

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULES."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
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Terms of the Watchman.
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LETTERS to the Editors must be post paid.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.
JACKSON HILL, N. C.,
October 25, 1848.

Messrs. Editors—I wish to occupy a small space in your columns, in order to correct certain false reports that are in circulation about Lexington, in relation to the course pursued by myself in the late appointment of Postmaster there. The report is that I made a statement and certified to it, that I was well acquainted with Mr. Mabry's qualifications for business, and that I considered him wholly incompetent to attend to a Post Office where the business amounted to as much as at Lexington. The charge is entirely false; and I will now endeavor to give the facts in the case.
The last time I was in Lexington, previous to the new appointment being made, Dr. B. H. Whitney approached me on this subject, and did propose to me to make such a statement as is charged against me in the reports alluded to. But I declined a compliance with the proposition most peremptorily, and reminded that worthy gentleman of a fact which he ought to suppose had forgotten to wit—that he was a Democrat and Mr. Mabry a Whig, and of course it could not be expected of me to do such things—unless, forsooth, I should suddenly reverse my principles of action, and disregard the voice of conscience and the wishes of my friends. I will further state, for the benefit of those who circulated this report, that I was at Mr. Clemmons' room in the evening of the place where Whitney requested me to do him, and found no person there but Whitney and Clemmons, but the subject of certificates was not mentioned. I left Lexington that evening and heard nothing further about the matter till Whitney received the appointment. These are the facts so far as I am concerned; and now for the second one, which is that a prominent Democrat in Lexington offered me the appointment if I would support Cass and Butler. Such an offer was made to me, and I shall only say that it was not accepted, because I esteemed my principles for more than I would an office that would yield thousands, much less one that would yield a bare support, and I cannot suppose there is a man who knows me, believes that I could be induced by the hope of gain to desert the principles of the party to which I belong.
Messrs. Editors, I wish to notice the originator of these reports; who he is and what he is. Is he a Whig? I do not and never have considered him a Whig. He has been my professional enemy since he was twelve months ago. He is neutral in politics; he is not, but he voted for men and not for measures. What has made him such a strong Whig now? It is only the vulgar and cents—self interest is the sole cause, and not the love of principle. He carries out the old adage well, "when he is in Rome, he does as Rome does." In a Democratic village he is a Democrat and when in a Whig village he is a Whig, in order to secure the custom in his profession.
D. W. BAGGETT.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.
Messrs. Editors: I have not been an inattentive observer of the progress of Rail Roads in this country. I have seen them commenced under various circumstances, and some abandoned; others have been badly constructed, laid with light iron on wooden rails, rendering the road inadequate to transport heavy trains, and making an expense of repairs that absorb all the profits. Instances may be found of roads constructed in this way, which have been utterly unprofitable: such on the road near Raleigh with heavy iron, (using the T rail, making the road more efficient in power and expedition, reducing freight and charges one half), thereby greatly increasing the business, and rendering the stock profitable.
With the experience of Rail Roads properly constructed in the commencement, some of which, in Massachusetts, have exceeded four fold the amount of business expected, and others rendered profitable by improved construction, it may be asked in North Carolina to be discouraged in Rail Road enterprise?
I should say not. Let the good old North State extend the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road from Raleigh to a point "central" toward Salisbury, extending a branch if you please to unite with the Charlotte road, but the main stem looking to the Tennessee line, with the expectation of being met by that improving state. I hope none will be started at these suggestions as visionary; the advantages of such a central route would be immense. The fine climate, fertile soil, and mineral wealth of the central and upper portions of N. Carolina, have not been appreciated as they should be, being these sections of the State convenient to market by means of a Rail Road, and their lands would be greatly enhanced in value. In an after number I may give details of the advantages of the proposed Central Route.
B.

TESTIMONY OF A NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER.
From the Warrenton Reporter.
Mr. VERRELL: I hope you will permit me, through the columns of the Reporter, to correct a report which has gained considerable circulation in this county respecting my opinions as to the merits of the two candidates now before the people of the United States for the Presidency. I have been informed by several of my friends that a rumor is in circulation that I, with other of the N. C. returned volunteers, am opposed to the election of Gen. Taylor, and do not intend to support him at the ensuing election. How such a report could get abroad I know not; for I know that no man has heard me express any such opinion. On the other hand I have always declared a decided preference for Gen. Taylor over Mr. Cass, and am determined to support him if I am fortunate enough to reach the ballot box. I believe he is the decided choice of two thirds of the returned volunteers, and will certainly receive their hearty support. There are some who will vote against him I know, but they are such as have been raised in Locofoco schools, and do not feel disposed to give a vote contrary to that which they have always given. But ask them what they think of the old Hero? and you will find them mute, perfectly so. Urge them a little, and they will tell you he is a GREAT MAN, against whom the tongue of slander cannot successfully war.
N. M. PEOPLES.

