The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVII. KINGSTON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1848 NO. 76.

THE ATHENÆUM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

HUNTER STREET,

Next Door to the Longman House,

Every description of Job Printing executed fully executed at this Establishment, with despatch, and at moderate prices—

SUCH AS

Business Cards,	Posters,
Circulars,	Way Bills,
Pamphlets,	Insurance Policies,
Catalogues,	Funeral Letters,
B H Heads,	Blanks,
Hand Bills,	Stage Bills,
Steamboat Bills,	Book Work, &c.

Printing in Colours neatly executed.

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There is always on hand and for sale at this Office, BLANK DEEDS and MEMORIALS, of dell ent forms. Summonses, and all kinds of Law Blanks.

BRITISH WHIG AND General Advertiser for Canada West

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY, Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, BY EDWARD JOHN DARGAN, M. D. AT THE ATHENÆUM, Hunter Street, opposite the Longman House.

TERMS: [illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WM. ROBINSON, Sign, & Ship Painter, Princess Street, Kingston, C. W. [illegible] May 20, 1848. 42-tf.

HENRY O. LANFEAR, (LATE OF THE FIRM LEWIS & LANFEAR) Saddle, Harness & Trunk Maker, Opposite Mr. Routh's Store, Princess Street, Kingston, C. W. [illegible] 39-12m

MESSRS. HILL & PARKE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY. [illegible] THE MONTREAL BANK. FRANCIS M. HILL, THOS. PARKE, Jr. Kingston, Feb. 16, 1848.

MR. CAMERON, (LATE P. DE LERY, REGISTRAR) LAND & GENERAL AGENT, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, [illegible] Canada Life Assurance Company. Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Petitions, &c. &c. Drawn at Reduced Rates. Office next door to Mr. Jackson's Store, opposite Home [illegible] Newcastle District, 29th January, 1848.

T. BRADLEY, [illegible] HATTER & FURRIER, PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, (C. W.) Directly opposite McCaiffe's Chequered Store. [illegible] ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF LADIES AND GENTLEMENS FURS Cleaned and Altered. GAUNTLETS MADE IN A SUPERIOR STYLE.

J. V. CLARKE, WINE AND SPIRIT DEALER, LIMSTON BUILDINGS, PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

VIRGIL & CO'S EXPRESS. WILLIAM WARE—Agent, KINGSTON.

C. W. P. De L'Armitage, GENERAL AGENT, Princess Street, Kingston, a few doors above Dr. Dickson's. Produce taken in exchange.

George Howe, Painter, Gilder, and Glazier, Bagot St. Kingston, near Mr. Phipps's Candle Factory.)—Sign Painting, Wood and Marble Inscriptions, and Decorated Work in general.

John S. Clute, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant corner of Ontario and Brock Streets. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Thomas Penney's Wholesale and Retail LEATHER STORE, Princess Street, Kingston, Dealer in Native and Spanish Sole Leather, Upper, Kip and Calf Skins, Morocco and Linings, Bootmakers' Findings of everydescription.

Francis V. Carey, M. D., Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., &c., Newburgh, Camden East.

Walter Eales, Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Head of Brock Street Kingston.

James Powell, Ironmonger & Tin Ware Manufacturer, Princess Street, Kingston.

The British American Hotel, by JS Patterson, Kingston, Canada West. 57,2

I. A. McDowall, Furrier & Hatter Brock Street, Kingston. Furs made up to order on the shortest notice. Furs of every description, Bought and Sold.

Matthew Drummond, Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant, Wellington Buildings, (next to Mr. W. Wilson's) Kingston, C. W.

F. & B. Kayler, Coach Builders and Carriage Painters, Princess Street, Kingston.

Robert McCormick, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Wines, Spirits, Teas, Groceries, &c., Princess Street, Kingston.

James McMillan, Teacher of Music, Piano Fortes Tuned, Address Wm. McMillan, Auctioneer.

Thompson & Carey, General Commission and Commission Merchants, 51, Broad Street, New York.

William Ware, General Commission Agent, Broker and Auctioneer, Kingston, C. W.

T. O. Butler, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, Montreal Street, Kingston. A General Assortment of the latest styles of Furniture, constantly on hand, and for sale on the lowest terms. 60

Messrs. O'Reilly & Henderson, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, &c &c., Kingston. JAMES O'REILLY. GEORGE D. HENDERSON. 69 6m

John Blackiston, Sail-Maker, No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Ontario Street.

