He is understood to have had almost all the qualifications which make a man eminent in the sporting world; unrivalled judgment in horseflesh, singular shrewdness in penetrating the arcana of a racing-stable, matchless rapidity in calculating all imaginable chances, and indomitable determination to expose and punish as many as possible of the infinities which even yet continue to disgrace the good old manly English sport of horseracing. It is understood that the Duke of Portland regarded the sporting pursuits of his son with considerable disapprobation, and hailed with proportionate delight the withdrawal of Lord George from the turf, and his return to the more elevated occupations of political society.

It can scarcely be forgotten, that, when Mr. Canning accepted office, Sir Robert Peel, the late Lord Eldon, the Duke of Wellington, and other eminent Tories of that day were said to have persecuted him with a degree of rancour far outstripping the legitimate bounds of political hostility, at least that was the opinion of Lord George Bentinck, who said that "they had hounded to the death his illustrious relative." This offence he never forgave. He "bided his time," and soon after Sir R. Peel last came into power, Lord George, though, like a sound Tory, he had not refused to support the Wellington Ministry or the Peel Government of 1834-5, still watched for and seized the earliest opportunity of wreaking vengeance for the real or supposed wrongs of Mr. Canning upon the head of the right hon. member for Tamworth. Lord Geo. Bentinck, it is true, might have been perfectly sincere and consistent in his opposition to the Free Trade measures of Sir Robert Peel, but the ardour of his opposition evidently derived its intensity from a long-cherished sense of the injuries inflicted upon Mr. Canning. At this time what is called the Protectionist party was formed. One or two country gentlemen made feeble attempts to place themselves at his head. A few efforts proved their inadequacy to the task, and it was soon discovered that Lord George Bentinck, notwithstanding his previous failures, and notwithstanding his infelicitous manner as a public speaker, was the only man in the House of Commons whose lead that party would follow. Personal enemies he had none, but his political opponents were mortified and astounded that such a man should *per saltum* become the head of the Opposition. Few public events are more extraordinary, or will occasion more general surprise, than the short period of time in which Lord George Bentinck built up his Parliamentary character; and yet with the public at large his lordship enjoyed even a higher reputation than that which he had acquired amongst the *habitues* of the House of Commons, for the matter of his speeches was excellent, and his style technically so called, not below par. On the contrary, it was remarkably perspicuous, occasionally forcible, and even picturesque.

So great was the benevolence of the deceased, that on several occasions he has been known to re-establish tradesmen and others overtaken by misfortune, on finding that their intentions had been good, merely exacting a promise that, if ever an opportunity presented itself, he should be repaid. During the two years of famine he subscribed upwards of £1,000 for the relief of the distressed Irish. His last public act was a stern and peremptory refusal to accept "popularity" in Ireland on dishonourable terms.

It has transpired that for some time past circumstances occurred to create a considerable uneasiness in the minds of his friends respecting Lord George's health. The *Nottingham Journal* says that the noble lord was severely attacked two months ago by pleurisy, the effects of which were still visible after he was considered to have recovered from the attack. His medical adviser in town, we understand, had repeatedly remonstrated of late with him on account of his close and continuous application to study, when preparing for his speeches in parliament, and distinctly warned him that if he persevered he would be perilling his life. His lordship had been known on several occasions to shut himself up in his room for 12 or 13 hours consecutively, never during all that time seeing any society or unbending his mind, when preparing for his conflicts in the House of Commons. An alteration in his manner, as well as in his bodily appearance had been observed for some months past by his servants. He was very much excited at the Doncaster races, in the previous week, especially towards the close, and when leaving the stand. This was accounted for by his friends from the fact, as we are assured, of his having won £80,000 at the St. Leger. It is no secret among the members of the turf that Lord George was, conjointly with Lord Clifden and Mr. Mostyn, proprietors of Surplice, the horse that won both the Derby and the St. Leger.

THE FUNERAL OF LORD GEO. BENTINCK.

LONDON, FRIDAY FORENOON

The funeral of this much respected and lamented nobleman took place this morning at the Old Church, Maryle-bone, in which sacred edifice the remains of several members of the noble House of Portland are deposited.

Soon after the arrival of the main train from the north at the terminus of the North-Western Railway in Euston-square, a special train brought the body of the deceased from the Exington station to which point of the railway it had been conveyed from Welbeck Abbey, the Duke of Portland's seat, in Notts. The mortal remains of the noble lord were then taken, after a brief delay, to Hancourt House, Cavendish Square, the town mansion of the family, to await their ultimate removal for interment in the family mausoleum in the parish church above mentioned.

