

POETRY.

(Original.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROYAL GAZETTE.
SIR,—If you think the following few lines worth inserting, be kind enough to give them a place in your columns.

A SCOTSMAN.

Adieu my merry hearted friends! adieu with scarce a sigh;
My absence will not cloud one brow nor dim one sparkling eye.

We meet in smiles—why part in tears? in this brief world of ours,

The natural sun should not be hid by artificial showers.

It may be that in after times a thought will sometimes rise

Of all our merry summer freaks beneath the summer skies;

And with a soft and painless sigh some rose-lip'd girl may say;

"I would that he were here to night—that wild one far away!"

For if he were then not unwatched my laughing eyes would shine;

And not unpraised among my hair these foolish flowers would twine;

And not uncalled for be the song he loved so well to hear,

"And not untold the whispered thanks—to woman's heart so dear."

But the pensive mood will soon be o'er—the mazy dance is wreathed,

And not again for weeks, for months, will my poor name be breathed!

'Tis strange—'tis passing strange, how soon their places are filled up,

The sparkle after sparkle dies in life's o'ermenting cup.

We spent these golden days as if no parting hour would come,

The voice of grief was never heard—of joy was never dumb.

We parted—new friends will be found—new pleasures take the lead,

Then they like me will pass away, and newer still succeed.

And was there then not one, ev'n one, among the sprightly throng,

O'er whom a deeper spell was cast—a spell enduring long?

Does memory brood in no fond heart, like wizard in his cell,

A memory not of joy alone, but of its cause as well?

Go visit ye the festival, and cast your eagle glance

Along the hall where music floats, or down the airy dance;

Is every ear intent to catch the minstrel's sprightly strain?

Does every bounding step keep time, with the pulse in every vein?

Too true it is, above three days what woman ever pined?

For out of sight with most the sex is to be out of mind;

Then adieu—my merry hearted friends, adieu with scarce a sigh,

And long be your's the cloudless brow—the bright and laughing eye.

Fredericton, 8th May, 1830.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The Gazette of Friday 27th March contains a notification that the King will remove to Saint James's Palace about the middle of April, and will hold a levee at the Palace on the 21st April, and that a drawing-room will be held on the 23d in celebration of his birth day.

Lord Clare is going out to Bombay as Governor to succeed Sir John Malcolm, on his leaving the Government. Lord Clare is a nobleman of high literary attainments, and was the friend of the late Lord Byron.

Mrs. Kemmick has made a bequest to the University of Oxford for the foundation of two Scholarships to promote the study of Hebrew literature. The vacant prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey has been permanently united to the see of Gloucester, the poorest of the English Bishops; even with this addition the promotion of the exemplary Dean of Peterborough to the Bench is attended with a sacrifice of income.

LONDON, 31st March.—We hardly recollect a Session in which the discussions in Parliament conveyed more useful information in regard to our trade and finances. The conversation, for debate it cannot be called, in the House of Lords last night, is an example in point, and has besides a connexion with the contents of part of the American papers which have come to hand this morning. The Editors of these Journals seem to feel very sore at the contents of the Report of the Committee of Commerce, of which we treated in our Monday's paper. They are very unwilling to believe that the mercantile tonnage of the United States is not increasing in a greater ratio than that of this country. With this view they publish certain tabular statements, which seem at first to favour their views of the question, but which, when closely examined, are found to lead to a very different result.—Nothing it may be said ought to be more simple than a comparison of the mercantile tonnage of a country in one year with that of another, but in the U. S. the tonnage tables are so various as to be very mysterious to any but the clerks in the registry offices. Thus, in the list of what is termed the "enrolled and licensed tonnage," a portion of the vessels, amounting to 277,000 tons, employed occasionally in the coasting trade, are reckoned twice, while in their comparative statements of the tonnage of this country, in peace and war, the Americans make no allowance for two very important points—first, that in war a great quantity of our shipping (about 50,000 tons) were employed in the transport service; and next, that from the necessity of sailing in fleets and waiting for convoy, the time required for a voyage out and home was necessarily longer than in time of peace, so that the same number of British merchantmen now accomplish a much greater traffic than they did in time of war. But without dwelling further on these mis-statements, we lay before our readers a short table.