EDITORS LOOKING UP.
James Brooks, Esq., of the New York Express, has been nominated to represent his District in the next Congress. We know not how Mr. Brooks can speak but if he can only do it half as well as he writes, he will be an acquisition to the House of Representatives. He is well known as one of the most racy and pungent writers of the day.
Our old friend, John W. Syme, of the Petersburg Intelligencer, has won quite a forest of laurels during this canvass. He has been active and untiring throughout, and, as far as we learn, has never been beaten. He lately addressed the Rough and Ready Club of Portsmouth, upon which occasion the Norfolk Herald spoke of him in the following terms:
JOHN W. SYME, ESQ., OF PETERSBURG.—This gentleman, we are informed by a Portsmouth friend, addressed the Rough and Ready Club of Portsmouth on Friday evening last, in a speech of an hour and a half, which was characterized by great wit and humor. It abounded throughout in strong and well timed wits, and in forcible illustrations of the position

of General Cass in regard to the Wilmot Proviso and Baltimore Democratic Platform. The peroration was in a high degree eloquent and impressive. At the conclusion of the speech three hearty cheers were given for Petersburg and her worthy and talented son.
There are few persons in Virginia to whom the Whig party is more indebted than Mr. S. He is always ready with tongue and pen, and with either weapon never fails to do gallant service.—*Richmond Whig.*

LATEST FROM TEXAS.
The steam ship Portland, Capt. Place arrived yesterday afternoon from Galveston, having sailed thence on the 23d inst.

The most interesting news by this arrival concern the murders and depredations by the Indians. From the Austin Democrat extra of the 14th instant we extract freely.
As might have been expected—from the short-sighted policy of the General Government in disbanding a large portion of the Rangers on the frontier, before supplying their places with a sufficient force of some kind for our protection—the Indians have again commenced their villainous outrages upon our citizens. For some days past vague and indefinite reports have been flying about of the appearance of parties of the savages in various quarters; but nothing of a reliable character reached us until this moment. The two following letters were received between 11 and 12 o'clock, which are of themselves a sufficient commentary, without any remarks of ours.
To the Hon. G. T. Wood, Governor of the State of Texas:

You are respectfully informed that there is a body of hostile Indians down upon us, who have killed one of our citizens, to wit: our Chief Justice, G. W. Barnett; and have killed four citizens of De Witt county; to wit: John York and his sons in law, and wounded several others.—York, at the head of twenty-seven men, was whipped by about one hundred and fifty Indians, on or near the Coletto, in De Witt county. Two Indians were seen this evening within two and a half or three miles of our county seat, supposed to be spies. Thirty-seven men left here day before yesterday to go to Barnett's, not having learned of York's fight, but went in pursuit of the Indians who killed Barnett on the Sandys in this county. We know not precisely how great a body of Indians are west of the Guadalupe, but from circumstances we are of the belief that in addition to the above mentioned number, that there is still a much larger body. We have sent couriers to Lagrange, Lavaca Seguin and Austin to give the information and place the citizens on the look-out, and thus, perhaps, spare the lives of some who might venture unarmed on the frontiers. We ask that through you the War Department may be made acquainted with the exposed situation of the Texas frontier, and provide additional ranging companies, along above the settlements.
WM. H. STEWART,
At the instance of a meeting of the citizens of Gonzales county.
October 12, 1848.

GONZALES, Oct. 12, 1848.
Dear Sir—I arrived here to-day on my way to Austin, which place I do not now expect to reach for several days, owing to the depredations of the Indians.
The settlements on the Sandys, about twenty miles west of this, have been broken up, and Dr. Burnett is supposed to have been killed. Col. Means arrived to-day from below, and states that Capt. John York, with thirty men, encountered a band of Indians, some one hundred strong, on the Coletto, on the 19th inst., which resulted in the defeat of York's party.—Capt. York, his son and son-in-law, Mr. Bell, are reported as dead, and Capt. Tomlinson as badly wounded. Twelve miles east of this, on Peach Creek, it is reported the Indians have stolen some horses; a small party has gone in that direction to ascertain the facts; a company has also gone west in pursuit of the Indians who killed Dr. Burnett. Two small parties of Indians have been near this place to-day. About one hundred men have left this river, but they are in detached parties, and some fears are entertained that they met the Indians in two great force to gain any advantage. Those who remained are without arms, rendering it impracticable for any additional force to leave.
A company from Austin might be of essential service by crossing the country in this direction, and if the Indians are not met between the Colorado and Guadalupe, they will in all probability be intercepted between this and the San Antonio.
Two men named Davis were killed a few days since on the Clear Fork of Sandy, about twenty miles below this.
Many reports are in circulation in addition to the foregoing. Yours, respectfully,
CLARK L. OWEN.
J. B. SHAW, Esq.

