milar occasions. Beyond the immediate gratification of the eye—though this be no inconsiderable pleasure—the change was very delightful, inasmuch as it had the effect of destroying a theory that was reluctantly forcing itself upon us, as to a diminution in the amount of female loveliness in England.

There was also so large a number of Peers that it would exceed our limits to enumerate them. The Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, and, with the exception of the Duke of Wellington, nearly every noble lord now in town, was in his place.

At five minutes past two o'clock her Majesty entered, accompanied by Prince Albert. Lord Melbourne bore the sword of state, Lord Erroll the crown, which the Queen has recently replaced by the now well-known diamond circlet, and Lord Shaftesbury carried the cap of maintenance.

During the pause that preceded the appearance of the Commons the Queen chatted and laughed with Lord Melbourne, and amused herself *en meme teme* with recalling some air her Majesty had probably heard at her last visit to the Opera, by beating it with her fingers on one of the arms of the throne. Her Majesty seemed to be in the best health, and Prince Albert looked as he always does—very like a gentleman.

Her Majesty wore a dress of gold tissue, with diamond stomacher, necklace, and earrings; and Prince Albert a Field-Marshal's uniform, with a pair of high boots of varnished leather. We don't know to whose taste we are indebted for this improvement, but an improvement it undoubtedly was, as far as we could see in a momentary glance, for His Royal Highness is so completely concealed by the Royal suite who form a semi-circle round the throne a stranger would hardly know he was present.

The Duchess of Sutherland was very elegantly dressed in violet satin embroidered with gold; the Marchioness of Ailesbury in light blue and silver; but we really cannot attempt to say more of the ladies' costume in general than that it was varied and *recherche* in no ordinary degree.

The House of Commons having made their usual unmannerly and hurry scurry rush to the bar, to the imminent risk of the Speaker, whose necessity for thus twice a year fighting for life or limb ought really to be considered in his pay, the right hon. gentleman made a short address to her Majesty in presenting some Bills for the Royal assent. The moment the Speaker had done speaking, the Lord Chancellor, who appeared to forget that any formal expression of assent was necessary, tendered to her Majesty the written copy of the Royal speech. The Queen, however, knew the parliamentary custom better than did the keeper of her Majesty's conscience, and, with great propriety, postponed the delivery of her speech till the Royal assent had been signified with the accustomed ceremony of the *Koton* by the clerk of the House.

So soon as this matter was disposed of the Lord Chancellor placed in the hands of her Majesty the document that he unsuccessfully offered before, and the Queen proceeded to read the speech with her accustomed gracefulness and correctness of emphasis.

When her Majesty had concluded, the Lord Chancellor declared the Parliament prorogued till "Tuesday, the 29th of this instant June."

The Queen and the Prince then withdrew from the House.

LIVERPOOL.—DREADFUL RIOTS—FOUR MEN AND ONE WOMAN SHOT.

We regret to say that our election has not passed off so quietly as we had supposed, but that some bloodshed and serious injury to property has occurred. We have endeavoured to obtain the particulars from a source on which we can place the fullest reliance, and subjoin them in a condensed form. And first it may be necessary to observe, that on Tuesday, during the time the nomination of the several candidates was taking place, the Irish in Tithebarn and several other streets in that vicinity manifested a very riotous disposition, and that, later in the day, they collected in such vast crowds, that nearly the whole body of the police had to be kept in the neighbourhood to preserve something like order.

Early on the morning of yesterday they evinced the same riotous disposition again, by attacking persons in their houses, and throwing stones at the police. In the south end of the town there was considerable excitement during the day, but no rioting whatever up to 4 o' clock, and, in consequence of the calm which prevailed, some of the police were draughted from the south to the north end. About 6 o'clock a large party of the ship carpenters, who had been in front of Sir Thomas Brancker's residence in Rodney street, listening to the speeches of our two newly elected members, formed a procession, and were proceeding homewards along New Bird-street, when they were set upon in a most ferocious manner by about 600 Irish fellows, and most savagely assaulted with brickbats, bludgeons, pokers, and life-preservers. The carpenters of course retaliated, and for some time a fight of rather a serious character between the two parties continued. The murderous weapons with which the Irishmen had armed themselves proved too powerful to contend against, and just as the ship carpenters were retreating out of New Bird-street into St. James's-street, the police, to the number of 130 or thereabouts, came up and prevented the Irishmen from pursuing them. A dreadful assault was then then made upon the police by these infuriated wretches, and for a period of about two hours they had to contend against showers of brickbats and other missles which were thrown at them from all directions. The roofs of the houses in which the Irishmen reside in Brick-street, Newhall-street, and Crosby-street, were ascended by that party, and from that elevated position they continued to pelt down bricks and slates upon the heads of the unfortunate police, stripping the roof and dilapidating the chimnies to furnish themselves with missiles. During the continuance of this scene a number of windows were smashed and about half past 8 it assumed such an alarming appearence that intelligence was conveyed to Mr. Whitty, with a request that he would send additional police to the place of action. Accordingly, Mr. Whitty lost no time, but proceeded with a strong body of mounted police to the spot. In St. James's-street there were at least 20,000 people assembled, and several gentlemen shouted out to the police to move quickly on, as the parties in New Bird-street were destroying each other. Accordingly they galloped through the crowd, and met near St. James's-market a strong detachment of police and some pensioners, who had been appointed constables during the election by authority from Chelsea Hospital. The latter body, however, not being under proper discipline and control, were much complained against by several bystanders, and as Mr. Whitty had reason to believe that they were doing a deal of mischief, he put the whole of them into St. James's market, and locked them up, feeling assured that he had sufficiently strong force under his command to quell any disturbance independent of them. An alarm then came from the neighbourhood of Grafton-street, and thither Mr. Whitty and the mounted police lost no time in proceeding, where he found thousands of the Conservatives on one side, and thousands of the Irish party armed with the most deadly weapons, on the other.

