lactious, it is impossible to deny that a great part of it has been so produced. The people are indeed punished for having suffered them-selves to be made the instruments of factions, and the ianocent kave suffered with the guilty. "In the meantime, we think that the peace-able and industrious classes of the community who have suffered and are still suffering from the madnesss and villainy of the pest, ought to be on their guard. They ought to be careful not be led into error by participating in the pasthe beled into error, by participating in the passions and misrepresentations of the parties, and to basteadfast in adherence to the principles of jus-

June 28.

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coms and misrepresentations of the parties, and to be steadfast in adherence to the principles of justice and duty.

"We are afraid that "Amicus" has listened to hearsay evidence and newspaper assertions, when he came to the conclusion that the appointments to the Executive Council of the rovince and other high offices, in September has consisted of persons 'disaffected' to the British Government. Where is the evidence? They were indeed accused in times of great pointments and party excitement; but, when there has no want of power in the hands of the opposite party, nothing was brought against them. In the series of all just men, they must stand as tonginly accused. It is impossible to know disaffection but by acts. The suspicion of it exercan be held as sufficient grounds of excitation from public office, when otherwise qualities. The men in whose favor, in this instance, the Governor for the time being, exercised the undoubted prerogative of the Crown, were of a political party or faction, epposed to applicate;" but it is not under the British Government that the appointment of the opposition of the opposition of the proposition of the proposition of the party of the committee of the opposition of the proposition of the opposition opposition of the opposition opposition of the opposition opposit

"Convinced as we are, by personal observation and public acts, of the sincere desire of the high Government and nation, to treat the loth American Provinces, not only with justic, but with indulgence and kindness, we can an impose a case that would justify us in attaining to throw off our allegiance, or contamplating any other state of being than that of his and loyal British subjects."

METEORIC PHENOMENON —The Bangor Couler says —A most beautiful meteor was sen at Cambridge on Monday evening, a few simules before midnight. It started east of the John star and ran nearly to the Western horizon Brighter than Venus, it left a trail of light agrack.—The bright Galaxy spenned the sayens with its arch; Syrs, Auteree, Altair, ad Arcturus, strove in vain to equal Mars and appler; the blood red moon appeared "like a stail of the blood red moon appeared "like a ka beautiful messenger broke the sacred still-tes by its flight. by its flight.

A STRANGE STORY.—The same paper relocate the following Strange Story —A negro
framese Co. N. Y., that the destructive conflalasses Co. N. Y., that the destructive conflalasses on the strange strange strange of the leaders, who
has of which he was one of the leaders, who
have the strange of the leaders, who
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lowever, the mediated period arrived, they
have informed by some abolitionists residing in
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The scheme, upon this
lasses of the strange of the strange,
has of other places. The scheme, upon this asy would afterward be taken by the authoriles of other places. The scheme, upon this
less of ther places. The scheme, upon this
less then determined to burn the city. The
lone station was to be a general one, and the
line set was 12 o'clock at night, but some
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elok in the evening, and thus fustrated the
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Shipping Intelligence.

Port of Miramichi:

CLEARED—July 1, Tom Bowline, Irvine, Sheld: A, Thomas & Robert, Pearson, Anne. Sinber, Walsh, P. E. Island: Temperiverpole, Quebec: 5, William, Brunnge, Italy, Liverpool: 6, Herald, M'Leod, Canso.

The brig Menter, Forster, in latitude 49, 36, sinda 20 Stude 30, west, spoke the barque Hepburn, in colton, 41 days out, all well.

Saturday's Edition.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 8, Mail by Kelly's Stage.

We take the following items from papers ob-he mail was received here at five o'clock. We perceive by the Montreal papers, that he Contractors on the Beauharnois Cinal, have handled of the Gavernment. " a full and public

quated of the Government, "afull and public adjustion, of the Board of Works of their adjustion, of the Board of Works of their temporary from the commencement of the Work." The Montreal Courier in speaking of the late

at Beauharnois, remarks: ong hopes are entertained that when the

aders are entertained that when the aders are removed, things will proceed up. A great many of the worst characters the neighbourhood altogather, and who remains about hood altogather. mose who remain seem generally peaceable dis-bled, and heartly to repent of their folly.

This they have good cause, as we understand

that many of them have suffered severely from the suspension of the works. To such extrem-ities have they been reduced, that strong bodied men have offered to work for 1s. 2d. a day, or, in fact, for anything to give them food. The loss which they incurred by the non-payment of wa-ges in consequence of the suspension of most of the converges instituted to amount to nearly of the contracts is stated to amount to nearly

"We are glad to hear, however, that it is expected that all the contracts will be resumed on Monday next."