Tonnage of British Merchant Vessels which entered the several Ports in Great Britain from abroad in the following years:

1816	1,415,000	1826	1,950,000
1817	1,625,000	1827	2,087,000
1821	1,600,000	1828	2,084,000
1824	1,700,000	1829	2,063,000
1825	2,144,000		

This table is exclusive of vessels employed in our coasting trade, or in the intercourse with Ireland.

The number of seamen employed by our merchantmen is somewhat less in peace than in war, as well from the quicker performance of voyage as from the smaller crews required when there is no danger of hostile attacks. But that the number of seamen employed in our merchantmen is both great at present and likely to increase, we have satisfactory evidence from the above mentioned Table, and from an official Return, made very recently to Parliament, which specifies both the total of our ton-

nage engaged in foreign trade, and the portion of it employed in the trade with each country. From this interesting document we extract the number of—

British seamen employed in our trade with the following countries, in the year 1829:—	
Russia	16,000
Prussia	5,800
Germany	5,900
Netherlands	6,800
France	9,000
Portugal	2,500
Spain	3,400
Italy	3,000
India	4,800
China	2,800
U. S. of America	2,700
Our West India Colonies	14,000
Canada and the N. American colonies	20,000
Brazil	1,800
Whale Fishery	4,400

Total British Seamen employed in 1829 123,000
Total British Tonnage 2,184,000

As to another very material point, the profit or loss attendant on capital invested in merchant vessels, we are quite ready to admit that ship owning is, for a time, much less profitable in peace than in war, because in no kind of property is the reduction of value in peace more sensibly felt. The freight of timber for ship-building, the wages of carpenters, the cost of sails, cordage, cables, all undergo diminution at a peace; and as freights are now, and for several years have been very low, we consider there must often be a loss on capital in vessels built during the war, or purchased in years of such excitement as 1818, or 1825.—But in the case of vessels built or purchased at the reduced prices of late years, the result, we have reason to think, is very different whenever the management of the owners is judicious and economical.—*Courier.*

MR. O'CONNELL IN PARLIAMENT.—It is impossible to please every body. But it is Mr. O'CONNELL's luck to please nobody. The secret of his misfortune consists in the fact, that that gentleman acts in obedience to his temper, which is always urging him on to be doing, without much reference to the possibilities or advantages of the things to be done. Before he took his seat in the House of Commons, he spoke at several popular meetings in Ireland in terms of unequivocal contempt of the present government; but he was no sooner in the House than he complimented Mr. Peel and Sir Edward Sugden.

It is easily explained. Carried away by the impulse of the occasion, he abused men in power when he addressed a mob, and flattered the minister when he addressed the House of Commons. He is wild and impracticable in the forum—sober and purposeless in the legislature. Those who think that a change has been wrought in his principles, since he breathed the discreet air of St. Stephen's, are hasty in their judgment, until they clearly establish what those principles were. It is true he pledged himself to many things; but then he pledged himself to so many that it would be the excess of folly to expect their accomplishment.—His creed embraced utilitarianism and reform, doctrines that could easily be proved to be as opposed to each other, if they be intelligible, as free will and predestination. How could he achieve both?

The sole question that has been universally put in all companies that have busied themselves in the matter is—what has Mr. O'CONNELL done? Such a question never yet was put, unless where a man had left undone what he was expected to do. The fact is, he has contented himself with breaking in upon a few desultory conversations, dropping a homely phrase here and there, and making a sortie on Hume like despatch of his opinions. It would be idle to say that he has failed as an orator, for he has not yet made an oration, and it is notorious that he possesses the power whenever he chooses to exercise it. But that is not the point. His constituents look for the settlement of the thousand and one projects, on the wings of which he flew from the Redress of Grievances Office in Dublin into the legislature. Already there is a murmur in the crowd.—When the reform question came on, he "said never a word." Where then was DANIEL in the lion's den? "Sitting on a stone reading a book, while PHARAOH and his host were peeping through the key hole!"

