

LETTERS TO YOUNG MEN.

BY DR. WM. A. ALCOCK.

ON MODELS AND MODEL CHARACTER.

In my letter on politics, I have urged upon you the study of the history and geography of your country, as the basis of that subject. Closely connected with these, however, is the study of biography. I wish this last were a fundamental branch in every public or common school.

Now, biography enables us to associate (to all practical interests and purposes) with men of all ages and all climes; with Moses, Joseph, David, Solomon, Isaiah, Homer, Confucius, Plato, Zeno, Paul, John, Franklin, Cuvier and Howard. In the language of another, we are enabled, in this way, to "shake hands across oceans and centuries."

Let me exhort every young man to select his model, and to do it in early life. The earlier the better. I do not, indeed, mean to insist upon your copying any one character, exclusively; nor in fact upon your attempting a perfect copy of anybody. Men are of many moulds, and of many degrees of excellence.

I have said that men are mere fragments of men—and that it is difficult, therefore, to find in any individual, a perfect model. There is an exception to the truth of this remark, in the man of Nazareth we find a perfect model of man.

Let no young man sneer at the idea of fixing on Jesus Christ as his model. Let him not say that men and manners in 1848, and in America differ so greatly from the men and manners of Palestine in the days of our Saviour, that such a model is no model at all; for it is not so.

If you call this preaching, so it is. How shall young men, as well as old men, "hear without a preacher?" You are fond of philosophy, I suppose—common sense philosophy. Now philosophy has had much to say, the last century, about the influence of example. But who has not concluded that our Saviour's example may safely be imitated? Be philosophers, for once, and let the brightest example the world has yet seen, be more powerful than even his divine precepts.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.—We are happy to have another opportunity of noticing the growth of Canadian enterprise. Messrs. Crawford and Imbach, two enterprising agriculturists of the country of Haldimand, Niagara District, have recently erected a Manufactory for the preparation of Mustard from the seed, and are engaging pretty extensively in the business. It appears that the climate of this country is peculiarly suited to the growth of the Mustard plant, and we hope this will be an important addition to the productions of Canada.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. HERALD.

A FEW WEEKS IN PALESTINE.

JERUSALEM, April 19th, 1848.

AFTER a Sabbath of delightful rest in Jerusalem came the excursion to the Jordan and Dead Sea, which has occupied the last three days. It was an excursion anticipated with more than usual interest, and I had expected to make it alone. But the week of the old Jewish Passover, the Christian Easter, the week which even Mohammedans, as I found, make a festival in honour of Moses, had now come; and Monday morning was the time when, attended by 400 Turkish soldiers and by the Governor of Jerusalem himself, the Christian pilgrims, from 5000 to 8000 in number, were to go down to the Jordan for the annual bath. Willing or not I was compelled to join the immense throng, and to be jostled and crowded, and to have my horse held back by Turkish soldiers as the multitude passed slowly through the narrow mountain passes.

About 1 o'clock in the morning the whole camp was awakened, and soon were on the move for the Jordan; it was thought necessary to start this early, the company was so large. It was tedious business to be in your saddle so early, to move on perhaps five minutes, and then to be obliged to remain motionless for half an hour, and so on. At length day dawned; and as the light increased the throng moved on faster, and finally, before the sun appeared, we were at the river. And such a scene language cannot picture. And such a scene language cannot picture. And such a scene language cannot picture.

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THE BRUSSELS PEACE CONGRESS.

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The pressure of various duties upon me, partly arising out of the success which has attended our glorious demonstration on the Continent, compelled me to my private journal again, for the only report of the proceedings on that occasion which I can at present give to the Citizen circle. My friends will see at once that these daily items of experience and observation were never intended for the public eye, and are too incoherent and hasty for publication; but they may give an idea to us on the Continent.

Wednesday, Sept. 20. At half past 12, went to the Salon de la Grande Harmonie, which began to fill with delegates and visitors. After arranging the order of the proceedings, we left the Committee Room, and found ourselves in a superb hall nearly full. The spectacle presented to the eye was picturesque, novel and interesting. I had never seen such a room appropriated to a public meeting before. It seemed like an immense private parlour, most elegantly furnished with its ornamental walls were hung with the flags of all nations, interspersed with pure white banners, bearing the emblems of Peace. On some of them was inscribed, "Welcome to our Friends of Peace." The English delegates presented an interesting contrast, when compared with the French-looking continentals, with whom they were intermingled.

M. Vischers opened the proceedings with a few preliminary remarks, and we commenced the organization of the Congress. John Stobbe moved, in a short speech, that M. Vischers should be elected President, and I seconded the motion. M. A. Roussel, Professor of Law in the Royal University at Brussels, moved the election of four Vice Presidents, Count Saverin, for Count Saverin, for Count Saverin, for Count Saverin, for Count Saverin.

He was cheered enthusiastically when he took his seat, and will be greeted and gratified that such a man was found to inaugurate the Peace movement on the Continent. After the reading of a few letters from distinguished persons who had been invited to be present, the order of the day called up the first essay upon the "Iniquity, inhumanity, and absurdity of war, as an arbiter of international differences," written by Edmund Fry, and read in French by L. A. Clémenceaux, of London. M. Bouvet, of the Université de Paris, read in French the discourse on the necessity and practicability of a new system of international law, in which he attacked some noble and generous sentiments which he had seen in the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and meeting him half way, shook him by the hand in the most cordial manner. This interesting incident was appreciated, to the full, by the audience.

