told me she was. When father came home I asked him where mother was as she was not at Baker's. He said she was either at Waterloo or the Branch. He went away again and when he came back he said she was down to Mr. Binno's—all of which stories were untrue. On Saturday he went away again. "Babe" my good-bye when he went and told me that there would be some constables there for him and for me not to say anything about my mother and to speak all in his favor for if the constables got him they would hang him. But would hang the two children first. Father came very near choking mother to death once before. He would have done it only for me.

This ended the direct examination.—She was cross examined by Mr. Kaulback but nothing more of importance elicited. The girl is about 20 years of age, and gave a straightforward testimony.

JOSEPH BAKER.

"I first commenced to search for the body of Mrs. Mailman on Sunday the 17th August. And was one of the party that found her. When we were searching we noticed the tracks of apparently a man and woman's feet. We discovered only one track leading from the place the body was found. Some pears were cut down where the body was found."

Although Baker was kept on the stand for a good many hours nothing more of interest was elicited.

The following witnesses, viz: Joseph Fancy, Edward Crown, Jacob Rafane, Ben Fancy, and others were called and put through rigid examinations, but nothing more was brought out, any more than substantiating the testimonies before given and filling up any missing links.

The case for the Crown rested on the night of the 20th.

Kaulback opened for the defence on the morning of the 21st. He promised no evidence to save the prisoner, but appealed for the mercy of the Court.—The Counsel for the prisoner called a number of witnesses but not one particle of evidence beneficial came out. The case for the prisoner rested Oct. 22nd, and Mr. Kaulback at once commenced his address to the Jury, spoke feelingly but was evidently laboring the case. He admitted that he had no evidence and only trusts to the mercy of the Judge and Jury. During Mr. Kaulback's speech was, with the exception of the time prisoner's children were brought into Court, the first time that prisoner appeared at all affected. In fact, the general impression was that he was busy chewing tobacco and eating crackers, cheese &c., all the time that he had not time to feel what was going on. Mr. K. addressed the Jury for over ten hours, going over the testimony at large, and concluded his address at a late hour on Wednesday night.

On Thursday morning Mr. Owen addressed the Jury for the Crown and spoke four or five hours.

At the conclusion of his address Judge DesBarres occupied three hours in charging the Jury, he went over the evidence very minutely, sifting it as he went along, and commenting strongly on those points damaging to the prisoner. The Jury retired at 7 o'clock, p. m., and after deliberating for some time returned at 10 o'clock, and pronounced the verdict "Guilty." When the verdict was rendered he maintained his coolness and remarked "he did not care." Before leaving the criminal box he said, "I hope David Frossi and Joseph Bera are satisfied now, and looking round spied John Tobin "said John Tobin, too." He calmly marched from the Court House to the Jail followed by hundreds. Everybody in and about Lunenburg thinks the verdict is a just one and admits that no other in the face of the testimony adduced could by any possibility have committed the deed.

At 10 o'clock Saturday morning the Judge opened the Court as usual and delivered the sentence of the prisoner, viz: "That he should be hanged by the neck on the 20th of December next." The Judge made no comments when sentencing the prisoner but as soon as the sentence was delivered he rushed out of the Court into his own room, and overcame was he, Court closed at Lunenburg on Saturday night and His Honor has returned to town.

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On Tuesday evening, two brothers named Wallace and Charles Warner, living at St. Mary's Bay, near Weymouth, had a quarrel which resulted in the death of Wallace the same night.

An attempt was made to bury the body, when the procession was stopped by the Coroner and Sheriff, who demanded the body. The coffin was then taken to a house near by, and the body examined, when a large dent being found in the skull, the head was opened, and there was found a large quantity of clotted blood directly under the fracture.

At the inquest circumstances pointed strongly against the brother, Captain Charles Warner, who it is said, went to his house in great haste, got a slung shot and, on going out, his wife tried to prevent him taking it, but he threw her aside, telling her to mind her own business. This is told by a little girl living with Warner. Warner is not to be found.

A Good Chance.

New subscribers to this paper may send their names any time after Nov. 1st, and by paying \$1.50—the price for one year—have the paper sent to them until July 1st, 1875. This offer is made in order to induce those intending to commence at the beginning of the year to do so earlier and prevent our usual rush at that time. We will print a limited number of extra copies with which to supply back numbers after Nov. 1st to those first applying.

Edward Carswell, the celebrated temperance orator, is to appear in Mason Hall, Amherst, on Thursday evening, Nov. 27. Persons who have heard him pronounce him as fully equal to Gough in oratory and dramatic power. Fortunately he has been persuaded to give the people of Cumberland and Westmorland this opportunity of hearing him as he passes from Halifax to Ottawa.

