common report to ill usage or yet more criminal practices of the Queen. It was not long ere the Court suspected, or affected to suspect, the young Princess of gallantry. She was more than once confined to her apartment by an order from the King. Importance and mystery were attached to the arrest and dismissal of a young Sicilian in the Garde du Corps, of the name of Carappa. To his purity and illness it have before alluded. I think it was at the same time hinted to the Duchess of St. Theodore, that her presence at Madrid would for some time be dispensed with. Pains were certainly taken to imply that both an amour, and a patient intrigue, to give the Neapolitans an ascendency in the Court of the heir-apparent, had been detected or defeated."

☞ THE MONTREAL COURIER is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months twice-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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☞ THE WEEKLY COURIER is published from all parts of the Continent of America. If made up of the parties, transmitting the information will be thankfully received.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1851.

Below we publish the important Despatch, from Earl Grey, relative to the Halifax and Quebec Railway. By this Despatch, it will be seen that, after years of repeated solicitations, the Ministry at Home have consented to recommend to Parliament the necessity and advantage of a guarantee of the whole capital for the construction of the Road, estimated at four millions of pounds. The guarantee, however, is to be the same as that which was given in aid of the Canadian Canals, and the Colonial Governments, on their parts, will be called upon to pay three and a half per cent. interest per annum on the amount.

There is nothing that can be complained of in this, so far as it goes—if England loans a sum of money to the British American Provinces, she is certainly entitled to a small interest for the same. But we must confess that the parental remark, that the Colonies ought to assume at least a portion of the costs for their own defence, looks rather ominous, and that should we again be embroiled in troubles similar to those of 1812, we Canadians will not only have to shed our blood to preserve the connexion with the Mother Country, but will also have to put our hands in our pockets and pay the said Mother Country to help us. We doubt the wisdom of the Imperial Government in requesting this, and we are confident that, when the Home authorities determine on enforcing it, Canada will not hesitate to inform the "old lady," that she does not want her Regiments, and that she can withdraw them from the Colony, if she sees fit. We certainly expect that the demand in question will be made more as before long, and it is with an answer. It will form one of the delicate questions connected with the next General Election.

The conclusion of the Despatch, with regard to the employing of Convicts in the construction of the Railway, is carefully worded; and the Colonial Secretary, profiting by his lesson at the Cape, tells Mr. Howe, that they will not be employed "unless on a distinct application from the Colonial Legislature." This is satisfactory; and we trust that Convict labor will not be thought of, in as far as the morals of the Colony are not likely to be improved by its introduction into it. We shall return to this subject again.

New Brunswick Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FREDERICTON, Tuesday, April 1st, 1851.

Honorable Secretary laid certain Despatches before the House (of which we give a synopsis below) relating to

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Synopsis of a copy of a Despatch laid before the House today, dated March 14th, 1851, and addressed from Earl Grey to the Governor General.

Sir,—The Lordship acquaints Lord Elgin that the time is at length come when this great national enterprise may be undertaken with advantage, if there still exists (as I am assured there does) a strong desire to promote it on the part of the inhabitants of Canada and New Brunswick, as they formerly expressed, and as the people of Nova Scotia have lately expressed.

But Her Majesty's Government regards the work of so much importance to the Colonies and the Mother Country that (although caution is necessary) they are prepared to recommend the pledging of the faith of Great Britain as a guarantee, the same as was done in aid of the Canada Canals.

3rd. Refers to the probable increase of population and resources this Railway will cause in the Colonies; and lays down as a rule that the Colonies ought to assume at least a portion of the costs for their own defence, and that this undertaking will enable them to do so the sooner.

4th. Lays down that aid by the Home Government must be contingent on the Bond being constructed through from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal. It also suggests that the Provinces should join together in the work, and points out its great advantages indirectly, although it may not pay as a mercantile line.

5th. Argues that if each Province constructed its own line through its territory, New Brunswick would have to pay the largest portion of the expense, while her receipts would be smallest; but at the same time she would reap the largest proportion of the increased value of her wild lands. His Lordship then suggests that a Deputation from the Maritime Provinces should proceed to Canada to confer with Lord Elgin and his Government as to the best plan to pursue, and then to think the measure to the several Legislatures.

6th. Briefly states that copies are furnished Sir Fenwick Hall and Sir John Harvey, with others of a confidential nature with Lord Elgin on the subject, and expresses His Lordship's hope that satisfactory arrangements will soon be made, and that great results will be realized.

Mr. Howe on Mr. Howe.

Downing Street, March 10, 1851.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Grey to inform you that he is at length enabled to communicate to you the views of Her Majesty's Government on the application for assistance towards the construction of the proposed Railway between Nova Scotia and the Canadas, in your letter of the 20th January and 15th February.

