

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, March 26. The Royal mail steamer Niagara, Captain Workman, from Liverpool, on Saturday the 13th inst., arrived at this port early this morning.

On Tuesday the 2nd inst., pursuant to its adjournment, the British House of Commons met on the 12th inst., when an announcement was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. D. Sturges, in answer to Lord Salisbury's note, he would take the earliest opportunity of stating that within the last hour Her Majesty's Government had received despatches from the French Government, in answer to the despatch addressed to them by Her Majesty's Government, and he had much pleasure in announcing to the House that those painful circumstances which had unhappily, for a time, subsisted between the Governments of the two countries, had entirely terminated in a spirit friendly and honorable, in a manner which he believed would be satisfactory. And as soon as Her Majesty's permission had been obtained, the correspondence would be laid upon the table. He would also take the opportunity of indicating the course which Government proposes to take with reference to the public business of the country. The requirements of the public service were so urgent, that Government would require all the assistance of the House to enable them to carry out these measures. A supply was necessary for service of pending financial affairs. With regard to the first, he entered into some explanation with respect to the Militia; that in consequence of the state of affairs in India, it was intended to embody a great number of militia, and in order to defray the expenditure, he proposed to ask for a supplementary grant of £700,000. He further detailed Ministers' plans in regard to financial matters.

Several members complained that he was silent in regard to measures of general importance. The army and navy estimates were moved for four months on account, and the motions were agreed to.

There had been some rioting in Dublin between the police and College students. Five of the latter are said to be dangerously injured.

Rumors are afloat that satisfactory news from India had been received, but the despatch had not reached Liverpool when the Niagara left.

Rumors were current of a deficiency in the British Treasury, and of a small loan being confidentially negotiated. On the other hand, it was asserted that the Customs' revenue would exceed the estimates.

A lengthy pamphlet was issued in Paris in regard to the refugee difficulty between France and England, winding up with an appeal to the English Government and people, expressing a hope that the alliance will firmly stand the trial which it is undergoing. The manifesto was regarded as a state paper and attracted much attention in France, and it is said to have produced a favorable impression in England. The reverse was the case.

It had been reported that Walewski had returned from the French foreign ministry, but the report was unconfirmed.

Lord Malmesbury's despatch had been communicated to the French Government, the form of it was not known, but it is said to be firm and conciliatory.

The appeal of Orsini and his fellow conspirators condemned to death had been refused.

Arrests continued to be numerous throughout France.

It is said that Pierrri, will be Perfect of Police after the execution of Orsini and accomplices. A telegram from Paris of the 11th inst., says that the appeal of Orsini and accomplices to the Court of Cassation, was that day rejected.

The Monitor of the 11 inst., says that on the 24th ult., arrests were made in various parts of France, which defeated culpable projects, and led to the discovery and seizure of arms, ammunition, and compromising correspondence. The arrests, however, have been exaggerated. They are limited to fifty principal leaders at Paris, twenty at Lyons, twelve at Marseilles, and four on an average in forty other departments. In spite of this precaution a gathering took place in Paris on the night of the 5th of March, but firm and vigilant measures caused it to prove abortive, and led to twenty new arrests.

The Monitor states that at Chalons, on the 6th inst., forty men surprised a small post of infantry. They then attempted to get possession of the railroad station, crying "Vive la Republique." Driven back, they occupied the head of the bridge to interrupt communication with the barracks. The officers, who live in the town, cut their way through, and the garrison also turning out, the rioters were dispersed. Fifteen men were captured.

The affair which took place at Chalons was indisputably part of the plan of systematic agitation.

The Patrie gives further details of the revolutionary attempt at Chalons, showing that the mob took the infantry post by surprise, and seized nearly all the arms. The rioters were subsequently subdued by a strong military detachment, and many arrests were made.

AUSTRIA. A Vienna despatch says, that an excellent understanding has already been established between the Derby Ministry and the Austrian Government.

RUSSIA. Prince Gortschakoff was said to have issued a memorandum on the question of the navigation of the Danube to the French Government. It was directly in opposition to the views of Austria.

