

date of your entrance into Parliament, down to 1846, you were a steady advocate of economy and retrenchment—in 1848 you were quite the reverse. You were not satisfied with increasing the Salary of an old office, but you assisted to create a new one. In the last Parliament you opposed every grant in favour of Government House—in the present Parliament you have voted to give that establishment 500*l.* a year. And on this question, as well as on the preceding ones I have enumerated, connected with the Session of 1848, you were supported by Messrs. Conroy and Montgomery, and opposed by Messrs. Rae, McIntosh, D. McDonald, Coles, Jardine, Mooney, Le Lacheur, Fraser, Clark, and myself. You will scarcely venture to assert in reference to all these, the same stupid falsehood you have asserted of me, namely, that they had received £60 each for turning their backs upon you and Donald Montgomery; or that they had any expectation of getting offices from a Governor to whom they refused to vote £500 a-year.

I am glad you have given me the opportunity of stating these things. You assert I have shewn a want of judgment by informing the readers of the *Examiner* of the 16th May, that you had changed your politics, and sold yourself to the Compact. I think I have clearly proved my case against you, and if I have not already shewn your defence to be ill-judged and contemptible, I will do so most satisfactorily before I have finished this correspondence. The use of the term 'sold' in the article which has excited your indignation, was not meant to imply that you had received a sum of money from the Compact for your adhesion to their views, for I believe they have quite a sufficient number to provide for without you. The term 'sold' has often a wide and general signification, though, like many other words in the English language admitting of various interpretations, it has a fixed and definite meaning in the Dictionary. In a general sense it was applied to you, and, as I have proved, your votes justified its application. I would not probably have scrutinized these votes, had you not made me the subject of your blackguard insinuations and worn-out lies. At your hands, at least, I merited no such treatment. My pen, in times gone by, feeble though it was, was ever at your service, when your character, both public and private, was brutally assailed by your present friends—when a Rebel in Politics and an Atheist in Religion, were the terms by which you were stigmatized in the columns of the *Islander*. But let the past be forgotten: it is not our business now to be *suaviter in modo*, but *fortiter in re*; and offering you my hand in enmity, I take my war-cry from Macbeth:

Lay on, Maclean,

And d—d be he who cries—he cries in vain.

EDWARD WHELAN.

September 1, 1848.

Arrival of the English Mail.

On Friday morning we received the English Mail, being the second for August, brought to Halifax by the new Steamship Niagara. In the following Summary will be found all the intelligence, possessing any interest, which the papers afford.

IRELAND.

CAPTURE OF MEAGHER, LEYNE, AND O'DONOGHOE. STATE TRIALS—CONVICTION OF MR. MARTIN—MORE ARRESTS—PETITION OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY OF TUAM—PROPOSED ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING A FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

There has been no further disturbance in Ireland since our last. The most interesting news is the capture of Meagher, Leyne, and O'Donoghoe, leaders of the Young Irelanders. The following accounts of the arrests is derived from a letter dated Thurles, Aug. 13:

On this morning about one o'clock, Messrs. Meagher, O'Donoghoe and Leyne, were walking along the high road between Clonoulty and Holycross, where they were met by Constable Madden and a large party of police, who were patrolling near the police barrack at Rathcannon, to which station the party had only returned within the last two days. Madden accosted them saying, 'fine night, gentlemen,' to which Mr. Meagher replied, 'good night, boys.' A few more ordinary words passed, and both parties separated, the police going in the direction of Rathcannon, and the others continuing on their route towards Holycross. They had not however proceeded

more than three hundred yards when they were overtaken by six of the same police party, who were armed with their carbines, and called upon them to halt. They did so, and were then commanded to accompany the police to their barracks.

Mr. Meagher demanded the reason; upon which Sergeant Madden replied that he had strict orders to act as he was doing. Mr. O'Donoghoe asked him if he had a warrant or any other authority for their arrest? Madden said he had not; and then demanded of Mr. O'Donoghoe his name, which was given without a moment's hesitation. Mr. Leyne was next asked his name, and he also gave it at once. Madden then drew Mr. Meagher aside, and in a low tone asked him his name, to which he answered, 'anything you have to say to me say it publicly before all. I will not hold any private conversation with you.' Then, said Madden, I ask you your name publicly—what is it? My name is Thomas Francis Meagher, was the answer. Then, said Madden, I arrest you in the Queen's name. The others were also made prisoners of in like manner; the police fell in, one at either side of each prisoner, and they marched them to the barracks at Rathcannon, about a mile further up the road.

The confederates were examined by a Magistrate, and subsequently sent off by special train to Dublin, without the slightest manifestation of excitement or attempt at interference from the people, who were assembled in considerable numbers about the station.

The prisoners are described as having looked cheerful and free from any anxiety—their personal appearance is thus given:

Mr. Meagher looked in as good health as usual. He wore his ordinary dress—a blue frock coat and tweed trowsers. He had on a short overcoat of Irish freize, a black and white straw hat, and was without the slightest attempt at disguise of any kind. He smoked a cigar on his way to the station. Mr. Leyne was likewise in his ordinary dress, but wore a large Irish freize overcoat. Mr. O'Donoghoe wore a dark fur cap and his usual dress.

THE STATE TRIALS.

Were progressing. In the case of the Queen vs. O'Doherty, the Jury did not agree and were consequently discharged.

