British News.

[*From the West of England Conservative, June 2.*]

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 11TH OR NORTH DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

On Thursday last, this interesting ceremony took place on Mount Wise. The weather was beautifully serene, and the heavy rain which fell at an early period of the day, gave a refreshing temperature to the atmosphere. The scene presented by the Mount, was most animating. Thousands of well dressed persons with holiday faces, were assembled on the batteries and their grassy slopes: the troops also were bedged in by human beings. The arms of the soldiers as the sun rays darted on their glittering surfaces, shot forward countless scintillations of brilliant light; while the martial strains of the band harmonized the hum which arose from the great multitude.

At 12 o'clock the regiment formed three sides of a hollow square, the opening being towards the Government House, the official residence of Major General Ellice. The old colours were then bro't to the centre and were furled. The, General and Mrs. Ellice, the lady selected to present the new colours, attended by a numerous body of friends advanced from the house, the new colours being borne to the ground by Lieut. Colonel Harvey Smith and Captain Brand, the staff officers. Major General Ellice proceeded to address Lieut. Col. Derinzy and the regiment. He traced the career of the regiment from its formation at Barnstaple in 1685, to the present time stating that it had been engaged at the battles of the Boyne, at Oudenasre, and Malplaquet, under Marlborough: at Dettingen and Fontenoy, and at Culloden, in 1800 at Toulon, and subsequently at Busaco, Fuentes des Honoro, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes and Toulouse. The gallant general concluded as follows:

"In the attempt I have made (I am well aware how imperfectly) to trace the principal services of your old and distinguished regiment, I cannot withhold my admiration of gallantry, perseverance, and discipline, from which such results have been obtained. Soldiers! it will be your arduous duty to sustain this high reputation, and to show by your loyalty, in defending the interests, and maintaining the independence of our country, you are worthy successors of the gallant men by whom such services have been performed. I have full confidence that the colours about to be presented to you, will be placed in hands willing and able to protect them, and that but one feeling of honourable rivalry will exist in your ranks, should your Sovereign command your services in the field, to add fresh lustre to the distinctions already conferred. Lieut. Col. Derinzey—I cannot allow this occasion to pass without congratulating you on your recent appointment, after long and meritorious services, to the command of the 11th regiment. In your early career wounded at Walcheren, and repeatedly and severely in your services during the Peninsular war and the south of France, you have constantly devoted your best energies to professional duties as a regimental officer, thus affording in your own person to your regiment, an example of gallant and faithful service of the best kind. I trust, sir, you may long continue to watch over the interests of a regiment, united in feeling, and remarkable for its well regulated discipline, and retain the esteem and affection of those under your command. The 11th regiment will ever have my best wishes for its prosperity and happiness."

Mrs. Ellice then stepped forward and delivered the following address:—

"11th Regiment—I feel much flattered by the honour you have conferred upon me, in selecting me to present you with these Colours, which are devoted to your Queen and Country. Inscribed on them are memorable names, which tell proudly of the past. Should you again be called into the field, I feel confident that you will add fresh names to these, which have already shed such lustre on your Regiment, and proclaim that the valour which has conquered so often has descended to you, and only waits to be awakened. There are those among you by whose valour these distinctions have been obtained. Their spirit will lead you, by the help of God, to victory and to honour. I can only add, that wherever you may be employed, I heartily trust that happiness and success may ever attend the 11th Regiment."

The *Rev. Mr. Longmead*, chaplain of the Garrison, then read the following praper:—

O Almighty God, King of kings, Lord of lords; Supreme Governor of the universe, who dost from Thy Throne behold all the dwellers upon the earth, and Whose Power no creature is able to resist:—Who "teachest our hands to war and our fingers to fight," mercifully be present amongst us this morning who are here assembled. Let Thy blessing attend these banners which we now consecrate to Thy service; deeply impress upon the hearts of thy servants, that it is Thou who alone must crown any of the efforts of man with success, and grant that in going forth against the enemy they may look up to Thee for help, remembering that it is not the power of man but Thine Arm alone which can lead them on to victory. Thou hast been graciously pleased to bless the arms of this nation, and to grant that these thy servants now before Thee should hitherto be especially distinguished; we would still earnestly pray Thee to extend Thy Almighty care and protection to them, that they may continue to be renowned, not only for their valour against their country's enemies, but that they may be good and faithful soldiers of their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Make us O Lord devoted followers of our heavenly Leader, and may we all as christian soldiers, striving after a heavenly crown, be enabled to resist the assailants of our great spiritual adversary who is ever seeking to destroy us, and in thus fighting under the banner of the cross, may "we be (found) more than conquerors through him who hath loved us," so that all our earthly conflicts may end in everlasting peace. We would humbly pray thee O Lord, to protect our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria; the Queen Dowager; the Prince Albert, and all the royal family. Be thou a wall of defence round about them, and guard them against the assaults of every foe; enrich them with every blessing both spiritual and temporal, and grant unto us grace to be faithful and loyal subjects obedient to the laws and grateful to thee for the innumbered mercies which thou dost so continually bestow upon this highly favoured land. We ask these blessings in the Name and for the Sake of Jesus Christ, to whom with thee O Father and the Holy Ghost be ascribed all power, honour, and glory, for ever and ever. Amen. Our Father which art in Heaven, &c. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all evermore, Amen.

