[*From the London Britannia, July 16.*]

OUR NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

We willingly give insertion to an admirable letter from a settler in New Brunswick on the present state of the North American colonies. It is full of sound British sense and British feeling; and were the attention of the Legislature more directed to such real expositions of colonial sentiment, and less to the crooked despatches of party governors and paid agents, we should probably hear less of that commercial ruin and political discontent which threaten between them to deprive this country of her noblest possessions.

Sir,—The amount of ignorance and insolence displayed concerning the present Canadian question by the *Times* and other English newspapers would be really ludicrous did it not involve consequences which in the end may prove to be anything but laughable or pleasant.

A magnificent colonial empire has been founded by Great Britain at the expense of much blood and treasure, the extension and retention of her foreign dominion having been always regarded as leading objects by a long line of sovereigns and statesmen. Ships, colonies, and commerce have been ever esteemed to be the strength of England, while the want of them, as is well known, is the weakness of many European powers.

The idea of colonial dependencies is almost innate in the breasts of Englishmen, while that of a fostering and protecting mother country is no less firmly intertwined here with our warmest thoughts and affections. These historical ideas are associated with that of a traditional course of policy which has been always characterized as "the colonial protective system."

One by one, however, the leading features of that course of policy have become obscured or suppressed. We are now deliberately told that it is merely a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence—that the calculations have been made—that we do not consume enough of calico and hardware—that American lumber, after all, is not so good as that from the Baltic, while it is twice as dear—that our real strength can never be developed under a protective system—that our present embarrassments do not proceed from the removal of protection itself, but from (save the mark!) protection itself—that the obligation is all on your side—in short that we make more trouble and fuss than we are worth, and that we may go to the union, or the —— dogs, as the case may be.

With the same *insouciance* the recent riots at Montreal and the burning of the parliamentary buildings are spoken of as the result of a temporary excitement—of a mere momentary feeling of annoyance on the part of certain survivors of the old family compact. No, my dear fellow-countrymen, it was the first roar of one of the whelps of the old British lion; it was the wrathful act of Anglo-Saxon men who have begun to see that their rights, as such, are systematically trampled upon. Let these insolent reviewers and their ignorant masters beware, however, lest other torches have been lit at that blazing pile and sped throughout the land.

To my apprehension there have been two distict points involved in the question at issue between the colony and the Government—a political one and a commercial one, neither of which can be called trivial or of temporary interest.

First as to the political one. In England all persons who own or who rent land or tenements of not less than £10 of clear yearly value are entitled to vote at elections for members of Parliament, this, of course, disfranchising a very large portion, chiefly the poor and ignorant classes, of the population. In the North American colonies almost every settler becomes a freeholder, with right to vote at elections, and when, by persons who never could have a vote in the mother country, the suffrage is pratically administered and the colonial constitution tends more and more towards a democracy, a democracy of the worst sort,—I mean, an uneducated one.

In view of these circumstances the old plan was to give Government appointments chiefly to men of intelligence and substance in the land,—to those, in fact, who have been spitefully styled the family compact.

It may be true that these men occasionally abused the powers confided to them, as those who have supplanted them undoubtedly do; but the government of the North American colonies in other hands than theirs must have been, for a very long time, impossible. Let the English reviewer then remember that, when he talks of "constitutional rule." "British government," &c., in these colonies, he is talking of them as they are, or would be, developed under a system of universal suffrage: he would shudder, I believe, if he were asked to try their developments under the same auspices in his own country.

"Responsible government," in these colonies, as interpreted by the present Colonial Minister, means a government carried on by the nominees of the majority of a House of Assembly elected by universal suffrage, or by voters a majority of whom are French or Irish by extraction, and Roman Catholics by religion. What would the *Times* say to the rule of such a majority in the Imperial Parliament? His ignorance of these matters is more criminal than his insolence.

Having once given way to the principle of universal suffrage,—I mean to say Lord John Russell's system of responsible government,—other contingent principles have to be yielded also. In the natural course of things the rule of democracy becomes a tyranny, and a "Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill" receives the signature of the Queen's representative—"of the first Governor-General who fairly carries out the principle of responsible government." But this is too much to bear; and hardly is the ink dry upon the parchment before the very House wherein the deed was done must be destroyed from off the face of the earth.

