## GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

## POLITICS OF EUROPE.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 24.

### PRESENT PROSPECTS OF IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Chronicle.

SIR,—It is now some time since I addressed to you a few letters on the subject of the wrongs of Ireland, and their remedies, which letters you did me the favour to insert in your respectable Journal. Circumstances, of which I need not trouble you with any explanation, prevented me from bringing these letters to a conclusion; I had not the vanity to suppose that they had survived in the memory of a single reader, the ephemeral date which belongs to such productions; nor should I have thought of recalling to your recollection, the fact of their having been published, had not the letter which you have done me the favour to send me, assured me that some, at least, of your readers expected the promised completion of my undertaking.

When I first addressed you, we had just seen the formation of what was called a "liberal administration," and the open abandonment by that administration of the measure then known under the name of "Catholic Emancipation." We have since seen formed a new administration, which was contented to bear the character of anti-liberal; and we have seen that administration compelled, by the progress of events to make that measure its own, and to concede Emancipation, as far as religion is concerned, on terms more liberal than any professed liberal had ever proposed. In my letters already published, I endeavoured to break the disappointment arising from the postponement, by Whigs in office, of a measure which Whigs had taken pains to convince us was the balsam for all the wounds of Ireland; I endeavoured to do this, by shewing that there were, in the state of Ireland, evils too deeply seated for such a remedy; that when Catholics had attained all they prayed for,—"to be put on a level with their Protestant fellow-subjects,"—they would find themselves on a level of servitude and suffering; that, after they had been emancipated, they would be as remote as ever from freedom and happiness; and, that the country would enjoy as little as before of peace or of prosperity.

I supported these positions by endeavouring to show that, though the difference of religion between the government and the people had been the pretext, it had been only the pretext for oppression; that while religion was the pretext, plunder was the object; that the inveterate evil was, the overwhelming power of an aristocracy freed from all controul of law, or custom, or public opinion, and hardened, by a familiarity with the sufferings of others, and the practice of injustice in themselves, into a total oblivion of the rights of humanity; and, finally, I suggested that, in the absence of such a reform as would reduce that aristocracy to their proper level, by placing them under the controul of the law,—a reform not then, nor yet, unhappily, likely to be adopted,—they should be compelled to maintain those whom they reduced to beggary.

These opinions have since been gradually gaining ground with the public. The introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland is now a popular measure. Catholic Emancipation has been tried; and who will assert that in that measure has been found any cure, or any palliation even, of the evils previously existing? It will be said that the misery resulting from ages of misgovernment cannot be removed at once, by any measure however senatory.—But, has party spirit been rendered less acrimonious? Have the views of the Catholics become less aspiring? Have the suspicions of the church militant become soothed? Has the Catholic, at last, found protection in the laws, or learned to look to them for redress? There is no one of these questions that can be answered in the affirmative. Nay, at a recent meeting which was held in Dublin, and the proceedings of which show the wretched artizans of that wretched city to be steeped in misery unparalleled even there, it was openly stated, and met with no contradiction, that that misery was enhanced by the influx of agricultural labourers, driven from their tenements in consequence of that act of detestable tyranny, which was the purchase money paid to the boroughmongers for Catholic Emancipation. And thus has this healing act been itself the immediate instrument of inflicting new woes upon this long suffering, this absurd, deluded people.

