MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Post Office on Saturday, the 23th instant, at 3 o'clock, A. M.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

DEPARTURE FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia	April 12	For New York.
Niagara	April 19	For Boston.
Europa	April 26	For New York.
Caledonia	May 3	For Boston.
Africa	May 10	For New York
Canada	May 17	For Boston.
Asia	May 24	For New York
America	May 31	For Boston.

FROM THE UNITED STATES

America	April 30	From Boston.
Asia	May 7	From New York.
Niagara	May 14	From Boston.
Europa	May 21	From New York.
Caledonia	May 28	From Boston.
Africa	June 4	From New York.
Canada	June 11	From Boston.
Asia	June 18	From New York.
America	June 25	From Boston.

Post Office during the summer of 1851 will be open:

Eastern Mail, by steamer, daily, at 3 A.M.

Western Mail, Railway, Port Hope, Peterboro' Toronto, and Offices West of Toronto, by Steamer, daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 P.M.

Western Mail by Land Office, between Kingston and Toronto, daily at 4 P.M.

Prince Edward District, daily (Sunday excepted) at 4 P.M.

Amherst Island, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P.M.

Camden East, Loughboro, Newburgh, and Wilton, on Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 4 P.M.

Stringfield, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A.M.

Wolfe Island, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 a.m.

United States, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 a.m.

Letters for England can be forwarded, via the United States on payment of 2½ to the Union. The Inland Postage on papers for the United States must be paid 1½ each to the Limits. Letters for delivery at Cape Vincent must be prepaid one penny each.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal	E. Chevalier & Co., Bookseller
Belleville	Mr. Michael Notts, Auctioneer
Cobourg	Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto	Mr. Thos. McLean, Bookseller
Hamilton	John Brown, Esq.
New York	F. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings
Rochester, N.Y.	Mr. G. S. Jewett

And Postmasters generally of the Midland District.

*** Agreements for advertising made by any of the above gentlemen, either for Cash or otherwise, will be ratified.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We notice this to those of anonymous communication. Whatever in the mind for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return unavailable communications.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

☞ No Sale this day.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quitquis pro Bonum Dicat."

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1851.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

The Daily British Whig will be sent to Subscribers during the coming Session of Parliament for One Dollar, pre-payment. And the Weekly British Whig will be in like manner sent for Half a Dollar.

☞ ADAPTED.—The Parliament is in session, and little is the matter known or cared for. Politics seem to have left possession of the public mind. And the proof is this. In all former years, the number of Sessional subscribers to the *British Whig* averaged fifty, some years many more; and this year, up to the present moment not a single Sessional subscriber has sent in his name! And at no period of its existence did the *British Whig* enjoy so universal a patronage, or so extended a circulation. Fresh subscribers send in their names daily, but they are not merely so for the Session of Parliament.

☞ REMARKABLE CURE.—The woman Freeman was so extremely unwell before and during her trial, as to occasion some alarm for her life, independent of the rope. It took three men to carry her up and down from the Dock. On Wednesday she required great assistance to enter the Cab that took her to the wharf for the steamer; but on her arrival, she jumped out without any help, and during her stay waiting for the American Boat, was as lively as a cricket, walking about and looking after her things, as if nothing had been the matter with her. So much good had the fresh air done her.

☞ RIGHT AND PROPER.—Two Sons of Temperance got swipy at the Great Sale this week. These gentlemen make it a point of conscience never to pay for their liquor, or be seen drinking at a Tavern; but when they get a gratis chance, such as a Lunch at an Auction, they can drink and get drunk like other mortals. All very correct.

(Reported expressly for the Argus)

Trial of Azenath Smith,

For the Murder of John Freeman alias Elijah Pease, at Mill Creek, in the month of April last. Judge McLean presiding.

Monday morning, having been appointed for this case, precisely at ten o'clock, and a few minutes before the arrival of his Lordship, the prisoner was carried into Court and placed in the dock. The unfortunate woman seemed to be in a very low and exhausted condition, being apparently unable to stand, and with the consent of the Court a chair and pillows were provided for her, on which she reclined with very little movement during the long and anxious period of the trial. The Clerk by the order of the Judge, approached close to the dock and read the indictment to her slowly and distinctly, to which she pled not guilty. The following Jury was then selected from a large panel—the Counsel for the Prisoner having exercised his right of challenge very liberally. The Counsel for the Crown also exercised his right in two instances, a circumstance somewhat unusual on the part of a Crown officer; but we suppose on sufficiently good grounds. Names of the Jury:

ISAAC MALLON,	JOSEPH YORK,	WM. BAKER,
W. A. MILLER,	THOS. RAE,	JOHN D. BULL,
JAS PHILLIPS,	M M'LEOD,	W. M'MILLAN
S. BULL, JUN'R,	DAN. O'BRIAN,	A. M'VICKER

