

**MR. SADLER'S CAREER AND ITS CATASTROPHE.**

(From the London Observer.)

The history of Sadler's career presents a striking instance of the pliability of human nature. Originally an attorney—an Irish attorney—in very moderate business, he suddenly changed the scene of his operations from the county of Tipperary to the seat of a grand establishment in the British metropolis. His first office in London was as a parliamentary agent; in which capacity his "tact" rather than his legal knowledge, and his force of character rather than his skill, enabled him to obtain considerable employment, especially in connection with Irish railways. Previously, however, as well as recollection now serves, he had developed his talent as a financier; more strictly speaking, that predominant passion of his soul, the desire to have the hands of other people's money, by establishing the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank. His connection with this undertaking brought him in contact with City capitalists and men upon "Change," and John and Gentle, to whom his off-hand business manner also not a little recommended him; and the result was, his elevation to the chairmanship of the board of directors of the London and County Joint Stock Bank, an office which he appears to have filled until his death. In this position it may be said, that he began that career of crime which terminated in his suicide.

When the potato blight fell upon Ireland and ruined the potato aristocracy of that wretched country, almost to a man, John Sadler, with the keen perception of the predatory animal, ever on the watch for prey, sat at once at the head of the matter. Whether or not he had ever heard or read of *la bande noire* in France, that association of capitalists who bought up in a lump all the great estates, great parks, and manors, in the time of the first French revolution, is not clear, as Irish attorneys of the class to which he belonged are not famous for their profound knowledge of history, local government—but this is certain, that he organized a similar association in London for the purpose of purchasing properties sold in the Encumbered Estates' Court, at from seven to twelve years' purchase, with the view of reselling them at from ten to twenty years' purchase. The controlled power his position as promoter, trustee, and factotum of this "black band" conferred on him, were, however, his ruin; for he appears now, the facilities for fraud that afforded were great, that, if he ever was innocent of crime, he soon ceased, under the influences of his unlimited opportunities, to be honest any longer. One of the great changes against him is, that he appropriated the purse of this association to his own private purposes, and gave the members fictitious title-deeds to property which, in some cases, had no existence—no legal habitation, and no name—for their money. It will be remembered, that the statement penned by his "friend," and published elsewhere, that he forged the conveyances of the Encumbered Estates' Court to the effect of presenting himself as the seals of the court were transferred from the conveyances of trivial purchases effected for that special object.

The poet describes ambition as "the last infirmity of noble minds," and, however, within every man's own experience, the ambition may be an infirmity of minds even the most ignoble. John Sadler was ambitious in an extraordinary degree; for he sought not only to possess the power, but such as it is, but he also ambitioned to be the leader of a party in parliament—an Irish party. On O'Connell's death he grasped at O'Connell's functions; and, by the aid of such cajolery as more than sufficed to seduce the priests of Ireland as their instrument and organ, and elected accordingly for Carlow. At the same time, were elected also a body of Irish members in the popular assembly, who swore figuratively that their country would not accept no personal advantage at the hands of any ministry, and to seek only justice to Ireland—that desiderata being typified by "Tenant Right," that is to say, the abolition of the sessions of Parliament; but soon, all the baser passions of human nature surged up into light, and among the foremost to

rush into the arms of the Ministry was the leader of the Irish Brigade—John Sadler.

Sadler's election for Carlow, in the first instance, and his rejection for the same place in the second, subsequently to accepting place as a Lord of the Treasury, cost him not only large sums of money, but likewise the loss of three political objects which still stuck to him. His persecution of Dowling, the voter, who voted against him, after having had his "little bill" discontinued at Sadler's bank, is fresh in the recollection of all the Irish people, and his double defeat and disgrace in the law proceedings consequent thereon. The affair cost him his post as a Minister; and though returned again to Parliament for Sigo, he was scarcely able to officiate as a member under the Government. This enabled him however, to turn his attention all the more closely to "the ways and means;" and it was probably during the period of political seclusion which supervened that the great bulk of the frauds with which his memory is now charged was accomplished, and the unparalleled mass of forgeries attributed to him at present was done and effected.

Sadler's office was "all in the ring," in the most extended sense of the fictive formula. He was chairman of the Swedish Railway, as too many know by this time to his cost, and in that capacity he was, as well as the great chief officer-undertaker, lute master of the company. He established an insurance company, and prosecuted to conviction a "petty-larceny rogue" who had swindled it out of a couple of pounds; and he, perhaps, recollection of his rightful position was to be lost. And yet he was personally an inexpensive man; that is to say, he was not yet known to be addicted to any of the ordinary vices of the class, and his high reputation of being even generous in his general disbursements. He lived plainly, entertained sparingly, if he entertained at all, and appeared to limit his extravagance in point of expenditure to a small stud of horses, three only in number, which he kept in the vicinity of Watford, for the purpose of hunting with the Gumbersbury hounds.

