regard the frailty of human nature. Jones—spring from the people—cast the ample shield of their protection over their fellow-subjects where they can—believe that his heart, his motive, and his purpose were not guilty, equivocal although certain of his acts may be. Such is the high task and office designed for you in that famous constitution, whose foundations were laid in the deepest wisdom, and which has been through successive ages cemented through the patriot's blood, and consecrated in the martyr's fire. Your countryman, your fellow mortal is in your power. Seek not, with severe anxiety, for proofs to send him to a bloody death; rather regard the evidence which enables merciful men to save what may yet prove a useful life to his family and country. The boast of British law is, that it abhors the shedding of human blood. Yield to its benign principles, to the generous impulses of your nature, and stand between the prisoner and his grave. A horrible death—a grave he must not have—awaits him. Save him by a humane verdict from so dismal a fate. Review his life. From his mother's breast he drank in a love of country—from a father's patriotic example the passion grew to a dangerous height. He has indulged, perhaps, a vision, to the peril of his life, that Ireland might be a nation, and you her guides to wealth and greatness. Is not death upon the scaffold a terrible punishment for the belief, though misguided, that Irishmen had intellect enough to rule the country of their birth? In his childhood he heard that the union with England was carried by corruption. He heard it from an Irish senator whom money could not purchase—whom "title" could not bribe—who gave his honest vote, and would have freely given his life, to save the perishing constitution of his country. His youthful imagination, fired by a sense of Ireland's wrongs, dwelt on the days when we had a gentry and senate with intense constancy, and the passion grew that *he* might restore a parliament to the land he loved. This was his real aim, and all his actions tended towards this end. Bitter disappointment has crushed his ardent hopes; but a parliamentary constitution he wished and meant to give to Ireland. No man's property would he have touched—no law of God or man would he have broken. He was misled into the delusion that Ireland's gentry were qualified for freedom. Loved by those who knew him, generous, disinterested, utterly unselfish through life, he now stands at the bar of his country to answer for having compassed the life of the Queen and to subvert the constitution which in heart he adores. His true offence is, that he courted for you what is England's glory and blessing, and pride. Deeply he may have erred in pursuit of this darling object; will you avenge his misdirected patriotism by a dreadful death? You may do so, and no earthly inducement will tempt me to say, if you pronounce the awful sentence of guilty, that you have not given the verdict conscience demanded. If his countrymen condemn my client, he will be ready to meet his fate with the faith of a Christian, and with the firmness of a man—(great sensation). The last accents of his lips will breathe a prayer for Ireland's happiness, Ireland's constitutional freedom. The dread moment that shall precede his mortal agonies will be consoled, if through his sufferings and his sacrifice some system of government shall arise—which I ever has never existed—just, comprehensive, impartial, and, above all, consistent, which may conduct to wealth, prosperity, and greatness the country he has loved, not wisely perhaps, but too well.—Would to God Mr. Smith O'Brien were my only client! The future happiness of an honourable, ancient, loyal family is here at stake. The church, the bar, the senate can furnish relatives near and dear to this unhappy gentleman, who, although they differ in political opinion, have hastened to give to him brotherly consolation on this melancholy day. Ireland has been the scene of their benevolent exertions—the source of their joys, their pride; her misery has been their affliction, her gleams of prosperity their delight. With bolder hearts, should you consign the prisoner to the scaffold, they must henceforward struggle on through a cheerless existence, labouring in sorrow for the country they love. A venerable lady, who has dwelt amidst an affectionate tenantry, spending her income where it was raised, diffusing her charities and her blessings around, awaits now with trembling heart your verdict.—Un verdict consign her beloved son to the [illegible] that heart will cease to beat no more. A[illegible] innocent children [illegible] has sat to be stripped [illegible] for ages—whether they are to be spared, or [illegible] exposed upon the world by the rigour of a barbarous and cruel law—whether they are to be restored to peace and joy, or plunged into the uttermost depths of black despair. There is another who clings to hope—hope, may it be blessed in you! Her life's blood would be gladly shed to save the object of her youthful affections—you will not consign her to an untimely grave!—[During the delivery of this passage the entire audience became visibly moved, and for the first time since the trial Smith O'Brien's lips quivered, and his eyes filled. For a moment he bent his head on his hand; he firmly pressed his brow for a few seconds, and again resumed his wonted calmness. Not so the audience; the members of the bench, the bar, the jury, the auditors, all continued deeply moved, and from many a manly eye to which tears had long been strangers, the big drops rolled in rapid succession. We never remember to have seen so profound a sensation as that produced by the gifted advocate, whose action and tone, far more eloquently than even his living words, expressed the deep emotions with which his own heart was moved at the contemplation of an adverse verdict.]—In a case of doubt, at the very worst, let a father's pity be awakened—a husband's love be moved. Yet even in this case of blood I do not ask for pity in a wailing spirit; I ask it in the spirit of a free constitution, in accordance with the rooted principles of our common law. Those principles ought to shine out in glorious perfection, in this great cause between the prisoner and the Crown; and a verdict in accordance with them is not a triumph over the law, but a triumph of the law. Let justice be administered, but let it be administered in mercy. When the Sovereign seals, by her coronation oath, the great compact between the people and the crown, she swears to execute, in all her judgments—justice in mercy—(sensation in court). That same justice you must administer—no rigorous, remorseless, sanguinary code—but justice in mercy. Where, as here, the crime consists in the intent of the heart, and you can believe that intent not treasonable, or even doubtful, then, by the solemn obligation even of coldest duty, you should yield to mercy, (great sensation). In nothing can frail mortals approach so nearly to the attributes of the Almighty as in the administration of justice here below. Divine justice will be tempered with mercy, or dismal will be our fate. The awful issues of life and death are now in your hands—do justice in mercy. The last faint murmur on *your* quivering lips will be for mercy, ere the immortal spirit shall wing its flight to I trust, a better and a brighter world.

