THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 20, 1848.

LONDON, September 20.

THE STATE TRIALS IN IRELAND

Public attention is being turned to the approaching state trials in Ireland. They will be of a much more serious character than the State trials which took place in Dublin 1843. When O'Connel and his seven associates were arraigned at the instance of Government, the charge was only one of sedition, and consequently, in the event of conviction, the punishment could not, at the worst, extend beyond a temporary imprisonment and a fine. The parties accused were not only safe, so far as their necks were concerned, but they had not even to fear a seven year's transportation.

It is otherwise with the unfortunate men who are now about to be put upon their trial. They are to be arraigned on charges of high treason.—If convicted, they will be amenable to the extreme penalty; and, in any case, cannot receive a less severe punishment than transportation for life.

It might be supposed that, under circumstances of so grave a nature, the prisoners, their agents, and their friends would all look forward to the proceedings at the trial with that seriousness of mind and manner which becomes the solemn occasion. It would seem, however, that this is not the case, so far as some of the parties are concerned. It appears that the agents for Mr. Smith O'Brien have actually subpoenaed Lord John Russell to give evidence on that gentleman's trial.—This must have been by way of joke, for every one knows that the Prime Minister has no evidence to give in connexion with the crimes with which Mr. Smith O'Brien is charged. All we can is, that it is a wretched joke. It would be impossible to imagine any thing in worse taste. Whether or not it has directly emanated from Mr. Smith O'Brien, we have no means of knowing; but it must at all events, have received his sanction. The circumstance will not be lost on the public mind. It will greatly diminish, if not entirely extinguish, whatever sympathy may have been felt for that gentleman. If he is just now disposed to regard the position in which he is placed as a legitimate one for jocularity, he will change his mind before many weeks have elapsed.

This indecent levity is not confined to Mr. Smith O'Brien, though it has not, in the case of any of the other prisoners, manifested itself in the same way. Mr. Duffy is described as taking special delight in playing at ball in prison, whenever any one is present, and affecting to be as light-hearted as if he were a simple-minded thoughtless boy, full of spirits, and having no idea beyond gratifying his propensity for pastime. Mr. Meagher, we are told, alternatively whistled, hummed to himself some broken notes of a song, and smoked his cigar, while the process of reading over the indictment against him was going on. Now all this must be affected. It cannot be real. It is not in accordance with human nature. It is indecent as well as assumed. Men of truly philosophic minds, in similar circumstances, scorn to demean themselves in this manner. It has its origin in the same idea which leads a convict at the bar of the Old Bailey, when sentence of transportation has been passed upon him, to express a hope that the judge may remain in his seat until he returns to England, after his "term" has expired. Real fortitude is dignified in its demeanour. It comports itself with calmness, and challenges admiration for its unobtrusiveness.

So far from there being real courage in the conduct of the three prisoners, whose names we have mentioned, their demeanour indicates the existance of the opposite feeling. They remind us of the schoolboy of Dr. Blair, who is described as "whistling to keep his courage up" when passing through the churchyard on his way home on a dark night.

From the London Standard.

The state trials which commence this at Clonmel, ought to engage the un-ed attention of the British nation.—fully important as the result must be e unfortunate persons placed at the of criminal justice, that result can be arcely less important to the nation. It is not Mr. O'BRIEN and his alleged accomplices alone that are to defend themselves; e system of Irish government itself is upon trial. If it shall be found that a particular class of persons are selected to atone for a common offence, or, which comes to the same thing, that a particular class are, for the convenience of the Government, exempted from accusation, the Government will stand convicted of partiality and injustice, and of utterly destroying the moral effect of the vindication of the law; and thus the law, instead of being made as it ought to be, the representative of universal justice, its *fomes* will be debased to an instrument of politic cruelty. The case must be made worse if the protected class shall be the real authors, or the instigators of the crimes to be punished. Most have read the histories of Jonathan Wild, of Macdaniel, and Berry, and of other later miscreants, who drove a trade in the instigation to crime—a trade connived at by the authorities, who mercilessly consigned their dupes to death. Was justice honoured, was crime diminished by this atrocious course? No, men of all ranks, especially the poorest and most ignorant, and, therefore, the most open to temptation, were taught to regard *justice* as an empty name, and its administration as a solemn farce, until the terrible multiplication of offences compelled the authorities to take the honest line of tracing offences to their source, and punishing their original promoters. Now if the public find the Irish Government using the least reserve in pursuing the real authors of the late treasonable movement in Ireland,—if they observe anything like the disgraceful mysteries that veiled the insurrection of 1803 (unfathomed to this hour) they will necessarily conclude that the present visitation of the law at Clonmel, with whatever apparatus of dignity it may be enveloped, is still but a repetition of the Jonathan Wild, Macdaniel, and Berry farce. We will speak plainly, for we hate mysteries. If the public see any attempt to shroud the Priests, the real authors of the seditious movement, they will conclude that the Government is not in pursuit of general justice, but of a party revenge. The task before the Irish administration is indeed, as will be seen by the following letter, a difficult one; but the same letter will show that the difficulty is of its own creation:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Wednesday Evening.

