HE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

or. H.-No. 87.]

FRIDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY

the transcript.

EBEC, FRIDAY, 13TH SEPT. 1839.

we York dates are of Sunday evening, at h time the Great Western was momenta-expected, she being then out fourteen days. Should the news by this vessel Quebec in the course of to-day or to-

Quebec in the course of to-day or fow, we will issue an extra to be one finest boats on the Western waters, has totally destroyed by fire while lying at it. She caught fire an Lake St. Claire, he flames were early discovered, and der, but. it would seem from the disastresult, not earlierly quenched. The boat 100,000, and there was no insurance.

the exclusion of almost all other matter

the exclusion of almost all other matter sert in this day's Transcript, a copiour of the trial of Jalbert, which will be pewith much interest, both fica the senthe event has created and the informatiafforts in relation to a portion of the proceedings of the leaders of the first ino. The Jury, it will be seen frow the ned extract from the Montreal Courier adnesday, hav been discharged without ndoring of a verdict:—

10 o'clock, P. M., Tucsday, ery strong protective guard of the Grenais under arms, to escort the conscientious crupulous. French portion of the Jalbert out of harm's way. We have seen no times, nor head of any preparations to these friends of even-handed justice a reception; but still, there is nothing recaution against popular fury. Trany seemingly reigns, but the platening of the soldiery speak of uneasiness on the f the authorities. At half-past eleven, yare expected to deliver their verdict, is can agree on one.

Jury, as was expected, could not agree.

ry are expected to deliver their verdict, be; can agree on one.
Jury, as was expected, could not agree, are been discharged by the regular of law, at 12 o'clock. The Court House rowded; and, at the close, great disappent was evinced by the British inhabi-

sent was evinced by the British inhabi
t "great disappointment was evinced,"
adily believe, for, from the mass of unwested testimony adduced by the Crown
is, it was natural to expect that a Jury
lianty intelligen e would soon decide
verdict. We can appreciate the leelof indignation and disgust that we are
revailed among the Loyalists of Monbut we were not pre-pared, even after
g the above paragraph in the Courier,
anti-British ebullition—d la Lyuch law
hose feelings, which, we are sorry to
as taken place. It appears, from pribrespondence received yesterday, that
the jury had replied in the negative to
stion, " are you a greed upon your vergrooms and execrations upon the ten
who were for acquitting ensued, and
these individuals for their personal
At twelve o'clock (midnight) the
left the bench, but before they had
court a tremendous uproar arose. A
of persons armed with sticks had cond together, and, immediately the jurors
ischarged by the court, rushed to the
x and commenced beating them vioThe constables and a number of pointerfered to prevent further violence
e arrival of a detachment of the Grenaunds; several of the jurors, however,
d severe wounds from inkstands and
pissiles that were thrown at them. The
yalbert escaped by lying down. The nd severe wounds from instands and pissiles that were thrown at them. The y-labert escaped by lying down. The District was the second to their homes by the iar Guards, Jalbert back to prison by Hussars. The two jures, Maybell and who were for convicting the prisoner, preeted with deafening cheers, ar. home on the shoulders of the crowd, dispersed soon after. Up to 4 o'clock needey afternoon, no further disturbed taken place, and no arrests had been

TRIAL OF JALBERT

FOR THE MURDER OF LIEUT. WEIR.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH, MONTREAL.

Etienne Power,
Jean Wer dit Rolland,
Pascal Lemeure,
Edward Atwater,
Seymond Laconde,
Edie Deseve,

LIST OF JURORS SWORN.
ower,
dtt Rolland,
neure,
learn Cadotte,
Laconde,
ye,
George Fraser.

The indictment is read over, after which the itor General opens the case by a the Jury.

The following witnesses are then called on

behalf of the Crown :-Dr. Carter—I was a Captain of Militia in Nov. 1837. I met Lieut. Weir at Sorelon the evening previous to the outbreak at St. Denis.

He came there on horse-back and saked where the barracks were. I went with him, and he asked the sergeant of the guard if his sword, &c. had arrived. He was informed that all the baggage of the 32nd had gone on. Lieut. Weir then got a caleche to take him to St. Denis in the hope of overtaking his regiment. Denis in the hope of overtaking his regiment. I saw him leave. He was dressed in a blue suitout, I believe, and seemed very much fatigued; he seemed surprised that the troops had gone or; he left I am sure with the intent of overtaking the troops.

Cross-examined—The troops left I believe about half-past seven, and Lieut. Weir left in the said calcehe about 90 r 10 o'clock. His dress was to all preservate military, but he

dress was to all appearance military, but he

Cross-examined—The troops left I believes about half-past seven, and Lieut. Weir left in the said calcche about 9 or 10 o'clock. His dress was to all appearance military, but he had uo weapons.

**Andre Lecadle, 2nd witness.—I am a cauter, and was living at Sorel in Nov. 1837. I remember about that time being engaged to conduct a person to a distance of about three leagues. The person was Mr. Weir as I understood. He was dressed in dark clothes and was in a hurry to get on. He left about 11 o'clock at night, and his object was to overtake the troops, as he expected to find them at Jones' Mills, about two leagues distant from Sorel. I drove Lieut. Weir to St. Denis, and when about 15 or 20 arpents from it, we were stopped by a guard. We said we were going to Chambly, on which four persons on horse-back took us to Dr. Wolfred Nelson's house in the village. Lieut. Weir was taken into a room, and I was sent into the kitchen. I re-remained there about an hour, and then I left togo home. When I was leaving the house I saw Dr. Nelson, Lieut. Weir and another person at the breakfast table.

Cross-examined—I understood perfectly that Lieut. Weir left to join the troops. I speak a little English. We did not meet any person until we encountered the guard. I could not tell that Lieut. Weir was a military nan.—When we arrived at St. Denis, Dr. Nelson with others came to the door of his house, and spoke to Mr. Weir in a gentlemanly manner, receiving him as such. When I left I saw the table laid for breakfast. The number of the guard was considerable. When I left saw the table laid for breakfast. The number of the guard was considerable. When I left saw the table laid for breakfast. The number of the guard was considerable. Then we said were going to Chambly only four of them came with us. No person spoke. They appeared to be all armed, and I know that those who came with us were so. There were a number under arms in the village, and they appeared prepared to make a defence. I did not hearth at they expected the troops, but f

quarters of an hour or perhaps an hour after this I was at the gate of the distillery in a the Denis, when I again saw Jalbert on horseback with his sword still drawn. He rede up to the camp. The village was then in a hubbut for the troops were approaching. Jalbert was riding very fast and be continued on to the camp about 30 yards further on, where were many armed men. He said "I am just come from killing the officer flook at his blood." I saw blood, I believe, fresh on the sword. Dr. Nelson saad to him "Hut tu man, you down know what you have been doing." Jalbert remained about a minute and returned. On repassing me he waved his sword and said "I have just killed one of our enemic?" or "an enemy." He role down and I saw him no more that day. Two or three days after the attack on St. Deniev I met Jalbert about a mile from thence and I asked where he came from. His said "I am coming to get men for the fight." I said that it was of no "se for that Dr. Nelson ha! etter-ted. He said he was glad for tha: he feared Dr. Nelson's wrath, because he had killed the officer. Afterwards he said 'I didn't kill him alone but I am blamed because I was Captain. If all the military were killed it would be better."—Lieut. Weir 'res the only officer killede't b Mr. Weil. I saw the bodf inin-d no doubt that Jalbert in speaking of the officer allude't b Mr. Weir. I saw the body of Mr. Weir after it was taken out of the river. This was several days after I saw him in the waggon. The troops had made a general search for the body and Colonel Gore was then at St. Denis with his troops. I saw the body taken out of the river at the back of a house. A great many officers were there, amongst them Major Reid, Surgeon McGregor and Mr. Griffin. (The witness recognised the latter in court.) From the clothes and other appearance I am quite certain that the body was that of the person I saw in the waggon. It appeared to have been desperately wounded, and it was then frozen. The body was stripped and put into a sheet. A part of the ear was cut off, the right side was cut and there were some desperate gashes in the neck. A ball had entered his left groin and another was in his shoulder blade which surgeon McGregor extracted. The left hand was been try as his shoulder blade which surgeon McGregor extracted. The left hand was hacked terribly in the centre, the right hand was chopped in every way, be had a number of wounds about his back. Jalbert was always sober, and I had known him about 14 months. The sword was a heavy one. I had seen him grind a sword in the distillery some time before.

Cross-examined—I gave an affidavit pretained no doubt that Jalbert in speaking of the

one. I had seen many stillery some time before.

Cross-examined—I gave an affidavit precross-examined—I gave an affidavit pr

distillery some time before.

Cross-examined—I gave an affidavit previously to my being examined here to-day. I was requested by Major McCord to go forward and state what I knew. I was confined in jail in Montreal at this time.

[The Attorney General objects to the witness being asked what he was confined for and the objection is sustained by the Court.]

Major McCord asked me if I knew anything of Mr. Weir's murder, and I said if there was sufficient evidence without me I did not want to be concerned. It was well known that St. Denis was to be attacked some days before it was so. Arned men were stationed about, under the command as I understood of Dr. Nelson. Jalbert had cut down the pole which indicated the rank of Captain of Militia, because he had got a new commission from Dr. Nelson; he had command of a company, and they paraded very often, Jalbert appearing at parade on horseback. Theard that Lieutenant Wei had been taken piisoner on his route from Sorel to St. Denis. Before the waggon left with Lieut. Weir, it was reported the troops were approaching, and about an hour afterwards the action commenced. After Dr. Nelson gave his orders about the officer, the wagfon proceeded, Jalbert appearing to be in charge. He was the only one on horseback, and Mignon drove. A minute or two after!

waggon and Nelson's door, and had a drawn sword over his shoulder, and had a pistol projected from historeast. Dr. Nelson gave orders to the parties to use every diligence and deliver Licut. Weir to Gen. Brown. Jalbert stretched out his hand saying in English drive one.'? The waggon then went slongs, Jalbert acting as an officer. About three quarters of an hour or perhaps an hour after this I was at the gate of the distillery in secondary. The waggon has well and the saw of the camp. The village was then in a hubbut for the troops were approaching. Jalbert was rinding very fast and he continued on to the camp about 30 yards further on, where were many transed men. He said "I am just come from killing the officer! look at his blood." I saw blood, I believe, fresh on the sword. Dr. Nelson's son had a was blood, I believe, fresh on the sword. Dr. Nelson's son had a continued one, where were many transed men. He said "I am just come from killing the officer! look at his blood." I saw blood, I believe, fresh on the sword. Dr. Nelson's word when he murdered Weir, he would not it. I said to him if he had liked his sist as wolley he would not he had a liked his sist as well when he murdered Weir, he would not be made to him the had liked his sist as well when he murdered Weir, he would not be seen and the same cell with falbert for 8 or 10 days. was a loos, and to him if he had liked his rist as well when he mundered Weir, he would not have been where he was. Some of the prisoners were present—I spoke in the French

The question is to the charge on which the isoner was arrested, is here after reapplicaon allowed?

