

by the tenants themselves or a jury of their neighbours; and no party to be evicted except on the payment of such sum as the same parties may award him as compensation. Fixity of tenure may be a high-sounding name for such a system, but in plain English it meant confiscation of property. (Hear.) They are to pay no tithes, no rates, no cess, in short, they are to be released from all the obligations of civilized society. It is, in short, a combination of the Roman Catholic clergy and the masses who have no property against property and law. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connell expresses his greatest delight to be in witnessing, at the multitudinous assemblages he is drawing together, the numbers of the people and of the Roman Catholic clergy. I would say nothing for that clergy but what they say for themselves. Witness Dr. M'Hale and his 1011 subscription in his own words:—"The offering of 101 devoted ecclesiastics on the altar of their country." (Hear, hear.) Dr. Higgins proclaims, that from shore to shore the hierarchy are all repealers; and we find them by hundreds, and eighties, and fifties, assembling at Mullingar, Cork, and Cashel. It is possible that many may have been carried on by force of the popular clamour, and may find it easier to head than to check the movement; but without any disrespect to them, or accusing them of being worse than other men would under the same circumstances be, it cannot be overlooked that, as a body, they have not the same domestic relations and endearing ties to bind them to society which restrain other men. He (Mr. Shaw) knew no class in Ireland so alarmed or who cried so loudly for protection as the respectable Roman Catholic laity and the Whig party residing in that country; it was in that respect no sectarian or political question; and what they most dreaded was, that if not aided quickly, they would not much longer be able to resist, but would be carried before the torrent which was threatening to devastate the country. This state of things could not continue. It was in vain to say that meetings of from 300,000 to 500,000 men, quickly succeeding each other in all parts of the country, suspending all day occupations, and desecrating the Sabbath, so that the peaceable inhabitants could not attend their different places of worship but in terror, and were led either to mingle in the mass or hide themselves in their own houses,—it was in vain, he said, to deny that such meetings were dangerous to the public peace—created terror in Her Majesty's loyal subjects—and were against the law. He believed the constitutional law of the land was strong enough for the purpose; and of this he was very sure, that if the law was not or was not made strong enough to put them down, that they would very soon put down both law and constitution. (Hear, hear.) He was against coercion bills and enactments in suspension of the constitution, till all the powers of the existing law had failed; and he had every confidence in them if vigorously administered. He knew not whether the dismissal of the magistrates might have a good effect; but he could wish it had been earlier done. (Hear, hear.) The remedies of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Sheil) were—Banish the Orangemen from Dublin Castle. He (Mr. Sheil) knew well no official was there who was or ever had been an Orangeman. (Hear.) It was ungenerous thus to refer to the Orangemen, who had given up their cherished habits in obedience to not only the letter but the spirit of the law (hear), and now thought with bitterness over their meetings of tens and hundreds, their few ribands and their favourite tunes, when they saw parties of tens of thousands marching in derision by them, playing party tunes and flapping in their very faces their flags, inscribed with rebellious mottoes, with impunity. (Loud cheers.) Then the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Sheil) said, "Reform," by which he meant destroy, "the Protestant church." (Hear.) Conciliate the Roman Catholic priesthood (hear, hear) was the panacea for all her evils; both he and the hon. member opposite (Mr. Buller) said, Canadianize Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Wonderful—admirable expedient to preserve Ireland to the British throne, and to render her peaceful, prosperous, and happy! (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. Shaw) spoke as no sectarian; the hon. member (Mr. Buller) would probably accuse him of religious animosity to his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects; but he had always lived on terms of good will with them, and for the last 15 years had adjudicated upon the persons and properties of thousands of them, and he believed not one among the number would say that he was capable of doing them an injustice (hear, hear); but he (Mr. Shaw) grieved to see Ireland in her present condition—capital driven from her shores (hear)—absenteeism forced while it was declaimed against. (Hear, hear.) He had spoken that night simply as the representative of the country gentlemen—the professions—the educated classes residing in every part of Ireland (cheers); as an Irishman, having everything belonging to himself and family at stake in Ireland (hear), and not weighing the considerations of party in comparison with having peace for his family and home, and the means of peacefully bequeathing those blessings to his children after him. (Loud cheers.) With regard to the Arms Bill then before the house, he did not mean to pledge himself to all its details, but was prepared to vote for its second reading. It was little more than a transcript of the bill brought in by the late Government. Mr. Roebuck spoke in opposition to the bill, which, however, he described as being originally enacted by an Irish parliament, and renewed by a Whig administration, contending the while that there was no essential difference between the policy of the late government and that of the present as regarded Ireland. Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said, it had been said that this bill was identical with the bill brought in by Lord Morpeth in 1838; but it was no such thing; there had been several variations made in it requiring arms to be branded and registered, which rendered the bill doubly penal to what it had been before. He frankly confessed that the present Opposition, when on the Ministerial side of the house, had been too remiss about these bills. The reason was, that these measures had always been brought in late, and when there was little time for their discussion, and because of the confidence which they placed in the Government. If this were only a renewal of the old law, it was a renewal only of those parts of the old law which were the most severe. The law for 35 years had required every blacksmith to take out a licence, and to register his forge; but had that provision of the law ever been enforced? He asked if any hon. member could tell him an instance of it? Not one. It had not been enforced, because it was too severe a measure. Did they think that the people of Ireland would hear that the trade of a blacksmith should not be carried on without a licence! It was not a secret trade; it was not a trade without noise or smoke. The time of bringing forward the measure was more objectionable than the measure itself. In Ireland, as in England, the common law right was to carry arms for self defence. He had heard the speech of the noble lord (J. Russell), the member for London, with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret. He only lamented that the noble lord should have felt himself coerced by the position in which those who had been Ministers often were placed to vote for the measure. As to those who stayed away from the discussion, he differed from them in judgment; at the same time he knew their reason was a conviction of the hopelessness of any effort in opposition, and an opinion that it was not worth while to abandon other pursuits for the purpose. (Ironical cries of "Hear.") He believed that either the measure would prove vexatious in its operation, or that its very severity would render its execution impossible: in either case it would prove, he believed, not an anodyne, but a blister. The debate was then adjourned.

From late English papers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 25.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour. Mr. HAWES presented 523 petitions from all parts of England and Wales, against the educational clauses of the Factories bill. [The hon. member's petitions made a most formidable appearance when ordered to lie on the table.] The hon. member said he had received a large number of petitions, the prayers of which were printed, although the signatures were in the hand-writing of the parties, and he was anxious to know from the Speaker whether such petitions were received by the house or not. The SPEAKER said the rule of the house was quite clear, that no petition could be received which was either printed or lithographed.

CANADA CORN BILL.
Mr. DARBY wished to ask the noble lord whether the bill which he had introduced was applicable to Canada only, or whether it was to be extended to the other British American Colonies?
Lord STANLEY said, if the hon. member would examine the returns of corn which had been recently moved for and made to the order of this house, he would find that this colony was almost the only one which had any interest in this question, as far as regarded the export of colonial produce; and with regard to Canada alone had the bill been introduced, in fulfilment of an engagement which had been entered into with Canada, and Canada alone.
Mr. LABOUCHERE wished to understand whether the noble lord would not consent to apply the principle of the bill to the colonies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.
Lord STANLEY was not prepared to say what government might do if a wish should be expressed on the part of the colonies; but the present bill was intended to be applied to Canada alone.
Sir G. GREY.—As the Canadian measure related to a surplus produce, he should like to know what the surplus produce of Canada in wheat?
Lord STANLEY said, that if the right hon. and learned gentleman would look at the returns moved for by the hon. member for Bristol (Mr. P. Miles), he would see that of the corn imported from our colonies, nine-tenths were from Canada. He did not say that Canada had a surplus produce; but it was notorious that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island were deficient in a supply for themselves.