[After a moment of deep emotion, loud and long-continued applause followed the close of this magnificent address. The learned advocate had thrown himself with such earnestness into the case of his client, and felt so profoundly the weight that was upon him, that he seemed quite exhausted as he lay back, rather than sat upon the bench. After about three minutes he retired from court, when the applause was renewed.]

At a temperance meeting in Broseley, Salop, the Hon. and Rev. O. W. Forester said that he was informed by one of the medical attendants of the Duke of Wellington, that for the last two years his grace had not drunk a glass of wine—water being his only beverage.

A public meeting has been held in Perth, under the presidency of the lord provost, to discourage the practice of drinking at funerals.

At Adelaide, respectable females are in such demand in the marriage market, that when people get good servants, they are afraid to let them go to church or chapel, lest the result should be an engagement.

Among the many advantages to be derived from the *Tread Mill*, it is stated that its salutary discipline completely cures the rheumatism.

Louis Blanc is about to visit Edinburgh.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 7, 1848.

The English Mail of the 21st ult., per steam ship *Hibernia*, in 10 3-4 days from Liverpool to Halifax, arrived in this City on Friday morning. The steamer brought out 62 passengers, seven of whom landed at Halifax—among them was Assistant Commissary General Goldsmith, who it will be recollected left this city for Hong Kong in the spring of 1844, from which he recently returned to England in ill health. His numerous friends in this and the adjoining Provinces will be glad to welcome his return among them. It is stated that he has been appointed to the charge of the Commissariat Department in Newfoundland.

The State trials were still in progress in Ireland. Mr. O'Donohue had been found guilty, but not sentenced. Mr. Meagher's trial was not concluded.

The cases of cholera had not been so numerous in London or other places as was anticipated.

The civil war in Austria still continued.

The *America* is the next steamer from England.

LIVERPOOL, October 21.

Not the slightest improvement has taken place in any department of trade during the past week. Money is cheap, but at the same time the general want of confidence renders it difficult to be obtained. Two per cent for money on call is as much as can be obtained.

We have to report a dull and depressed Cotton Market, with a decline in prices of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. The continued troubles on the continent combined with the favourable prospects of the Cotton crop in the United States, appear to have destroyed all confidence, and a general disposition has been manifested by holders to meet purchasers almost on their own terms.

In consequence of the more favourable accounts of the Potato crop, and the late heavy arrivals of Grain from the United States, our Corn Market has been quiet at the quotations of our last. Sweet free American Flour 31s. to 32s.; sour 28s. per barrel. Wheat 7s. 6d. to 8s. 8d. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn 34s. to 35s. 6d. per quarter. Indian Meal 17s. to 17s. 6d. per barrel. The duty is 4s. per quarter on Wheat, and 2s. 5d. per barrel on Flour.

Since our last the market for American provisions has continued in the same depressed state for nearly every article in the trade.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not less gloomy than those we have had to record for some time past. At Manchester, on Tuesday, business was considerably contracted by the renewal of insurrectionary movements in Germany, and since that day the market has continued in the same state of depression. Sales to some extent, notwithstanding, continue to be made, both in goods and yarns, but at very low prices, being generally forced, and for immediate payment. The Germans are buying yarns where they can obtain an advantage in price, exhibiting much more spirit than might have been expected in the face of the late advices respecting occurrences which have taken place in Vienna. The buying for the Levant and Mediterranean has been in a great measure suspended, and this has influenced materially the value of low numbers of water twist, which has experienced a much heavier decline than any other article.