The funeral was conducted with as much privacy as could be consistent with the rank of the deceased, and was, perhaps, more befitting than any particular display of distinction, when the melancholy circumstance of the death of his lordship and the deep affliction of the relatives of the deceased are taken into consideration. To the very numerous applications of the political friends of the deceased to be allowed to send their private equipages to follow in the funeral *cortege*, as the last mark of regard to the memory of their departed friend, but one answer was returned—namely, that it was the Duke of Portland's desire that the funeral should be as private as possible, and, therefore, no private carriage would be permitted to join in the mournful procession.

The Marquis of Clarincade, Viscount Canning, Mr. G. Bentinck, and other connections of the ducal house were absent from the funeral, in consequence of the wish of the venerable Duke of Portland, that the solemnity should be strictly private. The Marquis of Titchfield, Lord Henry Bentinck, and Mr. E. J. Denison arrived at Hancourt house at an early hour, from Welbeck Abbey, as did also the principal domestics of the late lord's establishment, destined to follow their their revered master to the grave.

About half past nine o'clock, all the necessary preparations having been completed, the funeral procession was formed, and left Cavendish-square in the annexed order, for the Old Parish Church, in High-street, Mary le-bone:—

Undertaker.
Two Mutes.
Plume of Feathers.
Two Mutes.

THE HEARSE,

drawn by four horses sumptuously caparisoned, containing the body of the deceased lord, enclosed in three coffins, the outer one being covered in rich crimson silk velvet, and splendidly ornamented with gilt mountings; the plate bearing the following inscription:—"The Right Honourable Lord William George Frederic Cavendish Bentinck, second surviving son of the fourth Duke of Portland, died 21st September, 1848, aged 46." The usual number of truncheon bearers on either side as escort. Then came the—

1st—Mourning coach, drawn by four horses, containing the Marquis of Titchfield, and Lord Henry Bentinck, M. P., brothers, and Mr. E. J. Denison, M. P., brother-in-law of the deceased.

2d—Mourning coach, drawn by four horses containing the personal attendants of the late lord, each coach being escorted on each side by pages.

Then came the private carriages of the Duke of Portland, which closed the funeral *cortege*.

The mournful procession pursued its route from Cavendish-square along Harley street to Devonshire street, thence into High-street, to the church. There was some few hundreds of persons attracted to see the funeral; and the crowd collected at the entrance of the church behaved with becoming respect, a body of police being there to prevent any obstruction that might arise. On reaching the church, the body of the late lord was borne from the hearse, and followed by the mourners; was received by the Rev. W. H. Chalton, M. A., curate of St. Marylebone, who preceded the body into the interior, when the coffin was placed at the west end under the organ gallery. The Marquis of Titchfield, Lord Henry Bentinck, and Mr. E. J. Denison, were conducted to a pew on the south side, and the funeral service was proceded with by the Rev. gentleman, in a deeply impressive manner.

The church was far from crowded, Mr. B. D'Israeli, M. P., being of the congregation.

The vault belonging to the Portland family is directly beneath the communion table, and it contains from eight to ten coffins, with the remains of the third Duke of Portland, the well-known statesman, the Marquis of Titchfield, his son, the late Duchess of Portland, Lord Wm. Bentinck, formerly Governor-General of India, and his wife.

Shortly before eleven o'clock, the mourners and others engaged in the ceremony left the church, and everything again resumed its customary quietude.

The coffin was shortly afterwards consigned to its final resting place.

BREAK-UP OF A ROMISH CONVENT.—The Romanist convent at Penryn is broken-up. The last of the inmates departed this week, and the property is for sale.—The locality was exceeding well chosen as the head-quarters of a propagandist mission for Cornwall. From the size and character of Penryn it would continue to be the chief object of interest in the place, when the novelty should have passed. The parties have secured a mansion in the centre of the town, not only far superior to every other building, but which towers above all with an imposing pre-eminence and architectural character which is sure to arrest the attention and excite the curiosity of every stranger, the most conspicuous object from every approach. To be told that such a building was the Romish convent, would at once impress the visitor with the prosperity and influence of the party. While the locality thus gave pre-eminence to the iustitution, the neighbourhood afforded an ample field for its labourers. The town and parishes on Penryn Creek have fully 15,000 inhabitants. The great mining district of the county, with a population of 70,000, adjoins Penryn, and the towns of Truro, Bedruth, Camborne, and Helston, are only eight or ten miles distant. The encouraging sympathy of friends would not be wanting, since Romish visitors, many of them distinguished for rank and station, are continually arriving at Falmouth, a chief resort of foreign vessels. No pains were spared to obtain success. The ladies appointed to conduct it were superior in manners, in accomplishments, in the art of teaching, and in the power of winning the confidence and affection of their pupils. Protestants sent their daughters to be educated in the convent, and the free school connected with institution was well attended. The establishment is broken up, we understand, from the failure of supplies. We are told that the revolutionary movements on the Continent has cut off assistance to the amount of £5000 a year, and this, added to disappointment in the expected profits of the convent school, has obliged them to abandon the ground.—*Devonshire Chronicle.*

THE "VLADIMIR," RUSSIAN STEAM FRIGATE.