Sir,—You ask in this day's paper why has the law not been permitted to lay hold of them (the priests)? &c. &c.

The answer is plain—

Monahan, the Attorney General, is a Roman Catholic.

Redington, the Under Secretary—ditto.

M'Kenna, the Assistant Under Secretary—ditto.

O'Farrell, the First Commissioner of Police—ditto.

Baldwin, Law Adviser to the Castle—ditto.

O'Brien, their new Serjeant—ditto.

Sausse, Crown Prosecutor at Clonmel—ditto.

David Lynch, Crown Prosecutor at Clonmel—ditto.

All these Roman Catholics are the persons who have the evidence against the priests in their hands, on this great occasion.

The truth is, the whole thing was got up by the priests; this is accurately known; but they deserted their tools, because they saw that the people of England would force the Government to act, and that the Government was too strong at the moment.

By endeavouring to suppress every document that implicates the priests in these trials, it would become almost impossible to get up evidence—this comes of having so many Papists in office. &c.

We can assure our readers that this letter was written by a man of truth and judgement, one perfectly acquainted with the subject upon which he writes; and, let us add, one who, until very lately, was a zealous supporter of the demands of Romanists, though now, like multitudes of others, he sees his error. But no matter for the character or opinions of our correspondent. The reader has his enumeration of facts—*hard, angular facts*—which cannot be disproved or glided over. *The Attorney General is a Roman Catholic; the Under Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State are Roman Catholics; the First Commissioner of Police is a Roman Catholic; the Law Adviser of the Lord Lieutenant is a Roman Catholic; the Queen's Serjeant is a Roman Catholic; the two Crown Prosecutors and the Police Commissioners are Roman Catholics*; in short, every man through whose hands the evidence against the accused must pass is a Roman Catholic. But a Roman Catholic, if true to the Religion he professes—and every man professing a Religion to which he is not true is dishonest—must believe a priest the actual representative of the Almighty. He need not grovel before him as the late Mr. O'Connel did before the priest at Ennis, but in his secret soul his worship of the priest must be no less abject. Every man in the long list of officials that we have named, monthly, if not weekly, prostrates himself before some priest, unburthens his heart before him, communicates to him his most secret thoughts, and receives his most extravagant commands as the oracles of heaven.

Now, if priests are traitors deserving of the severest punishment, is it to be supposed that such men as these will aid in bringing them to justice, or that they will not strain every power they possess to screen the persons whom they believe to represent on earth, the Creator of earth and heaven? If any one assert the contrary, we denounce him as a foul calumniator of the official gentlemen whom we have named—as one who would represent them as hypocrites and villains. As sincere Roman Catholics, they must refuse to aid in bringing traitor priests to justice, must exert every faculty of body and mind to screen them from exposure and punishment.

This long list of Roman Catholic officials, too, reflects a light by which we may with great confidence appreciate the disposition of the Government in the matter. The proportion of Roman Catholics at the Irish bar is probably six or seven to one, and among solicitors the ratio is about the same; among the gentry of the higher class, the proportion of Protestants is at least ten to one, more probably twenty. Yet here we have the whole chain of officials engaged in the prosecution of offences—from the acting Secretary of State and the Attorney General down to the Crown Solicitor at the county town of Tipperary—*exclusively Roman Catholic*. Not one Protestant link offers itself to break the uniformity of the series. Now, what must be the disposition towards a prosecution and punishment of the priests, if the priests are traitors, of a Government which employs such an agency in conducting its prosecutions? Of the judges appointed to try the commission it would not become us to say much. We feel the forbearance due to men placed in their arduous position, and the value of that generally prevalent feeling that a judge, whatever his former history, puts on a kind of impeccability with his judicial robe. Of one of these judges, we can indeed say, with perfect sincerity, that we believe a more amiable, sincere, intelligent and humane man than Chief Justice Doherty never adorned the tribunal of any country, but he has always been a favourer of Roman Catholics. His colleagues, Blackburne and Moore, are men who, while they mingled in politics, proved themselves versatile politicians. Mr. Blackburne was, we believe, the Attorney General of three or four Governments of opposite politics, and Mr. Moore's conversion from extreme Toryism to extreme Liberalism is too recent to be forgotten.