INTEMPERANCE .- An exchange paper has INTEMPERANCE —An exchange paper the following concise and apposite remarks:

"Temperance puts wood on the fire, flour in the barrel, meat in the tub, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole

composition of man.

Toronto Patriot, June 23. Toronto Patriot, June 23.

FIRE —We regret having to record a very destructive fire wich took place about two o'clock on Thursday morning, in the rear of Mr. Northcote's Store, King Street.—It taged for several hours in despite of every effort made to arrest its progress, and several houses were destroyed, among which were Mr. McComb's Tajern and Mr. O'Brien's Saddlery Shep, on New Street; and Mr. Brown's Tavern, and four or five small houses on Stuart's Lane.

Mail by the St. George:

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MAIL—By the steamer this morning, we obtained the British mail. The Hibernia arrived at Hulfax on Saturday the 1st inst. in 10 days and 21 hours. Our regular files are from London to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 20th of June.

We have made such selections below as will be accorded to the procession of all the according to the contract of the selections of all the according to the selection of all the selection of all the selection of all the selections.

and Liverpool to the 20th of June.

We have made such selections below as will put our readers in possession of all the news of consequence which these journals contain.

The Dublin Evening Post states, that a formidable accession is about to be made to the fleet now assembled at the Cove. The following vessels it is stated, are ordered to that station. The Caledonia, 120; Vanguard, 80; Inconstant, 36; Tyne 28 guns. The same paper adds, the official order for the assembling of the squadron, states that it is for special service.

The following declaration of Right was issued by the Repealers assembled at Gatha:

First—Self government—the making of our own laws suited to the wants and wishes of our own laws—the filling of all the offices in the state with trishmen.

Secondly—The freedom of religion: and the extinction of heavy and unjust import, and of compulsory payments by one body of Christians to the teachers of the doctrines of another persuasion.

Thirdly—The improvement of the condition

suasion.

Thirdly—The improvement of the condition of all occupiers of land by a well considered plan of fixity of tenure, which while it would secure to the landlord a moderate and adequate rent for his land, would at the same time insure to the tenant the benefit of all his own labour

to the tenant the benefit of all his own labour and expenditure in permanent improvement.

Fourthly—The total abolition of the oppressive grand jury cess, and the present iniquatous system of poor laws, and the substition of well-regulated charitable institutions.

The London Gazette contains an Order in Council, for the extension of the provisions of the 3d and 4th of his late Majesty William IV, for regulating the Trade of the British possessions abroad, in favor of the Port of Dalhousie, on the Restigouche, in the Province of New on the Restigouche, in the Province of New

Bruaswick.

In the House Lords on the 13th Jane, a long debate took place upon Lord Aberdeen's bill for settling the dissensions in the Scotch church. It appears that the substance of this bill is to permit the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to receive the objections of any partsh to the patron's nominee, provided that such objections apply to the character, want of due learning, or some specific unfitness, in writing, and duly substantiated before such Assembly. To this it was objected by the opponents of the measure, that this concession was in fact granting to the Assembly all that it asked, and that it would effectually reduce the exercise of patronage to nothing. The parish would only have to make its objections, and it tren remained with the Assembly of the church to declare them satisfactory or not, according to declare them satisfactory or not, according to its own conscience and discretion. In times of religious zeal, or of that fanaticism from which Presbyterianism was not free, the Ge-neral Assambly would reject every one who did not come up to the standard of their religious To this it was replied, that the Assembly of the church was analogous to the Episco pal authority and superintendence of the Eng-lish church, and that there could be no solid reason that it should not possess the same ex-tent of conscientious controll, and jurisdiction which was exercised by the English Bishops. The bill was then read a second time, and we must repeat our most sincere wish that it may finally be carried —Bell's Messenger, June 19. On the 16th inst Sir James Graham announced to the House of Commons his intention to

Allidea of her Mejesty, s visit to Ireland is for the present abandoned. Members of the government have given assurance of this fact o some noblemen who were desirous of making arrangements for the reception of the Queen in her expected tour through that por-

From Willmer's American News Letter, of

tion of her dominions.

The news of the occurrences of the last fort. night is multifarious; whether it be important or interesting remains with the parties whom its character may effect to determine.

After a succession of wet and cold weather,

extending over a period of nearly forty days the

climate has suddenly changed, and the season is now warm and genial. The crops, which were not, most providentially, injured, as it was feared they would be, by the inclemency of the elements, are heathful and abundant, and the most confident expectations are entertained that the harvest of this year will be immensely prolific.

In the course of his negociations, the crafty Hong merchants threatened him, have deprived us of the services of a functionary who was especially inclined to further European interests. A relative of the emperor is named as his successor.