This fine war steamer built by Mr. Mare, and fitted with her engines by Messrs. George and Sir John Rennie, for his Imperial Highness the Emperor of Russia, left Blackwall at half-past 9 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, September 23, on an experimental trial, the tide running up, and proceeded to the measured mile in Long Reach, and went twice down and twice up, making an average speed of 11 knots per hour. The nominal power of the engine is 400-horse, but their actual power shown by the indicator was 12,00-horse, or three times greater. The engines worked remarkably smooth and steady, and the different operations of stopping, backing, forwarding, and disconnecting, were all performed very satisfactory, without any sypmtom of a hot bearing, or any derangement incident to a first trial. The entablature, or head-stock, which supports the main or paddle-wheel shaft, is of wrought iron. Thee cylinders are on the horizontal or oscillating principle, 73¾-inches diameter, with a 6 feet stroke, with steam in the boilers, 12½ lbs. to the square inch, making 19 revolutions of the paddle-wheels per minute; the diameter of the wheels being 25 feet 4 inches, and the immersion, 4 feet 9 inches. The air pumps are worked by vibrating trunks without guides. The two valves or slides attached to each engine and wheel act as counterbalances, these being worked by four excentrics fixed on the crank shaft by a peculiar apparatus, similar to that of a locomotive engines, which were first introduced by Messrs. Rennie in marine engines, and are a great improvement, as they enable the engines to be stopped or set in motion at pleasure. The vessel is 1200 tons burthen, with 14 feet draught of water on an even keel, with all her guns, stores, and water on board, and her displacement is so nicely adjusted that she answers her helm immediately, and in several trials she came round in three minutes. The weather deck has been payed with Jeffrey's Marine Glue, and is remarkably clean. She carries five 8-inch guns, 10 feet long each, and all mounted on traversing platforms, made of the best African teak, with Lieutenant-Colonel Colquhoun's recent improvements for attaching them to the pivots and assisting to run out the guns. Two of Captain Smith's paddle-box boats have been fitted to the vessel. The binnacles of her steering compasses are beautifully constructed and the glasses are convex. The whole of the gratings over the cabin windows and the windows of the engine room are of solid brass, and on a platform above the engine room connecting the two paddle-boxes across the deck, a steering-wheel has been placed immediately in front of one of the Funnels at a height of twelve feet from the deck. The Emperor's cabin has been built on deck, and is exactly similar to the temporary erection fitted up for His Imperial Highness in the *Black Eagle* when the Emperor visited this country. The internal fittings of the principal cabins are appropriate and beautiful, and arranged with exquisite taste, reflecting great credit on her constructor and those who fitted her. The *Vladimir* left Blackwall on Saturday, Sept. 30, for Cronstadt, under the command of Commodore Kornilloff, with Captain Arkass and First Lieutenant Purchase, and takes out two handsome carriages.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

A number of forged £10 bank of England notes are stated to be in circulation.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 27, 1848.

THE arrival of the ENGLISH MAIL this week, of 14th October took us fairly by surprise. It reached here in a little more than ten days from Liverpool, and was brought to Halifax in the Royal mail steamer 'EUROPA,' *in eight and-a-half days.* Considering the time of year, it is as unexpected as it is unexampled—proving the superiority of these steamers in every desired qualification.

The principle item of English intelligence is the termination of the trial, conviction and sentence of SMITH O'BRIEN for high treason.

On the continent a dreadful scene at insurrection has been enacted at Vienna. The streets of that capital were freely swept with grape and cannister by the government troops on one side, and the National Guards combined with the populace on the other. The Emperor and his family had quitted the city.

LIVERPOOL, October 14.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

We regret to state that the scourge which, during the last few months, has desolated the eastern parts of Europe, spreading its ravages from Cairo to St. Petersburgh, and lingering within these few weeks at Hamburgh, has at length as anticipated reached the shores of Great Britain. It is now officially declared by the Registrar-General that the Asiatic Cholera has appeared in the metropolis, and well authenticated cases of the malady are reported from Sunderland, Shields, Hull, and Edinburgh. The disease made its appearance almost cotemporaneously in Sunderland and in the low lying districts below London Bridge. In both places the first cases were those of intemperate sailors who came from Hamburgh and were attacked by the malady on the voyage. As regards Edinburgh, the origin of the disease is left in doubt. The official report of the Registrar-General in London, reported 13 cases up to Saturday last. In Edinburgh, up to the latest report there had been 25 cases, 20 of which had proved fatal. Up to Wednesday in the present week the number of cases in London is alleged to be about 20, but a daily official report is not yet issued.—The authorities in all parts of the country seem to be taking the most zealous precautions to counteract, prevent, and remedy this dreadful malady, which we earnestly hope will make but a brief visit to our shores. The alarm is greatly diminished respecting its destructive effects amongst the great body of the people, and we trust, with the extensive arrangements made to check its progress, that the limits of its mortality will be confined to the seaport towns, and that the great manufacturing hives of industry will be spared this frightful addition to the many sufferings they have lately experienced.

