☞ The Montreal Courier [illegible] during the interval between the arrival of the mails, and is sent off to the [illegible] and the other principal towns in Canada, the United States, and Europe. [illegible] per annum, payable in advance.

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THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1850.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, October 18, 1850.

The weather has been exceedingly cold here, and I do not wonder that Her Majesty has left Scotland. The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace on Friday last, with the Prince Consort and the Royal Family, and they all left London the following morning for the Isle of Wight. The Prince did not even allow himself time to visit the works in Hyde Park, which are now being carried rapidly on. The town begins to g t a little more lively; most of the Theatres are open, and the Opera House has commenced a season of Promenade Concerts, on an unprecedented scale of liberality and magnificence, so that we have the prospects of an animated winter season.

The appointment of Dr. Wiseman to be Archbishop of Westminster has created some sensation here: whether Her Majesty's Ministers will recognize the Pope's power to make the appointment remains to be seen. As matters stand at present, it is certainly an instance of the most impudent assumption on the part of his Holiness. Popery is playing a bold game; finding its power decreasing in Italy, which heretofore has been its stronghold, an attempt is now made to engraft it on more congenial soil; and Pius IX, seeing the success which has attended the appointment of Popish bishops in different parts of England, has ventured a step further, and, under the very walls of Her Majesty's residence, has formally established a Popish Hierarchy. If we were ruled over by a firm government—one imbued with sound Pro estant feeling—we should not be apprehensive of danger as likely to result from this proceeding; but such is not the case,—it will be remembered that when a Romish Archbishop was appointed to Australia, Her Majesty's Government concurred in his taking precedence over the Protestant Bishop who had just been sent out; the principle thus established must be equally applicable to every part of Her Majesty's dominions,—and the reasons which suggested the concession made in regard to Australasia, must hold good in England; hence the Pope has only to demand that Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister takes the precedence over the Bishop of London and the whole of his Right Reverend Brethren, and Her Majesty's Advisers, to be consistent, must accede to the demand. But the case may be carried even still further; our Government has acknowledged the right of the Pope to confer titles and dignities; by its concession in the Australasian appointment, an admission is made of the right of Popish Ecclesiastics to take precedence over the Ministers of the Established Church, according to degree; a Romish Bishop comes before a Protestant Dean, a Romish Archbishop before a Protestant Bishop, why not the Pope before the Queen? The principle recognized in one instance, why not in all? The encouragement which has been given to Rome by the present Ministry, taken in connection with the repeated perversions from Protestantism, may have led the Pope to imagine that the state of English feeling was such as to afford great facilities for the extension of his jurisdiction. In this expectation, he will, however, find himself disappointed,—England, ever since the Reformation, has been the "Citadel of Protestantism," and though she has manifested a toleration which was unknown till the Protestant ascendancy was fully secured—yet she is not wavering, nor is she indifferent to the welfare of that sound Protestant religion which has hitherto distinguished her among the nations of the world. The *Times* takes this view of the case, and regards the attempted encroachment as a most ostentatious interference with those rights and associations to which we as a nation are devotedly attached.

I see that a Ministerial paper announces that a Cabinet Council will be held on the 5th of next month. Of course, this will be the first of the usual series of Cabinet Councils which take place at that period of the year, when the general condition and prospects of the country are considered, together with our position in regard to foreign powers. The destiny of England will then be roughly carved out, with a view to the future efforts of Parliament in the ensuing Session, bringing to maturity such measures as Lord John Russell and his colleagues may initiate. In spite of the general calm which prevails, I have a strong opinion that the contest of parties will assume a more determined form. Sir Robert Peel is now removed from the scene, and if his lieutenants combine with Lord Stanley, and can co-operate upon some common ground of action, the position of the Ministry will become exceedingly critical. I feel confident that no great length of time will elapse before the House of Commons becomes once more divided between two powerful parties, Conservatives and Liberals, a few ultra-Radicals and ultra-Tories still hovering over the flanks of the two great contending parties, ready to combine or join with either, if they can promote their own views by so doing. Time will show whether the brief outline I have sketched will become a veritable and substantial history of the future.

According to another Government journal, Ministers intend, early next Session, to introduce a Bill into Parliament providing for the erection of Southwark into a distinct Episcopal See. To accomplish this, it is intended to subdivide the present immense Dioceses of London and Winchester, in the latter of which Southwark is situate; in other words, to divide amongst three Bishops the labor which is now performed by two. A provision will be made for a seat in the House of Lords for the new Prelate, in rotation with other Bishops, on similar terms to those introduced into the Bill for the erection of the new See of Manchester.

