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A Large Stock of the above on hand. Please call and examine, or send for an illustrated Circular. As the whole

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patterns can be seen.

The Subscribers have always on hand—Doors, Sasuss, &c., and which, from their facilities, they can make to order with the utmost despatch and upon the most reasona-

Our personal attention is given to every variety of Car-pentering, House Building and General Jobbing, and mo-perate charges made.

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April 4.

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WE have been manufacturing very extensively during the winter, and are now prepared to meet our Wholesale and Retail customers with an assortment not to be surpassed. We now offer THREE HUNDRED and FIFTY CASES of the usual assortment, embracing all qualities and styles made.

Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Serge, Kid, Goat, Calf, Pebled Calf and Grain, in Balmoral, Congress, Imitation Balmoral, Imitation Button and all the newest styles made.

Meu's, Boys' and Youths Wellingion BOOTS; Balmoral, Congress, Oxford Ties and Brogans, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, made of the best English, French and Domestic manufacture.

shment in this Uity.
Wholesale and retail buyers will please call and judge for nemselves in regard to quality and prices.
The Goods recommended in this establishment can be

FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, Oct. 13, 1867

The first and only prizes for Cabiner Organs was awarded to A. Laurilliard.

READ THE JUDGES REPORT:

RELAURILLIARD exhibits a fine toned large Cabines
Organ, with two banks of Keys, Eight Stops,

FIRST PRIZE.

Mr. L. also shows a Cabinet Organ in Rosewood Ca Double Reed, with Knee Stop and Automatic Swell, of gro power and purity of tone, which is entitled to Honoral Mention.

PIANO WAREROOM—Sheffield House, No. 5, Marke equare. (Oct. 17.)

A. LAURILLIARD.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Sermon by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

" THINGS TO COME."

sisters, if things to come belong to all the saints,

EXAMINE WELL YOUR TITLE DEEDS, to see whether

they belong to you. It will help you if you re-member that the saints are Christ's. Are you

Christ's ? Do you trust him ? Do you love him

and serve him ? If so, your title deed is clear,

Next, set the greatest store by your best trea-

sure; and, as the best things are to come, set

loose by the present. The present is a shadow, a bubble that is dissolved; the future lasts for ever.

Where your treasure is, there let your heart be.

Rejoice even now, I pray you, in your inherit-ance. As you are thus rich, let your spending money be dealt out with a generous hand. You are on your way to the mausions of the blessed;

rejoice as you make the pilgrimage. If you have no present reason for thankfulness, yet the future

may yield you much. Break forth, therefore, into

joy and singing, and with songs and everlasting

joy upon your head make your way towards Zion. If it be so, that all the future is yours, meditate

much upon it; make heaven the subject of your

daily thoughts; live not on this present, which is

but food for swine, but live on the future which

is meat for angels. How refined will be your com-

munications if your meditations are sublime!

Your life will be heavenly if your musings are

heavenly. Take wings to your spirit and dwell

All these things are yours; then prepare for them. Day by day, in the all cleansing blood of

Jesus, which is the path of purity, wash our souls. By repentance cast off every sin; by a renewed application to Jesus and his Spirit, obtain fresh

power against every evil. Stand ready for hea-

ven with your loins girt about and your lamp trimmed; be waiting for the midnight cry, " Be-

hold the bridegroom cometh!" Let your life be

spent in the suburbs of the celestial city, in a de-

vout sanctity of thought and act. Live upon the

door step of the pearly gate, always waiting for the time when the angelic messenger shall say "Come

If, indeed, all things are yours day by day,

gratefully bless God that though thou descreest

to descend into hell, thou hast such a place re-

served for thee as heaven. Thou mightest have

been cast away : the damnation of hell might have

made thee to differ, and given thee a portion among them that are sanctified. Therefore bless

God as long as thou hast any being, and let none

hinder thee in thy sacred joy. Praise him night and day for what he has done for thee.