On the conclusion of this Address the two senior Ensigns, Stanley and Ross, came forward, and kneeling, received the colours; the whole square presenting arms.

Lieut. Col. Derinzy, the Commander of the Regiment then came forward, and delivered the following address in reply.—

"*General Ellice*—to you and to *Mrs. Ellice.*—I beg to offer for myself, and in the name of the Officers, Non commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the 11th Regiment, our heartfelt thanks for the very distinguished honour you have conferred upon us. You have been pleased to advert in flattering terms to the services rendered to our Sovereigns and to our Country by the 11th Regiment at different times, and in different quarters of the globe, and particularly to the glorious occasions whose names are emblazoned on our banners; yes, Sir, we acknowledge with pride these undying words of the brilliant achievements of our gallant comrades, (now passed and gone), we receive with veneration the most respectful, these laurels won by their valour on many a hard fought field, and by them bequeathed to our keeping. We trust and hope they will ever remain fresh and unsullied in our charge, and that whenever and wherever the colours that bear them shall be again unfurled in the field of strife, those brilliant records of our former fame, may serve as an incitement to their present protectors, and teach them to emulate the heroic devotion to our country's honour of those brave comrades who bore the banners of which these are the representatives, in one continued march of triumph, under the conduct of the illustrious Duke of Wellington, from the rock of Lisbon, to the crest of the enemy's entrenched position at Toulouse, and who, whenever they encountered an action from their active and high spirited enemy, but add another laurel to the proud wreath they had already worn. In a word, may their glorious example be ever engraven on our hearts and teach us this noble lesson, that as Soldiers, we must never consider our lives our own, when the honour of our Country and of our Sovereign demand their sacrifice.

"To you also, Mr. Langmead, we offer our best thanks for the important part you have taken in this interesting ceremony, and trust we shall never forget that without the Divine assistance and protection, our greatest efforts must prove powerless and unavailing."

The colours having been paraded along the line preceded by the band, and escorted by the flank companies, the regiment formed in open column, and marched past the General in slow and quick time, after which they returned to their quarters.

At two o'clock the soldiers, their wives, and children, dined together in George's Square Barracks, on the good old English fare of roast beef, and plum pudding.

In the evening a magnificent ball was given by the officers of the regiment, at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. The invitations amounted to 750, and the company comprised the principal residents of the two counties. The arrangements were superb, and the decorations *unique*. The stair case was lighted by wax candles, placed in the muzzles of muskets, and the fixed bayonets acted as brilliant reflectors. At one end of the ball room were two brilliant stars formed of bayonets radiating from the centre, which bore the number of the regiment in gold, on a crimson ground; this was surrounded by a garter containing "North Devonshire," the title of the regiment. Between the stars the new colors were suspended. The supper room displayed the old colours of the regiment, with other decorations. The entertainments was most sumptuous, and reflected the highest credit on the purveyors.

[Col. Goldie and Lady were among the Guests invited on the occasion.]

On Friday evening the Sergeants gave a ball, at Mount Wise Barracks, to the sergeants of the other regiments in the Garrison. The rooms appropriated to the purpose were very beautifully fitted up, and the evening passed with great festivity.

We think it right to state that this occasion was the source of much pleasure to all classes of our fellow townsmen. The ceremony of the morning furnished a delightful recreation for the toiling sons of labour; the entertainment of the soldiers was their means of enjoyment, while the ball in the evening was extremely magnificent. We have heard but one opinion of it, that whether in the style of the arrangements, the sumptuousness of the entertainment, or the urbanity, and liberality of the donors, it has not been, because it could not be, surpassed in this neighbourhood. The thanks of the united inhabitants are due to this crack regiment, and sure we are that on these as well as on other grounds which we might mention, our fellow townsmen most cordially wish health and happiness to the gallant 11th.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.

