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lurking about the premises before the event, that he pretended he did not know who Peacock was. that when he came into the house he appeared to look down, all showed clearly that the prisoner's intentions were evil. Then again there was Robertson's evidence. He saw the prisoner prying about, he saw him go into the woods, and he even had his suspicions so far aroused as to watch the prisoner's proceedings. And viewing such suspicion with the fact that he could hide about while the crime was being committed, and after the horrid butchery could go into the scene of slaughter, and there eat and drink in the presence of the bloody business. How could they come to the conclusion that the prisoner did not know what he was about. Then again when they were going to McKenzie's house, Preen had said that they all talked together of the crime, that they all talked of it on their way thither, and even the father had said "I should not wonder if he suspected that I was going to do murder. So in the main respects Breen's and Slavin's evidence substantially agree. Then again the boy him-self had related to Captain Scoullar how he knew they were going to rob the house, and he tells him how he was put to watch on the hill, all as if it had been done by Breen. This very endeavour was a proof of the boy's capacity, for it is clear he tries to screen himself and his father, and it is clear that the father also tries to screen him. Breen had said the boy took the key of the safe from the pockets of the murdered man, and that he searched the body ; the old man says he might have been in the room but the room was dark and the key might have dropped out of McKenzie's pockets. Breen swore positively that he was there, the old man did not say he was not there. Then what was his conduct after the murder had been committed, he flies, he hides himself, he wanders from place to place. Then he meets David Hill and he asks him if he had heard of Mc Kenzie's house being burnt, and being replied to in the negative, says that his houses are burnt and the whole family burnt in them, and that he saw from his door the blaze of the fire. This was a strong point, and tended to show the prisoner's capacity for putting forth a story tending to m slead. He told the witness Hill not only of the fire, but he endeavoured voluntarily to account for the money in his possession by saying he had been paid off at the Railway, and that his fa her was going to buy a horse. This was better evidence than that of because, instead of indicating the state of the boy's mind, now it indicated his capacity to invent a story to screen himself, immediately after the commis sion of an offence, from the punishment which he evi dently wished to escape. There was another little inci-dent which was evidence of his consciousness of his crime and of his capacity. When Captain Scoullar took Breen and Slavin into custody in the woods, the boy fied through a hole in the camp and only gave himself up when a threat was made that the officer would shoot him. If he knew nothing of his crime or the consequences of it, why did he fly ? Be cause he had sufficient knowledge to be aware of the enormity of his crime and to escape if he possibly But how had the learned counsel for the defence tried to prove the incapacity of the prisoner All the witnesses who knew the prisoner had been examined as to his "simplicity," yet every one of them bal had his definition of simplicity thaken in cross examination. The whole crime then was proved beyond a doubt, and the only part remaining was to find out what part the boy had taken in it. The defence of imbecility had become fashionable of late, but in spite of the plea of imbecility endeavoured to be proved in favor of the prisoner he believed they could not have a doubt that he was concerned directly in the perpetration of this foul murder, for two witnesses evident ly favorable to the prisoner, old Mrs. Carrol and Barney Heagarty, both spoke out against the notion that he was imbecile, and almost all the wit nesses had a natural anxiety to relieve him, yet none of them could say he was an absolute fool -His learned friend had taske i a great deal about symp thy, of the sympathy they should have for a youth in the prisoner's forlorn condition, untutored and untrain ed. But his sympathies were drowned by the las moan of the murdered woman, his sympathy was destroyed by the last shrug of McKenzie, and if he had any sympathies left, the cries of those poor children robbed him of the last vestige. No! he believed that in a case like this the sternest instice was mercy. Talk of sympathy! and that mercy, when in a moment without an opportunity to offer up a prayer to the ever living God, father, mother, even the suck ling babe, and the little, prattling children, were hurried into e ernity At such a moment he could know nothing of his fee ings as a man, they were over whelmed by his sense of duty to the God of justice and to his country. His duty, and the duty of the jury were alike in this respect. and this duty they must, and he fe t sure, would perform, and never minding the consequences, not hed ing what was said here or there, and, doing what was right, that right doing would produce its own prope They stood, as it were, between the living and Next to himself and his colleague, and the learned Judge upon the Bench, upon them devolved the awful duties of these proceedings. From the first he had determined to do all that in him lay to bring the parties concerned in this most fearful tragedy to justice. The jury stood between the living and the dead, they stood as sentinels on a watch tower, and if in the vast wilderness of crime, spread out before their eyes, they could discover one beacon light which could wa n them to doubt, let them give the prisoner the benefit of it; none would be more rejoiced than his learned friend and himself. But let it be out of no squeamishness, for mercy might sometimes be misplaced If a misplaced mercy allowed every criminal to escape, no man's life, nor that of his wife and children could be safe. No man's property could be secured. These, nothing could preserve inviolate but strict and impar-tial justice. In this case, therefore, he implored them to take into their consideration the public safety, and to act as befitted the due maintenance of strict justice throughout the land. For himself, entertaining peculiar views as he had done concerning the death punishment he must say his opinions were considerably shaken by the horrors and the circumstances of this case, and he was compelled reluctantly to believe that nothing but the certainty of a dreadful fate would deter some minds from crimes like these. Nevertheless, what was to be done that day could not be undone. They had a responsible and important duty to perform, and he knew that they must deeply feel it. Still he called upon hend it them to let no consideration withdraw them from a fixed and stern determination to do justice between the injured laws of the country and the prisonsr at the bar, and that which was justice now would be mercy hereafter.

