Ship News.

ARRIVED.
November 7 - FLLEN barque, 390 tons, Wilson master, from Glasgow, the 26th July, and Cape of Good Hope, 28th September. Passing re Miss M. Cashmore, Miss M Acre, Miss Hunter. Mrs Grahame, Rev. Al xand r M'Kenzie and three children, Dr Ri chie, Mesers Harper, Stewart, Grahame, Scott and Street; 17 in the steerage. 11.-EAGLE, Kind, master, from Circu'ar Head, Pastengers.-Mes.rs W. and S. Gibson. T. H. Power, Agent

CLEARED OUT. November 8 - ABE NA. schooner, for Hobert Town, with 200 sheep, shipped at Geelong. 8 .- I'LACK SWAN, cutter. 80 tons. Ferguson

atrong, Mrs Monday and servant, Mr. Du'ghush. SAILED. November 5 .- ALPHA for Western Port.

IMPORTS. November 5 .- MARY GRAY from Memel-510 deals, 641 onds, 14 279 ends, 13 dezen handspikes. 18 kegs cranberri s 1 case bristles, 3 cases cherry brandy, I case cigars P. M. Hofiman.

5.—RREEZE, from Launceston—32 bags bar'ev. 55 bags fl ur 115 bags outs, 54 bags potatoes, 2,800 broad palog, A. Or.

8.—Ellen, from Glasgow—1 beg and 13 hales

linen, 7 b x s 5 trunks, 14 bales wearing apparel, 4 boxes 2 bales and 2 trucks 3 grates, 1 crate, 1 cask hardware, 2 boxes sundries 5 ba'es linen 2 boxes sundries. 607 iron pots; 343 covers 44 iron weights, 6 bates, 2 kegs, 6 hhds, and 6 casks ironware, 4 scales and 20 weights, 4 hoxes carpenters tonis 8 casks and 7 b. xes station ry. 20 casks sait 3 sacks cotton waste and patent, 15 casks heer; J. Graham & Cott 2 boxe hab rdashery 1 box plain cottons, Turnbull, Orr & Co; 5% hoxes pipes, and casks wrought iron, J. Jackson; 1 lox wearing app rel. W. Weight; 2 bozes cotton threat, Hunter Scott & Co ; 4 boxes linen thread Roy & Glarsten; 1 keg medicines, Au'd and M Queter; 1 bez, 3 wood ploughs, I axle and 2 wheels, D. M Pherson; 6 hoxes sundries, 38 casks and 6 jars sundries, C. Williamson & Co: 2 steam engines. 8 boilers, 1 churning mactine, 2 cranks, 2 000 fire bricks and 15, 00 fire covers, W. vi Donali; 2 baxes linens and 2:14 boxes pipes, Gilchrist and Alexander; 76 cashs cyder. Ramsay Young & Co; 2 cashs glass and earthenware Bells and Buchanan; 1 box wear ing apparel, J Harkenness; 1 ditto, H Ni-bet; Bb z-s and 6 cosks medicines, 1 box tin were E.E. Singleton; 6 pair dart wheels, 6 nxles 2 carts and bor . sundri s. Peter Inglis; 2 bores haberdashery, 3 hoxes 6 bales, 6 trunks sundries, 12 b zes sturch 45 casks sods, I bex a stionery, 3 b x s printed costons. 86 boxes pipes, I b x unt 1 cask sundries, 77 packages wrought iron, 11 boxes

waste and paint, 35 casks beer, Order. 11.-Eagle, from Circular Head.-18 horses, 22 rams, 5 bulls, 916 pieces of timber, T. H

wrought leather, 8 bales socks. I hox wearing ap-

tled liqueurs; 8 casks and 8 hog-heads, 8 kegs and

747 pieces iron goods, 12 biles and 3 casks cetton

hox & 40 kegs, 17 casks sundries 32 casks bot-

par 1, 3 boxes and 8 bales sundries, 2 casks of

EXPORTS.

