

thinking that his learned friend, Mr Martin, had availed himself on his short acquaintance with Mr Hudson, of Mr Hudson's tactics, for a more perfect example of the *supplicatio veri* he had scarcely ever heard than his learned friend had exhibited in this cause. He (Sergeant Wilkins) had a bitter—a most unpleasant task to perform, and he would not flinch from it. When he had laid the whole of the case before the jury, they would, he thought, be of opinion that his learned friend's efforts to justify Mr Hudson that day were utterly abortive, and that it would require more skill, intelligence, and eloquence than were possessed by any living man to represent that person in any other than an odious light—as one who had brought about more desolation, had effected more misery, had produced more ruin than any man of his age, and who, notwithstanding the necessity of the defendant's case, compelled him to recall him as a witness, would stand in the witness-box with all that effrontery which had ever characterised his conduct. Though condemned by all mankind, this man, though he could walk through no town in England without discovering proof of the ruin he had effected, and of the anger of men in the scowls of those who observed him—this man was still one of our senators, and recently had had the effrontery to walk in front of a procession in a town in the north of England, and had still the effrontery to boast of his possessions. He (the learned counsel) would show him as he ought to appear, with the mask torn from his face, and when he had exhibited the various dishonest transactions committed by him and the plaintiff jointly, he thought the jury would be of opinion that the plaintiff's coming there that day exhibited much more of boldness and temerity than that it did of discretion. He should show them that the joint stock companies over which Messrs Hudson and Richardson had control "seemed to have a charter for mismanagement, artifice, and deception." His learned friend had said that no man had been so idolised as Mr Hudson, and no man had been so overblamed. If report spoke true, he bore that overblame with great philosophy, and still had many golden comforts left. He still sat amongst the highest of the land. Yet, if he reflected, whilst he was sipping his champagne amidst articles of *virtu*, evidences of his taste (a laugh), and saying "all these things are mine," the thought might cross his mind of some ruined persons by whose ruin all these things had been purchased. As he read of ruined provisional committeemen—as he looked to the right and to the left of this city, through which he once walked as though it were his own, he might see lessons which would be of use to him in the angry glances of those he met, and he (the learned sergeant) bitterly regretted that when those who had worshipped this golden idol had proposed to raise to him a monument of their adoration that it had not been raised in brass, to read to future ages a useful lesson, and to perpetuate the memory of transactions which were a stain to the nation—that it might have been impressed on the eye of the people that money does not always co-exist with greatness, that there were in this world higher objects for which to live than money, the result of artifice and defalcation." Had that monument been raised, he knew not of three more appropriate words to have engraved on its base than those contained in the libel, "mismanagement, artifice, and defalcation." (Sensation.) His learned friend had told them that Mr Hudson was "a man of great talents, of enormous perseverance, and of great intellect and energy." If this were sufficient praise, there was no bad man who had inflicted misery on the world of whom it might not be said; Milton had given virtues as good to a certain person he need not name. He granted that his perseverance was great, for they found that even now, when his transactions and doings had been found to lead only to ruin, his counsel stood up and in open court said he (Mr Hudson) was still going on making money. The learned sergeant then went through the several transactions detailed in the special plea, in nearly every one of which, he said, the plaintiff was implicated, and had been made use of by Mr Hudson to carry out his schemes by means of that character which it had been proved he had possessed. He had purchased iron and sold it at a large profit to a company of which he was the trustee.

He had purchased lands for the company, for the payment of which he and Mr Richardson had drawn checks, and he had cashed these checks himself, and appropriated the money until compelled to refund it by a public inquiry. In the same manner he had pocketed the money supposed to be paid by the company to their contractors. He had, with the sanction of the plaintiff, appropriated to himself 2000 of the Branding Junction purchase shares, when they were at a large premium, and Mr Richardson had accepted 100 of these. By that transaction Mr Hudson had cleared £40,000. This sum he had been obliged to refund. He had sold 400 of the Hull and Selby shares to the York and North Midland Company, of which he was chairman, with the sanction of the plaintiff, at £10 per share above the market price, and he had retained 2000 of the East and West Yorkshire shares, of which the plaintiff had 100 when they were at a large premium. And he would now ask them if these circumstances did not show them that the defendant was justified in saying it appeared there existed a charter for mismanagement, artifice, and defalcation in every company over which Mr Hudson and the plaintiff had any control. The learned sergeant then proceeded to call his witnesses.