Yesterday our esteemed representatives, Lord Sandon and Mr. Cresswell, who made their first public appearance in Liverpool preparatory to the approaching contest, were loudly cheered by the populace on going to and returning from church with the procession of the children of the Church of England Schools. They then waited upon the Mayor at the Town-hall, by whom and other members of the council present they were very cordially received; after which they proceeded to the area of the Exchange, where they were greeted by the multitude present in a most enthusiastic manner, the cheering continuing for some minutes. They each addressed the assemblage, and were conducted to the Exchange News-room, which as soon as they entered resounded with acclamations which lasted several minutes. Cheers were given for the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Stanley. The reception of Sir Robert Peel's name was the most joyous and exhilirating we ever witnessed.—Lord Sandon and Mr. Cresswell afterwards made their appearance at a window in the Exchange area, and again addressed their numerous constituents, amid the warmest plaudits, without the slightest interruption from any opposing party. That Sir Joshua Walmsley is not the popular candidate for Liverpool is evident from the fact that he passed through the streets almost in company with the gentlemen whom he has been put forward to oppose, and not the slightest notice was taken of him.—*Mail.*

SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY AT LIVERPOOL, JUNE 18.

On arriving at the Town-hall, the gentlemen who headed the procession proceeded to the council-chamber for the purpose of meeting the members for the borough, Lord Sandon and Mr. Cresswell, who had arrived in town on the previous evening, and who had kindly promised to join the procession at the Town-hall. A short delay here took place, the members not having reached the chamber for about twenty minutes after the appointed time, but during those twenty minutes a circumstance or two occurred which we have deemed worthy of special notice. In about five minutes after the clergy and gentlemen of the procession had arrived at the council-chamber, Sir Joshua Walmsley entered in a smiling mood and walked round the room, bowing and scraping to as many as took notice of him.

The reception of the borough members at the council-chamber was most gratifying and enthusiastic. Mr. Cresswell first entered. The hon. member appeared in excellent health and spirits. Shortly after Lord Sandon followed, and was received with cheers. His lordship also appeared in excellent health and spirits. The procession was then re-formed, and proceeded towards Castle street by the front entrance. An immense crowd had by this time assembled in front of the Town-hall, and the moment they recognised our excellent representatives one enthusiastic shout of applause and hearty welcome followed, which continued for several minutes, and which was again and again repeated. As the procession moved along Castle street, Lord street, and Church street, the crowds which pressed forward to have a view of the members increased in numbers as well as in enthusiasm. The cheering was continued along the entire route, but as the honorable members passed the Journal and Mercury offices, it was deafening in the extreme. The cry of "Sandon and Cresswell for ever," burst forth simultaneously from a thousand voices, and the welkin literally rung again with the shouts of triumph and applause. We can truly say that such an enthusiastic reception we never witnessed, nor one that has done more enduring and immortal credit to our loyal and constitutional borough.

The interior of the church presented a very imposing appearance on this interesting occasion.—About 500 of the children took up positions on a large platform, elevated in a manner similar to a flight of steps, which had been erected immediately over the communion table, and which extended from the rear of the pulpit to about the middle of the window overhanging the communion table.—Those children sung appropriate hymns, and the chaunts incidental to divine service, in a manner that excited the admiration of one of the most respectable audiences we ever witnessed. The admission to the church was by ticket. The clergy, the members of the borough, and the several other gentlemen who formed the deputation, sat in the pews on either side of the middle aisle. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, the rector.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Girdlestone, A. M., Rector of Alderly, Cheshire. The rev. gentleman selected for his text the 21st chapter of the gospel according to St. John, and the 15th verse—"Feed my lambs."—*Liverpool Mail.*

Orders have been received at Pembroke to launch the Cambrian, 46-gun frigate, on the 3d July; and it is proposed that the Collingwood, 80-gun ship, should also be sent off the stocks in September.

The King of Cochin China has recently put to death ten Roman Catholic clergymen, Missionaries in his dominions.

There are in London and the suburbs, fifty total abstinence societies with twenty thousand members, of whom three thousand are reclaimed drunkards; in Scotland one hundred and fifty thousand members; Ireland, five millions five hundred thousand.

On Wednesday the depot of the 23d Royal Welch Fusiliers, under command of Major Matheson, about 230 strong (on their route to Carlisle,) arrived at Brikenhead, per railway, from Chester, where they have been stationed upwards of twelve months. They are a very fine body of men; and amongst the number we particularly noticed Sergeant Pierpoint, a venerable old veteran, who is about shortly to retire from active service with all his hard earned honours and "scars thick upon them." Sergeant Pierpoint, has been in the regiment from boyhood—his father having previously served in it 35 years. He fought at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Badajos, Albuera, Pyrenees, Waterloo, Cambray, &c. We wish the old veteran "long life and happiness," and a good pension withal—*Liverpool Mail.*