fourteen years of age; in that respect there could clearly be no presumption of law in his favor. It was distinct-ly proven by his father, and by others, that he was over fifteen. He had, therefore, arrived at an age which deprived him of the presumption of the law in his favour. The counsel for the defence had also sug gested that if they found him not guilty on the round of imbecility of mind, it was competent for the court afterwards to put the prisoner on his trial r the arson or the robbery. But if he was so becile as to be excused by law from responsibility for the crime of murder, the same plea would save him from the consequences of the crime of Arson or robbery. With that however they had nothing to do and he merely mentioned it to show the invalidity of the argument. Not, then, being entitled to the ad vantage of the law holding infants primi facie irresponsible, it was for the prisoner to prove to the sat-isfaction of the jury that he was imbecile. The next ground on which the defence was rested was coercion. It was said that the father coerced him to aid and abet the committal of these murders. But there could be no such coercion. It was the prisoners duty to discover the crime, he was in no such relation to his father as to be compelled to witness such a deed, and no attempt was made either to show he resisted his father or that the father even threatened him if he did not go. Such a presumption in fact as that a son could be coerced by his father did not exist and in fact existed in no rela tion of life save only in some cases in that of the re-lation of a wife to her husband. The law then presumes that a child can not be coerced by its parent, but at the same time it does not exclude proof of coercton, and he was bound to tell them that in this case there was no evidence of distinct coercion, for what had been said of the father's general severity and the command he exercised over his children no proof at all.-The next and great point raised on behalf of the prisoner was that though ihe son knew of the combina tion, and knew of the robbery, he did not know that personal violence was to be committed. There was no presumption in law that because a person was not ac tually present at the murder therefore he was not aid But if he were not present and were not aiding that was susceptible of proof and if proved would lead to an acquittal. In regard to this point then they would have to consider the conduct of the boy before the act, during its commission and afterwards. The facts being clearly proven it lay on the prisoner to show either that he wa ted capacity-that he was under coercion or-that he was ignorant of right and wrong. And here they had a most solemn duty to perform, and however much they migit pity the prisoner they must do their duty to the country, for though much had been said about mercy all they could do in mercy was to see that the prisoner Lad a fair trial and that no improper evidence was adduced. Now let them turn to the ev dence. He certainly was unprepared for the cool testimony of Slavin and Breen. At the moment he did almost doubt his own entity, when he heard the man S avin tell the tale of these frightful murders with so calm and collected an But from the details that witness had disclosed he air. could not say that any point of that man's testimony was incorrect. His Honor then recapitu'ated the evi dence, remarking on that of George Leat, of John Robortson, Charles Knox, David Hils, John Knox, Patrick Hanlyn, John Slavin, John Heagarty, Barnard Heagarty, (so far as related to the character of the prisoner), Archibald Rowan, William Arthur, and of Captain Scoullar, particularly remarking on the risoner's conduct at the camp and his attempted scape. He then referred to the testimony of the wit-

ess Breen. It was perfectly proper and right to cal him, especially as the crown was aware that the pri oner had the right to call Slavin, and would most probably avail themselves of that right. In one par ricular the testimony of Breen and Slavin differed dis inctly, that was in regard to their going to Fredercton with the intention of killing Sarah Golly. He hen drew their attention to the fact that Slavin gave the axe to Breen and said "if any one comes along slay them," and that Slavin and his son then went into the house. That closed the c se for the prose cution. For the defence the father of the boy had been called, and one other witness. With respect to S.avin, a cooler witness he had never seen upon the stand and certainly he was rstonished ai his calmness. 'I his is the evidence of that extraordinary man. His hon then read the evidence of Slavin, and referred to the evi dence as to the prisoner's character, given by Geo. Tho-