Another experiment has been made with the famous fire-annihilator, which has proved highly successful. On the occasion of a former experiment, the house which had been set fire to was allowed to burn too long for the power of the machine used, so that the attempt failed. This time, however, Mr. Phillips, the inventor, succeeded in extinguishing a house enveloped in flames in a few minutes; and so effectually did the antagonistic gas clear off the smoke and fumes, that the spectators went through the rooms immediately after, without the slightest inconvenience. Another experiment was made on a barge filled with lighted combustible materials, when the flames were put out in five minutes. There is now no doubt of the efficiency of this wonderful invention, and, when machines have been contrived for throwing the gas to a distance, it will [illegible]

Death has been busy with the House of Orleans. The grave has scarcely closed over Louis Philippe, when the voice of "lamentation, mourning and woe," is again heard, and from the same lips. Louise Marie, Queen of the Belgians, has followed her father. On the 9th instant, all hope of her surviving was abandoned, and on the afternoon of the 10th she had ceased to exist. Her sufferings were very great, but her strength of mind, and pious resignation, bore her patiently through them all, and her last words were devoted to soothe the agony of her husband's grief. And the deep sympathy of his once adopted country will be with the Royal mourner. His conduct, while Consort of "England's hope," endeared him to the nation, on whom he has an additional claim, as the friend and relative of our gracious Queen.

The events which have occurred in Paris, during the last few days, have been of the most interesting and significant character. The singular desert review of about 5000 Cavalry, and a large body of Infantry and Artillery, took place on the Plains of Satory, near Versailles, before Louis Napoleon, and it seems he conceived that he would have placed himself at their head, when they had become duly primed with Champagne, and would have marched forthwith on Paris. The sharp remonstrance of the Commission of Permanence damped the ardour of the Bonapartists, and the review took place, but, in a political point of view, was a complete failure. The Infantry, and the mass of the Artillery, were mute: the Cavalry shouted, "Vive le President," but the efforts of some of the Colonels to stimulate their troops to shout "Vive l'Empereur," quite failed, and the feeling of the troops was generally one of indifference. As all cries had been forbidden by the Commission of Permanence, at the meeting next day, General D'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, was censured for not having reprimanded those who had uttered the seditious cry of "Vive l'Empereur," and General Lamoriciere contrasted this want of discipline with the rigor which had condemned a poor devil to transportation a few days before for crying "Vive la Republique Democratique et Sociale." In fact, the Commission passed a severe vote of censure upon the Minister, but did not consider the case serious enough to convoke the Legislative Assembly. M. Dupin, the President, afterwards called on Louis Napoleon, and remonstrated strongly with him upon the folly of countenancing "a black conspiracy to overthrow the Republic by means of champagne and cold suppers." Louis Napoleon appears to be very depressed, as he at length discovers that the Republic is not to be overthrown by the petty acts to which he has resorted. The organs of the Elysee tell us that soldiers always uttered cries at reviews, but if any unlucky wight under the Empire had shouted "Vive la Republique," or during the Monarchy, "Vive l'Empereur," of course he would have been tried at a drum-head Court Martial, and shot upon the spot, *pour encourager les autres*.

The Holstein army has returned to their former cantonments after their decisive defeat at Frederickstadt. I can hardly imagine that the Duchies will be able to sustain the heavy expenses of keeping their troops in the field during the whole winter; but at present there is not the slightest appearance of either party giving way. At Hesse Cassel a movement has been made by the officers, who, conceiving their oath more binding to the constitution than to the Elector, have resigned in a body, and thus refused to carry out General Haynau's—not the officer who was so ill-received here—orders respecting the constitutional decrees. The Elector is hereby placed in an awkward position, since it is utterly out of his power to attempt their enforcement. An Austro-Bavarian intervention is regarded as highly probable; at all events, matters cannot long remain on their present footing.

From the South of Europe, the only news is the sudden departure from Rome, of M. Pinelli, the Sardinian Envoy.—At Madrid there has been a small crisis at the palace, as usual, but the excitement is confined to the Court.

I must not omit to notice the arrival from Bussorah of another vessel laden with Assyrian antiquities, which are destined for the British Museum.—Dr. Layard is most indefatigable, and deserving of be ter encouragement than the miserable sum awarded him for the prosecution of his labors, which, measured by the means at his disposal, are perfectly Herculean. But Dr. Layard was just the man for the work. His indomitable courage, unfiring perseverance, and his apt appliance of mechanical powers, are beyond all praise. By those who had the good fortune to enjoy his society during his brief visit to England, his labors are regarded with peculiar interest. His mild and moderate bearing and smiles, and at the same time hearty manner, rendered him an universal favorite. He was the lion of the season, without the consciousness of being so. Among the objects of interest in the recent importations, are the Great Bull from Nineveh, weighing twelve tons, and a lion weighing nine; also several coffins, some of which are glazed, so as to show a part of their contents.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Dublin, October 16, 1850.