November 8 -Black Swan, cutter, for Western Port-5 packages, I frame for a monkey, 2 up. rights, I cap for engine, 5 tons p tatoes, I plough, I sledge bainmer, 4 dozen porter, 2 cases c'aret, 1 big shot, 3 bags anger, 10 ditto flour, I hox sundries, I -aucepan, 3 builock bows, I cask. 25 deals. 4 bass iron, 1 pair windows, 25 piles, 1 crow bar, 3 cold chiels, 3 bags pota oes, 2 c.sks sundries, 1 bag dit o, I cask d tro. 2 bags sugar, I dutoff ur, I ditto oft o, I case o.tro. a page sugar, I unton ut, I cutto sundries, 3 pitch forks, I saw, I desk. I bound, I case hardware, I case dry goods, 17 mile coolers, 3 pigzins, I keg vinegar. I Dutch oven. 6 bourds 10 bags flour, 7 chests tea. 50 bazs coffee, I bag sugar, 1 box soap. 3 bay-salt, 1 cask outment, 12 lbs tob oco, 1 box sundries, 3 bags fl ur. 18 ditto pototoes, 2 ditto sugar, 1 cask wine, 1 box soap.

BRITISH SHIPPING. The Banauxs was adv-rised to sail from Green. ock for Post Phi lip and Sydney on the 1st August to be followed by the HOMAS ARBUTHNOT and RE B CCA; and the 'I EMPLAR from Liverpool for Sydney and Post Philip on the lat September.

Commercial News.

MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 12. MANTON'S, & ALISON & KNIGHT'S MILLS Flour, first, 20s, per 100 lbs. 7 ls. per 100 ibs ration 16s. , Sallowe Wheat 6s. to 7s per bushel of 60 lbs. Cullowed for cash.

Maiz: 6s. to 7s. per bushel,
Bran Is 3d. per 20 th:
VEGETABLES — Cabbages, wholesale, 1s to 2s 6d per dozen, retail, ld to 21 each; cauliflowers, wholesale. 2. 6d per dozen retail, 2d to 4d each; turnips, wholesale, 9d to 1s per dozen bunches retail, 13d to 2d per bunch ; carrots, wholesale, 1s to 2s per dozen bunches, retail, 2d to 3d per bunch; carrots, Hobert Town, 41 per lb; leek, wholesale, 9d to 16 per d zen bunches, retail, 1d. to 2d per bunch; spring onions, 9d to 1s per dozen bunches, retail 1d to 11d per bunch; lettuces, wholesale, 10d per dozen, retail, 2d each; radishes wholesnie, 104 perd zen bunches, rein'l, 11 to 2d per bunch; celery, 3d to 6d per head; vegetable marrow, 6d each; dried oni ns, retail, 6d to 1s per lb ; potatues, colonial, 10s to 12s per cwt, re il Id'to Igl per lo; ditto, Hobert Town, 16s to 18s per cwt, retail, 12d to 2d per lb, green peas, 41 per quart, new potatoes, 3d to 4d per lb.; asparagras 1s per burch.

MISCELLANEOUS .- Gerse, 12s each; turkies, 10s each, towle, 5s to 6s per couple; ducks, 5, to 7s per couple; wild ducks, 2s to 4s per pair, rabbits, 6s each; eggs, 1s 6d to 2s per degen, butter, fresh, 1s 21 to 1s 6t per 1b; ditto salt, le to 1s dd per lb ; milk, 6d per quaet ; cheese English, 1s 2d to 1s 81 per lb; bacon and ham English, is per lb; la.d, 1s 61 per lb; candles dips, 6d per lb; moulds, 8d.

SYDNEY MARKETS. Ccr. 29.—South American wheat had been sold by public auction and realized from 6s to 6s.

6d. per bushel; no alteration in the price of Figur. Tea, hyson kind, 27 5s. per chest; Manilla and Java, £22 per ton.