We had a heavy gale from the S. and S.E. on Monday night. The Telegraph reports it as the heaviest of the season in St. John, but records no material damage.

A young man named Joseph Owens was crushed to death, on Monday, by heavy stones falling on him while hoisting at Mack's yard, Dartmouth.

Special to Amherst Gazette.

First Telegram from Spring Hill.

SPRING HILL, Oct. 31st, 10 a. m. This is the first press message direct from Mines. Instruments—thanks to Superintendent Clinch and his assistants—have been placed at Works of Spring Hill Mining Company progressing rapidly. Western slope four hundred feet deep. Eastern engine house built and two boilers in it. Ballasting on branch nearly finished.

Regular coal train will run daily next week from mines to various stations towards St. John, coal proving better than most sanguine had hoped. Explorations on Hibbard areas have proved several valuable seams there. Work on Parrishon also going on vigorously. Eight miles clearing done, twenty-four miles located, and half graded already.

DROWNED.—A most melancholy and distressing occurrence happened at Southampton on the afternoon of the 23rd inst. A bright, intelligent young girl, daughter of E. H. Neville, aged three years and three months, was drowned at William Adams' Esq., (the child's grandfather) under the following peculiar circumstances: It being the dinner hour, little Lilla Edna had placed the chairs around the table, then called her grandpa to dinner. After T. E. DeWolfe & Co., Halifax, called and called the child, no answer was made. She passed through the scullery, in which there was half-barrel containing not more than twelve inches of water, and to her house the child was found dead in the half-barrel. Her body was made to rest in life, but of no avail—the "vital spark had fled." "Strofe in the midst of life we are in death."

The celebrated pianist, Mr. B. F. Staples, who has done so much for pianomania in the provinces, by giving us his fine series of operatic books and excellent recitals, is not opening classes here. We hope many will avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming pupils, especially some of our legal gentlemen, and other whose MS. we sometimes have to decipher.

Messrs. Rogers and Black have erected a glass stove lamp in their place of business. We hope others will take up this work, so well begun, until our principal streets are brilliantly illuminated. The same enterprise is opening a second shop, for the sale of lamps and Wilson sewing machines.

Mr. Ross, of St. John, who gave readings in Mason Hall on the evening of last week, gave a very interesting series of some pieces, notably "Guide in Genoa," in which the French account and gesture were well given.

Commenting on the 3rd or 10th of Nov., night-trains and Pullman cars are to be discontinued for the season on the consolidated E. & N. A. Railway. New time tables will come into effect on the 1. C. Railway on Nov. 24th.

While crossing the bay from Parrishon, a few days ago, Capt. Joseph Newcomb saw a mouse swimming, and taking to his boat, succeeded in lassoing the animal and getting it on board his vessel.

At a meeting of the purchasers of the fire engine for Amherst, held on Saturday evening last, Mr. J. E. Page was elected Captain and Mr. T. Hodgson Vice-Captain of the fire department.

The three temperance organizations of this place followed to the grave, on Wednesday, the remains of their brother, Frank Betts, who died after a few days' illness.

We understand that, beginning on Monday next, the stores in this place will close at 7 p. m., Saturdays excepted.

House of Commons.

Special to British Colonist.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—Parliament met on Thursday at 3 o'clock. In the House of Commons, Lanier (Ministerialist) gave notice that on Monday next he would move a series of resolutions declaring it to be the opinion of the House that, in the interests of permanent peace and good will in Canada, Parliament should ask Her Majesty to grant a full amnesty and pardon to Riel and others implicated in North West rebellion.

Orders of the day being called, Mr. Wilson (Hamilton) rose to move the Address in reply to Speech.

He referred to the peculiarities of his position in moving the Address, consequent upon the divergence of opinion respecting Royal Commission; notwithstanding this there were two points worthy of consideration; namely:—that the whole matter must now and forever be settled, and that the report of the Royal Commission and their investigations were entirely inquisitorial and not judicial. The whole matter was now delegated to the Parliament, and should be decided with fairness and justice.

Mr. Baby followed in French, speaking highly of the untarnished reputation and unquestioned ability of the Royal Commission, and thought the evidence they had secured was more sufficient to base a decision upon. He endorsed the proposed measures of the Government, and hoped upon other questions they would receive fair play.

The next paragraph was then read and cried.

Upon reading the second, relating to Royal Commission and Public slander, Mr. Mackenzie arose and announced his intention of moving an amendment. He said that upon the motion he did not depend entirely upon his followers (cheers) he relied upon receiving votes

enough from those who generally differ from him to secure a majority.