The October Fair of Ballinasloe, which is always looked to with much anxiety by farmers, as it rules the prices at other Fairs, was held during the past week. The number of sheep sold amounted to 51,101, being 8,380 less than at the same Fair in 1849. The prices were better, in consequence the highest price realized for ewes was £2 15s.; for wethers £2 8s.; these prices were, however, only for "top lots;" the great majority did not realize £2 a head. The Horse Fair was an extremely bad one, even worse than that of last year; the breeding of horses, particularly of first-class horses, seems to have quite fallen off in Galway. The Cattle Fair was good, but the prices low, and a large number remained unsold, paying prices not having been offered; in fact, in many instances they did not realize more than 10s. a head over what was paid for them in May and June last. The number sold amounted to 8,092, the number unsold to 5,000.

I mentioned in a former letter that the Resolution of the Synod of Thurles, denouncing the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, was carried by a very small majority; in fact, by the casting vote of the new Roman Catholic Primate, Dr. Cullen. It appears, from a correspondence between Mr. Corballis, a Roman Catholic Barrister, and the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, respecting the interpretation to be put upon the Synodical Address, that a Petition, signed by thirteen of the Prelates who assembled at Thurles, has been forwarded to Rome, "supplicating the Pope to refuse his sanction to certain proposals relative to the subject of Academical education."

A document of some interest in relation to Ireland has just been printed, being a "Return of the Agricultural Produce of the whole of Ireland during the year 1849," compiled at the Office of Public Works. From this document it appears that the diminution in the number of farms in Ireland between 1848–49 amounted to 46,041; between the years 1847–48 the decrease was greater, amounting to 71,137. But notwithstanding this immense decrease in the number of farms, the Report states, that in 1849 there was a slight increase in the total extent of land under cultivation. The total number of acres under green crops in 1849 was 1,047,292, under white crops 2,872,580. The extent of Flax cultivation in 1849 exceeded that in 1848 by 6,451 acres; the increase being exclusively in the Province of Ulster. The total number of acres under Flax last year was 60,314. The quantity of stock has undergone some remarkable changes between 1848 and 1849; thus, while the total number of cattle has increased by 56,397, and pigs by 136,202, horses have decreased by 13,363, and sheep by 182,551.

The enormous decrease in the number of farms, which this document shows to have taken place within the last two years, may, no doubt, be put to the account of famine, fever, cholera, and emigration, each of which has contributed its quota. The decrease in the number of horses, during the last year, is a sufficient proof of the poverty which [illegible] throughout large districts in Ireland. The decrease in the number of sheep may be explained, I think, by the condition of many extensive tracts of land in the West of Ireland, formerly sheep walks, but now lying waste, owing to the pressure of the poor rate, which in some parts of Galway amounts to 12s. 6d. in the pound; the proprietors dare not stock their lands, or these would be at once seized for arrears of poor rate. To such an extent does this prevail, that a friend of mine, who had made purchases of some of the fairs in the West, had considerable difficulty in finding accommodation for the cattle at night, in driving them into Leinster, there being scarcely any land without arrears of poor rate, and any stock put upon such lands being liable to be seized for it.

The equinoxial gales have been unusually severe and continued this autumn, and have been felt particularly along our coast; Belfast and Liverpool have suffered much; many vessels have been injured, and many lives lost. The Steamship *Asia*, which sailed from New York on the 25th ultimo, and arrived at Liverpool on the 6th, must have felt them; she, nevertheless, made the run across in 10 days and 7 hours, being, I believe, the swiftest passage yet made between New York and Liverpool. The *Canada*, which arrived in Liverpool on the 14th, had also a quick passage, having made the run in 11 days. An "Irish and American Ocean Steam Packet Company" is announced—the route to be from London, through Dublin and Galway, to New York and Boston.

The half-yearly meeting of the "Midland Great Western Railway" Proprietors, was held lately. The Report of the Directors is satisfactory, the gross receipts showing an increase of £2,625 in the traffic, and a diminution of £1,000 in the expense of working the line. The Railway is open at present only to Mullingar, but the works for the extension of the line to Galway are proceeding rapidly, so as to justify the expectation that the whole line to Galway will be opened by August next. From 8,000 to 9,000 men have been constantly employed upon the line during the whole Summer; the permanent way is being laid in some places, and the bridges over the Shannon and the Suck are in a forward state. A call of £10 per share has been made on the Shareholders of the City of Cork Steam Packet Company—a result which might have been expected, from the pertinacious opposition which has been going on between the rival Irish Companies. A call of 16s. per share has been made on the unfortunate Shareholders of the defunct "Agricultural and Commercial Bank," to enable its affairs to be wound up.

