

A Terrible Tragedy at Sea.

The Cork Herald gives the particulars of a series of horrible and almost incredible occurrences which happened on board the Dutch vessel Finnechina, Captain Holze...

Very Latest Telegrams.

Final Decision in Whelan's Case.

In our last issue we informed our readers that the Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal had decided not to give Whelan, the convicted murderer of the late Hon. Mr. McGee, another trial.

Toronto, Jan. 22. Osgoode Hall was crowded and the utmost interest was manifested to hear the result of the Whelan case to-day.

At 11 o'clock the Judges took their seats and the prisoner was brought in. He was visibly moved and excited; he paid much attention to the Judgements and seemed to realize the fact that his life hung on the words of the learned Judges.

Christopher Robinson, Esq., and Anderson appeared for the Crown; J. H. Cameron for the prisoner.

Chief Justice Draper gave Judgement, commencing by going over the grounds of Appeal, which are familiar to newspaper readers. His Lordship said the first question was the disallowance of the prisoner's peremptory challenge of Jonathan Sparks by the Court, right or wrong.

After considering the pros and cons of this point, quoting from numerous authorities, His Lordship decided that the Court was right in so deciding. The prisoner, by his own act in challenging as he had done, had brought the results upon himself.

His Lordship said the case had excited a great deal of interest outside, and many persons wondered why so much time was lost when there was no question of the prisoner's guilt. This was not a question for the Court. A Jury had decided that. He said the Court only had to give their opinion on the point raised at first.

He confessed he had been inclined to side with his learned brother, Morrison who objected to the judgment, but after looking more closely into the case, he had come to the conclusion that the judgment should be sustained.

The Judges stood divided as follows:— For New Trial, Four—Hagarty, Morrison, Sprague, Vonkonghnt.

Against, Six—Draper, Richards, Mowatt, A. Wilson, J. Wilson, Gwynne.

Cameron applied for leave to appeal to England.

A lengthy argument followed and the Court adjourned till 3 o'clock.

At that hour the Chief Justice announced that the Court was UNANIMOUS in refusing to allow an Appeal to the Privy Council.

Whelan was ordered to be taken back to Ottawa for execution on the 11th February.

The result gives intense satisfaction in Montreal.

Spain. London, Jan. 26. A despatch from Madrid states that the Governor of Burgos was assassinated yesterday, when about to make an inventory of the goods in the Cathedral of that city.

The excitement is intense. The people generally sustain the Government. Many arrests of suspected parties have been made. The Sublime Porte in a circular, denies the report that has been extensively circulated to the effect that Turkey is heavily arming. The Sultan confidently expects peace as the result of the Paris Conference.

United States. New York, Jan. 27. Latest advices from Havana report the City more quiet. Many Cuban families, who have been generally very prominent revolutionists, are preparing to emigrate, fearing a renewal of bloodshed.

On Sunday evening last a man was discovered pertinaciously attempting to enter the department of Gen. Dulce. His extraordinary conduct excited the suspicion of the authorities. He was arrested, and on search a concealed dagger was found on his person. He was sent to prison. The public belief is that assassination of Gen. Dulce was contemplated.

Gold 136 1/2.

Great Britain. London, Jan. 25. A Constantinople despatch of yesterday states that Admiral Hoobart Pasha has sailed with his fleet from the harbor of Syria, the Governor of the Island having promised that the steamer Erosia shall not leave the port. The viceroy of Egypt has offered the Sultan an army of 50,000 men, and a fleet in the event of war.

ADJOURNED MEETING. On Thursday evening last the adjourned meeting re-assembled at Strong's Hall. D. Enman, Esq., in the chair. The committee appointed to draft petitions in accordance with the several resolutions passed at the previous meeting, reported as follows:

1st. A petition asking a grant for a public square and a market house.

2nd. A petition to cause a Registrar and Probate office to be established in this County, and also a branch of the Savings' Bank.

3rd. A petition to have such amendments made in the Election laws as will cause a polling division to be established in Summerside.

Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of including a request for a County Superintendent of Public Works in the petition asking for the Probate and Registrar offices, after which W. M. Howe, Esq., offered a resolution to that effect.

W. M. Howe, T. Kelly and R. Hunt, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to remodel said petitions, and also to draft a petition for reduction in postage, to be submitted to a general public meeting.

