POOR COPY

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The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, December 18, 1869.

The trial of Munroe commenced on Tuesday of last week, at St. John. Although there had been a very large number of jurors summoned to attend it was with difficulty that the requisite number were finally obtained. The counsel for the prisoner challenged a great many for cause, and, we believe, exhausted his peremptory challenge. Triers were appointed to decide whether persons, who had formed or expressed an opinion on the matter of the guilt or innocence of the accused, were thereby unfitted for the honest discharge of the duty of jurors.

After the jury was sworn, Mr. Thomson, the prisoner's counsel, asked that all newspaper reporters and publishers be ordered not to publish the evidence. His Honor, Judge Allan, decided that he had not power to do so, but would order that publishers should abstain, subject to a penalty for contempt of Court, from publishing any comments during the progress of the trial.

Mr. Tuck, who is associated with the Attorney General, opened the case for the Crown, running over the principle points of evidence which it was expected would be brought out, and explaining the circumstances and the features of the law.

The evidence was then proceeded with, nearly all of it being the same as previously published, as taken on the inquest, none of the witnesses having their former testimony materially shaken under the cross examination.

We publish below the testimony of two or three witnesses, from St. John papers, as being the most interesting and somewhat fuller than published before, and including some points and arguments on the legal bearing of evidence offered.

REBECCA ANN OLIVE

Sworn:—I live in Manawagonish or Mahogany, Carleton. I am married to William Olive. I knew Sarah Margaret Vail. She was my sister. I last saw her on the day she sold her property to Mr. Littlehale. I don't remember exactly the time. It was after harvest. I did'nt pay particular attention to the time, because we were not good friends for two years. There was just a field between; when we left she lived on the old Carleton road, and I lived on the old Monawagonish road. I know the prisoner, and saw him from my window frequently going to my father's door. Sarah was living there at the time. It was a long time since he first went.—My sister Sarah would be 25 on the 26th of January coming. I remember my sister's personal appearance. It is 24 years the 18th of last month since I was married and left home. I knew she had a nice set of teeth. Her hair was a lighter brown than mine. I remember a skirt she wore. (Skirt shown.) I'd know the hair if I were to see it; this is her skirt; I drew the pattern of the embroidery off my own underskirt. I drew it by taking a spoon and rubbing the pattern upon the cotton by my own. (Fragments of embroidery shown.) That's belonging to another skirt which I drew for her. I have another skirt here which I drew it from to compare if you wish; (looking at another piece.)—This is her drawers bottom.

Mr. Tuck here proposed to offer some work of witnesses in evidence. Mr. Thompson objected, and said he did not propose to state what his objection was.

The Attorney General thought that the opposing counsel ought to know what the objection was. If it was a good one he would not object. He thought the skirt offered in evidence was the one from which the pattern had been pressed as mentioned.

Mr. Thompson said it was immaterial, and the lady might have discovered that she had a similar pattern; it was worse than comparing handwriting.

His Honor thought the objection not a good one, and he would allow the skirt to be put in evidence.

Mr. Thompson desired the Court to note the point.

The Attorney General wished His Honor to state whether he was reserving the point or not.

His Honor said he did not think he would reserve the point.

The Attorney General said if there was the shadow of a doubt in the mind of the Court he wished the prisoner to have the benefit of it.

Mr. Thompson thought that nothing had been left undone by counsel for prosecution so far in favor of the prisoner, but this was a thing done behind the back of the prisoner between two sisters and with which he had nothing to do.

The Court thought there was a marked difference between this and a comparison of handwriting as mentioned in the Act of Assembly.

To Mr. Thompson: This skirt was made before my sister's death, and I have had it ever since; the pattern is not a common one; I never saw it on any one else; I got it from a pattern of my aunt's at Indiantown, and she brought it from Canada.

To Mr. Tuck—(Fragments of skirt shown)—This I drew from my babe's skirt (witness here compared fragments with her own skirt); I laid her (sister's) cotton down and marked it out; you may compare it yourself; it is just the same (another skirt of Mrs. Olive compared with other fragments, and witness showed that the correspondence between the two was exact.—She explained to the Judge and illustrated how she had marked the one by the other—alterations afterwards made. I can swear positively that this is the same work. (The Jury also compared the different work.)

(The white skirt from the trunk and the fragments were compared with Mrs. Olive's two skirts, which were the identical ones from which she said the patterns had been drawn.)

To Mr. Tuck—I drew all the patterns myself. When my sister would get one breadth done she would come to me and I would draw the other. One breadth at a time was worked by her.

(Hair shown.)