The Counsel for the Queen, John Ritchie, Esq., in opening the case on the part of the Crown, addressed the Jury to the following effect:—that the prisoner stood before them charged with the awful crime of Murder. The indictment set forth that this murder had been committed in either one of two ways—by a large dose of strychnine, or by repeated doses of strychnine till completed." He also explained to the jury that the prisoner was indicted for the murder of a person of the name of Freeman; and also, one by the name of Pease, for the reason that he (the deceased) assumed the name of Freeman, and received that name at the time of his death, although his real name, as afterwards discovered, was Pease. The crime of poisoning implied the presence of malice, as it required to be done deliberately; and therefore the only question in this case for the jury would be, Did the deceased, John Freeman alias Elijah Pease, die by poison? Badly, was that poison administered by the prisoner at the bar? The Law, as laid down in their books, made the crime of administering poison, murder; and therefore, if they found the prisoner guilty of this, they must bring in a verdict of Murder—there was no other course.—(The learned counsel here read to the jury several portions from various evidences in criminal cases, which, he said, would assist to guide them in the present.) The nature of strychnine (the poison which the prisoner is accused of having administered to the deceased) is very poisonous in its effects. Previous to the examination, at the Coroner's Inquest, the disease of which Freeman died might have been supposed to be Tetanus, as the symptoms of this disease and the operation of strychnine are similar; but after the examination of the body, and the evidence received of those who were present at the fits of the unfortunate deceased, and saw him struggling in convulsions and sweating in agony, the conviction of his horrid death became firmly established in the minds of all. When you, gentlemen of the jury, have heard all this evidence, it will be for you to ask if your consciences will allow you believe her guilty of administering the poison—which will be so exactly proved he unfortunate man died by. The learned gentleman then proceeded to read a lecture by Dr. Watson, F. R. C. S., of Edinburgh, where a case was adduced of one grain of strychnine being divided into 12 pills, and though the caution was an instruction of the attendants, two were administered instead of one, and death resulted therefrom. A description of the symptoms was also given, which the learned counsel went on to say would be found to be the precise symptoms which were developed in the present. He would now proceed to state the facts of the case as they came to his knowledge, as they would be proved by the evidence:

It appears that sometime in the month of April last, an old man came to reside in Mill Creek.—This old man when he came informed Mr. Venton, the proprietor of the hotel where he put up, that he had $600 or $800 in cash; that he came for the purpose of looking up for a small farm in that neighbourhood; that he had remained there several days, and it would be proved that he went out to different places looking for a farm; that in a few days after the prisoner arrived and was received by the deceased as Mrs. Freeman; that that afternoon they drove out together to look for land—this was on Thursday afternoon. On Friday morning this Freeman, as he was called, took one of the fits—the first of them; he got better in an hour; witnesses will be brought to prove that he said he had taken two pills. On Saturday following, after deceased had returned to bed, he had another severe fit; was in agony all night, but obtained by get over it. On Monday morning, Mrs Freeman, as the prisoner at the bar was called, came down with another person—evidence will be by right forward, that of a very respectable young man, Clark, in a Drug Store in Kingston, that the prisoner, on Monday forenoon, who is in town, purchased strychnine at the Store of Mr. Brent; and it will also be proved, that on her return to Mill Creek, where they arrived about two o'clock, the first thing the prisoner did was to ask for and procure a teaspoon to administer some pills to the deceased; in a very short time after this the unfortunate man had another attack, which carried him off in half an hour. Attendant circumstances would also seem to point out the guilt of the prisoner: she would not go near the corpse; seemed to be anxious to know what people thought; would not go to the funeral; told a servant-maid that her husband had had apoplexy. When Mr. Freeman said he was so well that he would take no more of those pills, she answered him—"No, Mr. Freeman, you are not well—you are deceiving yourself" Immediately after Freeman's death, she made a bargain to sell the horse and buggy for $70 less than half its value. Never went near the corpse—either at Waterloo, where it was taken to be buried, or elsewhere; but rode off immediately after the funeral right down to Kingston to catch the American boat—luckily for the ends of justice the boat had departed; and on application to the Coroner, he in the course of his duty, caused her to be apprehended. Word was immediately sent to Ogdensburgh, and an answer received that no person of the name of Freeman was known there; but that a person answering the description given of deceased, who a name was Pease, had left for Canada, &c.—the circumstances already published from an Ogdensburgh paper.) The whole circumstances were very strange, and in the opinion of the learned counsel very aggravated. The prisoner stood in the dock, in apparent sickness, in a young woman of 30 or 35; contrary to nature, she seduced this old inoffensive old man from his home and his family. What could her object be?—it could not be affection—it induced her to seduce him to an out-of-the-way place like Mill Creek. Why should she show so much anxiety for the woman of the house to procure strychnine? and when she would not, why did she come to town and buy it herself? Why sell her horse and buggy for half price. These are all circumstances for the jury to take into consideration. The Crown wants to convict no innocent person. It would rather that ten guilty prisoners go free than one innocent person suffer; but if the unfortunate woman in the dock was in the opinion of the jury guilty of murder, no moral consideration must allow them to hesitate to find her guilty, which they are bound to do quite irrespective of public opinion formed on the subject. If, on the contrary, the jury believe she is not guilty, they will cheerfully perform the much pleasanter duty of finding her not guilty. "The circumstances of the case," continued the learned gentleman, "are certainly the most horrible which ever came under my observation in a court of justice; all the details show that if the prisoner is guilty, the crime must have been perpetrated in a cool, cold-blooded manner, perfectly unpalliated and absolutely horrible, and of which, I must say, we have very strong proof in confirmation of it. It will be for you, gentlemen, however, to decide. It is not my duty to do more than lay the facts of the case before you; if the facts are proved that she gave the deceased poison, you have only one course before you, and that is to bring in a verdict of murder; all feeling must be put aside in a case like this; you have a duty to God and to your country, to its laws and to yourselves to perform, and you must perform it unflinchingly; you must weigh all the circumstances which I will endeavor to lay before you in as distinct a manner as possible; and on consideration of this evidence alone, you will make up your minds whether the prisoner at the bar is guilty of the crime with which she is charged.

