Glenelg Council.

The newly elected Council met at the Argyle Hotel, Durham, on the 17th instant. All present. Each member made and subscribed the necessary declaration of qualification and office.—The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The Reeve nominated J. W. McDonnell, and the Council Alex. McKenzie, as Auditors for the current year. A By-law was subsequently passed confirming these appointments. Robert Hutton was exempted from taxes for 1869. The following cheques were granted for Non-resident school taxes:—Section No. 9, $4.62; Section No. 3, $2.59; Section No. 4, $26.48. The Clerk was instructed to advertise for tenders for the office of Assessor. Time was extended to John Leitch and James Bell for the payment of part of the arrears of taxes against their property. The Returning Officers were allowed $4 each, and the Clerk $2, for holding the nomination. The Trustees of S. Sec. No. 1, Michael Norris, Wm. Purdy, and S. B. Chaffey, were allowed $2 each for polling places. Then Council then adjourned to meet at the same place, on Monday 31st instant.

☞ Baltimore is excited at the evil deeds of body-snatchers, and the negroes are horrified by the report that, the supply of dead bodies being scarce, heartless gang of men occasionally seize dark men in the streets, on dark nights, take them into dark rooms, and there savagely kill them.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Thomas Bagley was frozen to death on the 12th inst., near his residence on the Severn River, in the Muskoka District.

Glasgow is an extremely prosperous and busy place. It has grown faster than any city in Great Britain, having increased its population from about 300,000 in 1861 to 550,000 at the present time. Its citizens now claim that it is the largest town in the United Kingdom, after London, having more people than Liverpool to-day. It is growing more rapidly than ever, and will soon have its million. Some of the sanguine Scotch predict that it will yet outstrip the British metropolis itself.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE AT FIJI.—The Melbourne *Argus* reports a horrible massacre at Fiji. A Mr. Lattin, who, it is said, was formerly a storekeeper in Melbourne, had shipped about 280 natives on board the French bark *Morea*. Their ultimate destination was, it is believed, Queensland; but it seems that the islanders rose *en masse* and mercilessly killed every white man on board with the exception of the mate. They then jumped overboard with the intention of swimming ashore but only about thirty reached the land, 253 having, it is supposed, been drowned.

An Edinburgh tanner stayed drunk so long that he passed his wedding day, and forgot all about it when he got sober. Thereupon his betrothed sued him for breach of promise and recovered $2,500.

MELANCTHON.—The following gentlemen have been returned as Reeve and Councillors for Melancthon for 1870, viz: Robert McGhee, Reeve; Simon Jelly, Robert Atkinson, James Brown, and J. Slack, Councillors.

The New York Tribune newspaper company has just divided $163,000, and raised Mr. Greeley's salary to $10,000. In addition to this Mr. Greeley's profits in the twelve shares he holds amounted to $19,560. Dr. J. C. Ayer, of "Cherry Pectoral" fame, drew $25,680 on his sixteen shares. The representatives of the unfortunate Mr. A. D. Richardson get $8,150 for five shares that were held by him.

GREAT SALT ENTERPRISE.—We clip the following from the Goderich *Signal*: A gentleman in this town, whose veracity is above reproach, informs us that he is authorized by an English capitalist to give out contracts immediately for the construction of works capable of turning out seven hundred barrels of salt per day. The site, we understand, will be what is known as the Longworth farm—about half a mile out of town.—The enterprise, it is estimated, will involve an immediate expenditure of $75,000.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On the 30th ult., an old man named Henry Spears, aged about 60 years, was engaged in putting a belt on a pulley in Warnock & Co.'s woollen factory, at Plattsville, when the shirt sleeve of his right arm was caught by the shaft, and his arm quickly wound around it. His body also revolved with it until the arm gave way at the elbow, and he fell to the floor. A workman ran to the spot and found poor Spears in a kneeling position, with his arm torn off at the elbow, and the bone bare to within a few inches of the shoulder joint. The mangled arm was firmly attached to the shaft and from it hung a tendon about a foot in length which had been torn from the body. The poor man lies in a critical condition. The employees of the factory have subscribed over $200 for his benefit. So says the *Reformer*.

The population of Owen Sound, by the returns of a recent census, is now 3,284.

The Dominion Parliament meets on the 15th February for the despatch of business.

The King of Prussia has ordered all priests to take this oath: "I swear before God and by His word to be always faithful to my gracious King and to my mighty Bishop. I will always defend the throne, and will denounce all that reaches me through the confessional that may be harmful to his royal majesty, his government and his well-beloved family."