The Christian Visitor.

ed. The fact of going to the house of the murdered but two grounds were relied on to save the prisoner : First, of the year amounted to £681. The Repet that he was not of an age to make him liable for his will be published shortly, and will be read v acts in the eye of the law, and this was coupled with imbecility of mind. But the boy was clearly not under the contributors and the public generally wh much interest.

> The Missionary, Rev. Mr. Rand, besies making an interesting speech himself rea a letter to the meeting from Ben Christmas.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication will be inserted without the au thor entrusts us with his name in confidence. Inless the opinions expressed by correspondents be ediorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves respasible for them.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded tha short communicatians, as a general thing, are more aceptable to readers of *Newspropers* than long ones ad that a legible style of writing will save the printe time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct mpres-

All Ministers of the gospel, who will senous the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the 'Visitor' or one year free of charge

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOV. 18 1857. Be sure your Sin will find you

out .- Num. xxxii : and 23. Such is the testimony of God's inspired book.

and this testimony has been confimred in the experience of the guilty in all ages. The deprayed heart may originate iniquity, but it is not the place to conceal it. Conscience true to itself demands exposure. Hence no man is safe in the commission of crime, because by his trangression he does violence to his own conscionce, and this mysterious power will vindicate itself against the o strage which it has suffered, producing an inward struggle, which, in a multitude of cases compels the culprate to confess his own guilt .--To use the language of a powerful writer. A guilty heart finds itself preyed upon by a torment which it does not acknowledge to God or man .----A vulture is devouring it, and it can ask no sympathy or assistance either from heaven or earth. The secret the murderer possesses soon comes to possess him, and like the evil spirits of which we read it overcomes him ; and leads him whithersoever it will. He feels it beating at his heart, rising to his throat, and demanding disclosure. He thinks the whole world sees it in his face, reads it in his eyes, and almost hears it working n the very silence of his thoughts. It has become his master. It betrays his discretion, it breaks down his courage, it conquers his prudence. When suspicions from without begin to embariass him, and the net of circumstances to entaugle him, the fatal secret struggles with still greater violence to burst forth. It must be confessed, it will be confessed; there is no refuge from confession, but suicide, and suicide s confession

What a startling illustration we have had of this fact in the recent murder case. Guilt rankled in the breasts of Breene and the Slavins and conmas. Here, then, they had to consider whether the pri- fess they must. Had they stoutly denied the facts in the case, and maintained the falsehood it would have been difficult for the Court to have convicted them. But their fleeing to the woods in the first instance even before they were pursued, the readiness with which they gave themselves up when discovered, and their subsequent voluntary confessions all go to show that a tremendous struggle was felt within. Injured conscience asserted its rights, and demanded satis The jury then retired and after an absence of about faction. Read the disclosures of Breen and old Slavin as given on our first page. The Court asked for no such condemnatory confessions from their ungodly lips, but conscience true to itself charged home upon them the blood of McKenzie, his slaughtered wife and murdered children .-They felt that it was crying to heaven for vengence upon their guilty souls, and as if gourded on by the sharpened arrows of dispair they disclosed the whole matter. The Court shuddered, and turned pale, and strong men wept at this voluntary recital of crimson sins. But come to light they must. W. at though the Gallows with all its ignominy was in full view yet concealment was impossible. Their sin had indeed f. und them out. This case stands out as an awful verificaabsence of the jury to consider their verdict, Breen and tion of the truthfulness of God's word, and at the same time as a most impressive warning to all such as are disposed to perpetrate deeds of evil Let not such imagine that the curtain of night will conceal their iniquities. No mortal eye may she you, but the Omniscient one will behold you, conscience will testify against you, and be sure your sin will find you out.

Colonies in the East. For the accomplishment ditional expense incurred will be met by their liof this great object let christians untiringly la- berality.

bor and unceasingly pray.

The Danger of Delay. An examination of the statistics of the conversion of souls to God cannot fail to impress the mind with the startling fact that millions of human beings are eternally ruined by procrastinating the day of salvation.