MARTIN SARGANT sworn.—Has resided in Potsdam, New York, for about 23 years—part of the time with his father, Elijah Pease. Last saw his father at Potsdam sometime about the 1st of July last. He remained at Potsdam sometime after she saw him. Can't be certain that she saw him between 1st July and March. Saw the body of Mr. Pease in Waterloo. Came on to the Coroner, Dr. Stewart, for the purpose of seeing the body of John Freeman. The Coroner stopped at the village and ordered the body to be taken up, and it was disinterred accordingly. Saw the body at the grave-yard, recognized it as the body of my father, Mr. Pease—this occurred sometime in the month of April. Was led to expect the body to prove to be that of my father, in consequence of recognizing his trunk. Was quite satisfied that it was the body of Elijah Pease. The corpse was more natural than I expected.

S. M. Peaton sworn—Lives at Mill Creek. A person came to my house 1st March; lived there five nights at so much a night; afterwards commenced to board at so much per week. Asked him his name, and he said, after thinking a little, "Freeman." Told me his object was to buy a farm. Used to ride out to look for a place. Said he expected a person to follow him. Gave him name as Freeman. Did not give any name till he made a bargain by the week. This was the 3rd of April. Was in Mill Creek about a week before his wife arrived. When he first came, said he expected his wife to join him. Said if he could not get a place not able to purchase, he would rent one. Freeman came down to Kingston on a Tuesday, and brought prisoner back next day about 12 o'clock, this was on the 5th April. Don't think he introduced her at all. We met in the house at the time she arrived; but found out from those in the house that he called her his wife. Thinks they both rode out together on Thursday to look for a place, returned on Friday evening, and stopt at Stephen's house. On Friday morning, at breakfast, Freeman cut off a piece of pie—did not eat it—seemed suddenly taken sick, and pushed his chair back. Said he did not know what was the matter with him. Was in good health apparently before this, except being troubled with rheumatism. Deceased and Mr. Lake entered deceased into smoker room, and he sat down upon a sofa, and seemed to get worse. Stretched out his legs.—Could not bear any one to touch him. Complained of his little toe sore and. Could not bear his boots on his feet to be touched. Seemed uneasy, and appeared to complain of his head. Put his feet in hot water. Made some ginger tea for him. This was immediately after breakfast with deponent and his family. Never saw his understanding, and conversed in about an hour. His wife (the prisoner) was present. She came into the room. He recited the complaints spoken. After he got better, the deceased walked about and said he never had such cramps before. On Saturday, Freeman and his wife rode—when they returned they had tea. Deceased appeared quite well on his return. All went right enough till he went up to bed. About 9 or 10 o'clock when witness was about leaving the bar, his brother called him back with the remark, as Mr. Freeman had had another of those fits. Mrs. Freeman had just gone up. When witness went up deceased seemed to be getting worse. Would not consent for some time to have a doctor. Two hours elapsed before he got one. In the meantime witness sent for Mr. Savage to give him some more of the chicken medicine. Deceased continued on the fit all night. Passed from one fit to another during the whole night. The effects of them fits appeared very distressing. His limbs became very stiff, and he shook as I over his whole body, and sweated terribly. Made a terrible noise, and hollowed so that he could be heard at a great distance when the fit came on. The slightest noise brought on the fit again. He cried out "my God what have I done that I do so to suffer this way." Every time he had a up no he would say something of the kind—crying out loudly as if in extreme pain. The prisoner was in the house at the time, but was not present in the room—remained down stairs. She came up after they had been doctoring him about an hour.—She said she had a very bad tooth-ache. Asked if Mr Freeman had gone to bed. Witness told him he had had another attack of those fits. She seemed to feel very bad and almost fainted. She sat a little while upon the bed, and then went down stairs and lay down, and remained down stairs the remainder of the night. When witness asked Mr. Freeman next morning what was the matter with him, he said "that something was not right with them pills." Witness did not know at this time that deceased had been taking any pills. Between 11 and 12 o'clock sent for a doctor, but he could not come. The doctor sent some medicine. Gave him the medicine as the doctor directed. About 3 o'clock he appeared to be getting some better before witness went to bed. On Monday morning deceased appeared better—had no pain; but did not get up. The prisoner went up and down stairs to him on Sunday. The prisoner said on Sunday that she would go