And, lastly, if thou hast no title for these things

to come; if they are none of them thine, be

thing for Christ to come and thou have no part in

him; for heaven to come and thou no entrance

into it; for then there will remain to thee no-

thing but a fearful looking for of judgment, and of fiery indignation. Alas! for thee, judgment

shall summon thee, and the Judge shall condemn

thee, and outer darkness, and weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth, shall be thy portion

forever. God grant, poor soul, that thou mayest lay hold on Christ this morning by an act of simple and humble faith, taking him to be thine only

confidence; thus and thus only the blessings o

Christ shall become yours; but if you refuse to

believe on Christ Jesus, then fearfulness and dis-

may will lay hold on you in the day when he

shall come to judge the world in righteousness ac-

cording to his gospel. The Lord bless you richly, each one of you, for his name's sake. Amen.

The Burning of Ridley and Latimer.

Froude's History of England gives the follow-

ng account of the execution of two Protestant

Bishops under Queen Mary. And let it be remem-

bered, the Church of Rome claims to be always

The place selected for the burning was outside

of the north wali of the town, a short stone's

throw from the southward corner of Baliol Col-

lege, and about the same distance from Bocardo

prison, from which Craniner was intended to wit-

Lord Williams of Thane was on the spot by the

Queen's order; and the city guard were under

arms to prevent disturbance. Ridley appeared

first, walking between the mayor and one of the aldermen. He was dressed in a furred black gown,

" such as he was wont to wear being bishop," a furred velvet tippet about his neck, and a velvet

cap. He had trimmed his beard, and had washed

himself from head to foot; a man evidently nice

in his appearance, a gentleman, and liking to be

known as such. The way led under the windows

of Bocardo, and he looked up; but Soto, the friar, was with the archbishop, making use of the occasion, and Ridley did not see him. In turn-

ing round, however, he saw Latimer coming up behind him in the frieze coat, with the cup and

handkerchief-the workday costume unaltered

except that under his cloak, and reaching to his

feet, the old man wore a long new shroud.

"Oh! be ye there?" Ridley exclaimed.

"Yea," Latimer answered: "Have after as fast as I can follow."

Ridley ran to him and embraced him. "Be of

good heart, brother," he said. " God will either

assuage the flame, or else strengthen us to abide it." They then knelt and praved together, and

then exchanged a few words in a low voice, which

Lord Williams, the vice-chancellor, and the

doctors were seated on a form close to the stake.

A sermon was preached, " a scant one, of scarce a quarter of an hour," and then Ridley begged that

Lord Williams looked to the doctors, one of whom started from his seat, and laid his hand on

Ridley's lips.
"Recaut," he said, " and you may both speak

"So long as the breath is in my body," Ridley answered, "I will never deny my Lord Christ and his known truth. God's will be done in me. I commit our cause," he said, in a loud voice,

turning to the people, "to Almighty God who shall indifferently judge us all."

The brief preparations were swiftly made. Ridley gave his gown and tippet to his brother-in-law, and distributed remembrances among those who were nearest to him. To Sir Henry Lee he

for Christ's sake he might say a few words.

ness his friend's sufferings.

the same !

a thine only outlook; it is grace alone that has

amongst the angels.

up hither."

and all future things are yours.

Christian Visilor.

"Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, i. 13

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

death. Have mercy, O Lord, on this realm of England, and deliver the same from all her ene-

"Things to come; all are yours."—1 Corinthians id. 22. A chain was passed round their bodies, and fasened with a staple. III. Very hurriedly then, beloved brethren and

A friend brought a bag of powder and hung it ound Ridley's neck.

" I will take it to be sent of God," Ridley said. Have you more for my brother ?" "Yes, sir," the friend answered. "Give it him betimes then," Ridley replied, " lest ye be

The fire was then brought. To the last monent, Ridley was troubled about the leases, and, bound as he was, he entreated Lord Williams to intercede with the Queen about them.

" I will remember your suit," Lord Williams answered. The lighted torch was then applied to the fagots. " Be of good comfort, Master Ridey," Latimer cried at the crackling of the flames; Play the man : we shall see this day light such candle by God's grace, in England as I trust shall never be put out."

" In manus tuae, Domine commendo spiritum meum," cried Ridley. "Domine, recipe spiritum

other side, " receive my soul." Latimer died first; as the flame blazed up about him, he bathed his hands in it, and stroked is face. The powder exploded and he became instantly insensible.