Dr. BOWRING said, that as the subject was now before the house, he might, perhaps, save time if he were allowed to put a question which stood as a notice for to-morrow. He had been informed that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island had lately imposed a duty on the importation of corn much heavier than it had hitherto done. Now, he wished to know from the noble lord whether, if the Legislature of that colony should solicit a boon similar to that given to Canada, the Government would say "No" to the application?
Lord STANLEY said, the hon. member's question assumed that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island had laid a duty on foreign corn heavier than heretofore, but he (Lord Stanley) had no official report of any such act having been passed. He had, however, reason to believe, that certain resolutions had been passed, imposing a duty on foreign wheat as a means of increasing the revenue of this year. The resolutions, however, had not yet been passed into law, but even if they had, it would only be for a single year.
THE SCOTCH CHURCH.—The following is a letter of the Marquis of Breadalbane, announcing his adhesion to the Free Presbyterian Church:—
"London, May 23, 1843.
"Dear Mr. Dunlop,—I received your note of the 19th instant yesterday morning, and as I have also received the Scotch papers, I am aware of all your proceedings down to Saturday. After a careful perusal of these, and having given my anxious consideration to the various topics of the Queen's letter, and the spirit which pervades it, I am most reluctantly obliged to give up that hope which I had till now fondly entertained, that the Government were really in earnest in their desire to bring in a measure consistent with the rights and privileges of the Presbyterian Church, and securing to the parishes of Scotland the appointment of Ministers acceptable to the people. My resolve is therefore now taken, to vindicate my own principles as a Presbyterian, and to leave the Established Church; and I beg of you to command my humble services in any way in which they can be most useful in the cause of the Free Presbyterian Church.
"I remain, dear Mr. Dunlop, very faithfully yours,
"BREADALBANE."
The Marquis of Breadalbane will give, it is said, 10,000l. to the new Secession Church of Scotland.
On the 19th May, Dr. Chalmers brought forward the financial report, in a speech of great length, in the course of which he stated that the sum already subscribed in aid of the Secession, amounted to £232,000.
Dr. CHALMERS complained of having been misrepresented in what he had said with reference to the Voluntaries. I have one thing to state, (said the Doctor) to which I would request the attention of any of our Voluntary friends who may be here present. I don't know anything that has more annoyed me than the report of the speech I gave from the chair, in which I am represented as saying that I can hold no communion with those who hold the Voluntary principle. Now, I said no such thing. I don't ask them to renounce their principle, and all I ask at their hands is, that they will not ask me to renounce my principle. It was a point of difference between us; but I expressly said that it was a point upon which we could agree to differ. Look at the Saviour's prayer in the 17th chapter of John, where the success of Christianity in the world is made to hinge not merely upon a real and vital, but upon an ostensible union among Christians,—such a union as that the world, in virtue of seeing it, would be turned to the faith of the gospel; and therefore I say, that there should be no barrier in the way of an ostensible union of co-operation, although it may be the work of years before that union can be so complete as to come to incorporation. I have only to say, that there is room for us all—for our own labourers and those of other evangelical denominations; and I trust we will forget all unessential differences, and join our forces, and make common cause upon the masses of irreligion and profligacy that have of late so accumulated in these lands.

THE REPEAL OF THE UNION AND THE ENGLISH CHARTISTS.