The operations connected with the submarine telegraph between England and France, have been suspended for the Winter. The interval will be employed in manufacturing the wire cables, and other apparatus, so that the electric line may be completed in May. It is stated that surveys and preparations are being made for a submarine electric telegraph between England and this country.

The report of the Sea Serpent's visit to the Coast of Cork, as you might have anticipated, turns out to be a hoax; it has, however, served its turn, in supplying a diversion to the sluggish current of dullness in news.

The Duke of Devonshire is making a lengthened stay at his seat, Lismore Castle, and has been dispensing hospitalities in its neighborhood in his usual princely style.—The County Tipperary, long the most lawless County in Ireland, has become so peaceable of late, that the police force in it is about to be reduced.—In Dublin, a new line of omnibuses has been started, which ply between the Post Office and various parts of the outlets; they are remarkably well appointed, the fares are low, and they promise to prove a great accommodation.

The vacant Bishoprick of Meath has been conferred by the Whigs upon the Rev. Dr. Townsend, Dean of Waterford. His chief qualification in the eyes of the Government, is said to be his support of the "National Board of Education."—Mr. Monahan has been advanced from being Attorney General to the post of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, vacant by the death of Mr. Doherty. The Solicitor General, Mr. Hatchell, has become Attorney General; and Mr. Hughes, a Roman Catholic barrister, has been made Solicitor General. The post of Legal Adviser to the Castle, recently filled by Mr. Baldwin, has not yet been given away.—It is said that you are to lose Lord Elgin, and that Sir Charles Grey is to be transferred from the Government of Jamaica to that of Canada.

Mrs. Wood, the celebrated vocalist, who has for some time retired from the stage, came to Dublin last week, in order to sing at a Concert for the benefit of an old performer—her voice is still good; she was very happy in a new ballad, the words by Ebrington, and she was most enthusiastically received.—The Theatre Royal here has been closed for some time; it is to open for the winter season on the 21st proximo, when Miss Catherine Hays is to make her appearance, and to perform for a limited number of nights.

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims of the unfortunate depositors in the late Cuffe Street Savings' Bank, and to distribute the money voted by Parliament, have at last issued a notice, calling upon the depositors to submit their books for examination.

At the Dublin Corn Exchange, new wheat advanced 6d. a barrel, and oats 3d. over the last quotation. During the week, there were sold 4,260 barrels of wheat, at an average of 21s. 6d; 11,471 of oats, at an average of 8s. 7d.; 3,698 of barley, at an average of 11s. 4d.; and 519 of bere, at an average of 9s. 4d.

A. B. C.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Wednesday, October 30.

Trial continued.

The Queen vs. Henry Jameson.

It was omitted in our report of yesterday to state that Mr. Driscoll, Q.C., assisted the Solicitor General on the side of the crown in this case.

E. Delisle, High Constable, knew the witness, Contant, and never knew anything derogatory to his character.

Here Judge Aylwin stopped this enquiry, as nothing had transpired to impugn the character of Contant.

Judge Rolland was notwithstanding of opinion that enquiry might be made, if the conduct of Contant had been such as to lead to the belief that it could affect his testimony.

Judge Aylwin thought the course entirely irrelevant.

Judge Rolland then withdrew his opinion.

Mr. Driscoll then addressed the Jury in English.

Mr. Solicitor General followed in French.