NEW ZEALAND MARKETS. SETT. 24.—Flour, first, £30 p.r 2000bs; Beef, per carcase, pr fb. 9d.; Mutton ditto 9d. to 11d Working Bullocks, £40 to £60, per pain; Mares' £50 to £9 Deach; Wages, Mechanics £2 to £3 per-

DIARY FOR THE ENSUING WEEK. FIRST QUARTER . 10th day, 55 mis. after 10morning PULL MOON-18th day, 9 min, after 1 afternorn LAST QUARTER. 25th day, 89 min, after 6 afternoon New Moon 2nd day, 55 min. after 1 afternoon

Date.	Mood's Age	sun.		Hobson's Bay.	
		Bises H. M	Sets H M.	Могп. н. м.	Even.
E 18 M 14 Tu 15	10	5 I 5 0 4 59	6 59 7 0	4 80 5 14 5 58	4 52 6 21 7 10
W 16 Th 17 F 18	13	4 58 4 58 4 57	7.2 7 2 7 3	6 45 7 36 8 29	8 2 9 1 10 4
8 19	16	4 56	7.4	9 32	11 4

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

To meet the wi hes of a number of their adver ising friends, the proprietors of the Melbourne Times have made arrangements for the receipt of advertisements until four o clock on the evening of pub leation; the Times will continue to be pub Hehed as usual every Saturday evening. 25th June, 1842.

Times Office, Oct. 22.

The Me bourne Times.

The welfare of the People is the first great law. SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12TH, 184

THE PRESS. THERE is scarcely a subject bpon which, in theory, public opinion is so clearly established as that of the legitimate province of a public writer, yet there is scarcely one discussion, or from which conclusions to agree that public men and public measures are public property, and are, therefore, legitimate tipics for editorial compersonal property, should ever he kept however, is in drawing the line of distinction between "public" and "private." the person may influence society. Were instances of the abuse of the power of the Pre-s. or if entirely removed there would be either no libels whatever, or the punishment of the invader of domestic privacy and the despiser of established law- would ensure a short duration to his ignoble career. The nature of the subject, also, renders its treatment either easy or dif ficult, and the general or peculiar ci cumtances stemp the degree of merit or demerit of public writings.

Lord Ellenborough his defined a libel to be "whatever is calculated to provoke to a breach of the peace, to wound the feelings, or bring a partylinto contemp," and Lord Mansfield has asserted that "the greater the truth the greater the libel." It the opinion of the one Lord be correct that of the other must be so also, as a matter of course, as "the greater the truth" the more will it be " calculated to provoke to a breach of the peace, to wound the feelings, or bring a party into contempt." With all respect, however, to those dignituries, and also to those functionaries who look up to them with such veneration as to adopt their assertions as precedents, we pronounce the dotrine as spurious, both as regards the -pirit of morality and political expediency We unhe itatingly denounce it in the abstract, and we specially protest against its adoption in any country placed in circumstances similar to those of Australia Felix. Although the doctrine has been express das above by so high an authority as Lord Ellenborough, and although legalised and supported by many judicial precedents, that can be no reison why purity must dwell in its principles or treneficial effects result from its operations, it may be human law vetopposed to natural feeling, to reason, and the spirit of the Divine Code; and whilst we would appeal to the world that it may be wrong, a single example will be sufficient to prove

that it really is so. Supposing that there is daily mixing in our society a man whose feelings and acts have been proved to be the most bruisl secular and moral advancement of our that ever cast a stain moon human nature or "a scamp" dead to every sense of honor or honesty, and who supports a disgraceful existence and enjoys the fiend ish pleasures of a corrupt heart, gratified by includgence in debauchery and fraud; and suppose that the virtuous and un-us pecting are likely to fall victims to the monster's wiles, hy having their fair fame tarnished, or the fruits of their hard-earned and honest industry swindled from them. would it not, we would ask, be a libel against Heaven even to think that the public writer who exposed the complicated villany and put his fellow men upon their guard should be punished, because his statements being true were the more cal

culated to incite to a breach of the peace? When such men are the subjects we contend that the statements of truth render libel impossible; and an Editor, in proportion to the truth and pognancy of his writings, instead of receiving punishment from a judge, should obtain from his country that honor which is due for the able discharge of a public duty.