E. & A. Chown, Tin Smiths, Copper Smiths, and Tin Plate Workers, Princess Street, Kingston.

HUNTER & BARTLIFF,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants

CORNER OF KING AND CLARENCE STREETS, KINGSTON.

REFERENCES:

Messrs J. Watkins & Co. Hugh Fraser, Esq. Jas. Mom & Son, Noble Palmer, Esq. McDonald & Campbell, John Frame, Esq. Messrs J. H. Greer & Co. 52

Animals, Birds, &c.

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF BY R. M. HORSEY, OPPOSITE BENJAMIN JOSEY'S GROCERY STORE, PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON. May, 1848. 39-tm

BEEMAN'S KINGSTON TEMPERANCE HALL.

THE PRINCESS HOUSE. GOOD TABLE. Also, Choice Groceries, Provisions, AND SUITABLE DRINKS. A few respectable boarders received on moderate terms.

PACIFIC HOTE, Nos. 162, 164, & 166 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK. Board per Day, $1.25 per Week, $5.0. (A. FLOWER) 49-y

Fire & Marine Insurance

BY THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is ready to issue Policies against loss or damage by Fire, and on Vessels and their Cargoes, engaged in Inland Navigation.

M. T. HUNTER, Agent. OFFICE, ONTARIO STREET. April 7, 1848. 40-y

REMOVAL.

THE SHIP CHANDLERY STORE is removed to No. 2 Hardy's Buildings, where will be constantly kept on hand, Tarred and Manilla Cordage, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oars, Blocks, Anchors and Chains, &c. &c. WM. DONALDSON. Kingston, May 29, 1848. 42-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are appointed Agents exclusive for Canada, for the sale of Morton's IMPROVED SALERATUS, in packages to suit purchasers, at current rates. Affordices received shall meet immediate despatch. OLIPHANT & WATT. Kingston, June, 1848. Morton's PALE VINEGAR on hand for sale by the Cask.

Fresh Oysters.

RECEIVED weekly from New York, at DUMBLE'S SHADES, Wellington Street. May 3, 1848.

OATMEAL.

A quantity fresh ground, in bbls. of 224 lbs. each, just received. For sale by OLIPHANT & WATT. Kingston, 11th July, 1848. 56

English Cheese.

A FEW BASKETS BEST CHEDDER TRUCKLE, & BERKELEY QUEEN'S ARMS CHEESE, in excellent condition, just received, and for sale by OLIPHANT & WATT. Kingston, June 13, 1848. 49-tf

For Sale.

100 BBLS. PLASTER, (MANURE) 100 DO HAY RAKES. At reduced prices. OLIPHANT & WATT. Kingston, June 27, 1848. 55-tf

FOR SALE

A FIVE OARED GIG, (NEARLY NEW. Cost £25. Will be sold low. WILLIAM WARE. Kingston, April 28, 1848.

MORTON'S IMPROVED SALERATUS

PRICE of the above article, reduced to one pound ten shillings per hundred. OLIPHANT & WATT, Agents. Kingston, 5th August, 1848.

CHAMBLY CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that, to meet the views of the Trade, the Commissioner of Public Works have consented to DELAY the CLOSING of the CHAMBLY CANAL until SATURDAY, the SECOND SEPTEMBER next, upon which day the WATER will be drawn off, and the Canal SHALL BE CLOSED until WEDNESDAY, the TWENTIETH of the same month.

By order, THOMAS A. BEGLY, Secretary. Department of Public Works, 5th June, 1848.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES, and transact any business dependant upon the value or duration of Human Life;—to grant or purchase Annuities and Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

This Company is, from its system, enabled to offer to the Canadian Public various advantages of a peculiar and important description, including Local Management and a most material reduction of cost—and a prompt settlement of claims.

Public notice is invited to the Prospectus—Half Credit Tables—and Tables of the Building Society Scheme—Any of which may be obtained of the undersigned, together with forms of Application. He will also be happy to afford information on the subject.

GEORGE A. MAILLEUE, Agent for Kingston, Office, Ontario Street. Kingston, 10th August, 1848. 67-

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Registered and Incorporated under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 110.)