(Witness here wept for some time, covering her face while the court waited in silence; at last Mr. Tuck removed the hair.)

That is Sarah Margaret Vail's hair; she used to put it up in a waterfall behind, combed and braided as that is. She wore a grey Witney cloth sacque. (Pieces of sacque shown.) This is the sacque, bound around the bottom and sleeve with this worsted braid; my sister worked the skirt with her own hands. I saw it after it was done; it was not done so well as that on mine; it is not done properly or as neatly as mine. I used to examine it when she did it, and I know it by the manner in which the work is done. You may see yourself that it is not done as it ought to be; you see she cut the holes with large scissors, and mine were cut with small ones. She used my large scissors to cut the holes with. (A likeness shown.) That is my eldest brother's, who is in Minnesota; he sent it to my father from there. (Another picture-photograph shown.) This contains my uncle and aunt's pictures—they are in Canada.—(Photograph shown.) That is John Munroe's picture; I did not know it until I saw it in Court. (Another shown.) That is Mrs Crear's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thompson.

Do you think you can say any more than that this sacque resembles your sister's very much?

I can positively swear to that sacque; she had it on the day she left home. I am positive of that cloth and the way it was trimmed, though others may have been made like it.

Mr. Thompson: I will not press you on the subject, Mrs. Olive, for you are the sister of the girl.

The skirts belonging to Mrs. Olive were here marked with a diamond, and numbered and retained by the prosecution.

No. 1 was that from which the witness stated the pattern of the buttons of the drawers taken. No. 2 that from which she drew the of the petticoat found in the trunk; and No. 3 that of the fragments found on the spot at Black River road. The witness, while looking at the fragments, again wept. Mr. Thompson did not wish to put any questions.

FRANCIS S. JONES,

Sworn. I am Chief of Police in the Parish of Portland; I know the prisoner, and remember seeing him in September last; I arrested him on Prince William street, at Mr. Craft's, and took him to the office of Mr. Gilbert, and from that to the office of the Chief of City Police; the Magistrate told him he must consider himself under arrest and to keep his own counsel; he then went to Mr. Marshall's office.

Here Mr. Jones was going to tell what the prisoner said.

Mr. Thomson said this must be stopped, as such evidence could not be brought against the prisoner. He said such testimony was shut out of the courts in England, and nothing was so much condemned. He read from "Roscoe's Criminal Evidence," page 43, to show that a confession made by a prisoner after he had been warned by a Magistrate was not admissible in Court. That when a person was in *custodia legis*, unless he is explicitly warned that his admissions may be used as testimony against him, whatever he may subsequently say is not admissible as evidence against him.

The Judge.—Mr. Thomson, do you mean to say that after a prisoner is warned by a Magistrate, what he may say is not admissible as evidence against him?

I most distinctly do.

The Judge.—I must hear your authority.

Mr. Thomson then proceeded to argue from decisions of Justice Sir Francis Buller that the warning by a Magistrate to a prisoner must be explicit in order to ensure the admission of his confession—made after such warning—as evidence against him. In the present case Mr. Thomson said the warning by the Justice at the Police Court might have been made in an insufficient manner.

Justice Patterson had also said, in the case of a constable who had taken the confession of a prisoner, that the officer ought to be turned out of his place.

Counsel quoted also from "Burns' Confessions," when a prisoner after being warned by the magistrate had made a confession to a turnkey on the way to his cell, because the turnkey had told him it would be better for him. The confession in this case was not admitted when offered as evidence against the prisoner.

He also quoted from page 48 of the same book, and cited cases from "Wartant Assizes," "Spring Assizes," 1868, and "2nd East, Pleas of the Crown" in support of his objection.

The Attorney General said Counsel for the defence had cited cases where some inducements had been held out. He contended that a voluntary confession, given without inducement was admirsable whether made after warning by a magistrate or not, but an inducement to confess made the confession inadmissible as evidence. A confession forced by the torture of the mind by holding out a hope of mercy would invalidate such confession as testimony. He referred to one of cases cited by Mr. Thomson where gin had been given to the prisoner and a confession taken down in writing by the constable and signed before a magistrate. The prisoner had asked for one glass of gin, and when he had taken it another was given. The statement of the prisoner having been taken after the gin was given, the gin was considered an inducement, and the confession taken was accordingly ruled out. Any confession taken, under an impression on the mind of the prisoner that such confession was to be used as King's evidence against accomplices, was not to be received as testimony against the party making the confession. The Attorney General concluded his citations and remarks by saying that where a threat or an inducement to confess was held out, if there were afterward an explicit warning by the magistrate that the confession as made might be used against the prisoner, it could, if made, be used as evidence against him.