The provocation was intolerable; and it ought not to be matter of surprise to any one that, when responsible government was carried out to its legitimate consequences, the representatives of true British feeling, as distinguished from Frenchmen, Americans, and Republicans, should have signally shown how deeply they detested the whole system and its workings. Even Lord Elgin admits that they were consistent. His Lordship may have since learned that a large proportion of them are old country men.

His excellency professes astonishment that the popular indignation should have been directed against him rather than against the Legislature at the time they passed the bill; but as his lordship had the veto power, it was reasonably supposed that he would have exercised it so as to have prevented the bill becoming law. To the dismay and disgust of the British party, however, the Queen's name had become a tower of strength to the adverse faction. The monarchical principle, in short, seemed to be effete, and Gallic democracy again rampant in Canada. Thence the riots.

The legislation of the Imperial Parliament, and the despatches of the Colonial-office on the subject of commerce, have been as injurious to the interest of the colony as the acts and despatches on constitutional points.

The colonial capitalist, like every other, seeks a secure investment for his capital. The colonial merchant, like every other, seeks a easily accessible market for his wares. By Imperial legislation, however, the markets of the latter are fixed 3,000 miles off; and thither, accordingly, in large and expensive ships, his bulky produce must go; and thence he must bring back all manufactured goods required for colonial consumption, though both things could be done on a nearer coast, by smaller and cheaper vessels. That was a great evil, certainly, though the old protective system prevented it from being felt; but the recent changes in the laws regulating the relative duties on American and Baltic lumber, and on provisions from Canada and the United States, have unsettled everything, and rendered all investments in the staple trade of these countries insecure.

It has been, moreover, assumed in England, because she herself has resources enough to warrant her in trying a free-trade system, that therefore, these her colonies could do so too; but plainly this is impossible, without reciprocity, at least. Thus we have become commercially ruined, and thus the value of all kinds of colonial property has fallen down to zero.

When things have been brought thus low, in a period of great commercial difficulty evidently connected with novel and inconsiderate legislation in the Imperial Parliament, where the colonist has no voice—when the struggle is, not how amass a fortune, but how to get a bare subsistence—when men, under these circumstances, are told that a new rate has passed to indemnify old rebels for for losses sustained by them as such—then human nature gives way, and vents itself in irrepressible outrage.

There is still British feeling enough in the colonies to maintain their connection with the British Crown, but woe be to the statesman who tampers with it much longer. There is no Republicanism abroad, but simply a feeling that fair play is not allowed to the colonies.

This, therefore, is no time for insolence or calling of names; it is not a time to foresake Westminister for Epsom; it is rather a time for grave and anxious deliberation to thoughtful men, both here and at home, lest, among other notable records of 1849, it should hereafter be spoken of as the year of the dismemberment of the great colonial empire of Great Britain. I am, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Snowdown, New Brunswick, June 11, 1849.

Communication.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir—My attention has been called to a Communication published in the last number of your paper, charging the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum with misconduct; and although it cannot reasonably be expected that the Commissioners in addition to the services which they already render gratuitously to the public, are required to answer every anonymous slanderer who thinks proper to attack them through the public prints; yet for this time I am willing to gratify your correspondent; in future I would suggest the course usually taken against public officers by charges in writing with the names of the accuser and witnesses transmitted to the Government, by which means only a fair and impartial investigation can take place.

Your correspondent is in error as to the occasion of Cooper's dismissal. When Cooper was first employed his engagement was not for any definite length of time, and I, as one of the contracting parties supposed that the Commissioners might dispense with his services at any time when they should think proper, in the same manner as they have invariably done with all of the other servants; acting under this impression, we had some time ago determined that as Cooper's manners and habits were not such as suited us, he should be dismissed whenever a favourable opportunity offered.

It certainly did happen that Cooper called upon me one Sunday, a few days before he received his discharge, and made certain complaints against Doctor Peters; these charges I felt satisfied at the time were false, more particularly as if they had been true they *ought to have been* reported long before, and as Cooper, so far from even *then desiring an investigation* wished me *not to mention* to Dr. Peters that he had said anything about [illegible] the same day following [illegible] was whom[illegible], men of known respectability and in[illegible] to me, came to me separately and satisfied me [illegible] clear and undoubted facts, that Cooper's remaining in the Asylum was entirely incompatible with the comfort of the patients and with the public interests.