Russia agrees with France and England to the absolute right of the Paris Conference to deal with the subject.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF BALTIMORE." The City of Baltimore from Liverpool, 7th inst., arrived this morning.

The Alps did not leave with the Baltimore as advertised.

The correspondence between Malmesbury and Walewski is published. Very conciliatory on both sides. Walewski regrets the misapprehension of his original despatch, withdraws from the discussion and appeals to the loyalty of the English people.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary proceedings of but little importance. Bombay dates to the 24th February received. A large portion of the British had entered Oude. Sir Colin Campbell was still at Cawnpore awaiting the siege train.

London expected to be bombarded on the 25th February. The King of Delhi has been found guilty and banished for life.

The steamer Atax with Calcutta mails and over a quarter of a million sterling in specie lost near Trincomalee on the 16th February. Cargo and mails lost, but no lives.

Canton all tranquil. Yeh remained a close prisoner. Orsini and Pierrri were guillotined 13th March. Andro was respited to permit a visit to his wife.

The English Government refuses to let Sardinia give up the Englishman Hodge to the French Government. The Conspiracy bill was rejected by the Sardinian parliament.

Other continental news unimportant. The riot at Dublin was alluded to in both Houses, and Government promised strict investigation.

The Commaux passed the India Loan Bill. Disraeli stated the case of Cagliari, had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and Government would act upon their opinion, irrespective of the action of the late Government, which had acknowledged the jurisdiction of Naples.

It was stated that Mr. Roebuck had received a challenge from Colonel Delagey, a French officer, for his language in relation to France.

INDIA. All quiet in the Punjab. The Rajpootana field forces were en route for Katha, where the enemy was said to be 7,000 strong, and 100 guns.

Shorapore, in Molam's dominions, had been captured, and the Rajah had been seized. At Henderah the Bareilly rebels were defeated, February 10th.

It was stated that Nena Sahib had crossed the Ganges with a strong force, to enter Bundelcure. The Goorkals had defeated the rebels at Gondor.

FRANCE. The execution of Orsini and Pierrri took place on the 13th. From 100,000 to 200,000 people assembled to witness the execution. They were kept at a distance by the military, of whom 5,000 were on the spot. Both met their doom with firmness. Pierrri sang the well known "Mourir pour la Patrie" on his way to the scaffold, and on the block cried "Vive la Republique," "Vive la Republique." Orsini's last cry was "Vive la France."

The Russians have captured the important defile of Argonne in the Caucasus. The Chinese had attacked the Russian outposts towards the mouth of the Amoor so suddenly, that the Russians had to retreat 30 leagues from the River.

The Chinese destroyed the Russian settlement. MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Steamers Africa and Borussia arrived out on the 21st, and the City of Washington on the 16th.

Breadstuffs generally dull. Flour dull and nominal; quotations unchanged. Wheat dull; quotations without change. Corn dull and 6d to 1s lower; mixed and yellow 3s; white 3s 6d to 3s 4s.

Provisions generally dull. Beef dull and nominally unchanged. Pork dull and rather lower; prime 70s. Bacon heavy, and tending downward. Lard dull; 50s for fine. Tallow unchanged. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Tea inactive.

LONDON, March 17.—Consols closed at 96 1/2 to 96 3/4. Money unchanged. Sugar firm; refined rather cheaper. Coffee unchanged. Tea quiet and firm.

The ship Kennebec, of Bath, Maine, for Mobile had been lost at sea. Crew saved.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA." NEW YORK, March 31. The Royal Mail steamer Persia, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at about 11.30 on the morning of the 20th March, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, bringing 54 passengers.

The Arago arrived out at Southampton on the afternoon of the 18th March. GREAT BRITAIN. In the House of Commons on the 17th inst., notice was given of a bill to limit the duration of Parliament to three years.

Lord J. Russell's Oats' Bill was considered in Committee. The various clauses were agreed to, and report was ordered to be brought on the 22nd.