In Fisher-street others of the Irish got upon the tops of the houses, and were engaged in hurling bricks and missiles therefrom at a most alarming rate. The mounted police immediately charged, and a party of foot police was placed between the belligerents in Parliament-street, by means of which they confined the Irish to the old borough, and the conservatives to the park. Many of the conservatives had, however, by this time been severely wounded, and, as a natural consequence, the party became very much excited. The police then endeavoured to disperse both sides, but were unable to do so until about 10 o'clock. In the mean time the Irish party were engaged in smashing windows in Mersey-street and that vicinity, and were so determined on doing injury that they kept for a considerable length of time a large body of police in pursuit of them. A body of the ruffians broke all the windows in the house of Mr. Taylor, publican, in Simpson-street; Mr. Gibbons, publican, of Park lane; and the Globe Tavern, in Kent-street; places where the ship carpenters have been in the habit of resorting, and which are known to be held by conservative landlords. The same body then assembled in front of the public-house kept by Mr. Casement (conservative), at Salthouse-dock. He warned them of the consequences which would result if they proceeded to do any mischief, but, heedless of all remonstrance, they smashed every window in his dwelling, and one of the missiles, we regret to say, struck Miss Casement, his daughter, and hurt her very severely. Mr. Casement then fired two pistols, loaded with slugs, amongst them, and shot four men and one woman; one of the men was very dangerously wounded, the others not so dangerously.

The mob then threatened to have vengeance, and, hearing that fatal consequences might ensue, Mr. Casewell was committed to Bridewell under an escort of police, and constables were sent to guard his house. He was to have been brought before Mr. Rushton to-day on the charge, but should the wounds prove mortal, a very general opinion prevails that a verdict of "Justifiable homicide" can only, under the circumstances, be returned.—Then the Irish rallied, and were proceeding with a green flag along the streets, when they were met by two bodies of police and dispersed.

In the meantime the whole of the north end of the town, generally speaking, was in a state of the most tremendous uproar. Somewhere about 80 persons who had been engaged in the disturbance were taken into custody, lodged in Bridewell, and were to have been also brought before Mr. Rushton to-day. Hundreds of windows, and in some instances doors of houses, were smashed to pieces.

Late at night an attempt was made to break into two shops in Tithebarn-street, after the families retired to rest, for the purpose of robbing the premises, but the police arrested the fellows in the act, and put them into bridewell.

These are the short facts of what occurred. The scenes were of a very alarming character, and considerable injury to persons and property was the lamentable consequence.

THE LATE PARLIAMENT.—The Parliament, which was dissolved by the Queen on Tuesday, has lasted nearly four years, having been the first elected during the reign of her present Majesty. The last Parliament of William IV. (elected in January, 1835) was dissolved by Queen Victoria on the 18th of July, 1837, about a month after her accession to the throne. The new Parliament was then elected in the months of July and August, 1837, and met for the first-time on the 15th of November in the same year. It sat during four sessions—viz. those of 1837-38, 1839, 1840, and 1841; the last of which has just been abruptly terminated in consequence of the late Ministerial defeats. The new Parliament now about to be elected will be the fourth which has been chosen according to the provisions of the Reform Act, or, in other words, "the fourth reformed Parliament." It will be the second Parliament of her present Majesty Queen Victoria. We have before shown that the average duration of the last six Parliaments (including the one just dissolved) has not been more than two years and four months, or under two years and a-half. The late House of Commons has existed longer than any which has been elected during the last 15 years; that which was summoned in December, 1826, having only existed about three years and a-half. The one just expired may, therefore, not unaptly be termed the "Long Parliament."

