THE NEW RELIGION.

Doctor Paul Cullen, styling himself "by the grace of God, Archbishop, &c." has just issued a pastoral, preparatory to the convocation at Thurles, wherein he endeavours, with might and main, to transfer the fountain of all grace and the source of all perfection from the Supreme Being to a woman. We have seen many blasphemous productions in our time, but the address from which we cull the following passages surpasses every effort that has yet been made to exalt the creature above the Creator:—

"Now that she is seated on the right hand of her son, and crowned with glory, and now that *she rules as Queen of Heaven*, her power is still greater, and she will not be less ready to attend to our wants and supplications. *By her prayers she can obtain whatsoever God can perform by his Omnipotence 'Quod Deus imperio, tu Virgo, precepotes.'* All the graces of heaven descend to us through her hands; she watches over the destinies of the church of God; she puts to flight heresy and schism, and she preserves the faithful from the attacks of the enemy of mankind."

There was no necessity surely to spoil the rythm of a good heathen pentemeter in the above quotation, by interpolating "*Virgo*" instead of "*Dea*," forasmuch as that word, which was, in the original applied to Juno, *the wife* of Jove (*horresco referens*), would have more fully expressed Dr. Cullen's real meaning. A Goddess (*a married Goddess*), beyond all equivocation, are those people labouring to place upon the throne of Heaven; and, in order to make room for her, it seems no less clear that they would fain thrust aside the third person of the Sacred Trinity. Nay, for the matter of that the Godhead is altegether held subordinate, at her supremacy.

"Oh! my brethren, let us, then, not neglect to avail ourselves of *this great means of salvation*.—in our dangers and our difficulties, in our wants and our suffering, let us invoke the sweet help of Christians; in our temptations and trials, when we are tossed about by the *waves of concupiscence, when we are led* away by the allurements of this world, let us raise our eyes to the bright star which will guide our steps in the right way, let us invoke the most holy name of Mary. This name is a tower of strength against our enemies; it is a shield of protection in the hour of danger, and sufferings, and sickness, and in the agonies of death it will be to us a safe anchor of hope."

Here, indeed, is "a name, which is above every name," in the veneration of its votaries.

The conditions on which she, "the mother, and refuge, and hope of sinners," is to be propitiated, are stated to be the indispensable ones of penance mortification, and reformation of life, without which we are told, she will pronounce their doom, in the very words of the Great God himself. What can be more opposed to his incommunicable power and glory than the following assumptions.—

"'When you stretch forth your hands,' she may say to us, '*I will turn away my eyes from you*, and when you multiply prayer *I will not hear you*—wash yourselves—be clean—take away the evil of your devices *from my eyes*—cease to do perversely—learn to do well—seek judgment—relieve the oppressed—judge for the fatherless—defend the widow.' If you be willing and will hearken to me, you shall eat the good things of the land; but if you will not, and will *provoke me to wrath*, the sword shall devour you, because the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it (Isaiah i 15.)—Let us then, my brethren, begin to do penance for our sins—let us mortify our passions and sinful appetites—let us put on the new man and reform the tenor of our lives; and then we may with confidence approach the throne of the holy Virgin, & place ourselves under the sheild of her protection."

It is not then an intercessor alone, but as a judge and an avenger, that the Virgin Mary is presented to the faith of modern Romanists. "If you provoke me to wrath, the sword shall devour you!" —[D. E. Mail.

Two letters signed "Patrick William Ryan, William-street, Limerick" addressed to the Roman Catholic Prelates about to meet in Synod at Thurles, suggest that Archbishop MacHale should move a resolution for adoption, defining the constitutional principle on which Irish Roman Catholics should proceed for the amelioration and legislative independence of Ireland: The writer's second suggestion is to solicit from the Pope a Jubilee for Ireland.

COTTON GROWING FACILITIES IN CEYLON.

A communication from Badula, in Ceylon, dated eight July, gives the following sketch of the cotton growing facilities there:

"I have delayed acknowledging receipt of your kind letter of 18th March, hoping to have sent you samples of the various qualities of cotton grown in the island, but at this season these are rather difficult to be got, and I must defer sending them till next or following mail. So little is known of the productions of this island at home, that I dare say, I may as well begin by telling you that the natives have cultivated cotton from time immemorial, but the production has been barely sufficient to supply the native manufacturer. It is grown over the greater part of the island—principally the northern and eastern portions of it. As to cultivation, it gets none, being sown by the natives along with their grain crops, and receiving no care or attention: they simply content themselves with plucking the crops as they come to maturity. Samples of a superior quality from Bourbon seed have been raised at Jaffna and Batticalou, but the cultivation was abandoned, as it was found to intefere with that of the coconut tree. A parcel raised at Jaffna, sent home some years ago, sold for, I believe, 6d per lb; and a sample I grew at Batticalou was valued in Liverpool at the same price, Mr. Fennie, one of the American cotton planters who is in the service of the East India Company, with a view to the improvement of the productions in Hindostan, and who some time ago visited the island, says that in every essential—in soil, temperature, and climate—this island is calculated to produce cotton equal in quality and cheaper in price than that of the United States.—His words are—"I am of opinion, from what I saw of this climate and soil, that Ceylon will produce the article of cotton equally well—and when the comparatively small amount of capital required is considered, I doubt not it may even produce the article cheaper than we can in America, where a large sum must be laid out at once for labour, and where the expense of food and clothing is much greater than the imported labour of Ceylon costs, besides the risk of losing the labourers by death after they are purchased.' If any of your friends should think of doing anything with cotton cultivation here, I shall be happy to give them every assistance. I have lands of my own well adapted government would be disposed to give every facility for acquiring lands for such a purpose.—I believe that more than one-half the island is, by soil and climate, adapted for it: so that there is field enough, the island containing about 24,700 square miles, with a population of only 1,500,000. One great advantage of this island for carrying on cotton cultivation with English capital would be the facilities for obtaining both land and labour cheaply and easily. The former cannot be obtained in Hindostan, where there is a population, at anything like a reasonable price, as there is no unoccupied land, and the cultivation devoting the fields in the first place to the cultivation of grain, will on no account allow any other cultivation to interfere with that which supplies the food; so that it is only to a comparatively small extent that they cultivate cotton, indigo, or other produce for sale, to enable them to purchase a few superfluities. Now, where plenty of land is to be got, there is no population, or the soil and climate are also unpropitious; and the inhabitants will not emigrate from the rich and over-populated grain districts, to work for a less rate of pay than they can obtain in Ceylon or Mauritus; neither will they cultivate cotton any more than sugar or indigo, unless they obtain advances before even the land is ploughed; but in no tropical country can any dependence be placed by European capitalists on the indigenous population, for steady work; for, being all possessed of paddy fields & other lands, they will only work for European capitalists when their own fields do not require their labour. From what I have myself seen—and I believe it is generally admitted—both soil and climate of Ceylon are superior to that of India; whilst from the facility of its communication with China and the coast of Africa, it possesses the advantage of obtaining cheap and abundant supplies of labour from those countries, as well as from India from whence they emigrate in great numbers, and can at all times be had to work for 15s to 18s per month."

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE DEATH OF LOUS PHILIPPE.

The *Debats* says:—"We have a right to express, without reserve, the bitter regret and deep affliction which the death of this last King of Constitutional France causes us. We have always honoured, supported, and served him. His cause, which was that of representative monarchy was our own; we honoured his person, we defended his policy."

The following is from the *Constitutionnel*:—"This death would have been three years ago a great and terrible political event; it is at present a great and pathetic spectacle. It would then have been a subject of terror, it will now be one of noble sadness and philosophical commiseration. Louis Philippe has ended his life better than he ended his reign. France it may be said, was filled with bitterness against him on seeing him fall from his throne. The *souvenir*, however, disappears before a coffin, and we only see his stoical end, his noble resignation as a Christian in presence of death." The *Constitutionnel* then briefly notices some of the principal events in the life of the ex-King, and dwells on the more striking points of his character. It defends him on the ground of political necessity against the charge of having acted ill towards his family, in imprisoning the Duchess de Berry at Blaye.

The *Ordre* says:—"The moment is not yet come to judge with impartiality of that life which opened before the revolution of 1789, and terminated in exile after the revolution of February. To relate it with its varied incidents, and its deep lessons, is all that can be now done. Scarcely, when the question is of the founder of a dynasty, who believed it his duty to raise the policy of his time and of his country higher than a simple constitutional king—scarcely, we repeat, is at the moment to put this question, was he mistaken? Was it the nation which did not understand him?"

We read in the *Courrier Francais*:—"Louis Philippe is dead, After Napoleon, Louis Philippe is the man who has held the greatest place in the age. He wanted to be king, he was so, and he gave France 18 years of peace and industry. He was a great mind, a superior character, a choice intelligence. He was courageous, and yet in 1848, he did not know how to hold the sword. France not the less owes homage to the memory of this great man, who possessed so many eminent qualities, and in whom posterity will not find either striking vices or sublime virtues."

The *Pays* says.—"From the depths of exile the thoughts of King Louis Philippe did not cease to dwell on France, for the prosperity of which he made such numerous and advantageous efforts. The dignity which he displayed in exile assures him, as much as his past greatness, a place in history. The prudent and disinterested councils which he has left to the princes, his sons, must surround his memory with the respect which is legitimately due to it."