The question is to the charge on which the risoner was arrested; is here after reapplication allowed!

I was arrested at St. Denis (which is about 40 miles from Montreal) on a veral charges, one for stealing a horse to carry way the bady of Mr. Weit. I was not tried. I cellivered the horse to the regiment and explained how it caime into my possession: I told this to Mr. McDonald I was in jail 10 days orea charge of sheepstealing, and I was not discharged until I proved my innocence some days after I gave the deposition.

Ann Mitchel, 4th witness.—I sam the wife of John Masoo. I have not being in Court since the trial commenced. In November 1837 I resided at St. Denis, with my husband who was in the employ of Wolfred Nelson, I temember resistance having been made to ther Majesty's troops by Nelson and others in Madame St. Germain's house—Before the firing on that day began, my husband was standing at the dop of Nelson's distillery, and he told me in answer to my anxious enquries that the troops were coming, I hene ab the prisoner Jalbert coming on horseback from the direction of St. Charles. I hened him ore "Pofficer?" but as I do 'not understand French, cannot say what more he said. Jalbert continued on and I saw him no more. I knew him well and am sure it was he.

Cross-examined—I saw Jalbert first near Dr. Nelson's house between 6 and 7 A. M. and not again until he passed with his sword—perhaps a quarter of an hour before the firsting commenced; I was very much alarmed at the time.

Pierre Guertin, 5th witness,—I was at St. Denis on the 23rd November 1837 and was

—perhaps a quarter of an hour before the first geommenced; I was very much alarmed at the time.

Pierre Guertin, 5th witness,—I was at St. Denis on the 23rd November 1837 and was ordered to take charge of an officer who was a prisoner at Dr. Nelson's—This was between 5 and 6 A. M. I remained there in charge of the prisoner until eight o'clock; Jablatet was there armed with a sword or bayonet; I did not receive orders from him. The officer was put on board a waggon. He was dressed in a fearnaught coat. We were going to St. Charles; when I left Dr. Nelson's with the prisoner it was eight o'clock or more, there were several persons about the house, I saw one Mignon hold the strap with 'ich the officer was tied; I was armed with a gun and went with them a little distance, when I was ordered to get out because the toads were very bad, and the others in the waggon said they could guard the prisoner. They had gone on some distance when I heard a noise; the offihad then fallen down and was lying among the wheels. Malliot could not have struck the officer because he was among the wheels, but his arms were raised when I turned round; the cries seemed to proceed from a person in great distress, and they were intermingled with cursing. I then ran off and was ordered into the large house of Madame St. Germain. I received orders from Jalbert to take charge of Weir, it was then dark, I was not the only person ordered to take himin charge. Shori-yafter Mignon arrived we left, Lieutenau Weir had his hands ti'd, but afterwards they were unlossed.

Cross-examined.—I did not hear any insolence officed to the officer when he was in the

waggon, I do not recollect having seen any person on horseback near it I did not see Jalbert as I left nor as I returned. Nor at Mademe St. Germain's; I entered that house by the front door. I do not recollect having heard

Jaibert as I left nor as I returned. Nor at Madem St. Germain's; I entered that house by the front door. I do not recollect having heard the bells ringing.

Emilie Plante, 6th witness.—I was at St. Denis when the soldiers first came there in 1837. On the morning of their arrival I saw an officer there in a waggon along with Mailot and François Mignon the Post Master. 'She officer was not bound but bad a string round him; Mignon was alongside of him; the waggon was close to the house where I was, and I saw the officer jump out of the waggon. Mailot, who was behind him struck a blow, but I cannot say what it was at; he broke his sword; the officer's face was towards the ground, and his hand on his head which had blood on it. He was near dying. I saw Jalbert on horseback after the officer was dead, he had a drawn sword over his shoulder, and he came over to our house to ask for a pistold; the sword was stained with blood, I did not observe if it was fresh or dry; this was after the officer was killed, but not long after; Jalbert did not dismount; the house i was in belonged to Joseph Prait; Jalbert asked my father-in-law about the pistol, this was before the firing began; It was a good while after I saw Maillot break the sword it. I saw Jalbert; this was after the officer was dying I did not look until I had finished, so I cannot say what occurred during that interval. Some time clapsed from the period I saw blood until the difficent was dead; I remained in the kinchen at my prayers after seeing the blow until the time that I saw Jalbert.

Cross-exismined—I am 17 years of age; I was at that time a good deal alarmed, and therefore I cannot tell precisely what took place though I have related as nearly as I could what was in the road and I was in the gallery beside it, the road is wide. When I saw took and in the sallery beside it, the road is wide.

though I have related as nearly as I could what passed. The waggon was in the road and I was in the gallery beside it; the road is wide. When I saw Captain Jalbert I am sure the officer was dead; it was long after I saw the officer dead that I saw Jalbert; I did not see the officer dying but I saw him dead; Jalbert was on horseback and going towards Dr. Nelson's; I saw the sword on the right side going down the river; I was quite close to Jalbert, and I am quite sure it was blood I saw. I did not drink brandy or any kind of liquor. I have since said to some one who was teasing me that

aince said to some one who was teasing me that I was in liquor; I was greatly agitated.

Jean-Bite. Guertin, 7th witness.—I was at St. Penis on the 23d November, 1637, and in the morania. St. I'enis on the 23d November, 1637, and in the morning I saw a wagon stop in which were François Mignon and Jean-Bte. Mailhiot, also another person who I believe was Lieutenant Weir. When I first saw the officer he was on his knees in the road, and I saw some one strike him with a dirk or sword; it was Pratt. We him strike, Mignon was five or six paces from Mr. Weir, I heard Mignon begrat to do the officer no injury, saying that he was under his charge. Mr. Weir had received a great deal of injury; when Pratt struck him I saw Jahert come up on horseback, I do him I saw Jalhert come up on horseback, I do not recollect if he had the sword drawn but not recoilect if he had the sword drawn but it think it was by his side, I cannot say if there was a scabbard; I did not see Jalbert point a pistol at Mi. Weir nor order any one to fire there were a number of persons there. I have been told that a pistol was presented but missed fre. Jalbert was coming up at the moment the blow was struck; a great many persons were speaking; I did not see Jalbert strike or stab with his sword; I did not see him with a sword in his hord.

Cross-examined.—I cannot be certain if the sword was drawn; Jalbert's hands were grasp ing the bridle, he had a belt about him; I con ve the sword must have been in the scal oeive the sword must have been in the scale
bard. The officer had received two blows be
fore the arrival of Jalbert, and as I believ
before the blood was on his head. The blow
from Pratt appeared to be very severe, and the
officer fell at full length on the ground. I can

officer fell at full length on the ground.

The witness is here shewn a deposition, and declares that the same was made by him, on which the Attorney General moves that he be committed. The motion being granted by the

committed. The motion being granted by the court, the witness in custody.]

Lieut. Griffin, 32d Regiment, 8th witness—
The late Licut. Weir was in the same regiment with me in November 1837; he was sent with dispatches from Montreal to Colonel Gore.

I accompanied an expedition to Sorel, and hearing that Mr. Weir had been murdered we made every effort to recover his dody, but for some time without success. On the 4th December I met Major Reid, who told that he had received a letter which he gave me to read.

The writer stated that he understood the body of Lieut. Weir was in the river Richelleu; after con-derable search we at last found the body in the river covered over with stones; I recognise it at once. It was taken charge of by Dr. M. "Gregor"; Hr. Weir's coat appeared quite black. It. M. Gregor it at present in count. (The witness recognizes him.)

[The prisoner's counsel declines cross-examination.]

mination.}

Maric-Louise 1: Hussier, 'th witness.—In
November 1837, I left my house in St. Denis
during the troubles; previous to my leaving it
I heard some noise and went to the door with Inean some noise and werk to the door win my daughter; there was a weggon there; there was no one in it, but about the opposite wheels I saw some person. Jalbert was there on horse-back; Mailhiot and one Pratt were also there besides several others; I saw a person rise and speak; I cannot say if Jalbert had any thing in his hand; I was very much frightened; I in his hand; I was very much frightened; I saw Pratt strike the person; it was after he struck the blow that the person got up: he was entangled among the wheels, and he spoke in English; I left the place, and I believe the person was not then dead. When I saw Pratt strike I am positive that Jabert the prisoner was present; after he received the

Cross examined.—I am 59 years of age : was very much alarıned; il cannot say how long I remained at the door; I did not see Captain Jaldert strike; I was very much surprised and fear caused me to leave; I cannot say how many blows I ratt gave; I was so much alarmed that I could not well see what was going on; I did not see Mignon then but I saw Mailhot.

Mailhot.

Louise Ayot, 10th witness.— I lived at St.