NEURALGIA.—If your nerves seem to snap and crack, jerk and jump, and play all sorts of pranks, from the top of your head to the tips of your toes, now shooting forth like lightning along one unfortunate nerve, and now trying to tie another into a thousand knots, then attempting to make a bowstring of another, sometimes in the region of the heart, again in the face, head, neck, &c.; in short if you have neuralgia in its worst form, with all the agony distilled to its most excrutiating degree, use Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor, and in a trice, your neuralgia, with all his demons has departed, and once again you will know how to live without it. Sold in Durham by Findlay & Shaw. Dr. J. Briggs & Co., 208 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 6 King St. West, Toronto.

A drunken man got into a school house in San Jose, Cal., on New Year's eve, and in trying to get out through the window, was caught by his leg and hung head downward until morning, when he was found dead.

☞ Excessive Pantomime—kicking a man when down.

News by the Cable.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS CONTINUES.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The city is still greatly excited. During the night the disturbance continued, but there was no serious conflicts. Several policemen were wounded by stones thrown, and one was dangerously stabbed while attempting to quell the disorder. A magistrate was struck on the head with a stone and knocked down. Many other outrages were also committed. The troops have not appeared in force since the crowd in Champ Elysees was dispersed last night, but extensive preparations have been made to guard against any repetition of disorders. There are now in Paris over 100,000 soldiers, including detachments of cavalry recently arrived from garrisons and several batteries of artillery from Vincennes. The police force has also been largely increased. It is not supposed the people will dare make any further disturbance.

The *Marseillais* appears to-day as usual. The tone of its articles is very violent.

The city is still much agitated over the recent homicide. Troops are held in readiness to act, though no display has been made.

The Emperor to-day visited the barracks and military schools.

Henri Rochefort was present at a sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day.

Monday has been appointed the day for opening discussion on the arraignment of Rochefort. It is rumored, however, that the Government will withdraw its demand, and propose a law providing that all political crimes and offences be tried by jury.

Rochefort, in a leading editorial, says:—"The demonstration yesterday was a cry for justice; to-morrow a cry may come for vengeance."

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—A majority of the Austrian Cabinet advocate a closer union between all the States of the Empire. The minority would confine confederation to the large states, and urge liberal reforms.

This division of opinion may soon lead to important changes in the constitution of the Ministry.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—In the Cortes today Marshal Prim made a long speech, explaining the causes of the present crisis. The Republicans introduced a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Government. Within the past few days 1,000 have sailed to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—In the Cortes today Senor Castellar introduced a proposition excluding forever the Bourbon family and all its branches from the throne of Spain. Debate on this proposal takes place on Tuesday next.

Biography of Pierre Bonaparte.

The New York *Sun* says:—Prince Pierre Bonaparte was born at Rome, Sept. 12, 1815. He is a cousin of the present Emperor, a son of Lucien Bonaparte, and a grandson of Joseph, the brother of the Great Napoleon, who was at one time seated on the throne of Spain. In 1831 Pierre started on a visit to his uncle Joseph, who was then living here in the United States. He next visited Columbia, and received an appointment as Major of Cavalry under the Republican General Santander.—Shortly afterward he returned to Italy, where he got into a difficulty with the Papal authorities, and in 1836 received notice to leave the country. Failing to obey, he was one day surrounded by a troop of Romish constables, against whom he defended himself so desperately that he wounded two of his assailants, and killed their leader. He himself was wounded, however, in two places, and was finally compelled to surrender himself. He was imprisoned for a long time in Fort St. Ange, and on his release started again for this country. He once more returned to Europe, crossing from England to the island of Corfu.—In an excursion from that place into Albania he managed to fall into a fierce dispute with the natives, which ended in another bloody struggle. At the intercession of the English Government he again escaped, but was compelled to leave Italy and Greece entirely. He now offered his services to the French powers, and to Mahomet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, and on their being rejected by both, took a trip to London.

On the outburst of the revolution of 1848, he hastened to Paris, and received command of a squadron of the Foreign Legion. He was sent to the Assembly by the electors of Corsica, and was placed on the War Committee. He usually voted on the extreme Left. In 1849 he went to Algeira, and assisted at the seige of Zaatches, but just before the assault on the town, returned to Paris without permission. M. D'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, dismissed him on this breach of duty, and his action received the express approbation of the Assembly. It involved Prince Pierre in a duel with a member of the Right.

The *Coupd'Etat* of Dec. 2, placed the Prince in a delicate position, inasmuch as he had promised so earnestly to stand by the constitution. He now retired to private life. His life since then has been an uneventful one, passed mostly at his country house. His impetuous character has brought him into many difficulties, of which the last is not, perhaps, the least.