—On the 25th May, a public lecture was delivered by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., at the City of London Political and Scientific Institution, on the subject of the Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland. Mr. O'Connor was much cheered on presenting himself, and proceeded to deliver an address, which certainly was most successful in eliciting the sympathies and approbation of his numerous and attentive audience. Mr. O'Connor said that he did not wish to make specific declarations on the subject, but if his countrymen in their moral might were invaded in Ireland, he, as an Irishman, would consider that he was invaded also. If the 'dogs of war' were let loose on the unoffending people of Ireland, the English Chartists would not be apathetic spectators. The Committee of the Repeal of the Union Association were about to issue an address to the working men of England, and he would engage that such an answer should be returned to it as ought to gladden the hearts of all Irishmen. [Loud cheers.] At the same time he should take care that the English Chartists should not damage the Repeal cause by any premature interference. He expressed the most anxious interest in the progress of the Repeal agitation in Ireland.—*Morning Advertiser of Thursday.*
IRELAND.—The Kilkenny papers give an account of the capture of a formidable banditti, who, within six months, committed the most appalling murders in that and the neighbouring counties. It appears that there is evidence to show that they murdered the late Mr. George Haley, of Johnstown, and after that set fire to the body, to destroy all traces of the murder. They also murdered Mr. Mortimer, in Freshford, having hired themselves for a sum of money for that purpose; they shot General Kearney's steward, butchered a poor farmer named Hoyle, at noon-day, in his own yard; and they closed their sanguinary career by attempting to assassinate Mr. Shea.
FIRST IMPORTATION OF PORK, &c., FROM NEW ORLEANS.
—Tuesday, May 30, the barque Pearl, 400 tons, Captain Brickley, belonging to New Brunswick, arrived in the London Docks, from New Orleans, with a perfectly full cargo of provisions:—viz:—1,049 barrels and 227 tierces of pork, 127 barrels and 5 boxes of bacon, 2 barrels of hams, 3,421 kegs and 1 tierce of lard, 124 barrels of tallow, 11 half-barrels of tongues, 230 casks of oil-cake, and 50 barrels of flour.
The Factory Education Bill has been postponed by Sir James Graham. The length and breadth of the measure amounts to this—that all children employed in factories, whose parents possess no religion and attend no place of worship, shall be compelled to submit to the ministrations of a chaplain of the Established Church.
A brig called the Tartar, laden with war stores and a large quantity of Congreve rockets for the Mexican Government,

caught fire at Southampton, on the 2d June, exploded and soon afterwards sunk.
PUBLIC OPINION.—Up to the 16th of May, the Corn Laws have been supported by two petitions and twelve signatures; a fixed duty by one petition and seventy-four signatures; total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws, by 4,027 petitions, and 1,079,537 signatures.
The number of registered British vessels, December 31, 1842, was 28,790 burden, 3,418,126 tons; navigated by 302,033 men and boys; and this exclusive of Irish vessels, and a large portion of our colonies. How vast the amount and ramifications of British industry and capital.
FERNANDO PO.—The Island of Fernando Po was taken possession of by the commander of the Spanish brig of war Nerion, on the 21st of March, in the name of Queen Isabella. He hoisted the flag of his country, and fired a salute. The ceremony was unattended by violence, though the British inhabitants had some slight difficulty in restraining the feelings of the natives, who appeared to be much attached to the British, and were strongly inclined to consider the matter as an insult to their friends.
The *Shipping Gazette*, in an article respecting free trade, makes the extraordinary assertion that sawdust produced from Mahogany has been used in the adulteration of coffee in Great Britain to the extent of 300 tons.
The ceremony of churching the Queen took place at twelve o'clock on Friday week, in the chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, assisted by the Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel. The Bishop of Norwich attended as Clerk of the Closet; and the Hon. and Rev. C. Courtenay as domestic Chaplain.
On Sunday week, Dr. Pusey preached a sermon in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, in which he avowed his belief in transubstantiation and the doctrine of the mass. A copy of the sermon has been demanded by the University authorities. Dr. Pusey has given it to them, and a good deal of anxiety is evinced to know what steps the college heads will take in consequence. In the meantime he has been suspended from preaching before the University of Oxford for two years.
The Rev. Hamilton Paul, on receiving the presentation to the church and parish of Broughton, near Edinburgh, preached a farewell sermon to the ladies of Ayr, and not a little to the surprise of his fair auditory, gave out his text—
"And they fell upon Paul's neck, and kissed him!"