Denis in November 1837. I saw the officet
on the day of the troubles; I did not go out of
the house that morning; I went with my mother to the door and saw the officer in the was: er to the door and saw the officer in the wag-gon, distant about two or three arpents; Jean-Bte. Maillot and some others were in the wag-gon; Captain Jalbert came there on horse-back; I saw Pratt there also I heard no report of 2 gun nor did I see any body strike the offi-cer; I did not stay all the ame my mother did; I did not see the waggon stop; they were on the St. Charles road; I went off as the waggon stopped.
Cross-examined.—My mother and I retired

Cross-examined.—My mother and I retired together; when I first saw the waggon it was two or three arpents from me; I saw only one person in the waggon when it was coming up and that person was Jean-Ble. Mailhot; I went once into the house. My mother was very much frightened and so was I; I did not see the officer go out of the wagon; I am sure I did not see Migmon.

Re-examined by the Attorney General.—We were in fear from many causes; we knew that it was an officer; It was known that an officer had been taken prisoner that morning.

officer had been taken prisoner that morning.
It being 6 o'clock, the Court adjourned util to-morrow morning at the usual hour.

WEDNESDAY, 4th Sept.

Frs. Marseleau dit Lacroix, 11th witness.

—I live in St. Denis, and was there in Nov.
1837, when the troops urrived. I recollect seeing an officer in a waggon at Dr. Nelson's door; I was on the gallery at the time. I heard that day that the officer was killed near Cadieux's house. About half-past nine the same morning I passed by there and saw blood—it appeared as if a body had been dragged along through the mud in the direction of the river. I knew Jalbert, and saw him on that morning opposite Dr. Nelson's house on horse-back with a drawn sword, which appeared to be stained with blood, though' it might have been rust; he was trotting quick in the direction of Madame St. Germain's house. I think that Dr. Nelson was there. This was after the officer leave Dr. Nelson's about three quarters of an hour before Jalbert's return.

Cross-examined—When Jalbert nassed Dr. Cross-examined—When Jalbert nassed Dr.

officer leave Dr. Nelson's about three quarters of an hour before Jalbert's return.

Cross-examined—When Jalbert passed Dr. Nelson's it was about the commencement of the firire and he had the appearance of a man going to attle; this was about 90-20-lock.—The village was in a tumult, and the approach of the battle occupied my attention most. I cannot say whether it was blood or rust which was on the sword. Maillot, Mignou and another man went as a guard with the officer. I think Jalbert was there on horsehack.

Frs. Mignou, 12th witness.—I live at St. Denis, where I have been postmaster and inneeper for many years. I know the pisoner Jalbert. On the 23rd Nov. 1337, an officer arrived at St. Denis about 8 or 90-20-6ck, a.m. I was ordered to go to Dr. Nelson's, and from thence to conduct the officer to St. Charles. I

ound a waggon ready at Nelson's door, and aw Nelson himself, who told me I was the ttest person to conduct the officer to St. Char-ses. I asked if the officer was armed. His lair wa: I believe fair, and he wore a blue hair war I believe fair, and he wore a blue surtout, but put on an overcoat before going out. I drove the waggon, and told Guertin to get out out because the roads were bad-— The officer's hands were tied, but I untied them, reeing that they were becoming dis-coloured. I gave him my gloves, and told him that he was under my protection. After I untied his hands a strap was put round his middle, and on proceeding a little distance the him that he was under my protection. After it untiled his hands a strap was put round his middle, and on proceeding a little distance the officer jumpel out, and from the position of the strap, fell on his knees. Malliot then struck the officer two blows with a sword, which broke. The sword was about two feet long. I do not the k that he inflicted grievous wone 's. The officer got up, and was making for the troops, whose advanced guard was about 7 or 8 a pents off. Malliot called out for assistance. I then saw Joseph Pratt strike the officer with a larve cavalry sword. When I got there he must have struck 10 or 12 blows, for the officer was dreadfully mangled. I mised him and saw that some of his fingers were cut off, and that there were great cuts in his head. The officer had lost a great deal of blood; I spoke to him. Jaibert had not come up at this moment. I said to the officer in broken Fnglish, "I am afraid my protection is too late, I am afraid my protection is too late, I am afraid somebody shot you in a minute, I can't help you." I meant to asy some one would shoot you in a minute. I pushed Pratt away. Several persons in the covered scied, 'Stock in his him Let us, finish him Let us, finish him Let us, finish him Let us, finish him Let us. say some one would shoot you in a minute. I pushed Pratt away. Severol persons in the crowd cried, "let's finish him, let us finish him." At this moment Jalbert came up on horsebuck, with a sword at his side and a pistol, which was at his saddle 1 think, and which was at his saddle 1 think, and bably might have commanded to finish 1 knew Jabert before. He could not him. I knew Jaibert before. He could not come into the crowd, being on horseback.—Capt. Jaibert said "finish him, finish him." I heard the words "achevez le, achevez le. Louis L'Hussier came op with a gun which he levelled at the officer, but it snapped thrice; some one then came up with a pistol, and I then left for I was very much afraid they would use me in the same manner. I did not hear the teport of a pistol. When I again returned Pratt was still striking the officer, blood gushed out of his neck. I then asked them to assist me to remove the body of the officer whom they had so barbarously killed. Malliot then assisted me to remove the body between two houses. I only heard Jalbut the district the assisted me to remove the body between two houses. I only heard Jalbert say "finish him;" I did not see him strike; his sword was by his side. I had my back turned towards Jalbert; I was endeavouring to help the efficer. All that I have stated you will learn from other witnesses. When I returned I did not see Capt. Jalbert. Previous to Jalbert's coming up, 1 heard persons say "finish him;" Jalbert said so probably; 1 believe he did so, 1 have no doubt but that he did so.

Cross-examined.—I saw the officer in the Cross-examined.—I saw the officer in the room on the left hand as you enter Nelson's house, and I recollect perfectly what Nelson said. He told every one to treat the officer as a gentleman. The officer told Dr. Nelson that he was Lieutenant Weir of the 32d Regiment, and Dr. Nelson told me so. The officer had apparently breakfasted with Dr. Nelson. There apparently breakfasted with Dr. Nelson. There was one on horseback with us. Firing had comm aced father down when we left Dr. Nelson's. No insult was offered to the officer, and he understood that he was under my protection. He wanted to see the soldiers, whose firing we heard, but Malliot would not let him. Mr. Weir then leaped abruptly from the waggon; he had passed his word that he would not attempt to escape; he had rot asked to have his hands untied, but he gave his word and I untied them; Malliot struck at him as he leaped. I am positive that Jalbert was not there when Maillot and Pratt struck. Mr. Weir's head and fingers were much cut and he he leaped. I am positive that, Jainert was not there when Maillot and Pratt struck. Mr. Weir's head and fingers were much cut and he was all beameared with blood. I thought he could not have more than 5 or 6 minutes to live. There were a good many people there, and they were in agitation. When I came up I heard people crying out "finish him," and I tried to push through the crewd. Jalbert arrived just as I came out; he might have said "finish him," but the crowd haf said so before. I stopped the waggon and ran up with the intention of saving the officer. Before Jalbert arrived, there might have been I or 12 who cried out "finish him, finish him." It might be 4 or 5 minutes after I first came and when the head and arm of Mr. Weir were so much cut that I heard the cry of "finish him." Jalbert stood on the outside of the crowd, being on horseback. There was a crowd between him and the officer who appeared to be almost dead.

1 think motives of bumanity prompted m cry out "finish him." 1 believe Jable "finish him "—the cry was general have no doubt but that Jalbert join. be that 1 could not discover Jall-The condition of the officer was su-The condition of the officer was see hat mediate death was desirable.—Jalb renia ed there 5 or 6 minutes, perhaps 10 but of quarter of an hour. Jalbert was a church ag den and had been captain of Militia for sensy years; he was on the frontier during the lawar; I have always known him to be a law and humane man. I was quite overnous and humane man. I was quite overnous. and humane man. I was quite overpowe the beginning of the affair. Emelie Plante, recalled, 13th with

and humane man. I was quite overpowen; the beginnit gof the affair.

Emdie Plante, recalled, 13th witnensaw no pistol åred. L'Hussier fired ontagicer and hit him; the officer was just tin and he finished him.

Cross rexamined—I cannot say how long to officer had been on the ground. I saw tink foer move not long before L'Hussier fire, do not think they cried out "finish him," I had they done so I believe I would had they done so I believe I would have seen took place at the opposite side of street. I did not bear any crying out.

Jean Baptiste Codieux, 14th witness—I at St. Denis. On the first day that the tax are not seen to St. Denis in November 1837, and cer named Weir arrived there. The lint gar 1 saw him they were cragging him through 1 saw him through.

came to St. Denis in November 1837, as a cer named Weir arrived there. The finns I saw him they were araging him through mud—he had fallen under the veht.de. In was about 80 clock in the morning. But jumped out of the waggon. I think I saw hon hold the cord and Malliot driving. Is Weir struck by Malliot with a sword or as ing knife which broke. Pratt then ag struck Weir many blows. C pt. Jalbetts up on horseback. He had a sword by his which he drew and and in my presence as Lieut. Weir a blow on the head, I then us into the house. The blow appeared as heavy and on the head, for the officerist consequence of it. I think he raised him to vard off the blow. I did not see the first that had been the same to trade of the blow. I did not see the first that, but I heard that he did not first first had been the same of the same of

that he was affected at that time. Itads him about a fortuight before that.

Cross-examined—His aberrations did not pear to be feiened. They continued us times for a month or two. When there on something generally vexes him. His cies himself sick when he is not. Aps who does so must be afflicted with abenda Pratt had struck and so had Malitot beimbert arrived. Pratt struck with all his sab, and his sword which I saw afterwait we hacked. There was a great tunuli. It scabbard of Jalbert's sword was of a sidal colour. I am 84 yeurs of age. Jaletai. scabbard of Jalbert's sword was of a wiss colour. I am 84 yeurs of age. Jalbeta's man in whom great confidence is place, all he served in the war of 1813. He is step to be afraid; he is a brave man, a disammen are generally humane men. It was all most immediately after I saw the blost word by Jalbert that I on re-entering my bow heard them say that they should puilted the cerout of the road and put him betwen the houses. The report of the pistol or gauw after I entered my house. The body lad iready been conveyed between the two boards was should be a support of the pistol or gauw after I entered my house. I did not set the hody. I was shut up in my house. I did not set the hody. I was sintermed about the shots. Liest Weir was close behind the wagga when a received the blow.