There is then no reason to suppose that from the bench will be exhibited any desire to extend inquiry beyond the cases immediately submitted for investigation, even were such an extension strictly within the province of the judge, which it is not; and thus we know that the Roman Catholic functionaries selected by the Crown to conduct the prosecution will have the investigation completely in their hands. Let these persons, however, not be too confident. There is a censor from which Lord Clarendon cannot protect them or himself. The public will, we trust, narrowly scrutinise the course of the trials, and mark where the necessity of protecting a priest may cause a *hiatus* in the chain of proof. We all know that the persons indicted are *not* the real traitors, and though we must be satisfied at the punishment of *substantive crimes* committed in the rebellion, crimes which would be such under whatever circumstances committed, we believe that there is not a man in England desires the punishment of the weak persons who have been put forward as leaders by the real instigators of the rebellion, not a man in England who would not be shocked and disgusted at the punishment of one of these unfortunate weak persons if *the priests* are to go free.

IRELAND.

The south of Ireland continues tranquil, and even the maurauding parties who have lately been seen on the hills appear to have withdrawn to their homes. Several more arrests have taken place since our last, amongst which is that of Mr. Wm. Pennington, who has been apprehended at Cork, and is fully committed upon the charge of high treason. Some of the inferior instruments in the late movement, whose conduct has been of a heinous character, have been set at liberty on bail, and will not perhaps be brought to trial.

In Ireland attention is centred on the State Trials, now progressing. Lord John Russell is in attendance, but few suppose he will be put into the witness box, whilst the Dublin Government organ declares that the legal advisers of Smith O'Brien have had nothing to do with regulating his attendance. An English Judge, Baron Parke, is in attendance, not of course in open court, for the purpose, it is supposed, of rendering advice upon knotty points that may be raised. The excitement attendant upon the trials is very trifling, and a general feeling prevails that the Government will prove their case, and secure verdicts, in all the more important cases. With regard to Mr. Chas. Gavin Duffy, the leader of the band, it is reported that he has determined to throw himself upon the mercy of the Government, and plead guilty to whatever indictment may be preferred against him. Should such a report prove to be true, it cannot fail to exercise considerable influence on the fate of the other prisoners, whilst it may be the means of saving the government a great deal of trouble, and the country considerable anxiety and expense.

COMMERCIAL.—An improved feeling has prevailed in business affairs during the past week, and there are hopes that it will not only continue but increase, as Money continues cheap and plentiful. This is no doubt caused in a great degree by the termination of harvest operations under rather more favourable auspices than was expected, the comparatively tranquil state of Ireland, and additional orders arriving from the continent. The Produce markets are in a more healthy state, a greater amount of business being transacted.

The general tone of our Corn markets during the past week has been steady. The harvest has been secured in almost every district throughout the United Kingdom, and as the weather during the past month has been of the most favourable character, the lately secured crops have turned out pretty well. The potato disease is apparently stayed, and although considerable damage has no doubt been committed by its ravages, still we are inclined to believe that it has not been either as destructive or extensive as interested writers had publicly declared. The value of American Flour remained nominal at 28s. to 32s., and Canadian sweet at 28s. to 31s. per brl.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.

Review for the month ending 28th September.—Since the 1st February the supplies to this port of N. A. Colonial Wood (including Railway Sleepers) have been bro't in 177 vessels, viz.—53 from Quebec, 64 from St. John, N.B., and 60 from other Ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 164,396; during same time last year there arrived 157 vessels, the tonnage being 78,954. The average amount for the like time in the four years previous to this has been 67,845 tons. PINE TIMBER.—Four cargoes of St. John Pine, of the respective average of 19¾, 19¾, 19 and 18¼ inches, brought 18d, 19d, 17½d, and 17½d per foot. One cargo of Miramichi has been sold at 13½ per foot, and two cargoes of Bustouche at 13d per foot.—PINE AND SPRUCE PLANKS.—Two cargoes of St. John Spruce Deals and Battens have been sold at £7 and £7 5s per standard, and part of a cargo, consisting of Pine and Spruce, at £10 for the former and £7 per standard for the latter; a cargo of Richibucto Yellow at £8 5s., with Spruce at £7 per standard. RAILWAY SLEEPERS.—Two cargoes of Quebec Hemmatac have been disposed of, the 9 by 10 by 5 at 3s 9d and 3s 11½d each, and 9 by 9 by 4½ at 2s 3d each, with an abatement on those under the latter dimension.

FRANCE.