TIMBER.—Fresh and well-selected cargoes meet a ready sale at full prices, but if of inferior quality, or not well assorted, the demand for such is limited, unless at prices somewhat under the late quotations. Opinions formed on the recent advices from the ports of shipment are in some measure conflicting, but the preponderance is in favor of a comparatively reduced supply, upon which the future currency of course, will in a great measure, be governed. Since the 1st inst., some of the sales effected were—Of Quebec, 13 cargoes Yellow Pine, from 13½d. to 15d. per foot; Red Pine, 16d. to 18½d.; Oak, 21d. to 2s.; Deals, £6 to £7 per standard. Of St. John, 4 cargoes White Pine, averaging respectively 19, 20, 18½, and 18 inches, brought 17¾d, 18½d, 16½d, and 16½d, per foot. Birch, 1s. to 14d. per foot; Deals, 14d. per foot, and Lathwood, 20s. to 30s. per fathom. Of Miramichi, 1 cargo White Pine, at 13½d. per foot; Red Pine, 13d. per foot; Yellow and Spruce Deals, [illegible] per standard; [illegible] per M ft. Of Dalhousie, 1 cargo Pine and Birch, at 13d. per foot. Of Deals, 6 cargoes of St. John's, at from £6 15s. to £7 5s. per standard, according to specification and quality; 1 of Shediac, at £6 10s. per standard. Of Sleepers, a cargo of Hackmatac Double, 9x9 and upwards, at 5s. each; a parcel of Quebec, 10x5, at 3s. 6d. and under at 3s. each, and with cargoes at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. each.

THE CHOLERA.—Several decided cases of Asiatic Cholera have occurred, we regret to say, in various parts of the country during the past week; but the further propagation of the disease will be doubtlessly checked by the frost which has so opportunely set in. Since our last, about fifteen well-authenticated cases have occurred in the metropolis, and nine at Hull. Mr. Cheetham, a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Attwood and Spooner, died of the disease on Sunday. At Edinburgh and adjoining places, several deaths have occurred; and the Scotsman of Wednesday calculates that, since the cholera first broke out, the total number of cases that have appeared in Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven, will amount to upwards of a hundred, and the number of deaths to about seventy. The disease still continues on board the Justitia, convict ship, at Woolwich, but no case has occurred in the town. The whole of the cases originated in the lower deck, on the starboard side and stern of the Justitia; that part being exactly opposite the mouth of a sewer, which empties itself into the Thames.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera has almost disappeared in London; there are not we believe [illegible] cases in Hull, and although there were in Edinburgh on Monday, four cases, and on Tuesday, eight cases, there was not one on Wednesday. The absurd quarantine regulations issued by the board of Customs have been withdrawn.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.—The talk on 'change has been that the weather had become suddenly very cold; that an early winter would interfere still further with the return of better times; that the potato rot in Ireland may suggest, if not justify, another famine alarm; and that rebellion in Germany, and wars in Italy, are of themselves quite enough to keep confidence at Zero, and Railway shares below par, supposing France, contrary to prophecies, should remain tranquil.

The further talk was that the French National Assembly are developing a large fund of good sense; that they are proceeding with the gravity of discreet and sagacious men; that they are maturing the means of permanent order, upholding credit, and denouncing anarchy; that, in counteracting bad men and visionary politicians, they are necessarily somewhat conservative, but that the most moderate contemplate nothing more than the secure establishment of the republic on a permanent basis; that prosperity will return to them earlier than many think; that food is abundant and cheap, and that where people have plenty to eat, they are seldom dangerous in a row; that Germany may safely be left to the solid understanding of the Teutonic race; that Austria will right herself in due time; that Italy will recover peace; and that railway shares, by-and-by, will settle down at their proper value; that the great companies contemplate amalgamation, virtually, if not legally, and that prosperity will then be perfectly compatible with low fares and public convenience.

The general talk is, that we stand in the midst of circumstances and events, the tendency of which we can only guess at, and that, therefore, great caution in commercial matters is commendable; that England has nothing to fear; that trade MUST improve; but that individuals, nevertheless, should be careful.—[Liverpool Journal, Oct. 21.

MANCHESTER CUSTOMS' REVENUE.—The receipts of customs at Manchester (being principally on the articles tea, coffee, sugar, wines, spirits, and tobacco) for the year ending the 10th of October instant, amount to £223,303, against £175,050 last year; being an increase of £48,253. The increase on the quarter is only £19,302.

THE EDINBURGH CHARTIST TRIALS.—These trials have been appointed to take place before the High Court of Justiciary next month. One of the accused John Grant, who generally acted as president at the meetings, has been missing for some days past, and bail having got some clue to his retreat, they set off yesterday in pursuit of the fugitive.

