* fast.—The course I propose to pursue is precisely that which was taken in the last case. I shall first read the evidence without any comment whatsoever, so that you may have, clearly and distinctly, the whole of it before you, and after having so done, I shall endeavour to point out certain parts which, in the judgment of the Court, make against; and also certain parts which make for, the Prisoner, and then, without further observation, shall leave the whole case to your ultimate decision."

The evidence was read to that part of Faille's (page 299) which rehates the conversation with the Swan River brigade, and its difference with the testimony given by Des Loges (page 309) was thus pointed out -" He (Des Loges) represents that it was the Prisoner who made the " enquirles, while Faille as fully establishes that it was some other per-"son, though he cannot say who, because he repeatedly says that Mr. " Archy was with them; but that he does not know whether he heard what passed, which clearly manifests that (according to his statement) "it was not M'Lellan who put the questions." Having reminded the Jury that to decide between the credibility of opposing testimony rested with them, it being the duty of the Court merely to point out what suggested itself as important, the Chief Justice resumed the reading of the evidence. Upon the directions " to burn the canoe" (page 302) and whether any, and what reason was assigned for so doing, it was remarked that his statement differed materially from La Pointe's, although they agree that both were present, (page 305) whilst Michel Martin's account opposed theirs altogether. (page 325.) A similar contradiction relative to the papers and their destruction was noticed; the one swearing, (page 302) the papers were taken out of the box by De Reinhard who put them into the Prisoner's tent, another giving completely a different account, (page 305) whilst Martin asserts that there was a fire before the bourgeois tent that night. (page 324.) The reading the evidence was concluded with only a remark, that Martin's evidence in favor of the Prisoner, (page 324) was in strict accordance with one of the principal witnesses for the Crown, (page 303) that the canoe being too much loaded was assigned at the time as a reason for not taking Keveny.

The Chief Justice intimated that it was his duty to place before the Jury, the particular bearings which presented themselves to the Court, as calculated to assist them in forming a correct decision, but not with the most distant intention of dictating, as the verdict must be their free and unbiassed decision, and continued thus:—

The entire case, gentlemen, resolves itself into a question of credibility, and the guilt or innocence of the Prisoner depends, upon the degree of credit you attach to three witnesses, viz: Faille, La Pointe and