to town and get some medicine for him, and requested witness not to let Freeman know it. Asked witness to go—he said he could not go. Witness's brother went with her. Witness went up to see if Freeman wished anything to eat, and he said he thought he was d get up. Witness advised him to be still till Mrs. Freeman returned, as she had gone out. Freeman then asked how long it would be before she came back. Told him that it could not be long, as they had not much to keep them. Witness again asked deceased if he would take something to eat. Deceased answered "well give me something to eat and I will lay here all summer." Got some tea and eggs ready for him, and was preparing to carry up when Mrs. Freeman returned from Kingston. Mr Freeman thought up and came down stairs. Freeman and his wife, and witness's brother all had dinner together. The first witness saw of Freeman down stairs he was walking on the verandah. Did not know before this that he was up. From the verandah Freeman went into the sitting room. You can go out to the verandah either from the bar or the sitting room. Mrs. Freeman came out of the sitting room and said that Freeman had another of those spasms. Asked witness to make a glass of hot sling as quick as possible. Took in the sling and Freeman swallowed it. He was very bad. Witness pulled off his boots, and put his feet in hot water. He kept getting worse. The jerking of his limbs became faster and faster, his ancles were turned or twisted quite round, his toes were turned right up, and the knee bones appeared twisted out of their place. Freeman told witness to run for a doctor if he could do him any good. He turned to witness and said "I tell you, I will die." He repeated this three times—"my time is come," "I tell you, I will die." His head was drawn right back. A young man ran for a doctor, and witness also started for one himself. Met the doctor coming, and drove back with him to the house. When we arrived Freeman was dead. His head was drawn right back. His legs were straightened out stiff. The knee of one of them was twisted right round. The prisoner did not enter the room at the time deceased died. He died about three o'clock, p.m. The prisoner did not come in to see him at all after he died. She directed witness to see him buried respectably, and she would pay all expenses. Told witness to have him buried the next day. The funeral left witness's place about 11 o'clock next day. This was with prisoners consent. When Freeman died he left a horse, buggy and harness, two buffalo skins, whip, blankets and some little articles. He also left a couple of trunks, but do not know the contents. After Freeman's death, his wife told witness to go into the room and take the things out of his pockets. In one pocket there was not anything, from the other witness took a pocket-book and a parcel wrapped up in a newspaper. When witness gave her the parcel, prisoner asked if there was not another of the same kind, and when witness told her there was not, she said "it must be in his trunk then." Prisoner then directed to witness the trunk of deceased, and he went to the room and brought it to her; this was about half an hour after Freeman died. Next morning prisoner proposed to sell the horse and buggy, as she said she could not take it with her; it was left to Messrs. Lake and Savage to say what it was worth; Mr. Lake informed prisoner that to sell such property for cash she would require to make a considerable sacrifice upon it. Went out to the yard and examined it, and made her an offer of $70. Witness offered to keep the horse for the purpose of using it till she could send for it; proposed to her other ways of disposing of it, by which a better price might be obtained; but she appeared not to be pleased with any of them. Said that she would rather witness had it than any body else.—Prisoner gave away some of the personal clothes of deceased; deceased had a cloak. Witness asked prisoner whether she would go down with the funeral; she answered that she would rather go half an hour after. Witness wanted her to wait till next day, as it was raining, but she said she would rather go, as her things were coming up by the boat. Said she had sent a letter to have her things forwarded right up, and if she got into Ogdensburgh in time, next morning, she could have them shipt, and it would save her a great deal of trouble. Took her to Frankish's (hotel). When they passed from witness asked her if she would not go there; she answered no, that she did not wish to go anywhere to hold town. Before Freeman's death never heard him say any thing about his health. A conversation took place between Dr. Yeomans and deceased about the state of his health; the Dr. gave his opinion of his disease. Witness had no idea of poison till his neighbours asked him the particulars of Freeman's death, and told him that they thought he had been poisoned. The neighbors insisted on witness, as he had taken prisoner away, that he should go after her and ship her; he accordingly took a constable with him to Kingston, and got her apprehended.