The trial of Mr. John Martin, proprietor of the lately suppressed *Felon* newspaper, commenced on Monday, August 14, and excited remarkably little interest in the city. Several hours of the time of the court were wasted with the usual preliminary discussions. It was just two o'clock before the Attorney General rose to state the case for the crown. The day's proceedings were commenced with the arraignment of Mr. Martin, who was charged with having published in the *Felon* newspaper certain articles of a felonious character, to deprive the Queen of her style, honour, and title, &c., and levy war against her Majesty.

The defence was ably conducted by Mr. Butt, Q. C. The trial extended over two days. The Jury were charged by the Chief Baron, and, after an absence of several hours, returned with a verdict of 'Guilty,' with a recommendation to mercy—in consequence of the letter upon which they find him guilty having been written in prison, and under circumstances of excitement.

Mr. C. G. Duffy was brought down for trial, which was postponed.

Several more arrests had taken place—among them Eugene Martin, brother of John Martin, of the *Felon*, five American sympathisers, and a member of the Protestant Repeal Association.

A Petition to the Queen had been got up by the Catholic clergy of Tuam, praying that Smith O'Brien and his associates may be mercifully dealt with.

A large number of noblemen and gentry had met together in Dublin with the view of procuring the periodical sitting of Parliament in Ireland.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Our continental news is still of deep importance. All the preliminaries for an active renewal of the war in the Duchies have taken place; but with the exception of a slight skirmish with the Prussian outposts, near Ederleben in which six Prussians were killed, no further hostilities have taken place. The blockade would recommence on the 15th, and we wait the next accounts with great anxiety.—The combined troops on the frontier already amount to 12,000 men, and these will speedily be joined by 10,000 more in reserve. General Wrangle was expected to cross the frontier on the 14th inst.

THE ITALIAN AND AUSTRIAN WAR.

We deeply regret to learn, from authentic sources, that whilst Radetzky commands Northern Italy from Main, General Weldon has crossed the Po, and has penetrated into Romagna. He issued proclamations, declaring that he would destroy any town which offered the least resistance to his troops, as he had destroyed Serrida; and he advanced without opposition as far as Bologna. There, having levied contributions, the people rose and the tocsin was sounded. Considerable slaughter ensued, and the Austrians were beaten out of the town as far as Montagnola. From this spot the Austrians bombarded the town, which was set fire to; but the people again attacked the Austrians, and took Montagnola by assault. A good deal of bloodshed has been thus caused, and a severe check has been given to the further advance of the Austrians in the Papal States.

Ravenna is already occupied by the Austrians, and we cannot suppose that the brave Bolognese will be able long to resist the superior forces brought against them. Charles Albert having retired to Novara, was, at last accounts at Alexandria, but the head quarters of his army were at Vigevano, within his own dominions. Milan was held by Radetzky, who has appointed Prince Felix Schwartzberg governor. In this state of things, it is evident that the only hope of a favourable issue out of all these troubles for the Italians, is by means of a mediation by France and England, to which we have alluded elsewhere. On Wednesday, Lamartine delivered an energetic speech, in the committee of Foreign Affairs, in favour of an armed intervention in Italian affairs by France, as the only means, forsooth! by which she can observe the solemn engagement which Lamartine made in the name of the country, and with its evident approbation. This is a sad marplot step.—If it should succeed, an European war becomes inevitable, as most assuredly Austria, flushed with victory, and backed by the German Confederation, will never yield to French violence alone. The wise pacific counsels of England and France united may bring about a far different result, and our only hope is in the firmness of General Cavaignac. The moment is in the highest degree critical.

FRANCE.

The state of seige still continues in Paris. About 1700 more persons have been found guilty of having taken part in the insurrection, and 2000 have been set at liberty.

The latest news from Paris describes an unsettled state of things. Numerous arrests continue to take place. At Lyons there has been a serious riot, but it does not seem to have been of a political character.

At Berlin the Cholera continues to spread, but slowly. The English Government have taken precautionary measures to preventing its spreading to England.

COMMERCIAL.

We cannot note any improvement in commercial affairs this week; on the contrary, the weather continuing most unfavourable for harvest operations, and the Potato disease being on the increase, a feeling of despondency is here and there exhibiting itself among merchants and traders in general.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Awful Conflagration in Albany, U. S.—600 Houses Burned—The area of the Fire embracing many Acres—Property to the Value of \$10,000,000—Four Millions of Dollars literally destroyed!!!—Several Lives Lost.

Albany is literally desolate. A fire broke out about noon yesterday, in a stable in the rear of the Albion Hotel, corner of Broadway and Herkmer street, between Broadway and the river. The wind was a gale from the south, the heat of the weather and the fire intense, and every thing dry and combustible. In an inconceivably short time the fire spread over a wide surface, prostrating every thing before it. The efforts of the firemen were directed as well as they could be under such appalling circumstances, but they were powerless against such an amazing force of flame, of raging wind, and the fierce heat of the wide-spreading and all-consuming element.

The fire was not arrested till after 5 in the afternoon, and only then by a providential change of the wind, which threw the current of flame back upon its vast track of devastation, followed by a heavy and drenching rain. This alone preserved to the city all the business and commercial portion of it that has escaped.

Full four hundred buildings are consumed, and property probably not less than two or three millions, although no estimate of value is yet attainable. We hear of two forwarding lines that estimate property under their charge to the amount of \$90,000, all consumed. Another line suffers to an amount from \$60,000, to \$80,000. The loss of flour afloat and in store, is not less than 10,000 barrels.

The area of the fire embraces many acres, perhaps fifty or sixty, of the most compact and valuable part of the city. It includes at least twenty squares. Amidst the ruins which every where meet the eye, it is difficult to trace the outlines of the former state of things; but