He referred to events preceding Union with British Columbia. Steadily from time of the beginning of Confederation, Government had been gradually losing public confidence. Their whole policy had been to legislate entirely in the view of keeping themselves always in power, but for this there would have been no Intercolonial and the Pacific would not have been thought of.

Notwithstanding all the Government schemes, the Premier had to come back with a minority from Ontario. During election Sir John found he must resort to stronger means to help him.

Mr. Mackenzie quoted from Premier's review of the Government in delaying the transactions between Government and Sir Hugh meant anything else than bargain and sale. After going through a review of the evidence and course taken by the Government in delaying the transactions between Government and Sir Hugh meant anything else than bargain and sale.

I succeeded in having my resolution placed in your hands, but it seems it might as well have remained in my desk as to be sent to that quarter. I remember you, Mr. Speaker, failed to make your appearance here at the hour appointed by Parliament. I remember the case of the Black Rod posted at the door long before the Governor-General reached the Senate Chamber; I remember you only reached the Chamber about the time His Excellency reached the other Chamber, and the instant His Excellency arrived he announced the Usur of the Black Rod made his appearance, and summoned this House to appear before him. If the House had assembled at the proper time, it would have been enabled to get my motion before the House of Parliament, and that those extraordinary measures—that combination of collusion in order to prevent a free expression of opinion on the part of this House.

He then moved an amendment to the paragraph in Address as follows: "That we have to acquiesce His Excellency the Governor-General in the investigation of the charges made by Mr. Huntington in his place on the floor of this House, and under the facts disclosed in evidence held before us, His Excellency's advisers have merited the severest censure of this House."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Coffin.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—When I closed my last despatch, Dr. Tupper was about to commence a eulogy on the Premier, whose great services to his country were eloquently described—in particular how he had united the races of people and provinces of this great Confederation, and without war or bloodshed achieved the grandest and most powerful triumphs. (Cheers.) He would state by his title, leader in order of office. (Cheers.)

He then reviewed and contrasted the policy of the Opposition, concluding that the wronged party had been the Government of Sir John Macdonald. He charged home upon the Opposition as disloyal, and as evidence of the fact, said his leader, Mr. Mackenzie, when he made that charge to the Legislature of New Brunswick as the scene of his operations, when an associationist appropriately presided. (Government cheers and laughter.)

In his peroration, he claimed that the whole country was with the Government, not excepting Hants, and he appealed to the House to stand by the Government. (Cheers.)

Mr. Goudge was an independent Liberal and would have been pleased to have supported the Government, but the document which had come to light showed that he had made a corrupt use of a great prospective public work to retain power, and this no honest man could support. He declared that he would vote with the Government.

Then came Mr. Huntington, who was cheered by the Opposition benches. He pointed out Dr. Tupper directly, complimenting him on his vigorous power and his presentation of facts, and he said Dr. Tupper was equally great in vituperation and in rising ably to the gravity of the situation, and not even Dr. Tupper could throw dust in their eyes. He then referred to the attacks of Dr. Tupper and others on himself. He insisted that no member of the Government had denied the incalculable loss to the country by the late death of Sir Hugh Allan, and he said that he would not be deterred by the attacks of Dr. Tupper and others on himself. He insisted that no member of the Government had denied the incalculable loss to the country by the late death of Sir Hugh Allan, and he said that he would not be deterred by the attacks of Dr. Tupper and others on himself.

He then very deliberately took up his own charges serially, pointed to the evidence which he alleged proved each, making a damaging attack on Sir Hugh on account of the selfish agreement between him and the U. S. capitalists. He went over every item of the charges, quoting the sworn evidence in regard to them, and contending that the charges were so conclusively proved that it was an insult to the intelligence of members of the Opposition to deny them. Sir Hugh's brigade were present in the House. (Opposition cheers.)

He took up Sir John A. Macdonald's diplomatic and political career, charged him with sacrificing principle to party, and ending by grasping at the fading power by gross corruption. He read part of Macaulay's sketch of the Duke of Leeds and left the Premier to trace the likeness to himself. He appealed to the House to give the country a pure Government. (Great cheering from the Opposition benches.)

Before adjournment of the debate, Dr. Tupper amid Government cheers, announced the election of Mr. Oimout for Laval by 500 majority, and the defeat of Mr. Davis, Opposition. The To-

rono Globe had stated the latter would cry his seat.

The speeches of Mackenzie, Tupper and Huntington were all very able. The second was the most impassioned and pungent, and the third a very close comparison of the charges with the evidence, rising at times to lofty eloquence.

The afternoon was wholly occupied with the speech of Sir Francis Hincks and James McDonald, of Pictou, the latter having the floor at recess.

Hincks said he would not have spoken but for the personal attack, and spent considerable time explaining his connection with Canadian Pacific affairs.

