court, with no other remark than to request the jury and the whole court not to go to the extreme of the law with the defendant, but to remember that he had till recently been esteemed as their friend, and was once the friend and cherished companion of their fathers. The Attorney General, in behalf of the people, remarked, that he should submit the cause to the jury without any remark.

Chief Justice Candor then charged the jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the jury—

My remarks in committing this cause to you will be brief. It cannot be necessary that I should recal to your minds the various counts in the indictment, or the different parts of the very pointed testimony which has been adduced by the prosecution. As there has been in this case, no reference to presumptive evidence, it is not needful for me to recite to you rules in accordance to which such testimony is to be received; and the points of law are all of so familiar a kind, that no instruction will, I think be needful. All that remains for me to do, therefore is to say to you that you are to consider the question, guilty or not guilty, free from all the bias or feeling which, from any peculiar circumstance, may have been likely to have influenced your judgments. You will regard the prisoner simply as an accused individual, standing disconnected with any other individual; and according to law and evidence, you will each of you give your verdict of guilty or not guilty. Firmness, impartiality and intelligence are requisite to the faithful discharge of the duties I now commit to your trust; and you will render your verdict without any regard or reference to consequences. With these remarks, I commit the fate of the prisoner to you.

The jury, without leaving the jury-box, found the prisoner guilty upon the whole indictment. Whereupon the Chief Justice immediately proceeded to pronounce upon him the following

SENTENCE.

ALCOHOL, STAND UP! (Here the prisoner attempted to rise, but was so weak in the knees as to be unable to get up, and the Chief Justice proceeded.) You have been convicted, after a fair and impartial trial, of many high crimes and misdemeanors, which as the whole trial has taken place before the audience who now hear me, it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate. Your criminalities have been so long continued, so multifarious, extensive and devastating; you have persevered with so much constancy of purpose, and subtlety of design through a long life of iniquity, unredeemed by a single praiseworthy action, that you cannot expect mercy or delay. The sentence of justice, which, as the presiding officer in the court of public opinion, I now pronounce upon you, is, that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, a rum puncheon, then to be cast into the next river, that you may be drowned in *cold water*. And you may die and be forgotten! Mr. Sheriff, you will see the sentence forthwith executed. Crier adjourn the court. LAST WORDS AND DYING CONFESSION OF THE PRISONER.

The time has at last come, when, by a righteous decision of my country, I am doomed to an ignominious destruction. Before I go hence, and am buried forever in an execrable grave, I wish with suitable solemnity to make an humble confession of my guilt, and to lift my warning voice against those insidious enemies to the peace and happiness of man, that captivate his heart while they destroy his soul.

I acknowledge the truth of the testimony brought against me, the fairness of my trial and the justice of my sentence. It is but deserved retribution, that it should be executed by WATER, to whom, notwithstanding his spotless innocence, I have ever been an implacable enemy, and have injured in the estimation of thousands, to whom he was friendly. If all the evils which I have propagated in the world, had been enumerated in the indictment against me, a general confession of their truth would have been sufficient; but oh, how little did my accusers or the witnesses against me know of the secret machinations in which I have been engaged to bring ruin upon the family of man.