The evening session opened at half past 7. After the President had read the first resolution, upon the iniquity, inhumanity and absurdity of war, was offered to the meeting. I shall never forget that moment. The Congress composed of about an equal number of Englishmen and Continentals, was called to decide upon the moral character of war within a few miles of Waterloo, or, as it were, to lay the basis of the cause of Peace of the Continent. We had felt some solicitude in regard to the declaration which was to go out of the world from the Convention, especially as some of the members of the Belgian Committee had evinced a desire to modify all strong terms. But, on meeting in the Committee Room, just before the opening in the evening session, the following resolution was adopted: "The Congress declares, that an appeal to arms to settle international differences, is a usage condemned alike by religion, reason, justice, humanity, and by the interests of the people; that it is, therefore, a duty and a means of safety for the civilized world to adopt proper measures for bringing about the entire abolition of war."

When M. Vischers arose to put this resolution, I almost held my breath from intense interest, doubting whether a declaration of such a sweeping character could be espoused by such an assembly. His clear voice seemed to penetrate into the hearts of all present, as he read the resolution a second time, and asked all in its favor to arise. The whole assembly, with but one visible exception, arose; and after a moment's silence, as if struck with their unanimity, an enthusiastic peal of applause burst forth, especially from the English delegates, who seemed to appreciate in a lively manner the conquest of the principle. The magnificent hall was well filled with an intelligent audience, in addition to the members of the Congress, when this important resolution was passed; and all seemed to give their silent adhesion to the sentiments which it expressed.

The order of the day was taken up, and an essay, by Wm. Stokes, on the subject of arbitration, was read in French, and well received. Mr. Stobbe then read a letter from Richard Cobden to Joseph Sturge, which produced a powerful impression upon the assembly. M. Roussel, Professor in the Royal University at Brussels, addressed the tribune and delivered a beautiful address in favor of arbitration, which was followed by several other Belgian speakers on the same side. Next arose a contrary spirit, Don Roman de la Sagra, from Madrid. He seemed the very genius of controversy, and entered upon the defence of the brute force regime with acrimonious and dogmatic zeal, declaring it to be the only basis

THE BIBLE IN FRANCE.

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It will be recalled that it was proposed at the last anniversary of the American Bible Society to send \$10,000 to Paris in the course of the year, to aid our friends there in circulating the Bible. The following note, just received from our brother Bridel, shows us that the funds already forwarded, \$8000, encourage us to send the remainder as fast as they can be collected.

Our French Bible Society, encouraged by the fraternal assistance which it has found in the United States, is anxious to profit by all opportunities to distribute as many Bibles as possible among the French people, who in several places manifest the desire to read it and to find in it the truth, after which the soul of man sighs.

Some weeks since, the Committee of our Bible Society heard that many hundreds of the prisoners detained in the forts (near Paris), for having taken an active part in the dreadful insurrection of June, were about to be transported to some distant colony. The Committee wished to provide these unhappy men with the word of God, and asked the missionary of the *bourg du Temple* to go to the *Eastern fort*, in order to offer a copy of the New Testament to the prisoners who were expected to depart for Brest the following night. "I went to the director of the fort," writes this excellent missionary, "and gave an account of my mission of charity; and I told him for what purpose I came. He received me with politeness, but expressed some fear that my offer would not be accepted by those unfortunate men. Notwithstanding, however, he willingly accompanied me to the casemates, and presented me to the prisoners as a Protestant minister who felt great interest for their unhappy position, and who came in the name of the Bible Society to offer them a copy of the New Testament. He added some words to engage the prisoners to accept this book, which was thus gratuitously offered."

Then I began to explain to them the design of my mission, and the importance of the word of God to teach poor sinners the way of salvation; after that I asked those who wished to have a Bible to raise the right hand. I had to provide about two hundred and forty hands in seven casemates; I gave also fifty assurances of *Good Counsels*, and a good many tracts.

My store was soon exhausted, and I was obliged to send to St. Dennis for more. The prisoners, keepers and soldiers, each desired to obtain a book, and even the director, who wished to procure three copies of the New Testament. One man was heard to say to another, "This book has been heard to by any man, but by God himself!"

In all the casemates I received very warm thanks, and was asked to thank the Bible Society. The director took my address, and promised to send for me when a new company of convicts should be about to take their departure.

The following week this same missionary and another (also an evangelist) hearing that seven or eight hundred prisoners were to be transported in a few days, went together to the Eastern fort, and distributed 500 copies of the New Testament, which were urgently requested, and received with gratitude.

"IN CHRIST'S STEAD." In Christ's room and stead are ministers to plead with sinners. Willful, hardened, rebellious, scornful, mocking, or indifferent, or heedless, or impatient, they must deal with them as though Jesus himself were pleading with his own blood; speak to them as we may suppose he would speak with his own perception of the infinite worth of their undying souls; as he would speak with his understanding of and passion for the lost; as he would speak with his immortal interests which are hazardous; as he would speak in full view of his rich man in hell calling for one drop of water to cool his parching tongue; or of Lazarus rejoicing in Abraham's bosom. They must plead, remembering the bloody sweat and betrayal in Gethsemane, the mocking and scourging before Herod and Pilate, and the agony and death of the cross. They must warn, and rebuke, and invite as they suppose he would, in view of the contempt and despite which they are heaping upon the riches of his goodness and love suffering, designed to lead them to repentance. They must set, as he would set, the blackness of the guilt and impotence of their

... a very ancient manuscript copy

heart as in a mirror before them, and lead them to feel that they dwell in the midst of a Sodom, over which the thunders and lightnings are but for a time suspended. They must pray for their enemies; heap coals of fire in the form of blessings upon the heads of their most malicious persecutors; sweep over their impurities as Christ wept over Jerusalem and his murderers. The Savior on Mount Olivet, and the good Samaritan bending over the bruised and half-dead traveller on the way to Jericho, should be the symbols of their pure faith and holy religion. They stand in Christ's stead to all the gain- saying world. They should bear themselves towards every scoffer, and every reviler, every enemy, every proud Pharisee, every haughty Sadducee, every self-righteous hypocrite, every Nicodemus and Zacheus, every publican and woman of Samaria, as Christ bore himself in his intercourse with all such in his day. We have Jesus Christ in person, and the good upon the earth, not in his head just stuck poor weak and fallible creatures as his ministers are.—New York Evangelist.