MAYO COUNTY.—Often and often have we asked the question—"Is Lord Ebrington a Repealer." The question is answered. Mr. Dillon, one of the Lord-Lieutenant's staff, announced himself a candidate here as an anti-Repealer, and against the Repeal candidates. He received, a few days since, a communication from his Excellency, requesting him to withdraw; and the day before yesterday a peremptory mandate to the effect that, if he did not retire, he must no longer consider himself as an Aide-de-Camp. A letter we also understand has been addressed to the Marquess of Sligo stating that, unless Lord Altamont withdrew his opposition, the family could no longer be considered as friends and supporters of the government.

London Election—State of the Poll at its close:

Mr. Masterman	r 6339	Mr. Attwood	6212
Sir M. Wood	R 6315	Mr. Pattison	6070
Mr. Lyall	r 6290	Mr. Crawford	6065
Lord John Russell	R 6221	Alderman Pirie	6017

The four first returned.

Liverpool Election—State of the Poll at its close: Lord Sandon 5824, Cresswell 5792, Palmerston 4318, Sir J. Walmsley 4647.

HANOVER, June 24.—The health of Her Majesty the Queen is, unfortunately, no better, and great apprehensions are entertained for her.

HANOVER, June 21.—The views of the second Chamber are now manifest. The majority is said to have declared, on the motion of one of the members, that it is ready to grant taxes, and co-operate in the legislation, if the Goverment will declare that it shall not be inferred from its so doing that it recognizes the new constitution. The Government will certainly not make any such declaration, nor will the First Chamber join the Second in this resolution; but it may perhaps tend to bring the present assembly to a conclusion sooner than has been hitherto expected. In fact, the dissolution of the assembly is spoken of as probable, and it is thought that this question was discussed in a great Council of Ministers held yesterday.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

TO THE ELECTORS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK:—

Gentlemen:

I have read with much attention and infinite satisfaction the following account of a public meeting [the account alluded to was published in our last,] at Fredericton, in the County of York. The language is plain and decided, and, in my opinion, so fully represents the sentiments not only of the county of York but of the whole Province, that I have been induced to publish it in connection with a short review of some of the measures of the late administration. I need not, I am satisfied, labour to convince the reflecting portion of the Inhabitants of the Province, of the absolute necessity there is for a summary and thorough change in the late system of domestic policy. It has pleased Her Most Gracious Majesty lately to place at the head of Her Government in this Province, our present distinguished Lieutenant Governor, and it would seem expedient that he should be met, in his first acts of legislation, by persons fresh from the people's choice, and free from the inconsistencies which fairly attach to the present House of Assembly and Executive Council.

I shall now proceed to state a few of the many cogent reasons why it behoves us all to give loud and distinct expression to the opinions we may entertain—and first I shall commence with the

Provincial Contingencies.

In 1833	the House	voted	£100
" '34	do	do	100
" '35	do	do	——
" '36	do	do	——
" '37	do	do	——

£200 for 5 years.

There is one simple circumstance that attended the grant of £100 in 1833 which, as it so strongly tends to show the change which time imperceptibly makes in our opinions, I cannot pass over. In the journals of Assembly for that year, it will be found, that this grant was at first negatived, but having been brought up again on a subsequent day and carried, Mr. Simonds, on the day following, moved to rescind the same, but failed; he was, however, supported in this attempt by several gentlemen now acting supervisors, &c. The arguments used by these gentlemen, then in the opposition, were, that it was wrong to take from the pockets of the poor to give to a Governor to expend in secret, &c., &c. These views at length prevailed, and not only did they not grant anything in 1835, 6, and 7, but a Resolution stands on their journals condemnatory of contingent grant at all!

Let us now turn to what these same gentlemen did in the four succeeding years:

1838	the House	voted	£ 150
—39	do	do	1,000
—40	do	do	1,000
—41	do	do	1,000

£3,150 for 4 years.

It is difficult to discover even plausible reasons for this sudden change of opinion, and I confess myself at a loss, if they are not to be found in the fact, that, during the five first years, Sir A. Campbell was the Governor, and these gentlemen were in *patriotic* opposition; and that for the four remaining years, Sir J. Harvey was Governor, and they, were Honorable Gentlemen of the Executive Council, in full favor, and had the patronage of the Crown at their disposal. Have these gentlemen forgotten the eloquent and patriotic appeals which were sounded in the ears of the most remote inhabitant of the Province, during the years 1833, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and which brought them into place upon the full tide of popular good will? or do they imagine that we have forgotten them? No, no! Let them not "put the flattering unction to their souls." We well remember them, nor do we forget this more important thing, that, whosoever may be Governor, and whatsoever set of men may be in his confidence, the *public rights* and the *public purse* should be ever guarded by the people's representatives with the most jealous and strict economy.—With these general observations I will proceed to other items, as

Sums voted to the Commissioners for Repairs of Government House, during Sir J. Harvey's administration, (one of the commissioners being an Executive Councillor.):

1838,	£3000
—39,	1250
—40,	1750
—41,	1695 12 11
	£7,695 12 11

£7,695 12 11—exclusive of grants for costs!!