The prospect of change for the better diminishes as age advances. This fact is illustrated by a table prepared with much care by the late Dr. Spencer, of the United States.

Of a thousand persons hopefully converted there were :---Under 20 years of age-548; Between 20 and 30-337; Between 30 and 40-86; Between 40 and 50--15;

Between 50 and 60-3: Between 60 and 70 -1. But one of a thousand brought home to Christ over six'y years of age.

What a startling lesson to contemplate. Will our readers ponder it in the prospect of the future? Have you dear reader lived 20 years without having yielded up! your heart to the claims of cternal truth? Then remember that the probability of your conversion to God is not half as great as it was at one time in your life. Are you 30 years old and still living in sin ? the hope of your redemption has diminished fully three fourths. If forty years have passed over you and you are yet without hope, then there are not thirty probabilities out of a thousand that you will ever embrace the truth. And so as you pro ceed the chances of your escape from the wrath which is to come grow rapidly less until the last ray of hope is extinguished in the darkness of cternal despair. "The sinner dying a hundred years old shall be accursed."

In view of these impressive facts will you not unconverted friend take timely warning and delay the salvation of thy precious soul no longer? It may be that in your case the day is far spent, the night hastens on, the judge standeth at the door and what is to be done must be done quickly. "Now," now "is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation."

IF The Musical Tea Soiree of the Germain Street Baptist Choir will be given this evening in St. Stephen's Hall. Preparations are in progress to furnish a rich treat to those who may attend, both in the tea and musical department. We hope the attendance will be worthy of the occasion. The efforts of this choir to elevate and refine the musical taste of our citizens de-

A letter from Rev. W. Jackson, now on a visit to Grand Manan and the neighbouring isles, dated Nov. 5th, informs us that he is most kindly fell victims to the raging element. Foul play is

phens, of St. Stephens.

gious services.

themselves that, according to their own statement, there was not one of them killen. and but few wounded. They (the emigrants) then sent a flag of truce, borne ly a little girl, and then gave themselves up to the mercy of the savages, who immediately rushed i. and staughtered all of them, with the exception of fifteen infant children that h esince been jur a ei, with some difficulty, by the Mormon interpr tors.

The causes which led to the massacre are reported to be that, when the train camped at an Indian village near Filmore City, the emigrants not only cheated the natives badly in trading with them, but they put strychnnine in a dead ox for the purpose of porsoning the Indians, and also put poison in the water which stands in the pools. This occasioned several deaths among the Indians, within a few days after the departure of the train : whereupon the Indians rallied, selected a place of attack, and took terrible yeangance. Mr. W. savs he obtained a statement of the causes of the massacre from Elders Eatthews and Hyce, who were in Great Salt Lake City at that time this train was there recruiting their fit out, and were on their way to San Bernardine when the murders were committed, but several day's journey in the rear of the emigrants.

FIVE HUNDRED SOLDIERS MASSACRED BY INDIANS .- CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857. Mr. Williamson, the correspondent of the St. Paul Times, writing from Payutzac on the 26th ults, says that a report had reached there that 500 U.S. troops, supposed to be a deinchment of the Utah expedition, had been anacked and killed by a large party of Tee-Iowan Indians, near the Missiouri river. Mr. Williamson believes the report.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN PHILADELPHIA .---Philadelphia, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857 .--Five thousar d unemployed persons met in Independence square this afternoon The meeting passe 1 off quite orderly, the speakers generally advising the support of law and order. A reporter of Forney's press being called upon, recommended the seeking of work instead of idling at meetings, and taking it at any price in preference to starving. He was groaned at; while the declaration of another speaker, that he would die rather than work at under prices, was received with applause. The issue of small notes by the city was advocated.

THE WALKER EXPEDITION .- New Orleans. Thursday Nov. 12, 1857.-Gen. Walker is off for Nicaragua. He appeared in the United States District Court this morning, and gave bail to appear for examination on the 17th. This afternoon, himself, staff, and over 300 men, embarked on board the Mobile mailboat. The stcamer Fashion, Captain Coughlin, with a portion of his men and a large quantity of arms, amunition and provisions, got off at 2 o'clock this morning, having first submitted to a search by the United States Marshal

She clea ed for Mobile, and will intercept the mail boat outside, when the whole party will embark in the Fashion for Nicaragua.

my daughter, was encouraged to hope she would soon be able to resume her wonted cares in her household-but it is quite otherwise. We have at length concluded, with the advice of her physician, to remove her home to my house, where she will have the parental attention of her mo her, which we trust will be efficacious with God's blessing.