LONDON, June 7.—The exertions of ministers to obtain a majority against Sir Robert Peel's motion were, we believe, without a parallel. One instance we feel bound to notice. Lord D. Hallyburton, M. P. for Forfarshire, who, we regret to state, still continues in a very feeble and precarious state of health, was actually brought down to record his vote. The noble lord was carried by two of his attendants into the private room of the Speaker's Secretary, where he remained until the bell rang for a division; he was then wheeled in an easy chair into the house and thence into the lobby. His Lordship's vote having been recorded for ministers, he was again carried in the arms of his attendants, and placed in his carriage. The noble lord was in a state of utter helplessness, and appeared to those who witnessed the scene unconscious of what was going forward. Mr. Harland, M P. for Durham, was in the library during the division, but refused to record his vote. When Sir Robert Peel left the house of Commons he was followed by several hundred gentlemen, who cheered the right hon. baronet in the most enthusiastic manner possible to be conceived until his arrival at Whitehall gardens. In Parliament-street, we are informed, the scene was one of a most animated description. Nearly all the inhabitants were aroused from their slumbers throwing up the windows of their chambers, and responded to the applause of those in the streets.

CONSECRATION OF NEW CHURCHES.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese has, in the course of the past week, consecrated three new churches in and near this town. The first was the church recently erected at Windsor, and dedicated to St. Clement. The service was well attended by the surrounding population. The Rev. Frederick Parry has been appointed minister of this church. On Thursday, the Bishop consecrated the new church situated between Parliament street and Greenland street, erected by the Liverpool Church Building Society. It is dedicated to St. Barnabas.—The Rev. James Nolan, who has been appointed minister of this church, read the prayers, after which the Bishop preached an appropriate sermon. On Friday the right rev. prelate proceeded to Waterloo, for the purpose of consecrating the new church of Saint Bride, at that place.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Launch of Three Steam Frigates.—Within a few days of each other three of these splendid Steam Frigates have been launched into that element in which they are destined to perform the important functions of facilitating the communication between Great Britain and the Colonies. The first is the Thames, which was launched at Northfleet, on Thursday last, being the first of four large steamers in the course of building for the "Royal Mail Steam Packet Company," by the contractor, Mr. Pitcher.

The following are the dimensions of the Thames:

	Feet.	In.
Length from fore part of stern at the bell of the bowsprit, to the after part of the stern-post on the keel	215	3
Length between the perpendiculars	213	
Length of spar deck	213	10
Length from fore part of the figure-head to the after part of the taffrail	245	
Breadth moulded	34	10
Breadth extreme	36	
Breadth for tonnage	35	6
Breadth from out to out of paddle-boxes	59	
Depth from lower side of main deck to upper side of floor or depth in hold	23	3
Height of spar deck	7	

The burthen is 1,285 10-94 tons builder's measurement; 1,300 tons old measurement.

The ship is now at Blackwall to receive her engines and fittings. We have yet to learn her power. The sister ships, Medway, Iris, and Trent, building by the same enterprising contractor, are progressing. The Medway will be launched in about a month.

On Friday last, at noon, the steam frigate Solway was launched from the building yard of Mr. James M'Millan, Greenock. The day being fine, a large concourse of people attended, and every spot from which the launch could be viewed was crowded with persons anxious to see this magnificent vessel descend into the water. On the signal being given she began to move, and glided down the ways in fine style. From want of water, however, her keel stuck in the mud, but by the assistance of an additional steamer she was got off next tide, and safely moored at the East India Quay, where she now lies. A correspondent describes this vessel as the largest steamer ever built in Scotland, measuring, as she does, 1871 tons. The Solway is one of the fleet of frigates belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which are intended to carry the West India Mails in time of peace, and in case of a war to act against the enemy. The fleet, as we formerly stated, when noticing the launch of the Clyde and the Tweed, is to consist of fourteen vessels; but we understand that ten of these differ from the other four, and that the Solway is the first of her kind that has yet been launched. She is built altogether of British and African oak, and with diagonal fastenings from stem to stern, as is done in Her Majesty's steam frigates. We may add that her engines are the workmanship of Messrs. Scott, Sinclair, & Co.—Greenock Advertiser.