But he has given one notice of one motion, and that motion involves a palpable absurdity: it is that "truth is not a libel, and shall not be a libel." Before we have this turned into law, it would be well to see how far it is calculated to affect the morals of the community. Would it be wise thus to throw open to the passions of the base and the malignant the right of publishing and uttering that which, however true, may be an offence against the decencies of life, and the cherished dignities of domestic virtue? Is it because of its truth, that bad men are to be licensed to insult the world in vice? The medium between the necessary liberty of the press and this licentiousness, was well described by Lord TENDERDEN when he drew a happy distinction between discussion and abuse. Truth is not always to be told. We would punish no man for telling the truth where the evils of exposure are less than the guilt of concealment, but to empower the idle and the profligate to gossip on the affairs of their neighbours with impunity, provided they confined themselves to facts, would be to destroy all personal independence, and make each man responsible not to the laws but to his private enemies. In this crusade, Mr. O'CONNELL will be supported by superficial thinkers, and all those who long for a free trade in scandal—the result there can be no doubt, and at the end of the session, Ireland, with its hundred mouths, will again demand "What has the agitator done?"

ADMIRAL SIR E. HARVEY, BART., M. P. expired between one and two o'clock on Saturday last, at his seat, Rolls Park, near Chigwell, Essex. The gallant Admiral's second daughter, Emma, was married only the Tuesday previous, so that the bridal apparel had not lost its freshness when it was exchanged for sable mourning. Three candidates have already been mentioned as likely to contest the honour of representing the county—viz., Colonel Bramston, of Skreens; R. W. H. Dore, Esq., of Cranbrook, near Ilford; and Mr. Conyers.—*Kent and Essex Mercury.*

Mr. Moore, (a brother of the illustrious officer who perished at Corunna,) late Deputy Secretary at War, has given up to the country his retired allowance of £800 per annum, in consideration of the public exigencies. We are glad to find that Lord Camden's generous example has not been entirely lost.—*Times.*

It appears from a Parliamentary return, that in the year 1828, £945,000 was placed in the *sinking funds*, and £678,000 drawn out; that in 1829, £449,000 was placed in, and £1,444,000 drawn out. This is perhaps the most conclusive proof of the pressure of the labouring classes in 1829 of any that has been adduced. In 1828, nearly £300,000 was accumulated; in 1829, nearly one million was drawn out. The rate of interest was, however, reduced in November 1828, and this, no doubt, had some effect. In January, and three weeks, in February, 1830, £92,600 was placed in, and 117,000 drawn out.

In the House of Commons March 27, Mr. Goulburn brought forward his proposition for the reduction of the interest on the Four per Cent. The plan of the Finance Minister upon this subject is already before the public, and Mr. Goulburn, in calling the attention of the House to the mode of carrying it into effect, merely recapitulated that plan. He observed that the state of the country being such as would admit of this measure being adopted—a measure by which a saving to the public of £778,000 annually would be effected—it was the duty of Ministers to take advantage of circumstances, and by so doing afford relief to the country to that amount. In stating that Government proposed to give to the holders of the new four per

cent, for every £100, of that Stock, £100, three and a half per Cent. Stock, which was at present at 99½, he also gave a pledge that no further reduction should be made in this stock for ten years to come. The Right Hon. Gent. was interrogated by Mr. Bernal and other Hon. Members, as to the mode which he intended to adopt of paying off the discontents, should there be any; but this question Mr. Goulburn declined answering at present. Not the slightest opposition was, however, made to the proposition. The resolution moved by Mr. Goulburn was adopted by the House, without dissent; and we believe the country at large are fully satisfied with the measure, as one of retrenchment.