Mr. Thomson said he presumed the laws of England and those of the Colonies were the same on these points, and the fact was not creditable to the intelligence of either country. It was bad enough to shut a man in a box and with it close his mouth from saying a word in his own defence, while every man in the country was allowed to testify against him; but to have him taken to a room and his words there uttered brought into court, was a practice both unjust and barbarous. He said he intended to speak more forcibly to this point at a later stage of the trial.

The Judge never understood the rule concerning confessions to go so far as claimed by counsel for the defence. He referred to the Queen *v.* Warringham taken from Denman's Crown Cases, and after giving his opinion, ruled that a confession, taken after due warning, and made without menaces being used or inducements held out, was clearly admissible as evidence.

Mr. Thomson said that he must ask His Honor, then, to note his point of objection which was, that the policeman being a person in authority, should have given distinct warning to the prisoner, and that mere proof of negative evidence that there was no inducement, was not sufficient to make a confession, so taken, admissible as testimony against the prisoner.

Resumed. To Mr. Tuck.

When we brought Mr. Munroe (Chief of City Police and I) before Mr. Gilbert, I said, "This is Mr. Munroe, sir." The Police Magistrate then said that from the talk which had been on the street that day it was thought necessary to arrest him. He must therefore consider himself a prisoner and be careful to keep his own counsel, as anything he might say might come against him at some future day. We then retired—Mr. Marshall, Munroe and myself, and went into Mr. Marshall's room, up stairs in the Police Office. We sat down, the three of us, and Mr. Munroe turned to Mr. Marshall and said—the first word that was spoken—"I was first introduced to this girl in Carleton." I did not know the prisoner. I told him not to say anything about it, as we might be brought on the stand I said no more. He said he din't care; if he were brought on the stand and asked he would tell the same himself; Mr. Marshall said nothing and offered no warning then, but he cautioned him afterward; prisoner repeated that he was first introduced to the girl in Carleton, and used to go and see her often; he said she had a child and also some little property that was left her by her father; he said she had spoken to him about selling the property, but he had advised her not to, several times. There was some trouble in the family which she assigned as her reason for selling; he said she did sell the property and he was going to Boston, partly on business and partly not, and he went to see her on the Sunday before he left and she insisted upon going to Boston with him; he told her not to go; his reasons were, he said, that there were some gentlemen going with him and he did not want her to go with him; he mentioned one or two of the names of the gentlemen who were going on the tour with him, but witness don't remember who they were.

She told prisoner she didn't want to go in his care, only for him to have an eye to her trunks, &c. She did go in the boat. He said when in or near Boston she asked him where the Commercial Hotel was. He told her that the Commercial was only a second class Hotel and that they were going to the American House. She said she wanted to go to the Commercial as there was a person she expected to meet there who was going to marry her. She did go there.—The next day he went to see her and she had not seen the person she had expected to. He said she seemed to be uneasy and rather disappointed, and the next day he went to see her again; she had not yet seen the person she expected to see. He told her that he was going to New York the next day, and she said she would go back to St. John.

He went to New York and returned *via* Portland and saw her there. Coming up from Portland to St. John it blew very heavily and he did not see much of her on deck. When near St. John she asked him to get a coach for her, which he did, and on the way to the American House she asked him how far it was to Collins's. He told her it was twelve or fifteen miles. She mentioned to him that she wanted to go there and he promised to take her out. He says he did take her there. On the way going out they got out of the coach and turned the coachman back and walked the rest of the way. This was past Bunker's. After a little while she went on ahead and came back and told him that the persons were'nt at home she expected to see. He said they then walked back to Bunker's—she, himself and the child—and they came to an understanding that they would go out the second time.

Going along she had told him not to go to Mrs. Lordly's as she did not like Mrs. Lordly's conduct; he mentioned two or three hotels to her, and the coachman took them to Lake's hotel in Union St. They went out the second time and they got out of the coach, and she went ahead and came back and told him that the person was at home whom she wished to see and for him to get the trunks ready at the boat on Monday morning. On Monday morning he was there and put the trunks on board the boat.—He mentioned something about tickets, but I forgot what it was he did say about them. He said he had just a chance to see her (Miss Vail) and shake hands with her as the boat was casting off from the wharf. He mentioned once or twice in the conversation that the girl's name was Vail. He mentioned something about a letter but what I don't know. The sheriff and Mr. Potter came into the office during our conversation. He (Mr. Munroe) said the coachman brought the trunks and that he put them on board.