"O Father of Heaven," said Latimer, on the

His companion was less fortunate. The sticks had been piled too thickly over the gorse that was under them; the fire smouldered round his legs, and the sensation of suffering was unusually protracted. "I cannot burn," he called; "Lord have mercy on me; let the fire come to me; I cannot burn." His brother-in-law with awkward kindness, threw on more wood, which only kept down the flame. At last some one lifted the pile with "a bill," and let in the air; the red tongues of fire shot up fiercely, Ridley wrestled himself into the middle of them, and the powder did its work.

The Huss Commemoration.

Among the noblest characters of the middle iges stands pre-eminently forth the name of John Huss. The best proof of his intellectual greatness is the powerful movement which he called forth in the political and religious world, and in the fear which his name spread even among the highest heads of the hierarchy and among the members of the Œcumenical Council. The unimpeachable purity of his moral character is sufficiently attested by the inability of his opponents to bring any charge against his life. He stood up like Wycliffe, Savonorola, and other great men of the middle ages, and defiantly accused the Pope, the Council, and the Bishops with having corrupted the doctrines of Christianity, and with scattering and fostering immorality throughto prove that he was wrong: no literary work against Huss has come down to our times from any contemporary whom even the most fanatical Roman Catholic writer would dare to regard, in power of intellect, as a peer of Huss. Being not able or not caring to refute Huss, the Church undertook to silence him in her usual way. He was summoned to the Œcumenical Council, and though promised that he would be permitted to return to his home in safety, when once in the hands of the Church, the promise was shamefully broken, and he was turned over to the Emperor for punishment and burned alive.

His followers, the Hussites, did not, however, submit to the Council, but took terrible ven-geance for the death of their beloved master. But finally the House of Austria retained possessio of Bohemia, the country of Hass, and for more than four centuries the people of Bohemia were not allowed to give vent to their views concerning Huss. But for Austrian bayonets, the Jesuits, and the unfortunate issue of the thirty years' war, Bohemia would now be a Protestant country; as it is the doctrines to which Huss gave so powerful an impulse have had to struggle for a bare existence during all these four centu-

At length the shackles have been broken. The political power of the Church in Austria has collapsed from utter exhaustion. The people are allowed to speak out their own views; and among the first demonstrations of liberated Austria is grand commemoration of the five hundreth anniversary of the death of John Huss, in the capital of Bohemia, Prague, which five hundred years ago was the scene of his reformatory labors. The festival began on September 5th, was to continue for several days, and had drawn a vast concourse

It is a poor consolation for the Roman Catholie Church that this great demonstration in honor of the martyr of the fourteenth century bears prominently a political and not a religious character. It is true the originators of the festival were chiefly impelled by political, or rather by national, considerations. Huss was not only a great religions reformer; the Slavic nation also reveres him him as one of her greatest representatives in the middle ages. The Slavi of Bohemis have almost ever since been ruled by the German princes of Austria, but of late they have louder than ever raised the cry of a national independence equal to that which the Austrian Government has had to concede to the Hungarians; and the leaders of the movement, therefore, eagerly seized upon an opportunity like the anniversary of the death of Huss to muster their strength.

Though all this is true, and though it even may be admitted that the originators of the Prague festival are unlikely to give due credit to the re-ligious pre-eminence of Huss, the auniversary is nevertheless a most significant demonstration against the Church of Rome. Bohemia at present is nominally Roman Catholic, and it is therefore a Roman Catholic city and a Roman Catholic country which takes the lead in honoring the heretic who was solemnly condemned by an Ecumenical Council and burned at its instigation.

The Church may learn from this example that she is losing her hold of the Roman Catholic pations. As Bohemia honors her Huss, so every other Roman Catholic nation will do honor to her great men, whether they are in good standing in their Church or not. Millions of Roman Catholics may be too indifferent to sever the only tie which connects them with their Church; but the spiritual emancipation of the masses of the people from the teachings of the Roman Cathoic Church is everywhere making steady pro-

gave a new groat, to others he gave handker-chiefs, nut-megs, slices of ginger, his watch, and miscellaneous trinkets; "some plucked off the points of his hose;" "happy," it was eaid, "was A Scotch professor in his walks about Aberhe that might get any rag of him."

Latimer had nothing to give. He threw off his cloak, stood bolt upright in his shroud, and the friends took their places on either side of the ing his head, 'how and are ye yersel'?'

weak intellect. 'Pray,' said the professor, accosting him, 'how long can a person live without brains?' 'I dinna ken,' replied Jemmy, scratching his head, 'how and are ye yersel'?'