The *Pouvoir*, which is usually regarded as an organ of the Elysees, says:—However forseen and imminent was this death, we do not consider it as less deply to be regretted. France, now so naturally uneasy, sustains an irreparable loss, because the prudence of the old King serv'd as a guide and moderator to many an ardent idea, many a personal opinion, which will perhaps be tempted to give themselves full career, and augment the elements of confusion already so numerous The old King was convinced that, in a time of agitation like the present, the nephew of the Emperor was, by the influence which his name exercises on the masses, a providential means of order and preservation; and we have often heard his most intelligent servants express with firmness that conviction."

Nearly all the organs of the Legitimist party abstain from comment, and the religious organ, the *Univers*, does the same. The *Assemblee Nationale* says—"It is not in a short article that this reign can be appreciated. There have been faults committed, instincts ill comprehended, alternatives of glory and reverses, grandeurs and humiliations. Yet it may be said that France was free and happy, that her posterity was immense. Paris behold her population increased one-third; seventy-two new streets were opened; more than a thousand houses were built. The rentes, which in November. 1832, were 60 f., had risen to 125 f. in his reign.—Men's fortunes were doubled."

The *Presse* says:—After having borne his sceptre without ostentation and without pride, Louis Philippe supported his exile without weakness and regret. He lived for the last two years in a corner of foreign ground, away from intrigue, without rancour, and without bitterness, expecting nothing except from God, and supported in his misfortune by the devotedness of that noble lady who, after having been the prudence and wisdom of his reign, was the consolation of his adversity and the angel of his last moments. The first republic was implacable, and delivered royal heads up to the executioner; the new republic is impartial, and can without weakness honour the bier of a king whose throne is overturned."

Tho following is from the *Siecle*: "This is not the moment to appreciate the statesman for whom the tomb has just opened, and whose policy we havh opposed conscientiously, and with good faith; but the whole of France will give regrets to the man an example of private virtues. The ex-King Louis Philippe may be laid near his eldest son, the Duke of Orleans. It is not only the republican sentiment, it is the French feeling which we hear express in a few words."

The *National* is less indulgent. It says—"Louis Philippe had based his influence on the support of material interests By over exciting instincts of cupidity, by offering large premiums to men anxious to acquire and to enjoy, by attempting to render more intense the sort of industrial fever of which he had found the germs introduced by fifteen years of monarchy into our social organization, he thought he could extinguish forever both the philosophical tendencies which emancipate the thought and the immaterial wants which sprung up from emancipation. That was the energetic and final word of that policy which the crowned colleagues of Louis Philippe admired and imitated.—The revolution of February demonstrated to them its nullity."

The *Republique* is very brief. It says: "Louis Philippe had already died with royalty on 24th February, 1848. He carries into the tomb the uncrowned forehead of the last King of the French. At his hour he could hear the great voice of democracy proclaiming with a unanimous cry—the true sovereign—the people; the true government—the republic?"

☞ PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 21 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 27, 1850.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The American steam ship *Pacific*, of the Collins line, arrived at New York on the 21st inst., having made the passage across the Atlantic in ten days and five hours from Liverpool, being the quickest passage yet made to New York. She brought 67 passengers.

The health of the Queen of Belgium causes some disquietude among the Orleans family; she is suffering from an affection of the chest.

The Cholera had disappeared from the Province of Constantine, as also from Tunis. The Council General of the Seine at Marne has adopted a resolution expressing a wish that the remains of Louis Philippe should be brought to France.

The 44th Regiment, at Malta, loses one or two men a day by cholera, and the squadron in the offing two or three. No officers have died. The 69th have not lost one man, and but one serjeant The Royal Artillery has also been fortunate.

The following persons have been assassinated in the broad day in the King's County, within a short period of years:—Lord Norbury, when walking in his demesne, was shot in the noonday, surrounded by his dependents, and since then Mr. Gatchell, a magistrate; Bergin, the care-taker of Mr. Pepper, at Grouse Lodge; the two Sheppards near Frankfort; Mr. Roberts, Lord Bloomfield's under agent; Mr. Lloyd, of Birr; Mr. Lucas, of Brusna; and within the last few days, Mr. Pike have been murdered there.

GLASS TUBES TO MARINE STEAM BOILERS.—To test the utility of the newly invented glazed tubes for marine steam boilers, the Admiralty have given permission for this patentee to fix ten or a dozen tubes to the bottom of her Majesty's steam sloop Geyser, at Woolwich; but with the understanding that the expense is to be defrayed by the patentee himself.—[United Service Gazette.]

MEDALS FOR THE BURMESE WAR.—We understand that her Majesty's government have resolved to recognise the services of the army in India by a grant of retrospective decorations for all distinguished wars, including Burmese.