Lord King brought forward his proposition for a repeal of the Corn Laws on the 29th of March. The principle upon which he proceeded in an able speech, was, that all regulations which tend to restrict or prohibit the importation of any foreign commodity are both impolitic and unjust. It is impolitic because it tends to impede the exportation of British manufactures in exchange for imports, and it is unjust to make the labouring and middling classes pay 50 per cent. more for the first necessities of life, in order to give a bonus to the landed interest. The Duke of Wellington in opposing the resolutions, took occasion to remark, that within the last two years, more than 80,000,000 quarters of foreign and Irish grain had been imported into England. The resolutions were negatived without a division. The morning Chronicle denounces the speech of the Premier on this occasion as being "narrow and unstatesman-like."

In the Commons on the 32d March, Lord Althorp wished to know what was the nature of the Colonial Commission of Inquiry?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it was not intended that the Commission should meddle with the Constitution of the Colonies; but that it should confine its inquiries to expenditure, with a view to effect every saving to the public that was consistent with public welfare. The proceedings of the Commission would be a matter of record, and would be laid before the House.

Mr. Hume said, that one million had been spent in the last twenty years upon commissions of this sort, and it was doubtful if any good had resulted from them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the Commissioners were selected so that no expense should be imposed upon the public.

Sir Robert Wilson wished to know if the enquiry of the Commissioners would extend to the Canadas?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered in the affirmative.

In the Committee of Supply on the 26th, the Chairman asked Mr. Hume if he would withdraw his objections on some of the Navy Estimates.

Mr. Hume replied that he would; but he had another objection to make [laughter.] He did not know why £3000 should be voted for keeping up vessels on the Canadian lakes.

Sir G. Cockburn explained that the object of this expense was to keep up that Naval force we had on the Lakes at the close of the American war, which by the Treaties then made, we were entitled to do, although we could not make any additions.

Mr. Hume asked if the country would not be drawn into greater expense for this object hereafter. Sir G. Cockburn replied, that so long as we remained at peace the expense would never exceed from £2,000 to £3,000 a year.

Mr. Hume remarked that the Americans had pursued a policy different from ours. They had burned their ships at the end of the war.

Sir G. Cockburn declared that the American line-of-battle ships in Sackett's harbour were taken as much care of as ours.

The vote was then agreed to. Proposals have been published in London for the formation of a Society called "The National Emigration Society," which would ask government for the proceeds of sales of waste lands in the Colonies, to be applied to send out emigrants.

Mr. PERL has proposed to augment the number of Judges in ENGLAND—to reduce the WELSH Judges, eight in number—and to limit a Judge's salary to £5,000 per annum, sterling! Several savings in the Scottish Courts, to the amount of near £10,000 per annum were also announced.

The death of Lady Augusta De Ameland is announced. This Lady was married in April 1793 at Rome, and again at St. George's, Hanover Square, in the December following, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, by whom she has left issue, Augustus, a son, and a daughter, named Augusta. To dissolve this second marriage a suit was instituted in the Prerogative Court, by which the marriage was declared null and void, in August 1794. The family name of her Ladyship was Murray, she being the fourth daughter of John Murray, fourth Earl of Dunmore, which she exchanged for that of De Ameland, in October 1806, by Royal licence.

IRELAND.

LIMERICK ASSIZES, March 15.—*Capital Conviction of a whole Family for Murder.*—Monday, Judge Blackburne was occupied from twelve o'clock at noon to eight o'clock at night, in the trial of John Murphy, Laurence Lynch, John Dunworth, Margaret Murphy, Mary Murphy, and Honora Murphy, for the wilful murder of Walter Burke, at Ballinahinch, in this county, on the night of the 14th April, 1829. The circumstances of this atrocious case appeared fully in evidence last Summer Assizes, and that on occasion James Murphy, son of John Murphy, one of the prisoners, was tried before Judge Torrens, found guilty, and executed for the murder of Timothy Neill, one of the keepers on his father's property.

On this occasion fresh evidence was procured in the person of Margaret Heffernan, and the prisoners above named were convicted of the murder of Walter Burke, the second keeper, on the same night with his companion Neill. The principal witness, Margaret Heffernan, who slept in the prisoner's house that night, was sworn not to divulge what she might see.

