The Courier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1848.

The English Mail of the 30th September, per steamer *Britannia*, did not arrive here until Monday morning last. The letters by the succeeding one of the 7th October, brought out by the steamer *Niagara*, were received in this city before ten o'clock on Thursday night, and the newspapers at nine yesterday morning.

Our selections from the latest papers comprise a synopsis of the most important intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 7.

The weather during the past week has still been of an unfavourable character. In the midland counties, especially, so much rain has fallen that the land has been flooded to a considerable extent, and the new Wheats must be considerably affected by the wet. We learn that in Scotland, especially, there are considerable patches of Corn in the fields, and the inclemency of the weather, which has been so general in the South, would make us uneasy for these districts, but that we learn that drier weather has prevailed in Scotland, and, as we said last week, the vast bulk of the harvest is gathered in throughout the three kingdoms. The prevailing dampness has naturally created a demand for old Wheat, but the tendency to an increase of prices in cereal produce generally is completely counteracted by the continued large arrivals from abroad, and, indeed, a small decline of prices has taken place at the great places of consumption. In Ireland the potato disease has committed universal havoc; and every day establishes the certainty that not only a large quantity of Indian Corn will be needed for that country, but some scheme of eleemosynary aid must be adopted in various districts before the winter has passed over. The increased averages indicate that there will be a slight advance of a shilling or so in the duty. So long as it remains at four shillings per quarter the arrivals are cleared, but as the duty advances it will become a calculation of whether the charges of interest of money and warehousing counterbalance the future advantage of clearing the whole free of duty when the present corn-law shall expire. In the Baltic ports prices continue to rule very high, especially for fine qualities. In the Mediterranean markets considerable purchases have been made, especially of Indian Corn. Under all circumstances, we do not anticipate any violent fluctuation of prices, especially as the business of the Corn market is generally speaking in a sound state.

COMMERCIAL.—There has been an improved feeling in Commercial affairs during the past week. Colonial produce is in better request as the consumption is increasing, and prices still rule low. An opinion prevails that as breadstuffs get cheaper and foreign arrivals increase, our produce markets will resume their former activity. Cotton still continues dull, but prices are steady. The Corn trade has been steady, but not active during the week, and prices for most articles are on the decline. Money is also in abundance, and the rate of interest rules low, whilst in the manufacturing and mining part of the country trade has a more active and animated appearance, and wages are on the advance.

The Corn trade on Tuesday and yesterday, although steady, was by no means active, and both town and country dealers conducted their purchases with great caution. Old Wheat, both foreign and homegrown, maintains last weeks prices, but new has receeded 2d. to 3d. per 70 lb. Western Canal and Canada Flour has declined 6d. to 1s. per brl., the top price of both being quoted at 33s. per barrel; other sorts sell at 31s. 6d. to 32s. There is still a good demand for Indian Corn, and our present rates are,—yellow 35s. to 36s. 6d., white 35s. 6d. to 36s., mixed 34s. to 35s. per 480lb. Both sorts of Indian Meal bring 17s. 6d. to 18s. per barrel. At Dublin, Glasgow, and Hull, the trade rules dull, and prices have a declining tendency. We may just observe, that all the information we can glean in various quarters confirm us in the opinion that Grain will be in tolerable abundance, and at a cheap price, during the present year. The harvest returns for this country are not much, if anything, below an average. The prospect of duties being removed prevents any speculation in home Grain, and rather offers an inducement to bring it forward for sale. The same circumstance will contribute to increase the supply from foreign countries. Holders may keep back cargoes with the view of saving the duty, but that course requires to be taken sparingly, because our American imports, and the imports of this harvest from the coast of Europe, cannot come in here until after February, when it is expected that they will be large.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—*Timber Market.*—Since our last there have been numerous arrivals from North America, prices obtainable last week have not been sustained this, and the current rates for Quebec Pine are 14½d. per foot, St. John Pine about 1d below the average inch, and Lower Port Pine 13d. per foot. Deals from the Colonies, in cargoes, have been sold at from £6 3s. 0d. to £6 15s. per standard for spruce, and from £8 to £9 10s. for yellow. The latest sales of Quebec Pine have been made at 14½d. per foot, from the quay, the dealers not being inclined at present to advance beyond that price; a cargo of St. John Pine of 19 inches average has been sold, supposed to be at or about 17¾d. per foot; a cargo of Miramichi Pine and Birch 13d. per foot; a cargo of St. John Deals at £6 10s. one of Shediac at £6 10s., and a cargo of Spruce Spars at 15d. per foot.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY FROM SCOTLAND.—Owing to the state of the weather, her Majesty changed her intention of returning on Friday week by sea, and on that day left Aberdeen for Perth, where she stayed all night, and thence proceeded by rail to the metropolis. In this way many towns were honoured by a visit, and the Queen was everywhere enthusiastically received. The royal party left Perth by special train for Edinburgh, and thence *via* Carlisle and Lancaster to London. On Saturday night, host Edwards, of the Crewe Arms Hotel, was surprised by announcement to prepare for the accommodation of royalty, as the Queen and Prince Albert intended spending the night under his roof. The train arrived in due course, and the Queen retired to rest at eleven o'clock. The suite were in motion at four A. M. next morning, and her Majesty rose at five. Breakfast was served at six, half an hour after which the royal party departed by special train for London. They took up a temporary residence at Buckingham Palace, which they left on Monday for Osborne, Isle of Wight.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The *Hibernia*, belonging to the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company, which left Boston on the 20th ult., reached the Mersey on Monday, after a passage of eleven days and a half; and the *Washington*, which left New-York on the same day, arrived at Southampton on Thursday night, after a passage of sixteen days. The *United States* will sail from Southampton on the 10th instant for New York.

SALE OF SHIPS.—On Wednesday last, the following superior vessels belonging to the sequestrated estate of Messrs. Eccles, Burnley & Co. of this City, were sold in the Royal Exchange saleroom, by Mr. Thomas Barclay, namely:—The Arethusa, of 322 tons, at the upset price of £2,100 and the Calypso, of 380 tons, at the upset price of £1,450, to John B. Cumming, Esq. of Greenock. For the Dalhousie, of 737 tons, the upset price of £2000 was offered by Wm. Mitchell, Esq. of Alloa; and after a competition between him and Mr. Brown, Mr. Kirkland, and W. C. Heron, Esquire, Belfast, was knocked down to the latter gentleman at £2,210. The John Scott of 308 tons, was sold at the upset price of £2350 to H. M. Patten, Esq. of Greenock. The William, of 397 tons, was put up at £1800, but was not sold. There were a number of shipowners present from Greenock, Port Glasgow, Ayr, &c. and the sale excited considerable interest.—*Glasgow Herald.*

The last news of Sir J. C. Ross's expedition is, that the vessels had sailed from Davis'-straits, further northward: all well.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. (now Sir) Charles Lyell, late president of the Geological Society.

The squadron under Sir Charles Napier has left Cork, and is now harboured at Plymouth.

All the pork under the present contract for the Navy, will be made up in Ireland, as Government object to having the article from America, it being a stronger and coarser meat than the pork fed in this country. This will be a material advantage to the multitude of the middle and poorer classes engaged in the pork trade in Ireland, as the quantity required is 12,000 tierces.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

On Monday, a large meeting was held at Cork, to urge the facilities of that place as an Atlantic packet station.

Sir James Duke, M. P., was elected Mayor of London, on Friday, without opposition.

Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice O'Connell, lately Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Australasia, died at Sydney on the 29th of May.

It is said that an Insurance Company, in which Mr. Smith O'Brien had effected an insurance on his life sixteen years ago, refused last week to receive the accruing premium.

Major Edwardes, the rising military genius of our Eastern Empire, has lost the use of his right hand by the explosion of a pistol.

The East India Company have voted a gold medal to the gallant Major Edwardes.

Herrings this season have been more plentiful in the Solway than for the last thirty or forty years.

Dr. Sutherland, the editor of the *Journal of Public Health*, and Mr. Grainger, have been despatched by Government to the continent to investigate the Cholera on the spot where it is now raging.

THE CHOLERA.—*Two Cases Reported at Sunderland.*—Yesterday, the intelligence was made known at Lloyd's that Mr. C. Smith, the master of the Volante, from Hamburg, died on the 1st inst. during the passage to Sunderland. The vessel arrived on Tuesday evening, since which the mate has been taken suddenly ill, and died on Wednesday morning. Both cases are suspected to be Asiatic cholera. The vessel has been ordered under quarantine.

CHARTIST TRIALS.—The trial of the Chartist leaders for "levying war" against the Queen, in August last, has been brought to a conclusion in London. The prisoners Dowling, Cuffey, Fay, and Lacey have all been found guilty, and have been transported beyond the seas for their natural lives. Ritchie, who pleaded guilty, (Mr. Ballantyne, his counsel, seeing it was hopeless to struggle against a conviction,) received the same sentence. Shaw, Gurrey, Able, Snowball, Scadding, Martin, Jones, Argue, and Fowey, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment; and Winspere, Prowton, Conway, and Morgan, to eighteen months, with fines of £10 each. Shaw, in consideration of his superior education, was fined £50. The whole of these pleaded guilty of the misdemeanour charged, and are to find security for their good behaviour for various terms. Eleven other defendants, who had pleaded "not guilty," their cases offering many points in their favour, were discharged upon their own recognisances to appear when called upon, and thus terminated the sessions. When we consider the great excitement which prevailed throughout the country at the period when the above offences were committed, it is almost a matter for congratulation that the spirit of mischief has been limited to the above few individuals in the metropolis. The sentence of transportation for life has been animadverted upon in some quarters as unnecessarily severe, considering the insignificance of the parties embarked in the wild undertaking of overthrowing the throne of these realms; but it cannot be doubted that the judges were influenced in their decision by the unequivocal designs of the conspirators to fire the metropolis, in order to accomplish their insane purposes. Instead of the plunder which they hoped to reap, by an attack on the property of the industrious middle classes, a miserable exile from their country has fallen to their lot; and we hope that a long time will elapse before we shall witness a recurrence of such a senseless wicked combination as that which has now received its appropriate punishment; a combination which was as ridiculous by its utter insignificance as it was daring and mischievous in the objects which its leaders compassed to accomplish.

The trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien, at Clonmel, which commenced on Thursday week, and is still unconcluded, is the chief event of the week, having a political bearing. The entire of the first day and a considerable portion of the second, was absorbed by the discussion of technical points of law, which counsel for the defence deemed it prudent to raise, but without any gain to his client, so far as the event has yet proved. An application was made to have the cause postponed, on the ground that Mr. O'Brien had not received, previous to his trial, a copy of the indictment, and a list of the witnesses to be produced against him. In this country, a man on trial for his life has a right to be informed upon both these points, but according to the decision of the court at Clonmel, in Ireland, no such right exists. Another point of dissatisfaction was, the great disproportion existing between Protestants and Catholics upon the jury panel. After sundry attempts on the part of the prisoners counsel to gain something for his client on these points, the trial was proceeded with. Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday were wholly consumed in examining witnesses on the part of the crown. As usual in political conspiracies, traitors have been found amongst the Irish rebels, who have given evidence which will go far to support the indictment against Mr. O'Brien. On Wednesday Mr. Whiteside, counsel for the prisoner, entered upon his defence. In opening his case, he delivered himself of a speech occupying some twelve columns of the *Freeman's Journal*, and not having concluded at night fall, the court adjourned until the following morning, to hear the remainder.

The objection of counsel for the prisoner having been all overruled on Thursday week, the trial commenced on the following day. The court was densely crowded.

Mr. Lynch read the substance of the indictment and the Attorney-General stated the case, in an able and lucid speech, which occupied in the delivery more than two hours. After laying down the law of treason, and showing what class of overt acts were of themselves necessary to sustain a charge of actual "levying of war" within the meaning of the statute under which the prisoner stood charged with high treason, the Attorney-General went so far back as January, 1847, to the formation of the Confederation, and then jumped to April in the following year, and sought to connect many of the meetings, speeches, and acts of certain leading members of that body in such a manner as to endeavour to establish a common treasonable object and intention, which was to throw off the dominion of England by force of arms. He alluded to the influence which the sudden revolution of February, in Paris, by which the Orleans dynasty was shattered at a blow, had upon the tone and policy of the Confederation, and sought to sustain a proof of treasonable intention by the fact that an address was adapted to the French people, and a deputation appointed to convey it to the members of the provisional government of that country. After touching upon various features in the history of the Confederation, which have become matter of popular history, he relied upon the evidence of a certain party, who happened to be present at several meetings of the council of the Confederation, to prove that the intention of the leaders of the clubs of Dublin was to levy war as soon as such a step was considered practicable. This party, he asserted, was present at a meeting at which the question of immediate and instant operations was discussed; and also at a meeting, adjourned from the preceding one, at which a council of war was elected. He said that the very ballot papers used on that occasion fell into the hands of the government through a most "providential" circumstance, namely, the arrest of Mr. James F. Lalor, at Ballyhea, in the county of Tipperary, among whose papers they were then discovered by the constable who arrested him. The Attorney-General continued his narration up to the moment when the government suspended the Habeas Corpus Act through the medium of parliament, and traced Smith O'Brien from his departure from Dublin, on the Saturday before its suspension, to his arrival, in company with Messrs. Meagher and Dillon, in various places in Enniscorthy and Kilkenny, up to the time of his appearance at Mullinahone, Killenaule, and Ballingarry, and his arrest in Thurles, when he was himself the means of informing his captors and the government of the existence of a trunk, which had been confided to the care of Mrs. Doheny, of Cashel. From this trunk, among other documents, a letter addressed by Charles Gavan Duffy to Smith O'Brien, namely:—

"*Saturday.*

"My dear Sir,—I am glad to learn that you are about to commence a series of meetings in Munster. There is no half-way house for you. You will be the head of the movement, royally obeyed, and the revolution will be conducted with order and clemency, or the mere anarchist will prevail with the people, and our revolution will be a bloody chaos. You have at present Lafayette's plan so graphically painted by Lamartine, and I believe have fallen into Lafayette's error—that of not using it to all its extent and all its resources. I am perfectly well aware that you do'nt desire to lead or influence others, but I believe with Lamartine that that feeling, which is a high personal and civic virtue, is a vice in revolution. One might as well, I think, not want to influence a man who was going to walk on thawing ice, or to cross a fordless river, as not to desire to keep men right in a political struggle, and to do it with might and main. If I were Smith O'Brien, I would strike out in my own mind, or with such counsel as I valued, a definite course for the revolution, and labour incessantly to develop it in that way. For example, your project of obtaining signatures to the roll of the national guard, and, when a sufficient number had been procured, and not sooner, calling the council of 300, was one I entirely relied upon. But it has been permitted to fall into disuse, and could scarcely be revived now. The clubs, however, could take the place of the national guard, and the proposal in your letter of a definite number of clubs being formed, would just suit as well as if it were vigorously and systematically carried out, each day adding an item to it, and all the men we could influence employed upon it.