Weir was close behind the wagge when a received the blow.

J. McGregor, (16th witness,) Surgen, 28 Regiment.—I knew the late Lieut. Weit wid —(The witness relates precisely the same or cumstances as Mr. Griffin did yesteday to the finding of the body.) The arms we pinioned. I took his watch out of his point in the same of the body to the finding of the body to Montrea with the examination took place. On the left six of the neck there was a large sobre wend about five or six inches in length, whit alone was sufficient to produce death. For ing an angle with this wound there was a botten nearly as large which had exposed to windpipe. On the front of the head the was a great sabre cut; also sufficient to case death. This wound was evidently infine by a very sharp instrument. The blow do cribed by the last witness as having ber given by Jalbert, would have produced sat received the blow

a wound as this. On there was a gun sho stabs. I removed the the skull of which I h have been inflicted b There was also a gun froin. Two shots mi I extracted one ball between the two orifi left hand were cum was another wound in head.

Cross-examined.-1

wounds on his head wounds in the body w death. The profuse b these wounds would hor. Arnoldi, Jun. and corroborates the eness.) The biow as have been struck by J wound on the forehead ufficient to cause deal to have been inflicted

The Attorney Gen prosecution closed, a

The following wita

part of the prisoner :-Jean Baptiste Godb fireman in Dr. Nelson ber, 1837; I had been ber, 1837; I had been son's e.nploy. The I 23rd November. M. was engineer; the mnight preceding the about seven or half p. I was ordered by M. more fire; I could s where I was stationed Mason up above, whe gine; the tree was because t Mason took his gun it tillery, and went into ward; jid not see him ward; did not see him ed in about a quarter house is an arpent or ed in about a quarter house is an arpent or distillery, and on the o I heard firing during that Mason was abse went; when he return went; when he return
ed a piece of news—h
returned from killing
This was between 8 a
ring had commenced
son went up stairs to
and like the others

The Attorney Gen ving specific lacts at tained by the majority I cannot say how I stairs; I did not see! act say where he was hour that he was abse having been elsewher. having been elsewher he told me he had bee

rection of St. Ours. rection of St. Ours.
years to be a good, ret
Cross-examined—1
day of the month or v
recollect the facts—M
was where the machin
at the fire.—There was low and Mason above a person could go out the part where I was-son could have gone my knowledge. I left time was so short tha son could have gone into my eye all the tim my place was down s of the machinery and thing such as oil or used to be got at D knowledge that Ma others in the mill—M as to where he had low and Mason ab others in the mill—M sa to where he had of the hour—I judg height of the sun.—I gloomy and bad, and —we generally judge have been about 8 or out of the distillery it went out by the side told me that the off diately after he told m he went out; he first

anity prompted me ry was general and Jalbert join. it mig liscover Jalb 's voic fficer was sw hat in irable.—Jalb remai es, perhaps 10 but at albert was a church albert was a church war ain of Militia for sere frontier during the own him to b

was quite overpowered ffair.
alled, 13th witnes'Hussier fired on the see officer was just on

e ground. I saw the fore L'Hussier fired ed out "finish him." believe I would be an open window and the opposite side of r any crying out. eux, 14th witnessfirst day that the November 1837, and red there. The first cragging him through under the vehicle. The first

in the morning. Hell ggon. I think I saw & d Malliot driving. ot with a sword or ah ske, Pratt then m e had a sword by his C pt. Jalhe ne blow appeared be ead, for the officeral think he raised him I did not see the fire

ly between two has after this, one is gu xemplary man into s or more. I cannot so at that time. I had se

at that time. I had me
ht before that.
His aberrations did nots
They continued sos
r two. When they on r two. When they on ally vexes him. He's then he is not. A per afflicted with ah so had Malliot before struck with all his nit, ch I saw afterward as as a great tumult. In e us of age. Jahens t confidence is place, as 1813. He is not fter I saw the blowstr on re-entering my house it they should pull the off-and put him between the t of the pistol or gan we house.. The body had alhouse.. The body had all determined the two houses of house. I did not see the ned about the shots. Lieuthind the wagge when he

oth witness,) Surgeon, 26 v the late Lieut. Weit we ates precisely the same coates precisely the same of Griffin did yesterday and body.) The arms we Griffin did yesterday as the body.) The arms we his watch out of his positive of the positive ge which had expose cut; also sufficient to c nd was evidently infi

The following witnesses are called on the part of the prisoner :-

part of the prisoner: — was freman in Dr. Nelson's distillery in Novem ber, 1837; I had been 10 months in Dr. Nelson's engley. The battle took place on the 23rd November. Mason, a former witness was engineer; the machinery during all the night preceding the battle was in motion; about seven or half past seven o'clock, a. m. I was ordered by Mason to desist putting on more fire; I could see the machinery from where I was stationed as freman, and I saw where I was stationed as freman, and I saw tillery, and went into a ditch; he went downward; did not see him join any one; he returned in about a quarter of an hour. Nelson's house is an arpent or one and a half from the distillery, and on the opposite side of the road. I heard fining during the quarter of the bour that Mason was absent, in the direction he went; when he returned he said the had learned a piece of news—he said that they had just returned from killing a d—d dog of a spy. This was between 8 and 9 o'clock, and the firing had commenced below the village; Mason went up stairs to where the engine was, and like the others began firing on the troops.

sing had commenced below the village; Manaon went up stairs to where the engine was, and like the others began firing on the troops.

The Attorney General objects to the proving specific facts against Mason and is sustained by the majority of the Court.

I cannot say how long Mason remained up stairs; 1 did not see him come down; he did not say where he was during the quarter of the hour that he was absent; he made no boast of having been elsewhere than at Dr. Nelson's; he told me he had been below firing in the divection of St. Ours. I have known Jalbert 40 years to be a good, respectable, mild man.

Cross-examined—I cannot say precisely the day of the month or week, or the hour, but I recollect the facts—Mason's place at the mill—was where the machinery was, and mine was at the fire.—There was a partition. I was below and Mason above. From the upper part a person could have gone to Dr. Nelson's without spic could have gone to Dr. Nelson's without my knowledge. I left for some moments but the time was so short that I do not know if Mason could have gone to Dr. Nelson's—I had not my eye all the time over the distillery for my place was down stairs—Mason had charge of the machinery and pumps, and when any thing such as oil or tallow was required, it used to be got at Dr. Nelson's—I had not my eye all the time over the distillery for my place was down stairs—Mason had charge of the machinery and pumps, and when any thing such as oil or tallow was required, it used to be got at Dr. Nelson's. I have no knowledge that Mason left.—There were there in the mill—Mason said nothing to me sa to where he had been during the quarter of the hour—I judged of the hour by the height of the sun.—The weather was very gloomy and bad, and the sun was not brilliant—we generally judge by the sun. I might have been about 8 or 9 o'clock—I did not such that I affect a region. The weather was very gloomy and bad, and the sun was not brilliant—we generally judge by the sun. I might have been about 8 or 9 o'clock—I did not such the first w

wound as this. On the left shoulder blade there was a gun shot wound; also several stabs. I removed the bullet. The wound on the skull of which I have spoken appeared to have been inflicted by a person higher than the head of the deceased when standing. There was also a gun shot wound on the left groin. Two shots must have been fired for extracted one ball from the body lodged between the two orifices. The fingers of the left hand were completely backed. There was another wound from the ear to the forehead.

Cross-examined.—I saw two or three sabre wounds on his head. There were other wounds in the body shich might have caused death. The profuse bleeding arising from all these wounds would have produced death.

Dr. Arnoldi, Jun. 16th witness.—(Heard and corroborates the evidence of the last witness.) The blow as described by Cadieux to have been struck by Jalbert, if it produced the wound on the forehead of the deceased, was sufficient to cause death. The wund seemed have been inflicted by a person above the deceased.

[The Attorney General here declares the prosecution closed, and the prisoner's Counsel enter on the defence by addressing the July.

THE DEFENCE.

Thu raday, Sept. 5th.

The following witnesses are called on the came and took them away; 1 saw Mason had pomised to pay for keeping them with came and took them away; 1 saw Mason had pomised to pay for keeping them with came and took them away; 1 saw Mason had pomised to pay for keeping them with came and took them away; 1 saw Mason had considered and took them away; 1 saw Mason had pomised to pay for keeping them with came and took them away; 1 saw Mason had pomised to pay for keeping them with came and took them away; 1 saw Mason had considered and took them away; 1 saw Mason had pomised to pay for keeping them with came and took them away; 1 saw Mason had pomised to pay for keeping them with the came and took them away; 1 saw Mason had pomised to pay for keeping them with the came and took them away; 1 saw Mason had pomised to pay for keeping them

sows in the dead of the night is a thief; his-son had promised to pay for keeping them but he came and took them away; I saw Mason tetal the pigs, I don't like him too auch. Fierre Guertin, 3rd witnesss—I knew Ma-sonwhich I now recognise; he passes for a nan who does injuries. Mason took another nan's pigs. I would not believe him on his nath.

oath.

Cross examined—Mason did that after the officer was killed; before that period, I believe him to have been an honest min. He took a horse; two cows of Masons were at my father's and he (Mason) had promised to may for their keeping, but he come and stole them.

Patrick Brennan, 4th witness—Is withdrawn

their keeping, but he come and stole them.

Patrick Brennan, 4th witness—Is withdrawn since he has been in court.

Francis Duclos, 5th witness.—Is also withdrawn for the same reason.