It is beyond a doubt, that the name of Sadler is as unpopular, politically speaking, with the Irish, as is that of Luttrell, "who sold the pass." He was looked upon as the betrayer of the Irish party, and his name was hated by the priests, whose interests are not national, but sectarian, in Ireland, as well as in every other country. A proof of his unscrupulousness is mentioned in connexion with his last office as a candidate, at his own cost, to abuse Popery in all its forms, and to imprecate the Blessed Virgin; himself the while standing on the ultramontane principle of non-interference with the Protestants. This was done to divide the Protestants, which would have been given to Somers, his principal opponent, as the lesser evil of the two.

The last scene of his life was in keeping with his whole career. As he stood alone in the darkness of the midnight hour upon that solitary heath, at the portals of eternity, and saw the world for which he had sacrificed his life, as he sat upon a parched scroll, the agony of the moment may have been too bitter to imagine. At the same time it may truly be said of John Sadler, that, nothing in his life became him so much as to be true to the end. In his prime, a criminal of the first magnitude—

And left his name at the world grows pale,  
To stand a moral and a warning tale.

The town of Versailles has just been left a legacy of 30,000*l.* by one of its inhabitants, for the erection of a pavilion for the military band to play in when the town is visited, as well as altered by the public concerts in the garden of the palace. If surplus remains available, it is to be applied to the construction of a covered promenade for the audience.

**H A Z A R D ' S G A Z E T T E**  
Wednesday, March 19, 1856.

We begin to have some hopes that we are at last to have a Bank; the meeting at the Court House, on the 12th inst., has done more than something of the "go-ahead" spirit in us after all. There is a sad want of intelligence in those quarters where the highest intelligence should be either himself well skilled in political economy or have among his followers some most powerful lawyer, that he who is to present the object of the meeting, by suggesting improvements upon the Act, already if anything most stringent, by way of proposition which it adopted, would have had the effect of disgusting capitalists and preventing them having anything to do with the project. A certain quantity of credit is necessary, that the promoter and assists not her failing qualities, makes her answer her helm well, but enables her to stand the test of a severe trial, and the gale, whether it comes in the shape of a white squall or an enduring south-easter. But she who is not prepared to stand the test, little; and should she become sluggish, and be brought suddenly on her beam ends, is swamped before she can right herself. So it is with the promoters of the proposed Bank. Some companies, certain prohibitory or restrictive clauses are inserted to prevent danger to the stockholder, and their requisite stringency are as though understood by well informed politicians, and a great quantity of capital is accordingly boat sailed, and in either case if you add more you are certain of doing injury. The Bank Act provides, that the liability of the shareholder shall be limited to the face amount of their shares; that is, in case of bankruptcy, the shareholder besides losing his share, shall not be liable for more than the amount of the shares he may then hold. The Act also allows the Bank to issue paper three times the amount of the money in its issue, and provides that this cash third of its paper issue shall be there at all times, and give certain parties the right to demand the cash notes in proportion before mentioned, each shareholder is liable to pay his proportion of two-thirds more than the value of his shares, if the notes provided for. Mr. Coles however wants more, he wishes each shareholder in the event of losing his share by the impudence or villainy of the directors to be compensable to answer out of his private purse three times the amount of his original share, that is to pay four times the amount of the value of his paper notes on demand, supposing the whole in the market. The contingency that Mr. Coles apprehended could not any possibility happen. It presays people the most determinate liability to the directors, who must all of them have been paupers or absentees; it assumes likewise the most perfect integrity and assiduity on the part of the shareholders, gratuitous villainy in the auditors and committee of inspection added to a want of skill in the factory. The directors or securities have been given in exchange for the paper. Mr. Coles, has we think, had in view the consequences attendant on the ruin of the principal banks, and long before John Deane Paul, Strahan and Bates, contrived to appropriate to themselves and dissipate other people's money, and to do this they were empowered to look into their iron walls or safe-boxes and auditors to publish half-yearly balance sheets, and to give to every shareholder an unlimited liability by the amount of their shares, and to the directors, who were to be joint stock incorporated bank may individually become embarrassed, but their creditors can only claim the amount of their shares in the Bank, which they have transferred to other shareholders, the bank itself is richer not poorer by the transfer. We shall be obliged to refer to the Act, and to this important and interesting subject. In the meanwhile we trust there will be no attempt to limit the liability of the shareholders—no putting more ballast, for there is, there will be unquestionably in the structure, in the weight of the bank; it may, be of the administration.

