

Opening of the Provincial Legislature.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1843.

This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the opening of the Legislature, the Members of the Lower House assembled about half-past one o'clock, and took the usual Oaths prescribed by law, which were administered to them by the Honorable T. H. Haviland and G. R. Goodman, two of the Commissioners appointed by Dedimus Poestalem, from the Lieut. Governor, for that purpose.

At about half-past Two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor left Government House, under a salute from the garrison. On His Excellency's arrival at the Court House, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and accompanied by the usual Staff Officers, he was received by a guard of honor consisting of a Detachment of the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Lieut. Dawson. After taking his seat in the Council Chamber—the Members of the Legislative Council being present—Henry Palmer, Esq., Usher of the Black Rod, was dispatched, to order the Members of the Lower House to attend His Excellency; and the House having accordingly attended, the President of the Legislative Council informed them that it was His Excellency's command, that they return to the Lower House, and proceed to the election of a Speaker.

The Members of the Assembly having returned to their own end of the building—

The Hon. EDWARD PALMER, addressing the Clerk, proposed the Hon. JOHN JOSEPH POPE to be the Speaker of the House—Mr. DOUSE seconding the motion.

Mr. THORNTON then proposed that the Hon. JOHN S. MACDONALD be Speaker—which was seconded by Mr. A. MACLEAN.

Mr. COOPER—who was indistinctly heard, in consequence of the noise without and within the House—opposed the nomination of the Hon. Mr. POPE; whose election was, however, carried on the following division:

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Messrs. Dingwell, Cambridge, Coles, Dalziel, Hudson, Wightman, Douse, Macgregor, Bearsto, Montgomery, Longworth, Yeo, Macaulay—14.

Nays—Messrs. Thornton, Fraser, D. Macdonald, Rae, A. Maclean, Macintosh, D. Maclean, Cooper—8.

So it was carried in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. POPE was then conducted to the Chair by the Hon. Mr. PALMER and Mr. DOUSE, and returned his acknowledgements for the high honor conferred upon him—ar honor which he would study to deserve; he relied much upon the support and good conduct of the House.

The House then went up again to the Council Chamber, when the Hon. Mr. POPE informed His Excellency of his having been chosen Speaker, and then claimed and received the usual privileges. His Excellency was then pleased to open the Session with the following Speech to both Houses:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have a sincere gratification in again meeting the Houses of Legislature, fully convinced that they will zealously unite with me for the great object of advancing the general interests of this Island. I avail myself of this occasion to assure you that I shall warmly support all measures based upon the constitutional principles of the Empire; and I ardently offer to your notice the importance of using every endeavor to promote the diffusion of Religious and Civil Instruction amongst the poorer classes.

I wish to bring before your attention the Laws relating to the Repairs of the Roads and Bridges in this Colony; with a most liberal expenditure annually upon them, they do not seem to be in that good condition which the people have a right to expect, and so especially necessary to the pursuits of the Agriculturists, to whose industry and welfare this Colony must look for its advancement. I hold this subject to be worthy of your careful examination in all its relations.

I think the public would derive a benefit, from a Revision of the Laws regulating the Small Debt Courts.

I would also suggest the advantage of assimilating the Laws between Debtor and Creditor, as far as circumstances will permit, to those in force in Great Britain.

The facility with which Marriage Licenses can be legally obtained, has led to some extremely improper practice, and I feel it my duty to ask your consideration of the laws upon this subject.

The operation of the Assault and Battery Court seems not sufficiently efficacious; some offenders have escaped punishment, solely from the delays necessarily occurring under the construction of this Court. I recommend the adoption of a more summary method of adjudicating the minor cases of offence.

I had hoped to have been in possession of such information as would have enabled me to have placed before you notice the possible advantage of giving encouragement to a Fishery, proposed to be established upon a large scale in this Island; and although events of, I trust, only a temporary nature, have interfered to prevent me, yet I feel that I may express the anxiety which I entertain upon this subject, fully satisfied, that the Colony in general, but the Agricultural interest in particular, will derive incalculable benefit from such an Establishment. I would here call your attention to the well-founded complaints which are annually made by the Inhabitants, of the encroachments upon our shores by the American fishing vessels, in the hope that you will be able to devise some effectual means of compelling them to regard the limits laid down by the Treaty.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Public Accounts shall be laid before you without delay. In the Impost Duties, a deficiency will be found, but by no means so extensive as might reasonably have been expected under the recent general depression of Trade; in the Impost Duties, there will, however, be found an increase, nearly if not quite equal to the loss upon the Impost Duties, independently of any Duties that may arise from goods now in the Bonded Warehouse.