Under these circumstances I had an interview with Dr. Peters, and as Mr. Ward the *only* Commissioner beside ourselves was out of town, we sent to Mr. Cooper a written intimation that his services would not be required beyond the end of the quarter. When Mr. Ward returned to town, I mentioned to him the steps which we had taken, to the propriety and necessity of which he at once assented, and *fully concurred* in what we had done. I may add that Cooper's dismissal has given much pleasure to the inmates of the Asylum generally, and who will probably be considered the parties best qualified to express an opinion upon the subject.

Cooper afterwards came to me and asked why he had been dismissed without an investigation.—I answered that as we made no charges against him there was nothing to investigate, that we had merely availed ourselves of our legal right to put an end to the contract when it suited us; he then said that the matter should not end there, that he was determined to bring his charges against Dr. Peters before the Government. This I urged him to do at once, and stated that if he had charges to make against Dr. Peters it was due no less to him than to the public that they should be promptly investigated.

I have thus stated so far as I think necessary for my own justification my motives for dismissing Cooper from his situation at the Asylum, nor do I feel at liberty without his authority to furnish a more full explanation; if he wishes anything further to be said upon the subject and will send his legal advisers to me, I will afford such an explanation and such opportunity of making enquiries at the Asylum as will satisfy any reasonable man of the propriety of the course which the Commissioners have taken.

We had for sometime previous to the departure of Cooper and his wife, been endeavouring to procure the services of a most valuable Female Superintendant; this object, I am glad to say is now accomplished, and as Mrs. Donnelly is at present in full charge of the Female department, and as Dr. Peters is now resident in the Asylum, and able to devote his whole attention to the care of the patients generally, and to the improvement of the grounds, several very desirable reformations have been made, and we trust that this valuable institution is now in a most efficient state.

With regard to the serious reports, such of them as I have heard, I believe are base and unfounded calumnies, originating in malice and circulated by slander, some of them have been traced to a source the most vile and contemptible and from which all of them have probably originated.

Let it now be understood that the Commissioners have no desire to "hush up" any of their transactions, but court the fullest enquiry into their conduct severally and collectively, not however by anonymous communications, but by charges preferred to the Government or through the ordinary tribunals of the country. It is well known that the present Commissioners have repeatedly urged upon the members of the Government to appoint Commissioners under the new act, and that the appointments had been deferred from time to time in consequence of the difficulty of getting competent persons to accept an office of so great trouble and responsibility, and the duties of which must be performed without remuneration.

Your obedient servant, W. JACK.

August 14, 1849.

Tailoring Establishment.

J. R. HUGHES respectfully announces to his friends and the Public in general that he has removed to the shop in Disbrow's Brick Building, Germain street, opposite D. Green's Furniture Warehouse, where he intends by a careful attention to his business to secure his former trade, and to merit a larger share of public patronage. St. John, N. B., May 25.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 17, 1849.

The steam ship *Hibernia* arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, in less than 10 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 4th inst. The Post Office Express reached this City about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night.

There is nothing of interest by this arrival.

Parliament was prorogued on the 1st instant, by commission, the Queen having left Osbornehouse on that day for Ireland. The Speech contains nothing novel. Assurance are given that the friendly relations with foreign powers afford a just confidence in the continuance of peace.

The inhabitants of Cork, Dublin, and Belfast are making the most active preparations to give a loyal and enthusiastic reception to the Queen, and political feelings are almost forgotten in the general excitement which prevails.

TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople to the 13th ult., state that an army of 80,000 men are ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier, between Temeswar and Semlin, to protect the Turkish territory, and to disarm all who may be driven across the frontier.

On the night of the 2nd a fire of some importance broke out in the Arsenal of Alexandria, by which several stores, full of silk and ropes, were destroyed. The amount of damage occasioned is calculated at £10,000, and is supposed to have been intentional, as the Government contemplated taking an inventory of the stores.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 27.—1st Regiment of Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Edward Burrowes Sinclair to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hoskin, who exchanges.

WOOLWICH, JULY 25.—An awful thunderstom passed over Woolwich shortly after 4 o'clock p.m., at the time the Band had assembled on the parade-ground for their usual afternoon playing.—A number of fine young men of the 7th Battalion were told off for duty, to keep back the crowd, generally present, from pressing too close upon the Band, and when employed in that way the lightning descended amongst them, killing Gunner Queeny on the spot, and knocking down Gunner Millstead with such force that he remained speechless for some time. Several others were stunned, but soon recovered. On lifting up the body of Gunner Queeny his skull was found to be perforated, the electric fluid passing through his fangue cap, which was burnt, and through his skull, coming out below his lower jaw bone and running down his body to the lower part of his side, where it left him. The bodies of both Gunners were immediately conveyed to the Hospital, that assistance might be obtained for the Gunner still alive, although severely wounded. The electric fluid which struck Gunner Queeny, on running down his side passing along his bayonet, and melting a part of the brass covering on the end of the sheath, inbedded the brass in the steel of the bayonet, near the point.