After the examination of several witnesses.

Mr Hudson, M. P., was called as a witness for the defendant, and was examined by Mr Sergeant Wilkins.—He became chairman of the York Union Bank in 1841 or 1842. He was not aware that he had sanctioned advances without the knowledge of Mr Scawin. He might have done so in a fifty pound case, but in advances of any amount he always had consulted him. Mr Wilkinson's salary had originally been £400 a-year, but it was ultimately £1000 a-year. He was aware that Mr Wilkinson had speculated. He understood in 1845 that Mr Wilkinson had property to the amount of £20,000. He did not know in what it consisted. It was true that he had asked Mr Wilkinson to allow some shares of his to stand in his name. He had no doubt that he had communicated with Mr Scawin about Wilkinson's account. He had not allowed him to over-draw it. Witness had been chairman of the York and North Midland, York, Newcastle, and Berwick, the Midland, and the Eastern Counties Railways. The Newcastle and Berwick company banked with the York Union Bank. Witness was chairman from the commencement till 1849. The plaintiff was a director of the company. The witness was here examined at great length in the details of the several cases mentioned in the second plea of the defendant, and entered into a minute examination of each particular case.

Cross-examined by Mr Martin.—He had no private feeling in favor of Mr Wilkinson. When his salary was advanced, the salaries of all the clerks in the bank were advanced. The bank derived great advantage from the railway accounts. They got good interest. The plaintiff had nothing whatever to do with the arrangements respecting Wilkinson's bond. Witness knew that Mrs Hessay, Wilkinson's surety, was possessed of £5000. With respect to the contract with Thompson for iron, it was entirely on his own account. The Newcastle and Berwick company did not exist when it was made. He had asked several of his friends to join him in the venture. Witness bought some iron for the Midland three weeks after the sale to the Newcastle and Berwick company at the same price as was paid to him. Mr Richardson had nothing to do with these transactions.

His Lordship, in summing up, left to the jury the following questions:—First, was the article in question a libel on the plaintiff? Secondly, was there corruption, artifice, and mismanagement in the railways over which Mr Hudson and the plaintiff had control? Thirdly, did the plaintiff take the £100 shares corruptly or not from Mr Hudson?

The jury, after deliberating an hour and a half, found—First, that the article was not a libel on the plaintiff; secondly, that there was mismanagement in the railways; and, thirdly, they were of opinion that the plaintiff had not taken the shares corruptly, although there were suspicious connected with the transaction.

Communications.

THINGS THAT WOULD LOOK BETTER.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir,—It would look better if your correspondent Hazletwig, instead of making a slanderous attack upon some imaginary individual or individuals, of whom I can form no conception, had kept his temper (although he had the benefit of having the rubbish hauled away from his new house at the public expense) for I see nothing in his communication that is of any benefit or information to the public generally, even were there such a person or persons as he endeavors to throw his venomous darts at, and therefore the community could be nothing edified thereby. It would look better had he said nothing about resorting to certiorari, &c., as that is certainly not endeavoring to get above the law, and consequently he contradicts himself, or shows a great want of understanding. It would look better had he said nothing about the Overseers of Poor and their unnecessary trouble, when he did not mention where their trouble lay, and the expense to the Parish for the maintenance, &c., of a near relative.

It would look better had he said nothing about loafers watching Parish Officers, when he could not deny any of the charges brought against them; and as for the crudities (as he is pleased to term them) being carried to a friend, &c., if it were of any consequence, I think yourself could vouch that, ill-arranged and such as they were, they came to your office in the original, and therefore in that grand idea he is quite mistaken.