Mr. Justice Aylwin charged the Jury. He commenced by stating that the offence with which the prisoner stood charged was one of a very serious character, for next to the immunity which a subject enjoys from attack upon his person, is immunity from attack upon his dwelling house. Every man's home is his castle, and his right to the undisturbed possession of it is not altered by rank, or wealth, or poverty. And had the case now before the Jury, relation to the palace of the Queen, or the cottage of the humblest subject, it would be equally deserving of their most serious attention. For it must occur to each of them that if his neighbour's house could be destroyed with impunity, the case might be his own to-morrow. But in the present instance the question was not of the destruction of a mere dwelling house, but of a public building, dedicated to the most important purposes, and which it was to be presumed, was filled with valuable public documents. He made these remarks for the purpose of impressing upon the jury the importance of the enquiry, as well with reference to the crime charged against the prisoner, as for the prisoner himself at the bar, in order that he might not fall a victim to any carelessness that might result from the enquiry being considered of less weight than it was. But they must not confound the value of the property destroyed with the prisoner at the bar, unless the evidence which had been laid before them was such as to lead them to believe that he had an agency in its destruction, and that an active one too. The house of the Corporation of Montreal was demolished and destroyed on the 25th day of April, 1849. There was no doubt of that: it had been clearly proved. But before commencing any remarks upon the evidence, he deemed it proper to tell them, that they must dismiss entirely from their minds any private knowledge that they might have of the case in question: they must lay it entirely aside; for they must remember that they were the judges of the facts that had been proved to them in evidence. Even if any of them had been present when the crime was committed, and was cognisant of any fact that would affect the case, it would be his duty not to reveal it in the jury-room, but to the proper officer that the law appointed, and to make it known in the witness box. Having satisfied themselves that the house of the Corporation had been attacked, demolished and destroyed in the manner stated in the indictment, the second point on which they would have to enquire was, did the prisoner at the bar take any part in it, or was his conduct of such a description as to render him responsible for the acts of those who committed the crime, and this enquiry was a very important one. The prisoner was not charged with demolishing and destroying the house of the Corporation alone, but with others. There were two counts in the indictment. In one the prisoner was charged in company with others, to the number of 50, unknown, for having riotously demolished and destroyed the house of the Corporation; and in the second count, having with 50 others, also unknown, begun to demolish and destroy it. The Jury must bear in mind the importance of the principle of combination; for many a man who would not have the courage to rob a hen roost if it were dark, would in company with others commit great crimes. The Solicitor General had directed their attention to the law on this subject. That course was right. It was well that they should be apprised of the law on the question that they had to consider. Here his honor read as follows, from Russell, on Crime, vol. 1, page 271:—"If a person forms part of a riotous assembly at the time the act of demolishing commences, or if he wilfully joins such riotous assembly, so as to co-operate with them while the act of demolition is going on, and before it is completed, in either case becomes within the description of the offence, although he may not have assisted with his own hand in the demolition of the building." This was the law as it had been laid down in England, by Chief Justice Tindal, on the occasion of the Bristol riots. It was this law that the Jury had to bear in mind. The question was, was the prisoner one of the riotous assembly at the demolishing and destroying of the house of the corporation, and not, if it were he who threw stones; or to use a Scotch phrase, if he had "heart and part in it." If he was a part of the riotous assembly, and could not give a good account of himself for being there, he was guilty. Relative to the question of his being in the riotous assembly, there were three witnesses to prove that he was. Peter Groome was the first. Here his honor read from the evidence of Peter Groome, to the effect that he had positively sworn that he had seen the prisoner either at the meeting on the Champ de Mars, or with the rioters at the parliament house; second, Francois Constant had positively sworn that he saw him; and Jean Baptiste Asselin also swore that he saw him near the Parliament building among the rioters. Now, in matters of this kind it was difficult to get evidence as to details, for on such occasions those who are present are generally too much engaged with watching the general results. Hence they saw that Mr. Alfred Perry who stated in his evidence that he had taken part in the operations, would only swear that he saw two persons. For these reasons, in cases of this kind, if minute details of evidence was required it was quite clear that there never could be any convictions at all, as it would be impossible to find such evidence. But the law did not require this. It only required that the individual should be connected with the riotous assembly in such manner as to be responsible for its acts. In the case that they had to consider it was proved that the meeting had been called in two ways: one of these was by an extra of a newspaper of this city, and the other by a person on a cab ringing a bell and crying that there would be a meeting at 8 o'clock. This was proved by several witnesses on the part of the Crown. Mr. Perry also stated that he was attracted by the ringing of a bell. According to the evidence of Contant the prisoner was closely connected with the calling of the meeting. Contant swore that he knew the prisoner well, that he had been a neighbour of his for four years, and that he had seen him every day for two years, Contant swore distinctly and positively that he had seen him on the cab ringing a bell, and calling "to the meeting at 8 o'clock; that he (Contant) knew his voice, and had followed to see him in the light of the lamp that he might be sure; and further that it was for this reason that he (Contant) had gone to the meeting. Then came the consideration of the object for which the meeting was called. Mr. Ferres told them that it was for the purpose of petitioning the Queen to disallow the Indemnity act that had been passed on the afternoon of the 25th of April. They should have known who presided at the meeting, for there is a law regulating meetings, and this meeting might have been illegal or not; but in the absence of evidence they were to presume that it was properly called, and that it was a legal meeting, for they were not to go about looking for crime. They learned