When I was yet a youth, unknown to the community, my first device was to gain access to the hearts of the multitude, by representing myself as a philanthropist. To this end, I became servant to a physician. Alas! alas! I am sorry to say, my well meaning *patron* died my *slave*. He was so captivated with my insinuating qualities, that he introduced me most extensively, and with high commendation to all his customers, and I soon became the admiration of the sick and the well. My popularity was so great, that all my acquaintances speedily became my warm friends, and indeed, in most cases, such was the power of my fascination, they fell deeply in love with me, and felt that I was positively indispensable to their happiness. I now entered into a league with sin, and our sway was irresistible. By inflaming the passions of men, I destroyed their judgment and stupified their consciences, so that they at once became weak and wicked. Sometimes they would mourn over the evils I was producing in the community, and bewail my destructive influence among their own friends; but no sooner did they touch me than my bewitching power forced them again into willing captivity. They felt not their danger; they knew not that the poison that drove others to phrenzy, was circulating in their own veins; they could not be made to believe that they were voluntary agents in the work of destruction. Thus I had millions in requisition, who never felt the cord that bound them, and wist not till they were beyond hope, that "their strength was departed." As my influence increased I became bold; I entered the councils of state and produced wars; I went into armies and stirred up rebellion and treason; on board of ships at sea, I caused revolt and mutiny: in legislative assemblies, violence and discord; in churches, backsliding and hypocrisy; in families, unnatural alienation and conjugal infidelity; and poverty, disease and death *everywhere*. In my whoe career, SIN—and you all know who is the father of sin—was my inseparable companion, and though I do not make this disclosure with the hope of pardon; this I cannot expect, I am conscious of not meriting it; for my guilt is too open, and read of all men, to permit it; yet as I know that my accomplice is still at large, I wish before I go hence, to apprise the public, *that when I am removed*, he will be more easily restrained; his arts will be less successful, and with the same vigilance, he will be much more easily detected and subdued than when we were associates.

The court was then adjourned, and the sheriff immediately proceeded to execute the sentence, which was done in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, though the water seemed reluctant to receive the criminal, who floated for a considerable time.

(*To be Continued.*)

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE REAL STRENGTH OF AUSTRIA.—The Austrian accounts of the year 1853 recently published in the official papers of Vienna, show the results of governing Hungary and Italy by right of conquest, and not by consent and law.

The income of the Austrian empire amounted, according to the official statement, in 1853, to £23,713,700.

The chief items are the following:—

Direct taxes	£8,472,000
The state domain including, the income from sequestrated property of refugees	606,700
Salt monopoly	2,517,800
Tobacco monopoly	2,146,700
Stamps	2,490,600
Custom-house revenue	2,072,800
Excise upon *meat*, spirits, and wine	2,893,000
Lottery	523,500

Now, comparing this with the expenditure, which by these returns amounted to £29,360,000 we have a deficit of £5,646,300 or, adding arrears, which have been improperly included in the account, of £6,860,000. That is to say, the amount of the dificit rises to full *thirty per cent*. of the net income, for one of the first items of the expenditure is £2,500,000 for raising the revenue.

The principal items of expenditure are:—

The Army	£11,773,000
Interest upon the funded debt	6,682,000
The Home office	2,030,000
The police, the secret police included	1,038,000
The administration of justice	1,808,000
The Imperial court	676,000
Public works	1,528,000
The foreign office	186,000
The Audit office	340,000
Public Instruction and Worship	462,000

These figures are more eloquent than volumes of speeches. The deficit exceeds the interest upon the funded debt. We see, therefore that if Austria should at once declare herself bankrupt, and repudiate all obligations towards her creditors, she would still remain in an embarrassed position. But such a state of things is perfectly natural in an empire where the army absorbs more than one half of the whole income of the State. In one year 1853, the funded debt has been increased by £6,000,000. This year a new loan has been contracted for £3,500,000. The interest on the funded debt will therefore in the present year exceed the sum of £7,000,000 or more than *one-third* of the regular income. The Austrian Government must therefore go begging to all the money-markets of Europe, in order, if possible, for some months longer to prop up the tottering financial fabric of the empire, which still is misnamed a *great power!*

The real truth is that as long as Austria keeps Hungary and Italy only by right of conquest, and requires soldiers, spies, and the hangman to keep down insurrection, her political importance is imaginary. Should our public men persevere still in their endeavours to form an intimate alliance between this country and Austria, the people of England must look to their pockets. *Austrian bank notes will not circulate beyond her own frontier, and she has no reserve of bullion.* In order that she may afford any efficient assistance to the allies, she will require *enormous subsidies*, as in the late war; when she joined the confederacy against Napoleon, only because as he informed Metternich with more truth than politeness, "England bid higher than France."

TURKISH COMMANDERS.