You are already aware, from the repeated conversations which you have had with Lord Grey, of the great interest entertained by His Lordship and his colleagues of the importance, not only to the Colonies directly interested, but to the Empire at large, of providing for the construction of a Railway, by which a line of communication may be established, on British Territory, between the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, that various plans which have been suggested for the accomplishment of this object have undergone the most attentive consideration.

It appears from Sir John Harvey's Despatch of August 20th, 1850, as well as from your letters and the verbal communications you have made to Lord Grey, that the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia, fully relying on the concurrence of the Legislature, is desirous of undertaking the construction of that part of the projected line which would pass through that Province, and proposes to obtain for that purpose a loan of £200,000, which is the estimated expense of the work. The assistance which Lord Grey understands you to apply for on behalf of the Province is that the payment of the interest of a loan to this amount should be granted by the Imperial Parliament, the effect of which would be that the money might be raised on terms much more favorable than would be otherwise required by the lenders.

I am directed to inform you that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to recommend that this guarantee should be granted, or that the money required should be advanced from the British Treasury, on conditions which I will now proceed to state.

In the first place, as Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that they would not be justified in asking Parliament to allow the credit of this country to be pledged for any object not of great importance to the British Empire, as a whole (and they do not consider that the projected Railway would answer this description unless it should establish a line of communication between the three British Provinces) it must be distinctly understood that the work is not to be commenced, nor in any part of the loan, for the interest on which the British Treasury is to be responsible, to be raised, until arrangements have been made with the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, by which the construction of a line of Railway passing wholly through British Territory from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal shall be provided for to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government.

In order that such arrangements may be made, Her Majesty's Government will undertake to recommend to Parliament that the like assistance shall be rendered to these Provinces as to Nova Scotia, in obtaining loans for the construction of their respective portions of the work. Should it appear that by leaving it to each Province to make that part of the line passing through its own territory, the proportion of the whole cost of the work, which would fall upon any one Province would exceed its proportion of the advantage to be gained by it, then the question is to remain for future consideration, whether some contribution should not be made by the other Provinces towards the part of the line, but it is to be clearly understood, that the whole cost of the line is to be provided for by loans raised by the Province, in such proportions as may be agreed upon with the guarantee of the Provincial Parliament.

The manner in which the profits to be derived from the Railway when completed are to be divided between the Provinces will also remain for future consideration.

You will observe that I have stated that the line is to pass entirely through British Territory, but Her Majesty's Government do not require that the line shall necessarily be that recommended by Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson.

If the opinion which is entertained by many persons, well qualified to form a judgment, is correct, a shorter and better line may be found through New Brunswick, it will, of course, be preferred, and there will be sufficient time for determining this question while the earlier part of the line is in progress. It is also to be understood, that Her Majesty's Government will by no means object to its forming part of the plan which may be determined upon, that it should include a provision for establishing a communication between the projected Railway and the Railway of the United States. Any deviation from the line recommended by Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson must, however, be submitted for the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

It will further be required, that the several Provincial Legislatures should pass laws, making the loans which they are to raise, a first charge upon the Provincial Revenue, after any existing debts and payments on account of the Civil Lists settled on Her Majesty by laws now in force, and also that permanent taxes shall be imposed (or taxes to continue in force till the debt shall be extinguished) sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest and sinking funds of the loans proposed to be raised after discharging the above prior claims.

It will further be necessary that the expenditure of the money raised under the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament shall take place under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and armed with sufficient power to secure the due application of the funds so raised to their intended object. The Commissioners so appointed are not, however, to interfere with the arrangements of the Provincial Governments, except for the above purpose.

The right of sending troops, stores and mails along the line at reasonable rates must likewise be secured.

If on the part of the Government of Nova Scotia you should express your concurrence in the above proposal, Lord Grey will immediately direct the Governor-General of the British North American Provinces to communicate with the Lieut.-Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who will also be directed to bring the subject under the consideration of their respective Executive Councils, in order that if they should be prepared to join in carrying the undertaking into effect on the terms proposed, the details of the arrangement between the Provinces may be settled, and the sanction of the Legislatures obtained for the plan, so that it may, with as little delay as possible, be submitted for the approval of Parliament.

Before, however, the proposed measure can be so submitted to Parliament, it is proper to observe that there are some other questions affecting the pecuniary relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies which will require to be considered; but as these questions have little if any reference to the United States, it is not necessary that they should be further adverted to in this letter.

I am directed to add that Lord Grey thinks it unnecessary that any measures should be taken by Her Majesty's Government to encourage the establishment of Steam Vessels for the accommodation of Emigrants of the humble class, which is one of the subjects to which you have called his attention.

