[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. O'Connell's Speech, in the House of Commons, February 5th, on the subject of the Address in answer to the King's Speech:—

Mr. O'Connell could not assent to the Address, [illegible] (*Hear, hear, and laughter.*) He felt so sullen at the thought, he was so [illegible] (*Hear, hear.*) He was ready to [illegible] the abolition of the war, and that [illegible] should be relieved by every a well and manly [illegible] the pagan iron and [illegible]. It was [illegible] that was put forth to America when [illegible] had sent her agents there to write her history in blood; to that address he [illegible] the [illegible] of this country. He regretted that the address proposed was [illegible] the [illegible] which they had already [illegible] and he would [illegible] to say, so which they had [illegible] to direct their attention to the grievances of Ireland.—[illegible] had been to press to the house and the country that they were not putting off their proceedings that they had in the earliest possible opportunity after the opening of the session to declare the measures which it was their intention to propose to Parliament. These measures had been acknowledged by the right hon. gentleman on the [illegible] himself, which he now was interrupted to retract, to be vast, and substantial measures of relief and remedial legislation. At the same time that the ministers announced these measures they proposed to Parliament for such that measure—which they had late established and which they proposed to—which it was impossible [illegible] for the maintenance of the present administration, not for the maintenance of any administration, and which, he declared to God, he would not have a leaf for sitting on the benches where he did, if he would not have voted for sitting on those opposed to him. (Cheers.)

If any administration, let it have been formed of what party it might, had in the present state of Ireland, proposed the measure which it was his painful duty to have recommended, in office or out of office, he would equally have supported that measure, which he held to be not of a coercive but of a protective nature. (Cheers.) But if such it was right that the house and the country should know what remedial measures it was proposed should accompany the restrictive but necessary measures, it was not necessary that two sets of measures should move *pari passu*, side by side through both Houses of Parliament. The Hon. and learned member said that the government could not carry measures for the benefit of Ireland through the other house. Speaking in the name of the country he said that the government was pledged to carry those measures through. If they could not carry the remedial as well as the painful and coercive measures, they were no longer a government—they could not continue to sit on those benches. (Cheers.) He said that if they were unable to carry their measures through, they were not only unable to exercise, but unworthy of exercising the functions of a government; and he should hold himself disgraced by continuing to hold the situation which he filled under such an administration. (Cheers.) Government therefore was pledged to this—that both the remedial and the coercive measures should pass. They were bound by their character—they were bound by their situation—they were bound by their honor as gentlemen—to carry them through; and if they failed in doing so, they could not continue to hold their situations—they could not call upon the house to place confidence in them. (Cheers.) That was the line of policy which government meant to pursue; but he could not stop to inquire whether this measure or that measure should be passed first or last.—it was sufficient to state that if they could not carry every thing they proposed, they were no longer the government of the country. The two sets of measures were independent of each other, but the rejection of either would equally establish this fact, that the administration did not possess the confidence of the two houses of Parliament, and therefore could not continue to conduct the affairs of the country. (Cheers.)

The bill was then ordered to be printed, and to be read a first time on Wednesday next.

Sinecures Still.—Notwithstanding the professions of retrenchment, we never hear, even in the present era of reform, of a sinecure becoming vacant, that we do not, *eo instanti*, hear of some persons being named as qualified to fill it. Scarcely has the sinecure dignity of constable of the Round Tower of Windsor, which costs the nation about £1,200 a year, been disposed of to a new incumbent, who will have his vested rights to plead in defence of the expensive incumbrance, than a new opportunity for carrying into effect the retrenchment principle occurs, and is, as far as we can learn, about to be evaded. The canon-residentiaryship of the cathedral of St. Paul, just become vacant by the death of Dr. Hughes, has been truly described to be as near as possible a sinecure office, having a salary of between £2000 and £3000 per annum—an income that, if properly distributed, would decently support a group of working clergymen in number equal to the apostles, and afford them more of the comforts of this life than the apostles ever enjoyed. It has been reported that this costly piece of *quasi*-sinecure preferment is intended for Dr. Maltby, the Bishop of Chichester. Every one recollects the noise that was made, before the present ministers came into office, respecting the government job which was to allow the Bishop of Exeter to hold the rich living of Stanhope *in commendam* with the revenues of his see. If Dr. Maltby's diocese be among the poorer bishoprics of England, as we believe it is, and if it be insufficient to the adequate support of the decent dignity of his office and station, let its temporalities be increased not by plurality of office, but by adding to it some of the superfluous revenue of one of the overpaid bishoprics. It is said, indeed, and the government papers have thrown out more than mere hints of the matter, that the bishoprics are to be all equalized, and the pernicious system of translations done away with—a "consummation devoutly to be wished." If this has been determined on, ministers, having a House of Commons of their own, and all the power in their hands, need not long delay about it.—During the short time that must intervene, supposing ministers to be sincerely resolved on such reform, why should not every ecclesiastical sinecure and *quasi* sinecure, that falls vacant, remain in abeyance, until the expected arrangement takes place, the arrears to be then appropriated as Parliament may think fit. Why should new "vested rights" be created to stand in the way of an ecclesiastical reform, which has already been stated to have been the subject of discussion at more than one cabinet council, and the plan of which is said to be prepared for the earliest possible consideration of the new Parliament?—*Morning Herald.*