#### TEMPERANCE SPEECHES, 100 YEARS AGO.

The Journal of Commerce makes some interesting gleanings from a very earnest and able debate in the British House of Lords, which took place a century ago on the question of "repealing certain duties of spirituous liquors, and on licenses for retailing the same, and for buying other duties," &c., when several admirable speeches were made against the bill, which could hardly be improved in these more enlightened days of the temperance reformation. It is recorded by Smollett, to the honor of the bishops, that the whole bench voted against the bill. What the accomplished Earl of Chesterfield (who had a great reputation as a speaker in his day) thought, may be seen by a few sentences which we have selected from his speech. His lordship said:

"Luxury, my Lords, is to be taxed, but vice prohibited, let the difficulties in executing the law be what they will. Would you lay a tax upon a breach of the Ten Commandments? Would not such a tax be wicked and scandalous, because it would imply an indulgence to all those who would pay the tax? Is not this a reproach most justly thrown by Protestants upon the church of Rome? Was it not the chief cause of the Reformation? And will you follow a precedent which brought reproach and ruin upon those who introduced it? This is the very case now before us. You are going to lay a tax, and consequently to indulge a sort of drunkenness, which almost necessarily produces a breach of every one of the Ten Commandments. \* \* \* Therefore, when this project was first formed, I must suppose that half a dozen ministers, having assembled and laid their heads together, they resolved that the people of this nation should be drunk for one twelfth month at least, not only to raise a sum of money for their dark purposes, but to prevent the people's being sensible of their misery, or of the heavy burdens intended to be laid upon them and their posterity. \* \* \* But, say the advocates of this bill, since we cannot put an entire stop to the vice, the government ought to avail themselves of it. What! will the government avail itself of the destruction of the people? The riches and honor of the government depend upon the industry and the numbers of the people. If it destroys their industry and lessens their numbers, it destroys itself; and can a government avail itself of its own destruction? That private vices are public benefits, is a doctrine which I remember was some years ago advanced in a pernicious Atheistical book called the *Fable of the Bees*, but I little imagined that I should ever see such a doctrine adopted by this House, and made the basis of some of our resolutions. \* \* \* I have noted gentlemen, whom many of your lordships may remember, I mean the famous Mr. Webb, who was I believe the founder of our new sect of water drinkers, finding a friend of his dangerously ill of a complication of distempers, he told him, 'Sir, you must drink no more wine or strong liquors.' Says the other, 'I have been long accustomed to such liquors; I must not leave off at once, but will try to do it by degrees.' 'What, sir!' replies Mr. Webb directly, 'If your foot were in the fire, would you pull it out by degrees?' This, my Lord, is really our case. The poor of this nation are in the fire, and now you talk of pulling them out by degrees!

Lord Lonsdale said: "If your lordships were to sit in some spacious hall, and to have all the sufferers by this abominable vice brought before you, it would be such a shocking sight, that humanity itself would make you reject a bill which is to give a license to a vice which makes such havoc among mankind. To see men enfeebled and consumed, or rotting in all the most horrid sort of wickedness; to see women prostituted, to see children emaciated and starved, and all by the use of this poisonous liquor called gin, would surely make you reject with disdain a bill which is to set up by public authority 50 or 100,000 houses in this kingdom as traps for drawing the unthinking vulgar into the excessive use of this liquor." Lord Carters gave in one of his speeches this anecdote:

Some people will follow their inclinations, though they know that they are the certain consequence. I have heard of a gentleman who fell dangerously ill of a dropsy, sent for a physician. When the physician came, he found the gentleman with a net of liquor upon his belly; and asking the gentleman what it was? 'A net of fine sie,' says he, 'with toast and nutmeg.' The physician immediately said, 'You must not touch it; it is certain death for a man in your condition.' 'Not touch it, doctor?' replies the gentleman, 'why, if my grave were in this hall, and that net of ale on the other, I would drink it were I sure of being thrown into my grave the next moment.' Lord Harvey, among other good things, said: "Government, my Lord, subsists upon reverence, and what reverence can be paid to the laws by a crowd, of which every one is exalted by the enchantments of those intoxicating spirits to the independence of a monarch, the wisdom of a legislator, and the interplay of a hero; when every man thinks those laws oppressive, and considers every magistrate as his persecutor and enemy? Laws, my Lord, suppose reason; for whosoever attempted to restrain benefits but by force? And, therefore, those that propose the promotion of public happiness, which can be produced only by an exact conformity to good laws, ought to endeavour to preserve what may be properly called the public reason. They ought to take care that the laws may be known; for how else can they be observed. And how can they be known, at least how can they be remembered in the hearts of drunkenness?"