Mr. Marshall said once or twice, "Be careful, John;" he warned him to be cautious. He seemed to address his conversation to Mr. Marshall.

When we made the arrest at Mr. Crafts, Munroe said not to expose him, so I let him go ahead and told him to go to the office of Chief of Police. I met the Sheriff and he went part of the way with us.

I have been on the ground where the remains were found. I was with the Coroner, Mr. Powers, Dr. Christie, and, I think, Mr. Armstrong of the *Globe*. I am well acquainted with the road; I superintended the road from Bunker's to the fingerboard.

Did Mr. Munro state what Miss Vail's reasons for going to Collins' were?

Mr. Thompson objected to the question, but the Court thought it admissable and noted the objection.

Mr. Jones.—He said she stated she wanted to see a person there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Munro was not keeping himself out of our way. When we went up stairs in Mr. Marshall's office, he turned to Mr. Marshall and commenced telling his story. He had only got along a word or so when I told him to be cautious, as we might be brought on the stand. After Munro got along a piece, Mr. Marshall did not ask him many questions about a letter. Mr. Munro spoke of Mr. Craft's saying to him (Munro) that he had seen his girl about 6 weeks before on the street. Then Munro spoke of a letter he had received from the girl.

Have you told us all the conversation between Mr. Munro and you and Mr. Marshall?

All that I can remember.

I want you to tell me all about that letter. I am not an advocate for a man to be shut up and testimony of this kind extracted from him. You must tell all this conversation.

I got the conversation as Mr. Munro told it to Mr. Marshall, and I did not get any part of it from Mr. Marshall. I remember Mr. Marshall saying something to Munro about the importance of the letter. Mr. Marshall did not cross-examine Munroe with reference to the letter. Mr. Marshall told him to be cautious, two or three times.

Did not Mr. Marshall put his foot on yours to make a sign not to stop Munroe?

I don't remember anything about it. I remember his putting his foot on mine, but I think he did it in taking his leg down off his knee. I never stated that Mr. Marshall put his foot on mine to stop me from warning Munroe. I would not swear that I know whether it was Mr. Marshall's intention to stop me or not.

When Munroe began to speak didn't Mr. Marshall put his foot on you to stop you. Don't you remember that?

No, sir, I do not. I did not know whether Mr. Munro and Mr. Marshall were strangers I still swear that no such sign was given to me. I don't think the man knew he did it; I was out since the leaves fell; in some places I could see the road from the stone; a horse and waggon could not be seen straight out from the rock; I stood on the rock and could see the man in the waggon very distinctly. (The waggon was near the path.) I do not think I could see the waggon; through the alders I might have seen the horse; further on I could see him better; it was frosty when I was there; out toward Bunker's I could see Mr. Munroe's father who was with me; some little distance either way of the path I could see the man in the waggon; the place was different the last time I was out from what it was the first; I would not, knowing the place as I do, go there to commit a murder; I wonder that a woman would go there with any man.

Was it an unlikely place for a man to select in which to commit a murder?

Right opposite a man could not be seen; a man might drive bye forty times and not see anything in there; it would be different if a woman dressed in colors was moving there; there are thickets of bushes along there on the right hand side; a man could find thicker bushes and drier ground along the road than there was at that place; on the left further on there are clumps of bushes; about 1-4 of a mile further on, nearer Collins's, are some scrubby clumps of bushes; a man going through the bushes along the road near where the remains were found would be seen from the road. Sometimes he would be seen, sometimes he would not; he would be seen occasionally between the clumps of bushes. In the place where the remains were found a woman would get her feet wet, unless she had on long boots.

Re-examined by the Attorney General:

I have an acquaintance with the soil out there; in dry times it would be dry, in wet times it would be wet, but any mossy place would be wet; a person could quickly raise enough moss there to cover a body; I was on the rock when I saw the man in the waggon. I could just see the top of the man's hat when I got off the rock. There is scraggy spruce out there; they are the same all the year round; most of the alder leaves are off before the first of November. In regard to the letter, Mr. Marshall first spoke of this; Mr. Marshall said that the letter would be very material; understood it was from some girl; suppose it was the girl of whom he was talking; this was, I think, Miss Vail. There is much difference in what can be seen standing on the rock and then standing off of it; think you could see one-third more of a man standing on the road from the rock, than from the ground. I say the difference is caused by the tramping of the moss.

Cross-examined again by Mr. Thompson:

I do not mean that before the moss was trampled it would be as high as the rock; a person would not see as well from the moss before it was tramped as from the rock; his feet would sink into the moss.

To the Attorney General through the Court.