Not long ago a young married lady in Illinois was found dead in her bed, and a coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "died of convulsions aided by tight lacing."

The Loch Lomond Tragedy.

As the startling scenes of this dark chapter in ocial life are from day to day opened by the authorities in charge to the gaze of an outraged and astonished community, the interest becomes more and more intensified and earnest, and the people, of all ranks, rush in crowds to the Court House to hear the testimony for themselves. Knowing that our numerous readers will be anxious for full information on the subject, we shall occupy our columns with the details so far as it may be necessary, to give a correct idea of the principal points brought out in the evidence, as given before the Coroner's Inquest under the superintendence of Dr. Earle.

On Wednesday three witnesses were examined. viz., Worden, the coachman, Mrs. Mary Lordly and Miss Sarab-Jane Collins. The testimony of Robert S. Worden was simply a repetition of the statement made by him as given in our last issne. It cannot, therefore be necessary to republish this, but we may remind our readers that Worden's evidence went to show most distinctly that on two occasions he drove John H. Munroe and a woman known as Mrs. Clark and her child, in October last, out to Loch Lomond, and left them near the spot where the remains have been found; that the first time he brought them all back, but in the second instance, which occurred on Saturday, the woman and child were left, with the understanding that they had gone to the house of Mrs. Collins, on the Black River road, and would be brought out in time to take the American boat on Monday morning.

MRS. MARY ANN LORDLY testified that on Friday or Saturday morning, between the 23rd and 24th of October, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, the American steamer arrived. There came a cabman to our door in Prince William street and wanted to know if I could take some ladies, I think he said ladies. We keep the Brunswick House. I told him I thought I could take the passengers. He went back to the coach and opened the door, and there came in a woman and child. The woman's name was Mrs. Clark. I asked him if there were any more, and he said no. I went to take the child, and it commenced to cry. She said it was on account of its father petting it so, that it did not like to go to strangers. I said to her then, 'have you travelled alone,' and she said no. asked her where her husband was, and she said that he was an architect, and had a lot of men, and would not be there that night. She said he might be there next day, or might not. She said get her checks for her luggage. She had only a ittle black valise. She then went to bed and I accompanied her and saw the door locked. During Saturday morning she kept inquiring if any gentleman had come to see her or enquire about the checks. She was told no. At dinner time the boy came up stairs and said that a gentleman in the office wanted to see me about that woman's luggage. I went to the office. A gentleman was standing by the table. He inquired for the wo-man and child, saying they were in his care. She went down and saw him, and they came out together into the hall. I was up stairs at the time. She came up after a while; he went away, and the luggage came up soon after. The trunk was

apparently new; there was a small trunk inside a large one. She took a blue dress and hung it up on the wall: it was dirty. She told in the house that the man who came was her husband. I had my suspicions that all was not right. While at her tea the bell was pulled, and the little girl came up and said a gentleman wished to see Mrs. Clark. She went down, leaving the child. The little girl heard a conversation about a coach .-After a few minutes, she came back and took the child, calling it a cross little thing. The man soon returned, and wanted to see her. She went down and brought up some candy. She gave us all some, and said the child's father thought they could not live without candy. The little boy at the house (George Murray) said the man's name who brought the candy was Munroe, and he lived in the house with his sister, Mrs. Belding. This was Saturday night. She seemed uneasy, and wondered that her husband did not come. She waited until almost 12 o'clock, when she went into her room. At half-past two I saw a bright light in her bedroom, and found difficulty in waking her up. I asked her about the light, and made her open the door. She said she had forgotten it on going to sleep. I asked her what the blind was up for, and made her put it down after observing a man walking up and down on the other sidewalk. On Sunday she kept looking out auxiously. In the afternoon I asked her if she had ever lived in St. John, and she said she had, and that the child was born in Carleton. She said she was tired now of going around, as she always went with her husband, but would now go to housekeeping. She said her husband wanted her to go to Boston with him; he was going to