Whilst, however, such writer should be protected and encouraged by every genuine patriot, certain punishment, both from the laws and the virtuous indignation of an insulted public, should ever be administered against the newspaper bravo. whose purse is the only substitute for character, or whose reliance upon Power encourages to take advantage of the means for personal abuse. There are in the world those who are ignorant enough to suppose, that because they have money, either their own or other's, to enable them to retain under their control a press and types, they may with impunity maligo the private character either of their own or of the supposed personal enemies of their pitrons; and there are also those to whom and whose original mental deficiency has esting news since our last summary. received little assistance from education and by mixing in polished society, who imagine that the mere strength of vulgar ism towards an opponent marks true independence, not considering that where there is no character to risk there can be proper treatment which is due to the newspaper bully and the secret coward.

These are principles which we consider

Subscribers to the Melbourne Times totherwise would, on account of the when they change their residence, will unwarraniable i flux of a convict popu- to throw, any substance whatenever at please intimate the same to this Office, to lation, for whose restraint those provisions the person of the Oueen, with intent, in prevent d sappointment in the receipt of are not established which are enacted in any of the cases aforesaid, to injure the colonies or settlements pu ely penal; a province at the present time sufferion severely from the evils of monetary embarrassments, universally acknowledged to have chiefly, if not solely, arisen from the gambling propensities and swindling acts of men destitute of commercial knowledge or moral principles; and a rovince, therefore, both in a moral and secular point of view, more peculiarly than in any other part of the world, not only justifying but demanding the vigilance of the Press and the full exercise of its legiti mate powers. Unless, then, protection and encouragement be afforded both by which, in practice, has been so prolific in the authorities and the public at large, not only will the highest objects of the Press more opposite have been drawn. All seem be unattained, but instead of being of the slightest public advantage it will be a disgrace to the name, and titled Tyranny and oculent Vice rid rampant through the ment, but that private character, being land : the free-born faculties of the im mortal mind will be ere long enwrapped in acred from public attack The difficulty, Slavery's chains, and freedom of speech be the exclusive prero ative of Wealth and Power. Human lows it is true, can never and in determining whether and how far eradicate the mental principles which nature has emplanted within the breasi the difficulty less there would be fewer but by the prevention of their free exercise or expression they will produce in a short time a state of dormanicy, intrinsic dly a most, and as far as the world is concerned absolutely equal to death; and although with the impetus which Knowledge has obtained in the present day, it is impos sible her progress can be altoyether stived vet while she advances it will he hand in hand with crime, for educated vice is the mest dingerous of all It is true that where perfect knowledge exists there can be no such thing as immorality, but as buman perfection is no where to be found it is in vain to expect it in literature As one of the most efficacious methols of advancing the cause of virtue is by developing the hideous nature and pointing out and warning against the faral effects of vice, and as this cannot be done so eff ctually in general terms, or in the abstract, to by taking advantage of particular cases is they occur if we be prevented by a regard to our own interests and the happiness of those depending upon us for sunport, from interfering in the most public and revolting cases of demoralizatio, however much we direct our energies to the improvement of the intellect, the corruption of the heart will not be prevented but in all probability be hastened, the man of depraved mind, who has received an education without regard to morals, being better prepared to carry out his nefarious designe. For these and many other reasons, then,

we would respectfully urge upon those in authorisy not to act upon the very letter of laws made in by-gone times, and which. however applicable then, or even at the pre ent day under pecu iar circomstances, would be both unjust in themselves and inexpedient in operation if now enforced ia this infant colony—a colony struggling for a permanent existence and an honorable name on the list of other dependencies of the Bruish Crown. Let legal technicalities give way to enlightened legislation, and human precedents no longer direct judicial decisions, when the adonted land requires equitable government. When professional gentlemen are consulted in cases of libel, let them be thoroughly convinced not only of the legality but of the moral justice of the client's claim upon the supposed offender and they may rest assured that although hey may occasionally deprive themselves of a few pounds, the patronage of a virtuous public, independently of the rewards of an approving conscience, will enable he n to experience the truth that " honests s the best policy," and although casehould be brought before the Bench is which a Judge may consider himself of ficially bound to act differently from what his judgment or feelings as a man direct. et let him exercise the atmost powers vested in him in reducing the hardships of the defendant and recording his opinion of the true merits of the case. By this means, the characteriess, who flee for revenge to the provisions of the libel law, will soon find that their knowledge of its nature however intimate, or their dependence upon Power, however great, will not. suffice to victimize the public exposer of their villany, and who they had supposed tent throughout both the manufacturing would be ruined by the expenses of proving in a Court of Justice the truth of lars of which will be found reported in is statements. To all we would say, extend your encouragement to that Editor means of annihilating every p lluted ex- late Dr Dickenson. crescence which shameless vice or mean servility may wish to obtrude upon public officers in the service, died at his residence notice as a portion of the Press.