Catholic Emancipation has not then made the condition of the people better. It remains to be considered if it is likely to make it worse; or, as it is by affecting the interest of government, that we can alone hope to work any good for the people, if it is likely to strengthen that fragile bond by which the two countries have hitherto been held together? The question, and a vital one it is for the British monarchy, is this: Are the people of Ireland more or less likely than before to attempt rebellion, and to succeed in it? Religion has hitherto been thrown among them, as an apple of discord, on the old and hateful principle of bad government, "divide and rule." But the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church;" and the Catholic Religion grew under persecution, till it became the Religion of Ireland more exclusively probably, if unbelievers are taken into account, than it is the religion of any considerable state in Europe. Hence that which had been the source of weakness and division became the bond of union and of strength. The Whigs foresaw that this would be the case; and anxiously did they struggle to prevent it; assiduously did they labour to convince the monopolizers of power, that they wished not that Ireland should be well-governed; but that it should be ill-governed on maxims of safer policy; that the union of the great mass of the people should be broken up; and that they should be again left without guides and protectors,—the prey of peculation and oppression. The measure of Emancipation, accompanied by the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders seems to have had the temporary effect of accomplishing this; and has perhaps secured the government, temporarily, from annoyance; but it has not satisfied, nor was it intended to satisfy the people, but to quiet them. Will this object be attained? Or will a point of union be found which will cement the people in a more formidable confederacy, and in views hostile, not merely to that tyranny which true Englishmen abhor, but to that power, influence and glory in which it has hitherto been the pride of Englishmen to maintain their country?—These are questions on which, with your permission, I shall take some future opportunity of entering, and on which I shall enter with the more freedom, because, Irishman as I am, and feeling to my inmost core the burning, the flagitious, the wanton wrongs, which, through ages of misrule, England had inflicted on my country; these are questions on which I have no wishes that I need conceal.

The permanent union of the two countries, on a footing of perfect equality, will best provide for the security and dignity of both, and such an union ought therefore to be the wish of every Irishman. It is the duty of the legislature to cultivate that wish among the Irish people; and it becomes the English people to inquire with what degree of prudence or of safety that duty can be longer neglected.

Your's, &c. NATALE SOLUM.

### TRADE, AGRICULTURE, &c. OF ENGLAND.

[From the London Courier.]

THE War in the East of Europe being brought to a close, and the labours of harvest at an end, both here and on the Continent, we shall hazard a few remarks on the probable effect of both, on our commercial concerns. And first, as to the state of our exchanges, the peace with Turkey and the sufficiency of our supply of corn have put an end to any apprehension of our gold going abroad for a considerable time; the only specie likely to quit this country during the winter, will be silver, and that in the shape not of coin but of bullion, being, in short, a re-export of that which is brought to us from Spanish America.

We are not of the number of those who consider the export of either gold or silver an evil of any consequence in itself, but we are aware how sensitive many of our bankers are on that head, and we account it, consequently, matter of satisfaction, at a time when our merchants have been subjected to so much disappointment from the state of markets, that they should be exempt from anxiety on the score of pecuniary concerns.

In regard to the harvest, it is now eight years since (in 1821) our agriculturists passed through a season of equal anxiety. In that year, as in this, the crop on the ground was of the fairest promise, but the reaping and carrying were greatly retarded by wet unsettled weather. Had it pleased Providence to bless us this year with a favourable season, the quality of the corn, in particular of wheat, would have been remarkably fine: but after such repeated deluges, we have reason to be thankful that the injury was not greater. Fortunately, a cool state of the atmosphere and drying wind followed promptly almost every heavy fall of rain, so as to prevent the grain from sprouting, and to enable the farmere to lodge in their corn yards, what in point of quantity at least, may be considered an average crop.

We shall thus be independent of supplies from abroad; our wants will be met by our own farmers, and as the prices paid to them will be such as to amount to a much larger sum than last year we may anticipate a more active circulation of money, taking for granted that, under present circumstances, neither landlord nor farmer can hoard what they receive, for they have much to purchase both from the manufacturer and the mechanic, ere the deficiencies occasioned by their penury of last year can be supplied. Implements of husbandry must be bought or repaired, buildings reinstated, clothing or furniture purchased, and labour bestowed on land left untouched last year, not from any doubt of its productiveness, but from absolute want of funds.

It is in this manner that the country returns to the town the large sums received for cattle, corn, and other products; a return which, without being at all conspicuous, or fixing the attention of the common observer, like the quantities of foreign produce sent into our harbours in return for our manufactures, is equally substantial in itself, and equally instrumental in promoting productive industry.