Cross Examined by Mr. McKenzie—Since the Coroner's inquest, have had a good deal of conversation with Dr. Stewart on the subject; had no conversation with Dr. Stewart before I was examined at the inquest. Dr. S. was at Mill Creek to enjoin witnesses to be present to-day; recollects the morning his brother and prisoner came down to Kingston; prisoner wore a dark dress; she had on a straw bonnet; and thinks she had also a shawl. Was not present when they returned; saw them drive up; after witnesses brother put up the horse did not see him come out of the bar; next saw him go up stairs; don't recollect where his brother was on Sunday afternoon. When witness' brother told him that he thought Freeman was poisoned, he said to witness "we have got into a fine scrape now," or something to that effect. In this country they call strychnine "fox sickening"; first time witness heard this name was 4 or 5 years of age; saw it used on a cat. At this time witness' brother was living in Pennsylvania; never heard of Mrs. Chapman's trial; his brother returned from Pennsylvania in about three years; never heard him mention the word strychnine; only once saw some strychnine in his house; this was when the Doctor brought it up to show them previous to this trial; on each of the three attacks the symptoms all being Freeman were the same; the last time witness was only absent as long as he could run down stairs and back again; when he got back the body lay in the same position as he had left it.

Examination in chief resumed—The Coroner had no conversation with witness till after the inquest.

Cross Examined by Mr. McKenzie—Never heard Freeman state that the property belonged to the prisoner.

Jane Venton sworn—Is wife of the last witness; remembers a person of the name of Freeman coming to board at the house; recollects seeing prisoner there also; witness was sick at the time Mrs. Freeman arrived, and does not know how long after Freeman's arrival that was; was seated in the room once with the prisoner, when the rats made a noise; the prisoner asked witness why she did not procure some poison; witness asked her what kind of poison and prisoner answered strychnine; witness told her that she did not like to have it about the house, as she had known of accidents; prisoner told witness how to use it—to mix it with meal and leave some water by the side of it; thinks this was on Friday; it was the same day that Freeman was attacked; is sure that prisoner mentioned strychnine as the poison; witness asked prisoner how her husband was; prisoner answered that she did not see any difference in him, that she was going to give her husband pills; this was on Saturday night; she said she was going to take some herself, and gave witness two to take; did not tell witness to take anything after them; prisoner admonished the pills to witness herself; mixed them up for her in preserves; does not know whether prisoner took any herself or not; did not hear of her getting preserves for any other pills; she administered the pills from an iron spoon that she (prisoner) must have brought with her, as it didn't belong to the house; Mrs Freeman said she was going to give pills to her husband, and take them herself; this was a little while before Freeman had a bad spell; on Monday morning, just as Freeman was going to sit down to table, he came to witness' door and said he wished she was as well as he was; after Freeman's death prisoner remained in witnesses room down stairs, and did not go up to see his body; prisoner said to witness that Freeman had had a fit of apoplexy; said nothing to witness about the complaint of which Freeman died; prisoner slept in witness' room that night.

Cross Examined by Mr. O'Reilly—Prisoner's conduct was upright and good while she lived in the house; witness thought her a very fine woman.

Bridget McDonald sworn—Recollects a man of the name of Freeman coming to stop at the house; said he was going to bring his wife; prisoner came afterwards. On Friday morning after she arrived, Freeman had his 1st spell; prisoner had been back the country with Freeman to see a small farm; on Friday Freeman had his first attack; the prisoner at the bar was present; they were sitting down to breakfast when Freeman was taken bad; Mrs. Freeman seemed to be very much affected, and witness asked her if her husband had ever had an attack before; prisoner said that she thought she had heard his daughter once say that he had a attack of apoplexy; on Saturday night the prisoner asked witness for preserves to give her husband some pills in; witness gave her some; did not see the pills and preserves administered; on one occasion Mrs. Freeman came into the kitchen and sat down; hearing the rats making a noise, she advised them to procure poison, and described how to prepare it; witness was in the bar on Saturday night, when Freeman came to her and stated that he had been taking pills, and asked her for some cider to take the taste out of his mouth; on Monday prisoner went to Kingston to see the Doctor, and on her return she told witness that the Doctor said her husband would not stand it more than once more; after prisoner returned from Kingston, she asked witness for more preserves to give Freeman more pills in; witness gave her some; it was on Saturday prisoner complained of the tooth ache; Freeman was taken ill sometime after he went up stairs; this was on Saturday night; as soon as prisoner came back on Monday witness told her that Mr. Freeman's dinner was ready, and Mr. Venton was going to take it up to him; prisoner said, "oh, never mind, I'll take it up myself"; prisoner then went up stairs, and in a little while witness saw Freeman going down stairs; he came into the kitchen; while he stood in the kitchen tying his handkerchief, he turned round and said to witness, "I feel as well as I ever did in my life"; he then walked over to the door and spoke to Mrs Venton; she asked him how he was, and he said he wished she was as well as he was; could not say whether it was before he came down stairs or after that prisoner got the preserves; prisoner said to Freeman, "Mr. Freeman, you have outdone yourself coming down stairs"; this was at the dinner table on Monday; witness's impression is that Freeman took the preserves down stairs; he remarked, "those pills have a nasty taste"; the prisoner answered, "you would not take them when they were prepared for you, that is the reason"; witness saw Freeman in the fit; it was of the same description as those he had before; he seemed to be in great agony; he was in such great distress and pain, moaning so that witness could not stand it, and ran out of the room; and left deceased alone with Anderson Venton; prisoner asked witness how deceased was; witness told her that she thought he was a little better; was present when Dr. Yeomans told prisoner of the death of Freeman; had no further conversation before prisoner left the house on the subject of Freeman's death; witness asked prisoner to go in and see the body of her husband, and told her that it looked quite natural, and would not distress her at all; prisoner answered, "I could not stand it—I could never get out of the room again"; afterwards they were talking about a poor woman in the neighbourhood, with a number of children; prisoner took some of the clothes of Freeman from his trunk, and told witness to give them to the poor family; she gave some others also to another poor family.