The Chairman then vacated the Chair, and R. Hunt, Esq., was called thereon, when a vote of thanks was then tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, which being suitably acknowledged, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN GAFFNEY, Secy.

A Wharf at Cape Traverso. On Monday last a public meeting was held at the School House, Cape Traverso, for the purpose of petitioning the Government for a grant for the purpose of building a wharf at that place. The meeting was attended by Hons. Messrs. Haythorne, Colbeck and Muirhead, the Supt. of Public Works, and by a large number of the inhabitants of the surrounding settlements. It was finally agreed to ask the Government for an appropriation for the purpose stated, and to appoint a commission to locate the wharf.

This is a good move. A wharf of all things, is badly needed by the people of Cape Traverso and vicinity (none being nearer on one side than Crapaud, and Heleque on the other), and we hope that the Government will favorably entertain the prayer of their petition.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that the people of Cape Traverso have subscribed £400 for the purpose.—Progress.

THE DOWEY MURDER CASE.

SUPREME COURT.

[From last Thursday's Patriot.]

FLORA McQUARRIE sworn and examined. Her house is in the lane in rear of the old barracks. I got acquainted with the prisoner summer before last, on the street. He was then boarding at Arch. White's. He visited us two or three times last spring. He was steward of the Clara Neeloe. Came to our house nearly every night while that vessel was in port. I was slightly acquainted with Cullen. Was at a quilling party with him about a week before his death. Dowe was not there. Recollect the night of the murder. We had a party that night. Dowe came about 4 to 7 o'clock. He and I and Louisa saw Sarah Collier home between 9 and 10 o'clock. On our way back, Dowe and I stood at the jail pump. We went Louisa into the house. While there the Newfoundlander came home. Being asked Dowe where he could get lodgings for the night. Prisoner said he did not know, and asked me if I could tell. I said "try Laura's; his late, but you may get in." The big man said he came from Carriboe Cove, Newfoundland, was a s'rainger here, and wished to know the name of the town. Dowe told him. The Newfoundland-lander stepped closer, and said you are quite comfortable. Dowe answered, "can you help me?" The other replied he did not wish to help him, and asked Dowe what he wanted me to tell Dowe to go and show him one. I said I'd wish him a better office. The prisoner let go my hand; I turned round a minute, and when I looked again saw the Newfoundland-lander running away. Dowe said he knifed him. I asked if he had hurt him, and he replied he thought not, as he only put the knife in his back (about one inch.) By and by Cullen came along. He shouted "halloo, Stewart," and asked Dowe if he was in port. Cullen shook hands with me, and asked me how I got on at the quilling party. I answered very well. He then left us and was away about five minutes. When he came back again he said "good night, Mary." I said it isn't Mary, and reminded him that he was speaking to me a few minutes ago. He insisted I was Mary, and appeared to be more in liquor than he was the first time. We advised him to go home. He then went into Currie's lane, and turned back again towards his house. I said he is in a jink, and don't know what he is doing. Dowe told me, "stand inside the fence (between us and Carroll's); he won't see your clothes, and will pass on." Cullen now came up a third time and said "halloo, Mary." I replied, "look in my face, and you will see that it isn't Mary. It is Flora that you were talking to before!" He meant Mary Flynn. Dowe tapped the deceased on the shoulder, and told him to stand off from the young woman. I stepped aside and saw a knife in Dowe's hand. He did not touch him, but he was drunk and didn't know what he was doing. I then left him to go to Carroll's corner, (which was ten yards distant.) Looked round and saw Dowe lastly unbuckling his coat. Thought they were going to fight. Hurried my steps, and before I reached Carroll's corner, the prisoner overtook me. "Lord, I have stabbed that man." I am certain these were the words. I asked, is he dead, and he answered, "yes I think so." I said, "did you do it for?" He said, "I was provoked to do it. I again asked if the man were dead. He said "yes, I think he is, for I put the knife in him most to the handle." He then put his hand to his side, took out the knife, and drew it through between his finger and thumb. I saw the blood on the back of his hand. "Jesus, thou son of David," I exclaimed, "George, you and I'll be hung." I got light-headed and fainted. Knew Dowe carried a knife for two months before he knifed me. He was off Sunday night. He hadn't a knife then, but he said he would carry one after that, and he did, for I often had my hand on it. I remonstrated against his carrying a knife, and told him there was no necessity for it here. When I recovered out of the faint, the prisoner said "don't be frightened, there will be no fear of you." Chris. Duffy now came up, and Dowe hid him good-night. Duffy put on, and in a minute ran back, saying here's a sailor down at the jail. We then went down where Cullen was lying. He spoke once, and said "leave me alone." Dowe told me to bring a light out from mother's. I did so, but before they could see the man the candle blew out. Thompson, brother James, cousin Roderick, Duffy and Dowe, were all round. They stood the deceased up, put him on Thompson's back, and carried him to Currie's. Dowe came to me in a next morning about 7 or 8 o'clock. He had three policemen, and he had fast h'd been sent to the Police Station. I am making it ready, I said. I looked him straight in the face, felt dazed and nervous, and fainted off my seat. Dowe left and promised to be back in an hour's time. Shortly after this, the policemen came for my sister Louisa. They sent for me, too, and Dowe went up to the Court House where they were holding the inquest. I was not examined that day, but Dowe was. He wished me to conceal the murder. He said he would give his own story, and let his own lawyer defend him. After they all cleared on Friday, I was going home; he called me on the street, and said we were all free. Yes, so far, I replied, but it will not be long before the right person will be found out. He desired me not to tell that he did it. I made no reply. He asked me again, but I said nothing. He said he would be up at our place in the evening at 7 o'clock. I went home, had tea, and being sick, lay down in bed. When the police came for me again, I said I would not go to bed. Dowe, after I got to the Police Station, he came to me with two policemen. In jail we spoke to each other through the wall. He told me to be careful what I said before the Grand Jury, and asked if I was going to hang him. I said I did not know; I was not the Judge, and would be sorry to hang a dog.