A 32-pounder gun, the invention of Major Cavalli, a Sardinian officer, which loads at the breech, was tested with success by the Master-General on last week, and found to carry shot 300 yards over two miles without touching the ground.

ITALY.—One of the Roman journals reports that Lord Palmerston had addressed to the Court of the Vatican an energetic note, in which he cautions it against adopting violent measures towards Sardinia, and persevering in the system hitherto pursued by the Pope with regard to the government.

MARKETS.—*Liverpool, Sept.* 11.—There has been a dull and lifeless Cotton market since the date of the circular of the 6th, with a decidedly downward tendency in price, but not generally of so decided a character, as to cause a reduction of the quotations, though in many instances purchasers have obtained an advantage of fully ⅛d. per pound. The sales of the three days are estimated at 14,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 1,250, and exporters 2,800 bales. Our Corn market is quiet, but without change in prices.

LONDON, Sept 10th.—Consuls, 96½ a 96¾ for money; 96¾ a 96⅞ for account.—The weather has been fine. Wheat was firm with a good inquiry. Indian Corn was higher by 1s 6d to 2s per quarter.—We have no regular list quotations for bread stuffs in Liverpool, which, however are said to be unchanged since the sailing of the Canada four days previous.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Madrid confirm the extraordinary success obtained by the government in the elections.—None of the chiefs of the Progresisti party and not more than twelve of the opposition deputies are elected.

TEA SOIREE AT CARLETON.—Last evening the Ladies of Carleton regaled the Sons and friends of Temperance with one of the best *Teas* we have experienced for many a day. There must have been at least 600 persons present, and such an assemblage of beauty and fashion would delight the eyes of the most fastidious. The Soiree came off in the Lecture room of the building, which, though in an unfinished state, was beautifully decorated. After each and all had become satisfied with the good things that literally overwhelmed the tables, a temporary platform was erected; the meeting was called to order by Robert Salter, Esq., who called upon the Rev. Messrs. Francis, Knight, Porter, Daniel, and Bill, who severally addressed the meeting; after which he called upon Alderman Needham and S. L. Tilley, Esquire, who responded to the call.—The fine Band of Carleton were in attendance, and as each speaker closed, played soul-stirring airs to give additional zest to the meeting, which passed off in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon the managers, and will, we doubt not, have a beneficial influence on the good cause, as well as assist materially in the intended object of finishing the building.

MURDER.—A man named Wm. Sutcliffe, shoemaker by trade, was killed last evening by a woman named Ann Wakefield, who kept a house in "Kelly's Row." He was found by a watchman lying on the pavement, and died shortly after being brought to the watch house. It afterwards appeared, that in a drunken broil he had been beaten by the woman with a fire iron, and afterwards thrust down stairs, by which several of his bones were broken.—Wakefield and the characters present were committed to prison.

PAPER MILL.—We are pleased to learn that a Paper Mill is about being erected in the vicinity of this City, an establishment much required, and one which will doubtless prevent a large amount of money yearly leaving the Province. The projectors come in a very good time too, when Domestic Manufactures are preeminent.

CALIFORNIA.—The accounts from California are at once cheering and distressing—the mines yielding rich supplies, while the Sacramento city is stated to have been reduced to ashes by a ruthless mob.

The mining operations have commenced briskly, and in one locality about 8000 persons are engaged in the hunt for gold. Other places present similar scenes, and as the waters recede from the shallow rivers, the beds disclose a fair amount of treasure for all engaged;—but how long will this last?

The Sonora *Herald* has the following in relation to the Southern mines:

The dry season has now so far advanced that the Stanislaus and the Tuolume are in good working condition, and both those rivers are already yielding a moderate quantity of gold, and as the water continues to fall, the exertions of the miners will meet with a richer reward. The various companies engaged in damming and mining expect to work the bed of the river, and experience has already shown that the nearer to the water on the bar, the richer are the deposits of gold.

It is generally believed that a very large amount of gold will be taken out during August, September, and October, the bars of the large gulches will soon be in working order, and the miners expect to realize largely, particularly at the Mormon gulch, where the rise of the waters last fall drove the miners away just as they had discovered the existance of gold in extraordinary deposites.—The Winter Diggings in Tuolume County are probably the richest in California, as not one fiftieth part of the dry diggings have been worked. Those diggings will yield the miner at least one ounce per day after the rainy season has commenced, 5000 miners can find rich winter diggings in this country. Provisions have been as cheap here as in any part of the mining region of California, and as the traders have already immense stocks in hand, there is no probability of the existence of exhorbitant prices.