NEW YORK, June 13.
From all sections of the country we have the most cheering accounts of the prospect of an abundant harvest.
GREAT FIRE AT VALPARAISO.—The Philadelphia Gazette says, we learn by a private letter to a gentleman of this city, that on the 18th of March, a fire broke out in Valparaiso, which destroyed an immense amount of property. The loss is estimated at seven hundred thousand dollars.
A MURDERESS TO BE CAUGHT.—A wealthy citizen of Paisley, Scotland, was poisoned by his wife, just before the sailing of the Acadia, the woman escaping to New York by a Packet ship. A government messenger came out in the Acadia, to arrest her when the ship arrives. She will be delivered over to the British authorities, in accordance with the terms of the late treaty.
BUNKER HILL.—The Boston papers contain lengthy details of the proceedings at the celebration, on the 17th June, of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument. The President and his suite were present on the occasion; and militia companies from various towns in Massachusetts and the adjoining States, with unnumbered citizens from all sections of the Union. Daniel Webster was orator of the day, and delivered a lengthy address from a platform near the monument, on which were a number of the old revolutionary soldiers, surrounded by the various societies and militia and other companies who formed in the procession. In the evening about one thousand of the leading men dined in the Faneuil Hall. Mr. Buckingham (editor of the Boston Courier), President of the Monument Association, presided at the table. The following was the second regular toast:—
The Monument.—The proud memorial of a defeat glorious to the vanquished, and of a victory fatal to the conquerors.
CHEAP POPULAR GOVERNMENT.—New York, a city of three hundred thousand souls, where every male resident of 21 years of age has a vote for members of the City Council, spends about a million of dollars yearly, for city purposes, and is about twelve millions of dollars in debt.
CANADA.
The Canadian papers furnish some particulars of another serious riot which has taken place with the workmen on the Beatharnois Canal. A demand for an increase of wages was made by them, which being denied, they proceeded to acts of outrage and violence.—Mr. Elliot, one of the contractors, was nearly killed, and others were brutally used. The military, who were called to the assistance of the Civil authorities, were compelled to fire upon the rioters, of whom four are said to have been killed and several wounded. The particulars of this unfortunate affair, as far as has reached Montreal, will be found below.—*Halifax Journal.*
MONTREAL, June 13.
FURTHER RIOTS.—A gentleman who arrived late last night from Beatharnois informs that the labourers on the Canal showed a very riotous disposition yesterday morning. They went to the house of Mr. Elliot, Contractor, attacked him in his bed, and fractured his skull, and his life is despaired of; they also attacked Mr. W. H. Denaut, another of the Contractors, who probably would have been treated in the same manner, but having a swift horse, he got off with only a few bruises. Our informant states that they have threatened the lives of all the Contractors if their demand of 3s. a day is not complied with.
Every exertion was used by those who had influence over them, to persuade them to keep the peace, but without effect. As a last resource, a small detachment of the 74th Regiment, and about 30 men of the Queen's Light Dragoons, were called out, when the Riot Act was read, and the rioters still refusing to disperse, the troops fired, and several persons were killed and wounded, the number of which could not be ascertained. They then scattered in all directions in the woods, and annoyed the troops as much as they could, who were only a mere handful in comparison to the great numbers of the rioters. When our informant came away, the troops were preparing to attack them in the woods. A reinforcement of troops will be sent out this morning.
JUNE 15.—THE RIOT AT BEATHARNOIS.—It seems that the number of men killed in the riot at Beatharnois was four. The order to fire, we are informed, was given by Mr. Lavalette, the stipendiary magistrate on the spot, and there is no doubt that it was necessary, in order to prevent a still greater sacrifice of life, as well as property.
SLAVES.—A party of twenty runaway slaves passed through Cleveland about a week ago, on their way to this colony. Fifteen were from one plantation in Virginia, and their owner arrived soon after and offered \$1200 for their apprehension, but without success.