South Grey Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the above Society was held at Middaugh's Hotel, Durham, on Tuesday, 18th inst. The following are the officers elected for the current year:—Henry Wakefield, President; Jas. Edge, 1st Vice-President; Joseph Maxwell, 2nd Vice-President; S. E. Legate, Secretary-Treasurer; Directors: Messrs. S. Edge, John Traverse, Jas. Hopkins, David McNicol, J. A. Lamprey, Jos. McArdle, Geo. Jackson, Adam Cochrane, W. R. Rombough, J. McGhee.

CATARRH.—If your head, nose and throat are filled with a burdensome mass of mucus, either dry or moist, thin or thick, white or yellow, and your eyes swollen and heavy, your head feeling unusually large, with a constant, dull, heavy pain all through it, resulting from Catarrh, use Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor. The mucus will be immediately discharged from the head, nose and throat, the eyes brighten, and sparkle with delight; the head feels natural again, all pain has fled, and life once more desirable. Sold in Durham by Findlay & Shaw.

On the opening of the Œcumenical Council on December 8, Monsignor Gandofi was preparing to enter the Vatican, when two strange priests assisted him to dress. He afterwards discovered that the strangers had taken a magnificent golden cross set with diamonds which the Pope had presented to him.

DURHAM CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1870.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENS.

☞ All those indebted to this office for Subscriptions, Advertising and Job Work, are requested to settle the same without further notice, otherwise we shall resort to more stringent means to enforce payment..

Apprentice Wanted.

AN apprentice wanted at this office, immediately. One who has some knowledge of the business preferred.
Durham, Jan. 12th, 1870.

BURNS
VS.
WHITE AND JOHNSON.

The action brought by Dr. Burns, late of Priceville, but now, or recently, of Listowel, in the County of Perth, against the publishers and proprietors of this Journal, has resulted in a verdict for the Plaintiff, damages $100. We are indebted to the Toronto papers of the 13th instant, for a report of the trial. It will be remembered that at the Fall Assizes of 1869 our Counsel, after an examination of the witnesses to the facts narrated in the alleged libel, advised that application should be made to the Court for permission to add another plea to the one of not guilty, in order to enable us to get the evidence before the Court. This application resulted in our being obliged to pay what is termed the costs of the day, and to be prepared for trial at the Assizes now being held in the City of Toronto. The probability is that if we had decided to go to trial on the simple plea of "not guilty"—as advised by our Attorney, Mr Harper—that a verdict would have been recorded for the Defendants.—An offer was made, on the part of the Plaintiff, to withdraw the suit on our giving publicity to a falsehood, but we gave the agent to understand that we had a public duty to discharge, and self-respect to maintain.—The manner in which we have performed the one and preserved the other, is known to our readers, and unless we are greatly mistaken, the evidence produced in Court, at the trial, sustains all the facts and justifies the conclusions as set forth in our now somewhat celebrated article a "Sad Case."

It never was our purpose to injure Dr. Burns. His only employment, professionally, of which we ever heard, was in the case of Mrs. Flowers, and which we conceived it to be our duty to report. If it was left to our option, we should prefer losing $100 to paying that sum to Dr. Burns for medical services, but that is no more than saying, in other words, that we prefer health to disease. If the Doctor has attained to notoriety he has labored to attain it; not satisfied with a local reputation, and a name, he has sought Provincial distinction. The metropolitan press, by reporting the trial, has spread far and wide the evidence of his fame. The public will weigh the testimony and form their own opinions. The record speaks for itself.

The witnesses for the Plaintiff—except the medical gentlemen who spoke of the qualities of morphine, ipecacuanha, and saltpetre—were the Plaintiff, his Attorney, and Mr. E. B. McMillan. The latter can, perhaps, explain how the Doctor could lose his practice, in Grey, in consequence of an article which appeared in the *Chronicle* several weeks after he had left the County. Mr. Barrett may have written on the brief of the Plaintiff "if the witnesses fail to prove all these facts, call me." We don't know that he did, but we think he made a slight mistake in going into the witness box at all. On reading the evidence of Attorney and client, a vision of George Albert Mason and Deacon Boardman flitted before us, we cannot well account for this except on the theory of the association of ideas.