The future business of the treaty will not be conducted at Canton.

that the harvest of this year will be immensely prolific.

Next to the prospects for the coming barvest, a subject at no time unimportant, and at this time of especial moment, we must class the present condition of Ireland. It would be utterly impossible even to index the several disturbances (many of which are but of ordinary, and as it would seem, unavoidable occurrence) which have been formally placarded and charactirised as indications of a forthcoming revolt. The affrays and collisions of the loyalist and repeal factions are distinguished by the ordinary features of an Irish broil; and but for the presence of the soldiery, and the fierce invectives of the agitators, we might quote the condition of Ireland to be as usual. The circumstances of the times lend an importance to the incidents occurring in Ireland, which, intrinsically, those incidents do not possess. In the mean while, O'Connell remorsely pursues his trade—agitation. The haragues with which he has sought to inflame the pessions of the populace have latterly been imbued with the fiercest spirit of rancorous hate to Eagland.

The condition and prospects of trade have not undergone any material change since we issued our last paper. During the past week all branches of trade kave experienced a fair consumptive demand, but in none has there been any desire to purchase on speculation.

The weather continues most favorable for the

The weather continues most favorable for the country and the grain crops, and the most sanguine hopes are now entertained for the success of the coming harvest.

The proceedings in Parliament on Friday evening were wholly confined to the debate on the Irish Arms Bill, which was adjourned with-

out a division.

The state of Ireland is, if anything, less critical than it was a few days ago, and O Counell appears to feel less inclined to hezard any very strong opposition to the Government, seeing that it is determined to act with energy and promptitude should circumstances call for its in-

The continental news is not altogether devoid of interest. From Spain the accounts are conflicting, but we give authentic particulars

Spars — The insurrection broke out with success on the 11th inst. at Valencia, on the 12th and 13th at Barcelona, and on the 15th at 12th and 13th at Barcelone, and on the 15th at Tarragona. In the two first of these cities the troops joined the people. Generals Valdez, Villalonga, and Legal, and the wife of General Zarbano embarked on board the English brig Savage, which left the port to convey them to Port Vendres, where they arrived this morning [This last fact must have arrived by telegraph this day.] Zarbano has quitted Barcelona and marched for Saragossa at the head of fourteen kattalions.

These results do not appear decisive against Espartero. He and every body knew that disaffection prevailed in Catalonia. It remains to be seen whether assurances given by his friends that his existence did not depend upon the state of feeling in that Province or in Valencia, or Granada, or Malaga are correct or otherwise. I shall continue my extracts from the official namers.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.-The spread of LONDON MONEY MARKET—The spread of the insurrectionary movements in Spain, the fell on the Bourse of Paris, and the apprehension which exists as to Louis Phillipe being implicated as usual in fomenting discord in that unhappy country, have not been without their effect on English securities, and the supinness of Lord Abendean is much parken of and rearrant. Lord Aberdeen is much spoken of and reproba-

INDIA.—Since the departure of the last steamer we have received the usual dispatches from India and China, which supply us with the detailed narrative of the events of which the te-legraphic communications merely supplied us

with the outline.

They acquaint us with the incidents of a second victory achieved in Scinde, accomplished by Sir Charles Napier, after his own fashion, and narrated by himself, in his own style. The Ameers were determined to hazard the chances of another ouslaught, and accordingly mustered their forces, to the number of 20,000 men, in a formidable position, on the banks of the river Fullatie, about four miles from Hyderabad. A more formidable or determined force never challenged European prowess. Their ranks were not filled up by unfledged recruits or beardless boys. The Ameers mustered the very pride of their chivalry: stalwart veterans and grim warriors. To confront this powerful array the British brought into the field but 5,000 ray the British brought into the field but 5,000 men, supported by an insignificant artillery. Afetr a fearful and bloody contest of three hours, in the course of which prodigies of valour were performed by the belligerants, no quarter being asked or allowed, the British succeeded in defeating their antagonists. The Belooches lost 1000 men, 11 guns, und 10 standards Of the British, 39 were slain, and 231 wounded; an amount which, when it is considered that the battle was waged with greater dered that the battle was waged with greater

Moslem wars, is absolutely miraculously signalize Moslem wars, is absolutely miraculously small.