Traffic across the Isthmus of Panama.—The Tay Steamer.—The royal mail steamer Tay left Southampton on Monday, with the West India mails. Among the passengers were Major General Sir H. Bunbury, who has been appointed commander of the Forces at Jamaica, and Mr. Hardouin, who has been appointed Governor of Guadaloupe; also Lord and Lady Grosvenor and family, Earl and Countess of Sheffield, and Lord H. Scott, who are proceeding to Madeira. Sir H. Wilmot is also a passenger. The Tay carries out a very large cargo, some portion of which is intended for the western coast of America, and will be landed at Chagres, and sent across the isthmus of Panama. This will be the first batch of goods that will cross the isthmus. The length of time in getting from the Atlantic to the Pacific is about two days. The Panama roads are now very much improved. A number of trucks and wheels for carriages for travelling on them have gone out in the Tay. The goods for the western coast of America sent out in the West India steamer were principally Manchester and French. A very considerable trade between this country and Chili and Peru is confidently anticipated through the opening of the Panama route for goods traffic.—*London paper.*

The Grampus frigate brings nearly two millions of dollars from the west coast of Mexico and South America. The amazing mineral riches of those countries are daily developing themselves; and, through all the vicissitudes of commerce here, a profitable trade has been carried on. From the Brazils, there is nothing very encouraging; the low exchange (22d. per milrea) precludes all profits on goods. General Rosas has now definitely refused to receive our ambassador, Mr. Hood and it is high time that some steps should be taken with regard to the River Plate trade. The Mexican government has proposed a reduction of 50 per cent. from the duties of the tariff of 1845.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.—It is understood that the greater part of the ministers will assemble in town this week to hold a conference with the law officers of the crown in reference to the state prisoners.—*Times.*

The contradiction which we gave last week to the rumours of the Government having received and suppressed evidence against the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, has been authoritatively repeated on the part of the Government by the Solicitor General for Ireland, who described it as a "calumny as false as it is foul."—*Observer.*

THE SAILOR JEROME.—We have been shewn a beautiful medal to be presented by Lloyds to this heroic seaman, on his return to this country. It contains an allegorical representation of the Genius of Humanity, throwing her mantle over a shipwrecked Male Figure—Motto "Beneficio Nautiagio succurrit." On the reverse side, in a wreath of oak leaves, surrounding the words "Observes sermon," and "Presented by Lloyds," outside the circle. Engraved on the edge are the words, "Frederick Jerome, boatswain, American ship New World, Sept. 6, 1848. It is the work of W. Wyon, R. A.

It is estimated that eight persons, who have erected and endowed Churches at their own cost during the present year, have together contributed £50,000 to the established church.

Narrow Escape of Lord John Russell.—On the return of his lordship from Scotland, when at Stirling station, he had a very narrow escape. His lordship, with one of his children in his arms, was crossing the rails to get into another carriage, when another train, ten minutes before its time, suddenly came up. Mr. Cuckson, the superintendant, with admirable self-possession, instantly darted from the platform, and seizing his lordship, drew him back, just as the ponderous engine passed, and thus prevented an accident which, in all probability, would have proved fatal.

A BANKRUPT CORPORATION.—The Corporation of Exeter is in such straightened circumstances that there was much difficulty in getting any one to accept the mayoralty last November. It appears that his worship is often called on to advance money to pay the police, that their jailor's salary was in arrear, that the expenses of witnesses and prosecutors were woefully behind, and that the other day three witnesses from Abingdon came all the way by train for payment, and were turned away without it. Even the prisoners in jail are in rags, stitched together by string, because there are no funds to provide clothing.

The Prince de Joinville has been at Stirling, accompanied by an old gentleman whom the public would have to be Louis Philippe.

The London "Standard" states that, on Friday, 36,000 muskets were shipped at Southampton, on board a steamer, for Italy.

Amongst the steerage passengers in a vessel from Havre to New York, a short time since, were the widow and daughter of Lafitte, the once wealthy banker and minister of France.

A beautiful gold teapot, "Souvenir" of the late Duke of Sussex, [illegible] dish Nightingale [illegible] one of her [illegible] Sons [illegible] London.

A dealer in [illegible] in Edinburgh, for having sold a [illegible] of which weight was not marked in distinct figures. The conviction was made under a new statute.

It is now said that £12 000 a year will be saved to the Duke of Buckingham out of his estates, and that the Marquis of Chandos will succeed to £30,000 a year.

A vessel named the Queen has arrived in London from Lisbon, with an entire cargo of grapes, comprising 1319 boxes.

A letter carrier has been sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, at Inverness, for having stolen a letter containing £23 in bank notes.

Douglas Wills, Esq., surgeon, Cammock, Stotland, died the other day from the effects of a slight puncture in his hand, received whilst amputating a gangrened limb.

The pork for naval use this year will be made up entirely in Ireland. No American will be taken into consumption.—[Free Trade Journal.

Lord Clarendon will pay his long-intended visit to London as soon as the condition of Ireland enables him to be absent for a few days from his government.

The potato crop on the continent is abundant and sound. Large exports to England have taken place, and are likely to continue.

Mr. Samuel Lover, the distinguished Irish poet, musician, and painter, has arrived in London, after a most successful tour throughout the northern and southern states of America.

Discontinuance of Quarantine.—In consequence of representations from the Board of Health to the Council office, the order of the 5th, imposing quarantine on all vessels having persons on board who have died of, or are afflicted with cholera, has been rescinded.

Letters from Milan, of the 4th inst., announce that Marshal Radetzky has been attacked with severe dysentery.