GOVERNOR:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Peter McGill, President of the Bank of Montreal. The Hon. Jacques McCord. Peter Paterson, Esq., Manager of the Bank of British North America. The Hon. W. B. Robinson. The Hon. A. N. Morin, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. [illegible], Cashier of the Bank of Montreal. B. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier of the Peoples' Bank. [illegible], Esq., of the firm of Atwater & Robertson. Medical Adviser, George Campbell, M. D. [illegible], Esq. Law Agent, John Rose Q. C. Secretary, Alexander Davidson Parker. Manager, Alexander Davidson Parker.

A MEDICAL Establishment of this Country, there are none more extensively conducive to the interest of the Public, and the benefit of individuals, than well conducted Life Assurance Offices.

THE RECENT STATUTE cannot be too widely disseminated,—it ought to be distinctly known in every family, and to every man, of society, that by the yearly payment of a moderate sum, a person may secure to his wife, his children, his heirs or his friends an adequate provision against the pecuniary difficulties which are so frequently produced by his death.

An Assurance is immediately effected. All Policies secured, and he who has the consoling reflection, that whether he live a month, a year, or many years, he has placed his family beyond the pest of dependence for daily support upon the uncertain continuance of his health and life. *To the Clergy, to the Medical Man, to Lawyers, to Merchants*—Anything whatever, upon which a contingency may depend, or upon their powers of healthy exertion. Also, a person of limited stated income, the practice of Life Assurance recommends itself, not merely as a means of providing, but as a Business Part.

Medical Referee for Kingston—JAMES SAMPSON, M. D. *Agent for Kingston*—WM. GRANT, Office, Princess Street.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF LANDS.

Midland District: To Wit: ON SATURDAY, the 21st day of October next, will be sold at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, at 12 o'clock, noon, the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS, seized by Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, viz:—

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA, *Pltff.*

JAMES McFARLANE, ROBERT ATCHESON, ANTHONY MASKIN, WILLIAM MOORE KEAGY, } *Defendants.*

All the right, title and interest of the above defendants in lot No. 35, in the 6th Concession, and lot No. 36, in the 7th Concession, Kingston, (now Storrington) 400 Acres. Part of Lots 2 and 3, West of the Cataraqui, Township of Kingston, 164 Acres, as described in the Deed from Allan McLean to Anthony Maskin. Part of the Northhalf of Lot No. 2, fronting 57 Acres. The Whole in front of lot No. 3, and part of lot No. 2, 34 Acres.

THOMAS A. CORBETT, *Sheriff Mid. District.*

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 19th July, 1848.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order made on the FIRST day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-eight, by Alfred P. Kirkpatrick, Esquire, Judge of the District Court, of the Midland District, whereby the REAL ESTATE of JOSEPH PIERSON, a Bankrupt, was ordered to be sold at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Kingston, on the SEVENTH day of OCTOBER next, at twelve o'clock, noon; that the whole of the said Bankrupt's Real Estate being composed of—

The North half of Lot No. 8, in the 6th Concession, Southes, and the North half of lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession Southes; and also,—

A Mortgage upon Lot No. 21, and the North half of the West half of Lot No. 9, 1st Concession Kingston, which said Mortgage was due on the 29th July, 1847, and is for £53 10s., with interest, will be put up for sale at Public Auction on the said SEVENTH day of OCTOBER next, at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Kingston, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

And all persons having, or pretending to have any claim to, upon, or respecting such Real Estate, are to make known to the Judge aforesaid their claim, nature and extent thereof, in writing, at least, fifteen days before the said seventh day of October next, in order that such claim may be heard and determined upon.

Dated this [illegible] day of August, 1848. F. A. McCUIG, Assignee. JAMES LAXTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, June 3, 1848.

REMOVAL.

BRAZIER, COPPERSMITH, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKER, *And Bell Hanger.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has removed his Business from Bagot Street to PRINCESS STREET, Opposite Mr. Heath's Drugget Shop, where he hopes to be favored with a continuance of patronage. Stoves, all kinds, for Sale. J. HOLSEY. Kingston, August 15, 1848. 67-3m

NEW MACHINE SHOP, BAGOT STREET, KINGSTON.

THE Subscriber having leased the premises in front of, and in connection with the CITY FOUNDRY, Bagot Street, Kingston, is now prepared to execute orders in the following branches:—Flour, Barley and Threshing Mills; Paper Mill and Paper Machinery, of every kind; Saw Mills, and Planing Machines; Nail Cutting Machines of all kinds; Vertical Drilling Machines; Single and Double Geared Turning Lathes and Slide Rests; Screwing Machines and Screwing Tackle of all kinds; Patent Fans, *warranted superior to any that have been used in Canada.*

From long experience in the above branches of trade, the undersigned feels satisfied that he is able to furnish Machinery, equal in quality and cheapness to any that can be imported or manufactured in Canada.