The events of the French revolution flow on in rapid and interesting succession. Another crisis has been got over without an appeal to arms in the streets of Paris. The elections are now terminated; and it will be seen that besides the return of Louis Napoleon, Archille Foulc, and Raspail, for Paris, Count Molé has been elected for the Gironde, and has taken his seat in the National Assembly. The Government candidates have been all unsuccessful. The Prince left London very quitely and almost unattended, and so careful was he to avoid any public excitement, that, after his arrival in Paris, he remained two or three days in privacy, changing his residence to avoid notice.

On the 26th he took his seat in the National Assembly. His entrance caused some emotion in the Chamber, but the formalities having been proceeded with, the Prince was declared, without opposition, a representative of the department of the Ronne. His certificates of *birth* and nationality were dispensed with. The Prince then ascended the tribune, and in a brief written speech, which we give entire elsewhere, declared his adhesion to the Rupublic; to the defence of the order and consolidation of which he declared that no man is more devoted than himself.

The latest intelligence from Paris describes a continual state of uneasiness, if not of terror. The discreet conduct of Prince Louis Napoleon has gained him considerable popularity, and the people assemble round his carriage, shouting "*Vive le Prince Louis, represent du peuple!*" M. Raspail, from his retreat at Vincennes, has issued an exciting revolutionary address. The French Government, however, in its foreign relations seems studiously desirous of preserving a strict neutrality, and its organs disavow any intention of interfering in the affairs of Naples, Italy, and Germany, except by mediation.

THE SALE AT STOWE.—On Wednesday, a dress found in the apartment of Tippoo Sultan, and the sword and cutler belonging to Tippoo, sold for 10 guineas. A scimitar with Damascus blade, the sheath and hilt with enamelled mountings, and the belt embroidered with gold, 8 guineas. A Scotch dirk, knife and fork, with two cairngorms and other stones, and two fine Highland pistols, 9 guineas. A scimitar with Damascus and engraved mountings, the hilt of agate, 8 guineas. A shield embossed with the subjects of Persens and Andromeda, with six swords, 5l. 5s. A figure in a complete suit of chain mail, 6 guineas. A half suit of ribbed armour, partly gilt, 10l. 10s. A dress of chair armour, 3l 2s. 6d. An early Greek painting of the Virgin and Child, on a gold ground, from the Capuchin convent of Syracuse, 31l. 10s. An ancient oak chest, the fronts and ends richly carved with figures and gothic panels, from the Jerusalem Chamber, 43 guineas. William III.'s silver watch, by Bushman, of London, with a medalion of that monarch on the face, 10 guineas. The sash of the Pretender, Charles Edward, taken from his baggage at Culloden, in 1745, 40 guineas, on the instruction, it was rumoured, of Lord Breadalbane. The dagger of Hindoo Rao, with Damascus blade and the hilt of rock crystal, 71. 10s. The badge and ribbon of the order of the Bath worn by Sir. R. Temple, at the coronation of Charles II. bought for Lord Chandos, 63 guineas. A lock of hair of Queen Mary, taken from her corpse at St. Mary's Church, Bury, in 1784, 71. 10s. On Thursday, the celebrated Chandos portrait of Shakspeare was sold. The biddings commenced at 50l. and after a very vehement competition, the prize was obtained by Mr. Rodd, of Little Newport-street, for 635 guineas. The last lot in the days sale was Stanfield's celebrated picture of "The Wreckers off Calais." The disposal of this magnificent work excited an active competition. It was put in at 200l. and eventually bought for 410 guineas, by Mr. Greaves, for Mr. Grundy, of Liverpool. The day's sale realised 5219l. 4s. 7d.

CONVERTS FROM ROMANISM.——On the 8th September, two ladies, residents of Liverpool, openly renounced the errors of Popery in Holy Trinity Church, Birkenhead; and on Friday last, during morning service at the same church, the Rev. Dr. Butler, Chamberlain to "His Holiness the Pope," read his recantation, and was admitted into the communion of the "one Catholic and Apostolic Church," happily established in this land. About 7 years ago the Rev. J. Baylee, Incumbent of Trinity Church, engaged in controversy with Dr. Butler, on the errors of Romanism; the Doctor has since been to Rome, and latterly to Ireland, on his return from which he called upon Mr. Baylee, and voluntarily expressed his intention of becoming a member of the Church of England. His conversion has made a great sensation, as he was accounted one of the most able disputants in the Romish church.—*Chester Courant.*

LINSEED OIL.

PER Ship *Lady Caroline*, from Hull:—20 Casks Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL.—for sale low by

Sept. 15. S. L. TILLEY.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

(Just received, per 'Widow,' from New York:)

A LOT of fancy Air-Tight Parlor STOVES for burning coal.—Also, a lot of Diamond Empire Cooking STOVES, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For sale low, by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN.

