

laid; the time is come, and the grounds of union clear and comprehensive. They are these—the equalization of taxation, and the imposition of such moderate fixed duties on foreign produce as will, together with the relief from especial burdens, render national trade fair trade and not merely free trade—the careful revision of the expenditure of the country, and its adaptation to the altered prices of commodities and expense of living—the modification of the income tax so as to meet the real value of fluctuating life incomes—the abolition of the window tax, and the substitution, if required, of a moderate house tax—the gradual extinction of excise duties, so hurtful to native industry—the entire remodelling of the stamp laws and their duties, abolishing those miserable temptations to invalidate deeds in order to save a few pounds by a great reduction; and at the same time creating a large revenue by extending the security of a stamp to every kind of mercantile paper—free trade, in deed as well as name, between the colonies and the mother country, and the fostering of colonial local government in its widest sense, consistent with the safety of the empire and the development of the resources of the colony—emigration as a national movement, and no longer committed to the unconnected exertions of separate and often conflicting associations—peace and non-interference with internal concerns of foreign nations, and a firm and decided conduct towards them, whether powerful or weak, when the occasion is worthy of the interference of so great a nation—a fleet and an army for real work, and not for show, well trained, well found, well educated and well cared for. By such measures our treasury would present the pleasant view of a sure and steady surplus, applicable year by year to the reduction of the debt. On these grounds a great and a powerful party will arise, if party that can be called which will include four fifths of the nation; and a government can be formed which will have the sense and experience to frame, the ability to advocate and recommend, and the power to carry measures absolutely requisite for the maintenance of the peace and power of the empire.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

When some vicious fellow commits some startling, out-of-the-way crime, it is but too common that the plea of insanity is set up, and the penalty of the law is evaded. We have ever considered that a slight aberration of intellect, eccentricity, or waywardness, should not form a valid excuse for the criminal, but never have we seen the distinction drawn so clearly and forcibly as in the following charge, and address to the prisoner who struck the Queen, delivered by Baron Alderson—*Ed. Amaranth.*

Mr. Baron Alderson then summed up. He said they would have no difficulty with regard to the fact of the prisoner having struck her Majesty, or that his intention was one of those mentioned in the indictment. That he intended to injure her Majesty was apparent from the fact, that he actually did injure her, and that blood flowed in consequence of the blow. With regard to alarming her Majesty, probably from the natural courage of the family to which she belonged, that was not done; but there was no doubt that the former count, and also the one charging an intention to break the public peace, had been clearly made out by the evidence. He would not waste their time by going through the evidence for the prosecution, because it was admitted that the prisoner had committed the act, and that if he was a man of sound mind and understanding, he was responsible; and whether he was so or not was the only question they had to decide. It was clear that at the present time the prisoner was perfectly sane—they began with that fact, and the law threw upon the prisoner the onus of proving that he was in a different state at the time the offence was committed, and the jury would say whether that had been done after he had explained to them what was his opinion of the law upon the subject. In the first place they must clearly understand that it was not because a man was insane that he was unpunishable, and he must say that upon this point there was generally a very grievous delusion in the minds of medical men. The only insanity which excused a man for his acts was that species of delusion which conducted to and drove a man to commit the act alleged against him. If, for instance, a man being under the delusion that another man would kill

him, killed that man, as he supposed, for his own protection, he would be unpunishable for such an act, because it would appear that the act was done under the delusion that he could not protect himself in any other manner, and there the particular description of insanity conducted to the offence. But, on the other hand, if a man had the delusion that his head was made of glass, that would be no excuse for his killing a man. He would know very well that, although his head was made of glass, that was no reason why he should kill another man, and that it was a wrong act, and he would be properly subjected to punishment for that act.—These were the principles which ought to govern the decision of juries in such cases. They ought to have proof of a formed disease of the mind—a disease existing before the act was committed, and which made the person accused incapable of knowing at the time he did the act that it was a wrong act for him to do. This was the rule he should direct them to be governed by. Let them try it by this test. Did this unfortunate gentleman know it was wrong to strike the Queen on the forehead? Now, there was no doubt that he was very eccentric in his conduct, but did that eccentricity disable him to judge whether it was right or wrong to strike the Queen? Was eccentricity to excuse a man for any crime he might afterwards commit? It was true that after the prisoner had committed a breach of military discipline by going away from his regiment without leave, he had been excused on account of his supposed weak state of mind; but that was no criterion for the jury, and they must adhere to the law in its strictness. The prisoner was proved to have known perfectly what he had done immediately afterwards, and in the interview which he had since with one of the medical gentlemen he admitted that he knew perfectly well what he had done, and ascribed his conduct to some momentary uncontrollable impulse. The law did not acknowledge such an impulse if the person was aware that it was a wrong act he was about to commit, and he was answerable for the consequences. A man might say that he picked a pocket from some uncontrollable impulse, and in that case the law would have an uncontrollable impulse to punish him for it. What evidence was there, then, in the case to justify them in coming to the conclusion, that when the prisoner struck the Queen, he did not know it was a wrong act; in fact, that what he was doing was wrong? The learned judge then read over the whole of the evidence for the defence, commenting upon it as he proceeded. He went on to say that the prisoner was an object of commiseration was quite clear; and that he should also have been taken better care of as was equally true; but the question they had here to decide was, were they satisfied that he was suffering from a disease of the mind which rendered him incapable of judging whether the act he committed towards the Queen was a right or a wrong act for him to do? If they were not satisfied of this fact, they must say that he was guilty; but, on the contrary, if they thought he was not aware what he was about, or not capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, they would then say that he was not guilty on the ground of insanity.