Later from Northern Mexico.—The Matamoros Flag, of the 19th inst., has latter news from Chihuahua, Saltillo, Menclova, and Parras. We extract all that is interesting.
Mr. Henry Love, well known as having proved himself a good and faithful soldier, and one of the most trustworthy and fear-

less express riders on this line, arrived at Port Brown on the 4th inst. Chihuahua, which place he left on the 7th September. Our troops left on the 7th, same day.—Col. Washington with Bragg's battery and Company H., 2d dragoons, for Santa Fe.—Major Graham, with four companies of dragoons, took the Southern route, passing the copper mines, through the State of Senora to California. The troops were all in good health and fine spirits, and were getting along well. Corn, throughout the entire route, is very scarce, selling at eight dollars the fanega, being at least four times the usual price. Horses, mules and cattle are scarce, occasioned by the ravages of the Indians, Apaches, who are continually committing depredations, and making inroads upon the settlements.—The ranchos and haciendas thought that, country have been abandoned, the inhabitants congregated in the larger towns for safety. This side of Parras, Mr. Love was detained for 24 hours, at a rancho, being surrounded by a band of Comanche Indians, who, after stealing a lot of horses and mules and wounding several Mexicans, finally retired. Mr. Love in company with Mr. Sherman, came across a party of Apache Indians, in the desert known as the *Travesia*, about eight o'clock on a dark night. They hailed these Indians, supposing them to be Mexicans, and were in turn saluted with a shower of arrows. They returned the fire, and retreated on the same road a short distance then by taking the mountains they avoided the Indians during the next day, but on returning to the road the Indians took their trail, and followed them to an arroyo or ravine, swelled by recent rains and of difficult passage. Here they made a stand and when the Indians arrived within reach of their rifles, fired upon them, killing their chief, whom they saw fall; they then dashed across the arroyo. In crossing, Mr. Sherman's horse, which had been wounded by the Indians the night before, and being too weak, from loss of blood, to stem the current, was instantly swept from under him, and was washed over a fall of about twenty feet. Mr. Love threw his lariat over Mr. Sherman, and brought him safely to the shore. Mr. Love, who has made several excursions on this route, as also others, states that he has uniformly met with kind and hospitable treatment from the higher classes of the inhabitants. There are seven or eight hundred regular Mexican troops in Chihuahua. Col. Washington gave a splendid review at Chihuahua. It was attended by an immense concourse—the review ground was surrounded by carriages filled with ladies.—Governor Trias, in return, gave a dinner to Col. Washington and all the American officers. Much good feeling was exhibited, and the utmost harmony prevailed throughout.

El Heroldo, of Saltillo, relates the assassination of one Don Francisco Porras, a lieutenant in the old company of Bejar, who has been murdered in a rancho near Guilota, by a man who occupied a house in that rancho, and who had been a friend and comrade of the victim. The murderer had an accomplice to perpetrate the horrid deed, which was discovered by the owner of the rancho, whose suspicions were excited by the pains the murderers were taking to heap with dry sand the spot where the body of Porras was buried. The body having been dug out, it was found that the skull had been fractured by blows inflicted with clubs. The Herald says the authorities were diligently pushing the trial of the murderers, and adds that in the same week the bodies of four persons, murdered in the neighborhood, had been carried to that place.
A meeting of delegates from the neighboring towns has been recently held in Menclova, to devise sufficient means of defence against the Indians, and also to carry against them, in their own strongholds, aggressive war, which alone, it is deemed, will put a stop to their hostile incursions. The Government of Coahuila has appropriated a sum of \$300 for the purpose; but that sum being deemed insufficient by the meeting, additional funds are to be collected from contributors.—The organization of a force to consist of 800 men, well mounted and armed, is contemplated.