ALEX. MAIR. Kingston, June 27, 1848. 53-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public that they have commenced Business as

HUCKSTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, *At the Corner of King and Clarence Streets.*

And from the experience of one of the Firm, in the above business, they feel confident by strict attention, and punctuality, to merit a share of public Patronage and support; and hope to give general satisfaction to those who may trust them with property for Public or Private Sale.

N. B.—All Sales of Horses, Cattle, &c., will be strictly attended to on the Public Market.

GEORGE HUNTER, HENRY BARTLIFF. REFERENCES. Messrs J. Watkins & Co., Messrs. Mowat & Son, A. McDonald & Campbell, Noble Palmer, Esq., John H. Greer & Co., Hugh Fraser, Esq., John Fraser, Esq. 52-tf

IN THE INSOLVENT COURT FOR THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

WHERAS a petition of William Gunn, of the Township of Kingston, in the Midland District, Gentleman, having been filed in the Insolvent Court for the said Mid and District, and the interim order, for protection from process having been given to the said William Gunn under the provisions of an Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the Eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the said William Gunn is hereby required to appear in Court before Stafford Frederick Kirkpatrick, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the Midland District, acting in the matter of the said Petition, on the Sixth day of September next, at twelve o'clock noon precisely, at the Chambers of the said Judge, in the Court House in the said City of Kingston, for the purpose of being there and then examined touching his Debts, Estate and Effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Act.

All persons indebted to the said William Gunn, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to James Linton, of the said City of Kingston, Auctioneer, the official Assignee, nominated in that behalf by the Judge acting in the matter of the said Petition.

Dated this 21st day of August, A. D. 1848. JAMES A. HENDERSON, Attorney for the said William Gunn in the matter of the Petition.

To the Canadian Public.

HARDEN & CO. beg to inform those having friends in Europe about to Emigrate to America, that they have made the fullest and most extensive arrangements for the present season, and that, on application to their Branch Houses and Agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, Passages can be secured to any Port in the United States, in first-class vessels and Packet-ships, and every information given them requisite for their safe and most expeditious conveyance from England and the Continent to their respective points of destination.

HARDEN & CO. appeal with great confidence to the vast number of Passengers who have in past years shipped under the Instructions, to certify to the vigilent care bestowed upon those thus entrusting themselves to their protection. In no instance have they ever failed to redeem punctually the pre-paid Passage Tickets issued by their American Houses, notwithstanding the high rates of passage which have frequently occurred in Shipping which the holders were forwarded; and they assure parties that the same confidence may be placed on any future engagement.

HARDEN & CO. are the sole agents for Train & Co's Boston and Cope and Co's Philadelphia Line of Packets from Liverpool, and in the selection of all their other Passenger ships, the greatest care is taken that they are such as to contribute the most to the comfort of the Passenger.

Parties desirous to transmit Money to any part of Europe, can be furnished with drafts at sight for £1, and upwards; and those wishing to transfer their property to America, can also be supplied with letters of credit on British Establishments there. Hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling have thus been transmitted by us in perfect safety: the recipient thereby avoiding the risk of loss by accident, or otherwise, and realizing the full value of his property.

Passage can be secured to Quebec, as above at same prices.

For further information, which will be given either personally or by letter, apply to HARNDEN & Co, New York; HARNDEN & Co., Boston; or to WILLIAM WARE, *Agent.* (One Interest.) Kingston, March 21, 1848.

CITY OF KINGSTON Gas Light Company.

THE Board of Directors having contracted for the erection of the necessary buildings, works, &c., have decided upon making the following call, and all Stockholders are requested to pay the same at the times specified, at the Company's Office, in the City Hall, viz:—

Twenty per cent on their Stock on the 1st September
Five do do 1st October.
Five do do 1st November
Five do do 1st December

By order of the Board, D. TOLKIEN WOTHERSPOON, *Secretary.* Kingston, August 1, 1848. 63-tf

MIDLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICE, *Kingston, August 5th, 1848.*

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Warden and Treasurer of this District, are now prepared to borrow money on District Bonds, as provided for by By-Law No. 76, thus:—

£3,00 on bonds of £5 each, payable at 4 years after date.
£3,00 on bonds of £25 each, payable at 6 years after date.
£3,00 on bonds of £50 each, payable at 8 years after date.
£3,00 on bonds of £100 each, payable at 10 years after date.

