father of that unfortunate prisoner was put on the witness stand, the prosecutors endeavored to extort from him a confession that he had been tampering with a young man, Wade, for the purpose of manufacturing evidence. If that young man came from Boston for the purpose, as he stated, of giving testimony, and had received that afflicted father's money, could his words be believed. Surely not. Although eighteen hundred and sixty nine years have passed away since our Saviour came upon the earth, full of mercy and forgiveness, this horrible system of legally taking human life has been pursued. At one age the smallest offence was punished by death, and when the outraged earth had swallowed up its victim's blood all hope was gone. The prisoner may have been innocent, and this innocence may be subsequently proved, but the life has been taken by those who can never restore it. He thanked God that gradually this monstrous law was being wiped out, and hoped that soon we would have a law that would relieve a jury of the awful responsibility of taking human life, but would be enabled to confine the guilty in prison, where, if innocent, he would be in a position to be restored to his friends, and if guilty, he would live to be removed by the Almighty in his own good time. Mr. Thomson then referred to the manner in which the prisoner had been treated not only by the Crown prosecutors, but by the Court. Suddenly the Court was adjourned in the midst of its business and a new jury empannelled; and the utmost secrecy maintained as to the motives. It is one of the noblest features of British law that there is no secrecy in its administration, no concealment, nothing underhand. The relative value of positive and circumstantial evidence was then argued at length, and in this respect he begged to dispute the ground taken by both the learned Counsel for the prosecution and by the Court. Both held that circumstantial testimony was more valuable than positive evidence. If, then, positive evidence is not always reliable, how much less reliable should circumstantial be. The opinions of a number of learned English authorities were quoted to show that no circumstances can be depended upon, and how carefully should circumstances and inferences be weighed when upon these circumstances a jury is called upon to send a prisoner to the tomb. The evidence in the present case is all circumstantial. There is not a tittle of positive evidence that the remains here murdered are those of Sarah Margaret Vail. The only evidence on this point is the statement of the prisoner himself, and neither Dr. Earle nor Marshall have sworn that he stated the woman he drove out to Black River road was Miss Vail. So long as there is a single doubt upon the minds of the jury in reference to this, how can the prisoner be consigned to eternity. The effect of the publication of the coroner's inquiry upon the public mind was then referred to. He had raised his voice against this at the commencement of the trial. Some papers were not content with the publication, they had gone further, and among them some of the religious papers, had made comments upon the case of a most unchristian character. These Christian gentlemen had forgotten their holy calling, had forgotten that although we have received the command "Thou shalt not kill," we had received a later command, not given amid the earthquake, and thunder, and lightning, but surrounded by all the mild and heavenly influences of a Christian dispensation, another command was given, "That ye love one another." In the comments of these religious publications this Christian love appears to have been sadly lacking. The learned Counsel then followed up the evidence, arguing the absence of motive for the crime charged against the prisoner, unless it be that of procuring the money that she possessed. Surely this can have no weight with the Jury. All decency has not departed from the land. The prisoner has been proved to be in a lucrative business, earning three or four thousand dollars a year, yet we are asked to believe that for the paltry sum of a few hundred dollars the enormous crime of murder has been committed. Had the prisoner wished to commit murder, how much better could it have been done in Boston, where peither the prisoner nor the woman were known, and where it could have been effected without fear of detection. He was with the woman there, in her company, came back to St. John, and here, where both were well known, where every step was fraught with danger, we are told in the indictment that the deed was done. Surely the jury cannot believe this possicumstances for the perpetration of the deed were passed over, he should be in the Lunatic Asylum instead of the Bock. He did not take a buggy and drive the woman out alone, so that he would have no witness to the deed, but he hired a coachman that he might have a witness present. Surely this was incredible. Then there is the very important feature of the testimony that the Black girl swore that a man called to see Mrs. Clark at Lake's hotel on Friday morning, at a time when, we have the affidavit of Mr Hasey, that the prisoner was in Fredericton. This man went into her room and remained there some time. Who this man was, we know not, nor do we know what his business with her was: The Attorney General failed on his cross-examination of Miss Black to get her to change her testimony in reference to the visit of this man to Mrs. Clark. This circumstance the jury must weigh well. Then the ground upon which the remains were found was referred to, and showed to be a most unlikely place to which a woman would go for any ordinary purpose, and the idea that the deed of murder could be perpetrated on the roadside is preposterous. The conflicting testimony of John J. Munroe, Potts and Marshall was then referred to at length, the learned Counsel saying that if the statement of Monroe and Potts be correct, the Chief of Police has, under the guise of family friendship. extorted from that unfortunate young man a statement that will send him to the gallows, if he is sent there, and then when on the witness stand was guilty of downright perjury. If this be so Marshall should be dismissed at once. Judge Patterson, of England. once dismissed every law officer that dared to put a question to a prisoner in his custody. Continuing to following up the evidence, he held there was no ground for suspecting the prisoner guilty. He had acted in the most open manner with the woman. The testimony of young Bunker shows that Munroe paid him more money than he had required of him on the day that this deed is alleged to have been committed. and this is the only evidence of guilt that he or Worden could testify to. The distance from Bunker's to the grounds was shown to be three quarters of a mile : and both witnesses-swore that Munroe was absent only 30 or 40 minutes. In that time he is alleged to have murdered a woman and child, covered the bodies up with moss, cut brush and laid also upon them. and walked three quarters of a mile. The jury are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of the shorter time. They must not take the longest stretch of time, for any supposition of the jury or witness may be the means of destroying the life of a fellow being. It will require at least fifteen minutes to walk from the grounds to Bunker's; and surely it is incredible that in the brief time of thirty minutes all the work alleged to have been done could have been done. Then guilt when discovered always hides its head. The prisoner certainly manifested no guilt. Since the commencement of this case, the prisoner is the most unconcerned man in the place. He worked around the jail, actually present, we might say, at the inquest, yet showed no evidence of guilt. Hearing that a warrant was out for the arrest of his brother, he remarked that he had driven a woman to the Black River, and that he must be the man suspected, instead of his brother George, and at once gave himself up. He did not run away, when he might have done so, did not conceal himself, but with every evidence of innocence sought a magistrate and offered to surrender himself. It is not likely that a guilty man would act in this manner. Reference was then made to the fact that the prosecution, while they had brought witnesses from Boston, had not brought forward Mrs. Jenkins the sister of Miss Vail, who certainly would be a very important witness. Neither had they produced the list of passengers on the boat on the morning that it is alleged Miss Vail went to Boston. He could see no reason for this unless it was