Standing on the rock I could see the head and shoulders of the man in the waggon; further out towards Bunker's I could see him again; only the bushes would hide him from me at intervals; if a person stood about ten feet from the rock in towards Black River road he could not see any one on that road; nor could he if he stood in 5 feet from the rock; nor could a person standing *any distance* from the rock toward the Black River road see any one passing along the Black River road.

On Tuesday evening the case for the Crown closed. The identification of the remains and of the fragments of dress, &c., was as complete as before the coroner. The evidence of Mrs. Crear, sister of Miss Vail, was, if possible, more conclusive, and during her examination this witness was frequently much affected. Dr. Earl, coroner, repeated statements made by Munro to him, similar in effect to the version given in the evidence of the policeman Jones, as printed above.

At last accounts received, a number of witnesses for the defence had been examined, chiefly in favor of the prisoners character. Mr. Munroe, Sr., contradicted a portion of former evidence against prisoner. Line of defence not indicated by Mr. Thomson in opening, who was very brief.

Mr. A. Laurilliard, of St. John, set up, on Wednesday last, in the residence of L. P. Fisher, Esq., a piano, said to be the finest instrument in the Province. It is a 'full grand" of Hallet Davis & Co's manufacture, Boston, magnificent in tone, and of the most perfect and elaborate finish. We hope Mrs. Fisher may long live to draw from this splendid instrument sweet sounds for her own enjoyment and that of her friends.

Mr. Laurillard, who furnishes the above, supplies the Province to a large extent with Pianos, Melodeons, &c.

There has been magnificent weather, with excellent sleighing, during the week.

☞ It is advertised that after the 31st inst. trains will cease running for the winter to St. Andrews. This decision of Mr. Osburn has evoked much comment and dissatisfaction in that Ancient Town. It seems hard that the very place in which Railroads had their inception, so far as this Province is concerned, should be the first to have the cars withdrawn; but if, as the manager states, the business on that portion of the line has failed and the track is in bad order, there seems no alternative. Sympathy is all very well, but it don't effect business transactions, and of course Mr. Osburn, in his capacity of agent for others, can only look at the matter in a business point of view. And then it is strange that an ocean terminus of a railway possessing so many advantages should remain as has St. Andrews in a state of somnorific inactivity, and its business instead of increasing diminish. The people must wake up, gird up their loins for a trade struggle, or we fear the decision of this winter will result in a continued injunction on railroad connection for them with the rest of the world.

THE LEVEE to be holden at the Institute on Wednesday evening next promises to be a highly interesting time. The members of the Band are taking a great deal of trouble, and sparing no expense, in order to make the occasion worthy the patronage of the public. They have some choice new music in rehersal, and have secured the services of some of the best singers in town, and, no doubt, both the instrumental and vocal parts of the performance will be such as do the performers and the Town credit. We look upon the *Band* as a public and useful *institution*, and deserving all the encouragement that can be given it.

TIN WEDDING.—A large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bull, on Thursday evening, 9th instant, paid them a surprise visit, for the purpose of holding a tin wedding and paying their congratulations on the tenth anniversary of their wedding day. This was a novelty in Woodstock, and it proved a very pleasant one. The articles presented embraced every imaginable utility usually made of tin.

☞ On Tuesday last there was a fracas in the Court House, St. John, between Mr. McShane, Barrister, and one of the constables. Blows were struck by both parties. The Judge has promised to investigate the matter. It appears Mr. McS. wished to pass to a part of the Court Room to which, at the time, the constable claimed he was forbidden to admit any one, and according to the version given by the former, the constable not only refused him admission, but interfered to prevent him sending a message to the Sheriff, hence the assault.

☞ Four men, being the captain and crew, were found dead in their schooner at a wharf in St. John one day last week.—The vessel was from St. Andrews, loaded with turnips, and a fire had been made in a stove in the hold to prevent them from freezing. It is supposed the unfortunate victims were suffocated by the gas from the stove, the pipe of which did not go out above the hatch.

☞ We learn that a public Temperance meeting, under the auspices of No. 197, B. T., was held on the evening of the 9th instant, in the Baptist meeting house, Jacksonville. Mr. James Simonson presided. There was a large and attentive gathering. Effective speeches were made by Rev. Messrs. Cassidy and Hughes; and Messrs. Risteen, Hartt and Drysdale. The interest of the occasion was increased by some excellent vocal and instrumental music.

Crowds of persons, juvenile and adult, have, during the week, enjoyed the excellent skating on the creek, where Mr. Alex. Miller has fenced in a rink. Mr. F. W. Bull has also a rink in course of preparation in the rear of his dwelling. The healthy and enjoyable exercise will give these institutions many patrons.