The Interest on the Bonds to be paid half-yearly, and the payment of the principal and interest will be secured upon the rates and Revenues of the District.

Persons desirous of investing money in the security of the District, will receive any further information on the subject, by application WILLIAM FERGUSON, Esq., Treasurer.

By order, G. H. DETLOR, *District Clerk.*

City Treasurer's Office, City Hall, Kingston, August 21st, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given, that copies of the Assessment Rolls of the respective Wards in this City, for the current year, are filed in this office, and all persons *rated* therein as *assessed* that their Taxes are due, and payment demanded. It is required by Law that all the Taxes shall be paid directly to the City Treasurer, at his office, on all lawful days between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and should any Taxes remain unpaid on the 20th September next, warrants will be issued in every instance for the collection thereof.

WM. ANGLIN, *City Treasurer.* 68

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing or receiving payment, EIGHT promissory Notes, dated Portland, Aug. 1st, 1848, made by the subscriber, in favor of HENRY WARD, of Portland. The Notes are dated December 1816, and are made payable annually in succession. No value has been received for these Notes.

FRANCIS VANDEWATERS. Township Portland, Aug. 21st, 1848.

MISS MAYNE,

Milliner and Dress Maker,

RETURNS her sincere thanks to her Friends and Customers for past favors, and begs to inform them that she has REMOVED to the House formerly occupied by

MISS RICE,

On Barrack Street, next door to the National Hotel.

MISS M. trusts from her experience and attention, still to merit a share of Public patronage.

FOUR APPRENTICES wanted to the above Business. Kingston, Aug. 28, 1848. 70

Wholesale Warehouse,

J. S. SMITH, & CO,

GROCERS.

HAVE Removed to their EXTENSIVE Premises lately occupied by GLASSFORD & SMITH, next door to the Custom House, on Ontario street. These building extending from Ontario street to the wharf, the loading and unloading of Vessels take place within their Premises, thus saving annually a large amount that is usually paid out for carriage, storage and wharfage, which will enable their trade business at a smaller per centage than those less favorable situated.

Town and country Merchants are invited to call and examine their extensive Stock, where they can at all times be supplied with every article in the Grocery line. Kingston, August 29, 1848. 70

NEW STORE.

Great Reduction in Prices.

THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to return thanks to his town and country customers, for the patronage he has received in his Dry Goods Store, and takes this opportunity of acquainting them, that he has recently RE-OPENED THE OLD GROCERY STORE, (CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MONTREAL STS., DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MR. FRIZZELL'S.) Where he intends to keep on hand, the best assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., which he will Sell Cheap for Cash.

The Subscriber has just received his summer Stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Linnens, Cottons, Hosiery, &c.

The highest price paid for WOOL and all kinds of PRODUCE.

HENRY MARTIN. Princess Street, Kingston, June 21, 1848. 50

NOTICE.

MR. RUSSELL, Proprietor of the City Brewery, having leased the premises to another party, all persons indebted to him, are hereby requested to make payment, between this time and the 10th inst., as all accounts outstanding at that date will be handed to a lawyer for collection. WM. GUNN. City Brewery Office, Kingston, Sept 1st, 1848.

Extracts from the English Papers.

THE SENTENCE UPON MR. MARTIN.

The following is a literal report of the proceedings in court on Saturday:—

The Clerk of the Crown—John Martin, Have you anything to say why the judgment of the Court should not be passed upon you?

Mr. Martin.—My Lords, I have no inquiries to cast on the bench, neither have I to charge the jury with unfairness towards me. I think the judges desire to do their duty uprightly, as upright judges and women; and I think that the 12 men who were put into that box, as I believe to convict me, decided honestly according to their prejudices. I have no personal animosity whatever against the High-Sheriff, the Sub-Sheriff, or any other gentleman connected with the arrangement of the panel, nor against the Attorney-General, or any other of the parties engaged in the proceedings called my trial. But I consider that I have not been yet tried. There have been legal formalities carried on here for three days regarding me, ending in a verdict of guilty; but I have not been put upon my country, as the constitution said to exist in the country requires. Twelve of my countrymen, indifferently chosen, have not been put into the jury-box to try me; but 12 men—who I believe to have been selected by the persons who represent the Crown in this case for the purpose of convicting me and not trying me—were put into that box, because the parties representing the Crown know their political sentiments to be hostile to mine, and because the matter at issue here is a political question—a matter of opinion and not a matter of fact. I have nothing more to say as to the trial, except to repeat that having watched the conduct of the judges in this case, I consider them to be upright and honorable men and judges; and I have this to add, that as to the charge which I make with respect to the constitution of the jury, as it is called, in this case, I have no legal evidence of the truth of that charge, but there is nobody that has a moral doubt about it. Everybody knows that what I have stated is the fact, but I would represent to the judges, most respectfully, that they, as upright and honorable men and judges, and as citizens, ought to see that the administration of justice in this country is above suspicion. I have no more to say about the trial, but with the permission of the Court I will say a few words in vindication of my character and motives after the sentence has been passed.