The continued prevalence, says the Journal of Commerce, of the custom of war as well as of intemperance among men, is a proof how slowly Truth and Reason gain the ascendancy over our selfish and brutal passions. We may trust that both are making some progress, and that in a period not very remote, these terrible evidences of human degeneracy, and wide-spread causes of degradation and destruction to our race, will be little known, except in what will then be regarded as the History of the Dark Ages of the

World. Could the Earl of Chesterfield raise from his grave, he would see, we imagine, some progress in both private and public virtue since his day, and we may reasonably predict a much more rapid progress during the next hundred years, inasmuch as more powerful moral agencies are now in operation, and the means of intercourse between nations have of late been most wonderfully augmented.

#### I HATE VAIN THOUGHTS.

PSALM 119: 118-3. THE DIFFERENCE.

MULTITUDES love vain thoughts. They constitute the life and joy of myriads of people.—Take away their vanity of heart, and they are wretched. They have no pleasure in thoughts of duty, of sinfulness, of heaven, and of God; no delight in repentance, in the love of Christ, and in the vital Christian exercises. Their carnal minds welcome only what is congenial with themselves, but what is offensive to the Holy Jehovah. How many are in this woful state! Are you one of them? Do you love vain thoughts? Have you forgotten Him with whom you have to do? But he does not forget you. He is the discernor of the thoughts and intents of your heart. He understands them afar off. He knows what they will be before you think them. He knows all the workings of your inward corruptions, all your evil conceptions and emotions, while in your smyths, and for all of them he will bring you into judgment. You can hide nothing from his inspection. The darkness and the light are both alike to him. Nothing can transpire in your mental operations but he knows it altogether. His omniscient glance is sharper than a two-edged sword, ever piercing you through and through. He searches you every moment as with the light of a thousand suns, though you in awful insensibility are unconscious of it. You are concerned about your health, your pleasure, your fortune, your reputation, your friends, your enemies, and your advancement in life; but your evil thoughts before your Maker and towards him, give you no solicitude. You love them. You love these corruptors of your heart, and these ruiners of your moral destiny. You love what God forbids, but he abhors, and what is fitting you for the companionship of guilty and despairing spirits. O miserable sinner!

But there are others the reverse of yourself. They hate vain thoughts, and love God's law; it is their meditation and their delight all the day. God dwells in their habitual contemplations. They "forget the words, How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! my soul breaketh for the longing that it hath unto thy judgments at all times. And here is an unerring test of religious character. While many in the professing church of God, and multitudes out of it, seem to revel in vain, polluting, abominable thoughts, there are those to whom such thoughts give extreme pain. They dread them as the infection of hell. These depraved mental reveries rob them of their purity, and of their consolation, and of their hope; and what is much worse they know that all such workings of the mind are vile and accursed in the sight of God. This gives the poignancy to their anguish. They could endure their inward vagrancies and revellings, if they were not so recreant to the Saviour, and so wicked in themselves. They would not shrink from needful spiritual trials, but they dare not cherish a defiling and condemning imagination; nor would they if they could peacefully and safely do it. It is sin, that is the odious evil.—Thus it is with thoroughly spiritual and consecrated Christians. Is it thus with you? Are you panting for the living God, and huzzing and thirsting after righteousness as your chiefest joy? When beset by evil thoughts, can you say, I loathe them; with all my heart I hate them. I loathe their breath. Are these your feelings? Then blessed is your state; you are allied in spirit and destiny to the angels and to God.

Such is the difference. How immense in itself and in its eternal results, who can tell?—N. Y. Recorder.

#### NEWS BY THE AMERICA!

##### IRELAND.

**THE CONVICTS AT CORKMEL.**  
Dublin, October 28, 1848.  
An official notification was sent from the Castle this day to William Smith O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, T. B. M'Manus, and Patrick O'Donohue, that the extreme sentence, passed upon them at the late commission, will be mitigated to transportation for life.

**TRIAL OF CHARLES GAVIN DOVETT.**  
At the commission to-day, Mr. Justice Torrens addressed the Grand Jury in reference to the indictment against Duffy, but the grand jury had not returned their finding at post hour.

**TRIAL OF MORAN AND M'CORMICK.**  
At the commission, yesterday, Michael Moran, one of the three clabbits who, in July last, stabbed the constable Byrne, in George Street, was convicted of robbing with intent to do previous bodily harm. The jury acquitted him on the count charging him with the "intent to kill." The sentence will be transportation for life. His companions in guilt will be tried to-day.

**SENTENCING OF THE PRISONERS.**  
The Solicitor-General shortly afterwards rose and said: "I humbly move, your lordships, that Mercator, O'Donohue, and M'Manus, be brought up for judgment."

The Court gave directions that the prisoners should be sent for.

Mr. Butt, Q. C., addressing their lordships, said, "It is not necessary for the prisoners to be present at what he was going to say, he wished to speak to the court relative to the two points raised on Saturday evening, on behalf of the prisoners."

Chief Justice Blackburn—We have already had them under our consideration, and we don't think there is much substance in them; but we shall further consider them.

Mr. Butt—might I refer your lordship to the note upon that case in 2d Hawkins, page 437? Chief Justice Blackburn—We shall consider the note.

The most profound silence, and the most intense anxiety, then prevailed in court, in expectation of the arrival of the traitors, all eyes being turned to the dock to observe their first appearance. Their manner and bearing were precisely what they had been all through—firm, manly, and unflinching. Even at that solemn and dreadful moment, their courage, coolness, or self-possession never once left them.

**ADDRESS OF THE PRISONERS.**  
After the lapse of about ten minutes, Messrs. Meagher, O'Donohue, and M'Manus, were placed at the bar, and the clerk of the crown addressed them in the usual form, recapitulating the terms of the indictment, and then said—"Have you anything to say why sentence of death and execution should not be passed upon you, according to law?"