Mr. Shiel gave notice that he would introduce a bill to enable Catholics to hold scholarship and fellowship in the University of Dublin. Lord Morpeth gave similar notice of a bill to allow the affirmation of Quakers to be taken instead of an oath, for the purpose of holding offices under Government. Sir John Key gave similar notice with respect to the assessed taxes.

British Shipping.—It appears from the returns of last year, that there was a diminution of 1137 British vessels in the Baltic trade; a deficiency of 1,[illegible] vessels in the port of London, and of 275 during the same period in the port of Hull!

Cholera.—We learn with regret the re-appearance in Tralee of that dire pestilence, cholera, three cases of which have occurred since Monday, and all terminated fatally. Cholera is raging in the town of Donegal. Cholera partially exists in the city of Waterford where four deaths occurred this week.

The weekly report for Ireland issued in Dublin for the week ending January 26, is as follows:—New cases 558, deaths 283, recoveries 312.

The following shows the state of this disease in in Ireland for the week ending 8th February. New cases 596, deaths 305, recoveries 186. The deaths now far exceed the recoveries, which has not latterly been the case. The places at which the disease most prevails are Tralee, Kilmagarth, Castlepollard, Killloughter, Kilkenny, and Herbertstown.

Mr. O'Connell had issued a proclamation to the people of Ireland, dissuading them from crimes and excesses.

O'Connell was about going to Ireland and it was greatly feared that his presence there would cause much agitation before Earl Grey's bills passed into a law.

A project was on foot in London to fit out a sea expedition to the Arctic Coast.

[illegible] took place in the stock of the Bank of England on the 14th, owing, as some thought, to an expected that the announcement is near at hand of the renewal of the charter on terms favorable to the proprietors. Stock is quoted 230 to 231. The Times gives the speculation.

One of the new peers, Mr. Pelham Colchester, whose name is variously rumoured, will shortly be raised to the lovely daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton. The young lady, we believe, is not yet 18. Mr. Pelham is the fortunate bridegroom, he is a gentleman of wealth as a full broker. His advance in life is [illegible]. He was originally a Quaker, and when he first came to London was placed with an relative a wholesale ten dealer, from whence he was transferred a clerk, to the great money-brokers, Richardson, Overend, & Co., now Samuel Gurney and Co., here he stipulated that he should be permitted to attend the Friendly Meeting house once a week. During the war, and towards its close, he commenced business, associated with another friend, on their own account, and they have been very deservedly and eminently successful. Mr. Saunderson is a member of the Conservative Club on Carlton Terrace to which his wealth would enable him to give peculiar facilities during the late elections, if he had had the inclination.—*Morning Chronicle.*

First Quaker Pun.—We have this week had the pleasure to see the first Punn ever written upon a letter by a member the Society of Friends in this country, (that of P. Penne, M. P.)—we say the pleasure, for this, amongst hundreds of other instances by which we are surrounded, is an indication of the progress of that enlightened policy which has enabled our fellow subjects to exercise the functions of legislators without regard to sect or party.—*Leeds Mercury.*

It is asserted, by men who have very ample means of ascertaining the fact, that the present House of Commons consists of more men of property than any parliament since the time of Charles I., and infinitely more Parliament men (and unreformed) parliaments.—*Times.*

Inundation.—The Sohn State Gazette announces that the ice on the Rhine suddenly broke up on the 4th inst. and the next morning the masses accumulated near Oberwesel to such a height that the current of the river was stopped, and the town overflowed to the depth of 11 feet, equalling the inundation of 1821. At 7 in the evening, when the account came away, the flood was still increasing, and the inhabitants in a state of the greatest alarm. An immense number of domestic animals had perished.