"Forgive me for urging this so anxiously upon you, but I verily believe the hopes of all the country depend upon the manner in which the next two months are used. There is not a town in which you could not find a band of missionaries to organise the neighboring counties. Every club has its active men fit for this work, and it is only by applying all our force to it that we will succeed.

"With best regards to Mrs. O'Brien, believe me, my dear sir, very truly your's, C. G. DUFFY."

It was distinctly asserted by the Attorney-General, as proveable by unquestionable evidence, that Smith O'Brien was the person who gave the order to the people to fire at the police at Ballingarry. The letter alleged to be addressed by Smith O'Brien to the Mining Company was strongly relied upon, and confidently as well as warmly urged by the Attorney General; the crown insisted that it evidenced an attempt at dictation inconsistent with the character of a private individual, and only in keeping with the assumed position of the leader of a revolution.—These and frequent references to the tour of Smith O'Brien in the South, and to the "review" at Cork, constituted the leading features of an address which was commenced without the semblance of an exordium, and concluded without the affectation of a peroration.

Mr. Hodges, the government reporter, then provnd some speeches delivered by the prisoner; one on the 18th of March, and another on the 15th of April.

General M'Donald proved the arrest of the prisoner. The sum found on Mr. O'Brien was £10 16s. 2d.

The court then adjourned to Saturday, when the examination of witnesses was resumed, and continued until Tuesday.

Sixth day—Wednesday.—On the sitting of the court this morning, Mr. Whiteside rose and said, that when examining the balloting papers for the war council, while cross-examining Dobbin, he had only twenty-one papers, and the witness swore that Smith O'Brien's name was on three only. Now he found that there were twenty-nine, and Mr. O'Brien's name was on nine.—The Attorney-General contended that Mr. Whiteside had obtained all the papers.—A long discussion ensued, and several witnesses were examined. Mr. Whiteside declined to address the jury unless the point was decided, and the court decided that Mr. O'Brien's name appeared only on one of the papers.

Mr. Whiteside in addressing the jury for the defence complimented the judges and jury, and declared that whatever the verdict might be, neither himself nor the prisoner could ever dispute its justice. He did, however, complain of the law, for as it exists in Ireland, it excluded the possibility of adequate defence. For instance, the denial of the list of witnesses left him at the mercy of an approver. Until put upon the table, his client never heard of the witness Dobbin, and no one knew anything about him, whether he was or was not worthy of credit. Mr. Whiteside then gave a lucid history of the law of treason. He admired the wisdom of the first law officer in trying Mr. O'Brien now for having delivered speeches, for which his wit and talent had failed to gain a conviction of sedition upon a previous occasion. Then the question arose as to the character of the association to which the prisoner belonged, and the court laid down the doctrine that where an association existed under rules, it was to be believed that the members entered it upon the faith of those rules, and it lay upon the party who asserted the reverse to prove it. Now they would find in the progress of his arguments that that was the whole case, and it showed the tact and ability of the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General heaped together all antecedent speeches, in order to make a lodgment in the minds of the jury; for he distinctly asserted they were made before that particular time when the society with which he was connected commenced its treasonable practices. Many a year ago Mr. O'Brien entered parliament, and his ancestors for seven generations represented Clare, with his opinions, in parliament. Mr. O'Brien belonged to that rare class of Irish senators, whose boast it was "never to be bought or sold," and always acted independently. That course some men had called eccentricity—and, no doubt, in one sense it was—but he differed with many, and displeased all, because he would not stoop to any, or be bound to any party whatever. Up to 1843 he was not on terms of intimacy with Mr. O'Connell: on the contrary, political differences existed between that gentleman and his family—but one of the peculiarities in the nature of Mr. O'Brien was to assist those who needed it when that assistance was most required. Mr. O'Connell was accused of sedition, and at that time, when difficulty, and danger, and peril existed, he came forward to his support. He became a member of the Repeal Association. The second Repeal project, as they would all remember, began about this period, by a most extraordinary discussion on moral and physical force. Mr. O'Brien wished to put an end to the continuance of that humbug—of men agitating in connection with the government of the day—in return getting good places for themselves—that is, they were perfectly at liberty, no matter what the conduct of the government or the misrepresentations of the ministers were, to continue an agitation, which wasted the resources, and blasted the prospects and energies of the country; to continue that course, and get themselves rewarded by a good situation. He said, "you must give up your places," and they called him an impracticable man.

The learned gentleman then read another speech of Mr. Smith O'Brien's, showing that his object never was to separate the two countries, or have recourse to violent measures. He (Mr. Whiteside) had already told the jury that it was essential to show what were the real objects of this confederation, alleged to be treasonable by the Attorney-General. The learned gentleman here read the rules of the confederation. Was there, he would ask, any criminal design in those resolutions? The resolutions were settled by Mr. Henn. He called on the jurors, as twelve rational, fair, and freemen, not to allow the Attorney-General to convict Mr. O'Brien, and to take away his life on the allegations set forth in the statements of the Attorney-General. He believed that the greatest treason, in the estimation of certain persons, in that speech was, that they are mentioned to take places under government (laughter). He conceived that was the strongest treason in the entire oration. He cautioned the jury against paying too much attention to words. The learned gentleman then referred to other parts in the speech of Mr. O'Brien, and said he would refer to language infinitely stronger than any Mr. O'Brien ever uttered. Some twelve or fourteen years ago, Lord John Russll commenced a course of agitation to carry the Reform Bill in England. In one of the letters—a memorable one—which he addressed on that occasion to the Birmingham Political Union, he spoke "of the whisper of a faction;" of the national guard; of that national guard, composed of 100,000 men, marching on London; and he conferred the command of that national guard on a distinguished military gentleman. He wrote to Attwood, a man of great talents and determination. The peers threw out the bill which was then proposed for adoption. It was to overawe and terrify the legislature into the adoption of the Reform Bill that that advice had been given—and he need not say that if that advice were acted upon, the Lord Chief Justice would say that it would amount to high treason. The learned gentleman was about to read the letter in question, when he was interrupted by the Attorney-General.

The Attorney General—My lords, I must really object to this letter being read. It is alleged to be the letter of Lord John Russell, written some twelve or thirteen years ago, and I submit that the learned gentleman is not at liberty to read it.

Chief Justice Blackburne—We cannot receive the letter as evidence, Mr. Whiteside, but as a matter of history you are entitled to refer to it generally, but you need not read it all.

Mr. Whiteside—Just so, my lord. I presume that the passage in Mr. O'Brien's speech, on which the crown principally relies, is that which relates to the formation of a national guard. That is a strong passage, because it alludes to the possibility of resorting to physical force. It might perhaps form ground for an indictment for sedition, but I deny that it is evidence on an indictment for high treason. On the 29th of October, 1831, I find it stated in a leading newspaper, that the oligarchy of that time (alluding to the House of Lords) were as much terrified at the notion of a national armament for the reform of the law as the mob would have been at an enactment for the protection of life, honour, person, and money. A run on the banks is also talked of, and it is said of a gentleman, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England, that "he was in good fighting order—(laughter.) Then there is mention of a colonel (Colonel Jones), who was to teach the people how the household troops were to be routed, and how the forces of his Majesty were to be destroyed and their artillery taken. Previously to reading the short letter of Lord John Russell, it must not be understood that I wish to scoff at gentlemen in high places, or to cast ridicule upon the first minister of the crown. The letter is in these words, and signed by Lord John Russell:—

"MY DEAR ATWOOD—I beg to acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude the undeserved honour done me by 150,000 of my countrymen. Our prospects are obscured, and obscured only for the moment; for it is impossible that the whisper of a faction can prevail against the voice of a nation!"