My Lords, standing on this my native soil—standing in an Irish court of justice, and before the Irish nation, I have much to say why sentence of death, or the sentence of the law, should not be passed upon me. But, my Lord, entering this court, I shed my life—and, what is of much more importance to me, my honour—in the hands of two advocates; and, my Lords, if I had ten thousand hours, I would be content to place them under the watchful and glorious genius of the one, and the high legal ability of the other—my Lord, I am content.—In that regard I have nothing to say. But I have a word to say, which no advocate, however anxious, can utter for me. I have this to say, my Lords: that whatever part I may have taken through any struggle for my country's independence—whatever part I may have acted in that short career, I stand before your lordships now with a free heart, and with a light conscience, ready to abide the issue of your sentence. And now, my Lords, perhaps this is the fittest time that I might put one sentiment on record, and it is this—Standing as I do, between this dock and the gallows, and with whom you have to do, but whatever the result may be, I have this sentiment to put on record—that in any part I have taken, I have not been actuated by animosity to Englishmen: for I have spent some of the happiest and most prosperous days of my life here, and in such a manner, that I have been actuated by enmity to Englishmen, however much I may have felt the injustice of English rule in this island. My Lords, I have nothing more to say. It is not for having loved England less, but for having loved Ireland more, that I stand now before you.

Mr. O'Donohue was the next to address the court, which he did with much energy and dignity, and having asked permission to read the observations he intended to make, and the Court offering no objection, he read from a manuscript what follows:

**SPEECH OF O'DONOHUE.**  
My Lords—I beg to say that the Attorney and Solicitor General have conducted the case against me, but strictly, and I find no fault with them, or with the evidence given against me, so far as it was acted on by the jury. My Lords, I do complain, that in such a country the jurors summoned to try me, a stranger, for a political offence, were exclusively political opponents of mine, and with such a partiality, that I should not, as my counsel requested allow my jury to have been called from those who had not served, or been rejected, on a formal trial. My Lords, you selected, could not be supposed to overrule all bias, and I believe they formed a most mistaken verdict.

Mr. Justice Moore, in his direction, told the jury that if I assisted Mr. O'Brien, I was engaged in a treasonable design, I was guilty of treason, although I might not know of his intent; and from their recommendation, it appears that they found me guilty on that point. To me, unlearned in the law, and supposing that treason depended on intention, it seems contrary to common sense that I can participate in a treasonable design, of the existence of which I am ignorant. I do not, however, presume to dispute the law as your lordship has stated it, but no earthly judge, in my opinion, and as the doctrine is so startling, and one stamped with the authority of Mr. Moore's high constitutional character, that I should preclude a precedent dangerous to the lives and liberties of the best men, I humbly request your lordships to reserve the point for the consideration of the judges. If your lordship is in error, that error ought to be corrected. If not, it will be a protection to every one to know that the law so laid down has been confirmed.

It is not fit on this solemn occasion to defend my opinions or conduct. I will, therefore, only say, that those opinions have always been tolerant, sincere and consistent. My Lords, I have no objection to my name being put on the list of traitors. But, for his own eloquent and truly able defence he has generously given without fee or reward; and given, too, to his political antagonist. I can not express my admiration for the ingenuity and great talent shown by my junior counsel—Mr. Francis Meagher, and his zeal in my defence. I also beg to thank my solicitor Mr. Loftus, for the ability with which he conducted my case, and the great exertions made by him on my behalf. I thank your lordships for this patient hearing.

Mr. Meagher then proceeded to address the court. He was dressed in his usual style, appeared in excellent health; and bore himself through the trying ordeal with fortitude and dignity. Expectation was raised to the highest point, and a breathless anxiety seemed to pervade all in court. He spoke as follows:

**SPEECH OF MEAGHER.**  
My Lords, I desire that the last of the proceedings which has occupied so much of the public time should be of a short duration. Nor have I the indecorous wish to close the dreary ceremony of a state prosecution with a vain display of words. Did I fear that hereafter, when I should be no more, the country would be left to survive, I think all of me, I might indeed avail myself of this solemn moment to vindicate my sentiments and my conduct. But I have no such fear. The country will judge of these sentiments and that conduct in a light far different from that in which the jury by which I have been convicted have viewed them. I am a patriot, and a patriot, the name which you, my Lords, are about to pronounce, will be remembered only as the severe and solemn attestation of my rectitude and truth.—Whatever be the language in which that sentence be spoken, I know that my fate will meet with sympathy, and that my memory will be honored. In speaking thus, accuse me not, my Lords, in not availing myself of the opportunity which I have made in a just and noble cause. I ascribe no vain importance—nor do I claim for these efforts any high reward. But it so happens, and it will ever happen so, that those who have tried to serve their country, no matter how weak the effort may have been, are sure to receive the thanks and blessings of its people.—With my country, then, I leave my memory—my sentiments—my acts, proudly feeling that they require no vindication from me this day. A jury of my country, it is true, has found me guilty of the crime of which I stand indicted. For this I entertain not the slightest feeling of resentment towards them. Influenced as they must have been by the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, they could have found no other verdict. What of that charge? Any stronger observations on it, I feel sincerely, would ill befit the solemnity of this scene; but I would earnestly beseech of you my Lord—you who preside on that bench—when the passions and prejudices of the hour have passed away, to appeal to your own conscience, and to ask of it, was your charge, as it ought to have been, impartial and indifferent between the subject and the crown? My Lords, you may deem this language unbecoming in me, and perhaps it may seem my fate. But I am here to speak, and whatever it may cost; but I am here to regret nothing, and to have done nothing that I have ever said. I am here to crave, with no lying lip the life I consecrated to the liberty of my country. Far from it; even here, where the thief, the libertine, the murderer, have left their footprints in the dust; here on this spot, where the shadows of death surround me, and from which I have not even a single unannounced soil open to receive me—even here, encreased by these tutors, the hope which has