A letter from Parras, mentioned in the Herald of Saltillo, says that a gang of thirteen robbers, under the disguise of Indians, had been attacked in the vicinity of Aguachila, by the inhabitants of that place and that three of the band were killed and several wounded.

THE WAY TO GET RICH.
The only way by which capital can increase is by saving. If you spend as much as you get you will never be richer than you are. 'Tis not what a man gets, but what he saves, that constitutes his wealth. Go, learn the first two rules of arithmetic—learn addition and subtraction. Add to your present capital any amount you please—subtract the sum which you add, and tell me if the last amount will not be the same as the first. Every merchant should, in every year of his life, make some addition to his capital. You say you get but little, and then next year, you will get more, for you will have the profit upon the sum you save. There is no royal road to wealth any more than to geometry. The man who goes on spending all he gets, and expects that by some lucky hit he shall be raised to wealth will most likely sink into poverty,—or into cases of adverse fortune, he has then no resource; whereas by economy,

he may lay by a stock that may serve as a provision in case of adversity. A man says that the times are bad—the seasons are bad—the laws are bad. Be it so; but, were the case reversed, it would make no difference to you.—Look at home; you spend more than you get; how can you be otherwise than poor? How many a respectable family have fallen from a high station, which they worthily and honorably filled because neither the gentleman nor the lady had been familiar with the first four rules of arithmetic. Had they known how to compare their receipts with their expenditure, and to see which preponderates, all their difficulties might have been avoided. A very small acquaintance with the principles of commerce is sufficient to teach that, if a man spends every year more than he receives, he will, necessarily fall into poverty.
Hunt's Merchant Magazine.

From the Liverpool Times of October 14.
THE CHOLERA IN IRELAND.
We regret to state that the scourge which, during the last few months, has desolated the eastern parts of Europe, spreading its ravages from Cairo to St. Petersburg, and lingering within these few weeks at Hamburg, has at length, as anticipated, reached the shores of Great Britain. It is now officially declared by the Register-General that the Asiatic Cholera has appeared in the metropolis, and well authenticated cases of the malady are reported from Sunderland, Shields, Hull, and Edinburgh. The disease made its appearance almost contemporaneously in Sunderland and in the low-lying districts below London Bridge. In both places the first cases were those of temperate sailors, who came from Hamburg and were attacked by the malady on the voyage. As regards Edinburgh, the origin of the disease is left in doubt.
The official report of the Register-General in London reported thirteen cases up to Saturday last. In Edinburgh, up to the latest report, there had been twenty-five cases, twenty of which had proved fatal. Up to Wednesday in the present week the number of cases in London is alleged to be about twenty, but a daily official report is not yet issued. The authorities in all parts of the country seem to be taking the most zealous precautions to counteract, prevent, and remedy this dreadful malady, which we earnestly hope will make but a brief visit to our shores. The alarm is greatly diminished respecting its destructive effects amongst the great body of the people; and we trust, with the extensive arrangements made to check its progress, that the limits of its mortality will be confined to the seaport towns, and that the great manufacturing hives of industry will be spared this frightful addition to the many sufferings they have lately experienced.

The Insurrection at Vienna.
The German mail has brought tidings of another insurrection and revolution in Vienna, which has terminated, like the first, in the defeat of the military and the flight of the Emperor. The signal for the present uprising was given by the attempts of the Government or the War Minister to remove from the capital certain regiments which had shown sympathy with the popular party. The people prevented the departure of these regiments, which finally joined them, and, for the first time in the revolutionary events of Germany, a body of soldiers were found on the side of insurrection. The Minister of War, Count Latour, has shared the fate of Count Lamberg and the two Zichys; and Vienna was in the possession of the insurgents on the 7th. The honors that have been conferred on the Ban have been revoked, and it is now to be seen whether he will act up to his asserted intentions—to replace the Emperor firmly on his throne. His army is nearer Vienna than Pesth.