We may thus expect through the medium of our agriculturists, a partial relief of the distress which has of late borne so hard on the working classes. Such at least was the case, under similar circumstances, in former years, in particular in the Autumns of 1817 and 1823, when, without having a better crop than the present, the farming interest, by receiving remunerating prices and circulating the money speedily among the shopkeepers and tradesmen in towns, was instrumental in diffusing employment and lessening the gloom which had prevailed.

Other considerations appear to concur in supporting the hope of a revival of trade. It is now nearly four years since the present commercial languor began; for, with the exception of a few encouraging intervals, prices have been low, and the aspect of the mercantile world discouraging, ever since the panic at the end of 1885. Now, four years (from 1819 to 1823) formed the whole season of dullness in our last season of trial; and whether we look to the state of our foreign politics, or to the consumption of our manufactures which has been going on silently but effectually, both at home and abroad we seem entitled to consider that the general overstock, which dated from our years of excitement, is by this time cleared off.

For a long time back circumstances have been too discouraging to cause a continuance of over-production, so that when an impulse is given, its effect is likely to be general and long continued. We say, "an impulse given," because we are satified that both at home and abroad the causes of depression have ceased to have an active operation, and that of late a state of languor has subsisted chiefly from the discouraging impressions consequent on a long continuance of dull markets. The population, both of this country and of those foreign parts, in which, as in Germany and Brazil, our principal customers are found is progressively increasing; a state of peace has become general; and the manufacturing competition of the United States of America will look in vain to high duties and prohibition for support against our cheaper labour and greater capital.

In like manner the progress of manufactures on the continent of Europe, though considerable since the peace, has nothing to excite uneasiness in us, for in any part of the Continent it goes little beyond the supply of the home consumption. A table of the yearly exports from France, which now lies before us, and is taken from one of their most useful periodicals (*Le Bulletin des Sciences Statistiques*) exhibits an amount equal only to a third of the exports from this country, and holds out very little, we might almost say no expectation of approaching nearer to an equality with us; because ages must pass before the French can evacuate canals, or bring their roads to the improved state of those of England.—Their industry also is fettered by high duties and prohibitions. Thus their hardware manufactures are kept back by the dearness of their iron, while to permit the import of British iron at a low duty would be ruinous to their mines and blast furnaces. Linen, long a staple manufacture in Normandy and other northern Provinces of France, cannot now be made so cheaply as here, or in Ireland; because the backward agriculture and petty farms of France prevent the raising of flax at so cheap a rate as in Russia, whence we draw our supplies of the raw material; but which the French, from a dread of injuring their own cultivation, do not venture to admit.

The principal branch of export from France is silks, amounting to £3,000,000 sterling; of woollens they send abroad only £1,000,000, and of cotton goods about £1,500,000. The other heads of export are jewellery, clocks, watches, glass, porcelain, and leather; paper and printed books; hardware and chymical products; the whole amounting to somewhat less than £3,000,000. How small when compared to the cottons, the woollens, and the hardware of this country. The price of our produce and manufactures exported have declined greatly since the peace, but the aggregate of our exports still amounts to £40,000,000 Steg.

Labour in France being as cheap as in almost any part of the Continent of Europe, we may infer from this sketch how little danger there is of foreigners rivalling us in our principal manufactures. The high price of provisions in this country in the latter years of the war, and subsequently in 1817 and 1818, was of a nature to excite uneasiness, and to inspire an apprehension that our master manufacturers might find it their interest to convey their capital and machinery to other countries. But since it became evident, (from the crops of 1820, 1821, and 1822,) that in ordinary seasons our growth is equal, or nearly equal, to our consumption, it was clear that the price of corn then could not continue high for a series of a year; and that England, with her advantages in cheap fuel, and communication by water, was the fit seat of manufacture on an extensive scale. A decline in the price of provisions bears hard on our agriculturists, accustomed as they so long were to high prices, and ill-prepared as they have hitherto been to bear the transition; but every step we have taken downwards, every approach we make to the scale of 1792, enables our manufacturers to produce their articles at a lower rate. It thus tends to place our productive industry on a firmer footing, in foreign markets, and to improve our situation and prospects when estimated, as every mercantile country must submit to have its industry estimated, by its power of withstanding the rivalship of its neighbours.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

THE KING.—His Majesty continues to enjoy the same excellent health and spirits, with which he has been blessed for many months, takes his rides almost daily in the vicinity of the Royal Lodge, and generally drives his ponies himself. A series of splendid entertainments will be given at Windsor Castle during the approaching festival of Christmas.