get a large grate or something for a house he was building for Mr. Fenety in Fredericton. She asked me if I would take her husband to board, and said yes, as it would look much better for her to have him with her. On Monday morning, about ten, a coachman came for her. He told me his name was Worden. He asked for Mrs. Clarke and her child. I asked where he intended to take her, and he said to Loch Lomond. He asked if she was ready, and said I didn't know. I asked who sent him, and he said Mr. John Muuroe, and that he was in the coach. I saw John Munroe in the coach. I went into the ladies' parlor, where she was, and asked her if she knew that that man in the coach was a married man: I also said, "if he is not the father of that child, I'm very much mistaken." I told her she shouldn't come back to my house, and to settle her bill. She went to him in the coach, gave him the child, and then went up to her room and gathered up her things and put them in her trunks. She paid her bill (\$4) and drove off. I wrote a note to old Mr. Muaroe (John Munroe's father),—or my cousin wrote it at my dictation. Old Mr. Munroe came down after one o'clock. I asked him if he had a son who had come from the States on Friday's boat. He said he had. I told him all the circumstan-

that he was to go for them on Thursday.

Mrs. Clarke had on a thin, black coburg dress,
(portions of dress shown) that looks like it. Her hair was brown, not very light, and not very dark. She had a sack with bows on the back. The child, she said was seven months old.

bon shown], that looks like what she wore behind: her hat was black color. [Pieces of sacque shown!, that is faded and is not the color. The child was meanly dressed; I gave her some or the clothes of the child that was left in the Hotel on a former occasion. I think I recognize the cloak; cannot say about the hood. think the dress is the one worn. The hair is he color and style of Mrs. Clark's, and resembles t very much. Child's hair was most white or silver [hair shown]. It was like that. My domestic said she nursed the child. I gave her some wide bandages that I had belonging to the other child. I noticed particularly among her clothes a blue dress which had spots on it as if something had been spilt on it. Her sacque was rather longer than what they now wear. There was embroidery on the bottom of the skirt [piece of skirt shown]. That is as near it as can be. The witness here became quite overcome, and said she feared "things were coming too close." Lead of the truss shown]. I never saw that. I would be able to recognize the woman. I have never seen her since she left our house. I said at my own house, on reading the report in the papers of the woman found, that the woman must

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SARAH JANE COLLINS,

me I was too quick.

be the one who was at our house; and they told

Sworn: - Am unmarried, and reside in the Parish of Simonds. I was at home at Collinsville on the Black River Road all last summer, fall and winter, or the whole of last year. Our place is about mile and a half from Bunker's. There was no woman or child came to our house during that time. I am not acquainted with any woman named Mrs. Clarke. I never heard of any woman and child named Clarke having been in the neighborhood. No woman and child have been missing from our neighborhood. There could not have been any person at our house without my knowing it, as I was the only housekeeper during that time. There is no other family of the name of Collins living in our vicinity or on that road. There is a family named Porter, but no such persons have been there; they live a short distance away. No woman or child with a man ever called at our house last fall.

The inquest adjourned till 2 P. M. Thursday.

CYNTHIA DYKEMAN, sworn, says : I reside in Carleton; am a dress; maker: two years ago this summer I made two dresses for Sarah Margaret Vail : one was a blue coburg or lustre, I do not remember which; the other was an orange brown; I also made a bluegrey sacque of Witney cloth; this was shortly after made the dresses; Miss Vail belonged to Careton; I think I would recognize the sacque; it was trimmed with two strips of the same material upon the shoulder with three buttons; the mateial shown is that of which I made the sacque, and I do not hesitate to say so; the buttons shown quainted with her in the way of business; I have lever seen her since I made the sacque for her: heard that she had a child; the child's dress shown is no part of the material of which I made her dresses : I have seen her since she had the babe and that was on the street; the bottom of the sacque was bound with black braid; the braid shown is such as that with which it was bound I know her teeth, but should not like to look at her remains: I think I saw her have such work in her hand as that shewn as an embroidered skirt : I bought two yards of that same pattern from her; I have seen her with this work on her drawers; I have seen her with it on the street: heard she went away to the States : she had brown hair : I think that shown is her hair : she always were it braided behind when I saw her: her upper front teeth were a little longer than the others, and one lapped over the other a very little; I do not want to see the head (the skull was covered with a handkerchief except the teeth, and then were shown her); those teeth look very much like hers, especially that one that projected a little in front.