for some mysterious cause the prosecution were de-

termined to suppress any evidence that might be be-

neficial to the prisoner, in order to make the execu-

tion of Munroe more certain. The testimony of Holmes, a witness for the prosecution, was referred to. From this it appears impossible that Munroe could have done the deed alleged. The man whom Holmes says passed along the road a few minutes after the coach went into Bunker's must have heard the report

spare the prisoner. It was one of the finest and most forcible perorations ever delivered in that Court.

The language or the sentiment we cannot describe. During its delivery there was not a dry eye in Court. The address as a whole was very powerful, although the defence was not touched upon. It was 1 o'clock when he concluded, and the Court adjourned for din-

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

The Attorney General said that in his capacity of At. General in this unfortunate case, he had only done his duty in accordance with the oath which he had taken. Had he not done everything legitimately the learned counsel for the defence might well have censured him. He thought that under the circumstances, the learned counsel might have spared the remarks offered to him of being a blood thirsty Attorney General. In reference to Mr. Marshall. that officer had done nothing but his duty: for sure ly it was not expected that officers of the law in such cases would hold their arms and stand by inactive in the presence of crime. The Coroner, too, had done bis duty in this matter, in a manner that he could not find language to praise too highly; while Mr. Powers, who had an unpleasant duty to perform, deserves great credit for the manner in which he did

his work. So much for personality. In reference to the ground taken by the Counsel for the defence that the Jury were bound to take the prisoner's whole confession, he entirely dissented from that position. An appeal had been made against capital punishment. With that the Jury had nothing They did not stand "between the prisoner and the gallows." They had only to find a verdict according to the evidence. The law does the remain-They are sworn to do this, and nothing more, and to do less than this will be nothing short of perjury. The learned counsel for the defence in a speech of marvellous eloquence, has appealed to the jury in the name of the Blessed Saviour to spare the prison-Is this fair treatment of the jury, who in a most pathetic manner are called upon to disregard the solemo oath they have taken? If there be any doubt give the prisoner all the benefit of it. A number of authorities were then cited to show the value of circumstantial evidence over positive evidence, are more numerous than those of circumstantial. If they both be unreliable, wipe them out, and there is no safety for life or limb. The learned counsel has made a forcible appeal on behalf of the prisoner, because of his wife and family. Had the prisoner considered his wife and family during the last few years, he would not now be in his present position, nor would have carried on illicit intimacy with the unfortunate deceased, and acted in a manner that showed a disregard for the rules of common decency. The learned Attorney General then went to show from the evidence, first, that the body found was that of Sarah Margaret Vail; that she had a child with her. This is proved from the confession of the prisoner to Marshall, Jones, and Earle. The jury must be satisfied of this fact before they can find the prisoner guilty. Suppose then that the remains found were those of Sarah Margaret Vail, the second point to find, was she murdered, and the third, if murdered, by whom. To induce a man to commit so terrible a murder, then there must be a strong motive. What is the motive? The prisoner had a wife and two children. There can be little doubt that the child that Miss Vail had. belonged to the prisoner, although he denied that it was his. He was in a good position in society-was rising in his profession—he had satiated his passion for this woman-she was following him-and her presence had become irksome and loathsome to him. Was it not most likely that he should wish to get rid of this burden. He had to go to the United States in company with Mr. Fenety and others, on business, and this woman was determined to accompany him. and did so, when her presence must have been most distasteful to him. She dogged him there and dogged him back, and when ste came back she had no home, having sold her property. She went out to Loch Lomond with him, and on their way back had some talk that Lordly's hotel was not a comfortable place, as Mrs. Lordly suspected who she was, and was likely to create trouble. What was to be done with this woman, then? she could not be taken to his home. He already had a wife and children there. Was there not then a strong motive here to get of her? The prisoner himself knows why he did not get rid of her in Boston. Then as to the money. It had been proved that Miss Vail had \$500, which she got for her property. Where is it? It may be buried out on the ground where the remains were found. But there is another supposition. Worden stated that Munroe told him it made no difference what his charge was as the meney did not come out of him. Who then, did it come out of. Mrs. Lordly, too, stated that Mrs. Clark, or Miss Vail, could not pay her bill of \$4, until she went down to the coach and got it from the prisoner. Does it not look as if he had her money for disbursement? The learned counsel argued that money was no object to the prisoner. The facts do not bear this out, for Mrs. Crear stated that when the child was about to be born, she went to him for money to make provision for the event, and he gave her a very paltry sum indeed. -Then we see that the girl was most thinly clad, that she had not what every woman in St. John has-a night dress, that she was compelled to work her own old garments up into dresses to cover her child'shis child's—nakedness; this does not look like an abundance of money, although all this may have resulted from parsimoniousness, and not because he had no money. The Attorney General then traced out the course of Munroe and the girl to Black River, and showed that they had got out where the remains