Vienna October 7.—Two battalions of grenadiers had received marching orders for Hungary; a portion of the men refused to obey. They were therefore escorted by a regiment of cuirassiers. As they approached the bridges over the Danube they were received by armed peasantry, who prevented them from proceeding further, fraternized with them, and commenced demolishing the bridges. The national guard arrived, and sided with the military. The cuirassiers, who could not recross the bridge, were obliged to retire. A fight soon ensued between the grenadiers, national guard, and the people on the one side, and a battalion of fusiliers of the Polish regiment of Nassau on the other, supported by troops recently arrived from Prague. The struggle lasted till midday in the Leopoldstadt, and then spread to the city, where a division of national guards fought against the students and the country people.
Between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, the Ministry of War, which was only guarded by thirty men, was stormed and ransacked, and the Minister of War, Count Latour, murdered in the most barbarous manner by stabs in the body and blows of a sledge hammer or axe on the head, and then hanged on a lamp-post in the court-yard. The arsenal was defended during the night by the military and a body of the national guard, but fell into the hands of the people towards morning, who immediately armed themselves. The report of cannon and musketry continued all yesterday and during the whole of the night; the alarm-

bells in the city and surrounding villages never ceased ringing.
The murderers of Count Latour declared that they would serve all those who shared his views in the same manner.—The Ministry is dissolved; the Minister of Justice is said to have been seized whilst attempting to leave the city, and is locked up in the Aula. The other Minister, with the exception of Dobbhoff and Hornbostly, have secreted themselves.
All the military have left the city, and the fighting has ceased.
The Diet declared itself in permanency, and a deputation was sent to the Emperor at Schonbrunn, demanding a popular Ministry, and the revocation of the decree appointing the Ban Royal Commissary of Hungary.
This morning at 8 o'clock the whole imperial family left the Schonbrunn in the direction of Linz. All the troops on duty at Schonbrunn have followed them.—The castle at Schonbrunn is unguarded.
Various proclamations were issued during the day in the name of the Diet.
Deputy Senerzer, by one, is appointed *pro tempore* Commander-in-chief of the National Guard.
A second decree, signed by the Franz Smolka, Vice President of the Diet, announces that measures had been taken to clear the town of the military, and to declare a general amnesty for all persons concerned in the insurrection.
We learn that in the insurrection 150 persons were killed, whilst the wounded were 400 or 600 in number.

Mr. Morrill's Account of his last Balloon Ascension at New York.
A description of a few of the principal events of my aerial tour may not be altogether uninteresting to the public; besides, the publication will serve to re-assure my friends at a distance in regard to my personal safety.
I severed the rope that connected my aerial car and vessel with the earth at 50 minutes before five o'clock P. M., and ascended moderately (it being almost a calm) towards the southwest. My progress in passing over the city was very slow; and in consequence the usual view of the Acrotium was prolonged. Indeed, for several minutes after I had arisen to the distance of about a half a mile there appeared not to be the least progression forward of the Balloon. The principal streets, buildings and parks could be accurately traced out and were all seen at one view, from the Battery to the upper part of the city, and from the North to the East Rivers. The surrounding city and villages many miles in the country were also visible at the same moment.
As I rose higher and passed over the western extremity of Long Island, I appeared to be taking an easterly course; I afterwards struck a current that moved me slowly towards the Jersey shore. I had now attained my greatest altitude, off Rockaway, 20 miles from New York, and formed the project of crossing the sea to Sandy Hook or Squam Beach, a distance of about 15 miles. The view at this time, though distant, was intensely interesting; Long Island and through its whole extent appeared to be four or five miles long; the broad expanse of ocean was before me, and the cities and country had become very diminutive in appearance.
Considering that I should not be able to land from that height for some time and as it was near sunset, I determined to approach nearer the earth. I therefore opened the valve and allowed a sufficient quantity of gas to escape to secure a descending motion. I had descended less than half a mile when, to my astonishment, I found that my course was no longer towards Sandy Hook, but directly towards the broad Atlantic Ocean. I discharged ballast and again ascended in hopes of finding a current that would again carry me towards the shore; but to no purpose.
My position was a critical one, but I thought my chances of safety were in favor of dropping into the water, and running the risk of being picked up. As I came down I saw the Light Ship about five miles to my right, (facing the ocean) and a schooner up towards the harbor.
I was being rapidly carried out to sea, I thought fit to descend as fast as possible; when I struck the water a little after sunset in a standing posture, I went down to my arms. A flow of wind, at the same moment, carried the balloon almost to the water, turning the car on its side, and completely immersing me in water. When the balloon again arighted itself, I stood knee deep and more in the water, and although both my anchors were out, I was carried away before the wind at the rate of about ten knots an hour.
I was, at first, in hopes that I might be seen by some vessel which would come to my assistance; but as the curtains of night shrouded everything in darkness, and nothing was to be seen but the distant Sandy Hook and Light Ship, I began to despair. At every flow of wind the balloon was carried over its side, immersing me in water, and letting out gas.—I found myself gradually sinking into the water, when it became necessary to let my anchors go one after the other, and then to cut away the cloth lining of the car and everything that could be spared.
I had been in the water more than an hour and a half, and it now came up under my arms; the balloon tattered, and threatened to fall altogether on its side; I was completely chilled through, and had said my prayers for nearly the last time, when I thought I heard the distant sound of oars. Upon listening again, I was confident that I had been seen, and that assistance was near, though I could see nothing through the darkness.
It seems that I had been observed by the captain of the Light Ship and Mr. Roberts, a pilot on board, to drop into the water, when a boat containing four men and the mate, Mr. George W. Rich, was dispatched to my assistance. They rowed some ten miles before