Here follow the contingent expenses of the Assembly for the same period, viz.:

1838,	£2148 5 2
—39,	2276 4 2
—40,	2594 17 4
—41,	2095 14 1
	£9,115 0 9

Under an administration whose motto was that, "*Nothing was to be gained by concealment,*" it is at least somewhat curious that the expenditure of the above sums has remained a sealed letter not only to the public, but even to one half of the members of the Assembly themselves!

On the 14th March, 1835, the House of Assembly sent to the Throne an address, signed by their speaker, in reference to the salaries of public officers, of which the following is an extract.

"Schedule of Salaries proposed, as chargeable upon the Casual and Territorial Revenues, and contingencies of offices, which are supposed amply sufficient, considering the circumstances of the Country.

The Lieutenant Governor, during the administration of Sir A. Campbell, the same as at present.	
His successor in the administration,	£2500 cur.
Indoor establishment of Crown Land Office,	600 "

These are only some of the proposed changes, and then the Address proceeds thus—"The above are considered sufficient for the salaries above alluded to, and ample allowance has been made for the indoor establishments and contingencies." The delegates, in writing to Lord Glenelg, under date of August 5, 1836, thus state—"We are also instructed to call the attention of the Government to the Address of the Assembly of last year, with respect to reducing the salary of the successor of the present Governor, where the sum of £2500 currency is suggested as an allowance for that office."—The Secretary for the Colonies most wisely considered this sum as insufficient for a Governor, and charged upon the Civil List, as Sir J. Harvey's allowance, the sum of £3461 10 6 currency;—this sum, those very persons who, in 1836, so solemnly declared their opinion as to £2500 currency being sufficient, increased to upwards of £4000 per annum, by a vote of £500 sterling per annum from the time of Sir John's coming to the Colony to that of his departure!! What laudable and patriotic consistency was this, indeed! Their extended munificence did not rest here, for upon Sir John's leaving the Province they voted £1500 sterling for a service of plate, as a token of their esteem! Every person will of course judge for himself as to the propriety of such a grant, but I think all will concur in thinking that it should not have been voted with *closed doors.*

On the 28th Feb. 1839, Sir J. Harvey sent to the Assembly, by message, a report of the Committee of Council, dated 13th Nov. 1837, and approved of in Council. This committee, consisting of the Honorables George Shore, F. P. Robinson and Charles Simonds, was appointed while Mr. Baillie was in the office, to examine into the state of the expenditures, &c., of that department. At this time there were six clerks employed in the office.

This committee having stated "that after a full, diligent, and careful inquiry into and investigation of all the duties connected with the office of Surveyor General, &c.," then states as follows: "Under these circumstances, the committee beg leave to recommend a reduction in the office of the Surveyor General of two clerks, not only for the reasons above stated, but also because the duties at present performed by the first clerk, appear to the committee to be those very duties which ought to be performed by the Surveyor General himself.

"The committee are therefore of opinion that the *future indoor* establishment should be as follows, viz.:—

A first clerk,	£250	cur'cy per an.
Principal draftsman,	150	do.
Assistant do.	130	do.
An accountant,	200	do.
	£730	

Let us now compare this statement with the Report of the Hon. F. P. Robinson, the Auditor General, made to the House of Assembly at the last session:

Paid indoor establishment of Crown Land Office, four quarters,	£1010	0	0
" extra clerk hire in do.	533	6	0
" postage of Crown Land Office	186	2	8
" binding and printing	148	16	6
" alterations and repairs of Crown Land Office	106	14	8
" stationary for Crown Land Office	101	18	10
" wood and bark, and other expences of Cr. L. Off.	96	8	10
" travelling expenses of members of Executive Council	555	6	8
	£2738	14	2

Is it not somewhat singular, if not inconsistent, that, in 1837 and 1839, when Mr. Baillie was in office, with an indoor establishment of six clerks and £1010 0 0, the same Executive Council should think and recommend that four clerks were sufficient to perform the duties of the office at an indoor establishment of £730, and that in 1840, when the Hon. J. S. Saunders was discharging the duties of Surveyor General, eight clerks should be allowed, with an indoor establishment of 1010, besides the sum of £1088 12 8 for *extra clerk and Executive Council hire!!*