beckoned me to the perilous sea upon which I have been wrecked, still consoles, animates, enraptures me. No, I do not despair of my poor old country, but I do not despair of my poor old country. For that country, I can do no more than bid her hope. To lift this island up—to make her a benefactor to humanity, instead of being the meanest beggar in the world—to restore to her her native powers and her ancient constitution, this has been my ambition, and this ambition has been my crime. Not that by that history, I am no criminal—you (addressing Mr. M'Manus) are no criminal—you (addressing Mr. O'Donohue) are no criminal—I deserve no punishment. Judged by that history, the treason of which I stand convicted loses all its guilt, is sanctioned as a duty, will be ennobled as a sacrifice. With these sentiments, my Lord, I await the sentence of the court. Having done what I felt to be my duty, having spoken what I felt to be the truth, as I have done on every other occasion of my short career, I now bid farewell to the country of my birth, my passion, and my death—the country whose misfortunes have invoked my sympathies—whose factions I have sought to still—whose intellect I have prompted to a lofty aim—whose freedom has been my fatal dream.

I offer to that country as a proof of the love I bear her, and the sincerity with which I thought and spoke, and struggled for her freedom—the life of a young heart, and with that life all the hopes, the honors, the endearments of a happy and honorable home. Pronounce, then, my Lords, the sentence which the law directs, and I will be prepared to hear it. I trust I shall be prepared to meet its execution. I hope to be able, with a pure heart and perfect composure, to appear before a higher tribunal—a tribunal where a Judge of infinite goodness, as well as of justice, will preside, and where, my Lords, many, of the judgments of this world will be reversed.

#### THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

In France the new cabinet of General Cavaignac has sustained a signal defeat on the question of military substitution. The 107th article of the constitution proposed to abolish substitution in the army, and to make every citizen liable to serve his country, without permitting him to purchase an exemption. The idea which this article emanated was essentially democratic, but the chamber defeated the ministry by a majority of 238 votes rejecting the abolition of substitution in the army.

The discussion of the constitution was terminated by the Assembly on Monday night, the 23d. Before it is finally proclaimed, it will have to undergo a revision. This revision will take place after an interval of five days, and it is not expected to occupy more than a day or two. A report of the Assembly, which had set out the interval between the declaration of the constitution and the election of President, caused some excitement and discussion. M. Thiers most strongly opposed the proposition, notwithstanding the assurance of Cavaignac that he would be responsible for the maintenance of order in the event of the Assembly. The proposition, if persisted in by the ministry, would, no doubt, be rejected.

On the 27th, the French Assembly, by a vote of 587 to 232, fixed upon the 19th of December as the day on which the Presidential election should take place.

A great deal of surprise was manifested upon the decision of the Chamber that the election of President should take place on the 19th of December: it had been generally supposed that the election would be postponed until February. One party was in favor of establishing the original laws in reference to the responsibility of ministers, the appointment and functions of judges, the election, &c., previous to the election of the subjects to be settled under the new government.

The Ministers of the Interior and of Justice having addressed a circular to the Prefets and Procureurs-Generaux, in reference to the democratic banquets, the banquets are not to be prohibited, but government functionaries are forbidden to attend them.

At the sitting of the Assembly on the 26th, Prince Louis Napoleon ascended the tribune, and read from a paper in reply to the accusation brought against him in the previous sitting by M. Clement Thomas. [M. Thomas had charged Prince Louis with aiming at the imperial dignity.] He then admitted that he was a candidate for the office of President of the Republic. He declared that it was his right, to be so, and he would not renounce that right, whatever provisions were addressed to him. This declaration was listened to by the Assembly, with chilling silence.

M. Goudechaux has resigned the post of Minister of Finance, and M. Trouve Chauvel has resigned in his stead. The resignation of M. Goudechaux is attributed to the difficulties of his position, an account of the poverty of the treasury, rather than any other cause.

The ultra-democrats of all shades are making a desperate effort to prevent a unanimity among their partisans as to the candidature for the presidency. The friends of M. Raspail are earnestly solicited to support M. Ledru Rollin.

The democratic news in the Paris journals is not of great interest. There appears to be a strong feeling in the moderate order in the party against the proposed prorogation of the National Assembly, under the dead of agitation and excitement if that body should separate. Some of the Paris papers seem to think, from the last accounts from the provinces, that the election of Louis Napoleon, as President of the Republic, is not so certain as was first supposed. In Normandy, says one journal, the peasantry are disposed in favor of General Cavaignac, and another journal tells us that M. Berryer intends to become a candidate for the Presidency, in which case, although Mr. Berryer has not the slightest chance of being elected, he will attract a enormous number of votes in the departments of the South, which would otherwise be given to Louis Napoleon.

It will do nothing rashly, and only take the field when in a formidable state to assume the offensive. It is supposed that the emperor of Austria even though he should succeed to the fullest extent of his hopes against his revolted subjects, will still have enough upon his hands to induce him to compromise in Italy; and it is quite evident that Charles Albert himself has not now such extravagant pretensions to refuse a compromise. Not is there in France, at this moment, any of the wild enthusiasm for war which would drive the government to an armed intervention merely to gratify the wild desires of the ultra democrats on the Continent.