It would look better had he said nothing about sandy roads, as he has been the means of causing about a mile of the Fredericton road to be covered this summer with clear sand, to the depth of a foot or more, thereby not only throwing dust in the eyes of the community, but a great annoyance to travellers, especially with wheel carriages; therefore it must have been himself, if any one, he was in his confusion thinking of, and showing up to the public. It would look better had he said nothing about adjoining the Poll, as it is clearly capable of proof that such was not the case, and had it been so, he, not being a candidate (although he had the presumptuous expectation of being nominated), could not possibly feel aggrieved, or in any manner affected, in consequence thereof; and as for the Poll Book being three days in possession of the Returning Officer, after being closed, that could not have been the case, as only two days elapsed between the day of holding the

Poll and that of the Declaration; (it is a wonder he did not say it had gone in search of the one lost on the Tobique, which would have been as near the truth.) With regard to being in that oblivious state, &c., which he mentions, he not only makes a false assertion, but flatly contradicts you, Sir; for in your Editorial in the Gleaner, giving an account of the proceedings at the Court of Declaration, and closing of the Election, you congratulated the County on the total absence of such cases, except in one solitary instance, and I feel confident in saying that, you did not allude to a Returning Officer, in that exception, and I think the community will allow you to be fully as capable of judging as Mr Hazletwig.

In a word, it would look better had he kept his communication at home, for the benefit of himself, and also of a few friends, who from prejudice, &c., would swallow his lying nonsense, rather than have carried or sent it to you for publication.

Your obedient servant,  
CONSISTENCY.  
Nelson, August 13, 1860.

TO THE FIREWARDS.

MR PIERCE,

Will you allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to ask the Firewards of the Town of Chatham, the following questions:

First,—How much money has been assessed and collected within the last ten years, from the inhabitants of Chatham, situated between St. Andrew's Church and Murphy's line, as "Engine Tax"?

Second,—How much of said money is now in fund, and where deposited?

Third,—Is it true that you (the Firewards) pay out of said money Five Shillings for the use of a room, one or two hours, once a month, for the Engine Company to hold their regular meetings in?

An early answer is requested by  
A PAYER OF TAXES.  
Chatham, August 23, 1860.

REPLY TO "FILIUS."

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir,—When I penned the article published in your last, respecting the communication of Filius, I had no idea of creating such a "tempest in a tea-pot"; and did not expect that a few words embodied in your notice "To Correspondents," would create such a "commotion among the wee boats."

I am extremely sorry that three such respectable Divisions as those instituted in this County, should have allowed themselves to be wheedled and cajoled into a proceeding which is calculated only to blindfold the public, and cloak the mischievous scribbling of a man, whose inordinate vanity, uncontrolled by right principle, will inevitably bring bickering and strife into every institution with which he is in the remotest degree connected. The Sons of Temperance, in passing the Resolutions published last week, departed from the line of their duty, inasmuch as the account of the Pic Nic written by Filius, was got up for the sole purpose of gratifying his well-known itching for writing, and was entirely unconnected with the objects of the Order.

Filius states that he was "appointed to the duty of drawing up such a narrative." This I assert to be a downright falsehood, and well worthy of the man. I have no doubt he was requested to do so by one or two persons, who had a certain object to accomplish, but that the Division "appointed" him to perform that task, in a formal manner, is incorrect; at least it does not appear in its place on the records of the Division. But mark the language of the first Resolution: "that this Division do kindly regard the zeal for the cause, and love for the Order, that filled the heart and guided the pen of Filius." That's Filius again: that savours too strongly of the *latin-quoting Farmer* to be easily mistaken. I would respectfully suggest to the members of Northumberland Division, whether it would not be better for them to purge their ranks of the black sheep that are among them, and who are bringing disgrace upon their name, than to "travel out of the record" by interfering in matters which do not concern them as a body. If they will but turn their attention inwardly, they will find ample room for reform. The Resolution of Caledonian Division is as tame as could be expected under the circumstances, and calls for no comment. It was hard for the members of that Division to refuse such an expression of "approbation," when personally waited upon by Filius, accompanied by his robust Private Secretary. The Resolution of Newcastle Division is beneath contempt, and worthy of some of its Quixotic members. Your character as a journalist, Mr Editor, is a sufficient refutation of its base and cowardly insinuations.

I am sorry to be compelled to drag my Brethren of the Order before the public in this manner, but the course they have adopted, in assuming the responsibility of an anonymous communication, which I thought proper to attack, leaves me no other alternative; and if they find when it is too late, that they have been led into passing resolutions on matters entirely unconnected with their cause, and which may be the means of creating difficulty at a future time, they have themselves to blame.