I cannot allow this small item of Council pay to pass, without a comparison with the observations of Lord Glenelg, contained in a despatch to Sir A. Campbell, of the 5th Sept. 1836, which despatch was submitted by him to the delegates in England before he sent it to Sir A. C.; in speaking of the Executive Council, his lordship thus expresseth himself—"In making your selections you will not confine yourself to any single-class or description of persons, but will endeavour to ensure the presence in the Council of gentlemen representing all the various interests which exist in the Province, and possessing at the same time the confidence of the people at large. It may not be possible always to find such persons in the neighbourhood of the capital, but I am assured that there are gentlemen of fortune in the Province, who, if appointed to the Council, would, from public motives, attend to the duty." Who could have made such assurances to his lordship?

In 1825 a Bill passed the House of Assembly, creating an audit office at £100 per annum. This was opposed by Mr. Simonds, the then leader of the opposition upon the grounds of its being too much money to give for such an office. This Act expired in 1831, and J. R. Partelow was nominated chairman of the public accounts at a salary of £100, subsequently increased to £150. This continued to be the state of the audit department until 1837, when Sir John Harvey in a despatch of the 4th August, thus addresses Lord Glenelg: "Upon the subject of the proposed board of audit, I have the honor to submit the following as the scale of salaries, which, upon discussion with various experienced and disinterested individuals, appear to me proper to be allowed to a Board which will have extensive duties and corresponding powers of strict examination and scrutiny into all the public expenditure of the Colony confided to it and which will constitute the real check as well upon the offices of the commissioner of Crown Lands, as upon the Receiver General and Province Treasurer.

Auditor	£500 cur. per ann.
Assistant	300
Clerk	100
Office rent, stationary, and contingencies	100
	£1000

Expense of present office of Audit, £400.
Difference something less than £600 currency.

This extra expense will be met as nearly as possible by the diminution which has taken place in my own salary, and I shall rejoice that that reduction can be applied to so useful a purpose.

"As I am strongly urged not to delay giving effect to these arrangements, I shall lose no time in doing so, more especially as the Board of Audit will have to prepare a full report, after a minute investigation of all public accounts from the commencement of the present year, to be laid before the legislature at the commencement of the next session."

This arrangement was carried into effect, and continued until 1839, when, after the death of the assistant auditor, a brother-in-law of one of the Executive Councillors, it was abolished by a resolution of the Assembly. Who could have been the "*experienced and disinterested*" individuals who advised this measure? It surely could not have been any person in the Assembly, for the following extract is taken from the famed address to the Throne in 1835, above alluded to, viz.:

"And upon the death, retirement, removal, or promotion of the present auditor and receiver general, or either of them, the offices respectively should be discontinued, and all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the Crown Revenues be annually, in detail, laid before the House of Assembly for enquiry, which would render the office of auditor general unnecessary, and that the Crown Revenues be paid into the Provincial Treasury, and be received and paid by the Treasurer, without any charge for such service!" In addition to this the House resolved, in 1839, that £600 was an adequate salary for the Treasurer, but in 1841 they voted to that officer £750 per annum! In 1841 also, the House, or rather the Executive Council threw out of the House the Quadrennial and Supervisor Bills, both of them most important to the well working of our Provincial affairs; the means and the method used to effect this, as well as the plain motives of the Executive Council in the House, are too well known to require further comment here. The last fact to which I shall allude is this, that the present persons in power came into place with the almost unanimous voice of the country, finding at their disposal a clear revenue of £120,000, and now are about to slip out, leaving our Province in debt upwards of £40,000.

Having carefully read and digested the above statement, permit me, gentlemen electors, to call your attention to the following extract from the hon. speaker's address to Sir J. Harvey, when he presented to His Excellency the money bills at the close of the last session:

"The results of this happy state of affairs, are, contentment and tranquillity throughout the land, extensive improvement, and rapid developement of our resources, and a great advancement of general prosperity.

"The valuable and unremitting labors of the present session are not therefore particularly distinguished, but, like the five preceding, will without doubt prove highly beneficial."

Let me ask, gentlemen, if such is the accredited sentiments of the people of this Province? Are you content that such language should be repeated to and urged upon your new Lieutenant Governor, as the language of the constituency of this Province? If so, remain quiet and tranquil; if not, arouse from your lethargy—follow the good example of York and Sunbury, and repudiate such aspersions on your better judgment, by a firm and respectful expression of your opinions to the Representative of our Sovereign; for rest assured, that unless you do so, you may expect no relief from the persons to whom His Excellency, at present, must naturally and constitutionally look for advice! Four of the Executive Council hold seats in the Assembly—they are the acknowledged leaders of the House and Council, and from what they have already done for the public good, you cannot hope that they would advise a dissolution of the House, and thereby throw themselves upon their constituents to render an account of their stewardship.