There was at one time in the afternoon, a report on the Bourse that letters had been received from Berlin, announcing the settlement of the Italian question by the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz. The funds rose on this rumor, but the 5 per cents, which had risen to 69 7/8, went back to 68 5/8.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Vienna journals of the 20th, contain nothing new relative to the position of the city; but travellers arriving at Brestlan from Vienna, Pesth, and Olmutz say that Vienna is completely enveloped by the imperial troops, and that the note of the emperor at Russia, of which mention has been made, is ascertained to be a fact. The Viennese are much discouraged. The proclamation by which Windesgratz is created commander-in-chief, and ordered to avenge the death of General Latour, has produced a mournful impression.

A telegraphic dispatch addressed by Prince Windesgratz to the Major General Perrot, same name as those at Bilitz; the offices to be sent to Olmutz and the soldiers dismissed and sent to their homes.

The *Colonne Gazette*, under date Oct. 21, ten A. M., says the Prince Windesgratz has taken possession of the island of Lobau with 2000 men. Provisions are becoming very scarce in Vienna. The Commander-in-chief announced in the Communal Council, that he was not able to protect the whole extent of the city with the men at his disposal, unless he was allowed to take the office in case of need. Neither the Council nor the Diet would undertake the responsibility of authorizing such a proceeding.

In the evening sitting of the 18th, of the Diet of Vienna, M. Schneider announced that the National Guard of Boititz, which had set out under the orders of its commandant, Prince Sulikowsky, to assist Vienna, had been made prisoners and dispersed by the troops. M. Schulerka said, that a rumor having been spread, of there being a design to dissolve the Diet with violence, the Academic Legion placed itself at the disposal of the Assembly, and declared that it would shed the last drop of its blood to protect the deputies. Another address was voted to the emperor, and a committee was chosen to draw up a proclamation to the people.

#### WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA.

The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes the following, from the Danubian principalities, under the date of the 14th Oct.

The army of occupation sent by the Czar, amounts to 40,000 veteran troops, the greater number of whom have served in the Caucasian war.

The artillery amounts to 80 pieces of cannon. The horses of this *corps d'armee* are excellent, the train very considerable. The Russians are also furnished with pontoons and every requisite for construction of bridges.

Two thousand Turkish troops, stationed at Ibrahim, have been ordered to Bucharest.

#### NAPLES AND SICILY.

A letter from Naples of the 13th inst., says the negotiations relative to the affairs of Sicily are going on with great activity, and, according to the reports in circulation at the present moment, the representatives of France and England have great hopes of bringing the parties to an understanding. The plan at present is, that Sicily should be raised into a viceroyalty, the second son of the King as hereditary Viceroy. The English and French squadrons are still here, and the admirals of the two fleets are in frequent communication. There is nothing new at Naples of a political nature.

#### SPAIN.

Madrid journals of the 21st have arrived. A despatch had been received from the Civil Chief of Tortosa, announcing the death of the Carlist Commander Forcadell. He had been ill for some time.

Despatches have been received from the Governor of Cuba, which announced that tranquility had been completely restored in that island.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 21st ult. It appears that the new arrangements as to the directions of the police have met with some hindrance. It is thought the Count de Villa Hermosa will be named as the Intendant.

The Captain General of Valencia writes that the Carlists were making their submission in great numbers. The Civil Chief of Tortosa announces the death of the Caballero Forcadell, who had been ill for some time.

#### HOLLAND.

The HAGUE.—In the Cholera Hospital at this place 14 patients have been received; of these 18 have died, three have recovered, and the remainder are still under treatment.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices have been received to the 10th ult. A severe action had been fought between Sir Harry Smith's force and the insurgent Boers. The latter were completely routed, with a loss of fifty killed. Pretorius escaped. Sir H. Smith and eight English officers were wounded. Captain Murray subsequently died. Of the soldiers engaged, eight or ten were killed. The engagement took place on the 29th of August. The rebel Boers were strongly posted at a place called Boe Plas, and, after a sharp conflict of three hours, were defeated. Sir Harry Smith was wounded in the knee, and had a horse killed under him. The last despatches from Sir Harry Smith's headquarters, six miles northeast of Bethany, are dated August 31.

#### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

It has been stated that a steamship will be built here this winter, to be employed between Quebec and Liverpool. The Montreal *Gazette* says that the *Mercury* says that an attempt at Steam navigation between that port and Liverpool will be a propeller of 830 tons burthen and 300 horse power; and that she is an excellent sailer, and is expected to make the passage from Quebec in 15 days.—*Quebec Gazette*.

#### NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—

The Advertiser says:—We understand that letters were received by the Hibernia, from Mr. Bancroft, U. S. Minister at London announcing that he had effected with the British government a settlement of the difficulties in relation to the postages by the British and U. S. mail steamers.

It is a most extraordinary fact, that within the space of sixty years, all the monarchs of France, viz: Louis the 16th, Napoleon Bonaparte, Louis the 18th, Charles the 10th, and Louis Philippe were dethroned.

The following have paid for the Evangelical Pioneer, vol. 1.  
Colesher, Benjamin Burch, 10s. Howard, William Deane, 10s. Purceller, Edm. Elard Marsh, 2s 7d

#### THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1848.

On account of the absence of the Editor, we are not able this week to give our usual Summary, but instead thereof give copious extracts of the last European news. Several communications must also be over for his approval.