Cross Examined by Mr. McKenzie—Witness has only been once in that bar before; lived in the family of Mr. Stocker, lived also with old Mr. Bush; lived there three months; lived with Mr. Venton one and a half months and three days; has seen Dr. Stewart to-day; had no conversation with him regarding the case, except upon oath; prisoner when she went to Kingston borrowed witness's cloak; she had on a calico dress of a lightish color—neither very light nor very dark; she had a broad cloth cloak over this, with a drab colored shawl outside of the cape, over her cloak; witness went and Heath the Druggists Shop; prisoner said she did not know the name; took a table spoonful of preserves and brought it to her; is not certain whether she handed them to the prisoner or laid it down upon the dresser; cant say where the deceased was at this moment; the spoon in which she handed the preserves was out of the ordinary spoons in use in the house; witness brought dinner to the table; Mr. and Mrs. Freeman and Anderson Venton took dinner together; Mr. F. sat on one side, Mrs. F. on the other, and Anderson Venton between them; on Saturday night the prisoner complained of tooth-ache; she took pills herself; dont know where Anderson Venton was; heard it mentioned that Mr. Freeman had been poisoned; Anderson Venton told her first; this was on Tuesday evening after the funeral; he went to the funeral, and on returning he said that it was reported that deceased had been poisoned; never heard any conversation in the family about rats either before or since; did not hear the prisoner use the word strychnine, she said poison; have had no conversation with Dr. Stewart about the poison; never, to her knowledge, heard him talk about strychnine.

(To be Concluded to-morrow.)

☞ In consequence of the Telegraph Line working very badly, we received no Report last night.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

We observe by the proceedings in the City Council, that our very worthy and popular Mayor is about to issue his proclamation for the observance of the Queen's Birthday as a public holiday. We are glad to see this, as it is some degree relieves us from the necessity of calling attention to the superior promptitude exhibited elsewhere. Hamilton, Galt, and many other places are already up and doing; and we feel convinced that, now the first step is taken, Toronto will not lack either loyalty or liberality on such an occasion, especially as she has hitherto been among the first to honor the day. Let us then say that such exhibitions of loyalty are valuable. They tend to create and extend a hearty spirit among the rising generation, who, wanting such examples, will with reason doubt the sincerity of their fathers' appreciation of the good old principles of the British monarchy, and of the graceful virtues of the fair and honored representative of a long line of princes, famous for their faithful guardianship of the true rights and liberties of the people.

Long live the Queen, say we, and let us have no opportunity of doing our honor!

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The long looked for opening of the Provincial Parliament took place yesterday, with all the usual accessories. Shortly before three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General, and Lady Elma Bruce, accompanied by Col. Bruce and the other officers of his Excellency's suite, left Kingsley House, with an escort of Major Dennison's Provincial Dragoons, who turned out very handsomely on the occasion. The carriage of the Mayor, with whom was Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, headed the cortege, and was followed by several carriages containing a few members of the City Corporation, who had been invited at the eleventh hour, and consequently did not appear in full force.