He charged Mr. Huntington with making reckless and untrue statements, and said the false report of the Premier's suicide, last summer, could be traced only to him. He reviewed the evidence and arguments concerning the scandal, and strongly asserted the entire innocence of the Government.

He was repeatedly cheered by his supporters, and hissed by the Opposition.

Hon. James Macdonald followed in a fluent and forcible speech, asserting that the Premier and his colleagues had made it great, and that the carrying of the motion before the House would involve the ruin of honorable reputations and the elevation to power of men unworthy of the country's confidence.

He argued that Opposition had steadily opposed measures framed to advance and promote the prosperity of country, and their accession would involve a reversal of the policy for years passed on by the House and country.

He gave prominence to the charge of stealing affidavits, and asserted that the charges against the Government were based on documents pilfered from their owners, and asks the House not to acquiesce in the statement of men of bad reputation, like Mr. Maden, against the sworn evidence of men of the highest standing, who, before the Commission had attended the entire in view of the Government.

After recess the Premier announced the receipt of the official return of the election of Riel. (Senators.)

Mr. McDonald, resuming, denied that the agreement between Sir Hugh Allan and the American was known to Government.

Reviewing the charges, one by one, he maintained that they were untrue and were disproved. In conclusion, he stated he had no fears of the vote. The Premier was safe in the hands of the House and country. He moved an amendment to Mr. Mackenzie's motion, "And we desire to assure Your Excellency that after consideration of the statements made in the evidence before us, and while we regret the outlay of money by all political parties at Parliamentary elections, and desire most stringent measures to put an end to the practice, we at the same time beg leave to express our continued confidence in Your Excellency's advisers and their management of public affairs."

Oct. 29.—After several others Mr. Palmer spoke, maintaining that Mr. Mackenzie's motion was unfair in that it coupled the Huntington charges with the consideration separately. Mr. Palmer asserted that the charges were all disproved, and were all unfounded.

Stokes has been found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree for the murder of Bick, and has been sentenced to four years in the State Prison.

The last steamer for England took from Halifax 135 cases of Axes Skates, worth \$22,000, and \$5,700 worth of preserved lobsters.

Refrigeration tables are to be set in O'Brien's shipyard on Thursday next (leaving day) at noon. Proceeds for repairing Presbyterian Chapel, Macan.

\$1700 was the amount of the collections for the Pope in the Catholic Churches of Halifax on Sunday the 19th.

There have been three inches of snow at Nagsauve, Mich., and seven inches at Fort Garry, Manitoba.

A storm on the Island of Hayti destroyed 500 houses and many lives.

Telegraphic News.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Government fleet arrived off Cartagena on Thursday, and formed in line of battle. The facts opened fire on it without effect. The insurgent vessels remained inside the harbor. An engagement was expected on the following day.

Upon the evacuation of Khiva by the Russians, the Yumeds revolted, plundered and afterwards destroyed the town. The Yumeds slew one thousand emancipated Persian slaves. The Khan appealed to General Kaufman for aid.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 26.—John C. Heenan, the prize fighter, died on Saturday morning, near Ravalli, on the Union Pacific Railroad, while on his way to San Francisco. He was a victim to consumption. His body was brought to Ogden, from whence it will be taken to New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, p. m.—Gold 108 1/2; sterling exchange 109 1/2 @ 108 1/2.

Mr. E. C. PALMER, of Dorchester, expects in a few weeks to open a shop in the tailoring business in Amherst.

Judge Fisher, it is reported, has been appointed Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick.

Sir Samuel Baker is seriously ill in London, of inflammation of the lungs.

When at St. John, he had in 15 King St., a wholesale quality and price of L. S. Sharp's watches and jewelry, and a number of the goods you will purchase for holiday gifts.

Dr. Wilson's Anti-Malaria and Preserver Pills are

the most valuable medicine now on sale in this city. They are the most reliable remedy for all malarial fevers, and are the only medicine that will cure the disease in its most violent form. They are the only medicine that will cure the disease in its most violent form. They are the only medicine that will cure the disease in its most violent form.

Try your luck by taking six bottles of Collins' Chestnut Curative for Consumption.

It is a rare thing for any physician to prepare or compound a medicine the ingredients of which are so valuable. The only exception we know of is Dr. Wilson's Chestnut Curative for Consumption. It is the only medicine that will cure the disease in its most violent form. It is the only medicine that will cure the disease in its most violent form.

Save the children by using Nelson's Chloroform Vermifuge for worms.

Extract of a letter from a respectable druggist containing a quantity of the celebrated Dr. Wilson's Chestnut Curative for Consumption. It is the only medicine that will cure the disease in its most violent form. It is the only medicine that will cure the disease in its most violent form.

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