The Mint is actively engaged at present in the coinage of gold. A sum of £80,000 in bullion and foreign coin was conveyed thither last week for that purpose.

The practice of searching persons by the Custom House Officers has been suppressed on the recommendation of Mr. Secretary Peel; by law no officer has a right to touch any one, except under a warrant founded on an affidavit of a just cause of suspicion.

The Hamburgh Reporter, after giving the Treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, adds the following:—

HAMBURGH, OCT. 20.

"*SEPARATE ACT*"

Relating to the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

"In the name of Almighty God! The two High Contracting Powers, at the same time that they confirm all the stipulations of the separate Act of Akerman, relative to the forms to be observed on the election of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, have recognised the necessity of giving to the Administration of those provinces a more durable Basis, and one more in harmony with their true interests. With this view, it has been, and is definitely resolved, that the reign of the Hospodars shall not be as formerly, limited to seven years, but they shall be invested with their dignity for life, except in case of a free and unconstrained addiction, or of an expulsion in consequence of crimes committed as detailed in said separate act.

"The Hospodars are to administer the internal government of their provinces, with the assistance of their Divan, according to their own pleasure, but without permitting themselves any infraction of the rights guaranteed to the two countries by treaties of hatti-scherifs, nor shall their administration be distributed by any command tending to the violation of those rights.

"The Sublime Porte obliges itself conscientiously to keep watch that the Privileges granted to Moldavia and Wallachia shall in no way be violated by the neighbouring governors, and that these shall in no way be allowed to interfere in the affairs of those two provinces—also to prevent the inhabitants of the right bank of the Danube from making excursions upon the territory of Moldavia and Wallachia. All isles situated nearest the left bank of the Danube are to be considered as part of the territory of those provinces, and to the point where it enters the Ottoman territory to the point of its confluence with the Pruth, the channel of the Danube is to form the boundaries of the two principalities.

"To provide the more securely for the inviolability of the Moldavian and Wallachian territory, the Sublime Porte engages to retain no fortified point upon the left bank of the Danube, nor to permit any settlement there of its Mahometan subjects. It is accordingly irrevocably fixed that no Mahometan shall ever be allowed to have his residence in Moldavia or Wallachia, and that only merchants, provided with firmans shall be admitted for the purpose of buying, on their own account, such articles as may be required for the consumption of Constantinople.

"The Turkish cities situated on the left bank of the Danube are to be restored to Wallachia, to remain incorporated with that principality; and the fortifications previously existing on that bank are never to be repaired. Mahometans possessing landed property either in those cities, or upon any point left to the Danube, provided they have not unfairly become possessed thereof (*non usurpes sur des particuliers,*) shall be bound to sell such property to natives within 18 months.

"The Government of the Principalities being entitled to all the privileges of independence in their internal administration, it shall be lawful for the same to draw sanatory cordons, and to establish quarantine stations, along the line of the Danube, and wherever else it may be deemed necessary; nor shall any strangers, be they Christians or Mahometans, have a right to consider themselves above an exact compliance with such quarantine duty, the protection of the frontiers, the maintenance of order in the cities and in the open country, and for the purpose of obedience to their decrees, the Government of each Principality, shall be permitted to maintain a sufficient military force. The numerical force of these troops is to be determined by the Hospodars and their respective Divans upon bases of the former examples.