did not go with her to Collins's; she walked there alone, lest this painter should not like to see him Is it not reasonable to suppose, that if he did'nt wish to go along with her, that he should have sent the coach along with her? This would have made her look more respectable, and raised her in the estimation of the man referred to. She went out again, and unless there was some ulterior motive, there was no necessity for him to accompany her. It had been proved that she had not been anywhere in the Settlement. Witnesses testify to this. These witnesses have been called to shew the prisoner's innocence-if he is innocent-but to prove his guilt, if he is guilty. The woman has not since been seen. Where, then, is she? She was not in any house in the Settlement. yet we have Munroe's statement, that she came in. and left by the boat on Monday morning. Where was she in the meantime, and who brought her in? Munroe should know this; and if he does know it, why not let it be known, and have his character relieved from the stigma resting upon it? The prisoner's character has been shown to be good by a number of witnesses. Every man's character is good until it has been shown to be bad, and had the Judge on the Bench been accused of this crime it could not have caused more surprise than when John A. Munroe was charged with it. The child's clothing had been proved by a number of witnesses as that of Mrs. Clarke's or Miss Vail's child, and the remains of these and clothing sworn to as belonging to Miss Vail were found rotting with the human remains at Black River. Mrs. Olive was positive about the embroidery. Mrs. Crear swore to the hair, and she handled it and combed it often. The pink pinafores were also sworn to. Again, there is the evidence that the child was ruptured; Mary Black swore to having felt something hard in the bandage, and Mrs. Crear swore to the lead button that she made for the rupture. The testimony of George Bunker was material. It showed that Munroe was thirty or forty minutes in reaching Bunker's after the coach man arrived, that he was warm, and in a great burry, paid \$2 instead of \$1, and paid for Worden's dinner rather than wait and let him eat it, for the reason, he presumed that he wished to get away as soon as possible from the scene of his henious deed. Mrs. Lake's testimony was read and showed to be not only new in many particulars but confirmatory of that of others. 'All these witnesses could not be mistaken. Mary Black's testimony was read and shown to describe accurately the clothes found with Holmes, a witness for the prosecution, was referred to.
From this it appears impossible that Muoroe could have done the deed alleged. The man whom Holmes says passed along the road a few minutes after the coach went into Bunker's must have heard the report of the pistol if it were fired at the time; and in this connection he would say that he was informed that John R. Marshall and Calvic Powers had made experiments with a pistol at the grounds, yet the prosecution did not question them in reference to it. For what reason he could not tell, unless the experiments revealed something favorable to the prisoner. If this he so, then are they doubly damned. The learned be so, then are they doubly damned. The learned Counsel then, referring to the unreliability of circumstantial evidence, stated that it was sought to convict the prisoner on his own confession. The jury must take the whole of that confession, and if they do so the prisoner must be acquitted. According to an established rule of English law, the whole of this confession must be taken. Mr. Thomson then closed with a powerful and impassioned appeal to the jury to