If there should be a demand for such Vessels, Lord Grey has no doubt that they will be speedily supplied by private enterprise, indeed he has been informed that Ships of large size intended for the conveyance of Emigrants, and furnished with auxiliary steam power, are already building both in this country and in America; and if by undertaking the proposed Railway a demand for labour is created in the British Provinces, and a large extent of fertile land is opened for the occupation of settlers, these circumstances cannot fail to lead to an alteration and improvement of the means now afforded for the conveyance of Emigrants to those Provinces.

Lastly, with reference to the suggestion contained in your letter that convicts might be employed in the construction of the Railway, I am to inform you that though Her Majesty's Government entertain no doubt that the expenses of the work in the Provinces might thus be greatly reduced, which at the same time by relieving the Colonies of all risk of serious disturbance might be secured against, they would not be disposed to take any step with the view to the adoption of the proposal, unless it were in a distinct shape from the Colonial Legislatures, that it should be made a matter of public duty, that Convicts should be employed for the purpose of a Railway, which Her Majesty's Government would be willing to make the subject of a grant out of the Imperial Treasury, without any charge for their security and maintenance to the Provinces which may have applied for them.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) R. HAWES.

The objection raised to the Sunday delivery of letters, on the ground that the electric telegraph permits the conveyance of messages with much greater speed, will only hold good in particular cases, and is easily disposed of by one simple question—what is to become of places to which there is no electric line, say the smaller country post towns? It is all very well to say that a message may be received from Quebec at Kingston, but what becomes of Stanstead and Sherbrooke?

TORONTO AND SIMCOE RAILWAY.—The Stock Books are just opened at Toronto, and many subscribers are putting down their names.

The difficulties between Messrs Black & Co., the Contractors, and the Directors of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, have been fortunately settled satisfactorily in all parties, and the works will positively be completed by the month of October, 1852.

We learn, from an extract taken from a private letter from British Kaffraria, that the Colonists are turning out eagerly to support the Governor, and that nothing short of the extirpation of the Kaffirs will satisfy them, so incensed are they at the cruelties and depredations they have committed. The writer was on the point of taking the field with the Burgher forces when the letter was written.

The Soirée of the Swiss Grand Ligne Mission was well attended, and produced a considerable sum.

The Periodical Repository sale of useful and fancy articles, in connection with the School of Industry, will be held at No. 44, Great St. James Street, this day and to-morrow, from 12 to 5, p. m.

SPORTING.—The Members of the Montreal Hunt, are requested to meet, at Dolly's Chop House, this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

We are requested to remind our readers of the Catalogue Sale of Fruit Trees, this forenoon, at eleven o'clock, at Mr. Leeming's Office.—[See Advertisement.

MONTREAL, April 15, 1851.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL COURIER:

SIR,—Whilst engaged in the conscientious discharge of my duties as a sworn Interpreter before the late Grand Jury of the Court of Queen's Bench for this District, I find that I have been made the object of a series of malicious attacks in the *Pilot* newspaper, which, if they were in the slightest degree true, would forever render me ineligible and morally unfit for the discharge of those duties, and would thus entail the most serious loss on me. The question, whether I am a fit person to serve the public as a sworn Interpreter, has been raised by the *Pilot*, and it is a question which I have a paramount interest in having decided. The Grand Jury themselves have been pleased to refer to my services in the most flattering manner; and I can therefore only ascribe the attacks of the *Pilot* to a settled and deep design to injure me. Under these circumstances, only one course remains open to me, and that course I shall pursue, namely, refer the question to twelve men, sworn, as I was sworn, to a faithful discharge of their duties, and abide by their verdict in the premises.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. A. MILLER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, April 10, 1851.

Parliament is to meet for the despatch of business on the 20th May. This may be regarded as proof that the Government will move to Quebec in the fall. There was a notion floating about in this region not long ago, that the Government, finding themselves in a difficult position in regard to the removal to Quebec, would put off the meeting of Parliament till August, with a view of rendering it impossible to move till next spring. The thing, it was thought, would pass off for a sort of an accident; and while the prolonged stay here would go far to conciliate Upper Canadians, it might be regarded in Lower Canada in no worse light than that of a mishap, which could not be prevented. All this must now be regarded as a pleasant dream—pleasant while the delusion lasted.