Mr. Maurice Power, the eldest son of the late Tyrone Power, the celebrated Irish comedian, has sailed for America. Mr. Power possesses many requisites for an actor of Irish character—a good figure, bustling action, a quick eye, an animated expression in his countenance on the stage, a tolerable voice, and a brogue of delicious breadth and real Hibernian flavour.—[Globe.

EAST INDIA FLOUR.—We have recently had occasion to notice the importation of a parcel of several barrels of flour from the East Indies, as being of very unusual occurrence, and therefore of considerable interest. We find that a vessel, the Mary Somerville, now arrived from Calcutta, has brought 800 sacks of flour as a portion of her cargo. No importations of the kind used to form a portion of the cargoes of vessels arriving from the East Indies, and the arrival of this large parcel from that quarter of the world is of much interest and importance. The same vessel brought several thousand bags of rice, the produce of the place.—*London paper.*

Railway Transit for the Million.—The number of passengers who travelled by rail during the last half-year, was, 26,330,492. It is calculated that within the next five years there will be upwards of ten thousand miles of railway open in Great Britain, which will give permanent employment and good wages to upwards of one hundred and forty thousand persons.

Greek Church in London.—A Greek church, for the accommodation of the members of the Greek communion resident in London, is in course of erection, and rapidly advancing to completion. There are about thirty Greek commercial houses, and connected with them are a considerable number of Greek families in London.

Mission among the Mahomedans.—The Bishop of Cape Town proposes to establish a mission among the Mahomedans in Cape Town, whose numbers have been increasing from time to time by converts from professing Christians; and another among the liberated Africans, several hundreds of whom are dwelling round the Bishop's house, and many of whom have likewise become Mahomedans.

Icebergs in the Atlantic.—Intelligence has reached Lloyd's that several immense masses of ice were now drifting with the currents of the Atlantic Ocean, in the direct track of shipping passing between the United Kingdom and British North America and the United States. The *Blonde* which arrived at Greenock on Friday, saw one of them on the 4th ult. in long. W. 49, lat. N. 48, upwards of 600 feet high and a mile in length, the atmosphere in this vicinity being completely chilled.

AMERICAN APPLES AND CHEESE.—The steamship Europa, from New York and Halifax, has brought the large number of 738 barrels of apples, of the kinds known as the American New Town pippins and the lady apples, which are of remarkable fine flavour, are much esteemed, and are an important addition to the supplies from the continental states of Europe, and from home sources. The same vessel brought the large quantity of 4,182 packages of cheese, the production and manufacture of the United States of America.

Parliamentary returns show that in 1841 there were 310,375 farms of from one to five acres in Ireland, whilst last year there were only 109,041.

Lord Dalhousie contemplates retiring from the governor-general ship of India in consequence of ill health.

IRELAND.

The Irish State Trials continue to drag their slow length along, without any prospect of a speedy termination. The trial of O'Donohue was not concluded until a late hour on Saturday last, when a verdict of Guilty, as in the cases of O'Brien and M'Manus was returned, and a similar sentence will no doubt follow. The trial of Mr. Meagher commenced on Monday, and is still pending; up to the close of the Court on Tuesday night, the Attorney-General had not produced the whole of the evidence for the prosecution, and it was generally supposed the case would not be concluded until Saturday. With reference to the ultimate fate of the unfortunate men nothing is yet positively known. A deputation had an interview with Lord Clarendon, on Tuesday, to intercede for the life of Smith O'Brien, but his Excellency declined to make any positive promise as to the course the Government would adopt, and added that the recommendation of the jury by whom he was found guilty would receive due consideration from the Government. The general belief now is that no lives will be sacrificed, but a good deal depends upon the course which the friends and supporters of the rebels may adopt.

Mr. Meagher's Trial at Clonmel.—On Thursday, (fourth day) nearly the same witnesses as on the preceding trials were examined, and in addition Anne Keenan, Mr. Meagher's nurse, a very old woman. On ascending the table she said "My lords, give me leave to speak. I have been bribed by the prosecution to come here. I have been given this cloak, this bonnet, this handkerchief, and this cap. I'll not be sworn. The Attorney General—take the book. Witness—I won't, (a laugh), I've been bribed, a policeman got a sovereign, and he bought these things for me.

Attorney-General.—Take the book, woman, you have come here, and must be sworn.

Witness.—Well, if I must, I must. She was then sworn.

Where do you live?—Where do I live? At the Common, of course.

Do you remember the 23rd July last? May be I don't. I've been bribed. (laughter.)

Did you see the prisoner there? No I did not.

Look at him. No I won't. (The witness turned her head away and hid her face in her hands.)

Do you know Mr. Meagher? I don't know.

Were you ever in Waterford? Yes.

Did you know Mr. Meagher there? May be I did when he was ten years old. 'Tis a long time ago.

Look at that gentleman there and say if you know him? I don't. I'm bribed. (Laughter.)