The question for the consideration of the Jury, as Mr. Cameron told them, was whether the insanity of Mrs. Flowers resulted from improper medical treatment or a visitation of Providence. The case for their consideration, he said, was forcibly put in the concluding paragraph of the article itself, thus:—

"The wife of a settler in the Township of Glenelg, sometime within the last four months, presented her husband with child number eight, which, with all its predecessors, is stout and healthy. The woman's medical attendant was Dr. Burns, of Priceville. Shortly after her confinement the doctor left three pills, with directions as to the manner of being administered, and a caution to her husband not to be alarmed if they produced the appearance of madness. The doctor properly estimated their effect. Madness ensued, but unfortunately it was not temporary, for to-day the poor woman is a raving maniac, and her body prostrated, except when agitated by the fever of delirium. At an early stage of the malady Dr. Gun, of Durham, was called in, who, it appears, after a series of professional visits, advised that the patient should be removed to the hospital in Toronto. Thither her husband proceeded with her. The conditions of admission to the hospital was, on application to the Mayor, found to be, on payment of $12 a month, and a guarantee from the Reeve of the Township of Glenelg, that all demands would be satisfied.—Not being prepared to meet these requirements in every particular, the husband of the invalid called upon Dr. Newcome, to whom he was recommended, as a man wielding influence at the hospital. The doctor encouraged him to expect admission for his wife on more favorable terms than were offered by the Mayor, gave him a note to the Surgeon of the hospital, charged him a fee of $2, which was paid, and promised to meet him and his wife at the hospital.—They went, but there was no Dr. Newcome. The resident medical superintendent of the hospital refused her admission on the ground of unfitness and recommended that she should be taken to the lunatic asylum To the asylum she was taken, but the asylum being filled even beyond its proper sanitary capacity, she could not be received.—She is now again in Glenelg, growing hopelessly worse. The case is a sad one. A mother of about 35 years of age, bereft of reason and of health, a young family rendered worse than motherless, and the home of an industrious settler converted into a scene of penury and sorrow. It has been found convenient to assign occurrences like this to the inscrutable decrees of an all-wise Providence. In this case such consolatory doctrine will scarcely apply, for the question whether the woman is the victim of medical quackery, or of a disease which no known remedy can ameliorate, remain to be settled."

The Jury, after taking two hours to deliberate, arrived at a decision on this proposition, which we venture to say would tax intellects of the highest order. 'Fools rush in where Angels fear to tread." The penalty for our scepticism was $100 Our doubts are not yet removed, for the simple reason, we presume, that our faith is founded on evidence.

It is probable that we have now done with Dr. Burns. If it should be our privilege to meet him again, he will be an older and we hope a wiser man. He was a bold man to swear that he gave Mrs. Flowers "¼ grain of morphia, 1½ grains of ipecacuanha, and 6 grains of nitrate of potash," when it was proved that he mixed the medicine on the spot, as Mr. Scott said, "by guess work." We have a parting suggestion to make to the Doctor. The Doctor claims $12 from Mr. Flowers for visits, morphine, &c. His agent has intimated that if it is not paid forthwith, the account will be put into Court. Now the suggestion is this, that if the Doctor will cancel this debt, and give half the amount of the verdict—$50—to Flowers, we will add $50 to it.

RAILWAYS.

The indefatigable Mr. Geo. Laidlaw and others, of the class of Railway prospectors from Toronto, have failed to induce the people of the County of Norfolk that it would be to their interest to give $200,000 as a bonus to a Narrow Gauge road. We don't presume to dictate to the people of Norfolk or to sit in judgment upon Mr. Laidlaw's advocacy of the scheme, but as Mr. Laidlaw and his coadjutors succeeded in preventing our getting a Railway into the County of Grey, by a counter agitation, in favor of the Narrow Gauge, under the auspices of an independent Company, we cannot be accused of meddling in other men's matters by reviewing some of the incidents of its history. The projectors commenced by assuming that Toronto was the place of all places in Ontario, where business could be transacted advantageously to the producer and purchaser.—Few, if any, persons cared to dispute these pretensions, but many people objected to the avowed dertermination on the part of these people, to construct just such a Railway, and at the peoples' expense too, as would leave them without an option as to the choice of a market. The three feet six gauge was just the thing, they supposed, for that purpose. In the expectation that Toronto was to be the distributing centre for the produce of Grey and Bruce, the City of Toronto—in its corporate capacity—contributed $250,000, which $250,000, however, as we stated in a previous issue, the Directors have obtained power to expend between Toronto and Arthur—a district, the greater part of which is already tributary to Toronto.