SARAH LAKE

sworn, says : I belong to this city ; Mrs. Clarke. as near as I can recollect, came to my house, Union Hotel, about the latter part of October, on Monday afternoon, and said she wanted to stay till Thursday morning, when she would leave in the American boat for Boston; on Wednesday afternoon she told me that Mr. Munroe did not wish her to go to Boston until the first of the week; she said Mr. Munroe was coming there to take her out driving; on Saturday following between 10 and 11 o'clock, Mr. Thomas Worden, coachman, came : I saw her ten minutes before the coach came; she was standing by the window. and said she was waiting for Mr. Munroe to come to take her out driving; there was another lady with her; shortly after I returned to the room. Mrs. Clarke had gone; I asked the lady if Mrs. Clarke was coming back; she replied that Mrs. Clarke said she was coming back; Mrs. Clarke while at my house talked a good deal about her money; she was visited by a man she said was Mr. Munroe : I saw the man once but should not recognize him again; she said Mr. Munroe said she had better not go on in the Thursday boat as it looked like a storm; she told me she had money, about \$500, property left her by her father, but it was gone; I asked her what had become of her money; she said her husband got it; I did not know who her husband was; she said if he would only give her back her money she would be all right; although she called herself Mrs. Clarke I never supposed that was her name; she had dark brown hair; that shown is like it, but t looks a little lighter; the child had light flaxen hair, short and slightly curled; she brought the child with her when she came to my house; the inside of that shown is the same color as near as can be to that on the child's head; Mrs. Clarke was dressed in a black coburg dress; the material was poor in quality; while at my house she bought a new skirt to wear next her dress; it was blue-grey at the top with red around the bottom : that shown answers the description of that she bought, and which she put on the Saturday morning before she left; she bought a new sontag: I cannot describe the color; one Berlin sontag shown I recognise as that worn by the child; she bought while at my house; it went over the shoulders and tied behind, she sewed those strings on at my house; the child wore a drab coburg dress; had two dresses on while at my her every few days since, until she left Carleton house; that shown is like one of them as one dress can be like another; both dresses were alike ces, and he said he thought it was a girl who had the color, but one had two frills, the other, one at he said she was going to sell her property, and she said she was going to sell her property, and that she did not know what she was going den came back in the afternoon for the trunks. I which she had on the child when she left; she had on the child when she left; she had taken Munroe and also bought a new skeleton; she also bought in her own house, concerning her child. She the woman and child, and he said Loch Lomond. something Berlin to wear on the child's head; I called me in, and told me that there was some-He said he had brought the woman and child do not recollect the color; she also bought a pair | thing ailed ber baby, and she wanted to show back, and left them at the American House, and of blue-grey stockings with white tops; the stocking shown is as near in color and quality as can be to those Mrs. Clarke brought to my house and showed to me; the child wore a pink tier which buttoned round the neck; that shown is like the one it wore: I saw her trunk; it was large with a small one inside of it, she also had a little black me that she had a lead bullet that had been cast

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Che Christian Visitor

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valise; I saw some of the things in her trunk, she had a blue dress in it and a parasol; I saw no other dresses; a man came on the Monday morning and said Mr. Worden sent him for Mrs. Clarke's trunk; he got the trunks, they were one inside the other, and the valise; her board was naid on Wednesday up to Saturday; it was paid to Mr. Lake; I have not seen Mrs. Clarke since that Saturday morning about 10 o'clock; she wore a black brooch, but I saw no jewelry; I do not know what name she gave the child, but she talked to it as if it was a boy; it was about 10 months old I should think, it could not walk but would stand a moment beside a chair: it sat on the floor; the white skirt she wore before she bought the grey and red one had a good deal of crochet insertion; Mrs. Clarke had a splendid row of teeth; she talked about Mr. Munroe a great deal while at our house; she said he had the care of her while she was in the city; she said she expected to come back to go on the boat on Monday morning; she wore a brown dark hat, but I cannot describe it.