The House of Lords were not in session. In the House of Commons the state of affairs in India claimed attention. Acts of cruelty to Sepoys were strongly denounced, and a spirit of justice, tempered with mercy, was advocated on all sides.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question from Mr. Crawford, indignantly repelled the insinuation that Lord Malmesbury's despatch to Count Walewski had been submitted to the French Government for approval, before it was officially communicated on Friday, the 19th instant.

FRANCE.

Paris correspondent of Times, writing on the 16th, says: "It is positively affirmed that M. DePersigny has tendered his resignation as Ambassador in London, and that in the event of its being accepted, it is probable he may be succeeded by Duke Du Grammont. This last, however, is only conjecture as yet. The Duchess de Grammont is English, and otherwise it is thought such an appointment would be well received in England."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News confirms the resignation of Persigny, and says the reason is, vexation at Lord Derby's Ministry having abandoned what he considers their promise to go on with the Conspiracy Bill, and also a difference with Count Walewski.

The Monitor of the 17th, has, by following: "M. Pietri, Prefect of Police, had some months past tendered his resignation to the Emperor. Plea ill health. His Majesty requested him to remain in office till the close of the proceedings. Concerning the last attempt, M. Pietri having again tendered his resignation, the Emperor accepted it with regret, expressing to him in a letter, how much he appreciated his zeal and devotion. M. Barthele, Prefect of the Tours, has been appointed to fill his place."

The Daily News Paris Correspondent writes:—"It is most confidently stated in a quarter likely to be well informed on the subject, that the Minister of Marine has sent a circular to the Marine Prefects, advising the French navy to be put on a war footing by the 1st of May."

The Globe's Paris Correspondent is informed, that great efforts were made to intercept the Emperor's personal of a multitude of anonymous letters, informing him that his own speedy doom would follow the execution of Orsini.

On the 17th the Emperor and Empress visited the Opera for the first time since the attempted assassination. The streets were crowded, and precautions were taken to preserve order.

Business continued very bad in Paris, with scarcely anything doing at the Bourse.

MARSEILLES, Friday night. News brought by the Valetta is from Canton 28th Jan. No reply made by the Emperor to notifications; allied plenipotentiaries forces will therefore ascend Pato River with floating gun-boats, 400 French and 1000 English Marine Garrison, Canton. Rich people and leading merchants returning to the city. English erecting strong works on the Island Poca.

SPAIN. MADRID, THURSDAY. Proclamations were issued recommending the people to follow the example of the insurgents at Chalons, but were treated by the people with indifference.

Advices from Madeira to 9th March, report prevalence there on the 5th, of a complete hurricane, which did considerable damage to the shipping in port.

LONDON MARKETS. London.—The funds had been subject to slight fluctuations, and Consols closed steady on the 19th at 96 1/2 for money, and 96 1/4 a for account. Barings' circular says, 95 1/2 a for money and 96 1/4 a for account. One course of depression was a rumor that the East India Co., intended in a coming week to raise the whole of their 8 million pounds. Mr. A. R. Lafone, Liverpool, suspended. The liabilities are estimated at about 200,000 pounds.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £223,913 during the week; making total nearly 18 million sterling.

Baying, Brothers & Co. report corn market, quiet and without change in prices.

New Advertisements this Week. Park Lot to Rent.—G. McPhillips. Dwelling House to Rent.—G. McPh. Great Horse Taming Secret. To Carriage Makers. A Course of Five Lectures. Public Meeting. Letters remaining in Richmond Hill P. O.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTSON, of Toronto, is authorized to collect and receive monies on behalf of this office.



RICHMOND HILL, APRIL 2, 1858. We earnestly invite the attention of our readers to an advertisement in our columns announcing a course of five lectures to be given in the Grammar School, commencing on Tuesday next; the subjects are exceedingly interesting, and we hope will ensure large audiences.—We also observe that it is in contemplation to start a Mechanic's Institute in this village. We hope the inhabitants will turn out en masse on Tuesday next, and give the subject their most strenuous and earnest support.