that after certain resolutions were passed for which the meeting was assembled, there was a cry raised, "to the parliament house"; it then ceased to be a meeting and became a mob. They were told that one part of the mob passed one way, and another part another way to the Parliament house: one part had the audacity to pass by the main-guard. When the mob got to the Parliament house the work of destruction and demolition commenced, and that this was connected with the meeting on the Champ de Mars it was quite manifest. It was manifest also from the cries that they had heard were raised, that some black-hearted individuals had premeditated an attack upon the parliament house, but they had no reason to suppose that the prisoner was connected with these; unless, indeed, they were to infer it from his words sworn to by Contant "to the fire at nine." An inference might be drawn from those words that he knew of what was to take place after the meeting, or that he had been informed of it. They were to infer that he was aware of it. They also saw that he was connected with the calling of the meeting. The evidence was such as to prove that he was present at the meeting on the Champ de Mars, and that he was among the rioters at the demolition of the building. Asselin swore that he saw him at the meeting, and Contant, that he saw him among the rioters at the demolition of the building. He had also been seen by Godet, Asselin, and the last witness in the vicinity of the building. Next came the question of the possession of the mace by the prisoner. It was proved by Godet that the prisoner was the person in the calash with the mace. Mr. Ferres had told them that those in possession of the mace conducted themselves in an orderly manner in passing along Great St. James' Street, that they appeared to be good humored, and were singing "God Save the Queen." At the struggle at Donegana's Hotel, it was proved by Mable that the prisoner had possession of the mace and would not give it up. A very proper sentiment came from his mouth on the occasion: he said, "I will never consent to see the emblem of Her Majesty, for which my father fought and bled, destroyed." That was very laudable, but it often happened that persons with the most laudable expressions in their mouths committed the greatest crimes. He might cite the instance of Lord George Gordon's riots, when there was a cry raised, "my friends, don't break the windows," while it was understand that they were to be broken; but in the present instance it was set up that the prisoner was desirous of saving the mace. The mace he (Mr. Justice Aylwin) might tell them, was the emblem of royal authority, and also of the authority of the representatives of the people of this Colony, as well as of the people of the empire, of which this Colony formed a part. Supposing then, the prisoner to have been among the rioters on his lawful occasions, and desirous of saving the mace, would he have taken it and paraded it in in triumph through the streets, as they were told by McDonald. Perry said that it took half-an-hour to take it to Donegana's Hotel. Now, half-an-hour was a long time, and Messrs. Perry and Jameson might have usefully employed it in endeavoring to quell the mob. If the prisoner had been desirous of protecting the mace his duty would have been to give it in charge to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, or to the clerk, or some other of its officers; perhaps none of these officers might be readily found on such a night, but there were the military guards, or the police force, to whom he might have given it, if he had been a good citizen. Surely it would have been safer in the hands of the government, than in the hands of a lodger at an hotel. But it rather seemed from the evidence that they had possessed themselves of it lawlessly, and it appeared that they imagined they had the right to dispose of it as they pleased, rather than do that with it which the law required. There was no doubt from the evidence of Asselin, Godet, and Mable, that the prisoner was connected with the carrying away of the mace; and also from Contant, that he was among the rioters at the demolition the building. But what account does the prisoner give of himself? His counsel on his behalf says, that there is no proof of his being there at all, while his own witness, Moses Mable, has sworn that he was there, and sworn to the language that he had used. He should have come and proved that he was engaged in his lawful business; but that he had not attempted, as it was his duty to do. He had not attempted to bring any direct proof of his own of this kind, but had attempted to weaken the direct evidence of Contant instead. The Jury would consider the evidence of Contant—for it was material; and if taken away, there was no doubt that it would weaken the case against the prisoner very much. They would, in the first place, enquire if it was consistent with itself, and if it agreed with the evidence that had been given by the other witnesses. Now, it appeared to him (Mr. Justice Aylwin), that Contant's evidence was consistent, lucid, and bore the impress of truth. He did not contradict himself in a close cross-examination, nor was he contradicted by the other witnesses. He was asked if some bad feeling did not exist between himself and the prisoner, and he promptly replied, yes, in consequence of some insults that had been offered to his wife; but it was also shown that it was with great reluctance that he had consented to depose against the prisoner. This was corroborated by Mable, who had also sworn that he had heard him call prisoner a damned Tory, and would be revenged upon him. This language was highly improper, but it happened very frequently, and it was unfortunate that people very often said words which were not well weighed, and of which the consequence would be very terrible if they were to be answerable for them. This evidence was not impeached; but it was competent for the prisoner to have done so had he been able. All, indeed, that the prisoner had done was to show that the witness was a man who sometimes let hasty words escape him. In weighing the evidence of the case they would dismiss from their minds all political considerations; or they would ill discharge their sacred functions as jurors. After they had left that box they would be free to become the partisans of any political creed they pleased; but from the moment they entered the box they had ceased to be private individuals, and had become judges, and a judge knew no party; but weighed coolly and calmly the evidence laid before him. When the question was of the guilt or innocence of a fellow-man it was a weighty matter. If they saw facts in the mass of the evidence that weighed in favor of the prisoner they would give them to him, and also if they had any doubts they would give them in his favor, for their business was not to enquire if they could find a guilty man. He had no doubt they would come to this enquiry in a proper frame of mind. They would vindicate the just rights of society and do no injustice to any man, least of all to the prisoner at the bar; and they would perform their duty in such manner that at a future day they would look back upon it with satisfaction.