were found. The woman was going to Collins's ac-

cording to prisoner's statement, and to see a man, a

painter, whom she expected to marry her. Munroe

other witnesses statements in reference to the locality where the remains were found were read and commented upon. Mr. Jones testified to Munro's voluntary statement, and, to the fact that Messrs. Potter and Harding were present during a portion of the time that he was making his statement. These gentlemen were called in, yet the learned Counsel did not question them as to what they heard, and learn statement, before both Jones, Marshall and Dr. Earle, he said he just had time to see the woman at the boat, give her the check, and hid her good by. He (the Attorney General) would call attention to this by and by when he came to the testimony of the man Howard, and show that they disagreed. Then he stated that he had received a letter from the girl, but destroyed it; it was so badly written. How easily it would have been to produce some evidence that this was the case, if he had received such letter. Coming Marshall's evidence, we are told by the Connsel for the defence that he procured the statement from Munroe by improper means; but there is no evidence of this; and Mr. John J. Munroe must have been mistaken in his testimony and version of the conversation with Marshall. Dr. Christie testified to the bullet hole in the skull. "Dr. Bayard would not testify to the sex from the skull or bones, and would not express any opinion as to the age of the child, judging by the tooth found; but Dr. Earle and other medical witnesses gave their opinion that it belonged to a child from 6 to 10 months old. Mrs. Crear's testimony he considered most important, and was read and commented on in detail. The greater portion of the articles of the clothing in the trunk she described before she saw them. Others when she did see them she did not recognize. It was for the Jury to attach any importance to this they might think proper. It was true, as the learned counsel had stated, that the prisoner had not kept himself out of the way; but it is just possible that he considered his character so good that the whole affair would blow over by braving it out. Dr. Earle's testimony was read and commented on. Munroe told him that he saw the girl walk as far as Collins', and when she came back to him and told him the folks would see ber into town. It was three quarters of a mile from the place where they got out of the coach to Coilin's. distance would have to be walked over twice, while Munroe was back to Bunker's in a time so brief testified that experiments made with a pistol the size of the one that young Robertson sold Munroe, showed that it would make a hole in a skull just similar to that in the skull found, This was all the evidence for the prosecution. Coming to the defence, he would make no comments upon the testimony as to character. Then there is the story of the youg man Hicks, which he held to be of no value whatever. Howard's statement differed entirely from Munroe's statement as to his meeting the girl at the steam boat. The witness may have been laboring under some hallucination. Taking all these circumstances together, he must come to the painful conclusion that Sarah Margaret Vail never went beyond the path leading to the place where the remains were found; but here she was taken off the road by John A. Munroe, and that he with murderous intent, there slew herself and her child. It was stated that he had manifested a blood thirsty spirit in conducting this prosecution, be would again repeat that he had simply done his duty, and so long as he held the office which he has now the honor to hold would act in the same manner under a similar case, no matter who the party implicated, or what his position. If there was any credit due for the collection of testimony in the case, it was due to the Coroner and those engaged in the first enquiry. To the Jury then he submitted the case, trusting that the Great Ruler of the Universe would enable them to return a just and righteons

The Court then adjourned until 9.30 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the Judge will deliver his charge, although he was willing to do it last night if the Jury were agreed. They were too exhausted,

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 23, 1869.

The Necessity for a General Outpouring of the Spirit.

Nothing can be more levely in the sight of all holy intelligences than Christianity as unfolded in the in- day morning, the 2nd of November, 1868, in comspired pages of the Word of Life. Her dectrines are pany with John A. Munroe; but he was not certain the quintessence of holiness to the Lord-her pre- that she was the person, and did not think of its cepts are all as pure as the throne of the Infiniteher motives all stimulate to a life of devoted pietyand her examples are all radiant with the purifying power of faith in the Son of God. Those who have experienced the redeeming power of the Gospel were chosen in Christ Jesus before the foundation of the world that they might be holy and without blame before him in love." They were "predestinated to be the Bench, or the lawyers concerned, or the jury, conformed to the image of his Son." They were " elect according to the foreknowledge of God, ny of these last named witnesses. The main evithrough sanctification of the spirit and belief of the truth." Thus the grace plan, which saves the sinner from hell, makes provision for the cleansing of his soul from all pollution. Hence the precepts given for his guidance call for holiness of heart and life. We are only truly Christians therefore, in proportion as we are dead to sin and alive to holiness.

Now, as it appears to us, the outpouring of the Spirit is absolutely needed to produce this personal purity and church holiness of which we speak. Every believer must know that the Christianity which he professes declares eternal war with sin in all its multifarious forms. The Christian's law book denounces sin as the enemy of all good, and as the source of all misery, not only in time, but throughout the limitless ages of eternity. Hence its precepts all demand purity of heart and life. Read a few of them : " If so be that ye have heard him and have been taught by him as the truth is in Jesus; the old man which is corrupt according to the demind; and that ye put on the new man, which, after God, is created in righteousness and true holiness, but this much we will say, that in our humble opin-Wherefore, putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbor for his good unto edification.' "Let all bitterness and wrath and anger and clamor and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice. And be ye kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another in love, as God for of God that bringeth salvation bath appeared unto correctly as the jury in immediate charge. all men; teaching us, that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present evil world." "Finally. brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely. whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think of these