☞ Look at the advertisement of the anniversary of the New Era Lodge. Depend upon it those who attend will have a good time.

☞ We are requested to state that a public Temperance meeting, under the auspices of No. 136, B. T., will be held at the School House, Lower Wakefield, on Tuesday evening, 21st instant, commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ We are asked to direct attention to notice of County Lodge meeting, B. T., in Victoria County, in another column. And to state that at 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day there will be a public Temperance meeting.

Mr. James Baker called our attention the other day to a study in natural history. He has a slut, whose pups died, that now nurses two infantile kittens, all parties seeming to enjoy their unnatural relations as much as if feline and canine nature was the same.

☞ We have received from Mr. Jas. H. Whitly, New York, papers of late publication in that city.

☞ To Vanwart & Co. we are under obligations for late Boston papers.

BOOK NOTICES.—*Peters' Musical Monthly* for December is received. It concludes vol. 4th. This is a capital number, and we need only say that for $3, the price per annum, the subscriber gets $50 worth of music of a choice style and variety.

Godey's Lady's Book for January, 1870, is received. It opens with a very fine likeness of the veteran proprietor, L. A. Godey. Its pages are filled with a more than usually attractive variety of matter, an illustrative fashion plate, designs, poetry, prose, receipts, &c, &c.

Deacon & Peterson offer extraordinary inducements to subscribe for their *Saturday Evening Post* and *The Lady's Friend*. Those who order one will receive three months paper gratis of the former and two months of the latter. For the *Saturday Evening Post* the terms are—$2 50 a year; two copies, $4; four copies, $6; five copies (and one *gratis*), $8.—One copy of *The Post* and one of *The Lady's Friend*, $4. A copy of the large and beautiful Premium Steel Engraving—"Taking the Measure of the Wedding Ring"—engraved in England at a cost of $2000—will be sent to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club.

For *The Lady's Friend*, $2.50 a year; two copies, $4; four copies, $6; five copies (and one *gratis*), $8.—One copy of *The Lady's Friend* and one of *The Post*, $4. A copy of the large and beautiful Premium Steel Engraving—"Taking the Measure of the Wedding Ring"—engraved in England at a cost of $2000—will be sent to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. Address—Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

B. C. Friel, Esq., a gentleman well known and enjoying a large circle of friends in this County, died of dropsy on the night of Tuesday last, in the 53rd year of his age.—*Reporter.*

Persons who have become thoroughly chilled from any cause, may have their circulation at once restored by taking into the stomach a teaspoonful of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment," mixed in a little cold water, well sweetened.

Every farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. One dollar's worth will save at least half a ton of hay.

CONTINUED COLDS.—Numerous and severe are the diseases arising from exposure to our rigorous winter climate. The chest becomes sore and disordered, and serious coughs set in unless it receives some timely assistance. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is an irresistible remedy. When the lungs have an irregular action, the Balsam must be freely taken, and it will soon exert its curative power. This noble medicament mutually assists nature. All disorders springing from neglected colds are thus speedily and safely checked, and freed from pain and danger by the use of this famous remedy.

Dr. Wilson, in his Family Anti-bilious Pills, has undertaken the preparation of them with a view to supplying a want that is constantly felt for a domestic medicine at once safe, mild, and efficacious, and free from any injurious or other debilitary after effects. Composed of entirely vegetable extracts, without a trace of mineral, they are recommended as possessing all the proper ties of some of the officinal pills so much relied upon by the profesion, and which are objectionable on account of containing calomel. In billiousness jaundice, billious fever, and the like, these pills have proved effectual and reliable, acting mildly, but surely, on the bowels, producing billious stools, and comporting as a general alterative.

Rheumatism is more common and distressing in this country than almost any other, and at the same time it may safely be asserted that it is as little understood and unsuccessfully treated. Physicians are unable to cure it even on their own persons; yet such is the virtue of Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment that the most obstinate cases at once yield to it sapplication.

This remarkable remedy, Clarkes Derby Conition Powders, is as highly appreciated and as much sought after here as it was in the Old Country on its first introduction, many years since, when by its astonishing cures such excitement prevailed in the veterinary world. It will long be prized among all owners of horses as the matchless remedy.