We presume that Arthur will, for the present at least, be regarded as the proper point from which to observe the movements of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company. The vascillation and finessing of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Company is damaging its reputation. One day they make a survey from Orangeville to Mount Forest, with a view of making a descent into the pockets of the Arthur ratepayers, and the next they instruct their organs to say that a handsome bonus has been offered to induce them to start from Orangeville to Owen Sound for the same purpose. Seeing that they have secured the Toronto contribution, and all the intermediate levies for the first section, they ought to set to work and construct it before asking other people to involve the Municipalities in a novel and possibly unsuitable medium of communication. From present appearances, we conclude that the municipalities on each side of the Garafraxa Road, in Grey, will act in unison. This is sound policy; indeed, separated, they would be powerless. The intention, we believe, is to keep clear of all liabilities until the first section of the Road is built and in operation. This decision is a wise one. Indeed we can scarcely imagine that, in the present aspect of affairs, any Municipality in the County of Grey would commit itself to either of the projects which we have named, for while there is some doubt of one being built, and the capability of the other for the work, the County of Grey will wait further developements.

Durham Monthly Fair.

The above Fair was held on Tuesday last, and, though not as large—so far as the number of cattle goes—as many of our previous Fairs, yet on the whole, it was a decided success. In point of buyers, and the quality of the stock sold, it may be said to be ahead of any of our previous Fairs. We understand that Mr. Archibald Park, of Bentinck, netted the snug little sum of $145 for a yoke of oxen. This, of course, was an exception, but generally, prices ruled high. The following are about the quotations:—

Oxen per yoke	$100 to	$120
Cows	25 to	36

☞ Rev. Dr. Cocker delivered a very interesting address to a small audience, in the Orange Hall, on Tuesday evening last.

☞ An English lady has left a legacy of $10,000 to Mr. Jeff. Davis.

☞ Prim is said to have made a fortune of $5,000,000 out of the management of his Spanish revolution.

☞ A large mercantile house in London has prohibited its clerks from wearing moustaches and the young women are indignant.

☞ A clergyman in Ohio has sued his congregation for $95 back salary.

☞ James Doyle, a cooper of Mt. Forest, was found dead in one of the rooms of his own house, on Tuesday morning, 11th inst. He had been in very weak health for some months past.

York Assizes.

JUSTICE WILSON PRESIDING.

"SAD CASE" TRIAL.

Burns vs. White & Johnson.

$5,000 Damages Claimed!

FIFTIETH PART ALLOWED.

REPORT OF THE TRIAL.

This action for libel, as our readers are all aware, was brought against the publishers of this journal, by Dr. Burns of Listowel, formerly of Priceville, arising out of an article under the caption of "A Sad Case" published in our columns on the 15th of last July, came before the Assize Court at Toronto on the 12th inst. Mr. Harrison, Q. C., for plaintiff, and Hon. Mr. Cameron, Q. C., and Dr. McMichael, Q. C., for defendants.

Mr. Harrison, having opened the case with a lengthy speech, in the course of which he read the several statements on which the libel was founded, called

E. B. McMillan, who deposed that he resided in Priceville, and was a subscriber to the *Durham Chronicle*, it was a weekly paper, and the copy produced was read by him; he had read the article headed "A Sad Case."

Mr. Harrison was about to ask what the effect of this article was upon the witness, when

Mr. Cameron objected, and asked if the above was all the evidence to be given to prove publication.

Mr. Harrison said it was not, and he would at once give what he was prepared to offer as evidence in this respect.

Witness then stood down, and Mr. Barratt, the plaintiff's Attorney, was called, and deposed that he received the papers, and knew that the defendants were the proprietors; he had done business with them; he expected that the circulation was over 1,000; Dr. Burns was then residing at Priceville, about 10 miles from Durham, and had been in practice about a year; the article, he added, "A sad case," was much spoken of, and the general impression was that the doctor had been guilty of malpractice; there was a public meeting held on the subject after the reiteration of the libel in the second article; he did not know whether the paper circulated in adjoining counties.

By Hon. Mr. Cameron—Dr. Burns left Priceville for Listowel in the County of Perth, before the article appeared; the latter was about 40 miles distance; he supposed that the paper was circulated in the County of Grey, and not in the County of Perth; he believed that Dr. Burns had an excellent practice; as a matter of fact he did not know of any person in the County of Perth that had refused to employ the doctor in consequence of that article; he was consulted in reference to bringing this action after the publication of the first article; he believed that the article stated the facts, but he did not know them of his own personal knowledge; Dr. Burns said to him that the object of the medicine was to quiet the woman, but that it possibly might bring on delirium; he thought that the article was right when it stated that she was "a raving maniac;" so far as his limited knowledge of medicine went, he did not think that the pills would have caused the delirium.

Mr. McMillan was again examined; he thought that the articles were very injurious to the doctor, because it charged him with giving wrong medicine; the article was looked upon generally as it was by himself; he thought the doctor had a good practice before.

In cross examination—Mr. Flowers, the husband of deceased, told him that he thought it was improper medicine.