This witness's direct examination having been finished, she was subjected by Mr. C. Palmer to a long and searching cross-examination with a view of breaking down and weakening the force of her testimony. She admitted that she went once on board the Clara Neeloe with another girl to see the prisoner; that she was with him one night on Connolly's breastwork; that twice she walked out with him as far as Dawson's new house; and that an improper intimacy subsisted between them; but beyond this, her evidence remained unshaken. An effort was made to show that her statements now were inconsistent with those made by her at the inquest, but it resulted in nothing more than the discovery of a few unimportant discrepancies. The witness said she did not think the prisoner had any grudge against the deceased. She also admitted having told him in jail one night that she loved him ten times more than ever, and to prepare, that she was going into his room, but this was done to please him, as he was all the time annoying her.

Dr. Donn was then called, and testified to the time he was sent for, and the state of Cullen's body when he examined it on the night of the murder.

Dr. Blair was sworn, and stated that he did not take down all the witnesses had said at the inquest.

DR. FRASER, who performed the post mortem examination, described the extent, nature, and effect of the wound, which was seven-eighths of an inch wide outside, and seven-quarters of an inch in the heart. The knife entered between the fourth and fifth ribs, on the nipple, and two and a half inches from the centre of the chest. The instrument with which the cut was made passed through the right ventricle of the heart, an inch from the point. He had no doubt as to the effects of the wound, and gave it as his opinion that death must have ensued almost instantaneously.

DAVID WEBSTER, WILLIAM SWAN, and ROBERT WHITE were sworn, and gave evidence of Dowe's admission of his guilt, and his way to jail, after the Coroner's inquest. In reply to the question from one of them, "In the name of goodness how can you go to what you did," he said "they vexed me, and I knifed them, and I suppose I will have to die for it."

This closed the evidence for the Crown. Charles Palmer, Esq., opened the case for the prisoner. He explained the difference between murder and manslaughter, and remarked that under the rigid Jewish dispensation, the cities of refuge were always open to those guilty of the latter crime. If, in the heat of passion, under strong provocation, a man had used an unlawful weapon in self-defence, and killed his adversary, it would not be murder. At the close of his address,

RALPH B. PEARE, Esq., was put on the stand, and testified that Dowe bore a good moral character, so far as he knew. He was a civil, faithful, active, and not violent in his conduct. Capt. Stuart, with whom he sailed, gave him a very good name. Three certificates of discharge, &c., were also put in evidence, and admitted by the Crown. From these it appeared that for character and ability as a seaman, Dowe stood first class in the service.

