

waste of the powers of the plant to allow it to flower. For the same reason asparagus should not be permitted to bear berries; nor sea-kale flowers and seeds.

**Colonial News.**

**Nova-Scotia.**

**Pictou Observer, June 6.**  
**LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS!**—The New York papers announce that counterfeit dollars have lately been put in circulation in that City. There is already a large quantity of spurious coin in circulation in Pictou, and we should warn the public to be on their guard against this new "Yankee speculation." The dollars alluded to are copper washed with silver!

**New-Brunswick.**

**St. John New-Brunswick, July 6.**  
**THE GRAND JURY AGAIN.**—We understand that a meeting of that body took place on Friday last, for the purpose of petitioning His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to issue a new commission of the Peace for this city and county and on the following morning a committee from that body waited on Lauchlan Donalson, Esq., Mayor, with a request that he would forward their petition to His Excellency.

We have not seen the petition, and therefore can say nothing of its contents, but have no doubt that it is somewhat in accordance with the presentments of the Grand Jury, which were lately before the public; neither do we know if it is the intention of the Jury to publish their petition; but we think the public have a right to know what is going on, in order that those who feel interested may get up a counter petition, if they are of opinion that the Grand Jury are travelling out of the line of their duty.

**LOSS OF THE SHIP EAGLE.**—The ship Eagle, Captain Bryson, of and for this port, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt and coals, was cast away on Sable Island, on the 17th ult., and three of the crew were lost. The Capt. Mate and ten of the crew arrived at Halifax on the 1st instant, in the Government schr Sisters. The Eagle was owned by Messrs Owens & Duncan, of this city, and was partially insured.

**St. John Observer, July 4.**

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**—The number of square rigged vessels which have arrived at this port from 1st of January last to this day, 4th July, inclusive, amount to 197—principally from the United Kingdom, and generally of heavy tonnage.

The splendid new American steamer Penobscot, Capt. Thos. Rogers, (long and favorably known as the commander of a sailing packet between Eastport and Boston,) arrived at this port at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, from Boston, which port she left at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening and arrived at Eastport on Sunday afternoon. She came from Eastport to this place in about four hours and a half. The Penobscot was built at New York expressly for this route, is nearly 500 tons, about 190 feet long with a main cabin the whole length, furnishing 130 beds, and a fine airy saloon above for a dining cabin, and is elegantly fitted up throughout with every convenience for the comfort of passengers. She is copper-fastened and coppered, is propelled by a powerful engine, and it is expected will make very quick passages.

The American steamer Penobscot started at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a large party of Ladies and Gentlemen, on a pleasant excursion to Eastport and Calais.

**Canada:**

**Toronto Patriot, June 27.**

**STEAM DIRECT THROUGH THE GREAT LAKES.**—At last the power of steam with the aid of those artificial waters which enterprise has created to overcome natural obstacles, has accomplished the long expected task of navigating the whole chain of Great Lakes of North America from Chicago on Green Bay to Montreal.

**Morning Courier, June 26.**

**MONTREAL MARKETS.**

**FLOUR.**—Holders are firm, but there are few sales: Superfine, 26s. 3d. a 27s. 6d.; Canada Fine, 25s. a 26s. 3d.—locking up.

**PROVISIONS.**—There has been a considerable advance in Provisions, owing to recent advices from New York, where Pork had risen in price: Holders here look for still higher rates, shortly: Messpork, 60s. a 62s. 6d. per barrel; Prime Mess, 51s. 3d. a 52s. 6d.; Prime, 45s. a 47s. 6d.; Cargo, 35s. a 37s. 6d. There is very little Beef in market and the demand is moderate at our quotations.

**Montreal Courier, June 28.**

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in Gain street in the Quebec suburbs, by which ten wooden tenements inhabited by poor families were burnt to the ground. The fire raged very fiercely for a time, and as there was a good deal of wind, the neighbourhood was in considerable danger.

The parties whose property is destroyed are well understood, not insured, and some of them will experience great distress from the loss they have sustained.

**Prince Edward's Island:**

**Prince Ed., Island, Herald July 1.**  
**SUPREME COURT.**—The case which excited

most interest was that of Duncan Maclean, Esq. M. 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 journal 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 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 information.

**European News.**

**From British Papers to the 20th June, received by the Hibernia Steamer.**

Twenty-two Conservative peers, and some twenty-eight Conservative Members of Parliament, met on Saturday at the house of the Earl of Wicklow, and passed resolutions, expressing their intention of co-operating with the Government during the present excitement in Ireland.