THE COLONIAL HERALD can be had, every Saturday, immediately after publication, at the Store of Mr. Geo. F. Cooper, Queen Street—Price, 4d. each.

The Colonial Herald.
SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1843.
We have devoted a considerable portion of our present number to the debate in the House of Commons on the proposed re-enactment of the amended Irish Arms Bill, introduced by the Secretary for Ireland, Lord Eliot. All fire-arms, for whatever purpose, in the possession of individuals, are to be registered, and their owners licensed, under certain penalties for non-compliance. The measure, as a whole, is nothing new. It is the continuation of a law—or system of law—to which, in more or less mitigated forms, Ireland has ever been subject. The new provisions confine the license to carry arms or purchase gunpowder to persons obtaining a certificate from two householders—enjoin the branding of all fire-arms—make punishable the possession on unregistered and unbranded arms, or of pikes and daggers—and allow one magistrate (instead of two as formerly) to authorize a search for arms—changes which seem to be considered called for by the state of the country.

It was stated in Parliament that the suppression of the Canadian rebellion cost Government £3,500,000 sterling.
The second reading of the Canadian Wheat and Flour Bill has been carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 100. The purport of the projected enactment is, to admit into Great Britain whatever flour may be imported from Canada, at a fixed duty of one shilling per barrel, without regard to the price in the home market. American corn, when imported into Canada, and ground into flour there, and afterwards imported into Britain, to be subject to the same rate of duty, with the understanding that the Crown will sanction the bill passed by the Canadian Legislature, imposing a duty of 3s. per quarter on American corn imported into that Province. By the existing law, when the price of wheat in Britain is at or under 55s., the import duty on Colonial wheat is 5s. per quarter, and it is not until the price exceeds 55s. that the duty falls to 1s. In the course of the debate, Mr. J. O'Brien said when the corn bill of last year was before the House, he had moved that a duty of 1s. only should be levied on all corn, the produce of our colonies. The only fault he had to find with the present measure was, that it was confined to Canada. Prince Edward Island had, through her Assembly, asked for a similar boon, but she was refused—why, he could not say. In a subsequent stage of the debate, Lord Stanley, who seems to have forgotten this circumstance, said he was not prepared to say what Government might do, if a wish should be expressed by the other North American Colonies. The subject is not unworthy of consideration.
Since the above was in type, we find that a requisition to the Sheriff of Queen's County has been drawn out, and is now lying at the store of Messrs. Desbrisay & Co. for signatures, for a public meeting, for the purpose of adopting measures for petitioning the Home Government on the subject.
SUPREME COURT.—The Trinity Term of the Court commenced on Tuesday last. The Chief Justice, in his charge, congratulated the Grand Jury on the extreme lightness of the Calendar—there being but two cases of Petty Larceny to come before them. At the same time his Lordship regretted the absence of Magistrates' Courts or Petty Sessions for the trial of minor offences, as, from the want of such summary jurisdiction, persons guilty of small larcenies frequently escape punishment, most probably through an unwillingness of the party injured to prosecute in the higher courts. These were now almost universally established throughout the British Dominions—this Island forming, his Lordship believed, a solitary exception to the general rule. When his Lordship occupied a seat in the Legislative Council of this Island, he warmly advocated the introduction of such a measure here—Bills were passed by that body, from time to time, which, however, for reasons best known to themselves, were invariably rejected by the House of Assembly. The Court would, however, continue to take opportunity of recurring to the question on every suitable occasion, in the hope that a remedy might be provided for what was certainly a growing evil. The population was now large, and was yearly receiving considerable accessions from other countries, and the necessity for the appointment of courts having power to adjudicate in criminal cases of minor importance, was daily becoming more apparent.