The series of Anti-Slavery lectures has ended. The last was given last night. Thompson returns to the United States. We may expect a continued and increasing influx of fugitive negroes to these shores. Mr. May, of Syracuse, who has been here for the last week, came with a view of ascertaining where it would be best for the negroes to land. He stated last night that we may expect thousands, and perhaps tens of thousands, of them during the present year. The negroes of Toronto, it was also stated, have formed themselves in a Committee of Vigilance to assist the fugitives. The Anti-Slavery Association of Canada is in communication with the Abolitionists of New York and other places—and all their movements are to be directed towards one end. The Association here has been invited to send delegates to the annual Convention of the U.S. Abolitionists, which is to be held at either New York or Syracuse. It was the intention to hold it in the former city; but if that determination be adhered to, it would be impossible, or unsafe, for Geo. Thompson to attend, and, therefore, it is now a question whether Syracuse should not be preferred. I don't know exactly what the Anti-Slavery Association of Canada intends to do. Mr. Thompson says it must convert the United States on this subject of Slavery. On Monday night, he took up the question, what has Canada to do with American Slavery? He answered, that if a crew of Blacks, British subjects, were to land in the United States, they would be arrested, imprisoned, and England charged with their jail fare. Three British subjects, who come to the United States, get corrupted, and become the most strenuous supporters of slavery. So numerous were these recreants, that, since he had come to the United States, he had not shaken that hand of more than half-a-dozen Englishmen above the condition of a laboring man. The rich men of Boston, with whom he had worked in the Anti-Slavery cause in England, now ostracised him. But his great argument in answer to the question, what has Canada to do with American Slavery, was supplied ready to his hand in the speeches of Webster and General Case on the Hungarian question. One of these Statesmen represented the quakers of the civilized world as more powerful than the waterfall, the lightning, and the earthquake. The power he wished to use against Austria; and he expressly stated that he claimed for the United States no exemption from the decrees of that tribunal; but that when his country had been guilty of a tythe of the atrocities that Austria had committed, she would merit, and he hoped she would receive, the opprobrium of the civilized world. "I agree with Mr. Case," says Geo. Thompson, "and therefore I am here." On the question of compensation to the slave owners, he said he would not give them a penny. Mr. May, of Syracuse, said it would be much better to break up the Union than that slavery should continue; and, for his part, he hoped that his country would not stand, if it could not stand but upon the necks of three millions of people. Fred. Douglass' plan of operation evidently contemplates an ultimate resort to physical force to free the slaves.

Depend upon it, there is trouble ahead in this agitation, and I can plainly foresee the possibility of Canada being involved in it, if the Anti-Slavery Association here do not act with discretion.

There is nothing additional from Hallowell, except that Geo. Brown has come out with a long manifesto in answer to McKenzie, occupying some ten columns of the *Globe*.

Col.-General McDonald attends nine Assizes this spring—pretty good work.

The Stock Books of the Northern Railroad are now open.

The Secretary of General Kossuth is in town.

X.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 21, 1851.

The position of the Whig Cabinet becomes daily more precarious and insecure. Fresh clouds have come over the Ministers; whichever way they attempt to steer their course, they see breakers a-head, and I shall not be in the least degree surprized if, in despair, they all jump overboard, and leave the vessel of State a derelict upon the political waters. Lord John Russell, in attempting to put a bold face upon Mr. Baillie's motion, respecting Lord Torrington's conduct in Ceylon, has not improved his position in the slightest degree. The threatened motion was regarded as a direct vote of censure, and pending the decision of the House, Lord John refused, upon what he termed constitutional grounds, to bring forward the Budget. In order, therefore, that the business of Parliament might not be stopped through his motion, Mr. Baillie has postponed it for the present; and the Budget is now to come on (after the Army Estimates have been voted) at the conclusion of the debate on the Papal Bill. Mr. Baillie has taken the most praiseworthy pains in dealing with a case in which an enormous amount of lying, perjury and intrigue, has been mixed up; and whenever his motion may come on, he has a very strong case against Lord Torrington. But having made the charge, it is Mr. Baillie's duty to prove it rigorously. In the Lords, on Tuesday, Viscount Torrington, amidst the frigid silence of the House, gave notice of his intention, in a fortnight, to bring the matter himself before their Lordships. The evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons, now for the first time made public, describes a state of things in Ceylon, at the time of the rebellion, as it is called, which it will be most difficult for Lord Torrington to defend, much less to justify. Sir A. Oliphant, the Chief Justice, in describing before the Committee the disturbances which were magnified into a rebellion, said, expressively enough, "That if any man of influence, or known to the natives, had mounted to the top of a hill, and said in Cingalese, 'Every man to his tent, O Israel!' before I come down upon you,' his firm belief was, that they would all have gone to their tents and joined the standard of "public liberty" threatened by the present emaciated individual in question. Mr. Goulburn remains, at least, faithful to his principles, and raises his voice in favor of legislation on the Papal question. Lord Aberdeen, Earl St. Germains, and Sir J. Graham, would have us take no heed of the aggression, whilst Mr. Cardwell, in a fierce Protestant speech, ridicules the Government measure as inefficient for the emergency. I ought not to omit to mention that Sir Robert Peel's maiden speech on this question told with great force on the House: it was that of a high-minded, accomplished, and liberal Englishman, thoroughly alive to all the arts of the Jesuits, and whilst he was anxious to tolerate Roman Catholicism to the utmost limits, he was absolutely determined to maintain the national independence, and jealously to watch over the safety of the State. It is generally expected that a division will be come to this evening on the second reading of the Papal Bill. Last night Sir James Graham taking very powerful speech against the measure, and Lord John Russell spoke in its favor. The second reading will, no doubt, be carried, but the measure will be greatly altered in Committee, so much so, that Ministers will probably find themselves forced to vote against the third reading of their own measure.