Timothé Kimber, 6th witness.—I am a doctor at Chambly; I was at St. Denis on the day of the battle; Jalbert was third in command. I have no knowledge that he had anytharge of Lieut. Weir; the night praceding the battle, I was at Dr. Nelson's in St. Denis, who commanded. Mr. Weir came there about II or 12 at night, and he was very cold and wet; it was a boisterous night; they got super "xpressly for Mr. Weir; he denied being a military man, but afterwards avowed it, teling his name and regiment. In the morning we were told the troops were coming. Dr. Nelson left to go down below, and ordered every attention to be paid to the officer; Nelson anticipated a battle, and said to Mr. Weir that if they were victorious he might rely on being well treated, and that if the troops were victorious he might in striends; the action began at Madame St. Germain's at 9 o'clock, and I saw Jalbert arrive there when the firing began. He had a sword in his hand which was very rusty; the scabbar box now shewn to of the colour of the soulf-box now shewn to

said so, having frequently lost on that account.
Cross-examined.—I know Mr. Comeau,
(witness recognizes him) and I told him that
I had been informed that Jatbert had killed
Mr. Weir; I did not say that he did kill him,
but that I was told so.
Jean Baptiste L'Africain, 8th witness—I
know Mason, and worked with him about a
year at St. Denis; he is an ill natured man,
and does not bear the character of an honest
man.

Ludger Plante, 9th witness .- I ha Ludger Plante, 9th witness.—I have not been in court during the trial. I am Ie years of age, and brother to Emilie Plante, a witness for the crown. I recollect of the fight with the troops and the killing of the officer. My sister was very much frightened, and she took some whiskey to give her courage. She was very much intoxicated. My sister came down stairs, and said there was a man whe had just been killed outside. I went out, and in going I heard a report of a gun or pistol. My sister said that before this I'Hussier fired the pistol. The officer was on the ground. After this saw said that before this L'Hussier fired the pistol. The officer was on the ground. After this saw Jalbert come up on horseback. He was holding the bridle in his hands.

[The Attorney General here brings in a wit-

I are Attorney General nere brings in a wit-ness who swears that he saw the witness in court. Further proof deferred by the Court.] The witness continues:—I am sure the officer was dead before Jalbert came up. I cannot say what he said. I was about as far from him as I am now (about 20 (eet.) Jal-bert said that they should not have done that, for old as he was he himself noight have taken for old as he was he himself might have taken the officer up in his arms. He appeared much displeased and only remained for a few moments. I swear that Jalbert never drew his sword. I saw Cadieux play at cards and draughts last fall. He lost the game because he could not see very well. There was on the day of the battle a great tumult in the village. It was said that the troops were advancing in every direction.

Cross-examined.—I am upwards of sixteen years of age. I have had no conversation with any one respecting my evidence since 1837. for old as he was he himself might have taken

advancing in every direction.

Cross-examined.—I am upwards of sixteen years of age. I have had no conversation with any one respecting my evidence since 1837. My father bought whiskey that morning, before the officer was killed I did not taste it. They told me at least that it was whiskey. The jar was put under the bed. My father is in the States and has been so inner the troubles, I do not live with my sister, we have been good and ad friends since then. I spoke to Mr. Lambert about the evidence I was to give. After the officer was dead, no one came to enquire for a pistol. The officer was killed about 9 or 9½ o'clock.—We breakfast about 7 o'clock and we knew at breakfast that the troops were coming—I went like many others to Dr. Nelson's to see the officer—Two hours might have elapsed before the officer came up after I left Dr. Nelson's. I was a little afraid—Had Jalbert came up during the time I was in the house, I would not have seen him. When I went out he was coming from below. There are about 10 acres between the place where I saw Jalbert and Nelson's husper—I cannot say if Jalbert could have gone & returned that distance in the half hour. My sister was intoxicated. I believe what she then said—My sister might sometimes tell a falsehood on oath—She often asks me for money and I will not give her any. I receive one dollar per month This is the on-life the property of the propension of the propension of the half hour. My sister was intoxicated. I believe what she then said—My sister might sometimes tell a falsehood on oath—She often asks me for money and I will not give her any. I receive one dollar per month This is the on-life with the best him for he was close to him—I came out just as L'Hussier finished him.

Louis du Voire, 10th witness.—I recollect

him.

Louis du Voire, 10th witness.—1 recollect about the officer being killed and of the battle at St. Denis in November 1837. I was about 45 feet distant when 1 heard the report of a fire arm. Previous to this, 1 did not see Pratt strike the officer, but 1 saw swords descending on him—1 heard two or three times the words "my God, my God," as if proceeding from a person in great agony; 1 did not approach near the body; after the report of the pistol, 1 saw Jalbert come from the direction of Madame St. Germain's on horseback; had Jalbert been there on horseback before, 1 must have seen him; he was about 20 feet from the body; he said "stop, stop my friends, dont hut that man." He might have spoken afterwards, but 1 did not hear; 1 did not see him strike the unfortunate person; 1 do not think that Jalbert went nearer than 20 feet. Some persons arrived and said that the troops Louis du Voire, 10th witness .- 1 recollect Some persons arrived and said that the troops were coming up. 1 knew Mr. Cadieux who was my uncle and 1 see him very often; he told me this summer that he could see but very

told me this summer that the little.

Cross-examined.—My uncle is a very active man, and his memory is good. During a part of the day of the action 1 was in my own house,

and I went also to another concession. Though I heard the officer cry out " my God " I did not stir to assist the unfortunate. It was not safe to go forward, and it was none of my bu-siness—1 was afraid. Until 5 or 6 months ago, siness—I was afraid. Until 5 or 6 months ago, to I told nothing of what had occurred to any one, but from motives of christian charity 1 then revealed it—It was not my business to go and aver the officer. It was about 7 o'clock and 1 had not breakfasted. I had arrived 2 or 3 minutes before 1 heard the report of the firearms. I cannot say what took place before I arrived. When the officer passed 1 was in my son in law's house. It was 3 or 4 minutes from the time that the officer jumped out of the. waggon till I heard the shot. I might have done the same as the others if 1 had not a young child to take care of.

child to take care of.

Narcisse du Voire, 11th witness.—1 recollect Narcisse du Voire, 11th witness.—1 revollect the day on which the officer was killed. 1 was in the street about 15 feet from the officer. The first thing 1 saw was Prast striking him with a sword. The officer was on the ground when 1 came up and he appeared very weak. 1 was near the same place and saw L'Hussier fire on him. There was great excitement 1 heard. 1 have not been in Court during this trial.

during this trial.

[The Attorney General declares that he ready to prove that the witness has beer Court, nothwiths, anding his denial on out.

Court, nothwithstading his demai of data having been so.]

Anym P. Hart, Advocate, is sworn and di-clares that he saw the witness in Court boti yesterday and to-day.

Mr. Worth of the Police, also swears to having seen him.

[The prisoner's Council bring the following testimony to prove that he could not have been.]

testimony to prove that he could not have been.]

Marguerite O'Brien was in the witness chamber, and saw the boys there. I was three quarters of an hour at dinner but I returned before one o'clock. The boy could not have come up at the time stated by Worth.

[The Court prohibits the entering into this evidence, as being irregular. The witness is recalled.]

Pratt strike two or three blows I saw Pratt strike two or three blows—also
I saw the pistol fired. The officer was dead
after the pistol shot. I then saw Jalbert at a
little distance on horseback coming from the
direction of Dr. Nelsons. The horse appeared to-be galloping and Jalbert held the bridle
with both his hands; i am perfectly certain
he had no sword in his hand. I cannot say
how far Jalbert was from the officer, p-perhaps
13 feet. There might have been a dozen persons around the hody. Jalbert dismounted and

how far Jalbert was from the officer, perhaps 13 feet. There might have been a dozen persons around the body. Jalbert dismounted and appeared to reproach the crowd; 1 did not hear the words but he appeared very dissatisfied. 1 cannot say why Jalbert got off. He fit almost immediately after remounting, and went galloping towards St. Germain's house. I know Captain Cadieux and have seen him play at draughts last year. I have heard him complain of shortness of sight. Cross-examined.—1 had not seen the officer when the shots were fired. About 12 persons were around; 1 was near to him, about 3 feet distant. 1 know that the officer was on the ground for 1 could see between the legs of the bye standers; 1 was on one side, to the right. I am 18 years of age; 1 cannot say if 1 have grown any for 2 years. The officer had on a black coat. I did not see Cadieux that day. I did not look behind me.—Jalbert could not have arrived before, without my seeing him. My attention was engrossed with the officer. Jalbert held his horse by the bridle and had nothing in the other hands. I did not hear him say any thing; 1 was about 12 feet distant from him all the time. I did not go up to the body. The instant the gun was discharged 1 went away.

Marguerite O'Brien, 12th witness.—I lived

tant from him all the time. I did not go up to the body. The instant the gun was discharged I went away.

Marguerite O'Brien, 12th witness.—I lived at St. Denis on the 23rd November, 1837. On that day the officer was killed. I saw him pass by in the waggon with three others. The officer had not his hands tied; I left to go to the Presbytery, and when I went there, the officer was on the ground. A man raised his gun at him, but it missed fire. He primed again and fired, aid the officer was dead. I was about half an acre distant. Jalbert was on horseback about 40 feet distant. He had his sabre by his side. He made no sign, not did he give any command. I would have heard or seen him had he done so. About twenty minutes after this the battle began.

Cross-examined.—I was about half an acre from where the officer was. There might have been ten or twelve persons there, but they did

been ten or twelve persons there, but they did not exactly surround him. The officer never moved and from that 1 know that he received

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

the ball. I was half an acre dictant. He received the wound in his left side. The goal about 51 feet distant; I received the wound in his left side. The goal about 51 feet distant; I received the wound in his left side. The goal all the content of the since Tuesday last 1 have been from mom-ing till evening in the witness room below; the two boys did not leave at all; Marguerite O'Brien was gone only half an hour, I then went out with the boys; when Marguerit O'Brien was absent the boys were always

with me.

Cross-examined.—The two boys did uot leave when Marguerite O'Brien was absent —we went to a place near M. Pigeons toget a drink of water and remained ten minutes. The convent at St. Denis is near the church. I do not know where Cadieux's house is. I have always lived at St Denis. I entered the yard for an instant. I went in immediately after the blow was given to the ollicer. I saw no one after this nor anything which occurred.