Those are the words of Lord John Russell, the present prime minister of England. And, gentlemen of the jury, what was the faction whose whisper was to prevail against the voice of a nation? why, the House of Lords. If those 150,000 men marched to London to accomplish the object designed by the premier, the Lord Chief Justice would tell the jury that such a proceeding would be high treason. He knew the argument used at the other side of the channel. If one admitted to an Englishman in the first instance that he was right in every thing, he would reason throughout the rest of the conversation upon the best principles; but he would say, that Englishmen were warranted in doing what would be a vulgar thing in Ireland, viz., to attempt by force to obtain a repeal of the union. The reading of the speeches of Mr. O'Brien by the Attorney General showed the conviction of his mind, that without those speeches the charge against Mr. O'Brien would be unsustainable. Mr. Whiteside then put it to the jury to say whether they would take away his client's life because he had talked more temperately and discreetly than the man who had placed his learned friend, the Attorney General, in the office he then held (applause.) The learned gentleman continued to read and comment upon the speech of Mr. S. O'Brien, and to refer to several topics which it discussed, and he asked did any part of that speech, or any of the topics to which it referred, show a treasonable intent on the part of the speaker? This speech referred to tenant right. He told them that that speech spoke trumpet-tongued in favour of the innocence of his client. If they sent his client to the jibbet for that speech, their (the jurors') names would go down to remote posterity stamped with eternal infamy (sensation.) The learned counsel then (four o'clock) proceeded to consider the evidence that had been adduced on behalf of the crown. The first question for them to consider was, whether his client was responsible for the contents of the portmanteau. Now, what were the facts actually proved respecting this portmanteau. It had been kicked about from place to place like old lumber. Mr. Whiteside then proceeded to justify and explain the proceedings of Mr. Smith O'Brien from the time he left Dublin for Enniscorthy, up to the period of his arrest. The real facts in connexion with this period were these:—Mr. O'Brien had been invited by Mr. Meagher, the late M. P. for Wexford, to spend a few days with him. On the day of Mr. S. O'Brien's arrival, Mr. Maher and Mr. O'Brien dined and spent the evening together, and Mr. Maher, who would be produced on the table, would prove that during the conversation he had with him on that evening he never broached or alluded to any revolutionary object whatever. Meanwhile the news of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act arrived in Dublin, and two young gentlemen, friends of Mr. O'Brien, hearing of the circumstance, started for Enniscorthy, with a view to apprise Mr. O'Brien of the probability of his being arrested. Now he (Mr. Whiteside) contended that Mr. O'Brien's object all through these proceedings was merely to escape arrest. No doubt it was plain, from all Mr. O'Brien's remarks at the various places he stopped at, that he was determined to escape from arrest, and even if necessary to evade it by open and armed resistance. All this might be wrong, but it did not, however amount to the crime of high treason. Did mortal man ever attempt a revolution in the kind of way Mr. O'Brien is alleged to have done—going about the country attended sometimes only by a little boy—sometimes unattended altogether, and sometimes dismissing his people, and sleeping alone in a hotel! The learned counsel stated that he had closed one part of his address. He would, with their lordship's permission, resume his argument in the morning.

It being now half-past five o'clock, the court adjourned.

Seventh Day—Thursday.—At ten o'clock this morning Mr. Whiteside resumed his address to the jury. After recapitulating the facts he had previously stated, he proceeded to comment on the evidence respecting Mr. O'Brien's proceedings at Mullinahone, Killenaule, and Ballingarry, and contended that facts justified the inference he had drawn, and that the inference of the Attorney-General was absurd. Mr. O'Brien was only endeavouring to escape arrest, and his proceedings inspired no alarm, for the doors of the police barracks were open. He then commented on the evidence of the approver Dobbyn, and then concluded in a brilliant peroration, when he sat down amidst loud and unchecked applause.

Witnesses were then called for the defence. Mr. Hammil, the first secretary to the Confederation, and Dr. Grey, who deposed to the rules, &c., of the association, and to Mr. O'Brien's loyalty to the Queen, and devotion to the constitution.

Mr. Maher, deputy-lieutenant of the county of Wexford, deposed to Mr. O'Brien's visiting him in July, in consequence of a long-standing invitation. He spoke to the arrival of Mr. Dillon and another, and of Mr. O'Brien's departure for Enniscorthy. He considered the prisoner a loyal subject and a lover of the constitution.

The Attorney-General objected to this evidence, but at the request of the prisoner, it was admitted.

Mr. Barrett, Sir D. Roche, Sir D. Norreys, the Hon. Mr. O'Callaghan, and others, swore that they believed Mr. O'Brien to be a loyal subject of the Queen.

Major General Napier was then called—He recollected the agitation for Reform in 1831 and '32, and also a body called the Birmingham Political Union, but disclaimed all knowledge of its movements; had been served with a subpœna to produce letters having reference to the Reform agitation, in which he admitted having taken a part; produced a letter from J. Young, secretary to Lord Melbourne, at the time in office.

The Attorney-General objected to the production of the letter, and the court ruled that it could not be read.

Here the evidence closed. Mr. Fitzgerald was to speak to evidence on Friday (yesterday) night, and will be followed by the Solicitor-General.

The Jury is said to be all protestants—viz:—Richard Martin Southcote Mansergh, of Crenane; Edward Crosbie Moore, of Mooresfort; Richard Gason, of Richmond; John Going, of Bird Hill; John Floyd, of Lisheen Castle; Samuel Perry, of Barona; John Russel, of Ballydavid; Edward Pennefather, of Marlow; Thomas Sadlier, of Ballinderry; John Tuthill, of Rapla; Southcote Mansergh, of Gralagh Castle; Charles Going, of Castle Crana.

If we may believe many of the reports which reach us from Dublin, as well as the facts proved on Mr. O'Brien's trial, it would appear that many of the clergy have been deeply implicated in the late movement, but that the Government is using every means within its power to prevent unnecessary disclosures, with an evident desire to screen the delinquents. The details of Irish politics are, however, so saturated with secret passions and misrepresentation, that, with all our desire to be faithful and impartial historians of the events of the time, we have the greatest difficulty in discriminating truth from falsehood.

Numerous arrests continue to be made in Ireland. The Government has not only refused to issue stamps for the newspaper which was to succeed the *Nation*, but Fullam, the printer of the prospectus, has fled to avoid the execution of a warrant issued against him. In Waterford three Irishmen, natives of Ulster, have been apprehended, who had just arrived from America, and have been committed for trial on the charge of treasonable practice; and in Carlow a number of misguided young men have been sent to prison for drilling and training. Indeed, the vigilance of the Government is by no means relaxed, since Mr. Robert Lambkin, one of the Town Council of Cork, president of one of the Confederate clubs, who had retired to Boulogne a few months ago, having returned, under the impression that all danger was over, found himself in custody whilst walking on Patrick's Bridge, and was sent to the same prison with Mr. Denny Lane and the Messrs. Varian. Mr. Barry, the editor of the *Cork Reporter*, is confined in the same gaol. The escape of Mr. Doheny to France is now placed beyond all doubt.