Cosrew Pacha, one of the most trusted advisers of the late and present Sultan, to whom we were indebted for many kind offices, on our first visit to Constantinople, was a Circassian slave. After filling, in succession, the highest offices in the State, up to Seraskier and Grand Vizier, he died at a very advanced age—it is said nearly a hundred. Halil Pacha, his adopted son, who also filled the highest offices in the State, commenced life as a slave; his election to the position of son-in-law of Sultan Mammaud was almost unprecedented even in such a democratic country as Turkey. We may say the same of Riza Pacha, who from being a waiter in a coffee-house, gradually advanced step by step till he also became the son-in-law of the Sultan. It appears that Halil Pacha, who was the son of Christian parents, was first a slave to a wealthy Armenian, then to a Turkish Effendi, and afterwards to Crosrew, who, seeing he possessed very superior natural talents, had him educated with great care; and finding his conduct uniformly good, and as his son, but, through his powerful influence with the Sultan, prevailed with him to bestow upon his *protege* the hand of his favourite daughter. Cosrew was an accurate judge of character. Of this we have another instance in Omer Pacha, who has also been indebted to him for much of his success in life. This gallant general, who, up to the present time, has made the Russians eat more dirt than ever they did before in their wars with Turkey, was not originally a slave, it is true, but he arrived in Turkey a friendless refugee. After embracing Islamism, he was invested by Cosrew, who was at that time Seraskier, with the rank of officer in the Nizam.—The penetrating eye of his patron soon discovered that the young foreigner had more genius, talent, and enterprize than the majority of the Moslem officers in the army, consequently, he never omitted an opportunity of advancing the interests of a man who he felt certain would prove a valuable servant of the Sultan in the hour of need. During our *sejour* in Constantinople in 1836, we had frequent interviews with Cosrew respecting the proposed admission of English officers into the Turkish army. Omer was at that time attached to the personal staff of the Seraskier; and his handsome person, gentlemanly manners, and the fluency with which he spoke German, French, and Italian, impressed us with the opinion that he was a singularly favourable specimen of an Osmanli. Indeed, we have our misgivings as to the genuineness of his title to be considered a son of Othman, grounded on his very superior intelligence, and his European style of walking. When we last saw this very extraordinary man, it was in Scopia, in Macedonia, where we with some difficulty recognised in the line of the day the unknown aide-de-camp and secretary of Cosrew, the Seraskier. He was then preparing, at the head of a large army, to take the field against the insurgent Mahommedans of Albania and Bosnia. It was in quelling the insurrections in Syria and Albania that he first eminently distinguished himself. In Kirdistan he was equally fortunate; but the most important service he rendered the Turkish Government was in subduing the revolt of the Bey and Spahis in Bosnia, where, with a very inferior force he triumphed in every engagement. In short, throughout his whole career he has not only displayed military talents of no common order, but the tact and ability of an enlightened legislator.—Ever the friend of the poor rayah, he became the idol of that long despised race, and at the same time retained attachment of the Moslems. Indeed, since his advent to power, he has done more to allay the differences between the members of the many rival creeds in Turkey than any other man of his day.—*Captain Spencer's Turkey.*

The Dunkirk Journal says that a gentleman passed through that village en route to Cincinnati, with twelve native Chinese tea culturists, for the purpose of testing the practicability of growing tea in the vicinity of Cincinnati.

PREPARING FOR THE GRAVE.—At Limerick Petty Sessions a Miss Higgins was summoned by a man named Welsh, for the sum of £2, the balance of an account of £4, for making a coffin. The defence set up by Miss Higgins was, that Welsh was not only to make the coffin, but to bury her respectably for the £4; and as he had not yet fulfilled the latter portion of his contract she submitted that he was not entitled to the sum which he now claimed.

