you fall"—[or fail—I don't know which it is.] "To suppose you would neglect your present opportunities is to suppose you would ungratefully neglect that refreshing cup of national independence and prosperity which Providence in its mercy seems, at last to have presented to your parched and fervent lips. (Tremendous cheers.)"

Then there is another passage in the same speech to show you what was intended by those parched and fervent lips:—

"They have proved already that Ireland is of one mind, and that mind Repeal. (Cheers.) Can they un-Repeal us by silencing us? (No, no)—We know—England now knows—the world knows—Ireland is united. How will they destroy that admitted fact, or efface its record? We may be silent, but all the time it will be silence of the old women's cow—we shall be the d——l for thinking. (Cheers and laughter.) Yes, silent as gunpowder—smooth on the surface, only indicating the depth of the waters. We shall crouch, but it will be the tiger—ready to take the sure but terrible spring—and the clutch of our independence. (Loud cheers.)—Come what may, the die is cast—Repeal must be successful."

For the dissemination of these sentiments Mr. Barrett attended that meeting. I will next read a portion of a speech of Mr. O'Connell's from the *Pilot* of the 31st of May. This speech was delivered at the great meeting at Longford, and you recollect it was said to have been called forth in consequence of some differences between Mr. O'Connell and Lord Bexindon, to which I shall not further allude. Mr. O'Connell was speaking of what might take place in England if opposition were made to his plans:—

"I ask you, mongrel, heartless Beaumont, do you want it to go through the people of Ireland, that you would support the English minister, if he had been mad enough to make war upon the Catholics of Ireland? Suppose some Irish Paddy had escaped from the slaughter, and going over to London had met some of his former neighbours, they would ask him the news; but what would be the tidings he would have to bring them? He should say to one, Jerry, your father has been killed; to another, Tom, your brother has been shot; a third asks him—but my sister Eleanor, does she live?—He would say, your sister is not dead. But is my father alive? No; your sister watched his corpse, but she is herself worse than dead—she is now a sad maniac roaming through the wilds, and, like the wretched maniac of song, warning her sex against the ruffian soldiery of Britain."

You recollect, one or more of the counts in the indictment accuses the traversers of endeavouring to excite hatred and discontent amongst her Majesty's subjects, particularly the Irish people against the English. There is the first instance, that I have read to you—the first defined and specified instance—which goes directly, if at all, and if believed, in support of that charge. It will be for you to say, gentlemen of the jury, whether you think that is a fair legitimate mode of bringing to bear the weight of popular opinion in favour of the change of a great political question; or is it, as it is laid in the indictment, a part of the system entered into by the traversers for the purpose of raising hatred and dissention between one class of her Majesty's subjects against another:—

"Yes, my Lord Beaumont, the brother of Ellen O'Moore would be near your castle. He would hear that you were one of the men that hallooed on the destroyers of the peace of his home. Oh, you would be very safe this evening would you not, Lord Beaumont? The manufactories in your neighbourhood would be safe, too, and proud London herself, in which you would flatter yourself with the hope of being secure, would be also safe, when the account of the ruin of Ireland would arrive. No—one blaze of powerful fire with rage through her vast extent, and in the destruction of England, would vindicate the country, of the maddened and persecuted Irishmen who would have reached her shores. (Hear, hear, and cheers.")

In this evidence of something which existed in Mr. O'Connell's mind, or is it a kind of novel, invented for the purpose, for different classes of her Majesty's subjects? Gentlemen, it will be for you to see. No: says Mr. O'Connell one "blaze of powerful fire would rage through her vast extent, and, in the destruction of England, would vindicate the country of the maddened and persecuted Irishmen who would have reached her shores. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)" This is the manner in which a violence of that sort is received by the assembled multitudes. Now, I am going to read you another passage and you will see it is a piece with what I have already read to you, from the *Freeman's Journal* of the 14th June, 1843 (Dr. Gray's paper), and which was read in evidence by his counsel, Mr. Fitzgibbon. Dr. Gray has thought proper to publish a speech of Mr. O'Connell's which took place about two days before. It was as follows:—

"I never felt such a loathing for speechifying as I do at the present. (Laughter, and cheers.)—The time is come when we must be doing.—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, you may soon learn the alternative to live as slaves or die freemen. (Hear, and tremendous cries of 'we'll die freemen,' mingled with cheers.) No; you will not be freemen if you be not perfectly in the right and your enemies in the wrong.—(Cries of 'so they are.')"