"Disowned" I may be, but I have yet to learn that two or three resolutions, obtained by means anything but creditable to the parties concerned, are sufficient to "disgrace" me; and though I should be "in search of a father," I am sorry to be compelled to recognize a man as a Brother whose very name is a bye-word in the community, and who is alike an object of derision to his enemies, and of melancholy pity to his friends.

I know nothing of the merits of the feud unfortunately existing between the members of the Bands. I am on as intimate terms with the leaders of both institutions as persons so seldom thrown together can well be. I consider these societies ornaments to the community, but should the time ever arrive when one must be supported at the expense of the other, I would have no hesitation as to which I should espouse. But I think it most unfortunate that this question should have been introduced into the Division Room, and if it be not speedily quashed, it will assuredly lead to a never ending scene of turmoil and confusion. Filius need not drag this matter into the present controversy; it is done merely to gratify the bad passions of a man who uses him to "spit his venom" at persons who never injured him, and whose malignity and hatred is only equalled by Filius's duplicity and cant. While upon this subject, I would caution the Brethren of Northumberland Division against allowing the character of persons, not members of the Order, to be attacked in their Room, as such a course will arouse an out-door spirit hostile to their interests, and create a feeling of distrust in the minds of the public.

I AM A SON OF TEMPERANCE; it is my pride and boast. Years ago, I advocated the cause, as far as in me lay, not by silly parade and ostentation, not by annoying an audience with half-a-dozen repetitions of the same speech, not by making myself ridiculous, and disgusting the public with my buffoonery, but by a temperate and sober life—adhering strictly to the pledge I had taken in another society, which existed prior to the Order to which I now belong, being established here. Since I became a Son, no charge has been made against me; and when I was admitted into the Division to which I belong, no *quondam* friend solicited — But I forbear. The friendships of this world are mysterious, and would puzzle a "Philadelphia lawyer" to unravel.

Personal enmity towards Filius I have none. But let him beware. Dupe as he is, I pity him. It is those persons who are to blame who urge him into the breach, and set him up as a cock-shy, merely for their own amusement. Did Filius know all, he would be forced to acknowledge, that if there is a man in this community who has occasion to say "Save me from my friends!" it is himself.

The allusions to "green glasses," "short jacket," &c., are as unintelligible to me as many of the other *vituperations* which Filius has been guilty of lately, and I dare say will prove so to the community generally. I would recommend to his serious consideration the following quotation from Shakspeare, addressed by "Castigator" to "Hazletwig," during the memorable Pall Cloth controversy:

Iago—Men should be what they seem,  
Or these be not, would they might seem  
knaves.  
Othello—Certain! men should be what they seem.

I am, Mr Editor, your obedient servant,  
A SON OF TEMPERANCE.  
Miramichi, August 23, 1860.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1860.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock on Monday night last, having had a passage of 9 days. She had 100 passengers. Our papers are to the 10th inst., from which we take a few extracts.

THE RAILWAY.—The Morning News introduces an article from the Boston Railway Times, on the subject of the Portland Convention, with the following remarks:

"To the Inhabitants of New Brunswick:—Every American paper as far south as New York, has something to say about the North American Railway, and in every instance they speak of the project as a magnificent and well thought of scheme. Correspondents and Editors are all agreed that the line is as certain of paying handsomely as any line in the world. A highly interesting article is given, as a leader, in the Boston Railway Times, upon this momentous subject, which we here subjoin. Now surely there cannot be a bit of doubt in the minds of our inhabitants, as to the practicability of this undertaking, and that it must turn out to be a highly successful speculation. If this be the case, is there a single person in New Brunswick who will stand aloof and not subscribe towards the object, in order that the Railway may be commenced forthwith, and our Province take a grand start on the march to prosperity?"

USEFUL HINT.—An exchange paper furnishes the following valuable hint to house-keepers:—

"A lady has found the following remedy for the prevention of bed-bugs:—After cleaning the bedstead thoroughly, rub it over with hog's lard. The lard should be rubbed on with a woollen cloth. Bugs will not infest such a bedstead for a whole season. The addition of a little oil renders it less drying. The reason of this is the antipathy of insects for grease of any kind."