REPORT OF THE BOSTON CONSULTING PHYSICIANS—CHOLERA.—*To the Mayor and Alderman of the City of Boston*; Gentlemen,—In reply to the interrogatories proposed this day by the Mayor to the consulting physicians of the city, the undersigned beg leave to state That the cholera now exists in Boston, as in most large cities of the United States, but in so limited a degree as not to be considered a general epidemic. A careful and temperate diet, both in regard to the quantity and quality of food, an avoidance of all excess, especially in the use of intoxicating drinks, and the observance of customary precautions such as have been repeatedly indicated by this board in former epidemics,—constitute all that now occurs as necessary to be noticed in regard to the conduct of individuals. The consulting physicians concur in the propriety of an efficient prosecution of the active sanitory precautions which are stated to be in progress in the city, and they particularly recommended as far as possible, the filling of stagnant pools of water with earth, the separation of the poor who reside in over crowded tenements, and especially their removal from cellars which are damp, foul and unwholesome. Geo. Hayward, Jacob Bigelow, Z. B. Adams, James Ayer,

Consulting Physicians of Boston.

Boston, July 12, 1854.

THE CHOLERA AT JAMAICA.

The New York Express supplies the following from its West India papers:—

At Marteague the public schools had been closed in consequence of the epidemic, and all the children sent home to their parents.

In the district of Manchionel there were ten deaths within a few hours. The report from that district affords a most deplorable picture of the state of things. It says:—

"Not a solitary case has recovered, although they were treated according to the circular of the board of health. There have been ten or fourteen cases, all of which terminated fatally, some within a few hours. We are without a medical man, and in this awful state God only knows what will become of us. No provisions for the poor, no coffins, no one to superintend the burial of the dead, no grave diggers; thus bodies have been compelled to remain above ground."

In the lower part of St. Ann's parish, the Journal thinks, the deaths have been quite equal in number to those which occurred on its last visitation. It has also appeared in St. Thomas, in the East, where it has been fatal to several persons in the neighborhood of Morant Bay.

Rev. David Kerr, minister of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, was among the victims at St. Anns. Mr. Kerr was one of the oldest Wesleyan missionaries in Jamaica Island.

The disease seems to baffle and set at naught all the wisdom and experience of the medical faculty. Remedies that were efficacious in former cases are represented as impotent now.

Among the remedies which have been successfully tried, however, in Kingston, is sea-water. It has been exhibited in frequently repeated doses of ounces to patients in an advanced state of cholera, with remarkable effect.

One of the physicians in St. Ann's recommends mustard emetic, followed by warm salt and water;—then 10 to 15 grains opium, giving the patient abundance of ginger or mint tea, and finally, a dose of castor oil.—Another recommends opium, camphor and peppermint.

In Barbadoes the mortality was equally frightful. In Bridgetown there were 244 deaths in the city up to the 13th of June was 2107. In the garrison of St. Anne there had been 64 deaths.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 29, 1854.

Blackwoods Edinburgh Magazine for this present month of July which we have just received, begins with an article headed "The growth and prospects of British America." It was not, we confess, without some anxiety to ascertain what a periodical so celebrated would have to relate concerning our own portion of British America, that we proceeded to cut the leaves. How great, and, for the moment, how humiliating, was our disappointment when we found that our little Island was not honored with even a casual recognition of being a part and parcel of the country of which the growth and prospects were so fully and so ably set forth. Canada, Novascotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland are all duly noticed, even Cape Breton, as forming part of Nova Scotia is mentioned and with respect; Prince Edward Island alone is unregarded, unthought of. We are a small—very small—but still we are *a* Colony—have a Lieut. Governor, Legislature, Responsible Government, and what not, and it was unkind, very unkind, in the writer thus to overlook us, just as if we were a little boy or girl not fit to be mentioned in the list of the company. However, it is of no use being vexed and annoyed about it, and it is no reason, because strangers think us too insignificant to be noticed, that we should participate in the feeling "Send us aye a gude conceit of oursels," must be our invocation now in order to get rid of that despondency which unmerited neglect is so apt to induce; not but that there are those who say that we have conceit enough, and to spare, and that a better and juster knowledge of our own real position and relative importance would do much to take the conceit out of us, and stimulate us to become in reality what we wish others to believe, and endeavor to persuade ourselves that we really are. In order to contribute something toward this necessary work we will avail ourselves of some of the statistics of the neighbouring provinces noticed in the article alluded to. And we do this the more willingly because we would fain see in the next census that may be taken in the Island, something like a more comprehensive list of details than those adopted in the last. We have also another reason for directing our readers attention to the growth and improvement of the two adjacent provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and this is, that the same causes that are at work in those colonies in developing their natural resources, are in action here also, and that if we are but faithful to ourselves, and throw no obstacles in the way, we may in the course of a short time, rise superior to our present humiliating condition. The growing wealth, power, and resources of Canada, have been so often set forth and described, that we conceive it is unnecessary to bring them at the present before our readers; those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, however, have not been so much and so often alluded to, they, like the Island remained for a long time in the back ground, and it is not until of comparatively late years, that their growing importance has been acknowledged.