COMMERCIAL.—The improved tone in commercial affairs which we last noticed has rather subsided. In the produce market a good business is, however, being transacted by the home trade, but the value of many articles is not supported.—On the part of holders there is an inclination to press sales, and the natural consequence is that the home trade will not buy except at reduced prices. The Corn trade is quiet; and although buyers are by no means active in their operations prices in most instances are well sustained. Goods used for manufacturing purposes have been dealt in pretty freely since our last notice, but prices are rather lower, except for Indigo and Silk, which are rather higher. Money continues in abundant supply, and can be obtained at a low rate of interest, whilst only a limited demand exists. There is also every prospect of cash being obtainable at even lower terms, inasmuch as it is known that large parcels are on the way ro this country.

Breadstuffs are in good supply, and the demand is nat extensive; holders, therefore, are obliged to accept rather lower rates. Accordingly, at Mark Lane, on Monday last, the best English and foreign Wheat was taken slowly, although sellers were anxious to effect sales even at reduced prices. The prices quoted were 46s. to 56s for English red, and 50s. to 63s. for white. Flour was at limited request, but without any change in prices, American bringing from 28s. to 32s., and Canadian 26s to 29s per barrel. In Indian Corn very little was passing, but, for most descriptions, full rates, say 38s to 40s. per quarter were paid. At the Liverpool market, held on the 10th, the trade was steady, but rather languid.

CONTINENTAL.—Our continental news is still a record of sanguinary conflicts between Princedoms and their people, of wars and rumours of wars, and of the disorganized state of almost the whole of Europe.

The Schleswig-Holstein affair seems to be now subordinate to the great contest going on in the central and southern part of Germany, and the efforts of Lord Palmerston to compel the belligerents to keep quiet is at present successful. Every thing is quiet in the Duchies, and their eventual pacification depends, as we have always said, upon a totally different concentration of events.

In Austria the terrible tragedy of war is being enacted with deadly effect. The assassination of Count Lamberg, the Commander-in-Chief of Hungary, whilst in the act of bringing about a pacification between the contending Hungarians and Croatians, has maddened the Emperor of Austria, who has dissolved the Hungarian Diet, and placed Hungary under martial law. A bloody battle under the walls of Pesth, between the Hungarians and Croatians, was expected. Whilst we write, intelligence from Vienna has reached us, that the appointment of the Ban to the post of Royal Commissary of Hungary, and the proposed departure of troops from Vienna to join his army has led to the most deplorable excesses. An insurrection has broken out in Vienna—the Emperor has fled—the Minister of War, Count Latour, has shared the fate of Count Lamberg and the two Zichys; and Vienna was in the possession of the insurgents on the 7th.

FRANCE.—The French revolution is again marching with rapid strides. After all this vacillation, intrigues, and excitement of the last week, respecting the mode by which the President of the Republic shall be elected, the National Assembly has decided by an overwhelming majority of 602 against 211, that the President shall be elected by direct and universal suffrage by ballot, and by an absolute majority. A variety of amendments were proposed with a view to modify the vote and to center the power of nomination upon the Assembly, but they were all rejected by large majorities, and the people of France will now decide upon the person whom they desire to elevate to the new dignity.

A good deal of interest has been excited by a report from Peel's river that the Esquimaux have seen some vessels to the east of Mackenzie river, which furnish the hope that the long lost party of Sir John Franklin, in the Arctic seas, have conquered the elements, and may, at this moment, be in perfect safety.

The *Belfast Northern Whig* immortalises a cabbage, which stands four feet high, is sixteen feet in circumference, and weighs fifty pounds.

Not a single death has occured in the parish of Eaton Hastings, Berkeshire, during more than four years.

Lord John Manners is proposed as a successor to Lord George Bentick, both in the representation of King's Lynn and the leader-ship of the Protectionists.

The Jenny Lind fever is raging very high in Dublin, the theatre having been completely beseiged to secure places, and ladies and gentlemen almost fighting for box tickets at thirty shillings each!