Besides the flagrant case of Mortara, Wiseman, in which the Catholic Priesthood confirmed to plunder an old man of £7,000, which has been paid into Court, to abide a future decision, we have the fresh case of Miss Augusta Talbot, a ward in Chancery, who, in her 20th year, and with a fortune of £30,000, has been induced by her guardian and uncle, the Earl of Shrewsbury, to enter a Convent as a postulant, or candidate for the white veil, which she is to take in September next, and in September, 1852, she will take the black veil, and her £30,000 will go to the Roman Catholic Establishment, into which the poor girl has been entrapped. Mr. Craven Berkeley, ex M.P. for Gloucestershire, is a relation of this young lady, and has laid her case, in the form of a Petition, before the House of Commons, with a view to putting a stop to these abominable practices, and of getting the poor girl, if possible, out of the remorseless clutches of these organized conspirators against the property of defenceless women or men in their dotage.

The people are hard at work at the Exhibition in Hyde Park; but it will be the most marvellous thing on record if the whole is got through before the 1st of May. The painting and decoration which at first I did not like, have now assumed a different aspect, and have indeed a very beautiful appearance. There has been current a rumor to the effect that during the late rains, the glass roof has been found defective, and that umbrellas are necessary for those within the building, and tarpaulin coverings for the goods. If true, this will be very unfortunate. The interest now begins to increase as the time for the opening approaches, and the contributions pour in from all quarters. It promises to be a most wonderful affair, unlike anything ever exhibited to the world. It is only to be hoped that political matters may be smooth enough to allow us to enjoy the spectacle.

The papers announce the death of the Earl of Albemarle, who, for some time past, had been adjudged a lunatic, and Sir E. Walker, Baronet. In the foreign obituaries, I perceive the death of the venerable Ludwig Tieck, the associate of Schlegel, in his translation of Shakspeare. This accomplished man died at Berlin, on the 13th instant. He has done more to raise the character of English literature, by making Shakspeare familiar to his German countrymen, than almost any man in our times. The celebrated Danish Naturalist, Oersted, died at Copenhagen, on the 9th instant.

In France, the debates on the electoral rights of the National Guards, the numerous schemes to vamp up a declining and greatly-deficient Revenue, the disbanding of the National Guards of Strasburg, in the teeth of Louis-Napoleon's proclamation, in 1836, condemning the like act in Louis Philippe, together with the angry polemics of the Orleanist and Legitimist journals, who, after all, oppose a "fusion" of interests—these, and many other topics, occupy the Parisians, whilst the general state of the country and the Government continue much the same.

The remaining refugees are being expelled from Switzerland. Mazzini has made his appearance here.

In Rome, the Pope and the Cardinals are tossed to and fro, according as the news of the repeated changes in England agitate them.

The Dresden Conferences are resumed, and the opposition of England and France to the late scheme of a Central Power, bids fair to render all the intrigues of Austria and Prussia wholly powerless. The reconstitution of a Diet, in any form, to please all parties, is as remote as ever.

By the Overland Mail from India, we learn that a large cession of territory in the Nizam's dominions has been made over to the East India Company as equivalent for the debts due, and the fort Dhavoor has been unconditionally surrendered to us. Lord Dalhousie is busily occupied in improving the Punjaub, physically and morally i. e. by canals and education. Lin is dead, and Commissioner Keying has fallen into disgrace at the Chinese Court, for showing a predilection for Europeans.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

FRIDAY, April 11, 1851.

PRESENT: His Honor Mr. Justice Guy.

Michael McGinnis, for an assault, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, was tried and found guilty of common assault and battery, and recommended to mercy by the Jury. Judgment, eight days' imprisonment in Gaol. Messrs. Coutlee and Devlin, Counsel for prisoner. Mr. Mack assisted Mr. Dubois, Clerk of the Peace, in conducting the prosecution.

