MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Post Office on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, A. M.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

[illegible]

Post Office Office, the number of 1831 [illegible]

Western Mail, Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro', Toronto, and Others West of Toronto, by Steamboat, Stages [illegible] P. M.

Western Daily Land Office between Kingston and Toronto, daily at 4 P. M.

Prince Edward District, daily (Sunday excepted) at 4 P. M.

Ancaster Inland, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

Gananoque, Newboro', and Perth, Wednesday, Wednesday, & Friday at 4 P. M.

Shrewsbury, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.

[illegible]

Letters for England can be forwarded on the United States mail, payment of 2d. to the Letter. The Inland Postage on letters to the Provinces must be paid. Parcels to the Lower Provinces for delivery at Cape Ticonderoga must be repaid one penny each.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Effective Sale at the residence of the late Major Forbes.

The Daily British Whig.

KINGSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1831.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

The Daily British Whig will be [illegible] during the ensuing Session of Parliament for the Daily Publication. And the Daily British Whig will be in the manner model of Half a Dollar.

Mrs Freeman Acquitted.

Early yesterday afternoon, the Jury retired to consider of their verdict. In the evening the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock, when a verdict of "Not Guilty" was given. The Court Room was crammed almost to suffocation, so deep was the interest manifested by all classes in relation to this highly exciting trial. Against the verdict it does not become us to say ought, save that the woman owes her life entirely to the untiring efforts of her Counsel, Messrs. McDonald & O'Reilly; and more especially to the impassioned eloquence and ingenious sophistry of the female gentleman.

For the British Whig.

The Toronto Jury.

I observe in a late number of the 'Colonist,' that a petition had been presented to Chief Justice Macaulay, signed by 19 of the Petit Jurors of the late Assizes in Toronto, to have a Juror dismissed on account of his color.

I have never before been aware that color was a crime, or constituted any legal or moral disqualification for any office whatsoever in Canada. I believe the Assessor and Collector are not bound to call upon colored men for the same taxation as others, and I well know that they are not only not exempt from militia duty, but that during the rebellion of 1837-8 they constituted a most efficient protective frontier force—so much so as to be embodied on a permanent service; and I have no doubt were another rebellion to break out tomorrow, they would be eagerly solicited to join such bodies, from the very fact of their being more trustworthy as frontier troops than the half-Yankee-fied Militia of the western parts of Upper Canada. But the British Constitution recognises and any such distinction, from highest petty Jurors might have had that great Whitewasher or "president," to point to as a justification of their wanton insult, but while on such distinction is recognised, while our laws profess to regard all men as alike, save in their actions and while we see hundreds of colored men filling respectable and responsible situations, enjoying the confidence and respect of their fellow citizens, we can only regard this petition as a covert attack upon the present Ministry, disguised under an outrage upon the feelings and rights of men enjoying the same privileges, and subject to the same duties as themselves—this is absolutely evident from the importance assumed to a Juror, that "the affidavit was presented to mark the distinction in which the Jury held the Bremen of the Jury law!" Thus not only was an unoffending man unfairly insulted, but an attempt made through him to insult and degrade a whole class of Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects.

Equally a matter of surprise is it, that a Chief Justice of a British Colonial Court of Law, should allow such a wanton attack, followed by such important political allusions, to pass without a rebuke, to mark the impropriety of introducing politics into Courts of Justice.

It is a matter of regret that the names of the signers of the petition or address or whatever it was, were not published to the world, in order to prevent electors ever again placing them in a position, the sacred duties of which they are evidently unfit to be entrusted with, for who, in the face of this petition, can believe that such men would act in an impartial manner in a matter between a colored man and one of their own political class? As I said before, the laws of the country recognise no such distinction as those gentry wish to have established, and the selectors who placed Mr. Tilley's name on the Jury list, only discharged their duty, and that in such a manner as to entitle them to the confidence of their fellow citizens, or future occasions. It rests to be whether every such attempt to transform the sacred halls of Justice into the arenas of political and party spleen, should meet with the reprobation of right thinking and fair minded men.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]