ENGLAND.

By the ELLEN we have received British

A Bill introduced into the Commons the Duke of Wellington, had passed both houses, for the better protection of Her of certain Election petitions. M jesty's person. The bill declares "that no legirimate claim to such a title and that if any person shall wilfully discharge, or the world will conce le the reward—that attempt to discharge, or point, ain, or the free on which Alexander Selkirk, alias present, at or near the person of the Queen Robinson Crusco, made his notches to calarms, or any other arms whatsoever, al- perched during his long and solitary resishould be adopted as triisms in every though the same thould not contain any dence on the island of Juan Remander. country, but which especially should re- explosive or destructive material; or shall A large issue of silver coin from the commend themselves to universal approval discharge or attempt to discharge any ex. Mint had taken place. being duly qualified.

Twenty head of cattle imported into The Queen, or if any person of the Queen with any at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chert- Port Nich dison from Sydney, were sold by ded exhibitions which we have yet with the person of the Queen with any at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chert- Port Nich dison from Sydney, were sold by ded exhibitions which we have yet with the person of the Queen with any at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chert- Port Nich dison from Sydney, were sold by ded exhibitions which we have yet with the person of the Queen with any at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chert- Port Nich dison from Sydney, were sold by ded exhibitions which we have yet with the person of the Queen with any at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chert- Port Nich dison from Sydney, were sold by ded exhibitions which we have yet with the person of the Queen with any at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chert- Port Nich dison from Sydney, were sold by ded exhibitions which we have yet with the person of the Queen with any at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chert- Port Nich dison from Sydney, were sold by ded exhibitions which we have yet with the person of the Queen with any at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chert- Port Nich dison from Sydney, were sold by ded exhibitions which we have yet with the Province was the nearly seat at the person of the Queen with any at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chert- Port Nich dison from Sydney, were sold by ded exhibitions which we have yet with the Province was the nearly seat at the person of the Queen with any at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chert- Port Nich dison from Sydney, were sold by ded exhibitions which we have yet with the Province was the nearly seat at the person of the Queen with any at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chert- Port Nich dison from Sydney, were sold by ded exhibitions which we have yet with the Province was the nearly seat at the person of the Port Nich dison from Sydney, were sold by the person of the Port Nich here. I his is an infant province in which, plosive substance or material at or near the Mrs. Fox, reliet of the Right Hon.

whatsover, or wilfully throw, or attempt person of the Queen; or with intent in any of the aforesaid cases, to break the public peace or to excite alarm for her Majesty's atety; the party so offending shall be surject to the punishment of transportation for a period not exceeding seven years, and shall also be subject to imprisonment for a given period and to be flogged. The Queen and l'rince Alvert had left

Buckingham Palace for Win Isor. Sir F. Bufdett on the 14 h gave notice of a motion that a public monument be ere ted to the memory of the late Sir Sydney Smith.

Amongst the supplies voted we find £265,000 for maintaining convicts at New Such Wales and Van Diemen's Lud; £4.034 in aid of the settlement of Port Essington; and £7,099 for defriying the expense of the settlement of Western Australia. On the movim for £50,000 to enable the Lord Lieutenant of Ire'and to issue money for the advancement of edu cation in that country. Mr Plumpire oposed the grant, a serting that few Protestants sent their children to the schools under the management of the government Education Board, but upon a division there was not a single vote for the objector.