Leandre Labelle, Eugene Labelle, Honore Charbonneau, and Gerard Charbonneau, for an assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, were tried and acquitted. Mr. Dunn, Counsel for the defendant.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice McCord.

The Queen vs. François X. Marlet and Guillaume Mallet, on conviction of a nuisance last term.

Mr. Bruno, Clerk of the Peace, informed the Court shortly, by way of explanation, that the defendants had been sentenced to pay a fine of £5 each, and to find security for their good behaviour, the Court having been informed, on the part of the Prosecutor, by their Counsel, that the nuisance had been abated, his Honor Mr. Justice McCord, before whom the case had been tried, directed the clerk to ascertain the fact, and report on Monday next.

Louis Lamoureux, for a violent assault on a police officer, came on the Docket, but the defendant not appearing, his Honor ordered his recognizance, taken at last term, to be forfeited.

Charles Bennett, convicted before them in July last, of fraud, condemning him to an imprisonment of eight days in Gaol.

SATURDAY, April 12, 1851.

PRESENT: His Honor Mr. Justice Guy.

Richard Clifford, a private of the 71st Regiment, was put on his trial on a charge of stealing a watch and chain valued at £3, from one Charles McGeagan. McGeagan swore positively to the identity of the prisoner, his statement varied in some essential points, and it appeared further that McGeagan was too much overcome by liquor at the time to remember what had passed, and the prisoner having also proved that a fourteen years service he had never been guilty of any crime, but on the contrary bore an unexceptionable character, he was acquitted the jury without leaving the box. Messrs Devlin and LeBlanc took up the defence of the prisoner on pure charity and compassion.

The Clerk of the Peace then stated that he had another case against the prisoner, but as the witnesses were the same, and that the result must necessarily be the same, he would not induce an idle Jury was therefore unpannelled and no evidence being offered, a verdict of not guilty was recorded. The prisoner was then confided to the care of the Military authorities, and removed from the dock.—*Gazette.*

MONDAY, April 14, 1851.

Present:—His Honor Mr. Justice McCord.

The Queen vs. François Xavier Mallet and Guillaume Mallet, on conviction of nuisance. The Sheriff reported to the Court that he had sent his deputy to ascertain if the nuisance in question had been abated, and that a few days ago (or the night), the obstructions complained of had been removed.

The defendants were then called upon their recognizances, and did not appear. It being the last day of the term, on motion of Mr. Dubois, Clerk of the Peace, the recognizances were estreated, and a warrant directed to issue against the said defendants.

Mr. Justice McCord left the Bench, and Mr. Justice Guy took his seat.

The Queen vs. Duncan McIntosh, on conviction of obtaining goods under false pretences. The court gave judgment, quashing the conviction given in this case, and granted a new trial. The case was thereupon fixed for trial to the third juridical day of next term.

Louis Marcotte, appellant, vs. Philip Dorion, respondent. The Court reversed the judgment of the Court below, on the ground that the defendant had been tried before a Court of Special Sessions, instead of the Court of Weekly Sessions, which alone had the power to hear and determine the case. The Court, in giving its judgment, added that it had several other reasons for reversing it, but would content itself in assigning that one.

Louis Marion, appellant, vs. Philip Dorion, respondent. The judgment reversed the judgment of the Court below in this case for the same cause.

His Honor Judge Guy then left the bench, declaring the session at an end.—*Herald.*

Under the new Temperance Law every Confectioner is compelled to take out a Temperance License, empowering him to sell ginger beer and other Temperance drinks. The charge for the License is not to be more than seventy-five shillings, nor less than twenty. Our City Coroner we regret to say, have fixed the price at seventy-five shillings, the highest figure. We hope they will see the propriety of reversing their decision. The thing itself is absurd—the expense should be reduced to the lowest amount the law will allow.—*Pilot.*

The weather is warm and fine, and the snow is disappearing so fast that the wheels have already been resorted to, and sleighing will be over in a few days. There are rumours of the Carouge road giving way, which we trust may prove correct. The ice having come down from Lake St. Peter and the rising of the river must have weakened its hold very considerably. Many anxious eyes are directed down the river, expecting the appearance of the first vessel; the Great Britain is now about thirty days out.—*Quebec Gazette.*

RETALIATION!—We hear that the authorities at Washington, have directed that the duties on produce from Canada, sent in bond to New York, for exportation, shall in future be collected at the frontier port, on their entering the States, to be refunded afterwards, less 2½ per cent, on production of a Certificate, that the produce has actually been exported. The rule to be thus enforced, is the same with that which now exists, with respect to the importation of goods in bond from Europe, through the United States, for Canada, and of which our importing Merchants loudly complain, without any hope of redress. Mr. Hincks may well be proud of his negotiations—reciprocity—retaliation! *When?—Colonist.*