Gentlemen of the jury, you will find frequent allusion to the word 'enemy.' Whether that word means the contemptuous expression of "Saxon," it will be for you to say. Or can that designation, so attached, have any other meaning than English, is will be for you to say. Mr. O'Connell proceeds—

"I speak with the awful determination with which I commence my address, in consequence of the news received this day. There was no House of Commons on Thursday, for the cabinet was considering what they should do, not for Ireland, but against her. (Cheers.) We will violate no law, we will assail no enemy, but you are much mistaken if you think others will not assail you. (A voice—we are ready to meet them.) To be sure you are. (Cheers.) Do you think that I suppose you to be cowards or fools? (Loud cheers.) But, gentlemen, to leave this subject, I hold I would not be deserving of the station I hold amongst you if I disguised for a moment the magnitude of the peril in which we are placed. They spent Thursday in consulting whether they should deprive us of our rights; and I now not what the result of that council may be; but this I know, there was not an Irishman in the council. I may be told the Duke of Wellington was there. (Oh, oh, and groans)—Who calls him an Irishman? (Hisses and groans.) If a tiger's cub was dropped in a fold would it be a lamb? (Hear, and cheers.) But perhaps I am wrong in anticipating, perhaps I am mistaken in warning you (No, no); but is there not reason to caution you? (Cheers.) * * *

If they assailed us to morrow and that we conquered them, as conquer them we will one day (cheering), the first use of that victory which we would make would be to place the sceptre in the hands of her who has ever showed us favour, and whose conduct has ever been full of sympathy and emotion for our sufferings. What I want you and then to understand is, that we are sensible of the position in which we are placed (cheers)—that we have our apprehensions. By apprehensions I do not mean fears. [Cheers.] But they are threatening us, Irishmen, peaceful and tranquil, and for what offence? An act of parliament binding two countries together is insisted to be repealed by the Irish people. It was not a compact, but a fraud and an imposition, and we are those that should have been parties to the contract; and let me ask you if any of your parties were taken by fraud or violence, have you not a remedy in the existing law? [Hear, and cheers.] Suppose, then, for a moment, that England found an act of Union to operate not for her benefit; if, instead of decreasing her debt, it added to her taxation and liabilities, and made her burthens more onerous, and if she felt herself entitled to call for a repeal of that act, I ask Peel and Wellington, and let them deny it—if they did they would be the scorn and the by-word of the world—would she not have a right to call for a repeal of that act? [Loud cheers.]"

Yes, and so she undoubtedly would, if she did so in a lawful and legitimate way. His lordship read on—

"And what are Irishmen that they should be denied an equal privilege? Have we not the ordinary courage of Englishmen? Are we to be called slaves—[no, no]—are we to be trampled under foot—[no, no]—Oh, they never shall trample me at least. [Tremendous cheering that lasted for several minutes.] I was wrong; they may trample me under foot. [No, no, they never shall.] I say they may trample me, but it will be my dead body they will trample on—not the living man.—(Hear and cheers.) They have taken one step of coercion, and may I not ask what is to prevent them from taking another? If they take this step without pretext before man, and oh! certainly, without one before the Almighty—if, I say, they take this step of coercion to deprive us of our liberties for asking for a repeal of an act, ought they not at once make us their serfs? (Hear, hear.)—May they not send us to the West Indies, as they have lately emancipated the negroes, to fill up their places? [Hear.] Oh! it is not an imaginary case at all: for the only Englishman that ever possessed Ireland sent 80,000 Irishmen to work as slaves, every one of whom perished in the space of twelve years, beneath the ungenial sun of the Indies." (Oh, oh, and cheers.)

This paper, from which I am reading, was read by Mr. Fitzgibbon.

Mr. Fitzgibbon—My lord, I beg leave to say, with great respect, that it was from the *Pilot* I read. My friends around agree with me in this opinion. I did not read a single *Freeman*.