The Imperial Government having, with an enlightened liberality and consideration of the Colonies, materially altered the Duties upon Foreign Articles, (the papers relating to which shall, at an early moment, be laid before you,) it will be necessary to reconsider the Revenue Laws of this Colony.

I rely with confidence upon you for the Supplies necessary for the Public Service.

Amongst other papers which I shall lay before you, there will be some relating to a circumstance that occurred about the termination of the last Session, involving the confidence that should exist between the Executive and the House of Assembly; this subject will, I am satisfied, receive every proper attention.

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Be pleased to accept the assurance of the confidence I place in the deliberation which you may feel it right to extend to my suggestions, and other communications which it will be expedient to make by means of Message; and I trust that you will also believe me to be most anxious to co-operate with you for the prosperity of the Colony.

His Excellency then withdrew, under a salute from the Militia Artillery, planted in front of the Court House.

In the Legislative Council, we observed the Hon. Charles Hensley and the Hon. W. W. Irving, the lately appointed Councillors, who took the usual oaths and their seats.

The Hon. Charles Worrell has, we understand, tendered his resignation.

The members of the Assembly having returned to the lower House, and the Speech being reported, the House proceeded to elect their officers; whereupon Mr. William Cullen was re-appointed Clerk; Mr. John Macneill, Clerk Assistant; Mr. Solomon Desbrisay, Sergeant at Arms; and Mr. H. W. Lobban, Messenger.

Mr. DOUSE then proposed that a Chaplain be appointed to the House, in accordance with the practice of the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. COOPER said he had been in the House for some years past, and found that not only did the business go on as well without a Chaplain, but that, in some cases, by having one it was even retarded; he did not see that any benefit would be derived from having a Chaplain; he has had his salary doubled in the Council, and therefore he (Mr. C.) did not see that there was any need for the appointment of a Chaplain to the House.

Mr. PALMER was not prepared for any debate on the question; he expected to have seen the matter treated with greater gravity than it had been; the practice obtained in Great Britain, and he believed in nearly all the other Colonies; and the House could not expect a blessing to attend their acts without it. The Hon. gentleman, who had just said

down, had observed that he received a double salary—but there was no he mentioned in the Resolution—the office is open to any gentleman qualified to propose for it.

Mr. COOPER, in reply, said he had not considered it necessary to explain a point generally understood—the gentleman he alluded to was the Rev. Dr.—the Rector of Charlottetown; in fact, he did not know that there was any other proposing. As the House had done without a Chaplain a long time, he thought we could continue to do without one.

Mr. MACINTOSH thought that as every member could not have a Rev. gentleman of his own profession appointed, the House would be better without a Chaplain, and, therefore, under that idea, he would oppose the motion.

On a division, the motion was lost—Yeas—Messrs. Douse, Palmer, Longworth, Cambridge, Yeo, Macaulay, Coles, Hudson, Wightman—9.

Nays—Messrs. Cooper, Dingwell, D. Macdonald, Macintosh, Dalziel, D. Maclean, Macgregor, Fraser, Bearsto, Montgomery, A. Maclean—11.

In the House of Assembly, the following Committees were then appointed:—

To prepare Standing Rules for the government of the House—Messrs. Cooper, D. Maclean, Macgregor, Rae, D. Macdonald.

To prepare an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech—Messrs. Longworth, Douse, Thornton, Cooper, Palmer, Montgomery, D. Maclean.

To revise the Journals—Messrs. D. Macdonald, Wightman, Coles, Longworth, Thornton.

To receive Tenders for printing for the House—Hon. Mr. Palmer, Messrs. Coles and Douse.

Good Correspondence with the Council—Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Messrs. Macaulay, Longworth, Montgomery, Bearsto, Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Fraser, D. Macdonald, Rae, Thornton, Wightman.