The jury retired at twenty minutes past three, and did not return into court until five minutes past seven, when they gave a verdict of Guilty.

The prisoner was immediately called up for judgment.

Baron Alderson addressed him to the following effect: Robert Pate, the jury have found you guilty after a long and patient inquiry, and there can be no reasonable doubt that they have come to a right conclusion. At the same time, it is quite clear that you are a person of very eccentric habits and in some degree differing from other men, and it is probable that it has pleased God to visit you with some mental affliction, for which you are to be pitied. The offence you have committed, however, is one of a very serious and important character. You have been found guilty of striking a woman, which for a soldier is a very shocking thing; but when it is considered that this woman was your Sovereign—that it was a lady entitled to the respect of the whole country by her virtues and her exalted position, that act, which in an ordinary case would be a very serious offence, under those circumstances becomes truly heinous. How could it happen that you, a soldier of the country, could insult one beloved by all

on account not only of her exalted station, but by her domestic virtues? Yet she was the object of your attack, and whom you insulted by a blow. Considering the station of your family and your own position, the court will not inflict the disgraceful punishment of whipping upon you. The court has some respect for you, though you had no respect for others. It will still, however, be its duty to pass such a sentence upon you as will prevent you—at all events for a long period—from doing any further mischief. I would fain believe you were not in your right senses at the time you committed this act; and it has long been the boast of this country that no man of sane mind could be found capable of committing an attack on his sovereign; but, at the same time, I think the jury were quite right, upon the evidence that was adduced, in not acquitting you upon the ground of insanity. Under all the circumstances, the sentence that I feel it my duty to pronounce upon you is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years.

The prisoner heard the sentence without betraying the slightest emotion; and when the learned judge had concluded his address, he bowed to the court, and immediately turned round, and, without uttering a word, retired to the goal.

MARRIED.

On the 9th ult., by the Rev. W. Temple, Mr. Sebastian Smith, to Miss Harriet Barker, both of this city.

At Latham, on the 18th ultimo, by the Rev. Richard Veraker, Mr. Thomas O'Kane, Teacher, formerly of Fredericton, to Rebecca, fourth daughter of M. Cranney, Esq.

DIED.

At Canning, on the 20th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, widow of the late Coles Carpenter, in the 86th year of her age.

In this City, at the residence of Mr. John McDonald, on Tuesday morning the 30th ult., Annie, wife of Mr. John McGinty, of Eastport, Maine, aged 22 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

THE Subscriber has removed his GROCERY to the well known Brick Building in Queen Street, formerly occupied by John T. Smith, where he is now prepared to sell all kinds of Groceries and Crockery, at the lowest prices in the City for Cash.

Please call and see.

JAMES A. MULLIN.

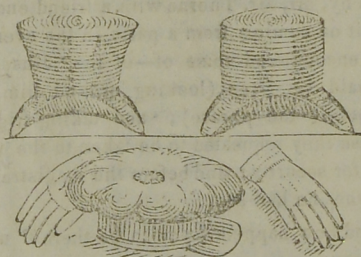
Fredericton, August 1, 1850.

CASTOR OIL.

10 GALLONS superior cold drawn CASTOR OIL, warranted good, and decidedly cheap at

RICHARDS' Grocery.

July 31, 1850.



Fashionable Paris Hats!!!

JUST received, per Mail Steamer, another lot of FASHIONABLE PARIS HATS. Come along Woodstockers; we can give you something nobbly. If its not convenient—Send your Heads, which will answer as well.

GEO. GROSVENOR.

Fredericton, July 17, 1850.—3ins.

BISCUIT.

RECEIVED this day—30 boxes SODA, SUGAR, and BUTTER BISCUIT, will be sold very low at

RICHARDS' Grocery.

July 25, 1850.

LADIES WILL FIND! AT GEORGE GROSVENOR'S AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE

IN BLACK FRENCH GRAPE.

Fredericton, July 17, 1850.—3ins.

FLOUR, FLOUR!