It is said that Jenny Lind will take Toronto on her route from the Mississippi to New York, via the Lakes—provided always, that Mr. Barnum is secured in a *suitable* amount beforehand.—*Toronto Patriot.*

The accident on the Hudson River Railroad, has turned out to be a much more serious affair than was at first anticipated, about three hundred and fifty feet of the Railroad embankments, rain and all, having entirely disappeared, no one can tell where.—*Toronto Patriot.*

A Pamphlet has been sent to us for review, entitled the "Plough and Harrow address to the farmers of Canada," published at London, C. W., by Thomas Johnson Grover, the main object of which appears to be to convince Canadian farmers, that if they would only keep all lawyers, both reform and tory, out of the House of Assembly, a protest Utopia would spring up around them in the shape of free schools, good roads, proper respect for Christian principle, civil liberty, extension of the power of Municipal Councils, and the usual amount of reforms supposed by demagogues to be essential to the happiness of a people.—*Toronto Patriot.*

SLAVERY IN THE STATES.—*Sims, the Fugitive.*—The Telegraph from Boston, of the 9th instant, says:—"Last evening a number of Abolitionists gathered together in the Tremont Temple. Speeches were made by Wendall Phillips, Elizur Wright, and others. Mr. Wright hoped that the people would come to the Convention on Friday morning, with their neighbors, by dozens, armed with muskets and ball cartridges. He did not say that they should use them, but they should be present with them, and plant themselves on the boundary of their rights. The Free Soil Convention was continued yesterday afternoon, and a variety of Resolutions were offered by the Hon. Stephen Phillips."

EDUCATED GIRLS, CANADA.—Afraid of the Parlour.

It is a curious fact, how infatuated young girls too frequently become in their attachments, with an reflection, the power, good sense would dictate that the very course pursued would lead them at once to ruin; but without reflection or the slightest idea of the awful results consequent on such bold and desperate steps, they are degraded from the path of virtue, and ultimately become degraded outcasts of society. We are led to the above remarks from the fact of an extraordinary elopement, alluded to in yesterday's *Herald*, the circumstances of which we have more fully ascertained from the proceedings had before Mr. Matsell, Chief of Police, by whose orders the run-way parties were apprehended. It appears that some two weeks since, a very genteel and pretty young girl, aged about 15 years, by the name of Margaret N. Smith, residing with her parents in Montreal, commenced to elope with John Richard Jackson, a Lieutenant in the British army, located at Montreal. Jackson is a very good-looking young man, twenty-five years of age, and said to be a man of large fortune. The arrangement made between the parties, as alleged by Miss Smith, at least as she understood it, was to accompany Mr. Jackson to England, to which place he was ordered, having been assigned to another regiment, and was to be married in Canada, and after a short time they were to be married. Margaret, it seems, remained implicit confidence in the honour of Mr Jackson, fully believing he would fulfill all he promised. Accordingly they obtained New York, where they were to embark for Europe, and on their arrival in the city, put up at the Howard Hotel, corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway, where their names were entered on the register as Mr. and Mrs Jackson and servant. The parents of Miss Smith, much alarmed at the abrupt disappearance of their daughter, having ascertained the fact of her being by Jackson, the father instantly set off in pursuit, and arrived here a few days since, and at once proceeded to the Chief of Police. The result was, the officer of inquiry proceeded to the hotel, and obtained the affair in the hands of two officers of the city, who, accompanied by Messrs. Patterson and Colton and two friends of the young lady, proceeded to the hotel, where they found the parties, who were taken into custody and yesterday morning were taken before the Chief of Police, where the facts of abduction had been positively sworn to by Jackson by the father of the girl. The District Attorney, Mr. Hall, was consulted as to the course of the offence; or at least whether an offence had been committed against the laws of the State of New York, by inducing the girl in question, and bringing her into this State. Judge Beebe was likewise consulted on the law, and the matter was held over for consideration for some short time. It was finally decided that it would be a doubtful matter to obtain a conviction under the circumstances of the case, and Mr. Jackson was, therefore, allowed to depart, and the girl was handed over to the father. At the decision, the poor girl was much affected, and wept bitterly at the separation, exclaiming that she would never return back to Canada to receive the taunts of her other sisters and neighbours, "—Oh," said Miss Smith, "I feel like a prisoner, but never mind, I'm free now, I'm free! into the river. I devotedly love Jackson, and know he will do well by the world. I know he will do all in his power to make me happy. I have made a false step, but I will do all I can to atone for it. It cannot be any worse. I am a ruined girl, and will never forsake me." On Jackson's liberation, he very liberally handed over a sum of money ($25) towards defraying the expenses of the prosecution. The girl, after a short interview with her father, returned to her home in Canada, and, as he alleges, with a promise from her father to return home with her father, Mr. Smith, is a respectable poor circumstances, a tailor by trade, and formerly was a shoe-maker, and had only two apprentices with Jackson about three months before the attempt was made to elope. Jackson had paid the passage for himself, lady and servant, in the packet ship *Patrick Henry*, announced to sail yesterday, for Liverpool, on which he departed, leaving Lindell remarkably fortunate at the escape from the hands of the Police authorities.—*New York Herald.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April 5, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—