TRIAL OF MR. MCMANUS.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says,—"I have learned that the Crown counsel have determined to proceed with the trial of M'Manus immediately after that of Smith O'Brien shall have been concluded. Mr. Butt, Q. C., obtained his license yesterday evening, at Dublin Castle, to act as counsel for M'Manus."

MR. C. G. DUFFY.—The statement of a correspondent of the *Daily News*, to the effect, that this personage had shown the white feather, and intended to plead guilty, has been contradicted by Mr. Duffy himself, who, in a letter to the *Freeman*, dated Newgate prison, Sept. 28, describes it as "a lie from beginning to end—a lie so base and extravagant, that I am almost ashamed to contradict it."

The *Limerick Chronicle* mentions the arrest of John Cormody, of Guarane, and Garrett Cormody, charged with harbouring Mr. Richard O'Gorman; of Martin Quaid, Michael, Patrick, and Richard Costelloe, John Fitzgerald, David Madden, and Edward Bagot, charged with appearing in arms and for treasonable practices; of Mr. John M'Cormick, brush manufacturer, Limerick, and of ex-quarter master B. Hanrahan, of the 13th Light Infantry, apprehended near Slievenamon, with the commission of colonel in the insurgent army in his pocket.

ARREST OF THREE AMERICAN SYMPATHISERS.—On the 23d ult., Mr. Anderson, sub-inspector, arrested, in the town of Borris, in Carlow, three men who had lately arrived from America to take a leading part in the rebellion. Their names are Alexander Morrison, James Thornburg, and John M'Keague. Morrison and his colleagues are military men, who were engaged in the late Mexican war, and so far from concealing their rebellious designs, they acknowledged that they came to levy war against the sovereign, and expressed their disappointment at not being afforded an opportunity of engaging with her Majesty's troops, with all the coolness of men acquainted with military strategy. They are natives of Ulster, and had emigrated to America some years since. They have been committed for trial at the Carlow assizes.

ESCAPE OF MR. DOHENY.—This gentleman is now in France. He left home some few days before the Ballingarry business. He had been informed that a second warrant was out against him, and to evade arrest made his way to a distant part of the country. When informed of the facts relative to Balingarry, &c. he went to a different and more distant part of the country. There he wandered about for a very long time amid the mountains and woods, seldom venturing into the open country. At length he resolved to face fate, whatever it might be, and about twelve days ago he proceeded into the city of Cork. He had already disguised himself—but in Cork he completed his disguise—and about the 12th ultimo, after walking about Cork for two days, he took a steerage passage on board the Bristol steamer, his dress being a tattered knee breeches, broken stockings, brogues, a hat of curious formation, an old brown wig, and an old blue frieze coat. No suspicion appeared to be entertained respecting him in Cork. He went on board the vessel with perfect self possession and composure; but in Bristol, owing to his dress, it was with the utmost difficulty he could obtain a lodging; every one objected to receive so *outre* a looking character. He did, however, obtain a place to sleep, and the next day he proceeded to London, where he remained two or three days, and having dressed himself in clerical costume, dyed his hair a jet black, and otherwise altered his appearance, he got safe out of London by railway, and at Dover got on board Her Majesty's mail packet, and on the 19th ultimo, landed at Boulogne-sur-Mer. On the 21st, he reached Paris. This fact relieves him from a load of calumnious misrepresentations. By some he was represented as having been in the pay of Government, and prepared to swear against his associates at the special commission. By others he was circumstantially represented as having been at the scene of the recent disturbances in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Suir.—*Cork Examiner.*

WINTER PROSPECTS.—The war against rents, county cess, poor rates, and every other impost which the peasantry have been tutored to regard as a grievance not to be longer tolerated, has fairly commenced, and various accounts from different quarters of the kingdom prognosticate the advent of a winter which cannot fail to afford ample employment for the constabulary and troops at present serving in Ireland. The anti-rent campaign has already opened in the counties of Louth, Meath, and Cavan; while the western provinces appear to be selected for the first field of operations against the collection of the poor-rates and the county cess.

The news from the Continent continues to betray considerable want of political composure. In France much excitement and alarm continue to prevail. The Assembly have decided, by a considerable majority, after a very able discussion, in which Lamartine took an active part, on having but one Legislative Chamber. The Committee of the Constitution have also decided, by a vote of 10 to 4, that the President of the Republic shall be elected by Universal Suffrage, and not by the Assembly itself. Should this vote be ratified by the Assembly, it is thought that General Cavaignac will thus be superseded by Louis Napoleon, and ardent Republicanism will, for a time at least, be thrown into the background. It is quite unsafe, however, to predict future events in France. Socialist banquets, after the example of the Reform banquets, held all over the country last autumn, are too frequent to favour an expectation of coming quietude—and the speeches and cries which have characterised more than one of them, are of the most treasonable and sanguinary nature.

Nothing is yet definitely known of the state of the negotiations relative to the affairs of Northern Italy, but from the remarks of General Cavaignac in the French National Assembly on Monday, as well as from the rumours that are afloat, there is good ground for hoping that a pacific solution of the question is near at hand. In Southern Italy matters do not look so promising. The King of Naples refuses the mediation of France and England, between himself and his former subjects in Sicily, and threatens an immediate resumption of hostilities.

Germany is still in an unsettled state. The standard of revolt has again been raised in the Southern provinces, and again the rebels have been signally discomfited. Prussia has escaped the danger of another revolution by the submission of the King at the eleventh hour to the wishes of the National Assembly. The anarchy in the Austrian empire appears to be nearly complete. In Vienna we have the spectacle of a reactionary Court waiting for the concentration of a large military force around the capital to carry out its retrograde policy, and of a triumphant National Assembly. Hungary, one distant dependency, is almost overrun with the troops of another Austrian province. The Ban of Croatia, elated by his success, is no longer willing to act as a tool of the central government, but threatens to set up on his own account. The Vienna cabinet, alarmed at the new turn of affairs, has sent, perhaps too late, a commissioner to stop the further progress of the victorious barbarian.

A letter dated Odessa, the 8th ult., announces that the cholera has totally disappeared from that City. A *Te Deum* was sung in all the churches on the occasion.

The cholera at Constantinople has declined so considerably that no further bulletins will be published by the Board of Health.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The great event of the week is the admission of Louis Napoleon into the Assembly. He arrived in Paris on Monday. M. Gustave de Beaumont, the representative of the republic in London, at first refused the Prince his passports; but this conduct was not approved of by General Cavaignac, and eventually the necessary facilities were granted in the usual way. The Prince got into Paris quietly, and entered the Chamber "by a side-door" in the most effectively unostentatious way. As he took his seat all eyes were turned upon him, and business was for the moment suspended. He did not delay a speech. He addressed the Chamber in the most frank and unassuming terms; declared his allegiance to the republic, and to that "democratic progress" which the people were entitled to demand; expressed his thanks to France for having re-admitted him after so long an exile, to the rights of citizenship; and called upon his colleagues, the representatives, to receive him with that affectionate confidence which he tendered to all of them. His address was well received. Immediately after the conclusion of his address, and when he was in the act of receiving the felicitations of several members of the Assembly, who surrounded him as he descended from the tribune, some individual member shouted, in a stentorian voice, "Vive la republique!" In the Salle des Pas Perdus the observation was made, "*C'est un discours de la couronne!*" On the Bourse little business was done, owing to the uncertainty which prevailed respecting the course which the Prince would follow. Shortly before three o'clock, however, it became known that he had declared his adhesion to the republic, and his devotion to the cause of order, &c. and a rise of a quarter per cent, followed. The presence in the political arena, to bid for power, of the nephew of the Emperor, is, therefore, a *fait accompli*.

