

days of the trial, those on Saturday (says the *Calonian Mercury*) surpassed them all. On the previous occasions, the relatives, friends, and acquaintances of the deceased were examined; persons who had been his confidential friends and others who had beheld his face only once in their lives; on this occasion the dead man himself, as it were, and the girl accused of causing his death, were placed in the witness-box. Letters written in the silence of the night, when no eye save one beheld the hand that traced the words, were read in a crowded hall of judgment, with a multitude of strangers listening eagerly to what was intended for the eye and ear of one alone. Burning effusions in which, with the most extravagant of Italian passion, every possible term of endearment was lavished upon the object of affection; wild appeals, in which the mind appeared to be verging on distraction, were read coldly and unsympathisingly by the aged clerk of the court, for the purpose of being used as evidence against the writer. No wonder that Miss Smith's veil was down when she entered the court that day; that during the reading of the letters she stooped forward, and leaning her elbow on the railings, upraised her hand so as partly to shield her face. But soon she appeared comparatively relieved, and in most instances the merest skeleton of the selected letters were given. Only those effusions were read in full which were absolutely necessary for the case: of numbers only a few were read, and all objectionable expressions, all gross and indelicate allusions, were carefully and studiously omitted. In some instances, we understand, particular words were altered in the reading, in order that the feelings of the prisoner might not be overwhelmed by such a terrible publicity. The reading of these letters was a battle-field on which every inch of ground was contested. Every assumed doubt about the dates, every half-rubbed postmark, formed a new ground on which the counsel for the defence took up their position, and maintained the fight to the last. The audience were in a painful state of excitement. When the letter was read which, after receiving Minnoch's first proposal, Miss Smith wrote to L'Angelier breaking off their engagement, a general stir took place in the court, which continued increasing till the time when the letter to Minnoch was read; and the others, almost contemporaneous, in which her relations with her former lover were apparently resumed.

THE VERDICT.—The intense interest manifested during the whole of the eight days this extraordinary trial has lasted, was greater than ever on Thursday morning. Crowds of people outside the court who had not been successful in obtaining admission, were trying every means in their power to gain an entrance into the court, and the police had the greatest difficulty in keeping a space clear for those who were personally engaged in the trial. As early as seven o'clock in the morning, Parliament square was densely crowded, and as the hour of opening the court approached, the crowd increased to such an extent that it was difficult to reach the top of the High Street.

The court opened at ten o'clock, but for some time previous that portion not appropriated to the public presented an extraordinary appearance. The jury entered the court shortly before ten o'clock, and upon their lordships' arrival the prisoner was placed in the dock.

Her appearance was much the same as it was at the commencement of the trial. There was, however, a slight shade of sadness in her expression, but no trace of that anxiety and deep mental suffering to be expected in a woman charged with such a dreadful crime and with her life in such imminent danger. During the continuance of the summing up, notwithstanding the strong remarks of the lord advocate with reference to the damaging points in the evidence against the prisoner, she presented that coolness and indifference she has all along exhibited in a most remarkable and extraordinary manner.

The lord justice clerk, in a very audible voice, commenced his summing up, and having called to the recollection of the jury the point at which the court adjourned last, proceeded to read and comment upon the whole of the evidence adduced both on part of the crown and for the defence. He, in conclusion, earnestly impressed on the jury the importance of their fully considering all they had heard, and said that the case now only awaited their verdict. Unless they thought that clear conviction was brought to their minds it would be their duty to acquit her. They were not to proceed upon suspicion, or even strong suspicion; but there must be strong conviction in their minds, and if there was any reasonable doubt, it was their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt; but if they came to that clear conclusion of her guilt, they were not to allow any suggestion made for the defence to deter them from doing their duty. The learned judge having reminded the jury of the oath they had taken, concluded by beseeching an all-wise and all-seeing Providence to direct them to a right verdict.