THE CHURCH.—We have received this morning two papers dedicated to Church interests—one published at Fredericton, called the *New-Brunswick Churchman*; the other is by J. & A. McMillan, of St. John, and styled the *Church Witness*.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—The undermentioned Subordinate Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, have filed the Certificates required by the Act of Assembly 12th Victoria, Chapter 64, as the foundation of their Incorporation:—

Rechab Division, No. 12, Located at Portland: Salisbury Division, No. 36, Located at Salisbury: Petitcodiac Division, No. 25, Located at Moncton: Albion Division, No. 14, Located at Saint John: Melancthon Division, No. 34, Located at Woodstock: Newcastle Division, No. 45, Located at Newcastle.

J. R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, 20th Sept. 1850.

GENERAL TOM THUMB!—By advertisement it will be seen that this celebrated little General will appear for the first time in this city at the Mechanics' Institute, to-morrow, Saturday afternoon and evening—also on every afternoon and evening during next week.

ANOTHER FORAY ON CUBA.—It is whispered in certain quarters, that preparations are being made by the Cuban agitators in this city, and perhaps in the Southern States, to get up another foray on Cuba; and according to some of their organs, there are symptoms that they are beginning to agitate again about the past failures of revolutionary movements of Cuba for the last thirty years. All attempts, in the present state of public opinion in this country, to create a popular revolution in Cuba, will fail. The original enterprise from which Texis started into existence cannot be repeated during the present century. The government of the United States, and other organized governments, may by treaty, or by purchase, or otherwise, obtain Cuba; but no attempt made by penniless popular leaders, as Lopez and his followers are called, in any of our large cities can succeed during the present age in creating a revolution in Cuba. It is much better to allow the Cuba question to work itself out in a natural way among the great governments of Europe and America.—[New York Herald.

Thomas Tyrrel, advertises that a Cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith of New Haven, and the ablest surgeons in the Western country, had been cured by applying a strong potash made of the lie of the Ashes of red oak bark.

GOLD MINING IN CANADA.—The Quebec Chronicle mentions that a company has been formed, and is now engaged in working the gold mines recently discovered in the seigniory of Vaudreuil, in the country of Beauce. It says.

The yield is continuous and for the most part regular, the nett profits of the company, now engaged in extracting, being about £5 per day:—But in addition to this return from the sifting of the auriferous gravel, there are lucky hits—times when a piece of the precious metal of some considerable size is met with. We have this very day seen a piece weighing over one quarter of a pound, as pure as if it had been taken from the smelting pot—that is to say unmixed with gravel or vitreous quartz, or any other foreign substance. Were this the only piece of any considerable size that had been found it would signify little; but it is neither the first nor the second, the third nor the fourth. There have been many valuable pieces found, and there seems to be every prospect of finding more.

POTATOES.—Saturday the six markets in this city were fully stocked with potatoes, and notwithstanding the reports of partial disease, those on sale were perfectly free from it. There were 208 horse loads on sale, with a considerable reduction in price under what they were sold for on that day week. Saturday week potatoes realized 9d. per weight in Harpur's-lane, while last Saturday the highest price was 6d. Good potatoes could be bought for 5d. In consequence of the immense quantity all over the country, and the low price they are sold for, there are no sales whatever of Indian corn, except to poor law unions, prisons, &c. The reports of the potato crop yesterday from all quarters were most cheering.—(Cork Constitution.)

FROM WASHINGTON.—Our correspondent informs us that Mr. Webster, secretary of state, is in possession of information which requires the Water Witch and Vixen vessels of war to leave for Cuba immediately. This has reference, no doubt to recent events in that quarter.

We are informed there are movements on foot for the extension of our steam navy, by forming a line to ply between California and Canton. We must have our steam navy increased, in order to keep pace with the progress of the age and with the growth of our commerce.—*New York Herald.*

HALIFAX, Saturday, Sept. 21.

MUTINY AND MURDER.—The brig Rival, owned by Messrs. Pryor and Sons, which left this Port on Saturday afternoon, for St. Jago de Cuba, returned from Sea yesterday morning, one of the crew, a Lascar, having mutinied and killed the Mate.

It appears that this Lascar entered on the voyage unwillingly or in a sullen mood,—that on the crew being summoned to tea he refused to join them, he and the Mate alone remaining on deck,—that shortly after his comrades had gone below he proceeded forward and barred down the hatch, that he then rushed upon the Mate (who had asked: What are you doing at the hatch?) and stabbed him to the heart, causing instant death,—that he again proceeded to the hatch and thumped upon it, arousing the Captain's attention, who, on coming out of the cabin, was immediately assaulted, receiving a wound in his neck from the knife of the murderer desperately plunged at his heart, barely escaping death by leaping into the cabin.—The murderer again went forward, the crew in the forecastle now making efforts to lift the hatch, The Captain having armed himself with a musket and bayonet came on deck and hoisted lights of distress. Presently two Pilots boarded the brig, when the mutiny of the Lascar was made known and their assistance asked. Another musket and bayonet or weapon of some sort was procured, and the three proceeded forward to seize the murderer, when they came to the lifeless body of the Mate extended in its gore, the Captain up to this moment being ignorant of his death. Meanwhile, the murderer seeing the odds against him, took refuge in the rigging, where he remained until the brig reached the harbour, from whence he was dislodged by a threatening demonstration from Mr. Miller, who ascended after him, pistol in hand, and handed him over to the Police.