Although the weather was threatening, and some rain fell just at this time, it did not prevent a large number of spectators from collecting at the corners of streets; opposite the Parliament House, there was quite a crowd of spectators, who preserved a respectful silence when His Excellency's carriage approached; the ground was kept by a guard of honour of the 71st Regiment, whose fine band played the National Anthem, while His Excellency and Lady Elma Bruce descended from the carriage amid the thunders of artillery from the garrison, and H. M. Steamer Mohawk, now anchored in the bay. On entering the Council Chamber, we found it almost entirely filled with ladies, amongst whom gay dresses, the usual black suits of the few Legislative Councillors were almost entirely lost.—Shortly after, His Excellency entered and took his seat, supported on the right and left by a brilliant assemblage of official notabilities; the attendance of the Commons being commanded, the Speaker on a moderate number of members of the Lower House, entered, and were followed by a crowd of spectators, who filled the limited space below the bar to suffocation. Amid the most boisterous cries to "make room," "stand clear," "shut the door," &c., His Excellency commenced the Speech, which we give below, and which he read in both English and French with his accustomed clearness and precision. After the Speech was finished, the Commons returned to their own chamber, and His Excellency left the Hall, with the same ceremony as before, excepting that the monotony was varied by a sobbing cheer from two or three dozen of the people near the steps.

And thus, in our sight-loving and loyal-hearted City of Toronto, ended the cold pageant of the day.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, May 21.

The members of the Lower House, having returned to their chamber, after hearing the Speech from the Throne, Messrs. Letellier and McKenzie, elected during the recess, to represent the Counties of Kamouraska and Huntingdon, were introduced and took their seats. Mr Letellier was introduced by Messrs. Chauveau and Polette, and Mr. McKenzie by Messrs. DeWitt and H. Smith (Wentworth.)

Mr. H. J. Boulton then gave notice of an address for a return of all roads, slides, harbors, &c., in the hands of the Government previous to last session; together with all accounts relative thereto; and if they had been sold, the time of sale, the names of the parties to whom they were sold; the price received, security demanded, &c. &c.; also, that he would bring in bills to prevent the appropriation of public moneys without the previous consent of Parliament, and to limit the granting of pensions; to fix the time and place of meeting of Parliament; to simplify the practice of the law; and to amend the act regulating the formation of the joint-stock companies for the construction of roads, &c.

The usual resolutions respecting postage &c were then carried.

Mr. H Sherwood also gave notice of an inquiry with respect to the removal of the Seat of Government; also of a bill to repeal the Usury Laws in Upper Canada; and of a bill to amend the Charter of the University of Toronto.

Mr. J. H. Cameron gave notice of several bills to reform the common-law of the Province in various particulars.

Mr. Merritt, gave notice of a bill intended to obtain reciprocity of commerce with the United States and other nations.

Mr. Robinson gave notice of an inquiry as to the imposition of differential duties in favour of imports by the St. Lawrence.

Mr. McKenzie gave notice of bills to prevent the Upper Canada Loan Company from receiving higher interest than permitted by law to other bodies and individuals; also for establishing courts of conciliation in Upper Canada.

Mr. D. Ross then moved an answer to the Speech from the Throne, which was, of course merely an echo of His Excellency's words. He was proceeding with some remarks, when

Mr. H. Sherwood complained of the irregularity of the present proceeding. The custom was to move that the Speech from the Throne be considered upon a certain day, or fortnight, so that the day for its consideration might be fixed by the House. Many members were now absent, and could not be present that day, or, perhaps, the next.

Mr. Baldwin said the course now taken was certainly not out of order. The present was the English practice, and the practice of parliamentary had grown up out of the old colonial custom, not proper for the altered change of our circumstances. That parliamentary had been found very inconvenient, and he felt that the more closely English precedent was followed, the better. The inconvenience was such, that in several late sessions there had been delays of a number of days before the address was carried, so that last session, growing from bad to worse, the delay had been prolonged to thirteen days. The business of the House could not be proceeded with until the address was carried. He therefore thought it should be moved at once; but as no one should be taken by surprise, the debate might be adjourned, and thus English precedent would be conformed with, and at the same time no one inconvenienced.

Sir Allan N. MacNab suggested the adjournment to Friday, upon which

Mr. Baldwin said, that the debate might be first adjourned till Wednesday, and then further adjourned, if that were thought necessary.

Mr. Ross then read the "humble address," which he moved, and which was seconded by Mr. Morrison, both gentlemen reserving any remarks they might desire to make. The debate was then adjourned till the next day.

Several petitions were presented, and the House then adjourned.

CUSTOMS HOUSE REPORTS.

EXAMINER'S OFFICE, TORONTO, 23rd MAY, 1851.

IMPORTS.

May 21.

Str. Ontario, Ogdensburgh, 1 box shoe bills and passengers and baggage.