The launch of the Forth took place on Saturday last, when Leith presented a scene that has been unequalled since Queen Mary landed from France, or the landing of George IV. on the 15th August, 1822. High tide being at twenty minutes past three o'clock, p. m., it was of course understood that the vessel would be thrown off about that time; but for two hours previously crowds continued to throng the pier, and in all places in the vicinity commanding a view of the scene. In the building-yard the fine band of the 29th regiment was stationed, who continued to animate the scene by their inspiring strains; and last, not least, the day was all that could be desired. Shortly before three o'clock, a young lady, the daughter of Mr. Colville, the Deputy Chairman of the Royal West India Mail Packet Company, was conducted to the bows of the vessel by one of the Messrs. Menzies, the builders, and in due form dashed the chrystal bottle, with its ruby contents, against the vessel. In a few minutes afterwards, the brawny arms of several carpenters were seen cutting the fastenings, and the immense mass, as if suddenly inspired with life, began to move; and in the course of a second or two the stern cleft the water, and the splendid vessel was seen majestically afloat. The length of the spar deck of this war steamer is 229 feet; length over all, 245 feet; depth, 30 feet, 3 inches; breadth within paddle-boxes, 36 feet, 2 inches; and over ditto, 60 feet. The paddle-covers, we may mention, are Smith's Patent Boats. The tonnage, old measurement, is 1353; new ditto, 1940. She will have two engines of 225 horse power each, which are to be put on board at Liverpool by Mr. Barry of that town; and she is to be fitted up with separate state cabins for no less than one hundred passengers.

BARCELONA, June 8.—*Serious Tumult in Barcelona.*—Yesterday Barcelona was thrown into the greatest consternation; a panic seized all the inhabitants, in consequence of the assembling throughout the city of large bands of labourers, who had left their work-houses to proceed to the Custom-office, where a quantity of British smuggled goods were to be sold by public auction. The Administration had given notice of the sale through the papers, and at 4 o'clock p. m. a body of about 4,000 workmen assembled on the square of the Palace, and loudly demanded that the goods should be burned, instead of being put up for auction. The intendant, finding that the groups were assuming an alarming aspect, and fearing, with reason, lest the workmen should commit some excesses, ordered the gates of the Custom-Office to be closed, and the sale to be discontinued. But this measure did not satisfy the crowd, who appointed a deputation to wait on the Captain-General Van Halen, to demand of him the delivery into their hands, or the destruction of the goods. His Excellency replied, that his power was exclusively military, and bade them apply to the civil authorities. The mob, which had by that time considerably increased, then proceeded in the direction of the square of the Constitution, where the municipality was holding an extraordinary meeting, and concerting measures with the Political Chief and the Commander of the National Guard. The workmen sent a new deputation to the Ayuntamiento, repeating their request to Gen. Van Halen, and announcing their determination not to retire until it was acceded to. In this alternative, the municipality, after two hours' deliberation, and with a view to avoid greater disorders, resolved on purchasing the goods, and committing them to the flames.

About half-past 8 o'clock, the Political Chief, accompanied by some alcades and officers of the National Guard, repaired, amidst 7000 or 8000 workmen, to the square of the Palace, and having sent for the alcade, inquired of him what was the value of the goods, and directed him to deliver them up to him. This functionary refused at first to obey his injunctions, not wishing to throw open the gates of the custom-house for fear the mob should plunder its contents; but, after some *pourparlers*, he consented to give up the goods, which were burned at half past 11 o'clock, on the square of the Constitution, in front of the Municipality, which had been illuminated on the occasion.

The workmen having obtained this satisfaction, then quietly withdrew, but it is to be apprehended that they will exact more, and perhaps assail the shops and stores in which a large quantity of foreign merchandise is deposited.

The Captain-General displayed no military force, and showed no sign of life; fortunately no accident or misfortune occurred.—*Journal des Debats.*

POLAND.—Accounts from the frontiers of Poland state that a serious event happened at Warsaw on the 1st of May, which, to the present time, the journals and their correspondents have not taken any notice of, and all the Russian authorities have endeavoured to suppress. It was nothing less than the bombardment of the town. The following was the cause: Two Cossacks of the garrison of Warsaw had a serious quarrel, and were determined to fight a duel; they proceeded to the forest Lazzetti, a little distance from Warsaw, near a botanical garden; they fought with pistols, and took up a position behind a pavilion which contained ammunition, as well as a place to make fire-works. Three discharges were exchanged, and one of them fell mortally wounded. The priming of one of the pistols communicated to the pavilion; several explosions took place, which destroyed the pavilion. It being night when the accident took place, the military authorities in the citadel, believing it to be a revolt of the insurgents to surprise them by night, immediately fired upon the town; and it was only after seven times firing, that the authorities were convinced of their error, when they ceased. Some of the inhabitants were wounded.—*Jour. of Antwerp.*

SHIP CANAL FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.—The new work of Mr. Stephens contains an extended notice of the survey of a route for a ship canal from the Atlantic, to the Pacific, via Lake Nicaragua, by Mr. Bailey, a half-pay officer in the British Navy. The route, as surveyed by that gentleman, commences at the head of ship navigation on the river San Juan, which empties into the Pacific, and proceeds to Lake Nicaragua, a distance of fifteen miles and two-thirds. The highest elevation on this route is 615 feet above the level of the Pacific. The aggregate of ascents from the Pacific to the Lake is 1047 feet, and of descents 919 feet. Consequently, the Lake is 128 feet higher than the Pacific. In the first eight miles from the Lake, but one lock is necessary. In the next mile sixty-four feet of lockage are required. In the next three miles there are about two of deep cutting and one of tunnel; and then a descent of two hundred feet in three miles, by lockage to the Pacific.