Dr. Burns, the plaintiff, was next examined. He got his diploma from the University of Toronto in 1865, and his teaching included midwifery; he first practised in Neustadt, and removed to Priceville in the winter of 1869; he attended Mrs. Flowers the day before Good Friday, about seven or eight days after her delivery; she was then in a restless and nervous condition; he prescribed for her; he gave her a powder composed of sulphate of morphine, combined with ipecacuanha and nitrate of potash; there were three powders made; the proportion was about a ¼ grain of morphia, 1½ grains of ipecacuanha, and 6 grains of nitrate of potash; he gave one, and left directions that the others should be taken at intervals of four hours; they were given to produce quiet and rest; the above was a common prescription, and he had frequently given it; the effect of it was slightly to stimulate at first, and afterwards to quiet; it was not calculated by any means to produce madness; he cautioned the husband not to be alarmed if she became giddy; he called to see her again on the morning of Good Friday, and he found her in a state of mania; she was in a state which might be styled puerperal mania, having violent delirium, high and rapid pulse, and being apparently insensible to all questions asked her; her skin was dry and hot, and in a feverish condition; after his second visit he advised a consultation; these effects were not the result of his medicine, and the patient was naturally very weak, having been lately confined; Dr. Porter was called in, and until he came witness continued to give her opium; Dr. Porter approved of the treatment and advised its continuance; she became somewhat quieter before they left; he saw her on Saturday, and the raving had then ceased, and her condition was then much improved; he told Mr. Flowers to call on him the following day, whether she was better or worse, as she might have a relapse; instead of sending or calling on Sunday, he believed Dr. Gunn was called in; a message was left for him to see her at a neighbor's after she had been under the care of Dr. Gunn a fortnight, but he did not go and see her as it was contrary to professional etiquette for him to do so; he saw the paper containing the first article in the same week that it was published; it was sent to him by a friend; he was then living in Listowel, the reason of his removal being that the latter place was larger; the article had been injurious to him in Listowel by keeping patients from him; it had been very much talked of by the people at Listowel; he understood that the article made a charge of malpractice against him; this was the charge the people made who read the paper; his practice was better before this was published than it has been since; there was no other reason to account for the change.

By Hon. Mr. Cameron—He did not keep a visiting list book, but kept a list of his patients in his day book; the effect had been to injure him in getting new patients; his prescription was prepared from his bottles; he had several other articles in his chest; when the messenger called, he ascertained that she was raving; he did not remember the conversation; he gave most of the directions to the husband; he found her very wild and violent; Dr. Porter was a physician at Durham, and had been there two years; he was a young man; the relatives wished for Dr. Crawford, who was since dead; they then wished to have Dr. Gunn, who was an older practitioner; he called in Dr. Porter, because that gentleman had called him in, and he returned the compliment; he had only known of one case of puerperal mania, when he was a student; he did not change the treatment at all; he did not know the defendants.

Re-examined—He did not know the author of the article; he knew that one of the doctors in Listowel had used the article to his detriment.

Dr. Workman was next called—He deposed that he was Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum: he had been in the profession since 1825, and had considerable experience in insanity; he knew Annie Flowers, the woman referred to; she was now insane; he had heard the prescription given by Dr. Burns, and thought it would not produce insanity; it was ridiculous to suppose that such would have the effect, that being the medicine and the quantity; there might be a temporary delirium resulting from it, but this might not be the case; it would pass off, and would not produce permanent insanity; the dose, if it erred at all, was too small; if taken by a sane person it would have a quieting effect, but the idiosyncracies sometimes altered the effect of medicine; and if the woman had been insane during the process of incubation, the dose was too small; this insanity was seldom discovered except it was developed by sudden action or otherwise; she came under his charge on the 17th September last, and still remained under his care; he had, therefore, opportunity of examining her, and his opinion was that her insanity was partly to be accounted for by the fact that she had had eight children, and was only 32 years of age; he thought it might be hereditary.

Hon. Mr. Cameron said he should prove that this was not the case.

Witness asked how he would do it.

Hon. Mr. Cameron understood that witness was of opinion that every one was more or less insane.

Witness—"Did I think so?"

Hon. Mr. Cameron—I think that you have given that as your opinion.

Witness—You confound me, I think, with a more eminent man—Lord Brougham.

Mr. Harrison—We should have soon to increase our Asylum if that were the case. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Cameron—Of course he does not think that we are so bad as that.

Witness's examination continued—He was hopeful of her recovery; her *mens sana* would improve with her *corpore sana*; the account in the paper was incorrect.