> Having therefore arranged as best I could un der the circumstances, I leave (D. V.) to-morrow or next day to resume my agency.

Young men desirous of studying French or

German in order to be able to speak those lan-

guages, will now have an excellent opportunity

of doing so, of which it connot be doubted that

Mr. Peple will also give instruction in the

Academy, and thus both Institutions will enjoy

DEAR BROTHER :- The circumstance of afflic-

tion in my family, that brought me home, is still

a doubtful case. When I arrived, Mrs. Hanson

Your's truly,

ST. ANDREWS, Nov. 9th, 1857.

J. M. CRAMP.

many will avail themselves.

the benefit of his valuable labours.

The weather, for the most part since I have been home, has been very anpropitious and unfit for travel, and were it not for the urgency of the case, I would much rather wait for more serence skies, and the rain over and gone.

ADAM D. THOMSON. Our esteemed Bro. spent the last Sabbath in this City, and preached in the Germain Street Chapel, on Sabbath evening. He will probably reach Windsor on Wednesday or Thursday, by the "Creole." May success attend him !

DOMESTIC.

BUEGLARIES .- The store of Ansley & Tufts, South Market Wharf, was forcibly entered through a back window on Saturday night last by parties evidently in search of money. Not getting what they wanted, they broke open Mahoney's store adjoining where they obtained a small amount of cash. The same night Mr. Lester's shop, corner of Charlotte and Princess streets, was entered by some villians.

The parties committing these depredations have not yet been discovered, but it is quite evident that there are practised rascals walking at large in the city whose proper place is the Penitentiary. The people should guard well their premises.

The Post Office in Fredericton was broken open on Thursday night, and the Crown Land Office the night following. These outrages call for searching enquiry by the authorities.

FIRE AT MONCTON .- We regret to learn that the premises of Mr. Jacob Wortman were consumed by fire between one and two o'clock on Subbath morning last. Four horses it is said

was re-opened on Monday evening last. Dr.

Patterson, President of the Institute, made ap-

propriate opening observations. The attendance

was tolerably good, and the audience seemed in-

terested in the address delivered by Mr. Ste-

poverty we venture to express the hope that the

example of the Trinity Church Choir will be fol-

IF It was expected that Young Slavin would

be sentenced yesterday ; but we understand that

see a beardless boy so entirely lost to all the

tender feelings of humanity. Old Slavin and

Breen evince more of the spirit of remorse than

they did. The Sisters of Charity have frequent-

ly visited their gloomy cells, and some of the

ministers of the city have proffered their reli-

DEATH BY DROWNING .- On Monday, the 9th

day of November, a man named John Al'en Mc-

Donald, son of Mr. Archibald McDonald, fell

from a raft of logs at or near McClatche's Creek,

Hillsborough. The deceased was 24 years of

age. He has left a disconsolate widow and one

child, and a large circle of relations and friends

to mourn their loss. The body of the deceased

has not yet been found .---]Com. by J. Crossman.

UNITED STATES.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS

Over one hundred persons Killed .- A letter

that an entire train of emigrants from Missou-

of Great Salt Lake, had been massacred by

Indians at the Mountain Meadows, which are

The company consisted of one hundred

and thirty or one hundred and thirty-five

men, women, and children, and including

forty or forty-five capable of bearing arms. They were in possession of quite an an ount

of stock, consisting of horses mules and oxen.

The encapment was attacked about daylight

in the morning, so say the Indians, by the combined forces of all the various tribes im-

mediately in that section of the country. In

appears that the majority of them were slain

at the first onset mude by the Indians.

Frank Co. Votomikan's

lowed by others of the musical fraternity.

The learned Attorney General's Speech was fully worthy of the solemn occasion which called it forth.

The summing up of the evidence by the Judge.