Baron Pennefather.—No; we will hear the things after the sentence.

The Clerk of the Crown.—We cannot hear anything from you after sentence has been pronounced.

Mr. Martin.—Then permit me to repeat, admitting the constitutional doctrines which [illegible] I am not guilty of the charge made against me. I am not guilty according to the act. I did not intend or desire to levy war against the Queen or to depose her. In the article of mine from which the jury framed their verdict of guilty—that which was written in prison, and published to the world in one of my papers—what I desired to do was this—to advise and encourage my countrymen not to keep their arms, because that is their inalienable right, which no act of Parliament, no Parliament, nothing of the kind can take from them. It is their inalienable right to have arms. I advised them to keep their arms and to use them in their own defence against all assailants, even against that might come to attack them unconstitutionally, and improperly using the Queen's name as their assailant. My object in all my proceedings has been simply to assist in establishing the national independence of Ireland, for the benefit of all the people of Ireland—landlords, clergymen, judges, professional men—all citizens—all Irishmen. I have a right that object—first, because I thought it was a right object, because I think that national independence is the right of the people of this country; and secondly—and being, I admit, a man who loved retirement—I never would have engaged in politics but for this reason—because I thought it was necessary to make an end of the horrible scence which this country presents of poverty, starvation, crime, vice and hatred of all classes against each other—a system which, while it lasted, gave me no peace of mind, and made me that I could not enjoy anything in this country at all, so long as I saw my countrymen around me forced to be vicious, up into each other—made paupers and brutes. That was the reason that I engaged in politics. Does Kenyon say—as the Solicitor General has said—that I have been but a week resident of English power. I am not a writer; I am not a speaker; all I had only two weeks experience of conducting a newspaper until I was put into gaol; but I am satisfied to point to everything that I have written, and to test my character on a fair and impartial examination, of what I have written, and said. I say nothing in vindication to my motives but this, that any fair and honest man—no matter what his particular views—no matter how prejudiced he may be—if he will calmly read what I have written and said, and consider, he will be satisfied that my motives were pure and honorable. I have no more to say.