they were enabled to come up with me, and much credit is due to Mr. Rich and his crew for their humane and strenuous efforts to save me from a watery grave. I was rescued, directed our course toward the ship, and arrived about 9 o'clock. I was received gently and hospitably by Captain M. M. King, on board the ship, where my clothes changed, and I partook of his beautiful and known hospitality till next morning, when with the pilot, Mr. Roberts, who accompanied me after changing into several boats, in the city, where I arrived this (Thursday) morning.

I wish thus publicly to express my obligations and thanks to these gentlemen, who by their generous and humane feelings, rescued me from my perilous situation.
My canvass was badly torn by the water, and my balloon is much injured, and I endeavor to remedy these difficulties, my last ascension from this city about day of next week.
Respectfully,
C. MORRILL,
New York, Oct. 12, 1848.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.
STATE TRIALS IN IRELAND.
VERDICT OF GUILTY ON O'BRIEN AND McMANUS, AND SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED.—TRIAL OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—THE VERDICT.
On the 7th the court set at nine o'clock, and the Lord Chief Justice presided in his charge, at the conclusion of about 4 o'clock, the jury retired to their room.
At 20 minutes past five they resumed their seats in the Court, and profound silence lasting for a few minutes succeeded their entrance, but was broken by a slight rustling near the door of the jury room, from which the jury entered, headed by the foreman who held the issue paper in his hand.
The clerk having completed the reading of names, asked, in rather a nervous and indistinct tone, manifestly sensible of the painful effect about to follow, "Gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?"
The Foreman—"Yes."
Clerk of the Crown—"How do you find William Smith O'Brien guilty?"
After a considerable lapse of time, the foreman, in a low, suppressed voice, pronounced "Guilty." Tears were seen and sobs heard in every part of the court. O'Brien alone maintained a composed aspect, and acknowledged the verdict by slightly inclining his head.

The foreman of the jury enquired something, but his self possession was to fail him, and he said, in a hoarse tone to the Clerk of the Crown, "My dear, can't you read the rest?"
The Clerk then read from the what follows:
"We earnestly recommend the Government, the jury being unanimous of the opinion that, for many reasons, life should be spared."
The Clerk of the Crown then read his seat, and for about five minutes unbroken silence prevailed, the all being fixed on the calm, self-possession of the prisoner. At last, Chief Justice Blackburn said, in a voice, "Adjourn the Court to ten on Monday Morning."
Proclamation to this effect was read, Mr. O'Brien was then removed to dock, and the building was soon cleared.
At a quarter past ten on Monday the Judges entered the Court, the Courtroom from an early hour was crowded in every part, and the society was visibly depicted on every countenance as it was rumored that Mr. O'Brien was to be brought up for judgment. The only gallery vacant was in which the friends of Mr. Smith were accustomed to sit during the trial. That gallery was entirely empty, and formed a melancholy contrast to the other portions of the court.
The Attorney General entered at about five minutes after the sitting of court. All eyes were directed to that learned functionary, who, as the lords, I have to move that in the her Majesty against Wm. Smith the prisoner be called up for judgment.
Chief Justice—Very well.
Soon afterwards Mr. Smith made his appearance in the dock, and, manly bearing, his calmness, and firmness as he stood in front of the court, were the theme of observation throughout the trial.
The Clerk of the Crown was then read over the indictment, and to the prisoner had to say why he should not be executed thereon should he be passed upon him, when
Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., said that the proper time to make application for arrest of judgment, had been passed, and he therefore decided to state the grounds of the objection and then to argue them. Mr. Whiteside followed on the same side. The Chief Justice, after consulting for some minutes with the judges, pronounced their judgment, which was, that the objection of the prisoner's counsel could not be maintained.
The Clerk of the Crown then asked O'Brien what he had to say why he should not be executed thereon.
Mr. O'Brien said—My lords, my intention to enter into any plea of my conduct, however much I have desired to avail myself of the