After hearing the evidence and a most impartial charge from the learned Judge, the Jury retired. The prisoners, including the father, mother and two daughters, and two very clever, well dressed young men, fell on their knees in the dock, to implore the divine mercy. The Jury returned in a quarter of an hour and gave their verdict—Guilty of the actual murder against John Dunworth, Laurence Lynch, and Mary Murphy, the eldest daughter. Guilty of the conspiracy to murder, against John Murphy, Margaret Murphy, and Honora Murphy, father, mother, and daughter.

His Lordship passed sentence of death, execution and dissection against the first three, for Wednesday, the 17th March, and sentence of death against the other three also, but without naming any day.

The judgment of the court elicited the loudest lamentations, and the criminals were removed under a strong guard to the county gaol, by torch light, bewailing their fate in the most pitiful cries.

His Lordship gave none of them any hope whatever of mercy.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—At the late Ennis assizes Timothy M. Grath, Michael Chune, Matthew Sullivan, John M. Grath, Martin M. Grath, Martin Spellian, and Michael Hanrahan, were arraigned for having on the 18th December last, been of a party who attacked the dwelling house of Synan Doyle, at Dromellihy, and with cutting the tongues out of Synan Doyle and Thomas Doyle, brothers, and administering unlawful oaths to the said Synan and Thomas Doyle.

Mr. Serjeant Gould, for the Crown, stated the

case to the jury in the following terms: "Gentlemen of the Jury.—You are aware that the victims of this atrociousness were two men of the name of Doyle, herdsman and drivers to Mr. Westropp, on the lands of Dromellihy, in this county. On the 18th of December last a party of men attacked their place of residence in the dead hour of the night, and broke open the door. The first person they met was Synan Doyle, who on being alarmed, got out of bed, and was making a light with some straw in the fire-place, when one of the prisoners at the bar, Timothy M. Grath, struck him on the back of the head with a gun, and knocked him down; the fire was extinguished; the party rushed in, dragged him, dressed as he came out of bed, into a field, shivering under a biting frost; they then flogged him, until the blood that streamed from his wounds grew hard upon his back from the severity of the frost. Again they knocked him down, when two of the party held him while another of the prisoners, Matthew Sullivan, placed his knees upon Doyle's breast, and by squeezing his throat so as nearly to produce strangulation, forced the unfortunate man's tongue outside his head, while Martin M. Grath pulled out the tongue still further, and cut it as far as he could conveniently reach with his penknife, and then exultingly held up the mutilated member before his companions as the trophy of a good deed! They again flogged him, and finished their bloody work by giving him a kick in the small of the back as they dashed him in over his own threshold. At this time two men ran into the house almost breathless, and asked where was he (Doyle); some of the party answered and said, that 'all was over, he was done.' These two men proposed to flog him once more, but it was objected to by the rest of the party; however, the two last fiends were not satisfied, they said that he should get some punishment from them, and they went in and brutally kicked him.—Are the laws of our country to be set at defiance? No; the wrath of heaven will pursue them, and I trust in God I may yet see Ireland a peaceable, an orderly and a happy country."

Synan Doyle sworn.—This witness was the victim alluded to in Sergeant Gould's observations. He was a middle-aged man, about five feet six or seven inches high, very pale, dark visaged, and appeared to be very much dispirited. In his right hand he held a pial, containing the pieces of the tongues, he held a pocket handkerchief to his mouth, and it was by evidently painful efforts he could render his evidence sufficiently audible to the jury. The witness detailed the particulars of the barbarous treatment he had received as stated by Mr. Serjeant Gould, and identified five of the prisoners. It appeared that John M. Grath was driver before the witness, and his brother were appointed to replace him; Mr. Carey, chief constable of police, found the tongues on a little hillock in the field where the outrage occurred.