Expiring Laws—Messrs. Yeo, Longworth, D. Macdonald. Public Accounts—Messrs. Longworth, Cambridge, Hon. Mr. Palmer, D. Macdonald, Thornton, Wightman, Bearsto. Private Bills—Messrs. D. Macdonald, Cooper, Macaulay, D. Maclean, Rae.

Mr. RAE said, that his constituents—notwithstanding that pork was selling at 2d. per lb.—appeared determined to have a Reporter—they were resolved to have a Reporter—and as he supposed that every hon. Member was desirous to have his acts and sentiments brought out to the clear light, although he had opposed it in former Sessions, and still thought that the printers should pay their own Reporters, he would move that the House do nominate some person to the office.

Mr. DOUSE was astonished that the House should now be seeking a Reporter; he was of opinion that the Hon. Members ought to know what they said in that place, and particularly the Hon. Member's own speeches (Mr. Rae's) ought to be reported.

The question was then put and carried. After some discussion, as to the choice of a person competent to discharge the duties of the office, the question being thought premature, was deferred to a future day, for consideration.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1843.

Ordered, That Messrs. Cooper, Thornton and D. Maclean be a Committee to provide Stationery for the use of the House.

Ordered, That Messrs. Hudson, Yeo, Bearsto, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Messrs. Longworth, Douse, Wightman, Dingwell, Thornton, Rae, Macintosh and D. Maclean, be a Committee to whom shall be referred every Petition praying aid for Paupers and Lunatics.

Resolved, That no Petition praying aid for Roads and Bridges, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after Wednesday, the 15th day of Feb. next.

Mr. COOPER brought up the Report of the Committee on the Standing Orders. Those of the last House were adopted, with some trifling additions and alterations.

The Hon. Mr. PALMER, from the Committee appointed to receive Tenders for printing the Journals, presented the following Report:—

The Committee appointed to receive Tenders for the printing of the Journals, have to report, that having caused notice to be given to the several Printers in Charlottetown, of the limited time for the reception of such Tenders, your Committee have received two Tenders, the one from Messrs. Cooper & Bremner, offering to print such Journals at the rate of Two Pounds, currency, per half sheet of four pages, if the Contract extend only to the Journals of the first Session, and binding, in half calf skin, at the rate of 4s. 6d., each volume, and stitched copies at 1s. 6d. each; but if the Contract include the printing the Journals of the several Sessions of the present House, then at the rate of One Pound and fifteen shillings for every four pages—the printing to be executed on paper agreeable to a specimen accompanying the Tender.

The other Tender having been received from Mr. John Ings, offering to print the said Journals at the same rate for the first Session; but if for the several Sessions of the House, then at the rate of One Pound and seventeen shillings for every half sheet of four pages, and binding at the rate of Five shillings per volume—specimen paper not furnished, nor price of stitching, per copy, mentioned.

Ordered, That the same Committee who prepared the Report, be a Committee to Contract with Messrs. Cooper and Bremner for the printing and binding of the Journals of the several Sessions of the present House, on the terms proposed by them, and for such extra copies as may be ordered.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

Mr. LONGWORTH, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report the draught of an Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to both Houses, at the opening of the present Session, reported the draught of an Address, as prepared by the Committee.

The said draught Address was then committed to a Committee of the whole House.—On the House resuming, the Chairman (Mr. Longworth) reported, that the Committee had gone through the same, paragraph by paragraph, without making any amendment thereto.—To be engrossed.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon His Excellency, to know his pleasure when he will be waited on by the House with the Address.

Mr. YEO brought up the Report of the Committee on the Expiring Laws. The Acts about to expire are, the Act for consolidating and amending the Act for the appointment of Limits and Rules for the Jail in Charlottetown, and the Act for regulating the Jails of King's and Prince Counties—the Act to facilitate the intercourse between this Island and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—and the Act for the increase of the Revenue of this Island.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take the report of the Committee on the Expiring Laws into consideration. After some time spent therein, the Chairman (Mr. Yeo) reported the following Resolutions:—

1. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Act, 7 Will. 4. Cap. 9, for consolidating and amending the Act for the appointment of Limits and rules for the Jail in Charlottetown, and the Act for regulating the Jails of King's and Prince Counties, be continued.

2. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that the Act of the 3 Vict. Cap. 20, to facilitate the intercourse between this Island and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, be continued and amended.

Ordered, That Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Wightman be a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill, in accordance with the first of the above reported Resolutions.

Ordered, That Mr. Yeo, Mr. Longworth and Mr. Thornton be a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill in accordance with the second of the above reported Resolutions.

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the several subjects adverted to in the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, at the opening of the present Session.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1843.

Mr. Thornton introduced a Bill to secure to ejected set-

tlers or occupiers of land compensation for improvements made at their own expense.

The Bill was ordered to be printed, and the second reading to stand over until Friday next.

Mr. YEO reported a Bill to continue the Act for the encouragement of a Sailing Packet between this Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The House went into Committee to take into consideration the various subjects referred to in His Excellency's opening Speech.

On the House resuming, Resolutions were reported for referring to Special Committees to consider the expediency of consolidating and amending the Acts relating to Statute Labour; the expediency of amending the Laws now in force between Debtor and Creditor; and to consider the expediency of amending the Marriage Act—all to report by Bill or otherwise.

The Committees were accordingly appointed.

At Two o'clock this day, the Members of the Legislative Council waited upon the Lieutenant Governor with their Address, in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, which is as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

We the Members of Her Majesty's Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened, tender our thanks to your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the present Session.

We fully concur with your Excellency in the great importance of the diffusion of Civil and Religious Instruction among the poorer classes; and we have to assure your Excellency, that no endeavours shall be wanting on our part to promote so desirable an object.

We quite agree with your Excellency in thinking that, with the large sums annually expended upon the Roads and Bridges, the public have a right to expect them to be in a much more efficient state than they generally are. Deeply sensible of the immense importance of this subject, especially to the agriculturists, to whose industry (as justly remarked by your Excellency) this Colony must look for its advancement, your Excellency may rely on this subject receiving our most attentive consideration, and on our giving our support to such measures as may tend to introduce a better system.

The expediency of revising the laws regulating the Small Debt Courts shall receive our most mature deliberation. The assimilation of the laws (as far as circumstances will permit) to those of the Mother Country, must ever be a desideratum in Colonial Legislation.

The enactment of such laws as will prevent abuse by the facility with which Marriage Licences may be obtained, shall, in accordance with your Excellency's suggestion, receive our fullest consideration.

Our attention shall be given to the making of such amendments of the law regulating the Assault and Battery Court as will render that Court more efficacious in the punishment of offenders.

The establishment of a Fishery upon an extensive scale, while it would be of incalculable benefit to the agricultural interests of the Island, would develop a long neglected source of great and permanent wealth; and while in the anxiety expressed by your Excellency on this subject we hail a renewed token of the warm interest you take in all measures tending to advance the prosperity of the Colony over which you have been called to preside, we sincerely join with your Excellency in hoping that the events which at present seem to interfere with the progress of the Establishment alluded to may be only temporary in their nature. Deeply impressed with the importance of the Fishery, as a field for the exercise of the industry of our population, and the enterprise of the capitalist, and aware that the complaints made by the inhabitants, of the encroachments by the Americans, are well founded, your Excellency may rely on our earnest endeavours to devise some effectual means of compelling them to regard the limits laid down by the treaty.

Fully persuaded of your Excellency's anxious desire to advance the prosperity of the Colony, we assure your Excellency that all other matters which your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us shall receive our best attention.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply as follows:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Moved by the sincerest anxiety to advance the prosperity of the Inhabitants of this Colony, I trust that you will believe me deeply sensible of the value of your co-operation; and I receive your assurances of assistance, Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen, with unfeigned gratification and thankfulness.

Government House, Jan 17th, 1843.

At half-past Two, the House of Assembly also waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with their Address, which is as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

We Her Majesty's faithful Subjects, the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, respectfully tender to your Excellency our thanks for your Speech at the opening of the present Session; with our fullest assurance, that, in every measure calculated to advance the general interest of the Island, we will most zealously act in union with your Excellency. We will gladly avail ourselves of your Excellency's valuable support, in all measures based upon the constitutional principles of the Empire; and we shall not fail to observe, nor duly to promote, by every means at our disposal, the diffusion of Religious and Civil Instruction amongst the poorer classes, fully sensible that the object of our endeavours on such a subject is one of the most infinite importance.