Hon Mr. Cameron—There was nothing to indicate that her insanity was the result of puerperal mania or not; there was nothing to lead him to judge that she had not had puerperal mania; these indications remained sometimes for months; he was not aware of any kind of medicine that would cause insanity; medicine would act upon the nervous system and it might act injuriously, and therefore might produce insanity; people had told him that there might have been drugs used in cases sometimes, but he had always been able to find a cause for insanity in the patient irrespective of this; he could sometimes tell from the condition of a patient the cause of insanity; he did not mean that the medicine would have an effect upon insanity if it was in a state of incubation; he would not offer an opinion; if the symptoms were more violent after the medicine was taken, it might be ascribed to the medicine.

Re-examined—Puerperal mania put a woman in a raving and excited condition, and in that case the proper remedy was to send her to the Asylum (laughter); he did not think that medicine was of much use; puerperal mania was not common; he had cases before he went to the Asylum, and had seen many cases since; he doubted all proofs against hereditary insanity, but it could not be in a state of incubation for a generation; it might come out in the collaterals; it would be very difficult to fix upon it.

Dr. Oldwright also gave some testimony with regard to the medical bearing of the doses administered; he said morphia in small doses might produce delirium, which would pass off, but would not cause insanity; if there were no appearances of insanity, the dose was proper.

Dr. Kennedy, who was for 6¼ years clinical assistant in the Lunatic Asylum, and had been practising for himself 4 years, was also called and gave similar evidence to the previous witness.

Cross-examined—If the woman became excited after the taking of medicine, the medicine would partly cause it, but it would not therefore wholly account for it.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Hon. Mr. Cameron said that there had been no proof that the defendants were the publishers of the paper.

Mr. Harrison said it had been sworn to by the witness Barratt. The learned counsel was not listening at the time.

Hon. Mr. Cameron then called the husband of the woman referred to.

Mr. Flowers deposed that he was the husband of the woman now lying in an insane condition; she was confined on the 19th of March, and Dr. Burns came on the 25th of the same month; she had had seven children previously, and had only a midwife with the exception of the first child; had not seen anything the matter with her previously; had been married 15 years; he sent for Dr. Burns, and when he came he examined her; she did not appear nervous and excited; after the examination he prescribed the three powders, and left instructions as to the manner in which they were to be administered; witness' brother-in-law, Samuel Scott, was present, and was left in charge of the medicine, witness driving the Doctor home in consequence of his horse being sick; the time of the Doctor's calling was about mid-day; the Doctor told him if his wife became delirious while taking these powders, that he was not to become alarmed; Mr. Scott administered the next dose; he could see no change in her; after the second dose there was a great change, her eyes looking wild and glaring; she got worse till the time that the third dose was administered, and she was still getting worse; the Doctor was again sent for; he came, and seeing her condition, said he would give her a sleeping powder; he did not describe the first medicine as being given with that intention; additional advice was called in after the sleeping medicine had been given; Dr. Porter was sent for on the suggestion of Dr. Burns; he treated his wife for three days, and he changed him because he did not think that the result justified the remarks he had made to witness; his wife said her teeth were loose and her flesh quite numb.

Mr. Harrison said the woman was insane, and her statement could not therefore be received.

Examination resumed—He then sent for Dr. Gunn, and afterwards tried to obtain admission into an hospital, but failed; he spoke about the matter before the account was published in the paper; he could read but not write; he had read the article in the paper, and it set forth substantially what he stated with the exception of the word "pills" in place of "powders," and "madness" in place of "light-headedness," or "delirium"; he made the statement to persons in the district before it was published in the paper.

Examined by Mr. Harrison:—He did not say to any one that his wife's madness was the result of improper treatment; his wife was over eighteen when she was married; she was now past 33 and at the time of her last birth was about 32; he had six children living and two dead; Dr. Burns did not say that she would become "mad," but either "delirious" or light-headed;" she got better a little on the Saturday, but in the afternoon she was taken worse and had not got better since; her condition varied on the Thursday and Friday; Dr. Gunn treated her some seven or eight weeks, and she got better bodily, although she remained in the same condition mentally; witness sent for a doctor because she did not seem well; the confinement was got over so far as usual; she was assisted by a neighbor as at previous confinements; he contradicted the statement that his wife or some of her friends were subject to derangement.

Samuel Scott, examined by Hon. Mr. Cameron, deposed that he was brother-in-law of the unfortunate woman; he saw the medicines prepared, and they were done by guess work; there were no means to weigh or measure them; he gave him instructions when to give the medicine. Witness then gave similar evidence as to the treatment of the woman, as already given; he thought that had come here and said that all he wanted was an opportunity of vindicating his treatment, he could have understood it; but no, he wanted to make the paper pay a sum of money, which he wanted to put in his pocket. It remained for the jury to decide whether the evidence of Dr. Burns or the evidence of the other witnesses was to be accepted. There could be no mistake which was the more reliable, and he was convinced the jury would not render a verdict against a newspaper for simply publishing an item of news.