The Chief Justice—Pardon me, Mr. Fitzgibbon; I cannot submit to that, as the contrary appears in my own handwriting. I may have made a mistake but the contrary of what Mr. Fitzgibbon states appears in my own handwriting.

Mr. John O'Connell—My lord, Mr. Vernon, of the stamp-office, was called on to read the *Pilot* of the 14th of June, which gave an account of the procession, and in a subsequent part of a speech, said to be delivered by Mr. O'Connell——

Chief Justice—I may be in error, as every one is liable to err, but it is very little likely, as I took it down at the time, it is in my own handwriting, but it signifies very little—it is of little importance by whom it was read.

Mr. Fitzgibbon—I do not dispute it being given in evidence.

Chief Justice—I know you do not; but, it being put forward as evidence by the crown, it makes very little difference. The Chief Justice continued reading—

"Yes, Peel and Wellington may be second Cromwells [loud hisses]; they may get his bloated trunchean, and they may, oh, sacred heaven! enact on the fair occupation of that gallery [pointing to the ladies' gallery] the murder of the Wexford ladies [oh, oh, and hisses.] But I am wrong, they never shall (tremendous cheering.) What alarms me is the progress of injustice. The ruffianly Saxon paper, the *Times*, in the number received by me the day, presumes to threaten us with such a fate [oh]! but let it not be supposed that I made that appeal to the ladies as a flight of my imagination.—No, the number of 300 ladies, the beauty and loveliness of Wexford—the young and old—the maid and matron—when Cromwell entered the town by treachery, 300 inoffensive women of all ages and all classes were collected round the cross of Christ, erected in a part of town called the 'Bull ring;' they prayed to heaven for mercy, and, I hope they found it [hear]; they prayed to the English for humanity, and Cromwell slaughtered them. [Oh, and great sensation.]"

This is all peaceable dissention, I suppose—

"I tell you this—three hundred of the grace, and beauty, and virtue of Wexford were slaughtered by the English ruffians. Sacred heaven [tremendous sensation and cries of oh, oh.]' I am not at all imaginative when I talk of the possibility of such occurrences anew."

What, I would ask, is the meaning or the intention of the introduction of subjects of that nature, which, if they ever existed, or if there be a word of truth in it—if the occurrence ever had taken place—for what purpose introduce it? Was it for the purpose of free discussion on a political question? or is it for the purpose of exciting, by those details and statement, whether true or false, the animosity and hatred of the Irish against the English—

"But yet I assert there is no danger of the woman, for the men of Ireland would die to the last in their defence. [Here the entire company rose and cheered for several minutes]. We were a paltry remnant then—we are millions now."

This is not the only place or occasion where the assembled multitudes were entertained with stories and statements of such horrors, and of such profanations committed by the English against the Irish people. Among other very remarkable meetings which were held under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell, there was a great meeting which had taken place in Tara, in the county of Meath, on the 15th August last. There was a meeting held at Tara, a place that appears to be one of particular veneration—a place of religious association, and selected for the purpose of holding a meeting for the historical facts said to be connected with it. Captain Despard, who attended the meeting—he is a stipendiary magistrate—he supposed the number of persons assembled there to have been 300,000. Mr. O'Connell and those in the interest of the Repeal Association have described it as infinately greater, amounting to not fewer, according to some, than one million of persons, and according to others, and, I believe, Mr. O'Connell himself, to a million and a half. They had a meeting in the evening, as well as in the morning; and now, gentlemen, this is some of the way in which the conviviality of the evening was enlivened by Mr. O'Connell. [His lordship then read the passage in which Mr. O'Connell said, if necessary he would go on his bended knees to the Irish people, and implore of them to seek their rights by peaceable and legal means—but while he would willingly do so for the sake of Ireland, he should maintain the high and haughty position of leader of the Irish people.] This, gentlemen, continued the Chief Justice, is the position he has assumed. Further he says, our object is to vent mischief for the future, accept of a contingent force, and make over to us from the provinces which indent themselves inconveniently into our own a territory sufficient in revenue for the payment of the same.

SCINDE.