—IN STORE—

50 BLS. Superfine Flour, fresh ground; 200 Bags do. do. do.; 50 Bbl. superfine Rye Flour; 40 do. Corn Meal, Kilns dried; 10 do. Mess Pork. For sale at the lowest prices at

RICHARDS' Grocery.

July 25, 1850.

CONFECTIONARY!

Received this day at Richards' Grocery, 300 LBS. Martin's best Confectionary, (assorted.) 1 Case Gum Arabic Lozenges—French Confection, 1 do. Boneset Candy—will be sold low, wholesale or retail. July 31, 1850.

London Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Ex "Lisbon" and "Fuside."

THE Subscriber has received his usual full supply of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Trusses, &c., &c., together with the following Fancy and Toilet articles:—

PERFUMERY—in Rongelita, Vegetable Essence, Boquet de Patchouli, Bouquet de la Delices, Bouquet D'Orsay, Jenny Lind Bouquet, Persian Boquet, Royal Extract of Flowers, Royal Perfume, Esprit de Marechalle, Essence Verbena, Cologne and Lavender Water.

SOAPS—in Naples, Honey, Rypophagon, Johnston's Old Brown Windsor, Rigge's Military Shaving Soap, Pear's Transparent ditto, (round and square), Prince Albert's Ambrosial Shaving Cream, Tuerlain's Shaving Cream, Refined and Common Old Brown and White Windsor.

BRUSHES—viz: Tooth, Nail, Hat, Soap, (Badger and Common) Flesh, Hair, and Cloth—in great variety.—Children's Hair Brushes.

POMADES AND OILS—viz.: Rowland's Macassar, Perry's Mexican Balm, Circassian Cream, Cold Cream, Pomatum.

ALSO—Jones' Silvo-Galvanic Cream, Butler's Tasteless Seidlitz Powders, Rowland's Kalydor and Odonto, Trotter's Dentifrice, Hudson's Chemical Bleaching Liquid, Smyth's Scouring Drops, True Shell Dressing Combs, Ivory Fine Tooth Combs, (very superior) Fine Sponges for Toilet use.

J. W. BRAYLEY.

Fredericton, July 12, 1850.

BRANDY! GENVA!! WINES & GROCERIES.

Now opening and for sale by the Subscriber, in the Brick House lately occupied by Mr. Lordy, corner of Queen and Regent Streets:—

HHDS. OLD PALE BRANDY—Hennessy's finest quality.

HHds. OLD BROWN BRANDY,

HHds. PALE GENEVA, [Anchor Brand.]

1 Puncheon high flavoured OLD JAMAICA RUM.

Puncheons Demarara RUM,

1 Hogshead fine Old Scotch WHISKY.

Golden Sherry WINE, in wood and bottle,

Old Port WINE, in wood and bottle,

Casks Bottle ALE and PORTER,

1 Hogshead Cider Vinegar,

Loaf and Crushed SUGARS, Brown Sugar,

HHds. Molasses, Rice, Pearl and Pot Barley,

Hyson and Souchong TEAS,

London Sperm, Mould, and Dipt CANDLES,

Liverpool SOAP,

A good assortment of PICKLES,

TOBACCO and Havannah CIGARS,

Ginger and Mustard, Pails and Brooms,

With other descriptions of Groceries, suitable for both town and country.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

Fredericton, July 3, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a exceeding

low prices for Cash—

20 bbls. Extra Superfine FLOUR;

40 bags Corn Meal;

10 bbls. No. 1 Herrings;

15 quintals Cod Fish;

Together with Molasses, Tea, Sugar, and a general assortment of Groceries.

Also,—Seythes, Patent Sneaths, Rakes, Forks, Seythe Stones, &c., for sale very, very cheap.

M. F. GORDON.

Fredericton, July 10, 1850.

YORK HOTEL.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous friends for their kind patronage since he has been in business, and begs to inform them that he has removed to that well-known stand at the foot of Regent Street, close to the Steamboat landing, formerly known as "The ALBION HOTEL." The House has been put in thorough repair, and is large, convenient, and pleasantly situated, and by dint of care and proper attention, the Subscriber hopes to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Travellers will find good stabling. Both transient and permanent Boarders can be accommodated.

ISAAC BROWN.

Fredericton, July 4, 1850.

GLASS WARE!!

RECEIVED this day at Richards' Grocery, 2 Casks Glass Ware, containing Fruit and Preserve Dishes; Butter Coolers; 3 doz. Cutt Glass Salts; 10 do. Chaise Cake and Preserve Plates; 20 do. Tumblers, assorted; 10 do. Wines; 10 do. Bird Fountains, for water and seed; 10 do. Cruets for Mustard, Pepper and Vinegar. —Will be sold very low for cash.

JOHN RICHARDS.

Fredericton, July 4.—(Rep. and H. Quar.)