Churches in Boston—The number of churches in Boston is 62, viz: Unitarian 22 Orthodox 15; Baptist 12; Methodist 11! Roman Catholic 10; Episcopal 8; Universalist 6; and one of each of the following denominations, viz: Free Will Baptist, Christian, Swedenborgian, Lutheran, Evangelical, German, Protestant, Second Advent, Quaker, and Jewish. The oldest Unitarian church is that in Chauncey Place, founded in 1630. The Old South (orthodox) dates back as far as 1669, and is the oldest church of the denomination.

Death by Lightening.—The Cobourg Star states that Miss Agnes Quay, of Port Hope, was killed by lightning on the 7th inst., about seven miles from the latter place. The Belleville Chronicle states that a young man named Richard Freeland, who resided about two and a half miles from town, was struck by lightening as he was running through the fields for protection, and killed instantly. A person in company with him, Mr. Atkins was knocked down at the same time, but was not injured. We also learn that in the Township of Lochiel, a man was killed by lightning a short time ago, having taken shelter under a tree; and that a young woman shared the melancholy fate about the same time in Malone, in the State of New York.

BLOODY AFFRAY IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.—Yesterday the room of the Third District Court was the scene of a very bloody affray between three of our citizens. Dr. Dupas and Mr. D. Veau have been partners in a saw mill in the Third Municipality, and having lately dissolved partnership, some legal proceedings have taken place between them, Dr. Dupas, in settling the accounts of the partnership, was assisted by Mr. Severe Wiltz, Alderman of the third Municipality. Yesterday the parties met in the Third District Court to try a rule arising from these legal disputes.

The rule had been tried, and Judge Strawbridge had left his seat and the room, when an altercation arose between Dr. Depas and Mr. Veau, the former charging the latter with not accounting for money he had collected, and the latter pronouncing it a falsehood and a calumny. Mr. Wiltz, seeing the dispute was approaching a serious issue, interfered, and stood between the parties, when Veau addressed him some very abusive language, with reference to Mr. Wiltz's endorsement of Dr. Dupas's charges. Thereupon Mr. Wiltz, who is a gentleman of powerful frame, struck Veau, knocking him down on his knees.

Before he arose, Mr. Veau drew a dirk and stabbed Wiltz in the breast. Wiltz turned to leap over the railing separating the clerk's stand from the portion of court room allotted to the bar, and as he did so, Veau gave him another severe cut in the thigh, but at the same time fell himself suddenly on the floor, as if he were dead. It appeared afterwards that he had been stabbed in the back by Dr. Dupas, who avowed the act as one done in defence of his friend. The knife, which was a very sharp one, struck the spinal column, and immediately paralyzed his lower limbs.

In the meantime Mr. Wiltz had leaped into the Judge's stand and drew a pistol when he cried out "Gentlemen, I am badly hurt;" and he fell in the stand. The parties were then taken up by their friends, and physicians sent for. In a little while they arrived and examined their wounds.

Mr. Wiltz was able, with the assistance of his friends, to go down the steps, and was put into a cab and carried home. His wounds are severe and painful, but not dangerous. Mr Veau was entirely prostrated by his injury, and it is feared that it will prove mortal.

The gentlemen engaged in this unhappy affair are all highly respectable Creoles, and men of highly respectable families.—*N. O. Delta, Aug.* 21.

HARRIET MARTINEAU TURNED AGRICULTURIST.—In a lengthy letter, published in the Morning Chronicle, Miss Martineau describes the result of a plan of cultivation and cow-keeping suggested to her, by which she has been enabled at her residence, Ambleside, to maintain two cows on about an acre and a quarter of land. Her system has been in operation for more than half a year, and both cows are maintained on little more than three quarters of an acre of grass and less than half an acre of garden. Besides the cows, the lady agricultural keeps pigs, and the profits arising from all these enable her to keep in constant employment (and to pay for so doing) an honest man and his wife, taken from the Guilcross Workhouse. Now, also, she is certain to have, when her friends come to see her, ample supplies of fowls and bacon, ham and eggs, vegetables, and butter and cream, produced, it must be borne in mind, without a loss. All Miss Martineau's neighbors laughed at first at the experiment. They said it would take three acres to keep a cow; that it was folly to keep a man to look after only two acres; and that, by producing it herself, she was paying at the rate of six pence a quart for milk. Disregarding, however, all this, Miss Martineau says she is going on swimmingly in her agricultural operations, that the comfort of her hous. hold increased, and that her two *proteges* are living comfortably, and even saving money.—*Christian Citizen.*

More than two thousand men and horses are now employed upon the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, and the work done in August amounted in value to $50,000. To finish it to Massillon; without incurring a floating debt, it is said additional subscriptions of stock are required to the extent of $120,000.