The whole troops at this station continues more or less sick. In the end of November matters stood as follows in Upper Scinde; the returns are partial and incomplete, but correct so far as they extend:—The 10th N. I. had lost 60 in the course of two months; out of 161 European artillerymen, 70 had been buried since they left Ferozepore; the 9th Light Cavalry had suffered fearfully, and had Chamberlains and Jacob's Horse. Details are not given, but about 400 belonging to the Bengal army had died in 50 or 60 days. There were 2774 men in hospital. Shortly before this the Sukkur brigade turned out on muster—14 men of the 9th N. I., 30 of the 10th N. I., and 73 of the 55th N. I., some half dozen of the artillery, and a dozen of irregular horse; out of a force of 3600 men 360 alone were fit for duty. 33 officers had been compelled to leave Major Roberts and Dr. Pollard had died early—Capt. Woodburn expired on the 20th of December, on board the steamer near Hyderabad. Shere Mahomed was, by the latest accounts received two days since, reported to be in the neighbourhood, in close correspondence with our ally, Ali Moorad, who seems to have all but thrown off the mask of friendship. The Khyrpoor army musters 4000 strong. On the 27th of Nov., the 21st N. I., had 815 men in hospital out of a total of 955; as fever left them on the advance of cold weather, dysentery began to appear, till the regiment became so hopelessly disorganised from disease, that it was sent down in steamers by wings to Kurrachee, on its way to the Presidency. By the steamer Auckland, 4 European and 3 native officers, 228 rank and file, and 39 followers, were brought to Bombay on the 30th. By the 14th December—We have no complete return for any given date, and so must give them as they have reached us—the 12th had 536 in hospital, the 15th 736. The medical officers had been almost all unwell. The 13th N. I., which left Bombay in the the middle of November, were attacked with illness almost immediately on their arrival. General Napier, is said to have expressed his determination to part with no troops, whatever their condition, until reinforced with a corresponding number of efficient men: a sufficient evidence that he does not consider the state of the country such as to warrent the reduction of the army below a strength of 16,000 men, now in charge of it. Her Majesty's 13th are on their way down to Sukkur from Ferozepore, under command of Sir R. Sale; the remaining wing of the 78th Highlanders had, in the course of the month, been dispatched from Bombay to Kurrachee, whither, it is said, the 86th will quickly follow from Belgaum. The 13th N. I. have already joined at Hyderabad, and the 18th or 5th N. I.—are expected to proceed almost immediately. The Kelat chief, it is said, begins to feel that his friendship for us has lost him the confidence of his own people, and that his chiefs give no further heed to his pleasure than suits their convenience or caprice. He wishes to have the bonds of alliance betwixt us and himself more closely drawn—a feeling with which our government exhibits no sympathy. Sir C. Napier continues at Kurrachee, but is about very shortly to proceed for Hyderabad. The northern division of the Bombay army is placed immediately at his disposal. A curious correspondence is stated to have taken place in relation to the removal of Mr. Lumsden from political duty, to make way for Col. Roberts.

[*From the Royal Gazette.*]

AN ACT

IMPOSING DUTIES FOR RAISING A REVENUE.

Passed 25th March, 1844.

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Assembly of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened, for raising the necessary supplies to defray the expences of Her Majesty's Government within this Province, have freely resolved to give and grant to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the several Rates and Duties on the Schedule hereinafter mentioned, and do therefore pray Your Excellency that it may be enacted.

I. And be it enacted by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that on and after the first day of April, which will be in this present year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, there be and are hereby granted to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for the use of this Province, and for the support of the Government thereof, the several Rates and Duties described and set forth in the Table of Duties hereinafter contained denominated "Table of Colonial Duties and Exemptions from Duty," opposite to and against the respective Articles in the said Table or Schedule mentioned, described and enumerated, and according to the value, number or quantity of such Articles therein specified, whether imported or brought into this Province either by Sea, Inland Navigation or by Land, from any part of the British Empire, or from any Foreign port or place, or which may be saved from any wreck or stranded Ship or Vessel.

II. And be it enacted, That the several Duties herein before imposed, and in the said Table or Schedule mentioned, shall be paid by the Importer or Importers of such Articles respectively, and shall be held and taken to be in addition to and over and above any duties which are or may be imposed and collected by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, now or hereafter to be in force, and also over and above any Duties which are or may be imposed and collected by any other Act or Acts of the General Assembly of this Province passed or to be passed, or now or hereafter to be in force, and shall be collected and secured by means and under the regulations and penalties, and shall be drawn back on exportation, or warehoused, in the way and manner provided by any Acts or Acts of the General Assembly for collecting the Revenue of this Province.