The South of France appears to have suffered considerable by inundations occasioned by the late storms.

Greece.—King Otho has been received with much display at Napoli di Romania.

From Carlist Papers to November 3.

Voyage of Observation.—The "Lord Amherst," returned on the 6th inst. from her voyage of observation along the eastern coast of China. We cannot, of course, pretend acquaintance with the details of an expedition undertaken for particular objects; but we rather anticipate to guide us to state that much useful information has been gained. Amoy, Fuh-chow-foo, Ning-po, Formosa, Chu-san, Shang-hea, Corea and the Archipelago, were visited in succession; and on the return voyage, the Lord Amherst remained for a few days at the Loo-Choo Islands. By the people they were hailed as friends; flattered and feared by the Mandarins; and obeyed, whenever their demands were insisted on. The truth is, the celestial empire is very weak in physical force, and force only in its edicts, which are irresistible.

A striking exemplification of the miserable state of the Chinese naval force may be derived from the fact of a merchant ship, manned by Lascars, proceeded for months, from port to port, along the coast, in direct defiance of the Imperial orders, followed up by the degradation and loss of rank of some of the officers in command, without a single attempt being made to drive away the "barbarian" intruders. At one port, it is even said, an attempt was made, by the offer of a pecuniary bribe, to induce our voyagers to retire from the coast.

Sanguine hopes were entertained of opening an intercourse at Corea; which, however, ended in disappointment.

The merchants were every where found eager to purchase British manufactures; but, owing to the opposition of the Mandarins, we believe that sales were effected only at the port of Fuh-chow-foo (the capital of Fokien,) and even there to a limited extent.

It is commonly reported that at least one of the gentlemen directing the expedition of the Lord Amherst, will give to the world the details of the voyage; and of all the valuable and curious information, which they, no doubt, must have acquired.

UNITED STATES.

Commerce of the United States.—The N. York Journal of Commerce gives a brief summary of the Annual Statement of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending September 30, 1832. This document was transmitted to Congress at a late period of the Session, and is not yet published. The value of the imports for that year, subject to specific rates of duty, was $31,002,151; of which $21,653,432 were in American vessels: the value of those subject to ad valorem duties was $52,777,931, of which $17,914,696 were in American vessels; and the value of those free of duty was $14,249,463, of which $12,895,210 were in American vessels.—The total value of imports for that year was $101,029,266, of which $30,731,337 were in foreign vessels. For the year preceding, the total value of imports was $103,191,124.

The total value of the exports for the year ending Sept. 1832, was $87,176,943: that of those of the preceding year was $81,310,582. The domestic articles exported amounted to $63,137,472, and the foreign to $24,039,471: of the former, $46,825,800, and of the latter $19,214,870 were in American vessels.

The amount of American tonnage was 949,622, and of foreign 3[illegible] tons. For 1830-31, the American amounted to 9[illegible] tons, and the foreign to 281,948. The amount of foreign tonnage entered last year exceeded that of 1830-31, by 261,158. Of the amount cleared, 974,865 tons were American, and 387,500 foreign.

The registered tonnage, as corrected for 31st Dec. 1831, was 920,400 tons: enrolled and licensed tonnage, 22,715,74; fishing vessels, 167,679,31; total, 1,260,[illegible]. Of the registered tonnage, 82,314,19 were employed in the whale fishery. The increase of registered tonnage over that of the year preceding, was 16,[illegible]; of enrolled and licensed, 22,715,55, and of fishing vessels, 9,377,6. The registered tonnage built in 1831, was 40,7[illegible]: enrolled, 40,241,70: total, 80,942,[illegible]: presenting an increase over that which was built in 1830, of 27,[illegible].—*Boston Daily Adv.*

COLONIAL.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR LOWER-CANADA.

(From Neilson's Quebec Gazette, March 22)

The following is the new constitutional project adopted by the House of Assembly of this Province, and embodied in an Address to the King on the 20th instant:—

"Without the express orders of your Honourable House, your Committee would have felt hesitation in reporting their own opinion as to means of providing a remedy for this constitutional defect in our government, as the basis of representations to be made on the part of your honourable House. Although all the interests of the country are therein fully and equally represented, those to whom a defective system of government have given an unconstitutional preponderance, might make a handle of it to cause the expression of your opinion not to be looked upon as that of the population in general; and, by the operation of the same system, the representations of interested public functionaries, and of privileged persons in the colony, might reach the general government of the empire, carrying the same weight as those representatives freely elected by the whole people. This danger added to the wide local distance might cause measures adopted in the United Kingdom with the best intentions, but without practical and local knowledge, to be discordant with the true interests of the Province, and even to hurt those interests in essential points.