I remain, Yours obedt'ly,
July 16, 1841. SOFTLY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived in Dorchester on Saturday the 10th inst and alighted at the Hon. E. B. Chandler's. Almost immediately afterwards the enquiry commenced—"When are we to have a Public Meeting to prepare an Address to His Excellency?" to which no satisfactory answer could be obtained. On Monday morning about 8 o'clock, two gentlemen called on the High Sheriff and made the same enquiry in a more formal manner, to which he replied that he had been directed to go to Sackville to present an Address to His Excellency, but of its purport he knew nothing, and that he was then just starting. People became at once suspicious that all this manœuvring and secresy on the part of our dignitaries and officials boded ill to the public, and accordingly a few persons collected together and prepared a hasty Address to His Excellency, expressive of the REAL sentiments of the people, which I will transcribe, that your readers may know that the County of Westmorland estimates public Officers by their acts and characters, and not according to their wealth or titles, both of which are too often basely earned.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WM. MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, Lt. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.

WE Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects of the County of Westmorland avail ourselves of this opportunity (notwithstanding the impediments thrown in our way by powerful and interested individuals, who have always found means to exclude the people from the ear of her Majesty's Representative) most cordially to congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival and assumption of the administration of the Government of this Province.

We cannot disguise from Your Excellency the dissatisfaction prevalent throughout the Country, (particularly in this County) occasioned by the disappointment we have experienced in our Representatives, who notwithstanding their professions of economy and retrenchment have by their improvident and extravagant grants squandering the public money, and involved the Province in debt and embarrassment.

The practice of appointing Representatives of the people Supervisors of Great Roads, Judges of the Inferior Courts, and to other situations of honour and influence, utterly incompatible with their duties as Representatives, is too great an anomaly in a free and enlightened Government to be tolerated, and to this we would respectfully call your Excellency's attention, and we humbly trust that your Excellency will take an early opportunity of exercising the Royal Prerogative in dissolving the present House of Representatives, that you may upon the first meeting of the Provincial Parliament know what are "the well understood wishes of the People."

To one feature of the local Government of this County, we would in the like respectful manner call your Excellency's candid attention—the abuse of patronage,—for we feel no hesitation in asserting that talent, character, ability and independent principles are seldom recommendations to Office, and the most responsible situations have been conferred on persons who could lay no claim to either.

We feel assured from Your Excellency's high character for ability, liberality and independence, that the grievances of the People need only be known to ensure your Excellency's cordial co-operation in their removal.

Permit us heartily to offer your Excellency our most sincere wishes for the health and happiness of Lady Colebrooke, yourself and family, and that your administration of the Government may not only secure the approbation of our Gracious Sovereign and the gratitude of the Province, but that it may be the happiest and brightest in the annals of New-Brunswick: And we subscribe ourselves as in duty bound, &c.

This was signed by Major Chapman and about twenty others; more, than under the circumstances could have been reasonably expected.

Without any previous concert with the movers of the above, another Address was prepared by persons residing 2 or 3 miles from the Court House which was I believe more numerously signed.

These were both delivered at the same time, and very graciously received, His Excellency promising an answer in due time. The persons who delivered these Addresses express themselves as highly delighted with His Excellency's kindness and condescension, and it is greatly to be regretted that he had not had a more general intercourse with the people during his short visit; but he was so hemmed in by our exclusives, and such precautions were taken to prevent his coming in contact with any but their favourites, that it was only at the last moment and with considerable difficulty that access could be obtained at all. People are now however, well convinced, that it was neither his inclination nor intention that such should be the case, but that in his own expressive words he is "desirous of distributing impartial justice to every class of her Majesty's subjects without fear favour or affection," to which every honest man responds a hearty and sincere Amen.

Dorchester, County Westmoreland, July 14.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 23, 1841.

The English Mail, with London dates to the 3d July, arrrived here on Saturday morning last, per steamer *Nova Scotia* from Windsor. The Royal Mail steamer Caledonia arrived at Halifax from Liverpool on the Thursday previous. The general Elections throughout the United Kingdom appear to engross all attention. The Imperial Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty the Queen in person on the 22d of June, and dissolved on the 23d. The Elections are progressing with great spirit, and the Conservative cause evidently gaining strength; Lord John Russell gained his election for the city of London by a bare majority of nine above his opponent Mr. Attwood;—it was very generally expected thata petition will be presented to the House of Commons against the return of Lord Russell and Sir M. Wood, in consequence of their having received a number of bad votes.

The Assembling of the new Parliament is called for the 19th of August.