III. And be it enacted, That all Goods which shall have been warehoused in this Province before this Act comes into operation, and which shall remain so warehoused after the operation thereof commences, and on which the Provincial Duties heretofore imposed have not been paid or secured by a sufficient or continuing security, shall in lieu of all former duties, become liable to and be charged with Provincial Duties hereby imposed on the like Goods and Merchandize, and shall be paid at the time of taking such Goods and Merchadize out of the Warehouse.

IV. And be it enacted, That when any articles that shall have been warehoused, or on which Duties shall have been paid under this or any other previous Act, shall be exported for the use of the Deep Sea or Whale Fisheries, the amount of such Duties shall be repaid to the exporter by the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, or the Warehouse Bond cancelled, on affidavit (of the exporter) of the same having been so exported for the uses aforesaid.

V. And be it enacted, That all the Duties by this Act imposed shall be collected, paid and received according to the weights and measures now in use in this Province; and that in all cases where the said Colonial Duties are in this Act imposed according to any specific quantity, or any specific value or number, the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportions to any greater or less quantity, value or number.

VI. And be it enacted, That no Drawback shall be allowed, or Duties abated upon any Ox, or other Horn Cattle or Dead Meats, whether the same shall be imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army, Navy, or Ordnance, or otherwise, any thing to the contrary in any Act of the General Assembly, notwithstanding.

VII. And be it enacted, That one half-part of the Duties that may be paid upon any articles seized by the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs, shall be paid by the Treasurer to the person or persons making such seizure as a bounty for such seizure.

VIII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session of the Legisinture.

IX. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

Table of Colonial Duties, and Exemptions from Duty.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Apples, per bushel,	£0	0	0
Brandy, per gallon,	0	2	6
All other Spirits and Cordials, per gallon,	0	1	4
Clocks or Clock Cases, of all kinds, each,	1	5	0
Coffee, per pound,	0	0	4
Cows, each,	0	10	0
Cattle under three years old, each,	0	10	0
Cattle three years old and upwards, (except Cows) each,	1	0	0
Candles of all kinds, per pound,	0	0	1
Clothing made up and imported for sale, viz:—Cloaks; Dress, Frock, Surtout, and Great Coats, (except Pea and Monkey Jackets, & Pilot Cloth Coats made of Pilot Cloth or Flushing,) each	0	7	6
Pantaloons and Trowsers made of Cloth, of which Wool shall be a component part, (except those made of Pilot Cloth or Flushing,) per pair,	0	2	0
Silk, Satin or Velvet Vests, each,	0	5	0
Fruit, dried, per hundred weight,	0	5	0
Horses, Mares and Geldings, each,	2	0	0
Leather,—Harness, per pound,	0	0	2
" Sole, per pound	0	0	1½
" Upper, per pound,	0	0	3
" Calf and Morocco Skins, tanned or dressed, per dozen,	0	10	0
" Sheep Skins, tanned or dressed, per dozen,	0	4	0
Malt Liquors of every description, whether in bottle or otherwise, per gal.	0	0	3
Meats, fresh, of all kinds, per hundred weight,	0	3	6
Sugar, refined, in loaves, per pound,	0	0	1
Sugar, refined, crushed, per hundred weight,	0	5	0
Sugar of all kinds, except refined and crushed, per hundred weight,	0	2	6
Tea, per pound,	0	0	1
Wines, per gallon,	0	2	3
Axes and all Agricultural Implements, (except Scythes, Sickles, and Reaping Hooks,)	10 per cent.		
Bricks and Tiles,	10 per cent.		
Boots, Shoes, and other Leather Manufactures,	10 per cent.		
Chairs, and prepared parts of and for Chairs,	20 per cent.		
Clock Wheels, Machinery and Materials for Clocks,	25 per cent.		
Household Furniture, (except the Property of Passengers and Emigrants, and not intended for sale,)	15 per cent.		
Hats,	7½ per cent.		
Iron Castings, (except such articles as are usually designated Hollow Ware, and such as are otherwise charged with Duty, as Agricultural Implements,)	10 per cent.		
Looking Glasses, and Looking Glass Plates, silvered,	15 per cent.		
Looking Glass Plates, unsilvered, and without Frames,	5 per cent.		
Nails, cut,	10 per cent.		
Piano Fortes,	10 per cent.		
Wooden Ware of all kinds, including Matches,	20 per cent.		
Whale, and other Fish Oil, (except such as be the return Cargoes of Vessels fitted out for Fishing Voyages from Ports in this Province,)	10 per cent.		
All other Goods, Wares and Merchandise not otherwise charged with Duty, and not herein declared to be free of Duty, for each £100 value,	£4	0	0