The jury then retired to their room. The appearance of the court at this particular moment is impossible to describe, many of the spectators being moved to tears by the impressive and earnest address of the learned judge. In Scotland when a jury have agreed upon their verdict a small bell is rung. Upon this signal being given the most breathless silence prevailed, and in a short time afterwards the jury reappeared in court, when they returned the following verdict:—

On the first count of the indictment, charging the prisoner with administering poison to Emilie L'Angelier with felonious intent on the 19th or 20th of February, at the house in Blythwood square—NOT GUILTY.

On the second count, charging the prisoner with having similarly administered poison to L'Angelier on the 22d or 23d of February—NOT PROVEN.

On the third count, charging the prisoner with administering poison to L'Angelier on the 22d or 23d of March (Sunday or Monday), after taking

which he suffered severe illness, and in consequence died, being thus murdered by Madeline Smith—NOT PROVEN.

A burst of applause followed the announcement of the verdict, but was immediately suppressed. During the awful moments between the return of the jury into court and the giving of their verdict, the prisoner betrayed not the least emotion, but on its delivery, she gave a heavy sigh which appeared to give her much relief. The excitement produced outside the court, when the verdict became known, was immense.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents, unless editorially endorsed.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—Notwithstanding the complete defeat that the Tories lately received, not only in this County, but throughout the Province generally, we find that there are some who still cling to the old system, and would wish to continue its principles among us. I have been led to this conclusion by reading in the *Sentinel* of the 2d instant, the opposition made to a resolution moved at the Council Board by Mr. Hayward, the purport of which was, that officials holding executive appointments, and who used their influence at the late general election to prevent the return of Liberal candidates, should be removed from office. This motion is founded upon right principles, and if carried out there is no doubt but it will have a good tendency in future elections; and one would think that any man who wishes the prosperity of his country would be in favour of it and wish to see such a system established; yet we find it otherwise, for it appears that four of the Council opposed the motion. These were, Messrs. Dibblee, Kilburn, Craig, and Hemphill. As I consider it to be the duty of every man who takes an interest in the politics of his country, to express his opinions openly, and to scan the actions of men in political office, I purpose through the medium of the *Sentinel*, (with your permission), to express my opinions of the opposers of the above resolution, and to show to the public that the positions taken by them were false and untenable, and that the arguments they adduced in support of their positions were weak, and in some instances very absurd, and such as men of sound judgement would not make use of; and as these men are in public office they are public property; and their proceedings in that office have as much right to be scrutinized as those of men in the highest political office in the Province.

Mr. Dibblee, it appears, was the first that opposed the resolution. He "asked if the Council was prepared, by passing this resolution, to assert that all the officials in the Province had at the late election opposed the Liberal candidates." Here Mr. Dibblee went wide of the mark at the very outset, for it is very clear that no such thing was either expressed or implied in this resolution; it simply had reference to officials who *did* use their influence against Liberal candidates, and Mr. Dibblee is not so dull of comprehension but he understood the wording of the article well enough; but he was at a loss how to oppose it. The persons to whom the resolution refers are men receiving salaries out of the Provincial revenue, which belongs to the people—Liberals and Tories—and they (the officials) used not only their influence, but in many cases expended part of that salary, for the purpose of defeating Liberal candidates. So that in reality the Liberals' money was paying men who were acting against them and their dearest interests; and it is to put an end to such a system, and to deter men from acting in such a manner against any party in future, that is the aim of the resolution; but it appears that Mr. Dibblee and his coadjutors in the opposition would rather let things remain as they are—true Tory fashion, no progress or improvement, but continue on the old system—a system which every true Liberal, I believe, on the earth condemns. Yet Mr. Dibblee calls himself a Liberal man!