The case which excited most interest was that of Doncar Maclean, Esq., M. P. P., upon a criminal information filed against him by the Attorney General, for the publication of a libel on the Government of this Island. The libellous article formed one of a series of Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at New London on the 28th February last, stating that the Government of this Island, unlike that of every other Colony in British North America, does not govern for the benefit of the majority of the people, but for the interest of a couple of dozen of land speculators, their connexions, dependents and parasites. Mr. Maclean was not charged with being the author of the article, neither was he present at the meeting, being at the time in Charlottetown, attending his duties in the House of Assembly. A petition to the House of Assembly was agreed upon at the meeting, and forwarded to Mr. Maclean for presentation to that body; a copy of the Resolutions was at the same time forwarded to him, with a request that he would get them inserted in the different newspapers. Mr. Maclean, in compliance with this request, called at the offices of the Colonial Herald and Islander, the conductors of both of which papers refused to insert the Resolution alluded to, stating their reasons to Mr. Maclean for so doing; and it was held by the Court that the mere act of Mr. Maclean offering the article to the printers for insertion in their journals amounted to a publication in the eye of the law, as he had not only shown it to more than one person, but had done all that in him lay to give it general circulation.
The case was tried before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury, and was conducted on the part of the prosecution by the Attorney and the Solicitor General, assisted by the Hon. E. Palmer, and the defence by the Defendant himself, assisted by Mr. Young.
The Jury retired to consider their verdict at about a quarter to two o'clock, and at half-past three returned into Court with a verdict of guilty, against the defendant.
After the verdict had been given, the Attorney General rose and stated, that he had been given to understand that the Defendant had, since the commencement of the proceedings against him, transmitted a memorial to Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, complaining of the hardship of the case. Lord Stanley had written out that this could not be attended to, as not having been sent through the regular channel, but that when a copy of it was transmitted through the medium of the Lieutenant Governor, his Lordship would be prepared to give it due consideration. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor had since written to Mr. Maclean for a copy of his memorial, in order that he may transmit it to the Colonial Secretary; it would, no doubt, however, be forthcoming soon, and, to show that they were actuated by no vindictive feelings towards the defendant, it was not the intention of the Crown Officers to call him up for judgment until the result of his appeal to Lord Stanley was known. In the meantime, he would be required to enter into recognizance to appear to receive judgment when called upon. This act of leniency on the part of the Crown Officers is no doubt highly commendable; at the same time, we cannot help expressing our deep regret that they should have deemed it necessary to prop up the respectability of the Government by means so universally deprecated by the friends of constitutional liberty, as that of *ex officio* informations.
Having taken some notes of the trial, we shall endeavour to give a more full account of it in our next.
It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's paper, that the directors of the Steam Navigation Company have come to the resolution of discontinuing sending the *St. George* Steamer any longer to Miramichi, unless the sum promised by the House of Assembly of New Brunswick is assured to the Company.
Wednesday last, being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, a salute was fired from the Garrison in honour of the occasion.
HALIFAX, JUNE 29.—The Rev. John Knox, of P. E. Island, author of the Temperance Prize Essay, Real Education, Moral Renovation, &c., preached in the Granville-street Chapel last Sabbath evening. We hope the Rev. Gentleman will favor us with a lecture on Temperance, when he returns from Yarmouth, whither he has gone to attend the Baptist Association.—*Olive Branch.*
POST OFFICE.—This Department in New Brunswick, which has heretofore been under the immediate control of the Deputy Post Master General residing in Nova Scotia, is in future to be a separate establishment, and John Howe, Esq., Post Master in St. John, has been appointed Deputy Post Master General for New Brunswick.
QUICK PASSAGES.—The steamer Unicorn, which arrived at Quebec between eight and nine o'clock in the morning of the 4th June, with the English Mail of the 19th May, made the trip from thence to Pictou and back, in the remarkably short passages of five days and eighteen hours.—The Mail of the 19th May, from England, was therefore received in Quebec on the day preceding its arrival in St. John!