"Your Committee humbly suggest, that in the event of the Imperial Government becoming convinced of the difficulties that have been laid open, there would be no certain means of preventing them by putting the people of the country in general in a situation to express their opinion, and to recommend proper modifications through the deliberate freely and impartially chosen for that purpose, by all classes and out of all classes of the community, so as to harmonize with the interests of the Province, and with those of His Majesty's government which cannot be separated from each other. Such a body, constituted in virtue of an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, to whom they would have otherwise to make a report of their labours, would, without it could be no disparagement to the supreme authority of the empire, be in unison with numerous examples in the free institutions of this continent, with respect to which it has often been declared that England desired to leave nothing to be wished for by the inhabitants of these colonies.

"A General Assembly of that kind, would prove to be a faithful interpreter of all the interests of the Colony taken collectively, including those which it was the intention to be censed to be represented by the Legislative Council, and those which that body claim to represent. Those interests would in effect possess therein all their weight and all their legitimate influence. Notwithstanding it be maintained that whilst the Executive Branch of the Colonial Government, established by His Majesty in the person of his Governors, represents the interests of the Metropolitan State, there ought to be also another constituted Branch out of the country, and compounded of elements without any affinity with the varied states of being of those who inhabit it.

"However that may be, in the event of your honourable House not considering it at the moment expedient to solicit such a measure, your Committee having shewn the result of their deliberations, will not take upon themselves to determine whether the entire abolition of the present Legislative Council of the Province, and the assimilation of its government to that of several of the adjacent Colonies, would tend to cause peace and harmony to be re-established in the conduct of affairs. The people of the country, if they had an opportunity of being legally constituted for that purpose, would be the best judges to decide this weighty question. Your Committee have therefore proceeded upon the supposition that an immediate Legislative Branch, may, in certain cases produce more maturity in the deliberation and examination of bills, than if only one body were called upon to assent to them—at the same time circumstances of rare occurrence might happen in which the popular representation might for the moment contravene the interests of the body of their constituents, and that those interests might be cherished in the second Branch, and guarded, until the wishes of the people were more fully expressed, either by more decisive representations or by the means of new elections * * *

"There only appears to remain for the consideration of your Committee, the principle of Election to rest upon, as being capable, in practice, of analogy with the second branch of the Imperial Legislature.

"Your Committee entertain no doubt of the result of the adoption of this principle, if the Election depended upon a numerous body of electors, composed of the best incredients and the best interests of the colony; and if the choice were confined to persons possessed of a certain easy degree of fortune, without, however, raising that qualification so high that such choice could only be made, in any case, but out of a small number of eligible persons. Your Committee would expect to see the best effects from a legislative body, constituted upon those basis, if, whilst its principle of action was found in the interests of His Majesty's subjects in this Province, as a general and common motive, it found itself, in its formation and its proceedings, independent of the popular Assembly. It would undoubtedly be thus with the above qualification, and with a different mode of renewal, so as to give more permanence to the body that is now in question.

"It is upon these several considerations that your Committee submit the following details:—An elective Legislative Council, chosen by landholders, having a nett annual income of £40 in the country, and £20 in cities; and who have been residents for at least one year within the circle wherein the election takes place.

"The eligibility to be restricted to the subjects of His Majesty having attained the age of at least thirty years; residents of the Province, and having resided therein at least fifteen years and possessing an annual freehold income arising from property situated within the Province, of at least one hundred pounds for those elected for the Country, and of at least two hundred pounds for those for the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

"The duration of the Body limited to six years; the renewal to be made by one sixth part every year, it going to be determined during the first five years by lot which of the Members chosen at the General Election shall have to retire. When there shall happen to be any vacancies, those who succeed to them to be Members only for the period which would have remained to their predecessors.

"The numbers of the Members to be equal to that of the Counties, Cities, and divisions thereof, or other circles, sending Members to the House of Assembly, with the exception of Boroughs whose population does not amount to 2000 souls, who would only have to vote in the Counties of which they make part. So that the number of Councillors would be nearly half of that of the Members of the Assembly.