The defence being closed, FREDK. BRECKEN, Esq., addressed the Jury for the prisoner, in one of the ablest and most eloquent speeches we have ever listened to in a Court of justice. He had never various considerations in mitigation of the crime charged in the indictment. He commented on the evidence adduced by the Crown, exposed its weak points, and made the most of its real and apparent contradictions. Mr. Brecken also adverted to the circumstance of the prisoner's having, when only a child, lost his father; his going to sea at the early age of nine years, and being brought up under the bad influence and example of the fore-castle. He read from medical authorities to show that when a knife was drawn out of a wound, and through three or four piles of clothing, there would be little or no blood upon the blade. In this case it was in evidence that the knife had been put into its sheath, which gave additional force to the opinions he had quoted. Mr. Brecken also alluded to the heartless levity with which the principal witness for the prosecution, was swearing away the life of the man to whom she was once engaged, and cautioned the Jury not to place too much confidence in a character such as she had testified to. He also alluded to the fact that, even if Cullen had fallen by Dowe's hand, under provocation, the evidence of malice aforethought was wanting, and the act would not be willful murder. If they entered on this point, he implored the Jury to give the unfortunate prisoner at the bar the benefit of it, and by their verdict reduce the crime to manslaughter.

The Attorney General followed for the Crown. He said that the fact of Cullen's death was not denied. The evidence clearly pointed to Dowe as the author of it, and, in his opinion, the law, as applied to the evidence, made the offence murder and not manslaughter. It is due to Mr. Hensley to say that he did not press the case unduly against the prisoner, while he warmly vindicated Flora McQuarrie's character against the imputations cast upon it. Mr. Justice Peters charged the Jury. His exposition of the law was very lucid and forcible, and his comments on the evidence contained some really original and touching passages. He also expressed his belief in the truthfulness of Miss McQuarrie's testimony, and intimated that it contained nothing to warrant the observations of the crime, malice aforethought may be either expressed or implied. For instance, if, under aggravated provocation, a man suddenly seizes a stick, a whip handle, or other similar weapon, and deals his adversary a mortal blow, it would only be manslaughter, if he had not such a case malice aforethought implied. It is not in pressed, if the parties have been in a quarrel. But if under similar circumstances, he draws a knife and stabs the other to death, or takes a gun and fires into a crowd, the act is viewed in a very different light. In the latter case, the weapon is in itself dangerous, and its use implies malice against all the world. The law makes every reasonable allowance for the infirmity of human nature, but it makes no allowance for a man's reckless regard of human life. No provocation in words or gestures can justify the use of knives or firearms. In the case now before the Court, the prisoner himself, according to the evidence, could only urge in justification that he was vexed or provoked. The Jury retired about 7, and returned a little after 8 o'clock, p. m., with a verdict of guilty.

For the Crown, the Attorney and Solicitor General, and E. Palmer, Q. C.; for the defence, C. Palmer, Brecken and McLeod.

[Here followed the prisoner's own statement, which was the same as that published by us last week.—Ed. Jour.]

JUDGE PETER'S ADDRESS. After the conclusion of a speech of which the foregoing is but a brief outline, Judge Peters proceeded to pass sentence, and in a most solemn, touching and powerful address, which made a deep impression upon the audience, nearly all of whom were moved to tears. Not a few wept aloud under the learned Judge's pathetic and faithful admonition. His Lordship said after a fair and impartial trial, Dowe had been found guilty, by a Jury of his country, of the awful crime of murder. Of the correctness of that verdict there could be no doubt, and it was now his duty to pronounce upon the prisoner the extreme penalty of the law. With respect to the punishment, he had no hopes to hold out to him. I fear, said the Judge, your business with this world is done. You have a fearful business to transact with regard to that which is to come. Having directed the prisoner's attention to the source whence alone can come repentance and forgiveness, His Lordship narrated the tragic story of the thief on the cross, and urged him to take comfort and encouragement from the Divine love and the compassion which he proclaimed. "The same Saviour who, in answer to the cry, 'Lord remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom,' answered, 'To day shalt thou be with me in paradise,' is ready to hear your prayer. In spirit he is present here now, and will follow you to your cell. He is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. If you make your peace with God through Him, for your guilt you will have no terrors and death no sting. When you pass from time to eternity, the Saviour will receive and welcome you, and present you, pure and sanctified, before his Father's throne, as one of the sinners who he died to redeem. For the short time you are to live I beseech you to seek him, with a sincere and penitent heart. Hundreds of good men and women in this city will pray for you. His Lordship then passed sent of death upon the prisoner, and named Dowal Square, and Tuesday, the 30th of March next, as the place and day of execution.