Then we should remember that the life of this great lawgiver was a brilliant illustration of the purity of his own precepts. "He was boly, harmless,

andefiled, and separate from sinners." Do all his professed followers copy after the model which he has given? Do they resemble him in neekness, in humility, in charity, in tenderness, in they say let my will be done. He was harmless, they most angious that Mr. Thomson at the bar, the

no perjury in her heart. She testified positive- filled with covetousness. He was separate from sinly to the identity of the dress found with that of ners, they sit in the seat of the scornful, and stand in the dress she saw the baby wear. A number of the counsels of the ungodly. He denied himself; the counsels of the ungodly. He denied himself; they gratify their own inclinations at the expense of all that is pure in the Christian faith. Our appeal is not simply to the one minister, but to every minister of the Lord Jesus ; not to one church, but to every church ; and we ask are not these things so? Are not all the churches of the present day, of every denomination, whether their version agreed with Jones's. In this retaining in their own bosoms those whose daily walk before God and man is a blot upon the name of Christ ? p () W LLE

The church, then, needs cleansing anew by the power of the Spirit of God. Nothing short of this will or can cleanse her from her impurities. The fruits of the Spirit constitute the piety of the Christian. Between them and the precepts of Christianity there is the most perfect harmony. The Apostle tells us that these fruits are, "love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law, and they that are Christ's have craified the flesh with the affectious and lust. If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit." In proportion, therefore, as we have the Spirit of God we are made partakers of all these graces, and become conformed to the holy requisitions of the divine will, and no further. As well may you ask a Christian even to roll back the ocean's tide, or to command heaven's sun to shine upon him in the hours of midnight, as to ask him to hold back the rushing currents of evil, or to walk in the light of Jehovah's countenance without the

Spirit's grace and power. O let us each and all feel our entire dependence upon the cleansing and energizing grace of God the eternal Spirit. It is when our bodies are temples for the Holy Ghost to dwell in, that they are presented freely upon the alter of Christian obedience. It is then that our feet run in the King's highway of holiness, and that we lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and ruc with patience the race that is set before us. Then, like holy as to make its correctness improbable. Dr. Christie Paul, we shall forget the things that are behind and press to the mark of the prize of the high, calling-

" Holy Spirit from on high. Bend o'er us a pitying eye; Now refresh the drooping heart; Bid the power of sin depart. Lift up every dark recess Show us every devious way Teach us with repentant grief, Humbly to implore relief; Then the Saviour's blood reveal, And our broken spirits heal. May we daily grow in grace, And pursue the heavenly race, Trained by wisdom, led by love, Till we reach our rest above.

The Evidence in the Munroe Case.

It will be seen that we have occupied our first page with the evidence for the defence, as furnished by the daily Press. Having, in a previous issue, summarised the testimony as bearing against the prisoner, we will adopt the same course in relation to the evidence produced in his favor, so that our readers may find the whole, long as it is, embraced within very narrow limits. Here is the substance of the evidence as presented by the defence :

1st. The prisoner was a very good boy when he attended the Sabbath School.

2nd. He grew up to be a very peaceful and inoffen-

4th. He gave general satisfaction to his employers.

5th. His business was prosperous, and yielded a

6th. He was not supposed to be the kind of person that would be likely to commit such a heinous

7th. George Hicks swore that he saw Sarah Margaret Vail going on board the American boat on Mon being her until sometime afterward; he could not tell how long.

8th. William Howard testified that he saw Sarah Margaret Vail go on board the American boat, on the same Monday morning, in company with Mr. Munroe. He was much more decided than Hicks but it is only just that we should state, that neither seemed to attach the slightest weight to the testimodence, therefore, presented by the defence, had respect to the temperament and character of the

to the jury, was said to be a masterly display of oratorical power, and drew tears from nearly all present. It was indeed a magnificent effort upon which the orator exhausted his entire strength. But unfortunately for his chent, as well as for himself, it was minus the only thing which could really give it vitality and force-evidence. It was a most pathetic appeal to passion; but it so happenned, that it had to deal with intellect and conscience, and in this re. spect it was powerless,

His eloquent onslaught upon the Bench; upon the prosecuting attorney; upon the officers promi nent in searching out the case; upon the law which declares, that "whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed;" and upon the press that ye put off concerning the former conversation, of the city, secular and religious, shed not a single ceitful lusts: And be renewed in the spirit of your tunate prisoner at the bar. So far as the secular press is concerned, it is competent to defend itself ion, never in the whole history of crime, did the secolar press of a country more faithfully discharge its duty than in this instance. As one of the conductors of the religious press, we can only say, that we have endeavored to put the facts of the case, pro and con, so plainly before our readers, that they would be Christ's sake hath forgiven you." For the grace able in the issue, to judge of its real merits quite as