"The Sublime Porte, animated by an earnest wish to secure to the two Principalities every species of prosperity which they are capable of enjoying, and being aware of the abuses and oppression occasioned by the contributions for the supply of Constantinople, and the victualling of the fortresses of the Danube, renounces in the most complete and unconditional manner, its rights in this respect. Moldavia and Wallachia are accordingly for ever relieved of all those contributions of corn, provisions, cattle and timber, which they were formerly bound to furnish. Nor shall in any case labourers be demanded from these provinces for any forced service (*corvee.*) In order, however, in some degree to indemnity the Grand Seignorial Treasury of the losses that may be sustained by this renunciation of rights, Moldavia and Wallachia are bound, independently of the yearly tribute paid under the denomination of Kharadsh Idiye, and Rakiabiye, by virtue of the hatti-scherif of 1822, to pay to the Sublime Porte yearly a pecuniary indemnity, the amount of which is hereafter to be determined. Moreover, upon every fresh nomination of a Hospodar, in consequence of death, resignation, or deposition, the principality where that event occurs shall be bound to pay to the Sublime Porte a sum equal to the yearly tribute of the Province.—With the exception of these sums, no tribute or present of any kind shall under any pretex whatever be demanded from the Hospodars.

"In consequence of the abolition of the above specified contributions, the inhabitants of the Principalities are to enjoy an unlimited freedom of trade for all the productions of their soil and industry (as stipulated by the separate act of the treaty of Ackerman,) the same not to be liable to any other restraint except such as the Hospodars, with the consent of their Divans, may consider necessary for the due provisioning of the country; they shall be allowed to navigate the Danube with their own vessels, being provided with passports from their own Government, and it shall be lawful for them to proceed for the purposes of trade to the other harbours and ports of the Sublime Porte, without suffering any persecution from the collectors of the Kharadsh, and without being exposed to any other act of oppression whatever.

"Duly considering, all the burdens which it has been necessary for Moldavia and Wallachia to support, the Sublime Porte, animated by a proper feeling of humanity, consents to release the inhabitants from the yearly tribute, payable to the treasury, for the space of two years, to be reckoned from the day of the total evacuation of the Principalities by the Russian troops.

"Finally, the Sublime Porte, animated by the wish to secure in every possible way the future prosperity of the two principalities, bind itself to confirm every administrative measure which, during the occupation by the Russian army, may have been decreed in conformity to a wish expressed in the assemblies of the principal inhabitants of the country, such decrees serving henceforward as the basis of the internal administration of those provinces, provided always that such decrees do not in any way infringe upon the rights of sovereignty vested in the Sublime Porte.

"On this account we, the undersigned Plenipotentaries of his Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of all the Russians have, conjoined with the Plenipotentaries of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, regulated and fixed the points respecting Moldavia and Wallachia, the same being a continuation of article 5, of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Adrianople, between us and the Ottoman Plenipotentaries.

"Done at Adrianople, 2d (14th) Sept. 1829.
(Signed) "Count ALEXIS ORLOFF.
"Count F. V. PAHLEN.

"Confirmed in the original copy by
"Count DIEBITSCH SABALKANSKY,
"Commander-in-Chief of the 2d Army."

*(From Bell's Weekly Mesenger.)*

MONEY MARKET.

Nothing is more remarkable in the present state of Europe than the general abundance of capital which seems to fill all countries. One would think that some new mines had been discovered, or that hordes of wealth were now brought forth for the first time which had never before been disclosed. The whole of the Continent seems at the present moment to be a sort of broker's shop; agitated with the bustle of securities, discounts, deposits, &c. &c. This state of things is truly whimsical. The respective Sovereigns and their Ministers are more intent upon matters of finance and pecuniary relations than upon any other concerns.