AFRICA.—The French are still carrying on their war of desolation against the Arabs, but pestilence the great scourge of Armies is thinning the ranks of the French army to an incredible degree.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in the steamer Nova Scotia, for St. Andrew's, on Monday morning last, and returned the following evening to the city. Lady Colebrooke and family arrived on Thursday morning in the steamer Nova Scotia from Windsor, and, with His Excellency, proceeded immediately for Fredericton in the steamer New Brunswick.

His Excellency Sir CHARLES FITZROY, Governor of Prince Edward Island, arrived at the Saint John Hotel, on Wednesday afternoon, *via* Sussex Vale. We understand His Excellency proceeds immediately to Fredericton, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. George Fitzroy, and Mr. Haviland.

MCLEOD.—The treatment of this man will yet, we fear, compel the British Nation to a just retribution for the barbarous treatment of a barbarous people to a British subject. It appears that the Supreme Court of the state of New York have decided upon not giving him his release; he will therefore be put upon his trial. A formal demand has been made by the British Government through their consul, Mr. Fox, to which, up to this period, the Americans have given no definite reply. What the conduct of the Home Government will be, on receipt of the news, we are yet to learn: we know what the feelings of the nation will be; we also know if the Ministry were composed of the old fashioned material, that the National honour would be held above all pecuniary consideration, and, ere this, the *calculators* would have repented their temerity, in interfering with a British subject, in sackcloth and ashes, yes the ashes of their frontier cities.

In our columns of to-day will be found two more petitions to the Governor for a dissolution of the Assembly, the one from Sunbury and the other from Westmoreland, setting forth in strong language the derelictions of the present House. We understand that a petition of a similar nature is being prepared for this city. The general dissatisfaction of the whole people of the Province, and the simultaneous efforts now making for the removal of a faithless and corrupt representation, leaves little doubt that writs for a new election will be immediately ordered. We sincerely hope and trust, that all who present themselves at the hustings for the suffrages of the people will be compelled to give a pledge that they will support all necessary reform, —that they will shorten the duration of Parliaments, —shorten the time for holding elections, and pass a bill against members of Assembly holding office under the provincial Government, (especially as Supervisors of roads.) If these suggestions be adopted generally, we may look forward with a reasonable hope of again seeing the business of the public faithfully and honestly done in future.

The Eastern Road from this city has during this summer been in a most wretched state, and scarcely passable for man or beast, the cause of which may be traced to the present mode of expending the road grants; formerly the whole money was expended and the work done by contract, now we learn the supervisor employs whom he pleases, expends what he likes, and accounts to *himself* for the expenditure.

AGRICULTURAL.—Prizes are being awarded in Canada for the best Essays on the treatment of Horned Cattle, Hogs, &c., a measure fraught with vital importance to the country. We are not without a hope that, ere long, the same course will be pursued in this Province, as nothing short of it will develope fully the agricultural capabilites of this fine portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

RACING IN CANADA.—The Races have just terminated; they were splendidly got up, the stakes being unprecedentedly high.

PUBLIC MEETING IN SUNBURY.

At a Public meeting held at the Court House in Burton, on Tuesday the 13th instant,

The high sheriff stated that he had called the meeting upon the requisition of a number of Magistrates and Freeholders, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of petitioning his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to dissolve the House of Assembly, Charles F. Street, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Duncan S. DeVeber having been appointed secretary, the following Resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the present house of Assembly does not possess the confidence of the country.

Resolved therefore, That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying his Excellency to dissolve the present house of Assembly, and order a new election of representatives, in order that the opinion of the electors of this Province may be known, and public confidence restored.

Resolved that C. L. Hatheway, N. Hubbard, and Benjamin Barker, Esquires, be appointed a committee to prepare the petition.

The committee prepared a Petition and presented the same, which is as follows:

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir William McBean George Colebrooke, K. H., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick.

WE, her Majesty's loyal subjects of the County of Sunbury, in the Province of New-Brunswick, most sincerely congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival and assumption of the administration of the Government of this Province; and we can assure your Excellency of our firm attachment to her Majesty's person and Government, and our zealous support to her representative in all measures which may have a tendency to strengthen that loyalty which her majesty's subjects in New-Brunswick are proud to acknowledge, and which may have also for its object the prosperity and happiness of this their native Province: but at the same time they cannot disguise from your Excellency the dissatisfaction so predominant throughout the Province, and the disappointment they have experienced in the Representatives of the People, who, notwithstanding their professions of patriotism and reform in retrenching the expenditure of the public revenue, and also their alleged desire to relieve the public from any unnecessary burden, have increased those burdens—have augmented the expenditure of the Provincial funds to an alarming extent beyond any former period: they have by their improvident grants squandered large sums of money without any apparent advantage to the Public, and have by their incapacity in managing the finances of the country, incurred a heavy debt upon the Province: although at the time of their election they had at their disposal a large surplus revenue; and also that several members of the Legislature, through their influence with the Executive Council, have been appointed Supervisors of Roads, &c. where large sums of money are placed at their disposal, and eventually they have it in their power to audit their own accounts, which is considered as an anomaly not to be tolerated in an enlightened and impartial Government, and we have no hesitation in stating to your Excellency that if the present House is continued until the expiration of the term assigned by law, the Province will eventually become bankrupt and public credit be at an end.