JAMES OLIVE.

sworn, says: I reside in Carleton: am a shipwright; on the 5th of October, 1868, I was called to the house of Miss Vail to acknowledge a deed; went there, and saw her with two other females: after I had been there about twenty minutes, Mr. John C. Littledale, who had purchased land from her, came there, and a deed was executed; Mr. Littledale paid me the money; I counted it out and handed it to Miss Vail; it was \$500; she took the money and put it in her bosom; she then got a needle and thread and sewed it up; I advised her to take good care of her money, to invest it in getting an education or learning a trade; she said she was going to the United States: I had written the deed previously and she then paid me for doing so and for acknowledging it: I have not seen anything of her since; her name was Sarah Margaret; she had dark hair; it looked darker than that shown; she had a child; it was five or six months old I should think; it had light flaxen hair; it was something the color of that shown.

DR. M. H. PETERS. sworn, says; I was sent for professionally on the

4th February, 1868. I went to Miss Vail's house in Carleton; while I was there she was confined of a female child; she told me the father was Mr. John Munroe the architect: the child had what is called an umbilical hernia; I subsequently ordered a bandage to be put upon it, and as the simplest remedy I ordered a nutmeg to be cut in two, to sow half of it into a little pocket and bind it against the stomach; I showed how I wanted it done, and before I left she sent for the nutmeg for that purpose : I saw the child some few days after and it had the bandage on; that was some time in March : I saw Miss Vail on the street afterward, but I did not question her about it; I year since I saw her; her sister told me she had gone to the States with Mr. Munroe; she had told me on a previous occasion that she had gone to the States with him; the bandage put on the child was of common cotton : Miss Vail's hair was very dark; she used a large quantity of oil; she generally wore it plated at the back; the hair shown is very much like hers : I did not receive any compensation for my services; her teeth were very good; there is nothing about the teeth shown that I particularly recognize; I frequently spoke to her sister about her, and three months ago she told me she had come back from the States and that Mr. Munroe had hid her away in St. John somewhere, and said. " I'll find her if she is to be found:" that was the day before she went to Halifax; that sister's name was Mrs. Crear; she was certain she had not gone back to the States, but Mr. Munroe had got her hid away : she has a number of relatives living in Carleton: one sister lives close by where she did, but they had not spoken to each other for some time.

WILLIAM LAKE

gave evidence corresponding with the testimony of his wife, Mrs. Sarah Lake.

JANE M'LAREN,

Sworn, says :- I was acquainted with Margaret Vail. I used to nurse her baby: I used to carry it out last summer about this time; I used to dress the baby; I have often put on its bandage; there was a little round hard lump in it about so large (describing about the size of a half-dollar): think it was there to keep its little belly in there was a lump there. No one lived with Miss Vail when I was there but myself. A young man used to come back and forwards there; to the best of my knowledge there he is (pointing out Mr. Munroe from the crowd in the Court Room). The last time I saw Miss Vail is about vear ago; she was then leaving her own house; she said she was going to Boston. She had on a black dress and an embroidered petticoat, a woollen cloth winter sacque, light brown, a black straw hat with flowers on the left side. The child used to wear a little brown dress with a sort of quilling round the bottom [dress shown]; that is the baby's dress; she put that dress upon the baby when she was going away (sensation); I am sure that is the baby's dress. I stayed with her until she left. Her hair was light brown [hair shown]; that is her hair to the best of my knowledge; she wore it plaited up in a sort of waterfall. Her drawers were embroidered [article shown]; that is something like the work. Baby wore a pair of kid boots. She wore a finger ring with a lump on the back; she wore a black brooch; the brooch was a pin she wore in her sacque. The child wore no beads around its neck. Miss Vail's dress had black buttons upon it [buttons shown]; those are the very buttons she wore upon her garibaldi up the front. The paribaldi was black, the same as her dress. [Baby's boot shown]; that is something like the boot baby wore. The child's stockings had a stripe in them [shown]; that is something like them; its tire was white, with a little red braid round it. The child was a girl; it wore no jacket, but had something like a shawl. Miss Vail had a good set of teeth. I do not know where LOUISA ELLS,

Sworn :- I live at Carleton. I knew the Vail girl; her name was Sarah Margaret, and she lived in Carleton. I have been in the habit of seeing about a year ago. I saw her about a week be-fore she left Carleton. I had some talk with her to me. She showed me the child, and I undressed and examined it, and told her that it was a rapture. She asked me what she should do for it. and I told her she must take a piece of lead and sew it to a bandage, to serve as a truss. There