Much of this, pecuniary system is undoubtedly owing to the termination of the war in the East, and the prospect now reasonably entertained of a general peace for many years to come. Availing herself of these circumstances, the Court of Austria, whose credit was never very high, is about to reduce her National Debt by making a new loan at a lower rate of interest. To such a state of credit is this power raised which only a few years ago made a composition with her British creditors. The King of Prussia, mean time, whose credit in the money market stands higher than that of any other monarch in Europe, is so rapidly extinguishing his own National Debt by means of a real Sinking Fund, that there is every reason to believe it will cease to exist in a very few days. Even in Russia, where the government is so completely despotic, that the title of the creditor rests only in the honor of the Prince, there is the same aspect of an abundant capital. Upon our own Stock Exchange the Russian Five per Cent. have reached the price of 107.—This is very nearly the price of the French Five per Cents.—the security, let it be observed, of a country, where the national creditor has for his guarantee a Constitutional character in addition to the royal obligation.

In this enumeration of solvent sovereigns and wealthy communities, we leave out of view a Government,—bankrupt and insolvent both in character and means, and which is never likely to hold up its head in Europe, or to obtain credit for a single farthing, until it shall have redeemed itself by a discharge of former engagements. We mean Spain and her bonds, so scandalously left unpaid upon the hands of her creditors. We pass by the States of South America where loans have only been another name for pillage, and where the faith of a Government founded on principles of liberalism, is truly exemplified in the contempt of all common honesty and justice.

While such is the state of credit arising from the abundance of capital in all the nations of the Continent, our own country partakes most largely in this general prosperity, so far as relates to the public securities. Our Three per Cents. are daily rising; whilst our Three and a Half per Cents. have attained to a par within a fraction. Our Four per Cents. are waiting only the fiat of the Minister of their conversion into stock of a lower denomination, and the Bank attends upon the same occasion to reduce its discounts to three per cent.


# The Courier.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1829.



## Bank of New-Brunswick.

Director next week, ..... *N. Merritt, Esq.*
DISCOUNT DAY,.....THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
☞ *Bills for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before* 3 *o'clock on TUESDAY.*

## Marine Insurance Office.

*Committee of Directors for the ensuing week:*
CRAVEN CALVERLEY.
R. W. CROOKSHANK, Sen.
GEORGE D. ROBINSON.


### THERMOMETER IN THE SHADE, FACING NORTH.

*From December 5 to 11.*

| Days. | MORNING. SAM Wind | MORNING. 8 AM | MID-DAY. 1 PM Wind | MID-DAY. 1 PM | Weather the previous Night. | Weather in the Morning. | NIGHT. 11 PM Wind. | NIGHT. 11 PM | Weather in the middle of the day. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Sat. | WSW | 41 | WSW | 33 | fine, | snow, | WNW | 31 | snow and high wind. |
| 6 Sun. | WSW | 34 | WNW | 36 | very fine, | dark and cloudy. | NE | 31 | dark and cloudy, |
| 7 Mon. | WSW | 31 | NE | 36 | appearance of snow | snow, | SW | 42 | do. do. |
| 8 Tues. | NE | 31 | SE | 41 | fog, | very heavy fog, | NE | 35 | cloudy, |
| 9 Wed. | SW | 41 | E | 28 | rain, | fine. | NW | 17 | very fine, |
| 10 Thurs | NE | 30 | NW | 19 | fine, | very fine. | NW | 9 | rather cloudy, |
| 11 Fri. | NW | 11 | NW | 24 | very fine. | do. | NW | 33 | very fine, |

THE November Mail arrived in Town on Monday last, and has brought London advices of the 4th, and Falmouth to the 7th. It furnishes us, however, with nothing new or marvellous, with the exception of a direct and satisfactory refutation of the paragraph, published in our last, from the LONDON ATLAS, in allusion to the Health of HIS MAJESTY, which, we rejoice to find, originated *only* in the prolific brain of the London Editor, who was deficient, not in *sight*, but in want of correct information, and (to use the figurative language of the east,) "drop't his anchor in doubtful harbour!" It is contradicted *in toto*.