BARON ROTHSCHILD AND THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY.—Important proceedings have just taken place in the city of London in reference to the late election. On Tuesday night Major Beresford presented a petition from certain electors of the city of London, complaining of the undue return of Baron Rothschild. It will be recollected that on the day of nomination as well as on the day of polling a notice was served on the Sheriffs and electors, stating that Baron Rothschild was ineligible, being a [illegible] ment contractor, and also that he [illegible] self or agents, of [illegible] The whole of [illegible] son as an elec[illegible] at on Wedne[illegible] red, as it [illegible] appeared of 200 warrants issued by the Sp[illegible] number the same number of individuals [illegible] ected to their attendance at the House of C[illegible] to give evidence of acts of bribery prac[illegible] by them at the former election of Baron Rothschild; others of the warrants charged the parties with having received certain certain sums of money to vote for Baron Rotchschild. It is stated by those who are considered to be well versed in the secrets and mysteries of a City election that the number of cases admitting the question of bribery raised on the inquiry will be between 800 and 1,000; in fact, no secret is made of it, the defence being that the sum given to each voter, which varies from 7s. 6d. to £2, is paid to the poorer class of liverymen, not as a bribe to obtain the vote, but for the loss of time; but, as the money is not paid until after the vote is recorded, it will be for a Committee of the House of Commons to decide. As yet but few of the warrants have been served.—Amongst the parties who have received this unpleasant message are Mr. Croucher, the well-known parliamentary agent; Mr. Travers, Mr. P. Rose, the Queen's coal meter; and other active and influential agents at elections. Some two or more meetings have already taken place of the friends and supporters of Baron Rothschild respecting the course to be adopted. It is stated that exertions will be made to confine the proceedings to the fact of his being a Government contractor; and, if that is established to offer no further opposition, but withdraw, and allow Lord John Manners to be declared the sitting member.

MARRIAGE OF LOLA MONTEZ (COUNTESS OF LANSFELDT).—This extraordinary lady, whose connexion with the late events in Bavaria, will be in the recollection of our readers, was married, on Thursday, to George Trafford Heald, Esq., (of the 2nd Life Guards). The ceremony took place, first, at the French Catholic Church, and subsequently, at St. George's Chapel, Hanover-square. Mr. Heald is a very young man, having not long since attained his majority. His income is stated to be about 14,000*l.* per annum.

FELON PRESS.—The London Morning Herald, of the 26th ult., say that the Government had refused to permit Mr. Duffy to revive his *Nation*, and that Lord Clarendon meditated a struggle with the *Irishman* newspaper. All papers found in the desk of the Editor of the last named periodical were taken by the Police and transferred to the Castle

The late rains have done considerable good to the spring-sown crops, and the grass lands have been greatly benefitted.

The potatoes are as sound as they were in 1844.

We hear no complaints from any part of the country, and should the next six weeks set in fair with dry, warm weather, we shall have, not only in Ireland, but throughout the united Kngdoms, a most bountiful crop of both cereal produce and potatoes.