After several attempts to get the witness to identify the prisoner, the Attorney-General, at the suggestion of the court, desisted from asking her further questions, and she retired amidst the [illegible] audience.

[illegible] being then examined as to [illegible] the case for the prosecution [illegible] to address the jury [illegible] the affectation of call[illegible] dismiss from their minds all impressions [illegible] those proceeding from the evidence. [illegible] Attorney-General had laid down a law, which [illegible] correct, his client must be convicted, for the doctrine of his learned friend was that Mr. Meagher was guilty of levying war, although it appeared that he was not present at the barricade of Mullinahone, or at the affair of Ballingarry: nay more, in the opinion of the Attorney-General he would have been guilty, if at the time he had been quietly seated in his own parlour in Dublin. Mr. Whiteside then proceeded at great length to combat this doctrine, and then directed his attention to a careful examination of the evidence for the crown. In the course of his speech, he was frequently interrupted by applause, an indecorum which the bench ultimately reproved, and threatened to commit parties offending in that way again.

At six o'clock, Mr. Whiteside complained of being exhausted, and at his request the court adjourned to next (Friday) morning, when the learned gentleman would resume his address.

MEMORIAL TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—On Tuesday, a memorial, signed by upwards of 25,000 persons, was presented by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Sharman Crawford, M. P., and a number of other gentlemen, to the Lord Lieutenant, praying for clemency to Mr. Smith O'Brien. The answer of his Excellency was reserved, but is confirmatory of the impression abroad, that mercy will not be withheld. He gave the most explicit assurance, that full weight would be given to the recommendation of the highly respectable jury who tried Mr. O'Brien. Several noblemen have signed the memorial, together with fifteen Roman Catholic prelates, and one bishop of the established church.

MR. O'BRIEN.—Mr. O'Brien continues to enjoy excellent health. He is perfectly cheerful and composed, and in his usual good spirits, not in the least depressed by the circumstances of his painful and perilous position. He rises at six o'clock every morning, and breakfasts at half-past seven. Mrs. O'Brien, whose fortitude and strength of mind under her misfortunes are the admiration of all, visits her husband each morning at nine o'clock, and remains with him all the day. None but the nearest members of his family are allowed to see him. He still occupies the same apartment as before his conviction.—[Dublin Freeman, Oct. 16.

ATTEMPT OF MR. C. G. DUFFY TO ESCAPE FROM NEWGATE.—Dublin, Monday Evening.—This day, a discovery of a plan for the escape of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy from Newgate, was made by the authorities. He had been, from the day of his arrest to the present, confined in one of the front rooms of the gaol, looking into Green-street, and it would appear, from the facts just elicited, that he meditated an immediate escape by cutting through the bars of his window, and, by means of a rope ladder with which he had been provided, descending to the street. There were found, ingeniously concealed in his room and on his person, files, a glazier's diamond, a compact and most complete rope ladder, and other appliances for effecting his object. It is said that the information which has enabled the government to frustrate the unhappy man's design was communicated by a supposed friend of his own, one of the tribe of informers who have been elbowing each other in Colonel Browne's office from the beginning of the late treasonable conspiracy to these, the days of reckoning, which the infatuated foolish men never appear to have anticipated. Mr. Duffy will this afternoon be removed to another part of the gaol, less *cheerful* that that which he has hitherto been confined in.

In consequence of the suspicions excited by the attempt of Charles G. Duffy to escape from Newgate, all access to him has been cut off. No person whatever is now allowed to see or communicate with him under any circumstances, and his room is double locked and double guarded.

The untried prisoners at Clonmel occupy one side of a long corridor; those convicted have no communication with them or with each other.

There are rumours that the special commission will be adjourned after the trial of Mr. Meagher.

All the police lately engaged in conflict with the insurgents in Tipperary and Kilkenny, during the late outbreak, have been advanced a step in promotion.—[Tipperary Vindicator.

THE WORKING OF THE POOR LAW.—The union working-houses in the west of Ireland, which became in a great measure untenanted at the period of the harvest, are again crowded, and numbers beyond all former experience are daily presenting themselves for admission. The palaces provided by law for their accommodation would scarcely afford standing-room for the thousands who propose to take up their winter quarters within their walls; and the guardians—or rather, we should say, the vice-guardians—are, even at this early period, busily engaged in providing additional places of reception, and fitting them up with every thing conducive to the comfort and enjoyment of their expected inmates.—*Dublin Mail.*

On Tuesday night the windows of the Police Barrack of Bouleagh were smashed with stones. The barrack was built by the Irish Mining Company. This was the place that Mr. Smith O'Brien required to be given up to him to lodge his body guard in.

A letter from Bermuda, dated the 12th of September, says that John Mitchel "is a poor, miserable, broken hearted looking creature, and in wretched health. He is not sent to work with other convicts; indeed, he is not fit."

Fatal Accident in Dublin.—An accident, attended with the sacrifice of life, occurred on Saturday morning in the vicinity of Christ Church. Six dilapidated houses fell suddenly and killed many of the inmates. The inquest shows that five persons lost their lives, and that thirteen or fourteen were desperately wounded.