Sept. 8. *King's-Square.*

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

Just landed from on board the schooner *Debonnaire*, from New York—

200 BARRELS, and more hourly expected, of the Best SUPERFINE FLOUR, (Genesee) which is offered for sale by the subscriber. H. BELL.

☞ Enquire of THOMAS BELL, Lower Cove.

October 6

ENGLISH MAILS.—The mail of the 30th Sept. arrived here on Monday last, the packet Britannia having had a passage of 14½ days to Halifax.—The letter portion of the first October mail reached here at 10 o'clock last night, and the newspapers this morning. The steamer Niagara brought the mail to Halifax in 10¾ days.

The news generally is unimportant; the Queen has returned to England by railroad; the Royal party having experienced rough weather after embarkation, resolved upon returning by land. Extracts from the late papers will be found in our columns.

The Portland and Lancaster steam Ferry Boat *Transit* commenced running on her route across the river at Indian Town, this morning, and will continue running half hourly throughout the day, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening.

NEW BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS' FUND.

We have watched for some time with much interest, the rise and progress of this most useful Society, which has now fairly taken a position amongst the monied institutions of the country.

Every month opens with a loan to some of its members, regulated in amount by the number of shares they hold, thus offering assistance for the purchase of property or payment of incumbrances on the easiest terms, when, from the heavy pecuniary pressure at present existing, it could not otherwise be obtained.

The advertisement which appears in our columns is calculated, we should think, to make every person who reads it consider whether he could not easily spare a small portion of his daily earnings, or income, for the purpose of providing a handsome sum of money for his children, or others who may be dependant upon him; sufficient to place a youth in some respectable profession or trade, or to assist a daughter on her settlement in life, and thus without encroaching much on his own means, enable his children to attain a suitable position in society.

These objects can be obtained by the more wealthy in most communities through the aid of Life Assurance Companies, who for a certain premium paid to them annually, agree to pay any required sum on a child arriving at a given age; but there are some objections to this method, to which the system of Building Societies generally, and our local society in particular, are not subject.—We do not for an instant pretend to say that a Building Society can *supercede* the general benefits of Life Assurance, for they are universally acknowledged to be of immense service; but in order to attain the object we speak of, a comparison of the two systems will shew the advantages to be in favour of the Building Society.

The great objection to a policy issued on the life of a child for a *limited period* is, that if the child dies before the age agreed upon, only two thirds of the premiums paid, without any allowance of interest, are returned to the trustees of the child. Now in the Building Society, if the child dies, the whole amount of monthly payments, with interest added at the rate of one half per cent. per month, will be repaid to the trustees or other authorized parties.

The amount paid to the Building Society for say £120, payable in eleven and a half years, is something like £11 less than the premium required by a Life Assurance Company, and the payments to the society are much easier, being called for every month; and the investor has the option of paying quarterly or yearly if he pleases, in which case a small discount is allowed in proportion to the amount thus paid in advance.

By a provision in the Act of Assembly and Rules of the Society, minors are eligible for all the benefits of the institution on an equal footing with members of mature age, and can act for themselves and in their own name.

It is immaterial in what part of the Province the investor or the child resides; personal attendance not being necessary, nor is any certificate of the age of a child required—the date of the money becoming due being regulated by the amount of the monthly payments and the sum required.

The stability of the Building Society is ensured by the fact that all money received is invested in real estate, which must be approved of by the Trustees and Directors previous to the money being paid out; and the certainty of the Society being able to fulfil all its promises is fully shewn by tables which have been prepared expressly for this society with the greatest accuracy, and which shew the total value of all payments made, with the accumulated interest thereon, at any particular period of the Society's duration, and at the same time the exact amount any person may borrow from the funds in proportion to the amount of his monthly payments.

In conclusion, we recommend a careful consideration of the subject to all, satisfied that there are many who will gladly avail themselves of the benefits offered.

SAWDUST IN THE HARBOUR.—The Grand Jury at the August Sittings of the Supreme Court, finding that all their representations on the subject of the injury received by this harbour from the quantity of sawdust thrown out by the numerous Steam Mills, were neglected, forwarded a presentment to the Executive. In consequence Thomas Leavitt and N. S. Demill, Esq., have been appointed Commissioners to report on the subject, and we are happy to learn that those gentlemen have performed their duty very ably and in a most careful manner. The amount of damage already sustained by the deposit of sawdust in this harbour has been ascertained to be much greater than was even supposed; and we trust measures will be adopted to check the nuisance without delay.—*New-Br.*