**THE QUEEN NURSING HER OWN CHILD.**—Her Majesty the Queen—whose health, by the blessing of Providence, was never better—has had the good sense to break through the cold forms of court precedent, and set an example to mothers, by nursing the royal infant whose safe and happy birth has caused such general joy. This is only another proof of those domestic amabilities and sympathies which pervade the royal bosom. The sagacity of the step cannot be questioned. It is the opinion of all practical and eminent medical men, that the course which nature dictates is that which is most beneficial to the parent and the child. How many mothers in the upper circles will bless the noble dictate and sagacious resolution of her Majesty's maternal love!—*Court Gazette.*

**WALES.—Rebecca and her daughters.**—The three men who were fined for their participation in the destruction of the Water street gate remaining obstinate, and positively refusing to pay, the magistrates on Friday last issued distress warrants, and directed the police force to serve them, and make the levy. As soon as the police force approached Tallog, the residence of the parties, a bugle was sounded, and in a very short time a large number of disguised men made their appearance completely armed! In this emergency, Mr. Thomas, a shopkeeper at Tallog, intimated to the police that he would engage to pay the money, which at once was accepted, and the civil force began their march to Carmarthen; but they had not proceeded above 300 or 400 yards when they were attacked by the lawless followers of "Rebecca," whose number by this time amounted to 600 men. 105 guns were counted in their possession.—*Swansea Journal.*

The late heavy rains have caused the swelling of the rivers to such an extent, that a torrent of

water from the mountains swept down the vale of Gwilly with irresistible force, and completely filled the vale of Towy for miles with one vast sheet of water. It destroyed entirely the Troedyrhiw, Cwmgwilly, and Glengwilly bridges.

**SCOTLAND.—Edin. University.**—Dr. Chalmers has resigned the professorship of divinity in the University of Edinburgh, a step which follows up in the ordinary course the recent events in the church.

A proclamation by her Majesty commands the Peers of Scotland to meet at Holyrood house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 19th of July next, to elect a peer to sit in the House of Lords in the room of James Lord Forbes, deceased.

**BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN BANK.**—At the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of North America held on Tuesday, the report presented a gloomy state of affairs in the North American colonies, the general depression of business, with the losses sustained by the failure of mercantile firms in Montreal, Quebec, and New Brunswick, reducing the directors to the painful alternative of withholding a dividend for the present half-year. The capital of the bank, £1,000,000, is however, stated to be quite safe, and, with prudence and caution, the hope is expressed that the business of the establishment will sufficiently revive in the course of the current year to resume the payment of the usual dividend at the next meeting. The operation of the new tariff respecting the timber and lumber trade is alleged to have much accelerated the embarrassments under which these Provinces are now labouring.—*London paper.*

**THE SINEWS OF WAR.**—One hundred and fifty thousand pounds are, we hear, to be placed at the disposal of the Scottish seeders. Two thousand pounds and upwards are contributed in one week by the starving peasantry of Ireland. What sacrifices may we not fairly expect from wealthy England in behalf of the continuance aye, the very existence of her prosperity.

From recent official documents it appears, that there were in January, 1830, in the English army—of Englishmen, 44,329; of Scotchmen, 13,800; of Irishmen, 42,897; and in January, 1840, there were in the same force—of Englishmen, 51,559—of Scotchmen, 14,232—of Irishmen, 41,218.

**The British Press.**

From the London Spectator.  
 Lord John Russell has brought on another debate about the Corn Laws. He knew that he should not go into committee, and yet he refused to explain the nature of his "moderate fixed duty" until he should get into committee. Ministers fairly objected to entertain the project of altering a law as yet imperfectly tried, in order to try some secret plan of Lord John's, about which he himself, is so diffident that he defers naming it as long as possible. There is no extraordinary change of circumstances since last year as to demand a change from the present restrictive law to another restrictive law, which must be abandoned very soon.

A vain attempt has been made by Lord Howick to repeal the export duty on coal; which proves in the working to yield little revenue, and seriously to impede an important branch of the trade.

Sundburys is the occasion of some misunderstanding between Lords and commons. The commons propose to disfranchise the borough for general bribery; the Lords throw out the bill; and the commons seek the reason. The first appearances are strange indeed. It seems that the counsel who advocated and opposed the petition against the return, which formed the basis of the commons' legislation, changed sides when the bill came before the House of Lords; and the counsel intrusted to support the bill before the Lords told them that there was no evidence of general bribery: which would be surprising; but that the same counsel had opposed the petition alleging the bribery. Ministers aver that the Treasury afforded every facility for pushing the measure. A surmise has been hazarded that the conflicting parties in Sundbury have collusively agreed to obstruct it. If so, there is an additional sustance of corruption, and an additional reason for the rejected bill. The commons have appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