OUTRAGE UPON THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT ROME.—The scandalous outrage committed on the American Consul has caused much sensation in Rome and Paris. The particulars so far as they are known, are simply the following:—On the 6th instant, a party of French soldiers, it is supposed by order of the authorities, forcibly entered the residence of the consul, who was then from home, under the pretext of searching for refugees. The consul's lady at once confronted them, and directed them to respect the law of nations, and retire. To this the only reply given was in language of the most insulting kind, the officer in command cowardly menacing the lady with a drawn sword. They proceeded to arrest two parties waiting for passports, and, after wounding one of the attaches, retired. On the consul's (Mr. Brown's) return he despatched his vice-consul, Mr. Freeman, to represent the matter to General Oudinot, whilst he struck his flag, and repaired to the American commodore in the Mediterranean to demand intervention. It be true, as said, that America waits but an opportunity to interfere prominently in the great European questions, here is one of the most inviting kind.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH BY GARIBALDI.—At last some accounts have reached of the whereabouts of Garibaldi. The daring chief has neither submitted nor gone to America, as had been reported. He had taken post at Civita Castellana, not far from Feni. His force consited of 8,000 men, but was every day augmenting. An engagement had taken place between a portion of his troops and the French division sent in pursuit of him, when the latter were defeated, having thirty killed and wounded.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On the 1st inst. the royal assent was given, by commission, to 67 bills. The Commons were then summoned to hear Parliament prorogued. The Marquis of Lansdowne read the following speech—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We have it in command from her Majesty to inform you that the state of the public business enables her to dispense with your attendance in Parliament, and to close the present session. Her Majesty has directed us to express her satisfaction with the zeal and assiduity with which you have discharged the laborious and anxious duties in the performance of which you have been occupied.

Her Majesty has given her assent to the important measure you have passed to amend the Navigation laws, in full confidence that the enterprise, skill, and hardihood of her people will assure to them a full share of the commerce of the world, and maintain upon the seas the ancient renown of this nation.

Her Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that the friendly character of her relations with foreign powers affords her a just confidence in the continuance of peace.

The preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark have been signed, under the mediation of her Majesty; and her Majesty trusts that this convention may prove the forerunner of a definite and a permanent treaty.

Her Majesty's efforts will continue to be directed to promote the restoration of peace in those parts of Europe in which it has been interrupted.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

We are commanded by her Majesty to return you her thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service. The public expenditure has undergone considerable reduction within the present year, and her Majesty will continue to apply a watchful economy in every branch of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to congratulate you on the happy termination of the war in the Panjaub. The exertions made by the Government of India, and the valour displayed by the army in the field, demand her Majesty's warmest acknowledgments.

Her Majesty has observed with gratification the spirit of obedience to the laws which has been manifested by her subjects during the period which has elapsed since her Majesty last addressed her Parliament.

It is the characteristic of our constitution that it renders the maintenance of order compatible with the fullest enjoyment of political and civil liberty.

The satisfaction with which her Majesty has viewed the peaceful progress of her people in arts and industry has been greatly allayed by the continuance of severe distress in one part of the United Kingdom. Her Majesty has observed with pleasure your liberal exertions to mitigate the [illegible] of this calamity [illegible] Among attention [illegible] en sures calculated to improve the general condition of Ireland.

It is her Majesty's fervent hope that it may please the Almighty disposer of events to favour the operation of those laws which have been sanctioned by Parliament, and to grant to her Irish people, as the reward of that patience and resignation with which they have borne their protracted sufferings the blessings of an abundant harvest and internal peace.

FIRE.—This morning at 4 o'clock, a house on the corner of Britain and Sidney streets, belonging to Mr. Dunbar, was discovered to be on fire. The "Volunteers" were promptly on the spot, and the fire was extinguished, not, however, without considerable damage to the house.—An investigation into the cause will probably take place, as report says it must have been set on fire.

☞ The Prospectus of a new Paper to be published in Fredericton, and called the *Amaranth*, will appear in our next number. Its politics will be Conservative.

Professor Johnson reached this City on Monday evening last from England and Halifax, via Annapolis. He left for Fredericton on Tuesday, whence he will first proceed on an agricultural tour through the Northern part of the Province.—We hope the visit of this celebrated agricultural chemist will be made one of great benefit to the country.

☞ At a meeting of Stockholders of the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors, for the ensuing year—L. R. Darrow of New York, James Donaldson of Halifax, Edward Allison, John Duncan, and Robert Jardine, of St. John, and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, R. Jardine was chosen President.

MAID OF ERIN.—This steamer which was partially destroyed by fire about two months since, has been rebuilt, and thoroughly put in order.—She leaves every Tuesday and Friday mornings for Eastport, to meet the steamer *Admiral* from Portland and Boston, and returns the same evening.

☞ HATS.—It is gratifying to find an increasing disposition on the part of the Public, to encourage domestic manufactures, and it is equally satisfactory to know that articles are manufactured here worthy of such encouragement.—In the article of HATS, the fine qualities made by Messrs. LOCKHART & Co. are lighter, and superior in other respects to those imported for a corresponding price, and are equally as durable.—Most gentlemen prefer their make to either English or American; and this being the case, the necessity is past for any further importation.—Wear the domestic manufacture! Every Hat made here is a pound saved to the country!