Six o'clock.—The court is adjourned until omorrow morning, at 10 o'clock

FRIDAY, 6th September.

Pierre Bourgeois, 15th witness.—Having been in court, is withdrawn.

Jean Baptiste Blanchelte, 16th witness.—I lived at Si Charles.—I have known Capt. Cadieux for thirty-five years—he is a very obstinate man—he is a headstrong man—very obstinate. Have known him to be most unreasonable—he has no property. In November 1837 the country around the Richelieu was in a state of great agitation. The magistrates could not enforce obedience and many people were obliged to fly.

Cross-examined.—I was at St. Denis on Nov. 23rd.—I do not think it is easy to put things into Cadieux's head—all that I can say is that he is an obstinate man.

To the Editor of the Quebic Transcript.

Siny—In reply to a letter bearing the signature of R. C. Geggie," published in your paper of the 6th instant, containing certain remarks on "An Extract from Appendix D. to Lord Durham's Report, containing Mr. A. Buller's Reports on the state of Education in Lower Canada," permit me to offer a few observations; although the tone in which that letter is written would have justly condemned it to pass appoince.

In it, certain demands are made of me as the individual appointed by the late Education Commission to visit and report on the schools of Quebec. As revards those demands, Mr. Geggie must be content to know that, the documents from which the facts mentioned in that Extract were derived having officially passed out of my hands, I cannot accede to his request to publish the names of the masters and mistresses, whom I, from a close and careful examination, considered "utterly incompaets." I hope, however, that, notwithstanding he states himself to be commissioned to act in the name of the "many," it will be sufficient for him again to learn, what I had since his determination to write that letter, and several times on previous occasions communications. In it, certain demands are made of me as the his determination to write that letter, and se-veral times on previous occasions communicat-ed to him, that HE was not included in that number; but, on the contrary, that the schould under his superintendence was reported, (and with equal jurtice as the other Reports.) as one of the best conducted in the City of Quebec— considering which, I cannot but attribute his present intrusion on public attention to less meretorious motives than even those sordid ones of self interest, which in this case, after the explanation given, could not have operat-ed.

the explanation given, could not have operatCross-examined.—I was at St. Denis on
Nov. 23rd—I do not think it is easy to put
hings into Cadieux's bead—all that I can say
s that he is an obstinate man. He is an hotest man.
Louis Edward Hebert, 17th witness.—I
is at St. Denis in Nov. 1837. I rememter the engagement there; my house is next

word "many" seems to displease Mr. G. and

SHIPP....
INTELLIGENCE SHIPPING 1

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED-Sept. 12th-Bark Airey, 7th August, Liverpool, general cargo Montreal.

CLEARED. Ship Brunswick, Porter, Hull, Levey & Co. Brig Nicholson, Kay, Ulverstone, Gilmour & Co. Schr. Albion, Belfontaine, Halifax, T. Jackson.

Schr. Albion, Bellontaine, Halifax, T. Jackson.

12th

Ship Dumfriesshire, Gowan, Belfast, Parke.
Brig Sir Wm. Wallace, Tullock, Aberdeen, Maitland & Co.

Schr. Caroline, Joneas, Richibucto, G. B. Symes.

The Matthew Bell, from Quebec, was spoken on the 11th August, in lat. 49 15, N. long. 23 W.— wind from the westward. The Richardson of Whitchaven, Furness, master, was spoken on the 12th Aug. in lat. 50, 1, long. 29, 00 W. 42 ays from Quebec.

On Tuesday, at Mount Pleasant Mrs. Henry Weston, of a son.

MARRIED.
On Wednesday, the 11th inst. in the Cathedral, of this city, by the Rev. G. Mackie, Curste, Mr. J. I. Watton, to Catherine, second daughter of Arhibald Duff, Esq. all of Montreal.

DIED. On Wednesday morning, after a long and severe illness. Mr. Charles Harvicker, tobacconist, a na-tive of Magdeburgi Preussis, and long a resident of this city, aged 60 years. At Montreal, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Ann Morison, relict of the Heary Richard Symes, Esq. formerly merchant of that city, swed 65.

At Montreal, on the 10th inst- after an illness of a few days, the Hon. R. De St. Ours, Sheriff of that District.



THEATRE ROYAL.

AAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE CELEBRATED MISS DAVENPORE.

> THIS EVENING, SEPT. 13. Will be performed the

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Mer-which, the

SPOILED CHILD. LITTLE PICKLE, with SONGS, and SAILOR'S

To prevent confusion at the Joors, on the first night it is respectfully intimated that tie Box Of-fice will be opened at 10 o'clock each day, where seats can be secured.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, performance to commence at Eight o'clock, Boses, 5s. Pit, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. 3d. Quebec, 13 September.

FOR CHARTER. FOR CHARTER.

THE A 1 Brig HARMONIS,

JOHN ARNETT, Commander, 222

tons, will accept of a Charter to any safe Pat
in Great Britain or Ireland.—Apply to

WM. PRICE & CO.

11th September



CANADIAN PATRIOT, J. Luckin, Master, WILL LEAVE FOR MONTREAL,

THIS EVENTANG, Sept. 1316.
AT HALF PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.
Cabin Passage 25s. Steerage Passage 7s. 6d

JUST RECEIVED. EX "MANY LAISE," FROM LONDON, And for sale by the Subscribers, TWO Cases Bickerton & Gillet's Beare HATS of very superior quality, and worthy the attention of the trade.

11th September.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSES PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSES
On the 25th September instant, viz:—
The Lot on the Cape forming a corner on St. Geneveive and St. François streets, with the Dwelling House thereon erected, with the dependencies thereof, severally occupied by Captain Bayleid, and Mr. Murison. The Titles may be sea and all information had at the office of the dersigned Notary, St. Peter Street.
The Sale will be held on the the spot the day above mentioned, at the hour of ONE o'clock L. T. MACPHERSON, Notary Public.

Quebec, 13th Sept.

BY THOS. HAMILTON.

Will be sold TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) the 14th inst. on the Wellington Wharf:-14th inst. on the Wellington Whar THIRTY-FOUR Puns. Whiskey,

1811RTY-FOUR Puns. Whiskey,
26 Pipes,
30 Hhds.
10 Hhds.
20 Qr. Casks Sherry,
11 Qr. Casks Sherry,
12 Cases Glazed Hats,
100 bbls Flour.
10 Hhds. Cognae Brandy, [Hennessey]
5 Hhds. Refined sugar,
20 Bags Binck Pepper,
50 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
30 Firkins Lockfine Herrings—
Sale at TWO o'clock.
Quebec, 13th Sept.

QUEBRO:

Vol. II.-No. 87.1

TWENTY FOUR DAYS LATE ENGLAND.

Affaire of Canada—Reported Ma Her Majesty-The Chartist the East—Harvest, &c.

By the steamer St. George, whi shortly after twelve o'clock this day ceived slips from the Montreel He ceived slips from the Montreel Her containing the subjoined highly and, on the whole, very gratifying gence from England. In the Tra Monday, we shall give full details

The steamer Great Western arrive York from Bristol about eleven of Tuesday forenoon, bringing twe nty later news. By her we have received and Liverpool papers of the 23rd, Farley's Bristol Journal of the 24

Failey's Bristol Journal of the 24
The comprecial intelligence brow
Western is of a favourable character
quantities of specie had been receiv
Bank of England. The crops are m
than was anticipated, and there is
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excitement appears to have much a
the summery punishment of a few c
leaders has estored quiet and harm
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Majesty in persor on the 28th ultir
we will have a speech from the
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13th Sent Y THOS. HAMILTON.

Benecarlo Wine,

Pipes, Hhds.

sold TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) the nst. on the Wellington Wharf:— TTY-FOUR Puns. Whiskey,

Several Yankees who had been come

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND WENDERL ADVERTISER.

Vol. H .- No. 87.1

SATURDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

PRICE ONE PENNY

TWENTY FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Affairs of Canada—Reported Marriage of Her Majesty-The Chartists-Affairs of the East-Harvest, &c.

By the steamer St. George, which arrived shortly after twelve o'clock this day, we re-ceived slips from the Montreal Herald office, containing the subjoined highly importan and, on the whole, very gratifying intelli-gence from England. In the Transcript of Monday, we shall give full details of all other

steamer Great Western arrived at New The steamer Great Western arrived at New York from Bristol about eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, bringing twe nty-four days later news. By her we have received London

later news. By her we have received London and Liverpool papers of the 23rd_y and Felix Farley's Bristol Journal of the 24th ultimo. The commercial intelligence brought by the Westem is of a favourable character, and large quantities of specie had been received by the Bank of England. The crops are much better than was anticipated, and there is every promise of a fair average harvest. The Craftic excitement appears to have much abated, and the summary punishment of a few of the ringlesders has entoged quiet and harmony.

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Parliament was to be prorogued by Her
Majesty in persor on the 28th ultimo, so that
we will have a speech from the Throne in a
few days by the British Queen, which was to
leave London on the last instant. In another
lumn will be found a notice of Her Majesty's
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It was currently reported in London that the Marquis of Normanby is about to be removed from the Colonial Office, where he will be succeeded by Lord John Russell or Mr. Rice, who is to be raised to the peerage. Mr. Aley, the member for the Aleibunghi, was spoken of as likely to become a member of the damaistration, to which he would add some strength. Its notorious incompetency induced Lord Brougham to say that he knew not another instance of a Cabinet existing for any length of time in the country, in which no man was included who could even pretend to the possession of talent. His Lordship says a great many bitter things, both true and false, as it happens to suit his purpose, for he is destitute of any thing like moral or political principle, and his reason for giving the above truth, for it is a truth, is because he happens to be a servant out of place. If Lord Melbourne would but make him Chancellor, there could not be, in his opinion, a more talented ministry than the Whig.

