

THE CHRONICLE. SAINT JOHN, JUNE 21, 1854.

The first English Mail was received in this city yesterday morning from Halifax, when it arrived on Monday evening last, in thirteen days from Liverpool. The arrival is an important and interesting—complete summary will be found below.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

ARREST OF JUDGEMENT REFUSED.—SENTENCE ON THE TRAVELLERS.—The court was crowded on Friday to hear the decision of the Judges on the trial of the Travellers, and in anticipation of sentence being passed on the several conspirators. The travellers having been called on.

Mr. Justice Perrin read his judgment, which was that Mr. O'Connell and Father Tierney were entitled to a new trial, there being no evidence whatever against the latter.

Mr. Justice Barton and the Chief Justice Penfather thought none of the travellers entitled to a new trial.

The Attorney-General called on the court to give judgment on the case of the Travellers, and in answer to some questions proposed by Mr. Justice Penfather, stated that the crown would not call Mr. Tierney for judgment, though he could not state whether they would enter a *nolle prosequi* against him.

Mr. Justice Perrin said that he had no objection to making a motion in arrest of judgment.

Mr. Justice Perrin said the latter motion would not depend on the former, and declared that the court would not listen to the same topic over again.

The Attorney-General gave the travellers notice, that he would proceed in the case, by inserting therein that the jury had been allowed to move from day to day, and by such alterations in the finding of the jury upon the several issues set before them.

On Saturday, Mr. Whitehead applied to have the jury discharged, and in the afternoon, he inserted therein that the jury had been allowed to move from day to day, and by such alterations in the finding of the jury upon the several issues set before them.

Mr. O'Connell and the other travellers were not allowed to object to the motion, and the court refused to grant it.

The Attorney-General proceeded against being a party to any further postponement of the arguments upon an indictment against the Travellers, and lastly, if the travellers counsel did not present Monday, it would be difficult for his learned friend, the Solicitor-General, to be prepared for the books of reference which they might quote.

On Monday, Sir Colman O'Loghlin, on rising to address the court on a motion for arrest of judgment, stated that he acted on behalf of Mr. O'Connell alone.

It thus becomes obvious that the design was, that each of the travellers—seven in number—should successively be heard in the manner proposed, and the impression was subsequently confirmed by the claim of Mr. O'Loghlin to be heard for Mr. Duffy, and Mr. O'Connell on behalf of some other of the travellers.

The proposition was immediately overruled by the court, and the Attorney-General proceeded to the resolution of the Chief Justice, Perrin, to permit the travellers to transgress the rules of the court, and to proceed in the manner proposed.

It was consequently ruled that the two travellers were to be heard for the travellers, and two in reply on the part of the crown.

Sir Colman O'Loghlin proceeded to address the court on a considerable length.

On Tuesday the court was occupied with the hearing of the reply of the Solicitor-General. Mr. O'Connell appeared in court on Tuesday and swore an affidavit before the clerk of the Crown.

Immediately after a remonstrance was made that it was to be offered in mitigation of punishment, that the penal bar and the friends of the conspirators indignantly protested, and the court would ask for money in the premises.

The affidavit for the alleged purpose of granting an application for a writ of Habeas Corpus, to cause the claim of Mr. O'Loghlin to be heard for Mr. Duffy, and Mr. O'Connell on behalf of some other of the travellers.

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disaffection in the army—those relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and the attempt by multitudinous meetings to overthrow the legislature of the country.

During the progress of the Judgment, Mr. O'Connell's presence elicited a loud cheer, which was repeated in the hall and outside the Court, and the streets around the Four Courts, and all the avenues leading to the Queen's Bench, were crowded with people on Thursday morning with a view to see the trial.

Mr. O'Connell entered the travellers' bar shortly after ten o'clock, accompanied by his son John, and on his appearance the whole bar rose simultaneously and cheered him most enthusiastically.