HORRIBLE.—Between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday morning, some persons who went to the schooner "E. B. Ketchum," lying in the Market Slip, for the purpose of purchasing turnips, not seeing any one on deck, made further search, and at length opening the cabin found the captain and crew lying dead. Their names were Capt. De Les Dernier, and Milledge McFarlane, Michael Hayes and James Irving. McFarlane had all his clothes on and was kneeling on the floor, his right arm resting on two trunks and his face down. The others wore their pants and shirts, and all lay in their bunks looking as if they were still asleep. In the cabin, which is of the usual size, was a small stove in which wood was burned. In the hold of the schooner there was a sheet iron stove used to keep the turnips from freezing, the pipe of which came to within about three inches of the top of the hatch, through which the smoke escaped. As cinders were in the stove this morning, when the hatches were taken off, it is supposed that they had left a small fire in the stove the previous night, and shut the hatches down to confine the heat, as the night was cold and there was danger of the turnips freezing. There being no escape for the coal gas except through some augur holes in the cabin floor, it is thought that the gas which passed through them caused death.

A post mortem examination of Hayes, showed the lungs full of dark congested blood, proving that death was caused by suffocation. The inquest will be continued to-day.—*Freeman.*

Telegraphic News.

ROME, Dec. 8.—The Ecumenical Council was opened to-day by Pope Pius IX. The Pope, followed by 700 Bishops proceeded to the hall of Council amid the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon from forts St. Angelo and Mount Aventine. The Holy Father was in fine health. The galleries were occupied by the Sovereigns and Princes now in Rome, by members of the Corps Diplomatique, and other notables. The ceremonies exceded in grandeur and magnificence any that have taken place in Rome within the present century.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Prince of Montenegro has protested against the intention of Austria to occupy his territory with troops, and the Prussian Government sustains Montenegro. The English Ministry has refused to accept the modifications of the Treaty of Commerce between England and France proposed by the latter.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Viceroy of Egypt has yielded to the ultimatum of the Sultan, and accepted all the conditions it imposes. Many Cities in France were illuminated last night in honor of the inauguration of the Council at Rome. At Marseilles a crowd of 1500 men made violent demonstrations against the illuminations. They marched through the streets singing the "Marseilles," and destroyed the decorations and transparencies, and committed other excesses. The Police dispersed the mob after making sixty arrests.

OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—Despatches received by the Government from Governors McDougall and McTavish represent the difficulties in the Territory as subsiding. Gov. McDougall will enter the Territory as soon as the Queen's proclamation reaches him, and the authority of the Dominion government and the question of Territory will be at once announced by him in a proclamation dated from Fort Garry.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—It is stated that five thousand additional troops are under orders for Ireland. Serious disturbances are threatened in Tipperary and portions of Munster. The sessions of the Ecumenical Council have been adjourned until after Epiphany, January 6. Fears are entertained of the breaking out of a rebellion in various parts of Portugal. The authorities are active.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The trial of Messrs. Overend, Gurney and others commenced at Guildhall this morning. Mr. Keneally, Q. C., opened for the prosecution. Chief Justice Cockburn presides. News has been received from Pekin that the treaty between Great Britain and China, negotiated by Mr. Burlingame and Embassy, has been ratified and signed by the Chinese Government. The remains of George Peabody were transferred from Westminster Abbey to Her Majesty's iron clad Monarch on Saturday. Mr. Motley, American Minister, consigned the remains in charge of Captain Commerell of the Monarch, with appropriate remarks to which Capt. C. responded. Minute guns were fired, and the scene was very impressive.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The French Legislature had another stormy session yesterday. An opposition deputy demanded the impeachment of M. Forcade, Minister of the Interior and scenes of violence followed such as have never been witnessed in the Chamber. The sitting was adjourned amid great excitement. The Scotsman publishes a report which it declares is entitled to credit, that Lord Clarendon will soon re-open negotiations with the United States for the settlement of the Alabama claims. The Pope delivered an Allocution before the Ecumenical Council yesterday, in which he condemned the false human science and impiety which themselves behind the pretended aspirations for liberty.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—A council of ministers was held at five o'clock this afternoon at the Tuilleries. It is rumored that this extraordinary meeting of the Council has been summoned to consider and decide upon an immediate change of Cabinets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Gold opened at 128.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—There is great rejoicing at Madrid over the news just received by Atlantic cable from New York of the unconditional release of the Spanish gunboats in course of construction there.

A gunship in Dublin was entered yesterday by persons unknown and its owner shot, another gunship was entered shortly afterwards. The owner was fired at, and a number of pistols were taken away.

ROME, Dec. 14.—The bishops have brought a great number of addresses and presents to the Pope from the faithful in all parts of the world. It is officially stated that since 1859 the Holy See has received 100,000,000 francs from Peter's pence.