The bill for making temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada, received the Royal assent on the 17th ultimo, and an official copy of it was on board the Great Western addressed to His Excellency Sir John Colborne.

The Great Western had one hundred and

The Great Western had one hundred and assengers, among whom were Messrs. as and Cuthbertson of Montreal. The ather during the voyage was extremely isterous, particularly about the eastern edge the Grand Bank.

Several Yankees who had been commissioned to go to Europe for the purpose of effecting loans on some more bubble schemes, have returned in the Great Western, not having been able to procure one cent. The Illinois commissioners, however, succeeded in procuring four millions of dollars.

The penny postage bill has become the law of the land, and we hope its benefits will soon be extended to the Colonies. It is the only beneficial measure effected during the session. About eight hundred applications had been made for tickets to the stands at the approaching tournament, and every post was bringing increased demands. The issue will be limited.

The act for making temporar

The act for making temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada received the royal assent on the 17th of August.

The 1st section provides that the Special Council shall consist of not less than twenty members, and no business to be done unless eleven be present.

members, and no business to be done unless eleven be present.

Section 2, repeals the provision of the set of 1 and 2 of Victoria, ch. 9, preventing the making of permanent laws. All permanent laws to be laid for thirty days before Parlia-

laws to be laid for thirty days b-fore Parlia-ment previous to being confirmed.

Section 3, repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting taxation. No new tax to be levied except for public works and objects of municipal government, and such taxes not to be appropriated by government.

Sec. 4. Repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting the alteration of acts of Parliament but to law to be passed effective the temporal

ut ne law t ne law to be passed affecting the temporal spiritual rights of ecclesiastics or the law

of tenure.

Sec. 5. All laws to have a publication in the Gazette before going into effect.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th of

August,
Mr. O'Connell enquired whether the Secre Mr. Labouchère answered that he had not

Mr. Labouchere answered that he had not rec. ved any information farther than that the proclamation had produced good effect; and had added, that he could give the house the gene-ral assurance that Sir G. Arthur would do all in in in power to discourage Orangeism and Orange processions, and prevent the irritation of next weight. of party spirit.

EPORTED MARRIAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

From the Morning Post of 22nd August.

It is our duty this day to make the British people on any superment which they will receive with intense interest, and we hope and believe with the nimous satisfaction. We have believe with the mimous satisfaction. We have received from a correspondent resident at Brussels, and enjoying the entire confidence of that Court, a communication which enables us to state, in the most distinct and postitive terms, that a matrimonial alliance is about to take place between her Britannic Majesty and his Serene Highness the Prince Albert Francis, second son of Ernest, the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg Saalfield.

The august Prince whom so high and so auspicious a destiny awaits will shortly arrive in this country, accompanied by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. He will arrive, we believe we may venture to say, to

the King and Queen of the Belgians. He will arrive, we believe we may venture to say, to depart no more. He will arrive, we already hope, to impart new lustre and security to the British Crown, and to constitute the domestic happiness and sustain the social virtues of the Illustrious Lady by whom, in the ordination of a gracious Providence, the British Crown is

ng we trust to be worn. The Prince Albert Francis of Saxe Cobourg was born on the 26th of August, 1819. He is therefore three months and two days young-er than Her Majesty.

er than Her Majesty.

We have reason to believe the extraordinary
announcement to be utterly destitute of that
which can alone give it interest—the quality
of truth.—One thing is certain, that the Queen will protogue parliament in person on Wednesday next.—Globe, 22d Aug.

we believe we can state that Parliament will be prorogued on Wednesday next by the Queen in person. Of course we do not believe that the Royal Speech will contain any allusion to the subject of the Royal Marriage, on which the Morning Post has put forth some speculations.—Courier, 22d August.

We do not abandon any part of what we stated yesterday, and beg to be understood as distinctly and gravely repeating every sylla-as to the approaching

and proceed in a body to the church, exclud-ing thereby all pew holders, &c. Frequently they send to the clergyman a text, and if he preaches from it they appear to be satisfied with preaches from it they appear to be sausance with his efforts.

Generally, the clergyman proceeds with his

Generally, the clergyman proceeds with his subject in a manner not very gratifying to the Chartists, and this leads to tumult. At Sheffield, seventy-two persons were arrested tut two only had been committed for trial. On the 18th of August they filled the old parish o'urch in that town, and also crowded the church-yard. They had proclaimed theirin-entioloff attending the same place on Sunday the 25th and had sent a request to the clergyman to preach from 5th James, five or six verses—" Go to, now, ye rich men," &c.

One of the chief leaders of the Chartists was the Rev. Mr. Stephens, a dissenting mi-

One of the chief leaders of the Charlists was the Rev. Mr. Stephens, a dissenting minister. He was recently tried at Chester, found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen month's imprisonment. He conducted his defence, and made a powerful appeal to the jury.

AFFAIRS OF THE PAST.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

In the House of Commons on the 22d of August, the following important announcement was made by Lord Palmerston .

Mr. Hume asked the noble lord the secretary of State for the foreign Department, when the the state nent which had recently appeared in the public journals was true—namely, that the five powers had agreed on a basis for the settlement of the affairs of the East.

the settlement of the affairs of the East.

Lord Palmerston was glad that the hon.
member for Kilkenny had asked him the
question, because it would enable him to state
that which he had nc doubt that it would be satisfactory to the house to hear—namely,
that on the 28th of last month a note had been
presented to the ministers of the Porte, signed
by the representatives of the five great powers. presented to the ministers of the Porte, signed by the representatives of the five great powers, technically called a collective note, which stated that they were instructed by their representatives of the first powers were agreed generally as to the affairs now pending between Turkey and Egypt, and that they were directed to ask the Porte to suspend any negociations into which it might have entered with Meherat Alice agent to recent their without properties. which it might have entered with Mehe-met Ali, and not to proceed therein without the knowledge & concurrence of the five pow-ers. That note has been accepted by the Turkish government with great thankfalness. The house might therefore be assured that there would be no disturbance of the peace of the East, unless some new subject of dif-ference arose, of which there was no prospect whatever at present. whatever at pres

The Thames Tunnel.—It is now reduced to a certainty that this great work will be completed, and that too within a very short period. Mr. Brunel has notified the Lord Mayor that the work is completed to within five feet on the Middlesex side.

the work is completed to waim, for leach with the Middlesex side.

THE HARVEST.—The most important event to the country is the grobable result of the wheat harvest in England, and on the continent of Europe. In France most of the grain had been harvested, and the crops were remarkably good. In Wiltshire very little was cut up to the 22nd Aug., but the crops it is believed will be tolerably good; in the midland counties the prospect is not quite as favourable, and in the north the crops will be decidedly bad, and the harvest very late. In Mark Lane on the 19th wheat advanced 2 a 3s. per quarter. On the whole, from personal observation, we think there will be about an average quantity harvested, should the weather for the first two weeks in September prove favorable. The accounts from the Baltic are favorable, and we think the same remarks will apply to the continent generally. markably good. In Wilshire very little was cut up to the 22nd Aug., but the crops it is believed will be tolerably good; in the midland counties the prospect is not quite as favourable, and in the north the crops will be decidedly bad, and the harvest very late. In Mark Lane on the 19th wheat advanced 2 a 3s. per quarter. On the whole, from personal observation, we think there will be about an average quantity harvested, should the weather for the first two weeks in September prove favorable. The accounts from the Baltic are favorable, and we think the same remarks will apply to the continent generally.

France.—The treaty between France and Mexico has been ratified.

The Duke and Duchess of Orleans were travelling through the south of France, and were every where received with marks of affection.

The fete of Napoleon had been celebrated in several districts by fire word.

It is understood that the public will not suffer from the stoppage of the Phænix Bank of Liverpool. The loss to the stockholders will be some £100,000.

THE GREAT WESTERN & BRITISH QUEEN.— These admirable packets, which sailed from New-York on the 1st Aug. arrived at their New-York on the 1st Aug, arrived at their ports of destination after a very short passage. The Great Western arrived at Bristol after a passage of 12 days and 11 hours; he Queen at Portsmouth in 13 days 14 hours.

From the London Sun we extract the following diary of the speed of the Great Western and British Queen on their voyage from New York:—

	GAIN OF	GAIN OF
G. W. B. Q.	G. W.	B. Q.
Aug 1 say* 90 miles 84		
2177178		
3219207	12	
4251230	21. 4	
5354330	24	
6240220	20	
7244224	20	
8 253 250	3	
9238202	36	
10244237	7	
11246238	8	
12250262		12
13202226		14
14th, 277		1
-		-
D'-4 3		

Dist. run by 2957 dc by 3104 151 27 Miles .. 147 194 gained by G. W. *6 allw'd for half hour start.

Total gain of Gt. Western 118 miles. Total gain of cf. Western 110 miles.

Thus the total gain of the Great Western on the British Queen in eleven days was 110 miles, or 10 miles per diem.

*The Great Western started half an hour before the British Queen.

Commercial.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Aug. 23.—Having had fine settled weather since Monday last, reaping in the early parts of this district is now progressing favourably, and if not interrupted by a return of rain, harvest with us will be general in the course of next week. The duty on wheat is reduced to 10s. 8d. per quarter, on Flour to 6s. 5d. per bbl., and on peas to 8s. per quarter, with the prospect of the former going down to 6s. 8d, next week. On other foreign produce the duties remain unvaried.

A decline of 2d to 3d per 70 lbs from the arrent rates of Tuesday was partially estab-

lished.
English and Irish Flour, although still very scarce, hardly maintained late prices, and all descriptions meeting little inquiry; Foreign was Is per barrel cheaper.

Hhds. Reined sagar,
Bags Black Pepper,
Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
Firkins Lockfine HerringsSale at TWO o'clockiec, 13th Sept. QUEBRO :

Hhds. Benecatio Wine, Qr. Casks Sherry, Cases Glazed Hats, bbly Flour. Hhds. Cognac Brandy, [Hennessey] Hhds. Refined sugar,

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. II.-No. 87.1

SATURDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

PRICE ONE PENNY

WENTY FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Majesty-The Chartists-Affairs of the East-Harvest, &c.