ALARMING OCCURRENCE.—The peaceful community of Indian Town, we are informed, were fearfully frightened out of their propriety, last Wednesday morning. At the awful hour of four o'clock, when darkness and slumber held the unsuspicious populace in the bonds of tranquil forgetfulness, an appalling and unearthly yell resounded through their streets, startling the sleepers suddenly from their sweet repose, and almost awakening the very dead. A solitary individual was abroad; the fireman of the Lancaster Ferry Steamboat, stood alone on the Wharf; but hearing the hideous scream, he scampered incontinently up the hill, thinking his last hour was come, and crying out that the D—l was after him. The fearfully awakened inhabitants were universally aroused, by the dread of "Fire." Some rushed into the streets, to discover the scene of conflagration; others contented themselves with poking their heads and nightcaps out of their windows, and enquiring where the flaming danger was in progress; while one luckless individual, who till then had been comfortably "*Tuck*"-ed up, rushing suddenly and fearfully from his drowsy couch, came violently in contact with the bedpost, and achieved a black eye. Universal terror pervaded the orderly population of Indian Town, and the fright continued till its innocent cause was discovered. And what was the simple instigator of so much needless alarm? The little steamer "*Madawaska*," built above Fredericton, had suddenly arrived on its first visit from the Metropolitan City to our own; and happening to be furnished with a "*Steam Whistle*," (an acoustic instrument never before heard at Indian Town,) the frightful yell produced by it at the dead and awful hour of night, startled the slumberers into terrified consciousness, and filled them with unwonted dismay. We are happy to record, however, that no serious evils followed the dreadful alarm; but that upon a discovery of the facts, the disturbed towns-people quietly returned to the enjoyment of their dreams. In the afternoon of the same day the "Madawaska" came thro' the falls, and edified our citizens with sundry flourishes of her screaming, yelling steam-pipe; but as the people of St. John were all "wide awake," no such results followed the outcry, as had distinguished the performance at Indian Town.

SHARK CAUGHT.—In the early part of last month, Mr. Dennis Hoyt, Letete, picked up a Shark adrift, which he towed into Casco Bay.—This formidable fish was 30 feet long, and upwards of five feet in depth. The breadth was not taken, but the liver was 13 feet in length,—filled, when cut up, 7 barrels, and made four barrels and a half of oil, which was disposed of at the rate of fifteen dollars per barrel. And yet, with such chances daily escaping them, our loiterers about the streets will continue to rail against the country! It is our sluggish habits, and not the country or climate, which makes us, and will, we fear, continue to keep us poor.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

NEW SHIPS.—A splendid new ship has been added to the commercial Marine of the county, in the SALACIA, which was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Edward & Joseph Wilson, in St. Andrews, on Thursday last. She was built for these gentlemen by Messrs. John and Robert Townshend—admeasures 844 tons, and, as respects model, materials, and workmanship, will rank with the finest ships of the county.

Another addition, we have been informed, will have been made to-day, in the large ship built at St. George, by Messrs. John Billings and William Townsend, for Daniel Gilmore, Esq. This magnificent vessel will, we are told, admeasure about 1,100 tons, and, for excellence of materials, and every quality of a really well designed and well built Ship, may safely challenge comparison with the very best out of the Province.—*Ib.*

CARLETON IRON WORKS.—We have great satisfaction in announcing to our readers that by the spirited exertions of the Carleton and York Mining Company, the extensive Iron Works in the vicinity of Woodstock are fast approaching completion.—The furnace, 45 feet in height from the abutment to the floor, is completed, a steam engine is in the course of erection on the premises, and the rails are being laid down to convey the ore from the mines to the smelting furnace. Operations are also about to be commenced to clear out the Creek on which the Iron Works are situated, which, when completed, will admit of steamboats coming close up to the works to load or discharge their cargoes, thus securing for the Company water communication with the harbour of St. John for the produce of their mines, without subjecting them to the disadvantage of an overland conveyance. We understand that at present there are about 100 men constantly employed about the premises, and the most sanguine expectations are entertained of the complete success of the undertaking.

The benefits which the successful prosecution of this enterprise must secure to the inhabitants of that section of the Country, and to the public at large, are too obvious to require comment, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on those spirited individuals who have embarked a large amount of property in opening up and rendering available the mineral wealth of that district of the Province. We understand that several of the directors of the Company are on the spot superintending in person the labour of the workmen, and that the works may be expected to go into full operation in about a couple of months. We sincerely hope that the proprietors of the stock of the Carleton and York Mining Company may reap a rich reward for their enterprise and public spirit.