Yes, Mr. Dibblee says he is a Liberal; and so does every Tory in the Province call himself Liberal when he thinks it will answer his ends; but would any truly Liberal man oppose a measure that is clearly intended to do away with a manifest evil—the using undue influence against any party whether Tory or Liberal in future? Mr. Dibblee knows well who has long been the tried friend and promoter of Liberalism in this section of the country, and who was chiefly instrumental in procuring for us the Liberal institutions of which we have a right to be proud, and which he approves; yet to that party he has always been an implacable enemy and given his strongest opposition; and I would ask him if he thinks that any one will believe him when he asserts now that he is a Liberal? I can assure him there are none so simple, for when a man's words and actions are diametrically opposed to each other, all men know which to put confidence in; but he has long been like a man hewing timber—looking one way and working another. The time has come, however, that such a course will not screen him from men's observation, declarations at variance with his actions will not satisfy the public; actions and not words are what men are to be judged by, and he must submit to the same mode of trial. Men in office have a perfect right to vote for whomsoever they please, for it would be illiberal and unjust to say they should not; but when receiving their means of support from the people's money they should not take an active part in either side, but if they do they must abide the consequences. If their party come off victorious they expect to be rewarded in some way or other; but if theirs should be the defeated party they ought not to be gainers then also, for then would the victorious party be dealing unjustly with their friends, and I have not the least hesitation in saying that if the victors in the late election do not remember their

friends by bestowing on them such honours or benefits as may be in their power to give, they will be guilty of great ingratitude, for if men do not reward their friends under such circumstances, they are not worthy of friendship in future, and they need not expect it.

Mr. Dibblee said he "did not doubt his name would be sent down with the rest of the officials for change." I wonder what caused him to come to that conclusion; the question is easily answered. There is an old proverb that says "a guilty conscience needs no accuser." Mr. D. knew he was guilty, and as such he knew he ought to be treated. I cannot, Sir, at present spare time to say more on this subject. I have a few more remarks to make respecting the other gentlemen who opposed the resolution, and that I will do in my next.

I am sir, yours, &c.,
K.
Street, August 4, 1857.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR: The subjects which now agitate the public mind on either side of the Atlantic are steam and electricity. The power and utility of these mighty agents, is, as it were, just beginning to be appreciated. The names of Dodd, Watt, Fulton, Franklin, and Stephenson, are spoken with greater reverence, as minds of genius present some new form of appliance of either power, without which we could now scarcely be said to exist. The power of steam, and steamships, over storm and ocean's mightiest wave, is long established; arrivals and departures of ocean steamers are now determined with a surprising degree of regularity. The mammoth steamer Great Eastern, to be launched in a few months, said to be the finest specimen of naval architecture in the world, may prove still further the victory of mind over matter, & present an epitome of England's power and greatness. The invisible agent which silently conveys our thoughts, with such rapidity, to "earth's remotest bounds," but "mid the storm," of dazzling brightness, and making the heavens to reverberate, may yet prove to be that foot of ground for which Archimedes longed, to move the earth. The men who conceived the future of these great powers, steam and electricity, were suffered to live in neglect if not misery; but their thoughts and inventions will live forever. With the advantage of newspapers, the productions of literary men showered upon us, and the increased facilities for trade and travel thrown open to the world, and available in all parts by the power of steam; it is equally surprising how much has been done with it in some places, and in other places how little. Countries where steamers and locomotives abound, are prosperous and have a flourishing trade; where they are not, or in limited numbers only, the reverse is invariably to be found. In this will be seen a true index of the character of the people. Where sufficient enterprise is not found in the inhabitants of a country rich in natural productions, the Government should take the initiative and introduce improvements. New Brunswick has in this respect shown an unpardonable apathy. The river St. John whose waters above Fredericton might be made available for steamboats to the Grand Falls six months in the year, is not safely passable for three; and the echo of a locomotive dies faintly in the forest nine miles from St. John. So much for Government enterprise.

The present Attorney General, in a speech made in the Assembly some years since said, "the country is in a transition state;" have we progressed favourably since that time or are we yet a chrysalis? An unlimited permission to hurry from Crown Land, to an unremunerating market, the finest timber of our forest, which, if reserved, would now prove a profitable source of revenue—a gross neglect in not bringing under the notice of British emigrants the fertile lands on the St. John and elsewhere, yet a wilderness—the number of our young men who from want of actual employment have contracted evil habits, or sought to better their condition in a foreign land—all loudly proclaim the stand still state of the province—the ocean still unbroken, the grab no nearer the butterfly.

In another letter I will notice a small chink through which much light may be let into the upper counties of the St. John, which will, ere long startle if not awaken the inhabitants of *Sleepy Hollow*.
Yours, &c. A. D.