The painful outy in which they had been for the past few days engaged, was now drawing to a close. and it remained to them, and it was for them to dis-charge their duty faithfully and firmly to the public and to their own consciences. All the broad facts in this most dreadful case had been brought to the clear light of day. They had been proved beyond doubt by two witnesses who had been brought before them under the provisions of a recent enactment, and they in their solemn situation had made their statements so clearly that the evidence of the facts was not disputed. In

the first place he might observe that the country was deeply indebted to the learned Counsel on both sides deeply indebted to the learned Counsel on both sides for the almost unequalled skill with which this trial had been conducted, a skill scarcely inferior to that manifested in any cause he had heard anywhere. They were deeply indebted to the inferior officers of the crow for the diligence, research and enquiry with which they had invested this case in every circumstance. The prisoner was indicted on two charges, in the first court it was charged that the robbery and murder was com-mitted by Breen, the prisoner aiding and assisting him to do the deed. The second count charged that the three prisoners committed the murder. The se cond court was inserted in order to include all the prisoners, no n.atter which was afterwards proved to given the blow, for it was not necessary that of the prisoners should have actually striken the murdered persons. If it was clearly shown that mur-der had been committed, the question they had to de termine was whether there was sufficient avidence termine was whether there was sufficient ovidence that the prisoner at the bar was aiding and abetting in the dreadful act. If they were convinced that he were so aiding they would find him guilty; if it were not proven to their full satisfaction and beyond a rea-sonable doubt they would find him not guilty. And whatever they might think of the guilt or innocence of the unfortunate prisoner at the oar they must all feel disposed to pity him for the circumstances under which he had been brought up. Without the com-monest rudiments of teaching, without any religious instruction, without the least idea of prayer-his was a lamentable case. The prisoner at the bar was not a famentable case. The prisoner at the bar was not charged as an accessory, but with aiding and abetting the actual committers of the murder in the execution of the crime. His honor then read from Forster's Crown Cases the general rules as to who should be considered as aiders and abettors at murder, wherein it is laid down that any persons present at the com-mitting the crime, or within sight and hearing of the fact, and knowng the crime, was to be committed, or keeping watch to see that none interrupt the actual reeping watch to see that none interrupt the actual murderers, that should constitute the offence of principal in the second degree, and should ren-der the offender liable to the penalty for murder. Such, continued the learned Judge is the law with re-gard to general agents or abetturs. And it was his duty to state to them that there could be no question

her was so wanting in sense as not to be held crim ly answerable for any acl. Were they satisfied that though knowing of the robbery, went, judging by his condition at the time, ignorant of the that "to carry it through," as his father had said that is to commit murder. If he was of sufficien-age, if he were of sufficient capacity, and what was his conduct was for them to decide, it was for them to udge if he were not culpable. He would leave the case entirely in their hands. it was a matter entirely for their consideration, and he knew that they would d) justice.

Decision of the Jury.

half an hour returned into Court. The prisoner be ing called upon, and the names of the jurors being called over, the clerk of the court adcressed to them the usual question, "Gentlemen of the Jury are you agreed upon your verdict." THE FOREMAN.-We are

CLERK .- How say you? Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty of the offences of which h t inds charged. (There was the most intense silence.) FOREMAN.-GUILTY. (After a few minutes). am requested by the jury to recommend the prisoner the merciful consideration of the court, both on acount of his yo th, and the bad example that has itherto been set him. MR. JUSTICE PARKER. - Gentlemen, your recommen-

lation shall be forwarded to the proper quarter. The prisoner was then ordered to be remanded. seemed completely unmoved. His stoicism is extraordinary, and utterly baffles every endeavour to compre-

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

While young Slavin was out of Court, durng the the elder Slavin were placed in the dock to receive sentence of death

The Attorney-General having moved for judgment. The Clerk of the Court called upon the prisoners: Patrick Stavin and Hugh Breen What say you why senter.ce of Death should not be passed upon you. Slavin.—I am satisfied, sir. Breen made no answer

Slavin.—I am satisfied, sir. Breen made no answer. Proclamation having been made in due form, the learned Judge addressed the prisoner. He said : Hugh Breen and Patrick Slavin ; you stand here before the face of your com-try two convicted murderers, (Slavin : yes, sir.) and though the circumstances of your guilt are not the same, the crime is the same. The extent of that crime it is fearful to con-template, it was such as was never before known in this, and perhaps not in any other country. And this fearful crime had been committed all for the sake of a little money that a man's honest industry had laid up for the support of himself and family. I know not what to say to you. I can only urge upon you the most complete repentance while there is yet time. Here you must be held up as an awful example of the effects of crime. The learned j.idge alter some further remarks said it then only remained for him to pass upon them the sentence of the Law. That you, Hugh Breen, be taken hence from the place from where you came, and thence on Friday, the lith of December, to the place of execution, and that there you be hanged by the neck mid you are dead, and may the Lord God have mercy on your out. The like sentence having been passed on Slavin, the tri-

The like sentence having been passed on Slavin, the p oners were removed. Freen stood during the passiog of sentence in one co of the Bock and Slavin in the other. Breen looked h forward into the Court. Slavin hung down his head betther prisoner appeared to us the least distersand o

Charlotte Town.