A hos ile meeting had taken place between the Hon. Craven Berkeley M. P., accompanied by the Hin W. Ridley Colborne, M P and Captain Boldero, M. P. ccompanied by Mr W F Mackenzie, M.P. but after an exchange of shots the econds interfered and the parties retired. The cause of the dispute was the Hon. C. Berkeley having charged Captain Boldero with having said. " if any man in my pre sence, drank or sober, was to damn the Queen, I should take no notice of it-I am no enven-dropper." Captain Boldeio de nied the words, and had published several letters from gentlemen present at the time they were said to have been used, all of whom agreed that the Hon. Mr. Berkeley having enquired of Captain Boldero, 'in a noisy manner, what his conduct would be if a man were to down the Queen in his presence at a convivial meeting"-Captain Boldero replied, that " he should take no not ce at the time if the min wis drunk but he should call upon him the next morning, tell him he hid made a fool of himself the night before, and that he gave him the opportunity of expressing his contrition now that he was soher and had time for reflection. The fo lowing expla nation given by Mr Berkeley upon the ground after the first fire was accepted. Though I am still convinced that the words used in my letter were uttered by Capt. Boldero. I have no he itation in declaring that I could never have imputed any disloyal motive to Capt. Boldero." The Standard says that the same memorandum was presented before the meeting but refused by Mr. Mackenzie. The affair

had produced a great sensation. The usual grant to Maynooth College had been voted by a majority of 95 to 48 ufter considérable discussion. Meisrs. Pinenptre, Bateson, Cochrane, Sir G. H. Smith, and Colonel Verner, opposed the motion, and were ably answered by other speakers, the principal being Messrs. Hawes, and O'Connell; the latter give the objectors a sound drubbing, which they of course richly deserved.

The Lord Chancello disposed, and the Earl of Shaftesbury pre sided in his absence.

The Poor Law and South Australian Bills had passed the third reading.
The largest cannon ever made in Britain and cast and bored by Messre. Walker and Company, for Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Erypt, was proved at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on the 22nd July, and found perfect. It is twelve feet long, fifteen and nine-enth inches in the bore, the charge of nowder with which it was first fired was 65lbs, and the shell 330 lbs; the second charge of powder was 45lbs, and and the solid ball 455 lbs. Two others 130 pounders, also for the Pacha, would be proved in a few days afterwards.

Messrs. Moore & Co. of Liverpool had addressed a letter to the Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Trade, praying for leave to import foreign sugar free of duty for manure and fatening cattle. The Board refused to recommend the applica tion, chiefly upon the ground of the diffi. culty of preventing illicit truffic.

D stress still existed to an alarming exand agricultura! districts, several particuour fourth page.

Archdencon Packenham, brother-in-law whose writings common sense pronounces of the Dake of Wellington, is to be the just and salutary, and use every legitimate new Bishop o' Meath, as successor to the

Admiral l'aylor, one of the oldest flag at Greenwich on the 19th July in the 821 year of his age.

A hostile meeting look place, on the 24th July on Purney Heath, between Alexander Pollington, Esq. residing at Barossa journals to the 26th July the date on Villa, St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, which she sailed, from which we make and Augustus James Tankerfield Esq. relectual abilities and honorable feelings, the following abstract of the most inter-Mr Pollingion was wounded in the groin and Mr Tankerfield in the right arm; the by Sir Robert Peel and into the Lords by wound of the former is serious but that of the latter slight. The dispute arose out

Her Mujesty has received a present of a piece of wood said to have formed part of

ot Cavan on the 9th July. His Lordship and the highest, for a cow, \$15 10. had opened the commission on the forelodgings at an early hour and in his usual the Municipal Corporation Act. state of health, but in a short time afterwards expired without the least apparent suffering. Mr Blackburne, the Attorney General was spoken of as his successor, but it was supposed in the best informed ircles that he would waive his claim in expecta ion of a better appointment, and hat Mr Jackson, the Solicitor General would be the new Judge, leaving Mears. Luton, Green and Brewster to fight for the Solicitor Generalship, and it was thought G. A. Hamilton E-q would be his successor as member for the Dublin Uni-

G orge Evana Esq. for several years member for the county of Dublin died saddealy on the 9th July at his residence,

Portrane neur, Dublin. Newcastle-under-Line was thrown in o AMERICA

Mr. W. Kerr.