To the Laws relating to the repairs of the Roads and Bridges, we shall give our most serious attention; and we sincerely trust, that we may accomplish such alterations therein as may secure to the people of the Colony that improvement in their condition, which the large sums annually expended upon them naturally lead them to expect, and which, by facilitating the pursuits of the Agriculturists, must especially add to the advancement of the Colony—so necessarily dependent upon the industry and welfare of that class of its Inhabitants.

So far as it may appear the public will derive a benefit from any alteration of the Laws regulating the Small Debt Courts, we shall feel it our duty to revise them.

We shall readily adopt your Excellency's suggestion, in whatever respect it may appear advantageous, in assimilating the Laws between Debtor and Creditor to those in force in Great Britain, as far as the local circumstances and the exigencies of the Colony will permit.

The Laws by which Marriage Licenses can be obtained with such facility shall receive our consideration.

We coincide with your Excellency, and feel convinced, that the Assault and Battery Court, in its construction and operation, is not sufficiently efficacious for the prompt and necessary administration of Justice, in cases within, or intended to be placed within, its jurisdiction; and we fully concur with your Excellency in the propriety of adopting a more summary mode of adjudicating the minor cases of offence. We beg, therefore, to assure your Excellency, that we will give these subjects such share of our attention as their great importance demands.

Fully aware of the great advantage which this Colony would derive from the establishment within its limits of a Fishery upon a large scale, we regret to learn that any thing should have transpired to prevent your Excellency from obtaining possession of such information as would warrant us in giving encouragement to such an undertaking; and the expression of your Excellency's anxiety on this subject we take to be an earnest of the conviction of your mind, as in our own opinion, we believe that such an Establishment, founded upon a substantial basis, must be productive of incalculable benefit to the Colony, and to the Agricultural interest in particular.

The encroachment on our shores by the American Fishing Vessels is an evil for which we shall devise such remedy as may be deemed within our power; and we sincerely hope, that, by our endeavours in this respect, the well-founded complaints of the Inhabitants—to which your Excellency has so justly called our attention—may be removed.

We shall proceed to an investigation of the Public Accounts, immediately that your Excellency may be pleased to lay them before us.

Although it appears that a deficiency will be found in the amount of Impost Duties; yet, under the general depression of Trade, we have no reason to be surprised at the information; while, at the same time, it affords us every gratification to learn, that an increase is to be found in the Impost Duties, nearly, if not quite, equal to the deficiency in those of the Imposts.

The Imperial Government having materially altered the Duties upon Foreign articles imported into the Colonies, we will be our duty to reconsider the Revenue Laws of the Island—having a due regard to the various interests involved in the question.

Your Excellency may confidently rely upon us for the supplies necessary for the Public Service.

The papers which your Excellency intends laying before us, respecting a circumstance which appears to have taken place about the termination of the last Session of the House, involving the confidence which should exist between the Executive and the House of Assembly, shall have our most serious attention.

The generous assurance of your Excellency's confidence in our deliberations, claims our best thanks—a confidence which we shall be ever desirous to render mutual; and it shall, at all times, be our most anxious desire to co-operate with your Excellency in every measure that may tend to the prosperity of the Colony.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Independently of devoting myself to the promotion of the welfare of this Colony, as a duty incumbent upon me in the position in which it has pleased Her Majesty to place me, I cannot but feel myself stimulated to greater exertion, under the support I derive from your cheerful and unanimous assurances of cordial assistance, for which, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen, be pleased to accept my best thanks.

Government House, Jan. 27, 1843.

DEATH OF LORD VISCOUNT GORT.—With inexpressible grief we announce the demise of the Rt. Hon. Charles Vereker, Lord Viscount Gort, who departed this life at his residence in Pembroke-place, Dublin, last Friday evening.