Count Mole took his seat on Monday, and the sensation excited by his appearance was hardly less significant.

The election excitement has since cooled down, and Paris is pretty nearly in its usual state.

The Assembly continues its discussions of the constitution. The great question which has occupied orators and hearers during the week, is as to the choice of one or two Chambers. There were 32 members inscribed to speak upon this question, and 100 upon the amendments to be proposed to it. On Wednesday, the principle of one Chamber was adopted, there being 530 votes for one, and 289 for two Chambers.

M. Raspail, being so triumphantly returned, is trying to get out of his prison at Vincennes. Petitions for release or speedy trial are pouring in upon the government. It is said that the government will not oppose the validity of M. Raspail's election for Paris, but that after the *verification des pouvoirs*, it will move that his admission to take his seat be postponed.

The directors of the Bank of France have decided not to resume cash payments, as had been demanded by several bankers, although it is certain that the stock of specie in the bank bears a sufficient proportion to the circulation to justify such a measure, the amount of specie being 228 millions, against 372 millions of notes. But, on the other hand the balances of accounts current amount to 149 millions; and there are other items, which might expose the bank to a demand for specie, which, in the case of an *emeute* might be productive of critical consequences.

M. Gent, who was elected some days ago, for the department of Vaucluse, and who was one of M. Ledru Rollin's most notorious commissioners, has been killed in a duel by M. Leo de Laborde, one of the editors of the *Union Nationale*, a Legitimist journal published at Avignon. The ball passed through M. Gent's shoulder. He died the following morning.

Eight Socialists have been arrested in Paris on a charge of conspiring for the assassination of General Cavaignac.

The incidents of the last week in France only confirm the views we have all along entertained, that many frightful struggles must take place in that devoted country before it settles down into a state of normal tranquility. A banquet, got up by the Red Republicans at Toulouse, has revived all the fury of the Conventionalists of 1793. It was attended by the prefects and authorities of the town. The red cap was hoisted as the revolutionary signal of blood, and cries of *Vive Barbes! Vive la Montagne! Vive Robespierre! Down with Cavaignac! Up with the guillotine!!!* seem to have been franticly shouted by the assembled guests. It appears that the officer commanding the district refused to assist at the banquet, and announced the fact to the Government. When these incidents became known in Paris, a M. Denjoy assailed the Government for permitting these revolutionary meetings, and in the course of his speech denounced the sanguinary objects of the Red Republicans with the most crushing eloquence. A scene ensued in the Assembly which is said to have surpassed in violence any of the recorded events in the Convention. When M. Denjoy alluded to the late speech of Ledru-Rollin, the fury of the Moutain party knew no bounds. They rushed in a body to the tribune, threatening summary vengeance on M. Denjoy; and it was only by the strenuous exertions of his friends and the officers of the Chamber that M. Denjoy was saved from falling a sacrifice to the vengeance of the Left. The President put on his hat, and it was only after a long interval that order was sufficiently restored to resume proceedings. General Lamoriciere declared that he had forbidden the officer in command at Toulouse to attend the banquet, which naturally provoked the question why the Home Ministry had not equally interdicted the presence of the Prefect, and the other Ministers of the Government also forbidding the attendance of the Procureur-General and the Rector, who took part in the orgies at Toulouse? These interrogatories are difficult to answer. This event is only a prelude to every variety of excitement which must ensue, if the Red Republicans carry out their designs of holding similar banquets in every town in France.

Paris, Thursday.—Very unsatisfactory accounts have been received from Lyons. At an early hour on Tuesday morning, a certain number of Gardes Mobiles of Lyons, whose corps has been recently dissolved, presented themselves at the Prefecture to demand the month's pay which had, they said, been promised them. Being allowed to enter the hotel, they possessed themselves of it, and kept the Prefect in custody for three quarters of an hour. Crowds assembled round the building; but a regiment of dragoons, returning from exercise, charged them and drove them away, also clearing the hotel and releasing the Prefect. The vicinity of the Prefecture was then occupied militarily. The alarm caused was so great, that the shops in the vicinity were closed. At half-past nine o'clock, a group of twenty Gardes Mobiles disarmed the two sentinels of the Monte de Piete. They then attempted to force themselves into the guard house, but the men occupying it having barricaded themselves in it, they did not succeed.—They, however, broke all the windows. At ten o'clock, 200 Mobiles presented themselves at the Hotel de Ville, with a red flag. Being charged by the soldiers, they immediately dispersed. General Gemeau and his staff, accompanied by an escort, traversed the city. At eleven o'clock, the Place de la Prefecture and the vicinity were occupied by the military. Groups of the Mobiles were traversing the streets, and it was said that some of them had gone to the Croix-Rousse.—The *Courrier de Lyon* says:—It is hoped that this *echauffouree* will not have any other consequences. Still we think the authorities would do well to be on their guard.

The debate on the clause of the Constitution, relative to the election of President of the Republic, commenced to-day, but it will not be so long as was expected, as all parties appear to have made up their minds. The chances continue to be in favour of its being decided that the election shall take place by universal suffrage, notwithstanding the opposition of the Cabinet.

It is said that in Paris there are 270,000 persons at the present moment receiving relief.

Austria has, without reference to the meditation of France and England, announced her intention of bestowing the most liberal institutions on Lombardy, but retaining the entire sovereignty over it.

The French government, it is said, has addressed an energetic note to the Vienna Cabinet against the entry of Jellachich into Hungary.

The news that the French government intends to vote for the election of the President of the Republic by the Assembly is confirmed, and it is thought it will produce a change of ministry. The club of the Rue Taitbout (the Montagnards) have resolved to vote for the election of the people, and it is reported that the Thiers party and red republicans intend to combine against Cavaignac.

There is news from Lisbon to September 30.—A plot was suspected. Agents, it was said, have been sent to the provinces by a revolutionary central commission to organise an insurrection, and are, at the present moment, acting on a very combined plan, and with great diligence. This announcement was followed by a political arrest. Senhor Samora, late captain of the Municipal Guards, was seized. The opposition press, while they express their fears that further arrests are meditated, deny the existence of any revolutionary plot.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail, with dates from Calcutta to the 7th, and Madras to the 12th August, and from Hong Kong to the 25th July, arrived in London on Sunday last. The intelligence brought by this arrival, with respect to the state of affairs in Mooltan, continues to be of the most encouraging kind. Lieut. Edwardes and his gallant brothers in arms, Lieutenant Lake and General Cortlandt, in conjunction with the Sikh forces under the Sheikh Emamoodeen, had been attacked on the 1st of July, at Dewan Moodraj. A smart action ensued, which lasted upwards of six hours, and resulted, like that of the 18th of June, in the total discomfiture of the Mooltanees. Moolraj commanded in person, and maintained the action with considerable bravery, until a cannon-ball struck the howdah of his elephant, and prostrated him in the dust, after which mishap he escaped on a horse into the city of Mooltan, under the walls of which the village of Sadoosam is situated. His followers soon followed the example of their chief, and were hotly pursued by the British forces, who only relinquished their attack on reaching the gates of Moolan. Four guns were captured on this occasion, with a loss to the British of only eighteen killed and seventy wounded. It seems that this second great success, at a season of the year when Indian troops are supposed to be incapable of moving, has at last opened the eyes of those in authority at Lahore, and that they have actually made up their minds to send a strong force to support Lieutenant Edwardes. Major-General Wish is to support the reinforcement. Not the slightest symptom of a disposition to sympathise with the revolters had been manifested in any of the adjoining countries. In Scinde all was tranquil; in Affghanistan, Dost Mahomed was reported to be planning an expedition against Balkh. From neither Scinde nor Peshawur have we any news of interest. A letter from Hong Kong says, "General quiet prevails at Canton and at the other ports. Here we have little to remark upon since last month. A prevailing sickness has been general amongst the garrison, the 95th regiment in particular, arising, probably, from the early and unusual heat; otherwise the colony is generally healthy. There has been some activity in trade in Canton since the middle of the month. A good business has been done."