When Mr. Thomson attempts to measure the responsibilities of the religious press, he ventures to discuss a question with which he is not familiar; and, therefore, we are not surprised that he should make very grave mistakes. In fact, if his legal acquirements were not quite in advance of his acquaintance with the requisitions of the gospel, his professions life, we presume, would be a prodigious failure. The plain truth is, the religious press like the pelpit, is expected to exercise a guardianship over the morals of the people; and hence when the laws of chastity are ruthlessly violated, and human hap-piness and life are sacrificed upon the altar of unbridled lust and passion, it must give forth no uncertain sound. The purity of our households, the rotection of orphaned females, the good order of ociety, as well as the claims of our holy religion, father's will? Alas! alas! that the want of resemdemand that the remonstrances against crime should
be trumpet toned. Where the press has to deal
and so decided with too many who are called by his
mame. No guile was found in his mouth, but their

ac, these terrific crimes so closely allied to each ongues are a world of iniquity. He was filled with other, and so destructive of the highest interest of the spirit of forgiveness. "Father forgive them," society, no septimental whimpering about mercy or ras his touching prayer for his enemies when in the gonies of death; but they are revengeful, and render evil for evil. He sought the honor that cometh from above. They pursue the honors of this world. It is said, "Father, not my will but Thins be done;" lips of the Eternal Judge.

prisoner in his cell, and all persons of every name and class, who may read what we say, should distinctly understand, that while we exercise towards all offenders of every grade, seducers, murderers, and workers. But our hearts can have no rest as long as God may wash them away by the blood of his Son; inviobly maintained.

" A God unjust is a God unkind." The address of the Attorney General was a calm

and able review of the evidence of the case, and was alike creditable to his heart and head.

The charge of the Judge to the jury occupied four hours and a half in its delivery, and at every point, indicated that he was deeply impressed with the responsibility of his position, and that his great purpose was to deal justly by all concerned. In his hands the scales were balanced with marked precision, We intended giving this masterly address in full in our present issue, but want of space compels us to hold it over until next week.

THE VERDICT OF THE JURY,

painful as it was to their own feelings, and crushing as it was to the agouized prisoner, was simply the result of evidence, which to their minds, was perfectconclusive. To have given a different verdict in the presence of such a cloud of witnesses, would have shocked the moral sense of the whole community. Their strong recommendation of mercy has our most harmony with the requisitions of justice.

THE SENTENCE OF THE JUDGE.

After the prisoner had been placed in the dock, the ttorney General rose and addressing the Judge aid :- The prisoner, John A. Munroe, now at th par of this Court, after a most patient hearing of his case has been convicted of the crime of murdering Sarah Margaret Vail; and it is my painful duty to require that the sentence which the law awards, should be imposed upon him.

George Blatch, Esq., Clerk of the Court, then ad dressing the prisoner, said : - You have been tried for the murder of Sarah Margaret Vail, and a jury of your country has pronounced you guilty of the crime It is now my solern duty to ask you what you have to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against you?

Here there was a short pause, during which the prisoner neither uttered a word nor moved from the

position assumed on entering the dock. Judge Allen then rose, and with much feeling said: —You stand convicted of the murder of Sarah Margaret Vail. You have been defended by one of patient hearing of your case, have pronounced you guilty. No reasonable doubt exists as to the correctness of the verdict. The Jury from the kindness of their hearts, and from a feeling of sympathy no doubt for your family, have been induced to recommend you to mercy. That recommendation, with the ninutes of evidence taken before the trial, I will, of ourse, faithfully forward to the Governor General, but I cannot hold out to you the slightest hope that the prerogative of mercy will be exercised. Considering your unfortunate position, I have no wish to add to your misery, but charge you to make use of the few moments you have yet to live in preparation for the world to come. The young woman who perished by your hands was hurried into eternity without a moment's reflection. You, however, will be allowed sufficient time to reflect upon the sins of your past life and to strive for a change of heart. The sentence which I am about to pronounce is one have done for the year. over which I have no control—it is prescribed by law for infliction upon the guilty. The sentence of the Court is—That you be conducted to the place from whence you came, and thence on Tuesday, the 15th day of February next, to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck, until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

> DIT WAY IN THE LINE AND ASSESSED. Christmas is Coming.

So say our little girls at our elbow as we write, and as they say it their eyes sparkle with delight. The reason is obvious-they are expecting a visit from their old friend Santa-Claus, with his Christmas tree richly laden with good things, in ample variety to gratify the eye and please the taste. As Christmas approaches the children all go in for a good time, and the older members of the household say amen; and so parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers ond sisters, get themselves ready for roast turkey. plum pudding, mince pie, dough noughts, and sugar plums, nuts, raisins and other good things in rich variety-new dresses, new bonnets, new dolls, new books and other new things of divers sorts. Well, friends old and young, there is nothing wrong in all this; but what if in addition we go in for new hearts, new faith and a new hope in Jesus, whose glorious advent Christmas is designed to commemorate? The temporal is very good, but the spiritual is better. It is well that the body should be amply supplied with all that is needful, but it is more important that the soul should be fed with celestial food. Have Jesus uppermost in your hearts, and you will be sure to have a " merry Christmas." The more joyful all our readers are on Christmas day and all other days n Jesus the Saviour, the better shall we be pleased. We feel much pleasure therefore in desiring for each all a joyous Christmas.