The Honorable James Morris, to be a Member of the Legislative Council, and of the Executive Council, to be Postmaster General for the Province of Canada, under 4th and 14th Victoria, Chapter 17, intituled, "An Act to provide for the transfer of the Seat of Government to the Island Panis in the Province of Canada, and for the regulation of the same."

Robert S. M. Bouchette, Esquire, to be Commissioner of Customs, in the Province of Canada, for administering Oaths of Office under the Customs Act 8 Victoria, Chapter 4, and stead of John W. Dunscomb, Esquire, appointed Collector of Customs at the Port of Quebec.

Lionel Fitzgerald, of Toronto, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs in Canada.

William Walker, of Beamsville, to be a Preventive Officer to Her Majesty's Customs in Canada.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, April 5, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen, to be Justices of the Peace in and for the District of Quebec, viz.:—

Jean Baptiste Dionne, of St. Paschal; Alex. Fraser, of St. Vallier; and Hubert [illegible] Vallier.

His Excellency the Governor [illegible] further pleased to appoint [illegible] McGoey, and Anthony Cullen, [illegible] Councillors for the Township [illegible] under the provisions of the Act [illegible] Victoria, Chapter 7.

COMMERCIAL

IMPORTS and EXPORTS at the [illegible] Juno to the Quarter ended 5th [illegible]

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity or Value.
Tea	[illegible]
Tobacco, Manufactured	[illegible]
Cigars	[illegible]
Snuff	[illegible]
Fruit—	
Grapes	[illegible]
Dried	[illegible]
Animals—Horses	[illegible]
Provisions—	
Cheese	[illegible]
Meat (fresh)	[illegible]
Fish—Fresh	[illegible]
Pickled	[illegible]
Furs	[illegible]
Leather—Tanned	[illegible]
Furs	[illegible]
Seeds	[illegible]
Cotton Manufactured	[illegible]
Leather—	
Boots and Shoes	[illegible]
Other	[illegible]
Iron—Bar	[illegible]
Iron and Hardware	[illegible]
Machinery	[illegible]
Manufactures of Iron—	
" Other	[illegible]
" Wool—	
" Woollen	[illegible]
" All other	[illegible]
Sheet Iron	[illegible]
Boiler Plate	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]
Horse and Mules	[illegible]
Copper Work	[illegible]
Oil	[illegible]
Drawback	[illegible]
Duties	[illegible]
Manure	[illegible]
Malt	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]
Goods Warehoused at the Port of Montreal	
Goods paying 12½ per Cent	[illegible]

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity or Value.
Animals—Horses	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]
Grain—	
Barley	[illegible]
Peas	[illegible]
Hops	[illegible]
Manufactures	[illegible]
Provisions—Butter	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]
Seeds—	
Flax	[illegible]
Clover	[illegible]
Timothy	[illegible]
Misc	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
St. John's April 5, 1851.	

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

HARBOUR

THE COMMISSIONERS of MONTREAL, [illegible] all STEAMERS, BARGES and WOOD BOATS, arriving at MONTREAL, which [illegible] WHARFAGES, since [illegible] this date, without further [illegible] SEIZED and DETAINED [illegible] are paid up, as well as the [illegible]

ST. GEORGE'S

THE MEMBERS of [illegible] SOCIETY, will be [illegible] DINNER, on ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

TICKETS, Ten Shillings [illegible] please take their Tickets [illegible] next. Lists are open at [illegible] James Street; DOLLY'S [illegible]

MONTREAL FOUNDRY

THE Subscriber is now [illegible] will have on hand, at [illegible] tion:—

100 dozen Chopping and [illegible]
100 Platform Scales of dif[illegible]
10 6 Kidds" Patent Portable [illegible]
Steamboat Stoves, new pa[illegible]
Kitchen Ranges of all sizes [illegible]
Premium Cooking and other [illegible]