MURDER IN ANGUS. On March 20th a frightful murder was committed in Angus. It appears that the wife of the murdered man had been for some time engaged in a criminal intercourse with a man by the name of Robert Coulter, and the suspicions of the husband being aroused, he suddenly returned home and caught him with his wife. Recriminations ensued between the parties, the paramour left the house, followed by the husband, who was struck on the head with an axe by the adulterer, which caused death. A reward of \$600 have been offered by the Government for the apprehension of the murderer.

THE "GRUMBLER."

We have just received a number of a racy little paper, published at Toronto, under the above caption. It professes to be a take off on anything and every body. Some of its take-offs are very apt and amusing. We highly recommend it to the notice of our numerous readers.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

Previous to the assembly of Parliament loud was the boasting, and confident were the organs of the Clear Grits, that the ministry would speedily die of consumption or some other appalling disease. A catastrophe, according to them, devoutly wished for by all Upper Canadians, and a large proportion of Lower Canadians also; but, alas, how doomed to disappointment—these Prophets are. It really seems as if fortune and fate had alike deserted them, for three mortal weeks, they tried to overthrow the Ministry, and all their clap-trap arguments have been pressed into service; and what, up to the present moment, has been the measure of success accorded them? Echo answers, none! They only press forward to sure, and certain defeat; yet, do they forcibly remind us of a certain village wrangler, of whom it is said, "that though beaten off he could argue still." Several questions, on which they thought themselves strong, have had the sense of the house taken upon them, and the result has shown a two to one majority against them in a full house. Lower Canada, nearly to a man, having voted against the Clear Grits; and many Upper Canadians, although approving of some of their measures to a certain extent, preferred waiting till they were advocated in a manner calculated to soothe and sustain our union. Even now the senior member for Toronto and his party have discovered that they have sprung on a bed of nettles, for his party, failing in their designs against the Government, are beginning to tear each other to pieces, as discord and treachery have already developed itself in their midst. Some are for overthrowing their present leader as eminently visionary and impracticable,—others again wish merely to change their tactics, as it is evident their chance of tasting the sweets of office is extremely slim at present, so that we may expect shortly to see another game of double shuffles played by that eccentric phenomenon, the Clear Grit party. Let us now look at the position of the ministry up to the recess. If we regard the debates in Parliament merely as tests of strength, we must in candour state that the ministry have come out of the fire, not merely unscathed, but that their position is materially improved. They now know to a certainty the number of their supporters, and they also know the weakness of the Opposition, and will be able to confine their attention more especially to the vast and important duties devolving upon them at this crisis. We have no doubt but that in spite of the croaking of the senior member of Toronto and his party, the Government will be able to sustain itself in the confidence of the house and the country at large; an event much to be desired at the present moment, as we cannot but regret that while our trade is nearly stagnant, so much time should have already been wasted in useless talk that should have been given to acts tending to encourage a return of prosperity in our midst.

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BURIAL OF MR. EDW. PEARS. The mortal remains of Mr. Edward Pears, a member of the Thornhill Lodge of Odd Fellows, was followed to the grave on Sunday last by a large number of the fraternity, dressed in the mourning badges of the Order. The procession was highly respectable, and presented a very striking appearance. After the body was deposited in the grave, the N. G. (T. Cooper, Esq.) read the beautiful burial service of the Order, which was listened to with marked attention by all those who were present. The members then returned to their Lodge-room, where the N. G. declared the funeral ceremonies closed. Great credit is due to the officers and members of this Lodge for the courteous and affable manner in which they attended the last moments of their departed brother. He was a young man who emigrated to this country some years since; and had been a resident of Thornhill and a member of that Lodge for a length of time, during which he made many

friends, especially among the Order of Odd Fellows; and here we may mention that this is one of the many benefits arising from this fraternity that in whatever country or clime our lot may be cast, if that country bears the footprints of Odd Fellowship, the members of our Order need not fear. They can throw themselves upon the troubled waves of human life, and let it bear them where it may, they have few apprehensions of want or suffering; they, and their wants are immediately attended to. The Thornhill Lodge we understand is at present in a very prosperous condition; propositions for memberships, and initiations, are their nightly employments; and we have no hesitation in saying that under the able management of the present officers it is conducted in that spirit of candour which should ever characterize the conduct of every Odd Fellow.