From the European Times.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Arms Bill, on Friday night, was one of the most animated which has taken place during the session; the policy of the present as compared with the late Government was reviewed by the friends and opponents of each with more or less success, and a good deal of acrimony. Indeed, at the present moment, Ireland absorbs the exclusive attention of the statesmen and public writers of England. Matters have come to a crisis no less rapid than critical; but hitherto, beyond sending large bodies of troops to subdue any outbreak that may occur, the Government has done nothing to arrest it. A few days will probably witness the development of their policy. The subject is surrounded with difficulty, and requires to be handled with no ordinary tact. A false or an unfortunate move would end in upsetting the ministry, or perhaps, convulsing the country. Great men rise with great occasions. It will be seen ere long whether England's minister is equal to the emergency, not merely of making Ireland pacific, but, what is of far more importance as regards the welfare of the empire at large, rendering her contented. Various are the panaceas propounded for that purpose; Peel's choice will make or mar him as a statesman. Mr O'Connell declared, on 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 humour.

**Public Notice!**

Having received Her Majesty's Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in the General Assembly of this Province, 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 forenoon, 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 Tuesday, 18th July, at Lower Neguac.
  - Thursday, 20th do., at Bay du Vin, near Williston's.
  - Friday, 21st do., 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 residence, Blissfield.
  - And on Thursday, 27th July, will open at 8 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, Newcastle.
- JOHN M. JOHNSON,  
 Sheriff of Northumberland,  
 Sheriff's Office, Miramichi, }  
 1st July, 1843.

**New Store & New Goods!**

Imported by John Fraser & Co., Per the Importer, from London and Liverpool, and NOW OPENING in the Store lately occupied by Mr. OWEN M'EWEN, Commercial Building, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Haberdashery and Drapery, Which will be Sold on very favourable terms for CASH ONLY:

The STOCK comprises Mousseline De Laine in dresses and pieces, new set patterns; fancy and London PRINTS; Tuscan and Dunstable BONNETS, Princess shapes and of superior quality; Lancashire and real WELSH FLANNELS; Scotch Cambrics and Lawns for Ladies' pocket Hdk's. An elegant assortment of Gauze, Satin, and Lustrous RIBBONS; GLOVES, Lace and Kid; HOSE, white and black, cotton and Lace do., children's Socks, brown and black Holland, unfinished do., an excellent article for children's wear; Placey Lined Cotton for summer Drawers; Albert and Peel mixtures for summer Coats and Trowsers, stout grey and white Calico, 4-4 and 8-4 do. and Shetling; color'd Satens for children's Dresses; Umbrellas, Quilling, Paris Blonde and Whisker Blonde, Netts, Laces, &c. &c. Also expected in a few days, from Halifax, a SUPPLY of

**WEST INDIA PRODUCE,** Which has been purchased personally on favorable terms,—with a general assortment of GROCERY GOODS. The Drapery Goods will be open for inspection on Monday next. Chatham, June 3, 1843.

**CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY NEW BRUNSWICK.**

FREDERICTON. Capital Stock £50,000. Committee of reference at: Newcastle, and Chatham.  
 Thomas H. Peters }  
 John Wright }  
 William Abrams } Esquires.  
 Michael Samuel }  
 Chas. J. Peters, Jun. }  
 J. A. Street. }  
**AGENTS**  
 At Newcastle, A. A. DAVIDSON, Esq.  
 Chatham, GEORGE KERR, Esq.  
 Bathurst, WM STEVENS, Esq.  
 Dalhousie, D. STEWART, Esq.

The subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership as ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and will in future carry on their professional business at Mr. Street's Office, Newcastle, under the firm of STREET and DAVIDSON.  
 J. A. STREET,  
 ALLAN A. DAVIDSON,  
 Miramichi, May 2 1843.

**Carding Mill!**

The Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for Mr STEPHEN WRIGHT, of Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, will RECEIVE and FORWARD any parcels of WOOL intended for CARDING, by the Steamer ST. GEORGE, which vessel calls there once a fortnight. The charge for Carding THREE PENCE per pound on the Wool returned. The Wool to be at the risk of the owner. Punctuality may be relied on, and Mr. Wright will attend to the Shipping of the various packages at Bedeque.  
 JAMES JOHNSON.  
 Chatham, 22nd June, 1843.

**WANTED!**

FOUR SHIP MASTERS to take charge of New Vessels, immediately. TWENTY RIGGERS for the season.  
 FOUR MOULDERS, TWO FILTERS UP, and TWO TIN and COPPER SMITHS for the Chatham Foundry.  
 JOBS will be given to Ship Carpenters on Vessels now building at Bathurst, Chatham, and Kouchibouguac.  
 HOUSES, with Land attached will be provided for men having Families, at moderate rents.  
 Apply to  
 J. CUNARD & Co.  
 Chatham, April 29, 1843.