A further Overland Mail has arrived from India bringing dates from Calcutta to the 20th, Madras the 25th, and Bombay the 31st of August. Major Edwardes and his gallant troops were still encamped before Moultan. The reinforcements dispatched from Ferozepore had not yet joined them, but were hourly expected. In the line of one of the columns advancing a heavy fire had been heard in the direction of Moultan. A Sikh auxiliary force was also on the march from Lahore. The insurgent inhabitants were attempting to quit Moultan, having heard of the approach of the British, and the Dewan to prevent them was building up the gates. In spite of the unhealthy season the march of the reinforcements had not been attended with any remarkable casualty. An outbreak has taken place in the Hazerah districts, in which Attock is situated, the key to the north western frontier of India, and Colonel Canara, an European officer in the Sikh service, had been murdered. We are afraid that the delay caused in dispatching troops to succour Major Edwardes has induced the insurgents to make this movement presuming upon our inability to suppress the rebellion.

If the insurrection in that quarter should prove of a serious character, it will inevitably lead to the entire occupation of the Punjaub territory.

COLONIZATION.—This important subject is still engrossing public attention in England. Our last page contains some remarks from a London paper, with extracts from a recent publication by Mr. Bridges, which are deserving of attention.

THE CHOLERA.—We request attention to a few extracts relative to this dreaded disease, copied from a late Liverpool paper, which will be found on our last page.

SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The friends of this charitable Institution will be gratified to learn that Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, our present highly respected Lieutenant Governor, has become its Patron, in compliance with a request to that effect, embodied in a resolution unanimously passed at the last General Quarterly Meeting. The Society claimed Sir Edmund, not merely as an Englishman, but as being himself the distinguished son of a distinguished Loyalist: one of a class of men whom the Sons of Saint George have always hailed as Brothers. We trust that under his auspices the Society may regain its pristine vigour. There are amongst us many warm hearted Englishmen, and persons of English extraction, who, together with the descendants of the old Loyalists, should rally round Sir Edmund and the banners of Saint George, and make the Society, as it ought to be, the first in the Province in numbers, in respectability, and in usefulness. Its objects are purely social and charitable: and though noiseless in its operations, and hitherto limited in its means, it has extended relief and consolation to many a destitute family. The good it has done may be taken as earnest of what it may be made to do, and we earnestly invite all who wish well to their fellow countrymen,—all who respect the cause of charity,—all who feel pride in the name of "*Englishman*," or "*Loyalist*," to enroll themselves without delay as members of this Society.

COUNTERFEITS.—Spurious $5 and $10 notes, purporting to be issued by the *Bank of Lower Canada, at Quebec*, and signed M. Williamson, President, and N. Henderson, Cashier, are in circulation in this City. These notes have a vignette of railway trains and steamers. The public should therefore be on their guard, not only against such notes but others of a suspicious character, as issues of a gang of counterfeiters in Canada are supposed to have recently reached Saint John.

☞ We have been requested to state that Mrs. Underwood's Concert, which has been twice postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, will take place on Monday evening next, at the Mechanics' Institute. Should the evening be fine, we anticipate a full house.

THE AMERICAN OLE BULL.—Mr. Howard, the celebrated Violin Player, will give a Concert in this City next week.

SALE OF THE STEAMBOAT REINDEER.—The Steamboat Reindeer was exposed for sale by public auction in Fredericton on Thursday last, the 13th instant, and knocked down to one of the Trustees of the Estate of Thos. Pickard, Esq., her former owner, for the small sum of £500 currency. We are not aware on whose account the vessel was purchased, but should think that the owner, whoever he may be, has made an excellent bargain, as the property, we believe, cost Mr. Pickard upwards of £3000 only three years ago. The extreme scarcity of money has had, perhaps, a good deal to do with this great deterioation in value, but it is not unlikely that the increased supply of large steamers on the river may have also contributed to the result.—*Head Quarters.*

The Consecration of the new Church in the Parish of St. Mary's, a few miles below Fredericton, was performed on Wednesday by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The day proved unfavourable, and many persons anxious to be present at the ceremony, were consequently detained, but there was nevertheless a large assemblage of Clergymen and others in attendance, while the Bishop consecrated this new edifice to the worship and service of Almighty God. It is called the Holy Trinity Church, and will be supplied by the Rev. Mr. Jaffrey.—*Reporter.*

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.—*Fredericton, 17th October, 1848.*—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Promotions, &c:—

Regiment of New-Brunswick Yeomanry Cavalry.

Henry P. Treadwell to be Captain of the Troop in County of Sunbury, dated 17th October, 1843; Charles M. Bridges to be Lieutenant of do. 17th October; James W. Hamilton to be Cornet of do. 17th October.

1st Battalion Saint John County Militia.

Charles Hendricks, Gent., to be 2d Lieutenant in the African Company, 17th October, 1848; George Goddard to be Ensign, vice T. S. Magee, (attached to City Light Infantry.) 13th Oct.

By Command. GEO. SHORE, *A. G. M.*

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR—I would ask as a favor the insertion in your columns of the following. My object is not to oppose those of opposite views—it is merely to record a principle of my own; being under a conviction that, at some future period, I will be enabled to point back to it after the experiment about being made, as an evidence of the correctness of the views I entertain—though at variance, just now, with the popular notion of the day.

For some three or four years past, a spirit for free and unrestricted trading, between nations, has been gradually and successfully spreading, and now appears destined to influence, to that end the nations of the world in their future commercial policy. A natural view of this matter, presents evidence of the legitimacy and propriety of such an arrangement. The resources from which man obtains a supply to his physical wants and necessities, appear to be allotted by Providence, to a considerable extent, to particular sections of the earth, and, of course, become the rightful possession of the inhabitants respectively there located; consequently a common enjoyment of the various products of industry, is to be had principally through a general system of exchanging. It was therefore designed, by this peculiar arrangement, that there should be a free and unrestricted commercial intercourse among the people of the earth.