BOOK NOTICE.

LYRICS.—By ALEXANDER MCLACHLAN.—PRICE, 3s. 9d.—TORONTO: ARMOUR & CO. We have perused the above work with great pleasure. McLachlan blends together the pleasing melancholy of Tannahill with the strong sense and patriotism of Burns. His muse sings as true as if it bounded unfettered over the scenes of his native land, while it adapts itself in strains equally affecting to the objects and sentiments of his adopted country. These poems evince a grasp of thought, a depth and warmth of feeling, a strength and delicacy of expression seldom to be met with in similar productions in the present day. The volume is worthy of a place in every library. Let us hope that Scotchmen, at least, will endeavor to secure for themselves a copy, and thus aid a countryman who so well deserves their patronage.

TOWNSEND alias McHENRY. Merritsville, March 26. (Before Mr. Justice McLean.) Is this man the veritable Townsend or not is a question asked by every one solved by few, which is the more perplexing account of the conflicting testimony of those who profess to be intimately acquainted with him.

The excitement evinced by the public, is, we believe, unparalleled, which seems to increase in intensity as the trial progresses. The counsel for the prosecution, and the counsel for the defence, have each many witnesses; the one to swear yea, and the other equally positive will swear nay. The counsel for the prosecution are Mr. Donald Macdonald, G. C., and Mr. Harrison. The prisoner is defended by Mr. Freeman, G. C., Mr. Start, and Mr. Currie.

Mr. Harrison opened the case in a very powerful speech. He detailed the circumstances connected with the death of Nellis and Richards. On the unsatisfactory account given by McHenry of himself on the fact of the scars on the prisoner resembling those of Townsend, and concluded by demanding a calm and thorough investigation of the case.

William Bryson, one of Townsend's gang, swore positively that the prisoner at the bar was the notorious Townsend, and that he shot Mr. Nellis.

Elizabeth Jordan, innkeeper, at Port Robinson—Could not recognize the prisoner as the man who was at her house when Richards was shot.

William Potts had been acquainted with Townsend; had heard some one say to Richards "do take your hand off you are a dead man;" and he saw Charley immediately fall, and to the best of his knowledge the prisoner was the man.

George Forbes, a gaoler for the County of Oxford, swore that the prisoner was the man whom he detained at the cars as Townsend, but who escaped by jumping on the last car as the train passed on.

The prisoner throughout the day appeared perfectly cool and collected, and fearlessly confronted the witnesses.

Friday, March 27. Hugh McKay emphatically swore that the prisoner was the man whom he had seen on the cars.—He swore it against all creation besides.

Mr. Iles requested that the prisoner might be searched, as the prisoner had frequently threatened his (Mr. Iles) life, which was done, but nothing was found on him.

Mr. Iles swore that he knew Townsend well; he had been acquainted with him from seven to nine years; had on several occasions spoken to and walked with him, and recognised him immediately; he came to his house on the 11th of November, and at once gave information to the Chief of Police.

He did not recognise him by any particular marks, but by his general appearance. George May, of Chicago—Went to school with William Townsend in 1842; met him in 1846 between Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines; met him again in 1854 in Chicago, but did not believe the prisoner to be the man. The prisoner had too high a forehead, and too large an eye. Townsend had a down look, and hung his head.

Samuel Sliggins, of Toronto—stated that he boarded with Wm. Townsend three months at Campbell's tavern, at Dunnville. He swore that though the voice was changed the prisoner was William Townsend.

William Kennedy recognised the prisoner as the man, who in connection with another, came to buy cattle of him.

Rev. William Hawe, swore—That in 1854 Wm. Townsend occasionally worked for him. He swore positively that the prisoner was William Townsend, and on the prisoner requesting him to take off his "goggles," he did so, and looking the prisoner full in the face said,—"I have not the slightest doubt you are the identical William Townsend that worked at my mill."