Thieves and rogues have lost, by an act of this session, one chance of escape; for by the Act 11 and 12 Vict., c. 42, permission is given to amend at the time of trial, those "flaws in the indictment," by which so many rascals have crept out of punishment.

In Windsor Park there are now between 200 and 300 milk-white goats, all descended from a pair presented to the Queen in 1843, by the Shah of Persia.

The *Montrose Review* mentions that a believer in the cold water cure has been committed for trial, on a charge of having occasioned the death of a labourer named Smith, by causing him to be wrapped in cold wet sheets, as a remedy for a rheumatic fever, under which he laboured.

The proprietors of many of the German newspapers have determined not to publish their journals on Mondays, in order to allow their workmen full liberty to keep the Sunday.

10,733 barrels of flour, 563 casks of butter, and some packages of beef, arrived a few days ago, the produce of Canada.

The largest forest set apart for red deer which exists in Scotland, is in the forest of Athol, where 100,000 English acres are given up to them.

Ten thousand paupers, boys and girls, will be sent this year from England to Australia, and 4,000 from Ireland.

On Saturday, the Vice Guardians of Tullamore workhouse, ordered the able-bodied paupers to be put to stone breaking; but the paupers refused to comply. The guardians consequently came to the resolution of stopping their milk for three days, as a punishment. At the hour of rations, the milk being withheld, the paupers *rose en masse*, demolished the door of the Board Room, chased the gardians who made a retreat from the house, and the clerk was compelled to give the usual allowance of milk.—[Served the guardians right; the paupers did not go the poor-house to work, but to be fed!!]

THE ORANGE INSTITUTION.—The half-yearly meeting of the Grand Black Orange Lodge of Ireland was held in Tandragee, on Monday, the 4th instant. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended—the grand master in the chair—two deputy grand masters, together with the several other district officers and masters being present. The lodge was opened in the usual form by prayer. The rules were read, and several letters of apology were also read from those who desired to attend, and were unavoidably prevented. A very interesting letter was produced which gave an exceedingly gratifying account of the progress of the institution among the brethren of St. John, New Brunswick. There were, also several applications for new warrants at the meeting, which proves how anxious many are to join this order—the principles being strictly constitutional and the society rapidly increasing throughout the three kingdoms, afforded the brethren present additional cause of congratulation. The business of the meeting being gone through, the lodge was closed by prayer, Lisburn being appointed as the place to hold the next March meeting. The grand master was then moved from the chair, and Mr. J. Reilly being called thereto, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to Mr. Irwin, for his gentlemanly and very becoming conduct in the chair.—*Dublin Evening Herald.*

SIKH GUNS FOR WINDSOR CASTLE.—General Lord Viscount Hardinge, G. C. B. and G. C. H., previous to leaving India, ordered the transmission of two of the Sikh Field Battery guns, taken at Lahore, to be forwarded to this country for presentation to Her Majesty. These guns arrived some time ago at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and, having been thoroughly cleaned, were packed in boxes on Saturday last, to be forwarded with great care to Windsor Castle, where they are to be stationed in future. The guns are six-pounders; one of superior gun-metal, and the other with a larger proportion of brass in it, and are evidently of those furnished to the Sikhs by this country, and afterwards turned against it.—The carriages are of a superior description, made by talented natives. The limbers, the ammunition boxes, and the wheels are made of the finest teak, richly embossed with brass, and inlaid with steel throughout the whole length of the brass borders. The upper part of the teak is beautifully inlad with mother-of-pearl ornaments, regularly arranged, and the sides inlaid with brass representing a tiger pouncing upon, and seizing an antelope, an Indian carrying a flag, and an alligator catching a fish, the latter being formed of mother-of-pearl.—The naves of the wheels are surmounted with solid brass ornaments cast to represent the heads of tigers, and the limber is joined to the gun-carriage by an excellent representation of an elephant's head cast in brass, and a representation of an elevated trunk formed of iron, the hook to hold the limber to the gun carriage. The poles of the gun-carriages are all bright iron, and the ornaments are profuse in every part of these splendidly mounted guns; the water buckets are made of the best teak, hooped with brass. The portfire cutter is formed entirely of brass, the fore part representing a peacock, and the handle the body and tail of a fish, carved to represent the scales. The hatchet on the other side of each gun-carriage is of polished steel, and the handle inlaid with brass. These guns and carriages will have a fine effect when stationed at Windsor Castle, and are brilliant trophies of the victories gained by Lord Hardinge and his gallant brother Officers over the Sikhs.

SMITH O'BRIEN'S TRIAL.—THE VERDICT.