The Chief Baron—John Martin, it becomes now my duty, and a painful one it necessarily must be, to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law for treason, of which you have been convicted. You have been convicted of that crime, after a most patient and attentive inquiry—after every effort of skill and talent, of zeal and advocacy, had been applied, in your behalf, and I believe, after every question that could have been put was left to the jury. I did not deem it fitting until the jury had pronounced upon your guilt, to express, with reference to the fact, any opinion of mine; but after what I have just heard I do not think I should be performing my duty if I did not declare that upon the truth and propriety of the finding of the jury in my mind there rests not the shadow of doubt. The charge against you was in one part of this prosecution, that you sought to establish what you have just termed national independence, by deposing the authority of the Queen and by a resort to arms; and from the paper which was last published, and to which in what you have addressed to the bench you have just alluded, I think it is right that I should read one or two passages—which I should not have done but for what has been spoken. After calling upon the members of the Repeal clubs of Ireland to stand to their arms, the paper proceeds:—"The work you have undertaken is to overthrow and utterly destroy English dominion in Ireland. That work must be done—it must be done at any risk, at any cost, at any sacrifice." In the second part, "Oh, dear countrymen, let not your hearts quail at the sight of the enemy's military preparations—of 40,000 human machines armed with weapons of death to put you to death in your own island for the crime of having your own land. With the oppressor there is power, but the God of justice and mercy will fight in your alliance." Further on, "Stand to your arms. Resist to the death. Better a hundred thousand bloody deaths than have Ireland another year disarmed, enslaved, and defenceless, to the mercy of the plunderer." It is on a quotation that paper alone I am bound to say that, in giving to the contents of the entire of what was published in that document only, I entertain no doubt that the conclusion to which the jury came, after a most patient and attentive inquiry, was the right one. I said that the duty which I am performing is a painful one. Can it be otherwise? I see before me a man in the prime—I had almost said of youth; certainly in the prime of early manhood; in a condition of life far above the rank of those with whom, in these cases, criminals of justice, it is unfortunately our lot for the most part to deal; possessed of the advantages which education confers; with a property, as we were informed, comprising a moderate but competent independence; residing in the country upon that property, with friends and connexions around him, attached to him, and he, as I am most willing to believe, merriting their attachment. I find that man, up to a period so recent as the month of March last, enjoying in public opinion entirely consistent with allegiance to the laws, with respect for order and tranquillity, with a desire to maintain property, and to prevent the setting class against class in deadly hostility. Three short months elapse, and we find the same man embarking the property with which Providence had blessed him and which the law had secured to him, for the purpose of leading his countrymen to decds of strife and blood, in a publication which he himself avows and portions of which I have read, indicating a desire to accomplish political changes by abrogating those paths of peace and of the constitution and the law which in March he said ought to be adhered to, and by summoning to arms, and to resistance to lawful authority, the men whom he desired to bring into a union for that purpose. It is possible that the principles of the association with whom, in this newspaper, you appear to have been united, may have gone beyond yours. I hope so—from my heart I hope so; but I cannot forget that to that newspaper you lent your aid and your property—that it was established in association with persons who inculcated doctrines in this parts of the publication not merely inconsistent with law, with order, and with peace, but calculated to involve society in horrors that but recoil to contemplate. A part of this publication indicates both the purpose and the means. The purpose to pull down the Throne, and to effect that, by violence, and into a redistribution of the property of the country; and the means, a wide-spread conspiracy such by applying to each a distinct motive and a separate temptation—to the inhabitants of the town a political scare for the repeal of the legislative union; to the agricultural population a desire that property in land should be seized, that its title should be changed, that a new distribution of it should take place; by the temptation held out by the prospect of which change the latter should be united to their fellows in the towns in a combination in arms. Such were the projects which that newspaper was apparently established to carry forward. Possibly, some of the abominable projects that I have stated you may not have originally conjured in. I hope so. But you established this paper with your capital—you lent it in your name—you became its sole proprietor and publisher, and you associated with you persons who, according to the publications contained in the journal, endeavoured to stimulate all who could be wielded by it to the accomplishment of those purposes by those means. I will not dwell here upon the miseries and the calamities that would result even from the partial success of the projects which are thus avowed. I will not dwell here upon the dreadful consequences, in a country peculiarly circumstanced as this is, of a revolution hopeless in reference to its result; but, if it were to take place, one that in our peculiar circumstances must involve a war of class against class—that species of civil warfare that produces in the country which is cursed by it the most direful calamities that can befal humanity. I will not dwell here on those consequences. They must be felt by everybody who has looked abroad, and seen and thought on what is passing in the world, and who has even paid a passing observation to the condition of the society in which we live. It is enough for me to know that this law, which we as judges here are bound to administer, has defined the offence of which you have been guilty, and has declared it for the purpose of securing the Sovereign, her authority, and securing in society its tranquillity and peace. That law must be vindicated by those penal sanctions which it affixes to its proved violation—and one of those penal sanctions we are now bound to award against you. The jury who tried you, taking a merciful view of what appeared before them, have recommended you to our favorable and merciful consideration.

Mr. Martin—My lord, I beg your pardon for one moment. I cannot—I say it with great respect—condescend to accept mercy where I believe that I have been morally right. I must just say—