Merritsville, Mon'y, March 29. The Court was crowded. Intense excitement in the town; heavy wagers being laid pro and con; blows being resorted to by the respective parties; the light-fingered gentry have also done a thriving business.

Third day—Monday. Thomas Graham, of Walpole swore—That the prisoner came to his tavern about noon on the day of the murder of Nellis, and at evening presented a pistol across the counter, and demanded his money or his life; and that the money was given him.

David Young swore that the prisoner was the man he had known as William Townsend in Caledonia. James Macindoe swore that he knew William Townsend well, and the prisoner was the man.

Abner Stringer, who knew Townsend, did not think the prisoner was the man. Jacob Wener knew Townsend, and had no doubt but that the prisoner was the man.

George Buck knew the prisoner at the bar. He used to be called William Townsend; used to see him in 1853 two and three times a day in the nine pin alley at Cleveland; was quite positive that the prisoner was no other than William Townsend.

Abel Young, a resident in Caledonia—Had seen the prisoner in the dock before; had no doubt but that he was the veritable Bill Townsend; had seen Bryson and King with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Freeman—I cannot be mistaken respecting the prisoner.

Barton Wait—Knew Townsend; had boarded with him. The prisoner looks like Wm. Townsend, but could not swear positively it was him.

Peter Potts—Knew the prisoner as a singer of nigger songs; he used to go by the name of William Townsend.

Johnson Burtch—Knew Townsend well about six years ago, but could not say that he knew him now.

Ann Lattimore, resident in Caledonia.—I have not the least doubt the prisoner is the veritable Wm. Townsend. His eyes, features and height, are the same.

Mary Anne Hatch—Knew Townsend. He used to drive a cab for her brother. I have not the least doubt in the world that the prisoner is William Townsend.

Peter Brown, (a convict.)—Had known Townsend two years. I am satisfied the prisoner is the man.

Richard Lee, (also a convict.)—Knew Townsend, and swore that the prisoner was the man.

Thomas McKay had performed with Townsend; knew the prisoner to be him.

Charles Brooks first saw Townsend in 1848, but could not swear whether the prisoner was him or not.

The Court then adjourned. The prisoner had, during the whole day, appeared entirely unconcerned. In the course of the day there were a large number of additional witnesses subpoenaed for the prosecution. There are above 100 witnesses on behalf of the prisoner.

Fourth day—Tuesday. James Cornwall first got acquainted with Townsend in 1854 at Diffins. Had seen him several times; knew he had a scar on his right foot; found one on the prisoner also. I am persuaded that the prisoner is William Townsend.

Mrs. Olive Ayres.—Lives at Merritsville; knew Wm. Townsend in 1853 for three or four months at Diffin's tavern. The prisoner is William Townsend. William H. Ayres.—Did not believe the prisoner to be William Townsend. Robert Potts.—Saw Townsend six or seven years ago. Had been present at dances with him. I have no doubt that the prisoner is the man. Alexander Allen.—Had frequently played nine-pins with Wm. Townsend, but could not say who the prisoner in the docks was. William Hartley.—Wm. Townsend worked for me in the summer of 1852. He was a poor—very

poor cooper. The voice was Townsend's, but could not recognise his appearance. Did not think the prisoner resembled him. Charles W. Helms.—I knew Townsend when he was a boy; saw him several times during the two winters previous to the murder of Nellis. My impression is that the prisoner is the man. John Robinson, resident at Millbrook, said,—that the prisoner was the man he took to be Townsend at the Eckford station, just after a reward was offered for the apprehension of the murderer of Richards.—He was quite positive that the prisoner was that man.

Joseph Lane, of Gainsboro'.—Knew Townsend in the fall before Nellis was shot. Was quite certain the prisoner was the man. Margaret Ann Atkinson, an interesting looking girl, stated that the prisoner was the man who stopped her, and had her taken in the wagon in a lonely place between Stratford and the township of Thorold.

Captain James Lewis, a seaman, residing at Cleveland, said.—I know the prisoner in the dock. Prisoner was steward on the "Powhattan" in 1852. He went by the name of McHenry. He was a quiet, sober man. Captain Turnbull told the witness he had received a letter from the prisoner in 1854. He was then in California.