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It says that the political combination, weakening the British government and its aristocracy, is the most sensitive point; that our relations with the Cabinet of Washington cannot be friendly; that our Canadian possessions are in danger; and that the European powers, and particularly France, who have tolerated the insulting yoke of British supremacy, should be prepared to take advantage of the chances which this new combination must ere long afford.

The *Journal des Debats* thus reproves the language held by the Government of the United States on the question of negro slavery.

"We believe that France has no occasion to occupy itself about the annexation of Texas to the North American confederation. It is not under that point of view that we regard these papers, but it is that in our opinion a country which, like America, has taken so glorious a part in the abolition of slavery, and which, in fact, condemns the language openly held by the Government of the United States. We have before us the correspondence exchanged between Mr. Pugh, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Everett, and Mr. Packenham, who have tolerated the insulting yoke of British supremacy, and in the part of the United States, are, from beginning to end, not only an apology, but a ludicrous justification of the principle of Slavery; while nearly all the rest of the Christian world is making immense sacrifices to deliver society from this hideous leprosy that has so long defiled the United States."

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On Friday, the Duke of Wellington gave a grand ball in honor of Her Majesty's birthday, at the Crystal Palace. Upwards of 300 of our highest society were present.

Singular circumstance at Sea.—A very singular circumstance has been communicated to us by Capt. Vickers, of the schooner *Henry Croser*, of this port, despoiling of the notice of scientific individuals. On the 7th of May last, in lat. 44 North, and lon. 32 West, about four o'clock in the morning, he discovered that all the watches on board, had stopped; and, on referring to the compass, he found that the hands were three or four minutes out of the true time. The watches, however, were again set to the true time, and the vessel proceeded on her way.

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The Parliament reassembled after the short recess on Thursday; and though it did not meet until the 21st, the proceedings, the proceedings of the Commons may possibly have some useful effect. Mr. Roebuck's "draw attention" to the position of the Government in Canada; charged Sir Charles Metcalfe with gross violation of the principles of "responsible government," and the Earl of Stanley, by himself, destitute of responsible authority. In short, he represented Sir Charles as resorting to despotic measures, which might hurry the colony into renewed disorder. The attack had the effect of eliciting a vigorous defence of the Government from the Earl of Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, avowed that Sir Charles had the full support of Ministers; Sir Robert Peel, the Premier, ratified the assertion; Lord John Russell the Whig leader and late Colonial Secretary, proclaimed his concurrence with Sir Charles; Mr. Charles Buller, the Earl of Stanley, of Canada in Lord Durham's time, defended him; and even Mr. Hume, "a friend of Mackenzie," allowed that his own correspondents, the Ex-Ministers, who accuse Sir Charles, are not blameless themselves.

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Singular circumstance at Sea.—A very singular circumstance has been communicated to us by Capt. Vickers, of the schooner *Henry Croser*, of this port, despoiling of the notice of scientific individuals. On the 7th of May last, in lat. 44 North, and lon. 32 West, about four o'clock in the morning, he discovered that all the watches on board, had stopped; and, on referring to the compass, he found that the hands were three or four minutes out of the true time. The watches, however, were again set to the true time, and the vessel proceeded on her way.

A patent has been granted for securing cork in the months of bottles without using twine or wire as at present. The applicant is Mr. Frederick Thayer, of Liverpool and Manchester.—There having been a complete and decided vote in all classes of Liberals in favour of the free trade candidate in the latter town, and much personal regard displayed towards him in the former, whilst the Conservative party in Liverpool were very apathetic in their support of Mr. Brown, it is considerably in favour of Mr. Brown; but they were negated and overruled by the vote in favour of Mr. Entwistle in the rural districts.

The East India Directors gave a handsome table to Sir Henry Harcourt, prior to his departure. The Duke and the Premier, with most of the other chiefs in the Administration, were present in compliment to the new Governor-General. Everything there was cleverly managed, and the sores evinced by the Government in the House of