On the 7th, the court sat at nine o'clock, and the Lord Chief Justice proceeded with his charge till a quarter past ten, when an adjournment took place in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Darlton, a Protestant student of Trinity College, Dublin, to prove, it was said that Dobbin, the informer, had perjured himself, and told him of his intention to convict Mr. O'Brien by this course if no other offered. The evidence was heard by the judges in chamber, and afterwards rehearsed in court, the intended effect being to demonstrate the alleged perjury of the approver, and thus render his evidence unworthy of belief. A few observations having been made by counsel on both sides, the judge resumed his charge, at the conclusion of which, about 4 o'clock, the jury retired to their room.

At 20 minutes past five their lordships resumed their seats in the Court-house. A profound silence, lasting for a few minutes, succeeded their entrance, but was soon broken by a slight rustling noise near the door of the jury-room, from whence the jury entered, headed by the foreman, who held the issue paper in his hand.

When the jury were seated the foreman handed the verdict to Mr. Pedder, Clerk of the Crown, who commenced calling over the names of the jury.

The clerk, having completed the calling of the names, asked, in rather a nervous and indistinct tone, manifestly sensible of the painful effect about to follow, "Gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?"

The Foreman—"Yes."

Clerk of the Crown—"How say you? Is William Smith O'Brien guilty or not guilty?"

After a considerable lapse of time, the foreman, in a low, suppressed murmur, pronounced 'Guilty, Tears might be seen and sobs heard in every part of the Court. Mr. O'Brien alone maintained a composed aspect, and acknowledged the verdict by slightly inclining his head to the jury.

The foreman of the jury essayed to say something, but his self-possession seemed to fail him, and he said, in a harsh under tone, to the Clerk of the Crown, "Mr. Peddler, can't you read the rest?"

The clerk then read from the paper what follows:—"We earnestly recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Government, the jury being unanimously of the opinion that, for many reasons his life should be spared."

The Clerk of the Crown then resumed his seat, and for about five minutes an unbroken silence prevailed, the eyes of all being fixed on the calm, self-possessed countenance of the prisoner. At length

Chief Justice Blackburne said in a low voice, "Adjourn the Court to ten o'clock on Monday morning.

Proclamation to this effect was made. Mr O'Brien was then removed from the dock, and the building was soon empty.

THE SENTENCE.

The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded, amid the most profound and painful silence, to pronounce the extreme sentence of the law upon the prisoner. He said—William Smith O'Brien, after a long, painful, and laborious trial, of a jury of your countrymen have found you guilty of high treason.—Their verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the crown. That recommendation, as is our duty, we shall send forward to the Lord Lieutenant, to whom, as you must know, exclusively belongs the power to comply with its prayer. It now remains for us to perform the last solemn act of duty which devolves upon us,—to pronounce that sentence, by which the law marks the enormity of your guilt, and aims at the prevention of similar crimes, by the example and infliction of a terrible punishment. Oh! that you would reflect upon the crime, and dwell upon it with sincere repentance and remorse. Oh! that you would regret it as is regretted by every rational being—that you would feel and know that it is really and substantially as repugnant to the interests of humanity and the precepts and spirit of the divine religion you profess, as it is to the positive law, the violation of which is now attended by the forfeiture of your life. The few words you have addressed to the court, however, forbid me proceeding any further with this subject. It now only remains for the court to pronounce the sentence of the law.—Here his lordship assumed the black cap, and amid a silence at once solemn and painful, proceeded as follows:—That sentence is, that you, William Smith O'Brien, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead; that afterwards your head shall be severed from you body, and your body be divided into four quarters, and be disposed of as her Majesty shall please, and may God have mercy on your soul! (The most profound sensation followed the conclusion of this sentence, and continued to manifest itself for several minutes afterwards.)

A SCENE.

After a pause, several persons rushed forward to the dock to take farewell of the prisoner: he shook them warmly and affectionately by the hand: he was cool and collected, and his manner was calm and manly; he left the dock with a steady step and smiling countenance, and was conveyed to the cell or waiting room adjoining the dock. When the intelligence reached the street that he had been sentenced to death, crowds of persons collected about the Court house; and great sensation was manifested. Several women ran to the gates shrieking and throwing up their arms in violent grief. A large body of constabulary, with bayonets fixed, were at once marched into the square before the Court house; the gaol van (drawn by two horses) was then admitted inside the gates and the prisoner conducted from the cell and placed in it. The vehicle was then driven to the gaol, surrounded by constabulary, and the prisoner reconducted to his cell. The excitement in the streets was intense, and it was not till a considerable time had elapsed that it subsided.

APPLICATION FOR MERCY TO THE QUEEN.