"The Speaker or Chairman of the Body to be chosen by the Members, subject to the approbation of His Majesty.

"The Judges to be ineligible, as well as the Clergy.

"The Members of the present Legislative Council not to belong to the new Council, except they are re-elected: at all events, should His Majesty's Government insist upon retaining them, they should only be considered as supernumerary Members, and would have to justify their qualification in landed property and resign their places of profit, in conformity with the present Report.

"The Legislative Council not to be subject to dissolution.

"The Members not to accept, otherwise than by Bill, places of profit or honor during good pleasure, excepting those of Justice of the Peace and in the Militia, nor become accountable for public money, nor receive any directly or indirectly from the Executive Government, under whatever denomination, without subjecting themselves to a re-election.

"The individuals who offer themselves as Candidates, shall make oath as to their qualifications; if the Candidates are not present, three Electors must make affirmation as to that qualification to the best of their knowledge. The Members elected, shall, before they take their seats, take the same oath, and shall be bound to renew it at all times upon order of the Body.

"When it happens that Members are elected at the same time both for the Legislative Council and for the Assembly, they shall make choice of either one or the other of the Houses, within a prescribed time.

"Your Committee cannot close their Report without expressing their regret, that the special statement of the views of His Majesty's Government on this important matter, promised by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Goderich, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his Despatch of the 7th of July, has not reached your Honorable House, so that they might be aided in their endeavours to remedy an acknowledged evil.

"The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

"E. BEDARD,
"14th March, 1833." *Chairman.*

[The Committee who agreed to this Report were Messrs. Elzear Bedard, Boudages, DeWitt, Lafontaine, Morin, and Poulin. It was taken into consideration and passed the same evening: yeas 42 to 22 and 37 to 27. About a dozen of members who were present at the call of the House that evening, being absent.]

The Expenses of Government.—Another long debate took place in the House of Assembly in Committee, on Saturday evening, on the question of voting the supplies for the support of the Government for the current year. Mr. Morris had submitted several resolutions, declaring that the House only proceeded on condition that the whole of the Revenue from provincial sources should be applicable to the expenses voted. These resolutions being conformable to the uniform pretensions of the House since it understood to provide for the civil expenditure, met with no opposition, excepting from Mr. Perkins; but Mr. Perkins insisted on refusing to vote any supply, and Mr. Boulton proposed an amendment to that effect. The speeches was nearly all in favor of the amendment: Mr. Perkins and Mr. Bernard spoke several times, supported by Messrs. Hodder and Lafontaine: Mr. Morris also ultimately declared for the amendment. Mr. Cunnian made a few observations, and Mr. Young replied on the other side. On the division being lockly called for about ten o'clock, there were for refusing all supply, 27—against it 41. Messrs. Viger, Vanfelson, Bedard, Papineau, and Demaray, voted in the minority.—The conduct of the Governor, the Colonial Minister, the Legislative Council, the Judges, and the distribution of places, were the grievances alleged for the refusal of the supplies.

The resolutions were concurred in without a division, and the further proceedings postponed till Monday.—*Ibid.*

Halifax, March 30.

Legislature.—The currency question, has occupied much of the attention of the House during the past week. Without exhibiting experienced on this subject, the country may rejoice that the crisis has arrived thus early; a few years more, and what now is difficult, might be irremediable ruin. The currency of the country has been in a most rotten state; no specie in circulation exchequer bills passing as current money, and not a note in the Province representing the precious metal. Notwithstanding the very great respectability of the Halifax bank, it was on an unsound system, and afford a most dangerous precedent to others. Something effectual, fair towards all, and protective to the public, we trust will now be enacted.—*Recorder.*

Mr. Stewart, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare an address to his Majesty, on the subject of the civil list, read a draft of the address; it prayed the Majesty to secure the casual revenue, proceeding from the Provincial Fixed Duties, Quit Rents, Post Office and other sources, to the control of the Local Legislature, and, in that case, offered to provide for the Civil List of the Province.

April 1.

Commerce.—The House of Assembly was engaged during the principal part of the last week in considering the Resolutions on the subject of the Currency of the Province, which after some able and warm discussion have been adopted with but few alterations, one of which prohibits the issue of Notes by Banks, under the sum of £2 10s., another permitting the Banks to redeem their Bills in Province paper or specie until the 1st day of July next, after which period, specie alone, may be demanded. It was also agreed to fund £20,000 of the Province paper. A Bill founded on those resolutions will be brought in.—*Journal.*

Prince Edwards Island.—The Legislature of this Island has passed the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the permanent and necessary expences of the Civil Government ought to be defrayed from the Revenues of this country, as soon as the entire resources of the colony are placed at the disposal of its Legislature.