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The act for making 1 "porary provision for the government of Lower Canada received the royal assent on the 17th of August.

The 1st section provides that the Special Council shall consist of not less than tw.nty

members, and no business to be done unles

members, and no business to be done unless eleven be present.

Section 2, repeals the provision of the set of 1 and 2 of Viciona, ch. 3, preventing the making of permanent laws. All permanent laws to be laid for thirty days before Parlia-

section 3, repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting taxation. No new tax to be levied except for public works and objects of municipal government, and such taxes not to be any required by expression.

municipal government, and such taxes not to be appropriated by government. Sec. 4. Repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting the alteration of acts of Parliament but no law to be passed affecting the but no law to be passed affecting the temporal or spiritual rights of ecclesiastics or the law of tenure.

Sec. 5. All laws to have a publication in the Gazette before going into effect.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th of

Argust,
Mr. G'Connell enquired whether the Secre-tary for the Colories had received any info.ma-tion respecting the proclamation of Sir G. Arthur against Orange processions having been disregarded in Canada.

all. Labouchère answered that he had not received any information farther than that the proclamation had pro-inced good effect; and 'e added, that he coule give the house the general assurance that Sir G. Arthur would do all in in his power to discourage Orangeism and Orange processions, and prevent the irritation of the country of th

REPORTED MARRIAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

REPORTED MARRIAGE OF MER MAJESTY.

From the Morning Post of 22nd August.

It is our duty this day to make the British perpla on ansuraceant which they will receive with intense interest, and we hope and believe with unanimous satisfaction. We have rec., ved from a correspondent resident at Brussels, and enjoying the entire confidence of that Court, a communication which enables us to state, in the most distinct and postitive terms, that a matrimonial alliance is about to take place between her Britannic Majesty and his Xerne Highness the Prince Albert Francis, second son of Ernest, the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg Saalfield.

The august Prince whom so high and so auspicious a destiny awaits will shortly arrive in this country, accompanied by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgian. He will arrive, we believe we may venture to say, to depart no more. He will arrive, we already hope, to impart new lustre and security to the British Crow , and to constitute the domestic happiness and sustain the social virtues of the Illustrious Lady by whon, in the ordination of a gracious Providence, the British Crown is long we trust to be worn.

The Prince Albert Francis of Saxe Cobourg

long we trust to be worn.

The Prince Albert Francis of Saxe Cobourg
was born on the 26th of August, 1819. He
is therefore three months and two days younger than Her Majesty.

er than Her Majesty.

We have reason to lelieve the extraordinary announcement to be utterly destitute of that which can alone give it interest—the quality of truth.—One thing is certain, that the Queen will prorogue parliament in person on Wednesday next.—Globe, 22d Aug.

We believe we can state that Parliament will be prorogued on Wednesday next by the Queen in person. Of course we do not believe that the Royal Speech will contain any allusion to the subject of the Royal Marriage, on which the Morning Post has put forth some speculations.—Courier, 22d August.

We do not abandon any part of what we

specimenous.—Courter, 222 August.
We do not abandon any part of what we stated yesterday, and beg to be understood as distinctly and gravely repeating every syllable of our announcement as to the approaching marriage of Her Majesty.

Morning Post, 23rd Aug.

THE CHARTISTS.

Most of the leaders of the chartists have been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment from one to two years leaving the party without a head to direct their movements. Although they are still agitating various parts of the North of England, it is believed that little mischieft will be done.

Those men who were concerned in the riot of Birmingham, and who

and proceed in a body to the church, excluding thereby all pew holders, &c. Frequently they send to the clergyman a text, and if he preaches from it they appear to be satisfied with his efforts.

Generally, the clergyman proceeds with his subject in a manner of the satisfied in the state of the satisfied in a manner of the satisfied in a manner of the satisfied in the satisfied in a manner of the satisfied in the satisfied in a manner of the satisfied in the satisfied in a manner of the satisfied in the satisfi

Generally, the clergyman proceeds with his subject in a manner not very grafifying to the Chartists, and this leads to tumult. At Sheffield, seventy-two persons were arrested; but two only had been committed for trial. Cathe 18th of August they filled the oly parish church in that town, and also crowded the church-yard. They had proclaimed theirintention of attending the same place on Swaday the 25th and had sent a request to the ci.rgy-man to preach from 5th James, five or six verses—"Go to, now, ye rich men," &c..

One of the chief Laders of the Chartists was the Rev. Mr. Stephens, a dissenting minister. He was recently tried at Chester, found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen month's imprisonment. He conducted his defence, and made a powerful appeal to the jury.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

In the House of Commons on the 22d of Au-

In the Heuse of Commons on the 22d of August, the following important announcement was made by Lord Palmerston .

Mr. Hume asked the noble lord the secretary of State for the foreign Department, whether the statement which had recently appeared in the public journals was true-namely, that the five powers had agreed on a basis for the settlement of the affairs of the East.

Lord Palmerston was glad that the honmember for Kilkenny had asked him the question, because it would enable him to state, that which he had no doubt that it would be satisfactory to the house to hear-namely, that on the 28th of last menth a note had been ye sented to the ministers of the Porte, signed sausactory to the house to hear—namely, that on the 28th of last menth a note had been presented to the ministers of the Porte, signed by the representatives of the five great powers, technically called a collective note, which stated that they were instructed by their respective governments to inform the Porte, that the five powers were agreed generally as to the affairs now p. nongo between Turkey and Egypt, and that they were directed to ask the Porte to suspend any negociations into which it might have entered with Mehemet All. and not to proceed therein without the knowledge & concurrence of the five powers. That note has been accepted by the Turkish government with great thankfulness. The house might therefore be assured that there would be no disturbance of the peace of the East, unless some new subject of difference arose, of which there was no prospect whatever at present.

The Thames Tunnel.—It is now reduced to

The Thames Tunnel.—It is now reduced to a certainty that this great work will be com-pleted, and that too within a very short period. Mr. Brunel has notified the Lord Mayor that the work is completed to within five feet on the Middlesex side.

THE HARVEST.—The most important event to the country is the probable result of the wheat harvest in England, and on the continent of Europe. In France most of the grain had been harvested, and the crops were remarkably good. In Wilshine very little was cut up to the 22nd Aug., but the crops it is believed will be tolerably good; in the midland counties the prospect is not quite as favourable, and in the north the crops will be decidedly bad, and the harvest very late. In Mark Lane on the 19th wheat advanced 2 a 3s. per quarter. On the whole, from personal observation, we think there will be about an average quantity harvested, should the weather for the first two weeks in September prove favorable, and we think the same remarks will apply to the continent generally.

France.—The treaty between France and THE HARVEST .- The most important event

France,—The treaty between France and Mexico has been ratified.

The Duke and Duchess of Orleans were tra-velling through the vouth of France, and were every where received with marks of affec-

The fête of Napoleon had been celebrated in several districts by fire works, illumina-tions. &c.

SPAIN.—Is still in a deplorable condition, and there is no prospect of a speedy change. The last accounts speak of a revolt against Maroto. The Memorial des Pyrennees of the 17th August, states that all the provinces had declared against Maroto. A few days ago while on the frontiers of France, we conversed with an English officer who had just arrived from Spain—be informed us that matter were

It is understood that the public will not suffer from the roppage of the Phænix Bank of Liverpool. The loss to the stockholders v be some £100,000.

The Great Western & British Queen.—
These admirable packets, which sailed from Now-York on the 1st Aug, arrived at their pots of destination after a very short passage. The Great Western arrived at Bristol after a passage of 12 days and 11 hours; the Queen at Portsmouth in 13 days 14 hours.

From the London Sun we extract the following diary of the speed of the Great Western and British Queen on their voyage from New York:—

	GAIN OF	GAIN OF
G. W. B.		
Aug I say* 90 miles 8		
217717		1
321920		
425123		
535433		
624022		
724422		
825325		
923820		
1024423		
11,24623		
1225026		12
1320222	6	14
14th, 27	7	/
-	-	
Dist.)	.00	
run by 2957 B. Q. 31	04 151	27
G. W. S B. Q.	1	
	957 27	
1	-	
Miles 1	47 124	miles
Miles 4	11 141	gained by
		G. W. *6
		allw'd for
		half hour

Total gain of Gt. Western 118 miles. Thus the total gain of the Great Western on the British Queen in eleven days was 118 miles, or 10 miles per diem.

* The Great Western started half an hour before the British Queen.

Commercial.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Aug. 23.—Having had fine settled weather since Monday last, reaping in the early parts of this district is now progressing favourably, and if not interrupted by a return of rain, harvest with us will be general in the course of next week. The duty on wheat is reduced to 10s. 8d. per quarter, on Flour to 6s. 5d. per bbl., and on peas to 8s. per quarter, with the prospect of the former going down to 6s. 8d, next week. On other foreign produce the duties remain unwaried.

unvaried

A decline of 2d to 3d per 70 lbs from the urrent rates of Tuesday was partially estab-

English and Irish Flour, although still very scarce, hardly maintained late prices, and all descriptions meeting little inquiry; Foreign was Is per barrel cheaper.

LONDON MARKETS.

Foreign was 15 per seasons.

From the Corn Reporter of August 23rd.
Till Tuesday night it rained heavily, but on Wednesday morning a decided improvement was visible in the appearance of the weather.

Some of the accounts received from different parts of the country speak very unfavourably of the outstanding crops—the grain which was cut as well as the country of the country to the parts of the country peak very unfavourably of the outstanding crops—the grain which was cut as well as the country to the country t

and it will, we are informed, require at least a for-nigit's smishine before harpest can become genera-north of the Humber.

At the maritime ports Wheat has not varies much in price since our last, but in most of the agricultural districts a considerable improvem-has taken place, in tome instances to the exten-of 5s. 6 ft ser quarter.

The dety declined to 18s. 8d. per qr. yes.erday and a farther fall of 4s. per quil probably, tak place next week, the recent advance in prices has