OUR extracts from English Papers, received by the mail, have necessarily been much restricted and limited, and several interesting articles in Type, are unavoidably omitted, for the purpose of giving publicity to the SUBSTANCE of the late "Trial for Piracy," held at Fredericton last week. We participate largely in the sentiments expressed by the public generally, and rejoice in the acquittal of the innocent Seamen. It is unnecessary for us to say which party is in fault. This is quite evident. Let the reader peruse the evidence adduced, and he will soon ascertain, without proceeding far, who the *real* Pirate was.

[*From the Royal Gazette, Dec.* 8.]

## TRIAL FOR PIRACY.

Before the High Court of Commission for the Trial of Piracies and other offences committed on the High Seas, held at Fredericton, on Tuesday 24th Nov., 1829:—

Present,

His Honor THE PRESIDENT. } Commissioners.
" " THE CHIEF JUSTICE, }
" " JUDGE BLISS, }
" " JUDGE BOTSFORD, }
" " GEORGE SHORE, }
" " THOMAS BAILLIE, }

After the usual Proclamation the Royal Commission constituting the Court, dated 11th April, 10th Geo. 4th, was opened and read by the Registar of the Court.

CHARLES S. PUTNAM, and D. L. ROBINSON, Esquires, Counsel for prisoners.

MONDAY 30TH NOVEMBER.

Court opened.

The King, vs. David Sheachan, William Mahony, John Harrington, Patrick Harrigan, John Culuaan, Thomas Leary, Dennis Culuaan, Thomas O'Brien, and George Seeley.

On motion of the Attorney General, and the Prisoners being ready for Trial, the Jury was called, approved, and sworn, the Prisoners exercising their right of challenge against 6 of the Pannel.

The Registrar then read the Indictment, which contained four several Counts.

The first charged the Prisoners (and three others) that being Subjects of our Lord the King, and being Mariners on board the British Ship or Vessel called "The Thomas," owned by Abram Hargrave, Alexander Dean, and Gervaise Dean, whereof John Cooper was Master, on the 21st day of October, 1829, on the High Seas, within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, they did betray their trust, and with force and arms turn Pirates, and did then and there privately and feloniously steal a certain Boat of the value of £10, a Spy Glass of the value of 40s., and a Compass of the value of 40s., the property of the said Hargrave and Deans, then being on board the said Ship or Vessel.

The second Count differed from the first only in stating the property to have belonged to certain persons to the Jury unknown.

The third Count describing the prisoners and Property in the Vessel as in the first Count charged, then that they did on the day and year aforesaid on board the Vessel endeavor to make a revolt, and that they did then and there make a revolt.

The fourth Count contained the same charge as the third, but stated the Vessel to have belonged to certain persons to the Jurors unknown.

CHARLES I. PETERS, Esquire, Attorney-General, opened on the part of the Prosecution.

WITNESSES FOR THE CROWN.

John Cooper, the first Witness for the prosecution being called,

Mr. Putnam said, that as the prisoners stood charged with so high a crime, he would humbly beg their Honors to order that each witness should be examined separately from the others, to prevent the consequences of any combination against the prisoners.

The other witnesses were ordered to withdraw.