Woodstock, August 10, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLUBS!

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To any Lady or gentlemen getting up a Club for the *Sentinel*, commencing 1st September next, we offer the following inducements:

Six copies, (one of them being for the getter up of the Club).....\$10 0.
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The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1857.

The result of the late elections, in which the Government have been so signally successful, has rendered "assurance doubly sure" that they are, par distinction, the "People's Government." They have now fairly got into harness; it remains for us to see by their acts whether the confidence of the people has been misplaced. These acts, we

believe, will justify that confidence; for why should it not be so, bringing, as they do, into their administration, the same qualities which rendered popular their administration formerly,—the experience of that short but important administration, and the experience of the short-comings, imprudence, and singular mismanagement of the late Government.

They must remember where much is given much is required, and as in them the people trust largely, so from them great things are expected; and they may rest assured that an intelligent people—indeed, we are proud to believe, more intelligent through the wise and liberal legislation of the Liberals of New Brunswick—are closely scanning their actions; expecting (heartily do we believe they will not be deceived) an honest and consistent course. This, and nothing short of this, will satisfy. At the same time that very intelligence which prompts watchfulness will discriminate justly; not captiously or harshly condemning where circumstances may render abortive the labors of wisdom, or accident frustrate the fulfilment of schemes in themselves calculated to benefit the country, always remembering that difficulties in the way of the Government arise on every hand—difficulties proceeding from the extravagant mismanagement of the late Government; difficulties from the state of trade and the revenue; difficulties numerous and powerful.

Cheerily, and with a will—for God, their country, and the right—we trust the people's Government have gone to work; and, truth to say, a wide field is before them. Never was there less need of a Government sinking into a state of *ennui* for want of work to do.

First, there is that important subject, the official changes. A great deal has been written—not a little grandiloquence has been wasted—by the Smashed, in their protestations of loyalty to place; still we have not read one line to convince us that it is the duty of the Government to retain enemies in their service. Is there a principle involved? The Smashed say no; £600 a-year, they say, is the all and in all. If it is so—if that is all there is at stake, then have the Liberals a right to expect a share; and, especially, if on the contrary, the Liberals have been fighting for the establishment and maintenance of great political principles—political principles which involve in their successful workings the future prosperity of the country in all her material interests; if Responsible Government means anything, then for the sake of those principles; for the sake of consistency; for the sake of political decency,—do not have the political fabric divided against itself; do not harbour in it those who have and do and will strive to overthrow it—not carrying out a personal, but a political proscription upon principle. Any man who would keep in his employ a servant who would insult and defame his character, or injure and destroy his business, would be considered a fool, and the same argument applies to Governments.

As one of the objects which demand immediate and wise legislation, stands the subject of emigration. We have eleven millions of acres of Crown Land unsold: of this 7,500,000 are fit for settlement, and 250,000 have been surveyed. These must be settled, and it is for the Government to say how it shall be done. Our own idea always has been that, above every other consideration, regardless of value of land or effect on revenue, a good class of settlers should be induced to turn into New Brunswick—rather paying them to come, than by the price of the land and restrictions, and provisions of sale, frightening them away. This is truly a general principle; perhaps not a correct one. Our correspondent "Progress" has lately been discussing the subject, and we should hope that from that would arise some further discussion from which we ourselves, as well as our readers, might derive some information. It is a subject of importance, and, as we have already affirmed, demands an early and deliberate consideration.

Railroads have become a *fact* in this Province; and in the hands of the late Government have proved an expensive fact. They are a difficult matter for a Government to manage; and the question arises in our own mind whether or no it were not better at once for the Government to surrender their building into the hands of private Companies. We are bound to have Railroads; this is our manifest destiny. Sorry should we be to think otherwise—because to think so would be to give up all our hopes of the future of New Brunswick.—But the great question, especially while the Government is the contracting party, is "When (and Where?) and on these points sectional differences always have, and always will, exercise so powerful an influence that the efforts of every Government must be seriously retarded thereby.

Here in Carleton County we might look on with indifference—conscious of the near and certain ap