At the Circuit Court on Wednesday in a case of three prisoners charged with riot and assault on his Worship the Mayor at York Point on the 12th of July, the twelve Jury men *had already been sworn* to try the case, when at the request of the prisoner's counsel, another man was substituted for the last Jury man sworn.—It is said his name had previously been called, but he did not answer.—The result was as might be anticipated.—Is this packing a Jury?

We learn that His Lordship the Bishop came down from Fredericton on Saturday last in the steamer "Reindeer" and landed at Goram's near Kingston. His Lordship preached at Kingston on Sunday forenoon to a large and respectable congregation, amongst whom were several of our citizens, who had proceeded to Hampton and Kingston by the Reindeer on Saturday, and while alluding to the steamer, we cannot help noticing the fine travelling order in which this beautiful little boat is kept, together with the attention and extreme civility of the Captain, which help to make the excursion to Hampton quite an agreeable one, and which we strongly recommend to our rambling friends.

His Lordship proceeded to Springfield on Sunday afternoon, where he also preached, and we understand it is his Lordship's intention to visit Dorchester before his return to the Episcopal City.—*New-Brunswicker.*

SHIPWRECK.—We learn that the Master of the Barque *Governor Douglas*, 434 tons, reported at the Custom House yesterday, that he had abandoned his vessel, waterlogged, on the 7th inst., in lat. 43 40, N., long. 55 40, W., and that all hands were taken on board the Brig "Eclipse," of Halifax, bound to Windsor, from Liverpool, and landed here yesterday. The Governor Douglas sailed from this port on the 21st ultimo, and was bound for Plymouth.—*Ib.*

CROPS.—The crops throughout the County still maintain their promising appearance. The Potato crop especially is of a very superior quality, and bids fair to be abundant in the yield. We never before saw the potato so mealy at this early season.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

NEW BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.—At a Meeting of the "New Brunswick Colonial Association," held on Monday evening the 13th inst, the following Gentlemen were elected Officers:—

HON CHARLES SIMONDS,	*President.*
Hon. John Robertson,	*Vice Presidents.*
Doctor R. Bayard,	
F. A. Wiggins, Esq.,	
John W. Cudlip,	*Secretaries.*
Charles Watters,	
S. L. Tilley,	*Treasurer.*
Joseph W. Lawrence,	*Directors.*
Edward Allison,	
Dr. Botsford,	
Edmund Kaye,	
Robert Jardine,	
John M. Robinson,	
John Wishart,	
William Thompson,	
George Thomas,	

RULES OF THE NEW-BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

Rule 1st. The Association shall be called "The New-Brunswick Colonial Association," and its object shall be to advance by all legitimate means the best interests of this Province.

Rule 2rd. Every person resident in the Province of New-Brunswick who shall subscribe to these Rules and pay an entrance fee of not less than five shillings and a quarterly contribution of one shilling and threepence, shall be deemed a member.

Rule 3rd. The Officers of this Association shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, two Recording Secretaries, a Treasurer, and nine Directors, to be all elected by ballot at this present meeting of the Association, and the same to continue in office until others are elected in their place at each general quarterly meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in the months of November, February, May, and August in each year. That these Officers shall together form a General Committee of Management, and shall meet on Friday in each and every week at the Room or Place of Meeting, and at the hou[illegible]ted by them for that purpose; a[illegible] form a quorum there shall be pr[illegible] a Vice President, together [illegible] of the General [illegible] Rule [illegible] be formed [illegible] Associat[illegible] sending t[illegible] vote up all questions before t[illegible] eeting. Such Delegates to be agreed upon [illegible] all the Branches in each County, if there is mo[illegible] than one Branch, and to produce a certificate of his or their election at a general meeting of such Branch or Branches.

Rule 5th, That General Meetings of the Members of this Association shall be held monthly on the first Tuesday in every month, at such place as shall be for that purpose appointed by the General Committee of Management; which meetings may be adjourned from time to time, as may be required. Special General Meetings may also be convened at any time by order of the President, (or in case of his sickness or absence from this City, or refusal, by one of the Vice Presidents,) upon a requisition in writing, signed by ten members, and setting forth the particular object of such special Meeting, at least one week's notice of all such special Meetings shall be given in one of the Newspapers published in this City; at least twenty-five members must be present at each General Meeting, to form a quorum for business.