Mr. Harrison endeavored to follow the arguments of his learned friend. He had said that it was impossible to say whether the insanity arose from the medicine or from natural cause, why then did the paper undertake to answer this. There may not have been actual malice in the article; but if it was a wrongful act, the malice is understood. The plaintiff was a truthful young man, speaking truth himself, and if only truth had been spoken of him, he had never appeared here; he was a young man living on his reputation, and if he were deprived of that or injured that, they were robbing him of what could not be regained, or only regained with very great difficulty. He agreed with his friend that the liberty of the Press, when used properly, should be most carefully guarded; and while he admitted it was a power, it was not a power above the law. The Press had a protection, by the law that gave them the liberty of apologizing, if the article had not been inserted through malice or gross negligence; but the CHRONICLE would not apologise, notwithstanding their statement that the insanity was the result of the medicine. Mr. Harrison then detailed the particulars of the case, and said that all the doctors had justified the medicines administered, and that under no circumstances could the medicines have produced insanity. The question was, was this article defamatory, which stated that the madness was the result of the medical treatment? The reason why the trial was brought here was owing to the local influence of country newspapers, where the people so frequently become partizans on every question. His hon. friend wants to know why the doctor did not write to the papers, he would ask why Mr. Cameron does not write to the *Globe* when they call him impracticable and a fossil; because, if he wrote on receiving the first blow, they would give him two, and if he wrote again they would give him what is termed "fits." He would tell them that they got nothing by writing to a paper. The CHRONICLE had come out and blackguarded Dr. Gunn and the solicitor who wrote it. No man would call for the services of a doctor of whom it had been stated that he "drugged" He called upon the jury to consider the nature of this libel, and the injury it was likely to do the doctor. What husband would allow the Doctor into his house, of whom it was stated that he knew so little about his profession, that he made a woman mad, and mad for ever! He had stated, when this case was before the Court before, that he did not want one cent, if the paper would apologize; but the statement was repeated and the statement made that it was true. He left the doctor's case in the hands of the Jury, who would vindicate his client, and they had the discretion of giving such damages as they thought proper.

His lordship then summed up with great judgment. He said the first question the jury had to decide was whether there was a libel or not? In many cases a defendant was enabled to prove the truth of his assertion, but if he wished to avail himself of this he must plead it. But in this case this plea had not been alleged. He simply said that he denied the issue of the publication, and left the truth of the libel as a question of fact. If it was a libel they must find it. The question of damage was a different thing. If the libel was true, there must still be a verdict against the defendants, for there was no question with regard to that before the court. With regard to the heading of article, "A Sad Case," he did not think it a heading inappropriate. If it had been "An Outrageous Case," or "Gross Professional Misconduct," it might have been held to be libellous. If the intention of the article was defamatory—and the jury had to follow their own conclusions as reasonable men—then they would find a verdict for the plaintiff; but if they thought that there did not appear in the article any evidence of such an intention, then they would find a contrary verdict. The immense number of newspapers published each year when compared with the small number of cases of libel, which were brought forward in their courts, showed the moderation with which the press was generally conducted, and the fair amount of liberty afforded them for their criticism. But if the article was of such a nature as to ruin the character of a professional man—and it was their duty to consider whether that would be the result of the publication in point—then that liberty was exceeded and a charge of libel was established. The influence exercised by newspapers was very large, and any charges made against a man in them were always calculated to do injury. In the present case, the plaintiff stated that the article had been used against him by one of his profession, and had the effect of decreasing his practice. An apology if at once tendered might have set him right, but that was refused, and now he sought damages as the only means whereby he could clear his reputation. They must consider the whole matter as reasonable men, and give a verdict according to their construction of the motive of the writer. The plaintiff was anxious to be set right before the public.

The Jury then retired, and after two hours' consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff with $100 damages.

☞ Troppmann, the villain who murdered the Kinck family, has been sentenced to death.

Mr. Geo. Morrison has been elected Mayor of Hamilton.

Mr. S. H. Graydon has been elected to the Mayoralty of London.

"Only give us our bread and occasionally forgive us our debts," says a New Orleans editor, "and we are satisfied."

A correspondent at Rome describes the gorgeously arrayed bishops as a bed of tulips; and Smith supposes the cardinals, in red, to resemble a bed of beets.

Queen Victoria has received as presents from the chief of the Basutos, of Moshesh, in South Africa, a magnificent tiger, and a box of dimonds, valued at $1,000.