Thomas Doyle sworn.—This is the second person who had his tongue cut out; his evidence with regard to his sufferings was similar to that of his brother Synan. He did not know one of the prisoners at the bar. On the night in question, when he was taken out by the party, he saw his brother bleeding, and this had such an effect upon him that he swooned away, and was totally insensible to the treatment he had received, (with the exception of a moment's interval, when he heard one of the party whetting a knife upon his thigh,) until next morning, when he discovered that he was partly suffocated with the blood in his throat, and part of his tongue gone; he fainted again.

There were for the defence more than twenty witnesses examined. Amongst several there was some slight prevarication, and the evidence of the others did not much affect that side of the question on which they were examined. Nothing was left undone by the counsel engaged for the prisoners. His Lordship charged the jury at considerable length. At half past eleven the jury handed in their verdict, acquitting John M. Grath, Martin M. Grath, Martin Spellian and Michael Hanrahan, and finding Timothy M. Grath, Michael Clune, and Martin Sullivan, guilty.

EXECUTION.—On Wednesday, pursuant to their sentence at the last assizes, Timothy Magrath, Michael Clune, and Matthew Sullivan, were executed at the drop in front of the new jail, Ennis, for cutting out the tongues of the Doyles. The three sufferers denied any participation in the crime for which they suffered. The scene at the execution will leave, we are confident, an indelible impression on the mind of every beholder. It was truly awful. When they were about to be let off, the trap on which Magrath was standing only fell, and a chain obstructing his fall, left the unhappy man suspended by the arms; Clune, by an effort partly removed the cap from his eyes, and stooping down assisted in raising the unfortunate sufferer, after which they were both brought in, and the door was closed. Some time having elapsed, they again appeared; Magrath, from the accident, was some what weak, but Clune was as firm as ever. After their bodies had been taken down, Sullivan was brought out, and met his fate with the utmost composure.—*Limerick Evening Post.*

TURKEY.

On the 8th of Feb. a Prince was born to the Sultan at Constantinople; the event was announced by cannon from the batteries of the Seraglio and the Arsenal.

ROYAL PREMIUM.—The Sultan it is said has promised the hand of one of his daughters to Haill Pachá, if he is successful in his mission to the Court of Russia.

Prince Milosch, after communicating the Charter by which the Sultan grants the Servians a free Constitution, proposed to resign his office; but the unanimous voice of the Assembly declared him the author of his country's freedom, and constituted him its ruler for life, under the name of "Sovereign Prince of Servia," the dignity to be hereditary in his family. A declaration of grateful acknowledgement to the Sultan was then made by the Assembly, and a oath of allegiance taken to Prince Milosch, who pronounced the Servians a nation of free men, and pledged himself to the early promulgation of a code of laws founded on those of the most improved part of Europe.

ASIA.

BRITISH INDIA.

CALCUTTA papers to the 5th January have been received at Boston. The following is a Summary of their contents.

The Earl of Dalhousie, the new Commander in Chief of India, landed at Calcutta, Dec. 10. He would not assume the command till Lord Combermere had departed, which was to be in a few days. The new Bishop also landed, and was immediately installed.

At a great meeting in Calcutta a series of resolutions on the Commerce of the Country, and the monopoly of the East India Company, were passed unanimously, and a petition to parliament voted.—The resolutions say the trade is capable of indefinite extension, if onerous and partial duties are taken off, Europeans encouraged to settle, and to introduce whatever they can—and if the China trade is thrown open.

The Commander in Chief has prohibited to the young officers in India the wearing of combs in their hair, and "dangling fancy curls," as a feminine practice.

An address to the Governor, thanking him for abolishing the burning of Widows, was circulating among the natives for signatures.