The growth of the province New Brunswick in cultivation and population, [although it falls much short of that of Upper Canada, has been very rapid for a country whose soil has to be cleared by the axe. In 1840, the quantity of land improved and under cultivation was 426,611 acres. In 1851, the quantity was 643,954 acres, showing an increase of 50 per cent. The population, in 1834, was 119,477; in 1840, 156,162; and in 1851, 193,800, although a portion of territory, containing, in 1840, 2162 souls, had been ceded to the United States by the Ashburton Treaty.

The total imports of New Brunswick were, in 1849, 3,467,835 dollars, and in 1850, 4,077,655 dollars. Of these amounts the colony took from Great Britain direct, in 1849, 1,507,340 dollars, and in 1850, 1,988,195 dollars. The exports were, to all countries, in 1849, 3,007,310, and in 1050, 3,290,090 dollars. To the amount of exports, however, we have to add the value of the ships built in the colony, and sold principally in Great Britain. This branch of business is largely increasing in the province, the St. John's builders, especially, having recently furnished us with some of our finest clipper ships, and now possessing a deservedly high reputation. More attention is being paid to the finish of their productions than formerly; whilst the excellent timber which they possess enables them to secure superior strength and durability. The following was the number and tonnage of ships built in the province in 1851:—

St. John's,	60 ships,	28,628 tons.
Miramichi,	21	5,603
St. Andrew's	6	109
Total,	88 ships,	34,350 tons.

Being on average of nearly 400 tons to each vessel.

There is no portion of our North American colonies, as we have already stated, which affords a finer field for the British emigrant than New Brunswick, unless, perhaps, we except the valley of the river Ottawa in Lower Canada. To the sturdy labourer, not possessed of capital, it offers a home and an independent settlement as a landholder in return for his labour. The best woodmen are found to be the Irish. After a year or two of location in this or any other portion of North America, the native of Ireland is found to be a most valuable settler. Change of diet increases his physical powers; and change of scene and occupation transforms him into a totally different being from what he was whilst vegetating upon the soil of his birth. His bearing is more manly, and more worthy of his physical formation. He may cling to his Roman Catholicism, but he is no longer the bigoted slave of his religious priesthood. Parties who have visited British America report emphatically upon the change in the Celtic character. It cannot be conceived that the Scotsman is inferior to the Irishman in adaptation to the business of a backwoodsman. He is generally found, however, to betake himself at once, on arrival, to purely agricultural pursuits. The great fishing-stations of New Brunswick are located on the islands of Grand Manan, Campobello, and West Isles, in St. John's harbour, and in Cumberland Bay. On these stations an aggregate of five hundred vessels are found fishing during the season; and there are reared in the pursuit some of the hardiest seamen to be found in the world. Upon the subject of the fisheries, the Commissioners' Report, from which we have already quoted, remarks:—

"The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast abound with fish. Along the bay of the Chaleur it is so abundant that the land smells of it. It is used as a manure; and while the olfactory senses of the traveller are offended by it on the land, he sees out at sea immense shoals darkening the surface of the water."