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK CITY.—The following is the number of Churches in the city of New York:—Baptist, 32; Congregational, 10; Dutch Reformed, 16, Friends, 4; Jewish Synagogues, 10; Lutheran, 7; Methodist Episcopal, 31; Methodist Protestant, 3; Protestant Episcopal, 44; New Jerusalem, 2; Presbyterian, 33; Associate Presbyterian, 4; United Mission, 1; Associate Reformed Presbyterian, 2; Reformed Presbyterian, 3; Primitive Christians, 1; Roman Catholic, 16; Universalist, 4; Unitarian, 2; Wesleyan Methodist, 1; Mariners, 2; Second Advent, 2; True Dutch Reformed, 1; United Brethren, 1; Total, 238.

A FEMALE DEACON.—A young lady, says the Pittsburgh Gazette, was recently ordained in the English Lutheran church in that city to the office of Deaconess, a religious order of women of charity, and take vows of celibacy for this purpose. The order has been established for some years in Germany, and has lately been introduced into this country. This lady, however, is the first who has yet been ordained.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday about one o'clock, P. M., as Cox and Jacobs, two men belonging to the Rifle Brigade, were weathering Point Frederick in a sail boat belonging to Lieut. Sandford of that corps, by some unaccountable accident the boat was upset and immediately sunk, and we regret to add that both the above named individuals perished. There was rather a smart breeze blowing at the time, but not sufficiently strong to endanger the safety of a boat managed with any degree of skill or carefulness. What renders the case more extraordinary is, that Jacobs was an old sailor, having been five years at sea previous to his joining the army.—[Canada Paper, Sept. 11.

☞ The Mail for England to meet the sailing of the packet at Halifax, will be closed at the General Post Office, on Tuesday next, 8 P. M.

CARD.—THE REV. MR. COCHRAN, on the part of the Alumni of King's College, Windsor, begs leave to return his warmest thanks for the liberal donations (some of them wholly unsolicited) which he has received, from various benevolent individuals in this City, and elsewhere in New-Brunswick, in behalf of the above Institution. He further begs to express the hope, that those friends of Education and of Religion, whom he has been unable to see, will please to contribute, according to the ability which God has given them, through the medium of the Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, President of the New-Brunswick Branch Association of the Alumni.

Their aid is much needed, and will be well bestowed. St. John, Sept. 21.

COMMUNICATION.

THE EUROPEAN AMD NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.)

SIR,—On the eighteenth of May in every year a celebration is made of the anniversary of that day, on which the Fathers of this Province landed on its shores—having left behind them in the—at that time—rebellious Colonies of England, the broad lands and fair prospects which a settlement there held out to all. We call these men loyalists. We honor them as patriots. We celebrate the Anniversary under the title of "The landing of the Loyalists"! We look back to that time with pride, and all unite in doing honor to that day.—The patriots are no more—we have followed their remains to the tomb. Shall it be said that we have buried the *Principle* of Patriotism along with them? I cannot believe it. I believe there are yet some—*many*—to whom the word bears a welcome, a thrilling sound. The time has come when this is to be tested. A time, calling real Patriotism into action, not the Patriotism evinced by the roar of blank cartrige, the discharge of harmless rockets and the merry sound of music, squibs and crackers—but that which induces self-sacrifice—the patriotism of deeds—not words.—This noble Province, reclaimed from nature's wildness by our hardy Fathers, is in distress.—No enemy attacks it—no pestilence pervades it, no famine threatens its inhabitants—but still its trade is stagnant, its fine resources are undeveloped—its energies are paralyzed for want of connection with the world around and the means of keeping pace with its rapid progression. A remedy, however, is proposed—a remedy suggested by wise and clever men—approved by all the great, the good, and the influential, to w
it has been submitted.