In our sketch of the prisoner Dowe, we omitted to say anything about his place of birth. According to one of his certificates, he was born in Montreal in 1840; according to another, in New Orleans, in 1845. We believe that this is a practice common among sailors, but in Dowe's case, Montreal seems to be his proper birthplace. He lived in New Orleans, where he has friends, for several years. During the late American Rebellion, he served as master-at-arms on board of one of the Northern States of War. Since his sentence, Dowe sent a message to the witness, Flora McQuarrie, wishing to know if she would forgive him for what he had said against her in Court. A constable keeps guard over him day and night since the trial, and this will be continued until his execution.

The export of pork for the past year from this port, has been 3,141 bbls., 26 1/2 tons ham, and 96,555 lbs. dressed hogs, being an increase over the previous year of 200 lbs. pork, 9 1/2 tons ham, and 35,323 lbs. dressed hogs. The total declared value is £21,304 or \$98,173. In the total exports from Charlottetown there is an increase of £14,400 over 1867.—Pat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Editor:—I hope my Brethren, the Good Templars, will excuse my delay in performing my promise in writing the following article. I could not possibly attend to it sooner.

Ever since the time of the great Cullen who first called the attention of the medical public to its vast importance, it has become an acknowledged principle of practice, that the chief office of the physician in the sick room is to watch and ascertain, in each case, the particular nature of the tendency to death; and having ascertained this, to tax his ingenuity in devising impediments to throw in the way of this particular tendency. Thus, if the disease tends to death through the feebleness of the heart's action, inability of the heart to carry on the circulation, his first act at once touches the physician what he ought to do, viz., to strengthen, by every possible means, the powers of the system. If the disease tends to death, by pressure of too much blood on the brain, producing insensibility and all its deadly consequences, here, again, the physician is instructed, by the nature of the tendency to death, in what he is to do, viz., to relieve this pressure. If disease tends to death through deficiency in the quantity of blood, so that it is not conveyed in the current passing through the chambers of the heart, he, again, the physician immediately perceives in what direction his assistance is required, by merely observing in what direction the enemy is approaching. There is good physiological proof, supported by numerous well-conducted experiments, that there are but two ways in which it is possible for a man to die—that, whenever he dies, he either dies because no blood is conveyed by the arteries from the heart to the capillaries; or because they convey black, i. e., venous blood.

Alcohol has a direct tendency to produce death in both ways.

There are two ways in which the arteries are made to contain black blood, the entrance of the air into the lungs, and by loss of sensibility on the part of the brain. The sole object of the lungs is to deplete the blood of its black color, or rather with the carbon which communicates that black color to it. This deploration takes place in consequence of the air which the act of inspiration introduces into the air cells, and the act of inspiration is performed by virtue of the contraction of certain muscles distribute about the chest. These muscles derive their force from the power of contraction of the brain and nerves. When any poison, therefore, interferes with the function of the brain, the power of contraction is no longer transmitted to the muscles of inspiration, or it is supplied imperfectly at too long intervals. In this way no air, or an insufficient quantity of it, is taken into the lungs, and the black blood brought to them for purification is no longer purified, but all black blood as it is, and loaded with carbon, is carried on to the left side of the heart, whence it is driven into the arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

To prove this, two thimbles-full of alcohol were administered to a strong, healthy rabbit, which became instantly drunk, and soon died. On opening the heart and lungs, the left ventricle were found gorged with blood like ink, and the left side of the heart was in the same condition. To a second rabbit was administered the same quantity; on opening the left side of the heart, while it was yet living, but quite insensible to pain from profound intoxication, the blood which issued was perfectly black. Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.

Now, in this latter instance, it is manifest that until it was punctured by the knife, and the blood let out of the heart, when the left ventricle arteries, there to produce the black alcohol, in every large blood vessel, either by this effect. It poisons the sensibility of the brain, which can no longer transmit the contractile power to the breathing muscles, respiration is slowly and imperfectly performed, little or no air is brought into the lungs, the black blood is not deplorable, but passes on unchanged through the heart into the arteries.