His Honor then charged the Jury in French.

The Jury retired, and in about an hour's time returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Court ordered the prisoner to be discharged, upon which he rushed from the box, and out of the Court. A crowd from the Court followed, and loud cheers was heard outside.

Mr. Solicitor General said, it was not his intention to move for sentence on Turquand this term, as the crime of which he was guilty was a capital offence in this country, which it was not in England.

The Court granted the prayer of Sheriff Boston's petition to relieve him from the fine imposed on him for absence from Court the other evening.

The Jury in Walker's case, had not agreed upon a verdict and were discharged.

On the 1st of November (this day) the *Courier* will commence, as usual, its tri-weekly publication.

A New Prima Donna—A Rival to Jenny Lind in Scotland.

The *Glasgow Herald* gives the following curious story, vouching for its truth. If correct, Alboni, the only voice of the same compass, may look to her laurels:—

In the evening, towards the end of the year 1846, when the typhus fever was making its ravages amongst the poor in the populous districts of Glasgow, a female voice was often heard singing at the edge of the pavement before the Western Club House. Her dress consisted of little more than a petticoat and a shawl. With the latter she covered her face, head, breast, and shoulders. The passer-by could not distinguish whether she was well-formed or crooked, young or old, but the musical connoisseur could judge that the sound came from a girl of about seventeen years of age. She never solicited alms, but took whatever was given her. One night, when "winds whistled cold," and the rain was pouring down in torrents, two young German gentlemen were passing; they gave her a trifle, and hurried on. Suddenly one of them stopped, and said "do you hear that voice? What beauty and power! Does no one save the possessor of such a voice from destruction? Shall a girl with such a gift from Heaven die from hunger, or worse?" "Let us see what we can do," answered the other. They returned, she was gone! they called the watchman of the district, and sought information from him; he could say very little about her. He did not know where she lived, nor what her name was, nor had he ever seen her face, but he gave her an excellent character, as far as he could judge. He was told to ask for her name and address; and the girl agreed at last to visit a German lady, universally esteemed in Glasgow for her kindness and benevolence. Arrived there, and putting the jealous shawl aside, a pale interesting face was discovered. The girl gave satisfactory references as to her life. It appeared that she was a native of Edinburgh; that having become destitute from the death of her father, and the illness of other members of her family, she resolved to try to make a precarious living by singing on the streets in the evening. Being asked to sing, she readily complied. Mr. Seligmann, the well-known professor of music, was present; but one of the young men said, "the voice of that girl is not the one we admired so much." The girl insisted that she was the person in question, custom of singing, established beyond doubt that she was the individual in whom they seemed to take an interest. The matter remained unexplained at the time; but it was subsequently found out that the girl had a sister, who was then with a distant relation in Paisley, and who, when she happened to be in Glasgow, sometimes relieved her from the task of singing in the streets. The two girls were taken by the gentlemen and the watchmen for the same. The second girl, who was the elder of the two, was sent for, and her voice soon proved her identity. Most satisfactory information as to her character having also been received, another benevolent German lady instructed her in reading, writing, and other elementary branches of education; and Mr. Seligmann gave her singing and piano lessons. After more than two years' instruction in Glasgow, it was considered expedient to send her to Germany to pursue a higher branch of musical study than this country affords. Thence, where she has been labouring successfully about eighteen months, we receive the most flattering accounts of her voice, the compass of which is from G below the lines to E flat in alt, nearly three octaves. We hear, moreover, that she makes great progress in every female accomplishment, and that she is received into the best society. As she is to appear soon in concerts in her native country, we consider it our duty to direct the attention of our readers to her history, and to interest them in her behalf. The name of the young lady, in whose elegant manners, lady-like deportment, and great musical abilities, no one would find out any trace of the street singer, is Christina Dawson. We may add that we have been long acquainted with the facts contained in the above narrative, and would have given them publicity, but we delayed the recital until their publication might be of service to her on the occasion of her first public appearance as a professional vocalist.

A Slave Hunter Foiled.—About two years since, a stout, stalwart negro, who, for several years previous had been claimed by a resident of a certain town in Virginia as his property, escaped from his master, and came to this city. He stated his case to several colored citizens, and had no trouble in finding true friends. A day or two since, the Virginian who claimed the run-away, flesh and blood, as his property, arrived in this city in pursuit of the negro, and the fact soon became known to one or two of those who are "determined to stay free to die," they communicated the circumstance to certain members of the "vigilance committee," who pointed at the late meeting in Faneuil Hall. Measures were promptly taken, first to ascertain the verity of the rumor that the "hunter" was in the city, and secondly, to ascertain the fact of his presence among us, and has now been ascertained beyond a doubt, the negro has been conveyed out of the city, and more than twenty four hours have now elapsed since he was safely landed the first "fugitive slave gun" in Boston.—*Boston Journal.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED,

October 30.