The *Limerick Examiner*, a repeal journal, contains the following speculation:—

"It is generally rumoured that Sir Lucius O'Brien and his mother, Dowager Lady O'Brien, had an intention of waiting upon the Queen, for what purpose it is scarcely necessary to declare. It is also said that her Majesty intends visiting Ireland to grant a general amnesty. This would tend more to pacify Ireland than the most severe law which the government could inflict on us, or the most vindictive course they could adopt towards the state prisoners.

SAFETY OF THE JURY.

On Tuesday morning, during the trial of M'Manus, a letter was handed to the press, addressed by Mr. O'Brien to his solicitor, Mr. Potter. Its purport was that Mr. O'Brien was most anxious that none of the witnesses or jury, through whose instrumentality he had been convicted, should suffer any insult in consequence, and requested Mr. Potter to give this desire all publicity possible.

TRIAL OF MR. McMANUS.

Shortly after sentence had been passed on Mr. Smith O'Brien, the court proceeded with the next case, namely, that of Terence Bellow M'Manus for high treason.

The prisoner was accordingly placed at the bar. He is a man about 35 years of age, and exhibited great unconcern.

The jury, after being closeted for three hours, returned into court with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner bore the announcement with great firmness. The jury have recommended him to the merciful consideration of the Crown.

The following Address was recently presented to the Rev. THOMAS M'GHEE, on his retirement from his ministrations in the Parish of Upham:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—

Being persuaded that the faithful ministry of the word of God, is held in the highest estimation by all those who sincerely endeavour to work out the salvation of their immortal souls, we trust that we shall ever be thankful to the Great Head of the Church, that, in the order of his providence, you were appointed to labour amongst us. On the grand and essential doctrines of Christianity, you have particularly insisted; and, comparing the teaching of your ministry with the sacred Scriptures, and with the Articles and Liturgy of our Church, we believe you "have not ceased to declare unto us all the counsel of God."

The announcement of your removal from this Parish, has filled us with unfeigned regret.

We pray that the guidance, protection, and blessing of the Lord may attend you and your family. May your future ministry be eminently successful. And when you shall have accomplished all that your Lord has assigned you to do, may you *in that day*, meet with many who shall be your glory and crown of rejoicing."

Your affectionate brethren in the bonds of the Gospel.

Signed in behalf of the Congregation by the Corporation.

Henry Fowler, *Churchwarden.*
Joshua Upham, Jabez Upham, James W. Upham, Henry DeMill, Wm. M. Fowler, James R. Fowler, Stephen Debow, Wm. Beard, *Vestrymen*
J. A. DODGE, *Vestry Clerk.*

Upham, K. C., Oct. 18, 1848.

REPLY.

DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS—

Thank you for the Address which you have been pleased to present to me on the occasion of my resigning my charge over you as your Pastor.—The term of my ministry among you has been a brief one of three years only, yet during that period an attachment has been formed for you which will ever be cherished by the grateful recollection of your many acts of self-denial, your unwearied kindness for the comfort of my wife and family.

As I am conscious of having employed no other means than the simple discharge of my duties as the minister of Christ to gain your esteem; so does it afford me unspeakable satisfaction on leaving you to find that regard attributed to my poor, yet sincere efforts, to be faithful as the servant of the Church, and as "your servant for Christ's sake." May the Lord "reward seven-fold into your bosom" your prayer for myself and family! May He, especially, answer that for the success of my future ministry! And when all His will concerning us is fulfilled in the "Church militant on earth," may we all be gathered into one fold under the one Great Shepherd!

"Finally, Brethren, Farewell! Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and of peace shall be with you."

THOS. McGHEE.

Parsonage, Upham, K. C.,
Oct. 19, 1848.

To the members of the Church in the Parish of Upham, K. C.

SOIREE.—Carleton Union Lodge of Freemasons gave a Soiree at their Hall last evening, which was remarkably well attended—the arrangements reflecting the highest credit on all concerned, especially in the department of the ladies, who were present in great numbers. After tea, the company retired to the basement story of the Hall, and "trip't the light fantastic" until an early hour this morning, when they separated, highly pleased with the enjoyments of the evening.

SUPREME COURT.—Alexander T. Paul, Samuel Thomson, George G. Gilbert, Jun., A. B., and William Henry Hatheway, Attornies of this Court, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

Bejamin Lester Peters, Jun., Gentleman, having produced the requisite Certificates, and having been examined as to his fitness and capacity, is admitted, sworn and enrolled an Attorney of this Honorable Court.