We understand that His Excellency, during his late tour through the County of Carleton, visited the company's establishment and expressed the utmost gratification at the forwardness of the works, and the prospect of their immediate usefulness.—[Head Quarters.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.—The Annual Agricultural Cattle Show and Fair for this county, was held yesterday in a field belonging to the Messrs. Taylor, in this city. The morning was wet and disagreeable, with every appearance of a continued rain storm—a circumstance which prevented the show of a number of animals which otherwise would have appeared on the ground. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, there was a goodly show of stock and agricultural produce on the ground by 12 o'clock, and the weather clearing off fine, the Fair presented an animated and very respectable appearance. The show of Milch Cows was rather limited. The show of animals was, we believe, beyond the average of the last few years, and we heard the Pigs, exhibited at this Fair, spoken of as being very superior. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the exhibition was the vegetables, which we believe could not be excelled in quality or weight in any country. The white and red Carrots, Beets, Cabbages, Swedish Turnips, and Potatoes, were the most perfect samples which we have seen exhibited, and attracted very general attention. The samples of Indian Corn were also magnificent.—*Ib.*

A SERIES OF MISHAPS.—Jermin St. Pierre a branch pilot of Quebec, was recently carried to sea by the ship Quebec from that port in consequence of stress of weather. He was subsequently put on board the bark Saguenay and brought to this port. But while the Saguenay was at Quarantine he went on board a lumber schooner, and came up to this city. He left to seek lodgings, and on his return to the schooner found that she had sailed with all his effects, his clothes, upwards of fifty dollars in money, and his certificate as a branch pilot. He is now here quite destitute. He trusts that he will find friends, and that his property is in honest hands. It may be returned to the care of Hudson & Smith, Merchant's Exchange, in this city.—*Boston Transcript.*

HONOR TO ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE OCEAN MONARCH.—The freedom of the City of New York was last night presented to Frederic Jerome in a gold box. He was the seaman of the "*New World*" packet ship, who distinguished himself by his courageous humanity at the burning of the *Ocean Monarch*. Some discussion has taken place in the public papers as to his being an American or Englishman. We believe he is the latter by birth and the former by adoption. Of one thing we are sure, Frederick Jerome is a *man* in the best and noblest sense of the word.—[New York Albion.]

HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. H. H. Keyser recently died of Hydrophobia in Boston. He was bitten on the 21st July last. The wound was scarified and kept open for some days. Mr. Keyser did not have these convulsions commonly attendant on hydrophobia. Half an ounce chloroform was used upon him without any effect. At no time did he appear to be deprived of his reason; but there was, at all times, a wild, glaring expression of the eye, Mr. K. leaves a wife and four children.—*Am. Paper.*

A TRANCE:—BURYING ALIVE.

A paper was recently read before the French Academy of Science, in which the following extraordinary instance was adduced as a reason for abolishing the present custom of burying so soon after death.

A young female had been twice pronounced dead when only in a trance, but had recovered in time to prevent being buried alive. A trance came on, and, in consequence of what had previously occurred, permission was obtained from the constituted authorities for the body to remain above ground as long as decomposition should not have taken place. A week—ten days passed away—there was still no decomposition, but all the medical men declared that she was dead, and at length she was laid in her coffin. Only a few minutes before the coffin was to be nailed down, and while the bell of the village church was already tolling for her funeral, a female from an adjoining village, who had been the school-fellow of the supposed defunct, came to take a last farewell. She stooped to kiss the lips of her departed friend, and remained in that position for some time; the bystanders attempted to remove her, lest her emotion should be injurious to her. She waved them off with her hand, and remained with her lips upon those of her friend, and breathing, as it turned out afterwards, the warm breath of life into her lungs. At length she exclaimed—"she lives!" and rising from the body, pointed out unequivocal signs of life.—She stated that as she was kissing her friend she fancied she felt her breath, and in a few minutes was convinced of the fact. The female who was supposed to be dead, was taken out of the coffin and placed in a warm bed, and, in the course of a few hours fully revived. She stated that she was, during her trance, fully sensible to all that was passing around her, and that she even heard the death-bell toll, but was utterly incapable of speech or sign to show that she was not dead!

USEFUL HINT ABOUT CHOLERA.—A writer in a weekly medical journal, who saw much of the cholera in 1832 and 1834, suggests a very simple, and, as he asserts, a very valuable preventive against the susceptibility of the disease.—The weakened state of the stomach he says, which predisposes to cholera, is so decidedly obviated by *eating freely of common salt* with our meals, that he believed that three-fourths of the cases which would otherwise occur may be prevented by this simple addition to our food. The writer recommends for an adult a ninth of an ounce (about a small tea-spoonful) three times a day, at breakfast, dinner, tea, or supper. It may be eaten with fish, animal food, game, bread, toast, or bread and butter. The same beneficial result is not obtained with salted meats, broths, soups, &c., in which salt is dissolved; because by the action of heat, or long admixture of the salt with other matter, a change is produced in its properties, and the preventive power, with reference to this particular use of it, destroyed. When cholera prevailed in London, the writer was constantly exposed to its influence, and only used the above preventive measure. The beneficial effect of this plan probably depends, first upon the salt digestion and assimilation of the food; and, secondly, upon maintaining a more than usually saline condition of the blood; for it is well known that one of the earliest effects of the cholera is to deprive the blood of its saline materials.