Mr. W. Kerr.

Patriot Office, 7th Nov. 1842.

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Patriot Office, 7th Nov. 1842.

Mr. Kerr has the honor to acknowledge the recipt of a not- from Mr. O-b rie of this dy's willing him directly on the subject of a arrayable in this more line's Patriot charles of a arrayable in this more line's Patriot charles and the men in a pond. Longton, four miles from Newcastle, was also the scene of great confusion, and the disturbance continued on the 14th, the date of the latest intelligence; and the to ops stationed at Newcastle, beaded by fit teen magistrates, and two troops of the 12th foot from Weedon barracks had priceeded to the place. The most serious results were anticipated.

Mr. W. Kerr.

Patriot Office, 7th Nov. 1842.

Mr. Kert has the honor to acknowledge the recipt of a not- from Mr. O-b rie of this dy's willing him directly on the subject of a arrayable in this more line's Patriot charles and the subject of a arrayable in this more line's Patriot charles and the subject of a arrayable in the subject of a arrayable within this more line's Patriot heads "The subject of a arrayable in the subject of a arrayable in the subject of a arrayable and the subject of a arrayable in the subject of a arrayab a great state of excitement in the 13 h

AMERICA. Major W. Co ke had arrived at Liverpool from Boston, as a special messenger with desputches for the British Government from Lord Ashburton; the Bri and in which Major Co ke arrived completed her passage in 9 days. By the latest accounts from the United States it would ampear that there is every prospect of a favorable termination of Lord Ashburton's mission but the domestic condition of the country is very unsatisfactory. President Tyler and Congressive at issue the chief subject of difference being the Tariff. At the time the new system of duties was to have been arranged the particulars were not decided, and in consequence a Bill, ermed " a Temporary Bill' was introduced, extending to the 1st of Augu t the duties in force on the 1st June Against th's Bill the President entered his veto, but as, even independently of this, there were not two-thirds of the members, the number necessary to pass the Bill, the collecion of any duties whatever will be disputed. The President considers the existing law collect the former rate of duties, but importers think otherwise, and have in consequence determined upon their payment under protest, and to institute legal proceedings for their recovery. The President also wishes to provide for the genera government out of the Lind Fund, but this is objected to by several of the States

Serious disturbances had arisen at Rhode Island but were suppressed by mar-Although at New York and other places

WEST INDIES.

almost stagnant.

LETTERS from St. Domingo of the 7th of June report that a revolution had taken place in that island, that President Boyer had been deposed, and either had been or would be put to death. We have not been able to ascertain the particulars from any of the British or Foreign journals which have yet reached our office.

FRANCE.

King of the French, died on the 14th July in consequence of injuries sustained in a fall in leaping from his carriage on the previous day. Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington had each written to Louis Phillipe condoling with His Majesty upon the distressing event; and whilst the French journals were engaged in discusing the question of the Regency they also spoke in terms of the highest eulogium of the sympathy manifested towards their King and Country by the British people. Count de Paris, the eldest son of the late Duke, and only five years of are, is the heir apparent, and the Duke de Nemours will be Regent.

NEW ZEALAND. Our files of New Zealand Journals, re-

ceived via Sydney, extend to the 24th Sen. inclusive, and communicate the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gover-Aborigines attended the funeral and exhioccasion.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the government for a reduction of the up. set price of land to 5s. per acre, and a corburban allotments, a portion of the purany gun, pistol or other description of fire- culate time, and on which his parrot chase money also to be allowed to remain. in the purchaser's hands at a reasonable rate of interest.

Judge Foster died suddenly on circuit, the lowest price was, for a beifer, \$10 104.

The town of Wellington was the scene moon of that day, dired with the High of a series of public meetings respecting Sheriff and Grand Jury, and retired to his the election of Town Councillors under

THE PATRIOT.

In consequence of a paragraph in the Part Phillip Patriot of Monday last, asserting that " It is not surprising that the Editor of the Times should stickle at a clause which pledges the Common Councitmen to withold their support from any man whose moral character will not bear the strictest investigation," the following correspondence has taken places-

Times Office, 7th Nov. 1842.