Protracted Meetings in the Church of England. For revival preaching Whitfield and Wesley in their day were considered as wild ranters, as mad enthusiasts by their more sober brethren of the national church; but the current of human events has so hanged the sentiments of even the high church party England, that they now go in for revival meetings of the most intensely exciting character. The Church Review is delighted at the success attending this ex-

traordinary movement set on foot by the Ritualists. St. Albans, Holborn, it says, has been filled at all the evening services, the increase being almost, if not entirely, of the poorer classes, who were recognized by the sister visitors as inhabitants of the neighborhood; women have come with children in arms; boys of fifteen, and many without shoes and stockngs; and though evidently not habitual attendants ings; and though evidently not habitual attendants at divine worship, all were most attentive and remained to the conclusion. In the middle of his sermon, the preacher, evidently impulsively, called on his hearers to pray for a blessing on the Mission; the congregation knelt simultaneously, while he prayed accordingly, after which the congregation rose, and he resumed his sermon. Subsequently "instruction" was given from the chancel steps, for which the congregation, as requested, remained, and some others from the neighborhood came in at its commencement; several left their names at the church, that they might several left their names at the church, that they might

several left their names at the church, that they might be known to have attended the Mission.

On Friday a conference of clergy taking part in the movement was held at Sion College, in order that they might compare notes in reference to the attendance of the services, &c. There was a universal expression of thankfulness for the success of the Mission so far. Thousands of people, it was said, come every night who have never been to a place of worship. There are scarcely any that do not attract 200 people, and many two or three times that number, so that considering there are about 120 churches taking part, besides congregations in school-rooms, it might be fairly estimated that the whole number daily attending the Mission was 35,000 as a minimum. Great e lairly estimated that the whole number daily atending the Mission was \$5,000 as a minimum. Great
manimity is said to have prevailed at the meeting,
hough there were clergy of very different schools of
acology present. It is arranged to have another conrence next Thursday, after which the clergy will
rocced to St. Lawrence, Jewry, to sing a Te Deum.
Some Evangelicals are urging with great earnestess the carrying out of special services in Advent. especially in London and the suburbs. This is about to be done in the Islington churches.

The Evangelicals of the church are moving in the same direction. The good Vicar of Greenwich aninces special services for Advent and the new year, and makes his appeal to his parishioners in the fol-lowing earnest and vigorous style. "Thank God" he

communicants, many cheerful givers, many diligent all, bowels of mercy and compassion of the tenderest a mass of our neighbors and parishioners are living type, we have no sympathy to expend upon their in the neglect of their souls and of the very first crimson sins. Heartily do we pray, that a merciful duties of religion. We want not only the well-to-do, but the poor-not only the employers, but the work-God may wash them away by the blood of his Son; men. We want to see you all in God's house and at but at the same time as earnestly do we pray, that Christ's table. I know that many men evade such the righteous demands of inflexible justice may be appeals as I am now making by picking holes in the parsons' coats, and sometimes by roundly abusing them. Reader! are you such a one? Be honestare these your real reasons for staying from church? Think me not your enemy because I tell you the truth. You know that they are not. "Any stick to beat a dog." I have heard and read these or jections again and again. I tell you honestly I don't believe them. Here and there a man may be under some prejudice against the class, because he has met with, or read of, a bad specimen. Clergymen are not perfect But the reason for your neglect of the house of God is, in ninety cases out of a hundred that you are indifferent. You want thought and care for your souls. You are chancing it. "Time enough yet. "Chancing" heaven I "Chancing" hell! "Chancing" being saved! "Chancing" being damned! I speak plainty, because the time is for plain speaking. Whispers won't wake sleepers. . . I purpose to throw our parish church open to you, at a quarter before eight, on these five evenings - Monday, Nov. 29; Tuesday, Nov. 30; Wednesday, Dec. 1; Thursday, Dec. 2; Friday, Dec. 3 Put away false shame, and come to pray and to hear. Take the first sitting you light upon. I am most thankful that I dare tope to have the strength to preach to you on these five evenings. It will be hard work for body and mind, but happy work for the heart. I offer you no attraction of strange and great preachers. unqualified approval, provided it can be extended in But, as God's ambassador to you, not only in the name of His Church, which as a loving mother, would gather you into her holy services-but, in God's own name, in the name of Jesus who bled for you, and of the Spirit whose light, and strength, and comfort are freely promised to vou-I invite you-I entreat you -cast away excuse-! Delay no longer Escape for thy life!" Labor, strive to enter in Take heed lest, if your place in God's house on earth be longer empty, your place in heaven be empty for

We have not to complain of empty churches, not

of deserted communion-tables. Thank God! we have

many devout worshippers, many glad hearers, many

For the Christian Visitor.