The "Christian Messenger" says :- The Nova Scotia Home Mission Society Board at its last :nonthly meeting had an application from the Charlottetown Church for a Missionary. A Committee was appointed for the purpose of opening a correspondence with important locatity.

MIC-MAC MISSION .- The Annual Meeting of this Society was well attended on Tuesday last. The Temperance Hall was well filled, notwi.hstanding the disappointment a fornight have fallen victims to the savage barbarity of previous.

the chair.

The Roport of the Committee was read by the Rev. D. Freeman. It related the history of the year, and embodied a pleasing account of the labours of the Missionary, and of Ben Christmas, who is sustained by the Society while pursuing his studies a: the Provincial Nermal School at Truro, as well in various branches of English as in the art of teaching. He was received into the church at Han:sport

The Fall of Delhi.

In our news columns will be found an account of the success of the Besiegers at Delhi. This stronghold of the mutineers has fallen before the prowess of British arms. Delha is one of the most ancient citics of the East. Tradition says. it was founded three hundred years before the christian era. It lies on the right bank of the river Jumma, and s about nine hundred miles! from Calcutta. It is a walled city, and the distance round the walls, which is shout thirty feet high, is some seven niles. The wall is said to be made of grey granite, and has seven gates, called by the name of the principal countries to which the road through them lead.

Delhi at the present time contains about 152,-000 inhabitants, and its King, before the mutiny, was in the receipt from the East India Company of £150,000 per annum; but his reign has come to an end, the blood of martyred missionaries several ministers, in the hope of immediately has cried to heaven for retributive justice upon securing the services of a suitable man for that his guilty head. Three missionaries, the widow and daughters of another missionary, two native christians, and a godly chaplain and his daughter have all been slaughtered. Besides not less than one hundred Europeans, male and female, these demonized rebels; but we believe as it Rev. Dr. Twining, the President, occupied was in the early ages so it will be in this instarce, the blood of the martyrs will prove to be the seed of the church.

It is not a little remarkable that so soon after the day of prostration and prayer in England on account of the troubles in India, that such signal success should crown the efforts of the besiegers. It is still true that " if two or three agree in any thing touching the kingdom it shall be done." It is confidently expected that the fall of Del-

suspected interesting candidate at a place called Fish MECHANICS' INSTITUTE .- This valued Hall Island.

LIFE ILLISTRATED, is a first class wookly pictorial devoted to news, literature, science and the arts, to entertainment, improvement and progress. Designed to encourage a spirit of selfreliance and activity among the people, and to discuss and illustrate the leading ideas of the

serve well at the hands of the public.

Institute. It is a commendable way of raising It is published by Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadfunds for the poor, and in this season of pinching way, New York, and may be had at the Colonial

Mr. Day has published in neat pamphlet form a full account of the murder trial, and it is for sale at the Book Stores of this city.

Book Store in this city.

it is postponed for a few days. He seems per-We are informed that the first edition enfeerly hardened, and wholly unimpressed with bracing Two Thousand copies is nearly disthe terrors which await him. It is troly sad to posed of, and that a second cdition is called for and will be issued forthwith.

IF A Subscriber orders his paper stopped. assigning as his reason that "the 'Visitor' may do for pious folk but not for him.

For the "Visitor."

Ordination. Minutes of the Council convened with the cond Reptist Church in Upham, on Thursday 29th Oct., to deliberate upon the propriety of ordaining Bro. J. W. Goucher.

After the Council had been organized, and prayer offered-it was Resolved that Elder James Wallace be added to the council.

Ordained Elders present, sitting as members of the council, J. A. Smith, J. A. Masters, J. Wallace, D. Grandall, and G. Burns.

An in-cructive discussion was held, on Ministerial qualifications, after which it was unanifrom J. C. Ward to The Los Angelos Star, mously Resolved, that Brother Goucher be or- dated San Bernardine, Oct. 4, 1857, states

church by J. A. Smith.

occasion, spoken in the love of it. It was founded on 2d Corinthians 4th chap. 5th verse.

and solemn.