Schr. California, Oswego, 20 bbls. water lime, Jos. Watt—35 bbls. salt, W. Ware—117 chests tea, 15 bags coffee, 10 box 5 tobacco, 2 tierces rice, 10 coils leather, 3 bags ginger, 1 case indigo, 200 reams paper, 42 boxes soap, 11 boxes starches, 10 boxes chicks, 1 bale wick, 10 kegs catsup and 7 kegs ham, Rogers & Healy—11 cases, 4 casks and 23 bdls. saws, shovels and other hardware, J. Watkins & Co.—1 bdl. saws, 3 packages hardware, Joe Ghaz—7 bales and 3 cases goods, W. Ware—3 cask hardware, Holmes, Stevenson & Co.—3 bdls. carpets, 1 bdl. saws, 8 bdls hoop iron, 2 bdls. sand paper, 10 pkgs. hardware and 2 bdls. glassware, the listed Brockville.

Schr. Marion, St. Catharines, 240 bbls. flour, Chas. Hales.

Str. Northerner, Oswego, 1 keg oil, 1 bbl. tar, 2 bbls. resin and 1 bbl. oil, W. Rankin—20 bales shortings, 4 boxes merchandise, A. & D. Shaw—4 coils leather, W. Ford, Jr.—2 cases goods, in bond, W. Wilson—2 boxes, 1 pipe, 1 case copper, E. Chown—1 box tobacco, J. A. Mears.

.....New Era, Montreal, 6 casks glassware and 2 cases goods, E. W. Palmer.

May 22.

.....Bay State, Ogdensburgh, 3 boxes goods, W. Spence.

Schr. Tempest, Milford, 12,0 bbls. rye, 300 bushels, 100 bush. buckwheat, Jos. Mathews.

.....Achilles, Cobourg, 3238 bush. wheat, Hooker & Holton.

.....Gazelle, Oswego, 13 bbls. cucumbers, 30 bbls. water lime, John Chesterbro—20 tons Lehigh coal, Joseph Evans.

.....Peter Whitby, 300 bbls. flour and 34 tons hay, Hooker & Jarvis.

.....Lady Bagot, Port Stanley, 1376 bbls flour, D. McLaren.

.....Royal Saxon, Oswego, in ballast, Owners.

EXPORTS.

May 21.

Str. Ontario, Lewiston, 7 boxes and 1 bd. leather, Schr. Governor, Cleveland, 1333 ½ cs railroad iron.

Str. Northerner, Ogdensburgh, passengers and baggage.

Schr. Conductor, Oswego, 85,000 feet sawed lumber.

May 22.

Str. Bay State, Lewiston, passengers and baggage.

Arrivals in this City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

May 20.—J. Seely, Wellington, Mr. & Mrs. R. Allin, Napanee, H. Pelham, Oswego.

21.—R. D. Spall, Esq., Belleville, E. Shaughnessy, Lancaster, L. Wallbridge, Belleville, J. H. Hagaborne, W. A. Wilson, Brockville, H. H. Davis, St. Lawrence, N.Y. H. J. Jessup, Prescott, W. H. Wallbridge, F. Wallbridge, Belleville, E. D. D. L'Amoux, Syracuse, the Misses Davy, Halifax, J. Harrison, New York, Capt. James Reid, Princess Royal, J. L. McDonald, Gananoque, T. Cardiff, Sackett's Harbor, Mr. R. of, Toronto.

22.—R. Fitzgerald, Picton, Mr. Sweetman, Adolphustown, F. M. Chase, New York, R. G. Sidney, New York, J. S. Fitchett, Kingston, C. R. Wilson, Brockville, Mr. Gregory, Montreal, Mr. Cate, Bytown, A. Bahmyer, Port Glasgow, O. T. Magann and wife, Port Hope, Smith's Express, Montreal.

DIED.

At the residence of her son, John H. Cornell, Farmersville, N. Lanark, on the 15th inst., Rebecca Cornell, aged 73 years, relict of the late Joshua Cornell.

At the Family Residence on Front Street, Toronto, at an early hour on the morning of Thursday, 15th May, inst. deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, Margaret Phelan, relict of the late Hon. William Warren Robinson, of Spadina, aged 68.

On the 9th instant, at La Tortue, in the Parish of St. Constant, Mr. Abraham Sangster, in the 74th year of his age, a native of Lanarkshire, England.

At Cobourg, on the 2nd inst., at the residence of his father, William Burnet, Francis Burnet, aged 26, at the advanced age of 83 years, formerly of Earlston, Berwickshire, Scotland.

At Ottawa, on Sunday morning, of typhus fever, after a few days illness, Richard Lee Holland, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, deeply regretted by his brethren of the legal profession.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this Office, until FRIDAY, the 6th day of June next, for the

CHARTER OF A

SCHOONER, PROPELLER, OR OTHER STEAMER,

to deliver at the Provincial Light-Houses on and between Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Clair, the Supplies required for the current year, which will consist of 7000 Gallons of Oil, in Barrels of 30 Gallons each, and under 40 tons of other articles.

The assistance of the crew will be required in delivering the Supplies, and in emptying the Oil from the casks into the tin butts, at the respective Light Houses.

The vessel to be staunch