The Lake itself is ninety-five miles long, and averages about fifteen fathoms of water. From the mouth of the Lake at its eastern extremity to the Atlantic, by the course of the river, which is also called San Juan, is seventy-nine miles. This river has no cataracts or falls, and the only obstructions are from rapids. Its average fall per mile from the Lake to the Atlantic is one foot and six-sevenths. It is at all times navigable, even now for piraguas drawing from three to four feet. For the most part it is deep enough for ships. "If the bed of the river cannot be cleared out," says Mr. Stephens, "a communication can be made by lock and dam, or by a canal along the bank of the river." The estimated expense of constructing a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific by this route, is thus stated:—

From the Lake westward to the east end of the tunnel,	8 to 10,000,000 dollars.
Descent to the Pacific,	2 to 3,000,000 "
From the Lake to the Atlantic b Canal,	10 to 12,000,000 "
Total,	20 to 25,000,000 dollars.

This amount greatly exceeds the estimated cost of a similar communication from Chagres on the Atlantic to Panama on the Pacific as contemplated by the French Granadian Company. The expense of the latter work is estimated by the parties concerned in its construction, at only 16,000,000 francs or about three millions dollars.

The Paris Constitutional has a long article on the subject of this projected improvement.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"There are bubbles on the Earth as well as on
"the Sea, and these are of them———"

Mr. Editor,—I had began to imagine, that so many mismanaged establishments as surround us, and so many defalcations as are constantly occurring in the conductors of them, would have been so many beacons giving sufficient warning to others to avoid splitting on the same rocks. But the practice of the present day, (at least in this City,) appears to give the lie to the old saw, "that experience teaches fools!" The worse than mismanagement of our Legislature—the driveling and inefficient conduct of our City affairs—with a thousand and one other popular humbugs of the day, should have produced caution sufficient in the members of the Mechanics' Institute to have elected to offices of trust and honour, such men as had both time and inclination to have filled their situations efficiently. Had you sir, been present at the last meeting of the Institute you would have seen too clearly that all was mystery and doubt.—all talkers and no hearers; in short all confusion; and in the face of all this, what do you think sir, of a clique of "Legal Learned Gentlemen," using every trick, quirk and device, to foist upon that body a parcel of trash, collected by Dr. Gesner in his peregrinations, (and for which the Province has already paid him a guinea an ounce) for the modest sum of £1,000? In what estimation must they hold the intelligence of the Mechanics' and others who compose that body, when they would attempt to play off on them such a piece of bangling knavery? and for Doctor Gesner too, a man who has been so thoroughly exploded in this community, and who if he had his deserts would have had his brains knocked out long since, with his own "BIG BONE,"—one of the *Learned Men* stated (but who believed it) that the Doctor could get £1,200 from the *United Service Club* for his Museum, and that it was out of *pure respect* to the Province that he now offered to part with it for such a trifle. Now what a patriotic mind the Doctor must possess:—the trifling sum of £1,000 for nearly a cart load of "silver bells and cockle shells."—Another of the *Learned* pointed out, that a great revenue might be obtained by exhibiting the Museum;—if sir the advocates of the Doctor wish to turn show-men, why not import that ancient and never to be forgotten family "Punch and Judy," together with the "Learned Fleas" now exhibiting in London. But, sir, during this whole confabulation, they were reckoning without their Host; forgetting always, that the coffers were empty. Why sir, when they *do* get *money* to spend, why not buy a Schoolmaster and a Library, and when they *do* get *more* money than they can tell what to do with, why let them then buy a Museum—a legitimate Museum—a classified Museum—a Museum in short of genuine articles, and not "a thing of shreds and patches, thinly scattered to make up a show." To be serious sir, if those gentlemen who do the spouting business of that body, do not already know it, it must now be told them, that the more unassuming part of the body possess just as much brains as themselves, and are neither to be cajoled or frightened into any measure, but such as their judgments sanction. Let the Doctor take his dry bones to to another market, for here they are "no go."

Q IN A CORNER.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 16, 1841.