The India Government has granted 20,000 rupees to the Agricultural Society, to encourage the culture of Tobacco, Sugar, Silk, and Cotton, by premiums. The Coconut tree has been introduced at Calcutta. Every part of this tree is put to some useful purpose. Bourbon and Sea Island Cotton are said to be flourishing at Saugar Island. Grants of Land continue to be made in India to Europeans and the natives.—*St. And. Herald.*

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

TARIFF.—The bill altering the Tariff Laws, so as more effectually to enforce their provisions, being again taken up, Mr. McDuffie submitted an amendment, proposing a repeal, after June next, of the Tariff of 1828, reviving that of 1824, and after a certain period further, a repeal of the tariff of 1816, leaving that of 1816 in force; and he followed his motion by a speech of two hours in support of it, without having furnished what he intended to say. The whole subject of the protecting system is thus opened and "promises (says the Intelligence) to be discussed extensively and earnestly." According to his conviction that the present tariff system was not only destructive of our commerce, ruinous to our commercial marine, and oppressive on the Southern States; but also oppressive on the great mass of the Community, even on the manufacturing States themselves, where nine individuals are injured for the benefit of one.

BRITISH AMERICA.

LOWER-CANADA.

The first vessel from sea, the Unicorn, Captain Troup, arrived April 26th, from Liverpool, where she sailed on the 30th ult. in company with the William, and made the banks in 12 days; having encountered much ice near the Bird Islands, where she saw four sail of vessels in the ice, of which the William is supposed to be one.—*Quebec Off. Gaz.*

At a meeting of the Royal Society, London, in February last, the receipt of the first volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, was acknowledged in a flattering manner.—*Ibid.*

We understand that Dr. Tiarks, late Astronomer for the Boundary line, has been recognized by the Colonial Department as acting in London for the Indians.—*Ibid.*

UPPER CANADA.

The only case of public interest that came on at the late York Assizes was that of *Small versus Mackenzie*, Editor of the *Colonial Advocate*, for the libel which was tried before Mr. Justice Sherwood, and a Special Jury. W. B. Draper, Esquire, was Counsel for the Plaintiff, and Mr. Mackenzie defended himself, with Messrs. Sullivan and Baldwin as his advisers. The trial took up the whole day. Mr. M. occupying several hours in his defence. The Jury retired early in the evening, but not being able to agree in their verdict, they were called up for the night. On the following morning at ten o'clock they came into Court and pronounced their verdict for the defendant.—*York Courier.*

Orders have been received from the Board of Ordnance in England, to commence forthwith the erection of new Barracks at this post.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

NOVA-SCOTIA.

NOVA-SCOTIA SILK.—We were much pleased to see the examination of a specimen of fine sewing silk, the produce of Silk Worms hatched and reared in the Province. We understand that Mr. S. Chapman, Annapolis, has cultivated the Mulberry Tree, which has afforded sustenance to worms for some years past; the silk used by Mrs. Chipman is all of home manufacture. The cultivation of the Mulberry, and proper care in the management of the worms, are, we understand, all that is required to produce quantities of Silk in the Province.—*Recorder.*

HALIFAX GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—On Monday examination took place at the establishment. The Bishop being absent from Halifax, Archdeacon Williams and the Rev. Messrs. Elliott and Trimmingham conducted the examination. It was respectfully attended, and its result reflected credit on the Rev. Dr. Twining, the principal of the institution. The pupils gave satisfactory proofs of their improvement in various studies; at the solicitation of the Archdeacon they were rewarded with a vacation of three days.—*Ib.*

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.—Mr. Jones has been enabled to offer, to the inspection of the Public, a valuable and highly pleasing collection of Pictures at his Rooms in Dalhousie College. The arrangement on the left of the Corridor contains about 15 Paintings, in Oil, on various subjects, executed (with but two exceptions), by Ladies and Gentlemen; received their instructions in the delightful art from Mr. Jones—many of which exhibit very superior skill in the Artists. The large Room at the west end of the building presents a most splendid scene. It is lined with Portraits and other Paintings of a most interesting description: some of them being the productions of very able Masters. The embellishments of the Corridor embrace a number of beautiful and highly finished Miniatures. The Exhibition altogether is most creditable to the Town.—*R. Gaz.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

His Excellency Lt. Governor Ready closed the Session of the Legislature of this Island on the 26th ult. after giving his assent to twenty two Bills, and declaring his great satisfaction at the harmony which has pervaded both Branches of the Legislature.