We can also assure your Excellency, that in consequence of the interested views of the present representatives, they have forfeited the confidence of their constituents; we therefore, as the only alternative in the above case, earnestly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to dissolve the present House of Assembly and cause Writs to be issued for a new election.

Resolved, That Thomas O. Miles, N. Hubbard, and Benjamin Barker, Esquires, be a committee to wait upon his Excellency therewith.

Resolved, That N. Hubbard, Esq. do take the chair. Resolved, That a vote of thanks be given to Charles F. Street, Esq for his able conduct in the chair.

Court House, Burton, 13th July, 1841.

The following Addresses in addition to those published last week, were presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor during his stay in this city:

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

WE, the members of the Saint Andrew's Society of this city, beg to congratulate Your Excellency on your arrival in this Province, and your assumption of its Government.

We are desirous likewise of taking the earliest opportunity of assuring Your Excellency of our sincere and devoted attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and to those Laws and Institutions which form the mighty bulwark of our nation, and which every true Briton is bound to revere.

Although the design and objects of our Society are confined entirely to charitable purposes, we cannot omit to express our satisfaction at Your Excellency's appointment to preside over this loyal and prosperous Province, confident in the hope that your administration of its affairs will prove beneficial to the interests of the people and the maintainance of Her Majesty's Royal Prerogative.

Trusting that your Excellency, Lady Colebrooke and family may enjoy health and happiness during your residence amongst us, we have the honour to remain Your Excellency's

Most obedient
Humble Servants.
(Signed on behalf of the Members of the Society,)
JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*

To the President and Members of the Saint Andrew's Society.

GENTLEMEN,—

The existence of so many Charitable Societies in the Province is highly honourable to its character, and the principles by which they are actuated are calculated at once to alleviate distress, and to foster in the community a spirit of Christian benevolence.

To the friendless Emigrants arriving on your shores it must be especially gratifying to learn of the existence of so many Associations composed of their fellow countrymen, to whom they can apply for assistance.

From the disposition evinced by the inhabitants in all parts of the Province which I have recently visited, I feel assured of their cordial support in carrying out whatever measures may be calculated to fulfil Her Majesty's desire for the welfare of the people.

It is gratifying to me that you so justly estimate the value of our institutions; and for the confidence which you express in my efforts to sustain them, I return you my sincere acknowledgments, as well as for your good wishes towards myself and my family. W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the Members of the Chamber of Trades of the city of Saint John, esteem ourselves most happy in having an opportunity of thus addressing you, in doing which, while it affords us an opportunity of paying that respect to your Excellency which your distinguished character and services demand, it also enables us to show, through the Representative of the Crown, our firm attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Government. We can fully appreciate, and are proud to acknowledge, the mildness and justice of the laws by which we are governed, and value our privileges, in a political point of view, as embracing the most unbounded freedom.

We heartily welcome your Excellency to the shores of New Brunswick, and regret that illness should so long have delayed the arrival of your amiable lady and family; but trust that your meeting, after a temporary separation, may afford greater pleasure, and that many years of unalloyed happiness may still be in store for your family generally.

We have had many assurances of your Excellency's determination to dispense rigid justice, and we feel assured that it is only for the oppressed to represent their grievances to have them redressed.

The Mechanics, who have now the honor of addressing your Excellency, beg to assure your Excellency, that they hold a very considerable stock in the country, and are more benefited by an equitable dispensation of justice than any other class of people in this City; they, therefore, feel that they have great cause to felicitate themselves on your Excellency's appointment to the Government of this Province.

We would respectfully beg to acquaint your Excellency, that when Lord Sydenham visited this Province, a year since, he expressed a hope that the Mechanics of this City, whom he was pleased to compliment highly, should, at no distant period, become a chartered or corporate body, and we are not without a hope that your Excellency is destined to be the happy instrument of its consummation.

With our most ardent wish that an all wise Providence may preserve in health and happiness your Excellency and family, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most devoted servants.

On behalf of the Chamber of Trades,
JOHN M'LARDY, President.
JOHN PURVES, } Vice
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