No later European intelligence has been received during the week. The July Mail has now been out 12 days, and will probably arrive here to-morrow by the steamer Nova-Scotia, from Windsor.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, accompanied by Lieut. Col. HAYNE, arrived in the city on Tuesday evening last, from his tour to the North-Eastern districts of the Province. Yesterday Congratulatory Addresses were presented to His Excellency from the corporation of the city, the St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies, after which a public Levee was held in the Long Room of the St. John Hotel, respectably and numerously attended. We understand that LADY COLEBROOKE and the members of His Excellency's family are expected to arrive here in the Steamboat from Windsor on Saturday.

We feel much pleasure in publishing the following Addresses, with the Governor's answers thereto:—

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

The Humble Address of the Common Council of the City of Saint John.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, for this special purpose convened in Common Council, beg leave most respectfully in behalf of our fellow citizens whom we have the honour to represent, to welcome Your Excellency most cordially on this your first visit to the commercial metropolis of New-Brunswick.

Yielding to no other part of Her Majesty's widely extended dominions in loyalty to the Throne and attachment to the Constitution under which we have the happiness to live, it affords as much pleasure and satisfaction that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to select a person of Your Excellency's acknowledged talents and ability to administer the Government of the Province, and we trust that your former acquaintance with Colonial affairs will result in the adoption of such measures as may tend to the advancement and prosperity of this Colony.

We have already learned Your Excellency's wish and anxiety to obtain information as to the state of all the Public Institutions of the country, and we sincerely hope that your endeavours to render those Institutions more useful and beneficial than heretofore may be crowned with success.

In conclusion we beg leave to recommend to Your Excellency's consideration the Trade and Commerce of our City; and feel assured that they will at all times receive your protection and patronage.

WILLIAM BLACK, Mayor.
By order of the Common Council,
JAS. PETERS, JR. C. C.

To the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

Gentlemen,

The city of Saint John has been so long distinguished for its Commercial enterprise, intelligence, and public spirit, that I have regretted my inability to visit it an earlier period.

I am much gratified by the confidence you express in my disposition to advance your prosperity and that of the Province at large, and I rely on this as an earnest of that support which I hope to receive in the prosecution of measures for improving the Institutions and developing the resources of the Province, which with your liberal co-operation I hope to see accomplished.

To extend the Commerce of the City, cannot fail to contribute largely to the general welfare, and I look forward with confidence to your community becoming, not less distinguished for its wealth, than for the spirit with which it is applied to objects of social and general improvement.

I request to return you my sincere thanks for the Address which you have presented me, and which cannot be otherwise than highly gratifying to me, as Her Majesty's Representative.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

St. John, 15th July, 1841.

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM MCBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

WE, the President, Office-bearers, and members, of the Saint George's Society, beg respectfully to tender our congratulations on Your Excellency's safe arrival to these shores, and for the selection made by our most gracious Sovereign in appointing Your Excellency as Her Majesty's Representative for the administration of the Government of New Brunswick.

The public services of Your Excellency in the cause of our beloved Country, being recorded in the pages of its history, admit of no panegyric from the Saint George's Society, although we feel a pleasure and a pride in addressing an officer so experienced as Your Excellency.

The principal object of the Saint George's Society, is Charity, in providing means for the relief of our distressed countrymen and their descendants, while, at the same time, we have an union of feeling in loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, and of duty and respect to Her Majesty's Representative, and we hope fervently that Your Excellency's administration will prove beneficial to the best interests of this fine Province, and satisfactory to our beloved Queen, with whose authority you are duly invested.

Our sincere wishes are for the health of Lady Colebrooke, and the members of Your Excellency's family.

To the President, Office-bearers and Members of the Saint George's Society.

Gentlemen,

I have much satisfaction in recognizing the existence of a Society in this distant quarter of Her Majesty's dominions, with so benevolent an object as that for which you are associated. The character of a community may in a great degree be estimated from its social Institutions, and I rejoice to observe that the distinctions which England has acquired for her charitable foundations, will become the characteristic of this Province.

Accept my sincere acknowledgments for the welcome you have given to me as the representative of the Queen, for the confidence you repose in my disposition to be of service to you—and for your good wishes for the safety of Lady Colebrooke and my family.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

St. John, 15th July, 1841.

WE feel also much pleasure in publishing the following Addresses to His Excellency from the Counties of Westmorland, Kent, and Northumberland, which were presented to him during his late tour through those Counties, with His Excellency's replies thereto.

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM MCBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

WE, the Magistrates and others, Inhabitants of the County of Westmorland, avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by Your Excellency's visit to the County, to offer our congratulations on your Excellency's assumption of the Government of this Province.