**BANK MEETING.**  
According to previous notice, a large and illustrious meeting was held in the establishment of a Bank, was held in the County Court House, on Monday the 17th inst. O. C. O'Connell, Esq. and Thos. Deane, Esq. were elected to be the chair and Thos. Deane, Esq. to act as Secretary.

The chairman called the meeting to order and delivered a short address having been spoken of in the Royal assent to the Act. The Hon. Attorney General explained.

The following Resolutions having been passed:  
1.—That whereas six weeks must at least elapse before, according to the provisions of the Bank Act, that first instalment can be paid in, and the clerical error alluded in the minutes of the meeting, be corrected in the meantime; *Therefore Resolved*, that the business of this meeting be adjourned to the 26th inst., and that the persons willing to take shares within the limits prescribed by the Statute.

2.—That the persons desiring to give the good faith which should always subsist between the Government and the governed, and believing that the faith of the Imperial Government is pledged to the *Bank Act*, and that the Government will do as it now exists, this meeting proceed to subscribe for shares, on the express condition, that no change shall be attempted in the fundamental principles of the Law as it now exists.

3.—*Resolved*, that a Committee be appointed to keep open the Subscription list, that the public may have an opportunity of taking the remaining shares.

*Resolved*, that a Committee of seven be appointed to prepare a list of names of persons who were present at the first General meeting to be held the first Monday in May.

The following Gentlemen were then appointed to prepare by-laws, &c.  
Messrs. John Kenny, John Longworth, Henry F. Jones, James D. Duncan, T. Heath Haviland, and Frederick Beckwith.

A subscription list being opened, a number of gentlemen subscribed their names.

The meeting then adjourned to meet to leave the chair, and James Duncan Esq. was called thereon, when the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Messrs. Haviland, Esq. for the interest taken by him in the Establishment of the Bank.

The Secretary immediately after announced that the total amount of subscriptions amounted to 114*l.*, or to £13,490 up to this date.

The Gentlemen desiring of taking shares, will find the list in the Secretary's Office.

THOS. DEANE, Secy.

**THE BRITISH MAIL ARRIVED** rather unexpectedly on Saturday night. The news by this arrival augers well for Peace, but of course all is contingent on the result of the peace conference. There seems to be no likelihood of anything serious occurring with the United States. Our relations with the United States of the principles now on the English papers.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**  
A meeting was held with a previous announcement, a highly interesting and profitable one, at the Temperance Hall, on Thursday last, to a large and deeply attentive audience, by Captain Grier, R. N. The subject was "The Harmony of the Book of Nature with the word of God."

The lecturer commenced by referring to the fact, that the system of astronomy, when first promulgated by Galileo, was considered at variance with the Bible, but that modern discoveries have proved, that they are reconcilable with each other—So with the science of Geology. It is asserted by Geologists, that myriads of creation were the result of the creation of our world, from the fact, that the earth having been originally in a molten state, those myriads of ages would be required in the formation of the present world. It is also asserted, as opposed to the scriptural account, that it would be well to bear in mind that the earth was not created in a single day, but to impart scientific knowledge, but to make us acquainted with those truths relating to our salvation. The Bible however professes to give us an account of the creation, which, though apparently opposed to the discoveries of geology, is in reality perfectly correct. It is proved, that the earth was created in this apparent discrepancy, stating that the last of Genesis, the general fact of creation was seen, as put up first at any one period; but to be the first of the second, or the first of the second period—as it regards the information contained in that chapter subsequently to the first day, it is the first day of the creation itself, but to the remodeling of the earth, so as to make it a suitable habitation for man. It is proved, that for this purpose, he supposed, were not six literal days, but indefinite periods as the term "day" is frequently used in this sense, both in sacred and profane history. It is proved, that the concordance between Geology and the sacred volume, the learned lecturer referred to the opinions of the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. Huxley, Hiltchcock, Dr. King, Miller, and others, and throughout the whole lecture, was most consistent in his arguments, and happy in his illustrations. The meeting terminated at 10 o'clock subject generally.—*Continued.*

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland, will preach in the Town Hall, on Sabbath next at half past six o'clock P. M.