Tubercular Consumption of the Lungs is that form of Consumption most common, most fatal, and until recently, considered incurable. Tubercle, from which the name is derived, is a morbid product, deposited from diseased blood in various parts of the body; and in proportion as the blood is impure, and length of time it remains so, will tubercular diathesis continue.

By the use of Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is surely and speedily purified and vitalized, so that further tubercular formation is stopped. It will improve the appetite, promote good digestion, induce rapid assimilation, cause regularity of the bowels. It will produce easy expectoration without debilitating (*a peculiar characteristic of this remedy*) and consequently lessen cough and night sweats. It will fortify the system against sudden colds and cause the nerves to be so vigorous that the albuminous portion of tuberculous deposit becomes absorbed, the lime residue lies harmless (unless irritated by the cold or other outside influences) embedded within the long tissue and the patient recovers.

Sold by Apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle, or six for $7.50.—James I. Fellows, Chemist, Manufacturer, St. John, N. B.

For Throat Disorders and Coughs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozengers are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and VOCALISTS will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, have a peculiar adaption to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in Medicine.

—8w-43.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

H. L. SPENCER,
Chambers—7 Market Square, St. John,
General Agent for the Maritime Provinces

NEW ALBION HOTEL,
McGILL STREET,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

THE "NEW ALBION HOTEL," the largest Hotel in Montreal, has just been opened under the most favorable auspices.

Whilst the "*Old Albion*" has been long noted for the *strict attention* paid to its *numerous* guests, the "*New Albion*" takes its position as a *first class* Hotel, and is *really*, first class in every respect, *except the charges*, which better suit the ideas and requirements of the majority of travellers, than many of the so called, "first class Houses;" which deserve the title more through the *amount* of their charges than aught else.

Already the crowded state of the "New Albion" promises well for its future career; every thing associated with its construction has been carried out with artistic taste and systematic correctness.

The large Hall, commodious office, spacious Reading room, convenient Dining, Coffee, Wash Room, etc., etc., on the ground floor; and the Reception Room and Suits of Splendidly Furnished and Thoroughly Ventilated Ladies' Parlors, on the second floor, will form no small luxury during the hot summer season. And, what is an exception to the general Rule in Hotels, the Bedrooms are all *well ventilated* and lighted, there not being a *dark* room in the House.

Being situated on the *widest* and *healthiest* Street in Montreal, commanding a Magnificent view of the River St. Lawrence and the Victoria Bridge on the left, and a full view of the Victoria Square with its numerous "*Jets d' Eau*" and Mount Royal on the right, it cannot fail to commend itself to the travelling public.

From its situation on McGill Street, the great thoroughfare and commercial centre of the City, it cannot fail to be, as the "Old Albion" has *always* been a strong favorite with the Merchants of Canada.

Notwithstanding the very large outlay in building and furnishing the house, the old price of $1.50 per day will not be departed from.

We, therefore, bespeak for ourselves a continuance of the patronage so liberally accorded to us during the past *twelve years*.

DECKER & CO.

Montreal, May 1st, 1869.

MARRIED.

At St. Luke's Church, Woodstock, on the 9th December, by Rev. Thomas Neals, Curate, Patrick Lockard, of the Parish of Southampton, York Co., to Elizabeth Reed, of the Parish of Simonds, C. C.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Charles Scott, of the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Thos. Bell, of the same place.

DIED.

At Fredericton, on the 10th inst., Frances, second daughter of T. R. Robertson, Esq., deeply regretted.

At Upper Woodstock, on Wednesday, the 1st Dec., Oran Woodbury, aged seven months, son of John S. and Jane Patterson.

He is now a shining angel,
In that fair and happy land:
A crown upon his forehead,
A harp within his hand.

The kingdom of our Father,
Is composed of such as he;
Then weep not for your lost one,
He's from sin and sorrow free.

Suddenly, on Sunday, the 6th December, at her father's residence, 6th Tier, Jacksontown, Ada Joan, aged 10 1-2 months, youngest child of George and Adaline Briggs.

Alas, how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered my heart,
Fair fleeting comfort of an hour
How soon we're called to part.

And shall our bleeding heart arraign,
That God, whose ways are love,
Or vainly cherish anxious pain
For her who rests above?

No—let me rather humbly pay
Obedience to his will.
And with my inmost spirit say
The Lord is right'ous still.

New Advertisements.

Special Announcement!

'CARLETON SENTINEL'
FOR 1870!

THE "SENTINEL" begins another Volume on the 1st of January, 1870. With that issue will be commenced the Publication of a *TALE OF NEW BRUNSWICK*, written by the Editor, ent