Resolved, That towards making provision for the support of the Civil Establishment of the Colony, the House be recommended to pass a Bill to raise a fund in such way and manner as hereafter may be determined upon in the Committee of Ways and Means; and to repeal the two permanent Revenue Acts of 57th George Third, Cap. 4; and 58th George Third, Cap. 10; and that it be further provided in the said Bill, that its operation shall commence in four years from this date, provided His Majesty will be graciously pleased to suspend the collection of the Quit Rents due to the Crown during its continuance.

THE CONSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, April 9, 1833.

There are no later dates from the Mother Country than those which we communicated to our readers last week.

Charter Officers.—Mr. Edward Tool, is Assistant Alderman for *Brooks' Ward*; not Mr. Reed, as stated in our last.—Mr. Wm. Hewitt, the opposing Candidate, demanded a scrutiny of the votes polled for Mr. Rankin, in King's Ward.

At the Common Council held on the evening of Tuesday last, John R. Partelow, Esquire, was re-elected Chamberlain, without opposition; and, Mr. Joshua Bunting, re-appointed High Constable.

Nova Scotia Legislature.—The Halifax Royal Gazette of Wednesday last says—"Much important business is still before the house. The Session, so far, has been a very pleasant and harmonious one—the utmost cordiality has prevailed between the several Branches, and the interests of the Province have been protected and promoted."

A number of Resolutions on the subject of the Provincial Currency, have passed the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, one of which, prohibits the issuing of Bank Notes of less value than £2 10s.—A Bill, founded on the Resolutions, is to be introduced.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has passed a resolution, granting £2,000 for the purpose of encouraging the Whale Fishery, under certain conditions,—including premiums to vessels and men. And £750 annually, for three years, for the encouragement of the Seal Fishery.

The last St. Andrews *Herald*, contains the Valedictory Address of Mr. Stubbs, to the readers of that paper.

Captain Back, Dr. King, and three men, arrived at New-York on the 26th ult. from Liverpool. They were to proceed from that City to Montreal, immediately, on their expedition Northward in search of Captain Ross.

Accounts from Havana, Island of Cuba, to the 10th ult. state that the Cholera had broken out there, and was committing great ravages among the blacks, and the whites of broken constitutions caused by intemperance.

Late accounts from Jamaica, state that the Island was suffering from drought. There had been no rain for several weeks.

We have read in the *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last, with feelings of astonishment and indignation, the new regulation of the Crown Land Department, by which a further advance of *three pence* per ton is made upon granting of Licences to cut white pine timber, the stumpage being in no case to be less than one *shilling and six-pence* per ton, and that a corresponding advance has also been made upon certain other descriptions of timber.

That this advance of a cash duty should have been made immediately after the close of the late session of the Legislature, in which a joint petition of the Council and Assembly had been made to his Majesty's Government, praying that no alterations should be made in the existing duties upon timber, unfavorable to this Province, is more than could have been believed; but viewing past events, we cannot be much surprised at any thing which may take place with regard to the Crown Land Department.—*Courier.*

The Mayor.—On Thursday the Royal Gazette announced to the citizens the removal of the Honorable William Black, from the Mayoralty of this City. The information excited universal surprise and sympathy, that an old and respectable inhabitant, and one who had administered the Government, should have been removed from his situation without any notice, or apparent cause. We suspend any other expressions, excepting those of regret, for the present, in full confidence that His Excellency will assign a satisfactory cause for a measure unprecedented in this Province. We are happy, however, that the situation is to be filled by a worthy, honest and esteemed citizen, and we congratulate Mr. Wilmot upon his elevation to the chief Magistracy.—*Ib.*

Murder.—A reward of £25 is offered by the Sheriff of York County, for the apprehension of *John Gallagher*, who is charged with having murdered James Glen, labourer, of Fredericton, on the 24th ult.—Gallagher is described as being a native of Ireland, about five feet five inches high, round shouldered, carrying his head downwards, rather dark, sandy colour hair, dark grey eyes, and apparently about 21 years of age—had on when he absconded, a dark grey coat, corduroy trousers, and black hat.—*Ib.*