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Anchors; Ashes; Baggage and Apparel not intended for sale; Barilla; Bibles and Testaments; Burr Stones; Coin, Bullion and Diamonds; Cordage and Oakum; Chain Cables and other Iron Chains for Ships' use; Carriages of Travellers not intended for sale; Cowls; Cocoa; Copper, in sheets, bars, or bolts, for ship building; Composition Nails and Spikes, for ship building; Corn and Grain of all kinds, (except Wheat;) Cotton Wool and Warp; Canvas,—See *Sail Cloth*; Coal Tar; Dog Stones; Dye Wood.—See *Wood*; Duck,—See *Sail Cloth*; Eggs; Fish of all kinds; Fruit and Vegetables, fresh, (except Apples;) Felt; Fishing Craft Utensils, Instruments, and Bait; Furniture, Working Tools and Implements, the Property of Emigrants not intended for sale; Gypsum, ground and unground; Hemp, Flax, and Tow; Hides, green and salted; Iron in bolts, bars, plates, sheet and pig Iron; Lentils; Lines and Twines for the Fisheries; Lumber,—See *Wood*; Manures of all kinds; Mahogany Logs, Boards and Veneers,—See *Wood*; Mill Saws; Mineral Salt; Meat, salted and cured; Molasses; Nets, Fishing Nets and Seins; Oil, Blubber, Fins, and Skins, the produce of Fish and Creatures living in the Sea, the returns of Vessels fitted out in this Province for Fishing Voyages; Oatmeal,—See *Fruit and Vegetables*; Ores of all kinds; Pitch; Plants, Shrubs, and Trees; Poultry of all kinds; Palm and Rape Oil, and Soap Grease; Quicksilver; Rags, viz: Old Rags, and Old Rope and Junk; Rice, ground and unground; Rosin; Sails. Rigging saved from Vessels wrecked; Sail Cloth of all kinds; Skins, Furs, Pelts or Tails, undressed; Steam Engines, Boilers and Machinery for Mills; Stone unmanufactured; Spikes and Sheathing Nails; Ships, Ship Tackle and Apparel; Steel; Tar, Pitch, Rosin, and Turpentine; Tiles, Bricks; Tobacco, unmanufactured; Turpentine; Wood and Lumber of all kinds (except Cedar, Spruce, Pine and Hemlock Shingles; Wool; Zinc.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 5, 1844.

CITY ELECTIONS.

The Elections took place on Tuesday last, contested only in King's Ward, which however resulted in the success of the former Candidates. The Returns are as follow:

King's Ward.—Henry Porter, Esquire, Alderman, Mr. Joseph Fairweather, Assistant; George W. Busteed, Constable.

Queen's Ward.—William O. Smith, Esq., Alderman, Mr. Lewis W. Durant, Assistant; Ebenezer Herrington, Constable.

Duke's Ward.—Thomas Harding Esquire, Alderman; Mr. William Hegarty, Assistant; Robert McKelvy, Constable.

Sydney Ward.—Gregory VanHorne, Esquire, Alderman, Edward Hippesley, Assistant; Alexander Downs, Constable.

Guy's Ward.—Thomas Coram, Esquire, Alderman, James Colville, Assistant; no Constable was nominated or elected.

Brook's Ward.—George Bond, Esquire, Alderman, Joseph Beattesy, Assistant; Jacob Henry, Junior, Constable.

At the Common Council held at 7 o'clock on the evening of the same day, Thomas Merritt, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected Chamberlain; and His Worship the Mayor appointed James Stockford, High Constable.

The following persons were appointed additional Constables by the Common Council, for the different Wards:

Thomas M'Gackey, John Powers, Wm. M'Gee,—King's.

George Stockford, John Daly, George Noble,—Queen's.

Robert Bradwell, William Fullis.—Duke's.

John Nixon, John Paul,—Sydney.

George Clarke,—Guy's.

George Mulhenning,—Brook's.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire, was on Tuesday last re-appointed Mayor of this city for the ensuing year; James White, Esquire, High Sheriff, and Wm. Bayard, Esquire, Coroner.

We learn that the Revenue Bill as published in this days paper, will be sustained by the House; the amended act having been withdrawn.

The *Currency Bill*, we learn, has passed the Legislature, making the Sovereign a legal tender at 24s.; Crowns 6s. and Dollars 5s.

From the Accounts of Alms' Houses laid before the House of Assembly, it appears that the weekly charge for board is, at Saint John, 3s. 6d., St. Andrews, 5s., and Fredericton, 6s. 6d.—How is this? We should have thought that in Fredericton at least the expense per head would be less than in St John. The *Honourable* member for York has prated pretty loudly of the iniquities carried on in St. John, but we confess this looks more like corruption in higher places.

At the Annual Meeting of St. *George's Society*, on Monday evening last, John V. Thurgar, Esq., was re-elected President; John Rhodes, Esquire, Vice-President; I. L. Bedell, Treasurer and L. W. Durant, Secretary. Henry Chubb, Esq. John Sandall, and James Gerow, Jr., Standing Committee.

STEAMER TO NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Royal Mail steamer *North America*, is advertised to leave Halifax immediately after the arrival of the next and every succeeding Mail steamer from England.

MILITARY BALL.—Last evening the Non Commissioned Officers of the gallant 33d Regiment gave a splendid Ball and Supper, in a spacious room in the large house on the corner of Sydney and Field streets, Lower Cove, which was attended by a number of the Officers of the Regt. and several respectable civilians. The room was decorated in the most superb manner, with Stars, the arms of "Victoria" and "Albert," and various other devices, composed of military arms, evergreens, &c., the whole displaying one of the richest scenes witnessed in a Ball Room in this City, which reflects the highest credit on the good taste and liberality of Sergeant Major Cuchrane, and the other non-commissioned officers of this remarkably fine Regiment. Dancing was kept up with much spirit and the most harmony until a late hour, and the supper spread with every delicacy that the season produces. The excellent Band of the Regiment added greatly to the evening entertainment; as was also Mr. McIntyre, in his time, with his "Pipes," who likewise contributed considerably to the pleasures of the evening. 233, while in the West Indies, were separated in detachments in different Islands; and the commissioned officers anticipating that the Regiment will shortly again be divided between St John and Fredericton, were induced to get up this entertainment previous to their separation.

The Ball and Supper were given with the approbation of Lt. Colonel Wainwell, and at which the room was decorated, as we have mentioned, in the manner in which the whole affair was conducted received the highest encomium from all the guests of the corps, and the other guests who were present.—*Observer of Tuesday.*

CONCERT.—On Wednesday evening the *Music Society* gave a grand entertainment in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, which was crowded from floor to ceiling with all the respectability of the city. The Programme for the evening was of an high order, and the best ever offered to the public by the Society, and was given in a style which reflects the greatest credit on the different Performers. We congratulate the Society on the accession of Mr. ALDCROFT, (late of the 30th Band,) to their numbers, whose voice gave a marked effect to the Music, particularly in the "March and song of the Levites," and Mr. FOSTER, which was much applauded by the audience. Mr. Corigen presided at the Piano, and Mr. Stevin at the Pianoforte.

We learn that it is the intention of the Society to repeat the performance the latter part of the week, which will be the last Concert for the season.