Sig.—Previ us to writin you directly up n the su jet of a pas excapt in this morning's Partict, headed "the Times," I request you will p'edge you self in wr tin not to take any legal proceedings against the in the matter, but to act throughout a

1 am, Sir. T. H. OSBORNE

Times Office. 7th Nov. 1842.

Fig.—Although I do not pellete y u are a gentleman, yet I now affold you an opportunity of ac in like o e. I do not or y u an ample ap locytor the standereds p rawaph in the Patricor of this more locy, or that you will give me that satisfiction which one gentleman had a right to require of an other. an ther.
I hope, for the honorof the Press, you will make

no eq ilvocations.

The hearer, Mr., is my friend, and will with yours arrange the particulars.

I am. ir. T. H. OSBORNE.

To this last note Mr. Kerr declined to return any answer, and Mr. Osborne was advised, under existing circumstances, not to carry out his intention of horsewhipping.

him, which of course was his next step. The Times, under its p esent management, will never treak the pledge given to the public on its first appearance, that it would not be the vehicle of personal slander; its Editor has too much respect for its renders aid the community will judge of the weight to be attached in future. to the vulgar bravadoes of the Patriot. whose personal flanders have recently sufficient to enable the Custom House to become almost intolerable in a free province.

Provincial Dews.

QUALIFICATION OF TOWN COUNCILLORS.

-During the week there has been some discussion upon this subject; arising out of what must be admitted by all parties to he a want of perspicuity in the language of the Municipal Corporation Act. For ourselves, we consider that common sense wou d have little difficulty in determining money was abundant yet business was the meaning, especially when it is inferred from the context. The Gazette states. fown Clerk, and the major part of the legal profession, and in which our contemporary seems to agree, that the words, or be rated upon the annual value of not less than £50," mean that " persons must, before they are qualified, be rated to pay a rax of five per cent. upon hone fide property of the value of £1,000." The Patriot considers that the Gazette's interpretation is the same as if expressed in the words or be rated upon the annual value of, not £50, but £1000." How the words The Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the five per cent. upon £1000 can mean £1000 per annum is not explained; but if £1000 at five per cent, per annum produce \$1000, such arithmetic would indeed warrant the introduction of the Danre Laws for which the Patriot lately appeared so desirous. The Patriot does not, however, favor us with his own interpretation. He asserts that roccupancy, not property, forms the second description of qualification under the act," but he does not quote or refer to the clause of the act itself where the truth of his assertion is proved, and we unhesitatingly deny that it can be substantiated by any part from beginning to end. The meaning appears to us clearly to be, that if a burgess have property, be it what or where it may, of the value of £1000, or if it be within the bounds of the town and rated by the corporation as worth £50 per annum, although it may not be intrinsically worth \$1000, he is qualified for a Councillor, the presumption being nor Hobson on the 10th of that month, that it is worth that amount. The term aged 49. The temporary government of used in the clause is "rated," and as the the colony had in con equence devolved proprietor is liable by the 67th clause, he upon W. Shortland E.q. Colonial Secre- is therefore bona fide "rated" whether he tary. Although his Excellency had been occupy or not, That he is liable to eviindisposed for a considerable time, yet dent from the following words relative to having partially recovered a few days pre- the non-payment by the tenant, and the vious to his death, that event was altoge- issue in consequence of a distress warrant ther unexpected. Great numbers of the against his chattles, and in the event of no goods and chattles of the tenant being bited in their peculiar manner every symp. | found on the premises to seatisfy such distom of heartfelt grief upon the mournful ress, the landlords or his agent, if the lancilord be absent from the colony, shall be liable for the amount." As there seems Auckland was held on the 19th to petition to be a difference of opinion upon the point we would recommend it to the serious consideration of our fellow townsresponding decrease upon town and su- men; in order that the burgesses may be thereby saved the trouble of forwarding requisitions to particular parties to stand for the office of Common Councillors, and candidates may not subject themselves to A new journal, under the title of the the expense of the fine which the Ac Auckland Times" had been started at prescribes in case any person set without being dule qualified.