Rule 6th. The Association may delegate one or more of its members to visit any part of this or the other British North American Provinces, or elsewhere, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Association. The member or members to be sent, shall be chosen by a majority of those present at a general meeting, and the expences of such Delegation shall be paid out of the funds of the Association.

Rule 7th. At the General Meetings the division upon any question shall be by ballot, should ten of the members present so require.

Rule 8th. Every member speaking shall stand up and address the Chairman, and no member shall speak more than once on the same subject except by leave or to explain.—Questions of order shall be decided by the Chairman.

Rule 9th. No motion shall be considered as before the meeting unless it has been seconded, put in writing, and signed by the mover.

Rule 10. When a question is under debate no motion (unless to amend) shall be received.

Rule 11th. The Charmain, in putting the question to the meeting, shall first put the last amendment, and if that is lost the next before the last, and so on until one is carried or all are lost, two amendments only can be moved.

Rule 12th. That the funds of this Association shall be deposited in the name of the Association in the Bank of New Brunswick of this City, and shall not be drawn thereout except by a cheque signed by the President or one of the Vice Presidents and the Treasurer.

Rule 13th. The Association shall at any general meeting have the power of amending or adding to these Rules, provided that the proposed amendment or addition shall have been handed in writing to the Secretary and signed by at least five members, and announced by the Secretary at the previous General Meeting.

Rule 14th. That all documents issued from a general meeting of this Association shall be signed by the President or one of the Vice Presidents and the Secretary.

A Public Meeting was held in Dorchester on the 3d inst., for the purpose of considering the state of the country, at which the following Resolutions were passed unanimously—

Resolved unanimously, That the present unparalled depressed state of the affairs of this Province, affecting every class of industry, as well as its external commerce, loudly calls for the serious consideration and prompt action of every well-wisher of his country, in order to effect such remedial measures as shall lead to a more prosperous condition.

2d. *Resolved unanimously*, That to Imperial Legislation on the subject of Free Trade, by depriving Her Majesty's Colonial subjects of all protection, and admitting Foreign Nations into the markets of the Mother Country upon equal terms with them, while the Colonist is met by hostile tariffs in Foreign markets, is mainly to be attributed the destruction of our commerce, and the consequent depression and embarrassment of our local affairs; that, having been thus deprived of that fostering protection under which we have hitherto prospered, and forced out of our accustomed market by the competition of Foreigners, it is absolutely necessary to endeavour to supply its place and revive our drooping trade, by obtaining an admission into the markets of the United States of America upon terms of reciprocity, especially rendered desirable from their proximity—the language and habits of its inhabitants, and from the nature of the commodities which this Province possesses for export.

3rd. *Resolved unanimously*, That a Federal Union of all these British North American Colonies, under a constitution, which, in the language of the Premier, Lord John Russell, "would enlarge the political privileges of our Colonial fellow subjects as speedily and as extensively as possible, giving them increased powers of self-government," consisting of an Executive Government, an Elective Legislative Council, whose independence should be as well secured, and rights and duties clearly defined, and a House of Assembly, with general powers to legislate upon all questions relating to the tariff and commerce of the country—its, postal arrangements—currency—public works, and all other general objects; would, in the opinion of this meeting, advance the best interests of all the Colonies—allay present discontent—combine and render powerful efforts, which, if used seperately and unaided, would prove unavailing, and enable them, united, to negocate with the weight and influence necessary to obtain from the Government of the United States such an unrestricted and reciprocal trade as will render available the vast resources of this fine portion of Her Majesty's Dominions—tend to restore public confidence, and in some measure compensate for the great loss we have sustained by the changed and suicidal policy of the Mother Country towards her Colonies.

It was moved by R. K. Gilbert, Esq., and seconded by Samuel F. Black, Esquire—

4th. *Resolved unanimously*, That the members of this meeting, together with such others as may choose to join, do form themselves into an association, by the name of the "*Westmorland Branch of the New Brunswick Colonial Association*," and that a Committee be appointed by the New Brunswick Colonial Association of St. John, and such other Associations as may be formed either in this or the adjoining Provinces, having similar objects in view, with power to add to their numbers, whose duty it shall be to report their proceedings from time to time to this association for its consideration and approval, and that the Hon. William Crane, Hon. A. E. Botsford, Thos. S. Sayre, John Robb, Robert K. Gilbert, William Morrice, and Thomas Keillor, Esqrs, be a Committee for that purpose.