**THE FUNDS OF THE UNION.**—The list of contributions which we publish in this day's paper affords most gratifying evidence of the deep interest that prevails amongst our friends in Canada, in the support of the principles and objects of the Union. It furnishes evidence also of an ability to make a strong and disinterested effort, which speaks volumes in favour of the future efficiency of the body. There have been sacrifices made from an honest love of the cause of Christ, which will not go without a blessing. A great effort is needed, and what we have seen inspires confidence that it will be made throughout the churches. Several brethren have undertaken to canvass their localities as far as possible, but the cause must be entrusted to the voluntary and unsolicited exertions of the friends everywhere. There we are satisfied to leave it.

The following sums have been contributed to the fund of the Regular Baptist Union for the establishment of a printing-office and book-depository:

|                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Robert Cathcart, Toronto,      | 25 0 0  |
| John S. Buchanan, London,      | 5 0 0   |
| E. Savage, Agent,              | 12 10 0 |
| William Wilkinson, Lobo,       | 5 0 0   |
| Henry Gustin,                  | 5 0 0   |
| H. McConnell,                  | 1 0 0   |
| Duncan Bell, London,           | 12 10 0 |
| H. A. Newcomb,                 | 1 5 0   |
| M. Seger,                      | 12 10 0 |
| James Inglis,                  | 6 5 0   |
| Peter Clayton, Aylmer,         | 12 10 0 |
| Thomas A. Haines, Hamilton,    | 2 10 0  |
| Alfred Booker, do,             | 2 10 0  |
| John B. Dayford, do,           | 6 10 0  |
| Daniel New,                    | 2 0 0   |
| Joseph Ludborough, do,         | 1 10 0  |
| Augustus Brainerd, do,         | 2 10 0  |
| James Pyper, Toronto,          | 6 10 0  |
| Robert Love, do,               | 7 10 0  |
| Daniel Patterson, do,          | 12 10 0 |
| William McMaster, do,          | 12 10 0 |
| David Matland, do,             | 7 10 0  |
| J. S. Crelia, Whitby,          | 5 0 0   |
| Thomas L. Davidson, Pickering, | 5 0 0   |

**HOME MISSION SOCIETY.**—By an oversight we permitted a statement to appear in our columns two weeks ago, which places the affairs of this Society in altogether a wrong light before the public. However earnestly we desire to stir up the churches to a liberal support of a Society to which this Province owes much, we would not be willing to use a misapprehension regarding its necessities as the incentive. W. F. has misapprehended the statement of the annual report, and seems to suppose that the Society has fallen behind in its payments to the amount of \$264,439, whereas, if he will turn to the treasurer's report, he will find that there was, on the first of April, a cash balance in the treasurer's hands of £2999.34. In fact, from the admirable system on which the society's affairs are managed, it is not likely that it will ever be seriously in debt. The origin of W. F.'s mistake is this: In the report, after an account of the operations of the year ending April 1st, a statement is made of the liabilities of the society arising out of engagements actually entered into at that date, by the appointment of agents, missionaries, &c. amounting to \$20,652.24. It is then shown that to meet these engagements, there is on hand available resources to the amount of \$1,357.85, leaving the amount specified by W. F. to be provided for from the ordinary sources of its revenue.

It may be asked, Why keep available resources to that amount on hand?—and the answer will illustrate the admirable business arrangements of the Institution. The missionaries are paid by drafts upon the treasurer, which being negotiable paper, pass in mercantile transactions through various hands. They are continually returning in uncertain numbers, and in order that the Treasurer may never be exposed to discredit by failing to meet them, a sufficient deposit is invested in Government and State stock, which are at all times convertible into cash. This is not a permanent investment, but a deposit to meet its liabilities at all times.

While it is true that the Society is increasing in resources and usefulness, it is at the same time true that the most zealous efforts of its friends are demanded, for calls upon its aid are daily multiplying. The amount of contributions for the year ending April 1st, 1847, was \$2,340.01; but then the whole of the West is opening up—an almost boundless field. In this Province, the destination of many important stations, leads us to expect increased liberality. The interests of this field are chiefly concentrated in our own—far the greater sum collected, the more will there be to be expended on it. Every farthing will, of course, be expended on the field, and some hundreds of dollars besides.

The Secretary remarks, that to meet the urgent demand for additional labourers in Canada and the Western States, will require an increase in the receipts of the Society for the ensuing year of \$10,000. We would fain hope that Canada will not be behind in contributing her share of this increase, well knowing that we will receive her full share of the benefit.

It is extremely desirable that the churches who intend joining the Regular Baptist Union of Canada, should take action on the subject before the meeting of the Board at Hamilton, on the last Wednesday in December. We do not desire to urge to a hasty decision of such a question. A cordial and efficient union can only be the result of heartfelt conviction and approval. But the minutes, with the constitution, have been for some time in the hands of our readers and probably have been considered carefully. Some churches have omitted giving a vote on the sub-

ject by mere neglect, much as a man not seen need not church the vote, and to get out delay, to the Buchan, Esq.,

Rev. C. P. sums for the Starke Co. O. Lobo, 1st of Dec. 2nd Collected at Baptist

CONVENTION. M. Nash, who has the Free Kirk, Assists, of utter fraud the Bank Lewiston and hoped to protect there was a crime jurisdiction of the Toronto by the convicted on the '600 was uttered agent.

It is the duty of their rebellion, selves to God; who have taken upon have taken upon God's people, to other. This is a matter beyond a suner who refuse the one hand must say of the ultimate on the other hand solemn injunctions of Christians, nor cast a mantle whose obedience; thortive movement and passions. The Zion. The spirit created soul, is "to do to?" and "to it is always with, solem injunctions escape the notice quence of such suffer loss. And putting themselves things