Cornelius McNeil knew Townsend well. "I will swear positively that the prisoner is not Townsend."

Bernard Carroll, lives at Dunnville, is a sailor.—Knew Townsend two years; did not think that the prisoner was the man, nor anything like him.

Ezra Smith, Canboro'.—Knew Townsend well for a number of years, and all the family. His sons also knew Townsend. He knew Wm. Townsend so well that he could pick him out of a crowd blinded by feeling his feet, as he had large toe joints. I am now an old man, and if I had to die this moment I would swear the prisoner is not Wm. Townsend. I cannot be mistaken.

William E. Badgley.—Had seen Townsend a hundred times, and he is not the Wm. Townsend I knew. L. T. Wetherby, resided at Dunnville 22 years.—There was not the slightest resemblance between the prisoner and Townsend.

Edmund Wigg, of Cayuga.—Had seen Townsend several times. The prisoner was not him. The Court then adjourned.

Fifth day—WEDNESDAY. Hubert Sutton, Brampton.—Knew William Townsend. Had examined the prisoner carefully, and was satisfied he was not the man.

John Robinson, Port Maitland.—Knew Townsend well. That certain the prisoner was not the man. Peter Schram.—Had been acquainted with William Townsend fifteen years; could pick out Townsend from a thousand. It was not possible that the prisoner could be him.

Lucinda Reilman.—Had known Townsend from a boy. I am confident the prisoner is not William Townsend.

We learn by special telegraph from the Globe that up to the closing of the court fifteen witnesses were examined for the defence. They all swore positively that the prisoner was not William Townsend. One witness testified that McHenry had stated to him circumstances about places in Scotland, which showed that he must have been brought up there. Captain Turnbull swore that he had received a letter from the prisoner, (whom he knew to be McHenry) from California, in December 1853, or January 1854. The Court adjourned at nine o'clock.

Correspondence. To the Editor of the British Tribune. DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed two dollars, being one year's subscription to your paper. I have just sent back the "Economist" in consequence of its being continually filled with unprofitable productions from the pen of that contemptible sucker, John Smith, and whom the Editor of that paper calls "Our faithful Correspondent." He is well known to you sir, as well as to many more in your township; as I understand he at one time he degraded the pulpit of the sanctuary in that place. I have procured his whole history, which I will give to you weekly, if time permit, but for the present I shall say no more about his character; but if you will call down here and accompany me through the ardele, I think that I shall be able to show him to you, dressed in true blue, and bespattered with the blood of the slain! I shall keep my eye upon him and let you know if he should transgress in any way. In the meantime I send you his real name which you are at liberty to publish if you think proper.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours truly, SMITH YORICK. Toronto, March 29, 1858.

PRACTICAL.—The New Jersey people seem to have a horror of loquacity, and in order to curb the too fluent language of their senators, allow them but forty days during which to hold their legislative sessions. During that time each member of the state legislature is paid \$3 per diem, but after the expiration of that time they go on half-pay! By his means members are stimulated to short speeches, and to the point.

News Items.

Philadelphia consumes 6,000 gallons of milk a day. The U. S. military service of last year cost \$26,000,000. The past winter has been excessively severe in Northern Europe.

A new armoury is to be built in New York at a cost of \$4,500. Porter's Ferry house at Niagara Falls was burnt Sunday week.

It is said that for the first time on record snow fell in Egypt this year. From eleven to twelve million oysters arrive at Philadelphia each week. The New York Banks now hold over \$34,000,000 in specie.

Florence Nightingale is in Vienna exploring hospitals. The estimated crop of cotton in Texas, last year, was 300,000 bales. Governor Fletcher, of Vt., has appointed Friday, April 2d, as a day of fasting and prayer.

Gov. Holly, of Conn., has appointed Friday, April 2d, as a day of fasting and prayer. Rosa Bonheur's celebrated picture of the Horse Fair is being exhibited in Chicago.