BEARS.—Mr. Malcolm M'Naughton, River, caught on Friday last, in the vicinity of Kennebecasis, a large she Bear, with two cubs; the animal was first discovered by a dog which had endeavoured to draw the attention of his master to a particular spot, induced an immediate inspection, when Mrs. Bruin and her family were discovered reposing in peace and happiness. The dog had the appearance as if it had been the hero of the family for many years. After continually racking the entrance to the den, the animals escaped without much trouble. The cubs were exposed for sale in Chatham, on Monday. The fat, on the rump, ribs and back covered an inch and a half, which is an unusual circumstance at this advanced period of the season. The cubs are in the possession of the captor, thriving well under his care.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

Melancholy Casualties, attended with loss of life, at Wallace, N. S.—On the evening of the 2nd inst. James, second son of Patrick McKay, of the Shore of Wallace, a promising youth of 19 years of age, left his father's on skates, on an errand to his neighbour's a few miles distant, fell in near Hunter's Point, at the entrance of the harbour, and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of Solomon Horton, who with several other persons hurried to the spot and used every possible effort to save him, at the imminent danger of his own life, was unfortunately drowned. The body was on the following day near the spot where he was last seen, and conveyed to his sorrow-stricken relatives. The community around deeply sympathize with the sufferers for the untimely death of this young man, cut off in the bud of manhood, scarcely a few days elapsed ere an accident of (if possible) still more melancholy nature took place. John O Brien, formerly of Halifax, N. S., left his home on the morning of the 25th inst., on a short excursion a few miles distant, and was killed by a gun accidently going off—the gun being loaded for geese. It is supposed he must have fallen on the ice, the force of the fall ignited the percussion cap, discharging the whole load into his left thigh, causing a ghastly wound, shattering his leg in a fearful manner, and the unfortunate man in a few minutes bled to death. On the arrival of his brother in the place, he found his brother lying welltering in blood with life really ebbed. The shattered remains of the poor fellow, covered with blood, were carried to his home, presenting a most heart-rending spectacle, a truly melancholy contrast to the loved partner who left him in buoyant spirits but a few hours previous, in the sport of goose hunting, of which he was an ardent and successful follower. These unfortunate accidents have thrown quite a gloom over the community, and as they prove the "uncertainty of life," it is to be hoped, cause people to be more careful in future.—*Halifax Times.*

OUTRAGE.—The Captain and an Officer of Her Majesty's Brig of war *Frolic* were lately severely beaten near the city of Santos, in Brazil, on returning to the ship from a visit to the British Consul.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Files of Newfoundland papers to the 12th ult. have been received. The Post says: The season has throughout been extremely favourable here, and the winter, as it can be called, has passed almost imperceptibly away.

A labouring man in this town received a letter by the last mail, informing him that he was heir to Eight Thousand Pounds sterling.

The sealers during the close of the last year, and the opening of the present one, have, many of them taken their departure for the ice, and the rest will probably be off in a day or two. The prospects are very favourable; 121 vessels have cleared for the spring, being 15 more than last year.

SUICIDE.—At Sambro, Saturday morning, Mr McKellie went to relieve a soldier by the name of Alexander from duty, when he found the latter hung by the collar of the old barracks, hanging by the neck.—*Halifax Journal.*

☞ A letter from an officer of the 23rd, or Welch Fusiliers, states that the yellow fever is making great ravages in a company of that regiment, stationed at Mobaica, in Demerara, the sergeant and 6 men of No. 2 having died.

THE BENEFIT OF HOME MANUFACTURE.—A certain individual wants 1000 tons of iron. He can either buy it in England or manufacture it here. If he buys it in England he sends the money out of the country to employ foreign labour. He receives his iron. If he manufactures it here he must buy his land, build his furnace, build a mill and other necessary structures, hire men to dig the ore, to carry it to the furnace, to make it into pigs, to convert it subsequently into rolled iron, and must pay out his $80,000 in carrying on these operations. In the latter case he pays his money to American labourers, American farmers, American mechanics. In the former case he pays it to English labourers, English farmers and English mechanics. In the latter case he keeps the money at home, benefits our own people and gives a stimulus to business. In the former case he benefits the same manner a foreign people.—*American.*

Judicial Advice to Medical Practitioners.—In the course of a case which was tried lately at Ipswich, Bailey, a medical witness in giving his evidence used the word 'tumefaction;' upon which the Vice Coleridge said "I suppose by tumefaction you mean swelling." Witness, "Yes, my lord." Mr Justice Coleridge. "Then it would be better to use plain English than to speak in this mongrel Latin."

H. M. Brig Albatross, arrived at Halifax on Friday, from Port Royal, Jamaica, with Specie.

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