A Public meeting for a similar purpose [illegible] held at Fredericton on the 13th instant, and [illegible] journed to the 21st, previous to coming to a [illegible]

ROBBERY OF THE HALIFA[illegible]NK.—[illegible] an early hour this morning a great [illegible]tion was excited in Water Street by a rep[illegible] colored woman having discovered two bags of money, [illegible] a recess behind a column at the entrance of a corner store of Story's Granite building, corner of Bell's Lane and Upper Water Street. Margaret Granison, the colored woman, while passing, about half-past 5 o'clock, accidently espied the bags, and upon touching them found they were heavy and full of money. Seeing the well known old Nat. Sawyer, a colored Cooper, passing, she called him and enquired what she would do.—"Get some 'spectable person to take 'em in charge," said Nat, and accordingly he hailed Mr. Thomas Durney, assistant in Dr. Stevermann's drug store, who had just passed by. Mr. Durney returned, and placed the bags, at first in Mr. Carten's store, but subsequently took them into Dr. Stevermann's [illegible] ing opposite, awaiting the arrival [illegible] were sent to begin their work, when the [illegible] made.

At first rumor said the bags contained £800—next £500, £300, and so on: every body told a different story with as much confidence as though he had seen it analyzed into seperate coins.—Some asserted the occupant of the store where the bags were found had left town by the eastern coach, and forgot them through hurry. Others surmised they were stolen from the Ordnance Office close by.

But at length it was ascertained that the Halifax Bank had been most adroitly entered by means of false keys, and the money abstracted from the vaults. By whom the robbery was perpetrated, or what amount was carried off is yet unknown. It is, however, reported that eleven bags have been taken out of the place where seventeen were deposited, and it is believed the burglars have escaped by the steamer Europa, which left for England at half past 2 o'clock this morning.—*Halifax Recorder.*

CHOLERA.—In New York, 12th, 57 cases and 37 deaths reported—43 cases and 26 deaths in private practice. One of the victims was Charles Lewis, a broker, formerly a Major in the British Army; at Albany, 11 cases and 4 deaths; at Cincinnati, 11th, 12 interments reported during previous 24 hours.

[From the *Montreal Courier*, August 2.]

THE CONVENTION.—We learn from the Delegates who passed through this City yesterday, on their return to their homes, that the Convention closed its Session yesterday, after having adopted an Address to the people of Canada, a copy of which we expect to receive in the course of a day or two. Those of the Lower Canada Delegates whom we have seen, and especially those from the Townships, appear to be highly gratified with their reception in Upper Canada, and are convinced that, under all circumstances, the Lower Canada British will be sustained by their Anglo-Saxon brethren in the West. We trust that we shall never be obliged to ask their assistance, for we believe that we are strong enough to take care of ourselves; but if we should, as in case of the vindictive prosecution of any of our friends, under color of law, by means of suborned evidence which would entail on us the necessity of resistance, by force of arms, to their really illegal punishment, we know that we can depend on our brethren in blood and affection, the gallant British hearts of Upper Canada. We may not know precisely what Lord Elgin and his Ministry design to do, but we solemnly warn them that they are existing, one and all, even in their physical existence, solely by suffrance; and that any one act of theirs, sufficiently aggressive and rascally to necessitate resistance, will produce an explosion of which they little dream, and one which no force that they can command in Canada, could face an instant. The greatest joke is, that the Ministerial retainers boast of the complete *surveillance* which their masters have established over the Conservative party; they believe that they know all the in-goings and out-goings, even the secret thoughts of the Anglo-Saxon opponents of their tyranny, while the poor creatures do not dream that they themselves are watched with the hundred eyes of Argus—that they are betrayed constantly and entirely by the very rascals whom they trust, and that, if it was necessary, we could tell Mr. Lafontaine and his colleagues the precise number of glasses of brandy and water imbibed by his *Chef des Mouchards!* Those who serve our party, serve us—one class of them, for love—these are our most faithful agents; the rascals serve us for money, and the cowards from fear.—Between the three, we are well served, for the agency of the faithful and true is a check upon that of the base; it enables us to know just to what extent we believe the information of the latter. The Ministry may take our word for it, that they can take no move which our people are not prepared to check-mate.

The rumor of Lord Elgin's intention to go to Upper Canada is daily gaining ground. We en-

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