The long and successful experience which Your Excellency has had in public life, with the interest already manifested by Your Excellency in the affairs of this Province, by thus early visiting its different counties, and becoming acquainted, from local observation, with its agricultural and commercial resources and capabilities, afford us the strongest pledge that this Province will, under Your Excellency's administration, rapidly advance in the career of social improvement and prosperity.

As an object in which we feel a peculiar local interest, we would intimate to Your Excellency the great importance of connecting the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy, and we venture to express a hope, that this long contemplated and truly natural object may, under Your Excellency's auspices, be undertaken and accomplished.

With anxious wishes for the safe passage and early arrival of Lady Colebrooke and family.

Sackville, July 12, 1841.

To the Magistrates and others, Inhabitants of the County of Westmorland.

Gentlemen,

Although my visit to the several Counties of the Province was not required to impress me with a conviction of the great resources, and of the disposition of its inhabitants, I have derived peculiar satisfaction in the opportunity it has afforded to me of estimating them from personal observation. A community animated by such a spirit and possessing so fine a territory, cannot fail to realize the prosperity that is open to it, and I can readily assure you, gentlemen, of the gratification I shall derive in promoting objects conducive to your welfare. I hope that the important undertaking to which you have alluded, may be at no distant time accomplished.

In returning to you my acknowledgements for your reception of me in this County, I request your acceptance of my warm thanks for your good wishes for the safe arrival of Lady Colebrooke, and my family.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Sackville, July 12, 1841.

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.

May it please Your Excellency:

We, the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of the County of Kent, beg leave, most respectfully, to approach Your Excellency, and express our grateful acknowledgments for Your Excellency's visit to this County.

We approach the Representative of our most gracious Queen with sentiments of the most devoted loyalty and attachment to the Laws and Constitution of our Mother Country; and to assure Your Excellency that the inhabitants of this County will yield to none in loyalty and attachment to our most gracious and illustrious Queen Victoria, her Person and Government.

In thus visiting this remote portion of the Province so soon after the appointment of Your Excellency to its Government, we discover an anxious desire on the part of Your Excellency to become intimately acquainted with the wants and resources of every part of this Colony, with whose destiny Your Excellency has been recently connected.

We earnestly wish Your Excellency health, happiness, and prosperity, and that, under Divine Providence, Your Excellency's endeavours to promote the welfare of Her Majesty's subjects, in this portion of her widely extended Empire, may be crowned with success.

Richibucto, 6th July, 1841.

To the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants of the County of Kent.

GENTLEMEN,—

I receive with great satisfaction the Address which you have presented me on my arrival in this County.

Although the time is short which I am at present able to devote to the object of visiting the remote parts of the Province, it has afforded me an ample opportunity of appreciating the resources of the Country and the spirit of its inhabitants.

In return for the sentiments which your Address conveys, I venture to assure you, that I cannot more effectually fulfil Her Majesty's desire for your welfare than by assisting you gradually to realize all the benefits which the Laws and Constitution of England are calculated to confer on you.

Accept my sincere acknowledgments for your good wishes towards myself, which are the more gratifying to me from a full sense of the arduous charge which I have undertaken, and the value of your support in carrying out the views of Her Majesty for the benefit of her subjects.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Richibucto, 9th July, 1841.

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 inhabitants of Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, most cheerfully avail ourselves of this opportunity to express the high satisfaction which your Excellency's appointment to the Government of New Brunswick, has afforded to the inhabitants of this part of the Province, inasmuch as the judicious and satisfactory manner in which your Excellency has administered the Government of another Colony, ought to be, not only a most satisfactory guarantee that your Excellency's administration here will be wholesome and beneficial to this country, but is an additional proof of the maternal solicitude of our beloved and most gracious Sovereign for the welfare of this loyal and happy Colony; and we beg to assure your Excellency that the promptness with which you have, on the present occasion, presented yourself amongst us in this distant part of the Province, at the expense of so much personal comfort and convenience to yourself, cannot but be highly gratifying; as it evinces on the part of your Excellency a most anxious desire thus early to make yourself personally acquainted with the different sections and local interests of the country at large.—The resources of this side of the Province, both in a commercial and agricultural point of view, are great, and require nothing but enterprise and capital to bring them into active operation; the fertility of our soil and the salubrity of our climate, coupled with our resources for trade, our extensive sea board and field for prosecuting the fisheries, and constant intercourse with the Mother Country, render New Brunswick an important and highly promising opening for immigration; and we earnestly hope that the laudable desire to encourage that object, so early manifested by your Excellency, with the fostering care of the Legislature, may be the means of attracting to our shores, a class of settlers, possessed of sufficient capital to enable them to prosecute agricultural pursuits with advantage to themselves and the Colony at large.

We beg leave to thank your Excellency for this visit, and to express our best wishes for your happiness and prosperity, both in