DEAR EDITOR-After a short visit home, where I. spent a few days, I returned to my field of labor much refreshed. Since my return I have been Jaboring at Mascarene. I believe the Lord has commenced a gracious work in this place—three have already professed faith in Christ and were baptized vesterday. The day was fine ; the congregation large, and a deep solemnity pervaded the services of the occasion. the ablest Counsel in the Province with great skill regret exceedingly not being able to spend more time and ability. A Jury of your fellow citizens, after a in this important field. During my stay here I have received urgent calls from three other sections of this large mission field, and I must hasten as soon as possible to scatter the seed of gospel truth in those destitute regions. This county requires at least two missionaries. Will you be so kind as to ask your readers if it cannot have them? I have endeavored to get the Visitor as widely circulated as possible in this county, for I find as a general rule, that those who take it cheerfully help forward every good work. I believe that those that love the Saviour only need to be informed in order to induce them to put forth a helping hand. Would it not be wise for each minister in the Province to spend a week or two now at the close of the old year in getting the VISITOR Let me implore you to go to the Throne of Grace more widely circulated in their various fields. I and pray to Almighty God for mercy and pardon. verily believe it will be the best week's work they

ever. "Yet there is room"-room for you. Dear

brother ! come! "Whomsoever will, let him come.

Sincerely yours, St. George, December 13, 1869.

For the Christian Visitor.

Temperance at Jacksonville. DEAR SIR. - A public Temperance meeting under the auspices of 177, was held at the Baptist Meeting House, Jacksonville, on the 9th inst. The commodious Meeting House was well filled on the occasion by an intelligent and respectable audience. Excel-tent vocal and instrumental music was furnished by Mr. Bent. Jas. Simansan presided as Chairman, and with some exceptions, good order and attention was

observed. We believe that the duties of a Chairman are to preserve order and afford an opportunity for a free expression of opinion on the part of the several speak.

ers in connection with the object of the meeting. On the part of the audience, a cheerful compliance with the above and an attentive hearing is expected.

There are some individuals opposed to the Tem-perance or any other movement for the welfare of our race, who apparently consider it their peculiar privi-lege to interrupt the speakers, and in a variety of lege to interrupt the speakers, and in a variety of ways annoy the orderly disposed portion of the audience. We protest against this as a species of barbarism, manifesting either gross ignorance or matured ruffianism, alike despicable and unworthy of a man. The speakers on the occasion were—Bros. Wm. Risten, Rev. Mr. Cassedy, Lens, Barker, Rev. B. Hughes, H. Hartt, and Wm. Drysdale. We admire the ingenious method of some of our clerical friends in carefully avoiding all personal allusions. or fear of "offences." A species of buffoonery is often resorted to in order to throw dust in the eyes of the unsophisticated. The object appears to be to say as little as possible on the question, and have the reputation of making a Temperance speech. There are some noble exceptions to this. The Rev. Berjamin Hughes appears "to care for none of these Yours,

Jacksonville, C. Co., 9th Dec., 1869.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The following is the programme of the Evangelical Alliance for a week of prayer, commencing January

SUNDAY, Jan. 2nd .- Sermons. Person and Work of the Holy Spirit.—Gal. v. 22, 23.

Monday, Jan. 3rd.—Humiliation and Thanksgiring. Prayer for Personal Holiness, and more entire consecration to God's service.—Luke i. 74, 75; Remans xii. 1. Tuesday, Jan. 4th. - Nations. Prayer for Kings

Tursday, Jan. 4th.—Nations. Prayer for Kings and all in authority; for the rich and poor of the land; for the increase of righteousness; and for universal peace; for countries where religious liberty is enjoyed, where the light of truth has entered, and where recent events claim special attention.

Wednesday, Jan. 5th.—Fumilies. Prayer for Parents; for Children at home and abroad; for Servants; for Schools, Colleges, and Universities.

Thursday, Jan. 6th.—Christian Union. Prayer for the Divide Riessing to rest up the Assembly of

for the Divine Blessing to rest on the Assembly of Christians from all Countries to be held this year in

FRIDAY, Jan. 7th. — The Christian Church. Prayer for all "Ministers of the Word;" for all Missionary and Religious Societies; for the removal of False Doctrine; and for the Revival of Religion and the increase of Christian Love among all true Believers. Saturday, Jan. 8th. — General Topics. Prayer for the spread of God's Word and a pure literature; for Men of Commerce and of Science; and for Christians, in Heathen and Idolatrous Countries.

Sunday, Jan. 9th. — 1 Cor. ziii.

Sunday, Jan. 9th -1 Cor. ziii. JAMES DAVIS.

HERMANN SCHNETTAU, Ph. D., Secretaries of the British Branch of the Evangelical Alliant (The invitation is further signed by sixteen bearers of the American, French, German, Br. Schuerlands, Geneva. Swedish and Turkish bran

er, describes Mr. Spurgeon as recovering from his to his church ; but says Mrs. Spurgeon still remain in a very feeble state of bealth.

Rev. W. D. Manzer wishes his letters and papers addressed, St. Mary's W. O., York County.

The Zion's Advocate says Rev. W. G. Goucher has become paster of the church at Wells Depot, Me. This is a good field, and it is hoped, in commention with the united labors of the new paster and the members of the church, it may yield a rich harrest.