The Chief Baron—I must speak entirely indisposed by any observations as he has these. The Court must adopt that course to which it is impelled by united considerations of what is due to justice, and how far justice can be obtained consistently with mercy. We have not thought advisable at all to disregard altogether the suggestion of those who have commended that to us in the administration of justice. But while we take into consideration the view of the jury with respect to what may be mercy to you, we are bound to consider also what is justice as well as mercy to others. There are two portions of the community whose interests are deeply involved in the administration of the law upon a subject such as this. There is that vast portion of the community which adheres to the law—who maintain peace and tranquillity—who stand by the authority of the Sovereign, and whose very being, and whose entire interests are dependent upon the maintenance of that tranquillity which it is the object of the law to secure, and which it was the purpose of the crime of which you have been convicted to destroy. To these we are bound to secure justice, and that from considerations of mercy. There is another class whose interests are also involved in proceedings such as these. They are those unhappy men who are deluded, and who are tempted to follow in the courses which have led you into the unhappy position in which you now stand. It is essential, for the security of the community that they should be warned by your fate against copying your example; and most earnestly do I hope that if any of them shall read or learn the proceedings of this court of justice, and shall perceive what has occurred in your instance—a man once addicted to habits of order and peace, but drawn by the whirlwind of excitement which has prevailed into different courses—who, within a period of three months, from being a preacher of peace, and an adviser of obedience to and the rights of property, became a raiser of insurrection, and an adherent of those who were instructed how property could be violated—who, at one period, by his exhortations, and his conduct, endeavored to induce those to desist who were intending to imitate the example of the revolution that had then just occurred in France and then, at the end of three months, joined with persons who were summoning the whole of his countrymen to follow the example; I say if any is using a tendency and being a temptation to enter upon similar conduct shall read the proceedings of this Court, I think we may be saved by your example, and induced to desist from those courses if they have already entered upon them and to avoid them if they have not yet yielded to the temptation. I cannot advert to the crime of which you have been convicted, and the circumstances under which you have been tempted to the commission, without adverting to the fact that you did so with full and ample warning to yourself. The paper in which you were engaged was established by you immediately after the conviction of the conductor of a newspaper, of which it was the successor, and which was suppressed by his conviction and expatriation. But for what I have already adverted to, which we did not think it right altogether to disregard, we should feel ourselves bound to award against you a longer period of separation from your home and your country than that to which you will be subjected. The observations that I have made are, believe me, not intended to add a single pang to those which the execution of the law compels you to endure, but I felt it my duty to make them rather with the view of attracting the attention of others than for any purpose connected with yourself.—The period of your admonition is passed, your guilty course is run, and you are now under the doom of the law to receive that punishment which, for those courses, the law enjoins. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported beyond the sea for a period of 10 years.

The prisoner, who appeared quite tranquil, was then removed.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, August 1.

The cholera has broken out throughout will forgot with more or less intensity. It made its first appearance about the middle of last month, in a town of the Delta, called Tantah, where an immense number of people, amounting to about 115,000, were assembled in pilgrimage from all parts of Egypt and Syria to celebrate the festival of a Mohamedan saint. In Cairo during the past week there have been about 300 cases daily; here, about 120; in most of the other towns on the Nile there are daily cases, and it is much feared that the number will materially increase during the present month of Ramadan, which begins yesterday, when the natives feast all day and commit excesses during the night. Before the people dispersed at Tantah, it is said that there must have been upwards of 8,000 deaths from this disease.

Ibrahim Pasha, who was expected to have shown more courage, took fright on the appearance of the cholera, and has sailed for Rhodes in a man-of-war's ship, taking with him the whole of the Egyptian fleet; Abbas Pasha, the Governor of Cairo, who is next in authority to Ibrahim Pasha, has taken refuge in Upper Egypt, so that the country is left to take care of itself.

On the first outbreak of the cholera the laws of quarantine were strictly enforced, but they have since been abandoned as useless, no quarantine whatever is now performed, and arrivals from Constantinople are admitted to free pratique.

A great many of the European residents are leaving the country, and trade, which was before in a most languishing state, is now entirely stopped.

Travellers to and from India are to traverse the country with as little contact as possible with the natives, and instead of passing through the city of Cairo, they will start for Suez direct from the river's side.

From the Times, Aug. 22nd.

THE IRISH REBELLION.

THURLES

In a former communication I mentioned that Mr. Fitzmaurice, the stipendiary magistrate attached to the moving column, had appointed Tuesday last for receiving, from the Rev. Mr. Cockerau such arms as the inhabitants of Mullinahone might be induced to surrender. Mr. Fitzmaurice kept his appointment, but, as under all the circumstances might have been expected, there was no surrender of arms at all worthy of the name. In point of fact, I believe the whole affair to have been a complete farce, got up to deceive the authorities with an idea that the people were submissive and penitent. The particulars, when they are fully stated, will be found entirely to corroborate this view. In appointing Tuesday last for the surrender of arms, suggested by the Rev. Mr. Cockerau, Mr. Fitzmaurice warned the people that they must not attempt to blind him by giving in sham weapons, and concealing at the same time the serviceable pikes and guns which they might have in their possession. Judging by the character of the arms actually surrendered, this caution has had little effect, for the mag strate returned to Thurles last night with a cart