Emigration yet continues from Ireland. The whole stream is now directed to the States, and of course whatever follows until March next will take the same course. Several families of farmers from Clare, who retain some little property yet passed through Limerick on Friday, on their route to America, *via* Liverpool.

The *Shearwater* steamer, by which vessel John Mitchel was conveyed to Spike Island, arrived, on Saturday, in the port of Limerick. It is confidently stated, that she is sent here for the removal of prisoners after the Commission.

Father Mathew has set aside some intened rejoicings at Cork in consequence of the sentence on Mr. O'Brien, who is a disciple of temperance.

A deputation is now in Dublin, to urge upon the Lord Lieutenant the superiority of having the American packet station at the Cove of Cork.

"There is one class of landlords," says the *Sligo Champion*, "fast disappearing from the face of the earth—we mean the middlemen. In Sligo they are all 'diddl'd, dish'd,' what with poor rates, the potato blight, their desire for display, and love of good living."

The Lakes of Killarney, we learn from the "Western Star," have been, and are comparatively deserted this year.

In some parts of Ireland where autumn-planting of potatoes has been introduced, it has been signally successful,

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FRANCE.—General Cavaignac has at length succumbed to the difficulties of his position. With a Government partially composed of ministers obnoxious to a majority of the National Assembly he found it impossible to command the support of the legislature. The Cabinet has, therefore, been reconstructed. MM. Senard, Recurt, and Vaulabelle, have retired, and have been replaced by MM. Dufaure, Vivien, and Freslon, members of the Conservative majority of the Assembly. Two out of the three new Ministers have been members of former administrations. M. Dufaure belongs to the old dynastic party which is least inclined to follow the leadership of M. Thiers. M. Vivien, who is described as a man of popular and conciliatory manners, resumes the post of Minister of Justice, which he held in 1840. The appointment of M. Freslon, a man of more decided Republican sentiments than his new colleagues, is attributed to the influence of General Lamoricière. In this ministerial modification their are two grounds for satisfaction. First, that General Cavaignac has wisely adhered to constitutional usage in choosing his ministry from men enjoying the confidence of the supreme Legislature; and, secondly, that the artful and unprincipled Thiers has been able to exercise so little influence in the formation of the new Government. The explanations given by General Cavaignac in the National Assembly, on Monday, relative to these changes, appeared to give satisfaction to all but the ultra republicans, and lead to the hope that the new Cabinet, "founded," as he expressed it "on conciliation," will be enabled to govern the country successfully until the election of the President.

The election of President of the Republic will take place about the 25th Nov. Several candidates are spoken of; but the only men likely to stand a chance of success are, General Cavaignac, Prince Louis Napoleon, Gen. Bugeaud, and M. Lamartine. Gen. Cavaignac stands high in general esteem at the present moment, owing to the great majority he obtained upon the question of the vote of confidence; but so fickle are the French people, acting more from the impulse of the moment than anything else, that we cannot answer he will hold the same position in public favour when the day of election shall arrive.

It is intended to get through the remaining articles of the constitution with as much despatch as possible. M. Marrast, the president, and M. Dufaure, who may now be considered as the leader of the house, have agreed upon this, and its accordingly expected that the constitution will be voted before the 24th instant.

The *Moniteur* says:—"Certain journals assert that the raising the state of siege at Paris and the presentation of a decree ordering the insurgents of June condemned to transportation to be conveyed to Algeria, are the conditions annexed by the new ministers to their entry into the council. These measures were determined on since the vote of the proposition of Durrieu. They have, moreover, received the assent of the whole of the new ministry."

The Paris papers of Wednesday state that the question of the election of the President of the Republic has been again brought before the cabinet since the accession of the three new ministers, and it has been resolved unanimously to propose that the election shall take place immediately after the constitution is voted. It is intended to propose the 25th of November as the day of election. The success of Prince Louis Napoleon is now considered as certain by all parties.

Another portion of the colonists for Algeirs (800 in number) left Paris on Monday morning—They embarked amid the cheers of an immense crowd at the Quai St. Bernard. The great number of persons who have made application to be sent to Algeria as colonists, has determined the committee to cause two bodies to depart every week.

The system of agitation by banquets, which was the immediate instrument by which the revolution of February was brought about, has recommenced.

Contrary to what has been stated within the last five days, it is now affirmed that Louis Philippe has decidedly declined any compromise with the elder branch of the Bourbons, having for its object the recognition of Henry V., and his adoption of the Count de Paris. It is even said that Louis Philippe has by no means abandoned the hope of being able to resume his position in France.