Brig Cyprus, Orchard, Lisbon, J. G. McKenzie & Co, general cargo

CLEARED,

October 30.

Brig Eliza, Sharp, St Jean, N. B. Oliver, [illegible]

IMPORTS.

H Morgan & Co, 4 cases; A & T [illegible] 8 cases; R Adams, Jersey; R [illegible] Kennedy & Son, 26 boxes [illegible] cases 1 bale; A Lattie & [illegible] man & Co, 1 bale; G D Wilson, [illegible] Smith, 6 bales; W Wilson [illegible] Whyte, 32 casks; McPherson [illegible] Jones & Co, 1 cask [illegible] Moir, Thous castings [illegible] Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, [illegible] bales; Order, 5 boxes [illegible]

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,

October 29.

Bark Oregon, McFie, 246 tons, Sept Quebec, W. H. Bell, general cargo

.... Cland, Bockwell, 176, August, Quebec, M Fraser, general cargo

Brig Anne, Miller, 216, July, Newport, iron

Brigt Messenger, Boucher, 314, Cardiff, Mitchell & Co, herrings &c

CLEARED,

October 29.

Ship Coromandel, McCrum [illegible]

Bark Collins, Penny, Gibraltar [illegible]

.... Mountsamer, Sinnies, [illegible]

.... Mary, Ritchie, London, [illegible]

.... Solway, Shadwick, Grenock [illegible]

.... Maria, Rees, Milford, G B [illegible]

.... Southwest, Day, Gloucester, [illegible]

.... Ann McLester, Lyons, [illegible]

Brig St George, Ingall, Bristol [illegible]

Schr Chicago, McIntosh, Miramichi [illegible]

October 30.

Ship Helen, Jackson, Liverpool, [illegible]

.... St Andrew, Lancaster, [illegible]

.... Acme, Somervaine, [illegible]

Bark Dryope, Williams, [illegible]

.... Marquis of Bute, Richards, [illegible]

.... Aleyone, Watson, [illegible]

.... Favourite, Nelson, Newport, [illegible]

Schr Emerald, Knowles, [illegible]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TIMBER MEASURED TO THIS DATE

	Quebec 1850.	Quebec 1849.	Quebec 1848.
	1848.	1849.	1850.
White Pine, feet,	6,874,293	11,777,481	11,771,209
Red Pine,	4,176,769	4,262,750	2,215,646
Oak,	1,564,977	715,344	978,992
Elm,	1,095,179	79,641	1,012,656
Ash,	36,256	25,167	85,677
Basswood,	4,441	4,119	1,708
Butternut,	2,234	1,239	1,161
Tamarac,	600,934	96,958	241,304
Birch and Maple,	28,459	111,46	76,408

John [illegible]

Inspector.

BIRTHS.

At Hamilton, on the 22nd ultimo, the lady of R. W. Ireland, Esq., of a son.

On the 23rd ultimo, at Port Hamilton, Mrs K. T. Browne, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. F. J. Lindt, D.C.L., Rector of Grimsby, George Maxwell, Esq., Collector of Customs, Grimsby, to Maria Jane, only daughter of the late Dr. Porter, Niagara.

On the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. J. Ostrit, Wesleyan Minister, of Dundas, John Irwine, Esq., of Hamilton, to Miss Jane Thomas, of Ancaster.

At Burlington, Vermont, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, W. C. Miles, Esq., of Montreal, to Charlotte A. Wilkinson, of the first mentioned place.

DIED.

On the 30th ultimo, Victor Buchanan Moutout, aged 16 months, twin son of Captain Robert Lowthard, late of Her Majesty's 19th Regiment.

CLEMENT WOOD.

ANY person who will give to Messrs. Reed & Phillips, Law Stationers, Bishopsgate Court, Chancery Lane, London, England, any information as to whether CLEMENT WOOD, who left LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND, about the year 1785, is still living, and if not, where and when he died, and whether he has or not left any children, shall receive TEN POUNDS REWARD; and should this Advertisement meet the eyes of the said Clement Wood, or any of his Family, they are requested immediately to communicate their present address to the said Messrs. Reed & Phillips, who will inform them of something greatly to their advantage.

London, October 4, 1850. 249-bf

ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

GRAND LODGE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the GRAND LODGE will be held, in the TOWN of BYTOWN, on the 5th day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, NOON, of which all Officers and others interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

G. BENGAMIN,
G. M.

Belleville, 20th Sept., 1850. 249

FOR LONDON.—The A 1 Fast-Sailing First-Class Ship "*CYPRUS*," Captain Orchard, will be ready to receive Cargo in a few days, and having a considerable portion already engaged, will meet with despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. G. MACKENZIE & Co.

November 1. 249

MONTREAL
PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.

SECOND DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN