

political opponents, by intimidation, and other means, to induce you to join the aristocracy against the people—but they will not, they cannot, they dare not persecute you for voting as your conscience dictates; public opinion would be opposed to such a mode of proceeding. If any man has done you a favor, return him the compliment by all means, but let him not ask you to barter away your liberties, or to sell your birthright for a mess of pottage. I pity the man that can be induced to vote against the people in this struggle for liberty;—it is the struggle of the poor against the rich—of the weak against the strong—of the people against the party—and of those men who we have been told, could not lay the least claim to respectability, against the aristocrats of this country. Yes, Gentlemen, we have been told, and it has been circulated on the wings of the Press, that out of six or seven hundred freeholders who voted for Mr Williston at the last election, there could not be found a man (with one solitary exception) who could lay the least claim to respectability. Is this the language to use against men who are overwhelmed with a heavy provincial debt, which, unless there be a change of men and measures, we will never be able to discharge! Is this the way we are to be abused, insulted, calumniated, and despised because we dared to think, speak, and act for ourselves! because we dared to say that our Representatives, instead of being the servants of the people, have been their masters! Because we dared to say that the public money had been squandered away in useless grants, and distributed amongst particular favorites!

And why, Gentlemen, should we be idle or inactive, whilst other men are working on our account? Do you not see the changes which have taken place in the Executive Council? Do you not see that certain men have been removed, and others of well known liberal principles,—men of talent and ability, men possessing the confidence of the country—put in their places? The eye of New Brunswick is on us, and the mighty spirit of reform, in this and the surrounding Provinces, is on our side. With all this help, should we not look for ourselves? The question I now ask you is, whether you will act for yourselves or not? From this spot upon which I stand, I call upon you to arouse yourselves and be active. I call upon you to rally round the standard of liberty—I call upon you to rally round Mr Williston; and loudest I call upon you to rally for Northumberland. The rich men against us: but the poor are friends of freedom, and, therefore, with us. The Government, Gentlemen, are prepared to give us those measures which it should be the labour of our lives to attain, if we support them in the course they are willing to adopt. And if we do not, we slacken our exertions, while anything can be done to support them, how can we dare to ask any Minister to redress our grievances for the future? They will say to you, and justly, "you had the opportunity of achieving your independence, and you did not make use of it; lie down, then, in perpetual oppression, and degradation as you deserve." But we do not belong to those who will earn that taunt; our hearts are for freedom; and the day has at last come when liberty, monarchy, New Brunswick and Northumberland can be shouted together. We only want exertion to insure victory. Rally, then, for Northumberland, one and all, Gentlemen, and you in particular, my fellow countrymen. I must say that I exceedingly regret to see you pitted against one another. I am sorry to hear it is calculated on, that you are determined to fight. Is it possible that you in your sober senses, will quarrel with one another? and for what,—is this a country worth fighting for, particularly at this time when our countrymen at home are endeavoring to obtain the restoration of their domestic legislature: a time when they are aided and assisted by freedom in every country. No, my countrymen, I do not, I will not, I cannot believe it. There be no riot—no violence—no crime.—No insurrection—legally—and constitutionally.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I earnestly entreat you to value your own interest, if you value the interest of Northumberland, to come forward in support of Mr Williston, and, by your votes, that you consider him a fit and proper person to represent you in General Assembly.

Just at the close of Mr. Williston's speech came before any persons had polled, the parties went into hostile collision, and one of the most blood and sanguinary riots that it has been our lot to witness, ensued. Sticks, stones, blades, and other weapons, were instantly in requisition, and used with fearful effect. From all we can learn, from thirty to forty persons received injury—some of them of a very serious character. This scene lasted, we think, about three quarters of an hour. Peace being then somewhat restored, the Sheriff opened the poll, and proceeded with his task, without any further interruption. Yesterday an individual of the name of James Ryan, an elderly man, residing at Newcastle, died of the wounds he received.

It is frightful to witness the excitement that arises; and we shudder when we contemplate the probable issue of the contest. Things cannot be allowed to remain in this state. Some prompt, decisive, and energetic steps must be taken by the government, to restore order, and so soon as the excitement has somewhat subsided, it will be the duty of all well disposed individuals, and lovers of peace, to suggest such plans to the Executive, as will be most likely to bring about a more wholesome state of affairs.

Today the poll opens at Chatham, and we earnestly trust that things will be allowed to

progress in an orderly and quiet manner; and that affairs will be so ordered and arranged that the parties will not again come into collision, for if they do, the consequences will be dreadful.

We deem it prudent not to make any comment at present, but it is more than probable that at some future day, we shall consider it our duty to refer to the subject.

State of the Poll at the close of each day—

First Day—Newcastle.	
Street	308
Williston	42
Second Day—Neguac.	
Street	555
Williston	90
Third day—Bay du Vin.	
Street	555
Williston	253
Fourth Day—Chatham.—12 o'clock.	
Street	589
Williston	373

12 o'clock, noon. We have just left the polling station, and things are being conducted in an amicable manner, with every prospect of their continuing so.

A HINT.—The following scrap taken from a late American Journal, we insert for the special edification and consideration of certain parties in Miramichi.

"The silliest thing that a man can do is to bully an Editor. It does no good, for he who has driven the quill for six months, cares no more for threats of violence than he does for the sighing of the wind. It is his business to keep cool, to laugh at threats, and do his duty. An occasional application of a cowhide, or an introduction of a pair of fists to his face won't convince him that he is wrong, and that you are right, while a calm, simple statement of your case will incline him to consider as favourably of you as possible. In your intercourse with those connected with the press, eschew loud talking, and don't be tempted to menace. We give this advice gratis."

PLEASURE EXCURSION.—The Steamer St. George, proceeded on Saturday morning last with a large party of Ladies and Gentlemen down the river. She returned in the evening. The weather was fine, and the company spent very pleasant and agreeable day.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Gazette contains the following appointment:—Joseph Herbert and Samuel Robicheaux to be Commissioners to expend the sum of £65, granted at the last Session to repair the Bridge across the River Kouchibouguac.

Saturday's Edition.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 22,

Mail by Kelly's Stage.

It will be seen by a Postscript in another part of this day's paper, that the Steamer with the British mail, has arrived in Halifax. This intelligence we received by Kelly's stage yesterday, in a sheet published at the Office of the Head Quarters, in Fredericton.

We give below the whole of the intelligence thus procured.

Through the kindness of our much esteemed friends at the Courier Office, in Saint John, we are put in possession of the Halifax Morning Herald, containing news to the 4th instant, brought out by the Steam Ship Caledonia.

The Caledonia arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning, and the paper we received reached Saint John, in the Steamer Herald, from Windsor, last evening at 6 o'clock.

We hasten to lay such information as we have obtained before the public, in a Sheet, intended for a FORERUNNER to our second number, which will make its appearance on Tuesday next, when we shall commence issuing the "HEAD QUARTERS" regularly.

Such persons as are disposed to favor us with their names as Subscribers, who have not already done so, will please make it known at as early a day as may be convenient.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, of July 4.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell had a demonstration at Ennis, for the county of Clare, on the 15th ult., and the meeting is described as more numerous than any that preceded it—the number is stated at Seven Hundred Thousand! including about 6,000 horsemen. On entering upper Gaol Street, from Limerick, you beheld nothing but planted trees, with triumphal arches. The inscriptions, in verse apparently not intended to be doggerel, were in praise of O'Connell and freedom, and abuse of the "Saxon tyrants." The description of one device is worth transcribing:—

"The next was a chain extended across, the centre of which was joined by a cord, and on a green banner over it was inscribed:

"The Liberator of Ireland,
Will cut asunder,
The chains of slavery
We labour under!"

Here a man had taken up his position with a sword, with which, as the Liberator approached, he cut the cord in the centre, and the chain was shivered on both sides, amid the acclamations of thousands that rent the air for some minutes."

The meeting was held on the race ground; and Mr. O'Connell ascended the platform, accompanied by Mr. Tom Steele, Mr. Charles

O'Connell, councillor O'Leary, and three French gentlemen. On motion of Mr. H. Bridgman, M. P. and J. P., the chair was taken by Cornelius O'Brien, M. P. and J. P. Mr. O'Connell's speech did not materially differ from the general run of those he has lately delivered; but he announced a new stage in his agitation, and gave an important explanation—

"He would tell them that the moment he had three millions of Repealers, he would begin another career; and he might as well then announce that the principal impediment which existed against Emancipation did not at all exist as regarded the Repeal of the Union. It was necessary for an English Parliament to pass a law granting Emancipation; but in the case of Repeal it was not necessary. The House of Lords at first threw it out, but the people gave a little chirp, and it was soon allowed to pass without any very strenuous opposition. The Queen's Prerogatives could revive the Irish Parliament! as James the first did when he created 44 boroughs in Ireland, giving suffrages to twelve Protestants; and Ennis was one of the bad bargains. The time had arrived for Her Majesty to order new writs for the Irish Parliament; and he assured them that he was not talking of imaginary things when he told them distinctly and emphatically, that by the aid of the Queen's name, without any appeal to Parliament, they could obtain a Repeal of the Union. Let Englishmen have England; let Scotchmen have Scotland; let Frenchmen have France, and it was a beautiful country; let Dutchmen have Holland, with its dykes and ditches; but the Irishmen should have Ireland."

At the subsequent dinner, four hundred gentlemen sat down, Dr. Kennedy among them; and Mr. Cornelius O'Brien again presided. In his first speech, Mr. O'Connell alluded to the chill of suspicion which existed throughout the country, even against himself, when he suspended the repeal agitation, on an English King and English House of Lords making promises only to be broken; but he had since made more speeches, printed more letters, and made more declarations to the people, than ever he had done in five times that period; and the atmosphere had warmed by degrees, until a more genial glow came over the public mind. He attacked Lord Fortescue for his avowals against Repeal. He gave fresh news from the Cabinet: "Let me tell you that the ministry have been lately employed in deep debates upon the state of Ireland; that division reigns among them. I may venture to assert that coercive measures will not be used. (A voice—"They dare not.") I have received information on which I can implicitly rely, and from a quarter incapable of being deceived or deceiving me, that Peel's party of conciliation in the Cabinet triumphed; and an attempt will now be made to see how they can buy us off.—(Cheers and laughter.)

A meeting at Athlone on Sunday, was less numerous than many, the numbers are variously stated, from 50,000 to 400,000. The gathering took place at Summerhill. There were two platforms, one for men, another for women. The chairman was Lord Ffrench. Among attractions held out as consequences of Repeal, Mr. O'Connell promised sugar at a third of its present price; three-fourths of the duty to be taken off tea; one half off tobacco; hospitals, and the sick and destitute, supported out of the ecclesiastical revenues; no absenteeism, with £9,000,000 spent in the country instead of out of it; and "fixity of tenure." This last he explained; no landlord should recover rent unless under a lease for 21 years; at the termination of that period, he should be compelled to renew the lease, or pay the tenant the value of his improvements. These were the solid and lasting fruits he anticipated from the Repeal."

At the weekly Repeal meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, Mr. O'Connell announced that the Repeal rent for the past week amounted to £3,126 7s. 6 1-2d. The largest sum received in one week by the Catholic Association, was £2,700, and that was during the height of the agitation for the Clare election; in general, the average of the receipts did not exceed £350.

In deference to the advice of Lord Fernham, several of his friends and tenants have resolved to discontinue the usual Protestant and Orange anniversary of July.

One of O'Connell's Repeal demonstrations took place at Skibbereen on Thursday the 22d June, which was of the usual character, both at the meeting and at the dinner. The Cork Examiner says that it is impossible to give anything like a correct estimate of the number present, but afterwards calculates them to be between 500,000 and 600,000.

The Repeal rent for the week, announced at the Monday meeting of the Association at the Dublin Corn Exchange, was £1,258.

Four more writs to supersede Irish justices of the peace are announced; Sir Valentine Blake being one of the dismissed.

CHINA.

The news from China is uninteresting, the feeling of hatred towards the English at Canton, appears to be fast abating. In Seinde, Sir Charles Napier, it is stated, has scorched the snake, not killed it. Shere Mahomed at the date of the last accounts, was again at the head of a prodigious army of Beloochees, and had sent a message to the old General, to the effect that having fought two battles for his country, he wished to have a third for religion. Sir Charles Napier was making every effort to comply effectively with this request.

Nothing of any note in the way of fighting occurred since our last; but another great battle was looked for about the beginning of June. Shere Mahomed had managed to collect from the hills to the westward an army of 30,000 Beloochees, with 20 guns; these were posted in a strong position near Hyderabad pass, as to cut off the communication with Sukhar. It was understood that Sir Charles Napier would go out

to meet them, as soon as reinforcements arrived sufficient to make up for the loss of her Majesty's 22nd and 1st Grenadiers.

On Dit, that Sir R. Peel has intimated to the Bishop of London the settled determination to put down the Pusey movement, and that we shall shortly hear of the superseding of Bishops as well as of Magistrates.

A duel was fought near London on the morning of Saturday, 1st July, between Colonel Fawcett, and Lt. Munroe, in which the former was wounded, it is believed fatally. He still lives, but his condition is very precarious. Family differences are said to be the cause of the meeting.—Since the foregoing was in type, Colonel Fawcett has expired.

Lord Morpeth, it is expected, will soon have a seat in the House of Commons, Mr Parker, the member for Sheffield resigns; and a requisition signed, has been transmitted to the noble lord to stand for that borough.

The daily pay of the Duke of Wellington is stated to be £118 14s 6d.

At Her Majesty's Theatre, on Saturday last, three Queens were beheld in the same box, Her Majesty the Queen, the Queen Dowager and the Queen of the Belgians.

St. John New Brunswick, July 18.

DISRESSING ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday afternoon, a distressing accident occurred in the store of Messrs. A. & C. Perkins, South Market Wharf, by which several persons were more or less injured. It appears that Mr Ambrose Perkins, Jr., had occasion to light a candle, and on doing so, he incautiously threw the lighted match which he had used for that purpose upon the floor, which unfortunately communicated to some grains of loose powder, and thence to a canister containing a quantity of this combustible material, the whole of which instantly exploded with a tremendous noise, blowing out the windows and shattering the interior of the building. Mr A. Perkins, Jr., was, we regret to state, much injured, having his face and hair much scorched, and his clothes torn to pieces; his father and a younger brother were also slightly injured, and a Mr Chase, of Carleton, who was passing the store at the time of the explosion, was knocked down and received a number of bruises. We are happy to state however, that all are in a fair way of recovery.

Montreal Courier, July 10.

There was a row at Sherbrooke (E.T.) on the 4th of July. It would appear that certain parties had been in the habit of celebrating that day in the village by firing cannon, &c., much to the annoyance of some of the inhabitants who saw no good reason for these noisy demonstrations. The magistrates were applied to for the purpose of preventing the nuisance; but they said the knew of no law which declared the firing of cannon, penal—the canon law, we suppose, not being in force in the Eastern Townships. The 4th of July celebrators accordingly took possession of a hill in the neighborhood of Sherbrooke, and to annoy their opponents fired towards the village. A fight ensued which ended in the cannonists driving away their assailants. Clubs and axe-handles were used, and sundry broken heads and noses were the result of the fray.

THE LATE STORM.—The Quebec Mercury says that the following number of buildings were blown down by the storm at the places respectively named:—

1 at St. Augustin, 8 at Lorette, 4 at the Little River, 2 at Charlesbourg, 22 at the Island of Orleans, 1 at Point Levi, 2 at St. Gervais, 4 at Lotbiniere, 20 to 30 at St. Joachim, and 2 at Ste. Anne. Fifty panes of glass in the Lotbiniere church, were destroyed, and 5 horses and 2 cows killed at St. Gervais. Some barns were destroyed by lightning at Riviere du Loup, en haut, and consumed.

Much damage besides was done to fences, windows, chimneys and the like. A Pointe Levi Ferryman was drowned.

OUR ELECTION.—The polling yesterday, was brought to a peaceable termination; and to the admirable arrangements entered into, and to the indefatigable exertions of several judicious and prudent individuals, whose task was no sinecure, are we indebted for the same.

The large body of men assembled near the hospital, in the town of Chatham, after being addressed by several individuals, at the close of the poll, retired to their homes and places of abode; and ere night closed in, the streets were as quiet as if nothing exciting or out of the ordinary course of things, had taken place. We think there could not be less than 1,000 persons congregated in the town, when the poll closed.

The parties from the other side embarked near the Custom House, immediately after the poll closed, as they landed, in an orderly and quiet manner.

Colebels Allan and Robinson, arrived yesterday forenoon, from Fredericton, being appointed Special Magistrates by the Government. What they thought of the arrangements, we have not learnt, but they must have been highly gratified with the result.

The Poll was held in a field owned by M. Cranley, Esq. about a mile above the town.

The following is a statement of the Poll at its close yesterday afternoon:—

Street	601
Williston	484

Deaths:

At Port Daniel, on the 3rd July, AGNES MILLER, wife of Mr William M'Pherson, in the 21st year of her age, justly lamented by her husband and friends, and all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

And on the 10th, AGNES, infant daughter of Mr William M'Pherson.