Shere Mahomed, the leader of the hostile party, fied into the desert, with the scattered remains of his forces. The whole of the country mains of his forces. The whole of the country has been ceded to the British; and, as among the slain was discovered that of Mahomed Sedee, the instigator of the revolt, Napier is perhaps warranted in affirming that · not another shot will be fired in Seind

CHINA .- The news from China adds little to that we have already quoted. To tagrief of the Eaglish, Eleepo is dead. vanced age, and the embarrassments with which

The future business of the treaty will not be conducted at Caaton. In every other district of China the Europeans are received, not only respectfully, but cordially. At Cahton they are treated with contempt by "the rascals and runaways" who compose its population. Sir Henry Pottinger has wisely determined to abandon a locality teeming with the "scum and offscouring" of all the provinces for a more hospitable residence.

The commercial accounts with which the

The commercial accounts with which the Overland Mail supplies us are satisfactory and encouraging, details of which will be found

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, of

June 20.

IRELAND —Mr O'Connell declared, on Thursday, at the great meeting at Ennis, that the Government were more disposed to conci-Thursday, at the great meeting at Ennis, that the Government were more disposed to conciliate than to coerce, and that if they were prepared to sever the Church from the State in Ireland, he would meet them in "excellent humor." He stated that Peel and the conciliatory party in the cabinet had prevailed. In London, however, the belief is quite the other way, and that the Dake of Wellington's recipe for quieting the Irish by force had found the greatest number of supporters in the cabinet, leaving Peel and the moderate party in a minority. The language used by Stanley and Sir James Graham, during Friday's debate, in contradistinction to that of Sir Robert Peel, is calculated to strengthen the latter impression. A little time, however, will decide the questions. The rent is expected this week to reach the enormous sum of £3000!

Mallow was, on Sanday, the scene of the next demonstration, at which 400,000 persons are said to have been present. Large bodies of troops and police were stationed in the neighbourhood. The enormous multitude paraded the town in procession, and then proceeded to an open space, where Mr O'Connell delivered an address.

Ireland —Rear Admiral Bowles arrived at

the town in procession, and then proceeded to an open space, where Mr O'Connell delivered an address.

Ireland—Rear Admiral Bowles arrived at Kingston on Friday; in a steamer. The admiral originally formed the coast guard of Ireland. On the same day arrived the Rhadamanthus. with a company of Royal marine Artillery, and stores; the men were stationed in the Pigeon house fort. The last squadron of the 3 Dragoons arrived en Saturday, the Queen's Bays have also arrived. The Cyclops, war steamer, with 400 marines, and an immense quantity of amunition, arrived at Cove on Saturday. Subsequently arrived the Metoer, Alban, and Myrtle with more marines and military stores; and the Malsbar 72. A large quantity of amunition was received at Carlow an Thesday evening, under the escort from the Ordnance Office.

Insurrection in Spain—Flight of the young Queen and the Regent Espartero!

The Peninsular is again in Insurrection, and it is forward that the Government will not be

Queen and the Regent Espartero!
The Peninsular is again in Insurrection, and it is feared that the Government will not he able to hold out. The Government troops had been routed, and a steamer seized by the Insurrectionists, Louis Philippe is said to be at the bottom of it.

Rumor says that the young Queen and Espartero, had fled from Madrid.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a public meeting held in Chatham on Friday evening, 7th Jaly, instant, Mr Michael Dunn in the chair; it was moved by Mr Daniel Crimmens, and seconded by Mr Francis Weav-

And Resolved unanimously, as the opinion of the meeting, that the canvass adopted by Mr Rankia personally, in favor of Mr. Street, for the approaching Election, is such as to intimidate the Freeholders; and that he, Mr Rankin, being already a member of the House of Assembly himself, this meeting conceive he must have some sinister motive further than the interests of the people in adopting such canvass.

And further Resolved, that this Resolution be inserted in the next Gleaner.

MICHAEL DUNN, Chairman:

Public Motice!

Having received Her Majesty's Writ for the Election of a Member

to serve in the General Assembly of this Pro-vince, to fill the vacancy in the representation of the County of Northumberland:

Notice is hereby given, that the said Election will commence at the Court House, in Newcastle, ON MONDAY the Seventeenth day of July, instant, at NINE O'CLOCK in the foreneon, and in case a Poll be demanded from and after the first day, will open at nine o'clock, A. M , and be held at the following places, viz:

On Taesday, 18th July, at Lower Neguac. Thursday, 20th do., at Bay du Vin, near Williston's.

Friday, 21st de., in the Town of Chatham. Saturday, 22nd do., in North Esk, near Cuppage's.

Monday, 24th do., at Bartholomew's River, near M'Laggan's. Tuesday, 25th do, near Robert Doak's resi-dence, Blissfield.

dence, Blassield.
And on Thursday, 27th July, will open at 8
o'clock, A M., at the Court House, Newcastle.
JOHN M. JOHNSON,
Sheriff of Northamberland,

Sheriff's Office, Miramichi, } 1st July, 1813.