A rapidly-increasing internal trade is carried on by means of the rivers St. John, Peticodiac, Richibucto, Miramichi and some lesser streams, which are navigable for a considerable distance from their respective harbours on the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The St. John, which is four hundred and fifty miles in length from its mouth, will accommodate ships of one hundred tons and large steamers for ninety miles, to Fredericton, the seat of government; and small steamers ply farther upward for sixty miles, to the thriving town of Woodstock. On all these rivers there is an abundant fall of water, the value of which is incalculable to the colonist. Every few miles along their banks small communities are being formed, availing themselves of this power for manufacturing and other purposes. First in order generally rises a sawmill, to aid the operations of the lumberman. A flour, or, as it is termed in the colonies, a grist mill, rises next in order; then a store—wooden in general—a few dwellings, and, when a small body of population has been drawn together, a church or chapel and a school-house. From the censues of 1851, we find that there had been established in this way throughout the entire province—

Establishments.	Number.	Hands employed.
Saw-mills,	584	4302
Grist-mills,	261	366
Tanneries,	125	255
Eounderies,	11	242
Breweries,	8	
Weaving and carding (5475 hand looms),	52	96
Other factories,	94	953

The difficulties and hardships of a settler's life, the fear of which deters so many from trying their fortune in our colonies, are very materially smoothed down by the rapid formation of these small communities in every eligible site, wherever the forest has fallen before the woodman's axe, and the soil been brought under cultivation. The formation of railway routes from St. John's and Miramichi, by the aid of which the tide of emigration may flow direct to the province, must within a very few years, render New Brunswick one of the most flourishing colonies belonging to the British crown.

RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND PUBLIC OFFICERS.—We understand that the Members of the Executive Council thought fit some time since, to place the resignation of their seats at the Board, in the hands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to be by him disposed of when he should see fit; and on Wednesday last His Excellency notified these gentlemen that he had been pleased to accept of their resignations. On Thursday morning, as soon as this intelligence became known, the Public Officers also tendered the resignation of their offices.

It is rumoured that a new Ministry have been formed, and the following Members sworn in:

Messrs. Young, Coles, Swabey, Haythorne, Hensley and Lord.

Honbles. Charles Young, President of the Council,
" George Coles, Colonial Secretary,
" Joseph Hensley, Attorney General,
" William Swabey, Registrar and Keeper of Plans,
" George Birnie, Postmaster General,
" Edward Whelan, Queen's Printer.

Mr. Warburton is to be Treasurer, and Mr. Wm. E. Clark, Collector of Excise for Charlottetown.—*Isl.*

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Sermons on behalf of the Board of Missions, in connection with this body, were preached on Sunday last, in the Chapel of the First Church, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Wm. Hall, and at half-past six in the evening, by the Rev. John Knox, the Pastor of the Church. The Chapel was filled to overflowing on both occasions.

The Introductory Sermon was preached by Rev. C. W. H. Hobbs, on Monday morning, at 11, after which the Association was called to order by the Moderator, the Rev. John Knox.

Thirty Delegates from *nine* Churches in this Island, took their seats as members of the Association; and 10 other brethern were invited to sit in council with them, of whom were visitors from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. There were 8 ordained Ministers, 2 Licentiates, and 11 Deacons, who took their seats in the Association.

Committes were appointed to deliberate on the subjects of Sabbath Schools, Temperance, the use of Tobacco, and Domestic Missions, and the receptions of the different reports called forth a great deal of interesting and animated discussion.

The Rev. John Knox preached on Monday evening, and the Rev. Mr. Burnett on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

After a most harmonious, delightful and instructive Session, full of blessing and of promise, the Association was closed with prayer by the moderator. It will meet on the 3d Saturday in July, 1855, in the Brudenell Chapel, Three Rivers, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Married,

At East Point on Tuesday the 18th instant, by the Rev. John Macdonald, Cross Roads, Hon. Emanual McEachen, to Jenny, eldest daughter of Mr. John McDonald, French Marsh.

Same day, by the same, Mr. Andrew McEachen, to Miss Jane McDonald, daughter of the late Mr. Angus MacDonald, French Marsh.

At Bedeque, on Thursday the 20th July, by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Mr. Andrew B. Humphreys, of Lot 25, to Mrs. Catherine Neill, relict of the late Mr. Robert Neill, of Lot 19.