But I wish now to point out an error in the industrial economy of society, which converts the originally designed benefits of Free Trade, into evils of the greatest magnitude; and while it prevails, (this error) no people can ever flourish under the operation of Free Trade. Every facility and encouragement offered for trading, is calculated to divert the elements of wealth, (capital and labour) from productive to non-productive pursuits. An over-proportion is induced to seek employment, and profit, in the business of buying and selling. This being the case the produce of a people is monopolised, and consumed, without promoting the accumulation of the national or general wealth; and under such a state of affairs, the bulk of a population must continue in a struggling and impoverished condition. This is the sole evil of Free Trade. (My remarks are applicable to both one sided and reciprocal Free Trade; the latter may keep our head a little higher above the surface, but never secure us against the ceaseless dashing of the water.) First, restrict the hap-hazard running of capital to commerce, and then Free Trade may be introduced with the greatest advantage. Others may take a different view of this matter, but this is mine.

I have now to say that, at no distant period, this Free Trade mania must explode, and a restrictive policy be universally resorted to. The experiment, if it be fairly carried out, will show that Free Trade, under present circumstances, is not only impolitic, but calculated to produce the utmost injury to society. It may be twenty years, more or less, before its evils are acknowledged. They will be experienced however immediately, and with a severity accumulating more and more every year while unrestricted trade is followed. A general Free Trade is not yet in operation, but the approach to it so far, in its effects, sustains me, I think, in the view I take of it.

I allow that ENGLAND's future welfare lies altogether in Free Trade—for this reason; from a hitherto restrictive policy, her productive power has been increased to such an extraordinary extent, that she has become altogether a commercial nation, and without the whole world for a market, she cannot have a field to sustain her, now, in even a moderate exercise of her industrial power. No other nation upon earth stands in a position in this respect, similar to that of England. Thus England may accept the evil of Free Trade, because, in a national point of view, she has more to gain than to lose through its (Free Trade) medium. I would observe, however, that if England proceed upon a Free Trade course without getting other nations to follow, she will not be long in finding herself falling behind in the progress of nations.

The question is often asked: how is it that the adjoining states are so flourishing, while these provinces are so impoverished and snail-like in their progress? The answer is simply this: these provinces from their first settlement up to the present moment, have been victims to Free Trade. Our markets have ever been open for the flooding upon us the products of English labour—which has frustrated our own attempts at industrial pursuits, and absorbed the little accumulations that our own chance successes have produced. This is the cause of our struggling condition! and such would be the condition of the United States were they still colonies of Britain!! Take one step across the boundary line and you are in a populous and prosperous country, and among a people who were once in the same situation as ourselves—but who immediately after becoming independent restricted foreign trade, and have continued to pursue, more or less, the same line of policy up to the present time; which has afforded encouragement to home industry, and a profitable development of the resources of the nation—and this is the cause of the prosperity of our neighbours. I would not insinuate that it is desirable we should become independent of the mother country; there is no necessity for that—she does not object to our restricting trade, provided we do not discriminate in the application of restrictions. Yours, &c.

St. John, 16th October, 1848. X. V.

☞ *Britannicus, next week.*

☞ Mails for England to meet the sailing of the Steamers from Halifax, will be closed at the General Post Office in this City on Wednesday and Saturday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the St. John Agricultural Society for the election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year, will be held at Mr. Perley's Office on Thursday next, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock.—The Directors will meet at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of auditing the Treasurer's accounts and transacting other business. Oct. 21.

NOTICE.—A Sermon will be preached in the Market House, Portland, by the Rev. ROBERT IRVINE, on Sabbath Evening, October 22, on behalf of the Portland Presbyterian Sabbath-School.—Service to commence at 6 o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. THOMSON, of the Free Church of Scotland, who has been anxiously looked for to take charge of the congregation worshipping in St. Stephen's Hall, is now on his way to this City, by the Steamer of the 14th October.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm of spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped with a new wrapper, copywright secured, 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of I. BUTTS. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—☞ For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King street, St. John.

THE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

A NEW SARSAPARILLA PREPARATION.

To cure Diseases, purify the Blood! To avoid them, keep it pure!!

That Predisposition which exposes the human frame to the infection and virulence of every class of disorders, proceeds directly or indirectly, from a morbid state of the system caused by IMPURE BLOOD.

HALSEY'S SUGAR-COATED MAGIC LIFE PILLS.

The originator of the only true and genuine Sugar-coated Pills, most respectfully informs the enlightened public, that this new and elegant preparation can be obtained only from advertised agents, and at the proprietor's establishment, No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

1 Among the numerous remedies which stand
2 reputable on the basis of an ancient name,
3 are none perhaps which have acquired so
0 great celebrity, and extensive use in so short a
0 time as this invaluable article.—They have
* ganied their high reputation, alone by their
9 good works. Those who once try them, al-
8 ways use them again. They are grateful to
6 the stomach;—they improve the functions of
5 secretion, nutrition and circulation. They re-
† store digestion and appetite, and create a na-
‡ tural warmth which glows through the whole
0 system, giving it greater vitality and animation.
0 —In BILIOUS *complaints, Costiveness, In-*
2 *digestion, Dyspepsy*, and all other disorders
7 of the stomach they produce the most happy re-
4 sults. For *Sores, Boils, Salt-rheum, Tetter,*
3 *Erysipelas, Eruptions* of the *Skin, Scrofu-*
1 *lous complaints*, and many other like diseases
0 arising from IMPURE BLOOD, they have
0 become highly celebrated. Hundreds of cer-
1 tificates have been received from individuals
0 who after having taken them for a few weeks,
* (according to the directions which accompany
* the box) were cured of the most afflicting cases
4 of *Scrofulous affections*. They give GOOD
6 BLOOD FOR BAD, and renew the fluids
8 and vital functions. Bottles of the boasted
9 Sarsaparillas, contain less of the *true virtue*
2 of that valuable plant, and are less effectual
0 than a single box of these extraordinary Pills.
0 In *Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Sore Throat,*
7 *Headache, Giddiness, &c.*, they are recom-
0 mended with entire confidence; the relief in
1 these cases is quick and permanent. For *Fe-*
7 *ver and Ague, Fevers, Asthma, Piles, Loss*
1 *of Appetite, Dropsy, Jaundice, Worms,*
0 *Looseness, General Debility*, and many of
2 the various other diseases to which the human
0 system is liable, they have proved an infallible
* remedy. Their action on the bowels is of the
9 mildest character, even *over doses* never cause
8 griping or unpleasantness, yet they are search-
6 ing and efficient. It is impossible by words,
5 to give an adequate idea of the great and good
† effects these pills produce and their superiority
‡ over every other remedy of a similar class; a
* *trial* only will explain the wide difference.
4 The unhappy invalid after having tested but a
0 single box of them, will with joy for the unex-
6 ampled change wrought in his health, bear
9 testimony to their uncommon virtues.

☞ For sale at the Store of the Subscriber, in Dock Street, at 1s. 3d. per box, and liberal allowance for wholesale purchases; and at the several Sub-Agencies in the Provinces.

H. G. KINNEAR,

Sept. 5. *General Agent for the Province.*

RHEUMATISM CURED.—JOHN BURNS, living at 262 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, had been several years afflicted with Rheumatic Pains in various parts of the body. During which time he tried various remedies, and used outward applications without number, and in all cases with no essential benefit—was finally induced to make trial of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, a single 25 cent box of which not only gave relief, but after using them a short time, drove every particle of pain from the body.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.* The safest course is to purchase from the authorized agents only.

The genuine for sale by H. G. KINNEAR, Agent for the Provinces; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Jas. Drake, Fredericton; R. J. McDonald, Grand Lake; Upham & Hallett, Hopewell; R. Wilson, Sackville; E. J. Smith, Shediac; J. Cutler, Cocaigne; A. Lockhart, Quaco; Thomas