TARGET PRACTICE.—On Thursday three gun detachments of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, in this city, comprising in all 32 men, proceeded for target practice to the sea shore in front of the barracks. The guns and target were placed on either side of a rockey cove on the shore, and the distance supposed about 450 yards. Considering that this was the first time the men were brought out for such a purpose, and that most of them were totally unacquainted with the method of "laying" field pieces, the practice was generally good. Four shots were placed in the target, (two of which were very near the centre,) and most of the remainder either struck or passed in the immediate vicinity of the target; indeed, we believe but one really *wild* shot was made. The firing was for a medal, presented by Major FOSTER, and was awarded to Serjeant Wm. Rogers, of Captain Stewart's company. The other three shots in the target were placed by Serjeant John Morris, and private Wm. D. Robinson and Robt. Moore.

The Company of "Irish Royals" belonging to the First City Light Infantry, also held their annual meeting for target practice yesterday. The medal was awarded to Serjeant Thomas McGee.

The Head Quarters says—"The Madawaska's steam whistle cannot be mistaken for any other sound which mortal ear ever heard."—We certainly agree with him.

COMPETITION.—The fare to Indian Town in the Omnibusses is reduced to ONE PENNY.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We understand that a most distressing accident occurred on Friday, the 13th instant, at Hampstead, about seven miles below Gagetown. It appears that two young men went out for the purpose of shooting Partridges; after they had walked some distance, they stopped to examine some Turnips that were growing in an adjoining field, and one of them, named Hugh Cameron, placed the butt of his gun on a stick, for the purpose of climbing the fence, but in doing this, the stick broke and caused the piece to go off, and the whole of the charge, which was a heavy one, was lodged in his neck, blowing off his thumb in its passage. The unfortunate young man instantly expired, apparently without a struggle.—His body, it is said, presented a dreadful spectacle, the side of the head being almost blown away, and the veins and arteries in the neck severed. The deceased was a very worthy young man, and his awfully sudden death has caused a general gloom throughout the neighborhood in which he resided. Being a member of the Orange Association, he was buried by the brethern of that Order on Monday, the 16th inst.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

PUNISHMENT FOR HIGH TREASON.—The nature of a sentence consequent upon a conviction for high treason, is calculated to fill the mind of every man with horror. That sentence formerly was, that persons so convicted should be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck, not until they were dead, but that they should be taken down again while alive, and their bowels be taken out and burned before their faces, and then their heads should be severed from their bodies, and their bodies being cut into quarters be at the King's disposal. But the sentence now is, that the person convicted be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be hanged by the neck until dead, and that then the head be severed, and the body cut into quarters and be at the King's disposal. The consequences of the sentence are—corruption of blood, by which he can neither inherit or transmit land to his heirs: loss of dower to his wife, and forfeiture to the Crown of his lands, good, and chattels.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS PERSONIFIED.—We have heard of many queer characters assumed at Fancy Balls, but the following, adopted by a gentleman at a late Fancy Ball, at Newport, in the United States, is so exquisitely ludicrous that we cannot refrain from quoting the description from a Yankee contemporary:

M. B. H. Revail, of France, appeared as the "Spirit of the Press Personified." M. R.'s costume was quite original. His head was surmounted with a hat made of paper, ornamented with steamboats, cars of railways, express horses, a flash of lightning, and the wire of the magnetic telegraph. His face was covered with the words "Free Press" —*Journal, Gazette, Review, Whig, Democrat*—his collar made of the New York *Herald* and *The Sun*, his neckerchief of a copy of a newspaper printed on calico. His coat, the tail of which reached to his heels, was covered with the titles of newspaper of all countries and of all languages. At the *boutonniere*, upon the *Courier des Etats Unis*, M. R. wore a scarlet ribbon, and from the pocket of his coat a large posting bill of Extra *Herald* was hanging and waving. His waistcoat and shirt bosom were covered with theatre bills, his pants were *chausses* into paper shoes, upon which titles of newspapers had found their place, and, to finish this description, a large pair of editorial scissors held the place of his time dispenser.

The Grosse Isle establishment has been broken up; quarantine is over for the season. The seven cases of sick remaining at the Island have been transferred to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital of this city.—*Quebec Mercury.*

We understand that the girl, whose strange disappearance we mentioned last week, from Mr. Frizzle's in Barford, has re-appeared, dressed in boy's clothes. It appears that she went across the Line and hired herself out to a farmer. She proved a very good hand with the hoe, but her awkwardness with the axe excited suspicion; an investigation exposed her sex, when she returned to Mr. Frizzle's doffed her male attire, and promises in future to be a *woman*. Her adventure appears to have been the result of a silly freak.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

The *Kingston Chronicle & News* states that the challenge of Mr. Rutherford, owner of the yacht *Marrianne*, has been accepted by Mr. Collins, proprietor of the *Jenny Lind.*

A PRINCIPLE.—"I hold," said a western Editor with dignified emphasis, "I hold it as a self-evident principle, that no man should take a newspaper three consecutive years without making at least an apology to the Editor for not paying for it."