The columns of a newspaper cannot adequately exhibit the virtues and excellencies of his many character and truly noble nature. His name and his actions are associated with the history of his country, and the annalist alone can do justice to his merits and his memory. To us belongs the mournful duty of pouring forth our sorrow, and recording the fall of a brave, generous, gallant, sincere, honourable, and singularly adorned a nobleman as ever shed lustre upon rank, and adorned the peerage. While firmness of purpose—unflinching friendship—steady and uncompromising principle—immovable adherence to whatever he conceived to be right—and withal a heart as kindly and liberal as ever lodged in the human breast.—Yes, so long as these qualities and attributes are valued among men, Lord Viscount Gort will be remembered and regretted. If the territorial possessions of his ancestors had not withdrawn him in early life from the profession of arms, he would, doubtless, from his lofty bearing and chivalrous spirit, have become conspicuous amongst the heroes of his time, and like other eminent Irishmen largely contribute to the glory and renown of Britain. His patriotic and philanthropic—every one of which he illustrated in the course of his useful life. Humbert asserts that he was the only General he had met with in Ireland who stood against the Union in the Irish House of Commons when he resisted all the temptations of the prodigal wiles of the day, and all the blandishments of the Court, might tender his memory to all those who honestly thought that native legislation was essential to the country's welfare, and there still live many who saw him peril his own precious life in the field of honor to save the lacinated and tortured flesh of an humble fellow-citizen in the year 36. He was neither the pseudo patriot nor the feigned philanthropist; he was all truth, heart, and sincerity. As a resident landlord, he was unequalled for his kindness and indulgence. He gave daily employment to the labouring poor, and in the hungry seasons of scarcity, Gort, perhaps the best and most town in Ireland, (erected under his auspices) for the magnificent castle of Loughcree, will remain for ever a monument of his taste and munificence! While its elegant hospitalities can never be forgotten by the many noblemen and other guests who enjoyed the friendship and participation in the pleasures which all were so happy to experience in the society of the excellent, kind, and generous proprietor, in whom was always found the dignity of the Peer, with the affability of the Man.

Lord Gort was the senior of the Colonels of the British Regiments in Ireland, and his demise occasions a vacancy in the Representative Peerage of this country. He was the stable of the Castle of Limerick under the crown, an office which will not be filled up. His Lordship has left one son, Mrs. Lloyd, of Pery-square, widow of the late Admiral Lloyd, and mother of Henry Vereker Lloyd, Esq., late Mayor of this city. He married in 1789 Jane Stamer, daughter of the late Ralph Westropp, of Attyfin, Esq., by whom he had two issue, John Prendergast Vereker, now Viscount White, of White lands, county Dublin, and Georgiana, married to John Fitzhamilton, Esq.; Lord Gort married, secondly, in 1801, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Palliser, Esq., of Ballylusk, county Tipperary; and by her Ladyship, who survives him, left issue, the Hon. Charles Vereker, the worthy Mayor of this City. His Lordship, then the Rt. Hon. Charles Vereker, a Privy Councillor, and Colonel of the 1st Merick Militia, succeeded to the title and estates of his uncle, the Rt. Hon. John Prendergast Smyth, on the 20th May, 1817.—Limerick Chronicle.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1843.

Between Nine and Ten o'clock last night, the Courier arrived in Town with the English January Mail, and the Foreign and Colonial Mails. The Royal Mail Steamship Clondonia arrived at Halifax, about 2, a. m., on Monday morning after what may now be termed an unusually lengthy passage of 18 days. We are thus furnished with London dates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. We extract the following summary of the news—which, by the way, is not of an important character—from Willmer's News Letter, of the latter date:—

The events of the past month have been of a chequer-board yet of an uninteresting character. The prospects of improvement in trade, although not brilliant, are nevertheless encouraging. In the manufacturing districts activity prevails, and it is confidently expected that the opening of the Corn ports will, before long, afford the manufacturers full employment.

The country has been agitated in various districts by the repealers of the Corn Laws. The demonstration which they have effected is, in despite of the sneering insinuations which it has been treated, more formidable than their antagonists are willing to allow. It is certain that a further deterioration in the Corn Laws is projected. The only objection now maintained is, not whether there will be a change, but what the nature of that change will be.

Parliament is summoned to meet on the 20th of February. Sir Robert Peel, it is expected, will introduce a salutary and wholesome alteration of the restrictions by which trade is fettered. With characteristic caution he has carefully