Upham Church, and their young pastor.

Moderator of the Council

Dear Brother,-I write to inform you that the

ported by the mission, living with Mr. Christ in India. God grant that the Prince of Peace classes. dug a ditch for their protect would now draw their intention to what the law pressures in the absence of proof. They would bear in mind on what grounds the defence of the prisoner test. The property purchased by the Society at 000,000 of human brings who inhabit the British in uch gratified by this announcement. The ad- two days; but the Indeans had so secreted MONETARY AFFAIRS - The Arab's advices

Capt. Fassoux remains here. Gen. Henningsen is expected this week. The United States steamer Fulton, in the Mississippi, was outwitted.

Four Days Later from Europe, Arrival of the "Arabia."

CAPTURE OF DELHI .- ESCAPE OF THE KING AND A Charity Concert by the Choir of Trinity HIS SONS. Church was given last evening at the Mechanics'

The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, which sailed from Liverpool at 8.30 on the morning of Saturday, the 31st ultimo, arrived at New York at 14 o'clock this morn-

The Arabia reached Liverpool on her outward passage at eight o'clock on the evening of the 25th Oct.

The Steamer " City of Washington " arrived out at Liverpool at ten P. M. on the 27th.

The Fulton arrived at Southampton and the New-York at Glasgow on the 29th.

The Arago arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

The news by this arrival is of a highly impertant character.

Delhi had been stormed and captured by the British.

Several impor ant failures are reported in England, including the Borough Bank of liverpoo

The Produce, markets all stagnant, and prices much lower.

From the London News, Oct. 28]

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office (through the Commissioners for the Affairs of India) on the twentyseventh of October (yesterday), at ten and a-half, A. M.

Delhi was assaulted on the morning of Sep-14th, and the northern part of the city taken. On the 16th the magazine was stormed; and on the 20 h the whole city was eccupied. The King and his sons escaped disguised as women

The attack on the 14th was made with four columns, one of which, composed of the Cashmere Contigent, was repulsed ; the other columns were successful. An entrance was first effected at the Cashmere Gate. An advance was then made along the ramparts to the main basion and Cabul Gate. The resistence was very obstinate, and our loss was computed at 600 killed and wounded, inclu-50 officers.

The loss of the British in killed and wounded is stated at 600 m n, including 50 officers. The slaughter among the mutineers is believed to have been great, but no estimate is given. A large number escaped out of the city. The English cavalry had moved forward to intercept and destroy the fu-

In his order for the assault, Gen. Wilson stated that no quarter should be given the mutineers, but that the women and children should be spared.

Sciendia, it was reported, was raising 15,000 men to intercept fugitives.

in o the best position their circumstances General Outram's force reached Cawapore Governors have succeeded in making provision would allow; but before they could make for instruction in modern languages. Mons. on the 16th of September, and on the 19th that the prisoner was present at the murder, that he kept watch for the actual murderers, and that he helped to carry away the produce of the robbery. All these acts show that the prisener was over with them, not leaving them at all, not only pre-sent even, but actually taken part in the crime. He would new draw their but days the the necessary arrangements for protecting Gen. Havelock left that place for the relied Gustave Peple, a native of Belgium, and a Prothemselves from the arrows, there were but of the beleagured garrison at Lucknow. testant, has been appointed to this office, and few left who were able to bear arms. in April last. An Indian boy, is also sup. ht will speedily result in the restoration of peace was confidently believed that the garrison has entered into his duties by forming French After having corraled their wagons, and would hold out unul relief arrived, which

dained immediately. Resolved, That the Sermon be preached by J. ri and Arkansas, bound for California by way Wallace; Candidate questioned by G. Burns; ordaining prayer by J. Masters ; charge to the candidate by D. Crandall, and charge to the on or near the rim of the Great Basin, and

Brother Goucher's christian experience and call to the ministry, as related by him, also his religious views, expressed in his answers to the questions asked by the council, were satisfactorily. 'The services throughout were appropriate

Encouraging prospects are before the Seco J. A. SMITH,

ACADIA COLLEGE, Nov. 7th, 1857.

The remaining force formed themselves

some distance south from the most southern Mormon settlements. The massacre took The scr.non was just the right truth for the place about the 10th or 11th of September. Mr. Ward first obtained his information from the Indians. The account, no doubt much exaggerated, if not altogether untrue, is as follows :