John Cooper. Knows the prisoners at the bar. Was master of the barque Thomas bound from Cork to Saint John, New-Brunswick. Arrived at the harbour of St. John on the 22d ult. The prisoners were seamen under his command on board the Thomas. Were not on board when she arrived. The prisoners left the vessel on the 21st five miles off land, abreast of Little Machias light in the Bay of Fundy. After making land on the 20th, weather came on thick, brought up about half past 8 or 9, P. M. Ship struck abaft three times, but did not stop, after letting go starboard anchor chain gave way, let go the larboard anchor and brought up, vessel made no water, pulls of the windlas gave way, prisoners insisted on hoisting out the boat to go ashore, the first Mate went forward to prevent hoisting boat and was knocked down. This occurred in the night time, prisoners hoisted pinnace out of the long boat, the ship was at anchor when the boat was hoisted out. At day light next morning Freeman Maker, an American Pilot came aboard, paid him a dollar and three pair of shoes for assisting to hoist anchor. Edward Franklin a St. Andrew's pilot, came on board shortly after, great disturbance among crew on board the ship about that time.—About two o'clock, P. M. endeavoured to get up anchor, 6 fathom of the chain cable was left out, the men refused to heave up anchor, the fore top-sail sheet was let go, got under weigh with anchor out, men hoisted boat out, took spy glass, compass, and the first mate's quadrant, and all their clothes except a few hammocks. Franklin and Maker had left the ship before the prisoners, boat was lying alongside. Witness endeavored to stop the prisoners from taking the boat. Two knives were drawn, does not know with what intention, took one knife from John Harrington and cut his (H's) fingers in drawing it through them, thinks he took second one from H. also, soon as the boat left ship hoisted Ensign down in distress. A Pilot boat No. 15 or 17 passed, hailed them to come on board, Pilot answered that he would by and by. They proceeded up to St. John. John Reed, Pilot, came on board, took charge and brought the vessel abreast of Partridge Island, at that time the decks were covered with blood.—Crew first consisted of 13 including myself, 4 left in a shore boat without my knowledge in the morning, the remainder left in the last boat, leaving myself, the first mate, cook, carpenter, an apprentice boy and two passengers on board. Thomas Leary, John Mahony, Thomas O'Brien, John Culnaan, David Sheean, Patrick Harrigan, Eugene Murphy, John Harrington, George Seely, and two men passengers John Fitzgibbon, James Fitzgibbon, three women passengers, a child and two boys, left in ship's boat. The ship was not making any water, thought her seaworthy, men went contrary to orders, except O'Brien, Mahony, Sheean, and D. Culnaan, who left in a shore boat in the morning.

(Attorney General here produced the Register of ship to prove the owners.)

Mr. Putnam objected and cited authorities 1 Phil. Ev. 410 and 2 id. 53. 4.

Attorney-General replied, and the objection was overruled by the Court.

Witness proceeded. Alexander Dean, Jervis Dean, and Abraham Hargrave are owners of the Thomas, and employ me as master, they are British subjects, resident in Ireland. (Ships Articles which prisoners had signed, are proved by the Captain and read in evidence) when the prisoners left the vessel she was about 5 miles from land, is sure the ship was then afloat.

George Sebastian. Was first mate of Barque Thomas. Prisoners were Mariners on board, they left vessel before she arrived in St. John, made land 20th Oct. last, 4, P. M. saw little Machias light, night coming on shortened sail, clear weather, ¼ before 8 passed Great Machias light, weather coming hazy, took top-gallant sails in and hauled up courses, got soundings ½ past nine, 20 fathom three times, sounded again 17 fathom, let Captain have line, went forward to stand by another. Let go anchor and cleared away cable, brought up, and went aft to enquire what water she made, went aft gangway felt ship strike. then ran forward to man the windlass by Captain's order Leary said "Jack's get out the boat," manned windlass and hove her off ground, and ordered men to store sails, 2d mate while at the mainyard said he thought cable broke, ran forward let go another anchor, rode clear, did not feel her come to ground any more, 2 A. M on the 21st skiff was hoisted out of long boat and landed on main deck for fear of accident, break of day, Maker the American pilot came on board, 3 o'clock attacked by 2d mate with threatening words, he struck at me several times, in a few minutes were parted, captain and pilot had some words about getting vessel off, then four sailors left ship in shore boat, then went below, did not see any more till 12 o'clock, then came up again. Boat was got over side by remainder of crew, manned the windlass and hove another anchor up to get ship under way by order of Captain, after anchor tript hove no further, Vessel drove off, 4 P. M. crew and passengers prepared to go ashore, Harrington took Spy-glass, offered to stop him when passenger shoved boat off, Captain strove to get back the Spy-glass, Harrigan was coming up the cabin hatch with part of bag of bread, went aft to stop him, when Seely said "I'm your man," turned forward, saw master stop J. Culnaan from going