A Jamaica paper states that as "Sir Charles Grey, the Governor was proceeding, September 5, to his mountain residence, and upon mounting his mule, which stands 15 hands high, was thrown over the mules' head, and remained insensible for two hours after the fall. The medical gentlemen have declared his spine dislocated and one or two ribs broken. At 4 p. m. on the 7th, Sir Charles's life was despaired of. Sir Charles is a large and heavy man."

THE WISDOM OF WAR.—Piedmont and Austria, in their last quarrel, submitted to such bloody discussion and murderous issue, have between them sacrificed 18,000 men, in order to prove that each adversary had the maintenance of a righteous question. After having put this awful number of human beings hors de combat—not all of whom died on the field, but many in ditches by the wayside, of fever, hunger, madness, or exhaustion—the two parties have consented to have their rival claims settled by arbitration. They have accepted the mediation of France and England, and have agreed to stand by the award of the arbitrators. Had this sensible course been adopted in the first instance, what horrors and even enduring misery would have been spared! It was Jedburgh justice to hang first and try afterwards. So with modern and professedly Christian nations, men are first slain by thousands, and then it is left to determine the merits of the quarrels wherein they fell and met eternity.—*Church and State Gazette.*

SALE OF THE STEAMBOAT REINDEER.—The steamboat Reindeer was exposed for sale by public auction in this city on Thursday the 12th inst., and knocked down to one of the Trustees on the Estate of Thomas 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 £2000 only three years ago. The extreme scarcity of money has had, perhaps, a good deal to do with the great deterioration 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.*

Latest English News.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 7.

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 had 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.

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 33s. 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.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

There has been a large number of arrivals, and former prices have not been sustained. Timber had fallen 1d and Spruce Deals had been sold for £6 3s. 9d. to £6 15s. Yellow £8 15 to £9 10s.

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—Smith O'Brien was still proceedi much interest. The evidence on on Thursday the 5th inst., and the to Friday the 6th the day before the Steamer, when Mr. Fitzgeral the Jury upon the evidence for the Solicitor-General would reply for t

The *European Times* says:—

A good deal of excitement has the fact that Mr Halpin, late Secre federation, has arrived at Clonmel from Naas gaol, to give evidence Brien. We perceive that some have refused to be sworn to give ev trial, and have been committed for Pending the decision upon this solem involving the most serious results abstain from any remarks which m to extenuate the conduct of the pr tate against him. We will merely in abatement, put in by Mr. White ten days between the delivery of th the trial, instead of five days, has b record; and upon this, in the eve verdict, some of the legal professio that the prisoner will be entitled t of error; the consequence of wh judgment will be stayed until th finally adjudicated upon. It is st hand, that the Attorney-General, treason, has the power, *ex officio* which issues as a matter of right meanour. We shall not dilate n present, excepting to remark tha O'Brien's friends seem carried by beyond the bounds of prudence to prejudice him.

If we may believe many of th reach us from Dublin, as well as on Mr. O'Brien's trial, it would of the clergy have been deeply late movement, that that the Go very means within its power to sary disclosures, with an evident the delinquents. The details of however, so saturated with secret representation, that, with all our ful and impartial historians of the we have the greatest difficulty truth from falsehood.

In the meantime numerous a be made. The Government ha to issue stamps for the newsp succeed the Nation, but Fullan prospectus, has fled to avoid th warrant issued against him. In Irishmen, natives of Ulster, have who had just arrived from Ameri committed for trial on the char practices: and in Carlow a num young man have been sent to pri training. Indeed, the vigilance is by no means relaxed, since Mr one of the Town Council of C one of the Confederate clubs, Boulogne a few months ago, under the impression that all found himself in custody whilst w Bridge, and was sent to the sam Denny Lane and the Messrs. V the Editor of the *Cork Reporter*, same gaol. The escape of Mr is now placed beyond all doubt.

DISMISSAL OF MAGISTRATES.—cellor has superseded from the peace for Kerry, John Shea Lalo Shine Lalor, both of whom have part in the recent repeal and co The latter of these gentlemen years high sheriff for Kerry.

The bodies of several of th who fell at the attack on Glen stations, have been found buried and others are known to have fire of the police, though their f are gone to America. The bo found buried in Kilcash wood with a pike interred by his side

THE CHARTIST TRIA the Chartist leaders for "levyin Queen, in August last, has bee clusion in London. The priso ley, Fay, and Lacey have all be have