The Insurrection at Vienna.—The stupendous events which are passing in the neighborhood of Vienna and in the Austrian empire, has kept all Europe in alarm and amazement during the week. Jellachich, at the head of a numerous army of Croatians, was advancing towards Buda-Pesth, with a view to suppress the insurrectionary proceedings in Hungary, when the intelligence of the revolution of Vienna reached him. He instantly turned his columns in the direction of Vienna, and advanced with rapid strides towards the capital. Auersberg, the Emperor's general, who had previously taken up his military position at Belvidere, in the suburbs of Vienna, had kept the population in hourly alarm of a bombardment: and during the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th inst., the inhabitants of Vienna have undergone all the terrors of a momentarily expected seige by the two armies.

The position of Auersberg, in a military point of view, being untenable, unless he at once bombarded the city, has been unquestionably evacuated. Report states that Jellachich has retired towards Neustadt. It would seem that Prince Windischgratz, who lately distinguished himself by his decision at Prague, has proceeded towards Vienna, and is to command, under the orders of the Emperor, the combined armies of Jellachich and Auersberg. It is very probable that these armies have retired from the immediate neighborhood of the city; or, at any rate, if they have decided not to bombard it, they may take a position to cut off the supplies so as to reduce the inhabitants by starvation.

Report says that the Diet has 100 000 men in arms ready to defend the Austrian capital, but a vast number of these must be in favor of the Emperor, although every effort seems to be employed to exasperate and inflame the populace against the court party. On the other hand there cannot be less than 100 000 regular troops encircling Vienna at this moment, as reinforcements appeared to be pouring in from all quarters. The Emperor has retired, not to Inspruck, but to Onutz, in Moravia. It is plain, from the elements we have described, that a civil war, more frightful than any ever recorded in history, seems upon the point of bursting forth. The French hold aloof and do not move, well knowing that Russia stands ready with an army of 200 000 men, upon the confines of Poland, to throw the whole weight of her power in the scale of the Emperor and in support of the Sclavonic quarrel.

In Italy these events are producing serious results. The Hungarian soldiers at Milan have demanded leave to withdraw to their own country, and the position of Radetzky appears perilous. If Charles Albert should seize the present favorable moment to cross the Ticino, he may drive the Austrians out of Lombardy faster than he was lately expelled himself. The present events may speedily change the whole face of Europe.

From Northern Italy we hear of the formidable preparations of Charles Albert to renew the war when the armistice has expired. This determination will probably be strengthened by the intelligence of the successful insurrection in Vienna. The quarrel between Naples and Sicily is still unsettled.

MUTINY AT MILAN.—On the 11th inst., the Hungarian troops of the garrison of Milan assembled on the square of the palace, crying, "Death to the Croatians!" They then demanded to be allowed to return to their country, and declared that if Marshal Radetzky did not consent to it in 24 hours they would depart without his leave. The marshal immediately gave orders to several Croatian regiments to march to Milan, and threatened to decimate the Hungarians if they did not return to their duty. A collision between those troops was deemed inevitable.

RUSSIA.—FIRE AT CRONSTADT.—The Camilla steamer, which arrived on Monday in the Thames, from St. Petersburg, reports a dreadful fire having taken place at Cronstadt on the 1st inst., destroying between 35 and 40 English houses.

According to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the number of Russians who have entered Wallachia amounts to 16,000 men, and 40,000 others have crossed the Pruth.

HOLLAND.—*The Hague, Oct.* 16—The opening of the states-general of 1848 took place this day, with the usual solemnities. The following is an extract from the royal speech:—"While so many states of Europe are shaken to the very foundation by the most violent shocks, and the streets of many a city are dyed with the blood of its inhabitants, our country has been able to preserve itself from the fury of civil dissensions and calamities, with disorder and anarchy in their trains. Above all, our country has enjoyed this advantage, that the legislative power, free in its action, has, with entire independence, and in the most perfect harmony, even where a difference of opinion prevailed, peacefully accomplished its vast mission, which will act so decisively on the destinies of the country."

In Spain there has been some trifling warfare in the Catalonian provinces, but nothing of a decisive character.

There is no particular news from Portugal.

A report was in circulation in the city this morning of several new appointments having just been made to the Legislative Council of this Province. We have since, upon inquiry, been credibly informed that the rumour is incorrect.

Trinity Church was splendidly lighted with Gas, for the first time, on Sunday evening last.

☞ The opening [illegible] 20th inst. in [illegible] Institute is postponed to Monday the [illegible] Room [illegible] the painting of the Lecture [illegible] not being completed.

The steam ship Niagara, 36 hours from Boston, with 54 passengers for England, arrived here on Friday, and sailed same day for Liverpool.

A BUSY DAY IN THE STATES.—This day the election of Presidential Electors takes place in the several States of the American Union. The polls opening at sunrise and closing at sunset. The candidates are General Taylor, (whig), General Cass, (democrat) and Mr. VanBuren (free soil). The main contest will fall between Generals Taylor and Cass, and the friends of both these candidates are quite sanguine of success. The free soil (Van Buren) party do not anticipate success on this occasion, their object being to try their strength, and compete for future ascendency. They have also a dislike to both the other candidates.—The successful candidate will assume the Presidential ch