Here, then, is the loud-stir
ism. The remedy holds out w
ceivable, benefit for the futur
time requires present sacrifice
—some risk—great energy, pa
to this requirement, to whom sh
spouse—undoubtedly among
But first, we naturally turn to
the patriots we have mentione
spirit, which sustained the f
and suffering, in the children
shall we look for it at the pe
them in ease and affluence, e
of their ancestors' loyalty; p
acres, which, once a barren
the source of wealth and influ
claim upon their riches—we c
upon their possessions—but w
for generosity, nobleness, pa
they will not let us be disappo

To build the "European a
Railway"—we want mone
money. If we are true to ou
country, we can procure mo
in the Province. Not sufficie
jected line through the Prov
to induce others to send us the
—sufficient, and Heaven gran
enable us to celebrate the ne
"landing of the loyalists"
been celebrated—by cutting
sod of a RAILWAY that will
world.

Farm to be rente
years, and immedia
if required—

A Small FA
Musquash,
On the premise
comprising Parl
Bedrooms, two good Ba
proof Cellar, with an excell
is in a high state of cultiva
The property is well suited
or for a small Farmer. Th
ingly moderate, and if requ
be sold, and liberal terms g
Apply at the Chronicle Off
to Sept. 27.

JENNY LIND PERF
Lind Christalised SOA
Mill Men and Steam B
of that superior quality
spoken of—4, South side
Sept 27.

Domestic G
OF all sizes, now on ha
ed, a Package of R
quality.—A further shipm
'Anne.'
July 12, 1850.

Marriage

On the 18th inst., by the R
son, Mr. William Matthews,
daughter of the late Mr. John

On the 25th instant, by the
Mr. Robert Connard, to Mi
of the Parish of Portland.

On Tuesday evening, by th
Mr. David Sharp, to Miss El
daughter of Mr. Daniel Courr

At St. Luke's Church, Po
inst., by the Rev. Wm. Ha
Gilmore, of Calais, Maine,
daughter of Gilbert Purdy, E

At Sackville, on the 11th i
G. Hennigar, Mr. Anthony
Catherine Jane, third daugh
Watts, all of the same place.

At Amherst, on Wednesd
the Rev. Alexander Clark,
Dickey, Esq., M. P. P., to
of Cape Tormentine, N. B.

On Thursday the 19th ins
McGivern, Rector of St. Geo
win, of the Parish of St. Pat
beth Pratt, Upper Falls, St.

Died.

Yesterday morning, Eliz
Charles Patton, aged 18 mon

Suddenly, on Saturday af
Mr. George Taylor, (King
year of his age.

On Saturday evening, Ann
Mr. James Keogh, aged 63 y

At Carleton, on the 14th in
infant son of Louisa C. DeN

At the Bend of Petitcodia
12th inst., of consumption, a
tion to the Divine Will, Mr.
in the 19th year of his age.

At St. Andrews, on the
daughter of the late Mr. Fra
years, leaving a large circle o
to mourn over their bereaven

Marine

PORT OF SAINT JO
Friday—Barque Autoria, H
Rankin & Co., ballast.
Latona, Clark, Hull, 51—R
British Queen, Bell, Londo
vill, ballast and 82 passen
Brig Sally, Ditchburn, Harri
& Son, ballast.—On the
lon. 48 40, spoke ship Ad
for Trieste; on the 19th
ashore on the N. E. bar
masts standing and yards
Saturday—Barque Hampton
mouth, 42—R. Rankin &
Brig Edward, Graves, W
Robertson, ballast.
Schr. Three Sisters, Whelpl
ter, assorted cargo.
Sunday—Brig Nelson, Hut
S. Wiggins & Son, coals.
Monday—Schr. Signet, McC
Rankin & Co., coals.
Barque Amelia, Holder, N
flour, &c.
Supply, Bailey, Rye, 56—R
Brigt. Juverna, Heneberry,
Carthy, assorted cargo.
Francis, Logan, Boston, 2
Schr. Mariner, Hoyt, Labrad
oil.
Tuesday—Ship Admiral, C
W. & J. Lawton, coals.
Brig Sarah, Johnston, fishin
& Co., fish.
Wednesday—Ship Royal Mi
ballast.
Brig Pero, Wheeler, Cork, a
Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie
Hersey, wheat.

CLEARE
Sept. 20th—Ship Virginia
deals; H. H. Moody, Alexan
brig Charles McLauchlan, C
ber, potatoes and fish.
21st—Ship Isabella, Cla
and deals; Recovery, Mapp
bar and deals; Barque Ga
timber and deals; Sophia, P
and deals; Brig Abana,
boards, deals and scantling
son, London, deals; Sch
Providence, boards; Alaba
25th—Brig Ellen, Knaggs
and deals; schr. Eliza Ja
potatoes and fish; ship Liver
mouth, timber and deals.
24th—Schr. Echo, Holde
28th—Schr. Iris, Covell,
and scrap iron; Relief, Cro
26th.—Barque Sir Henry
fast, timber and deals; brig
neau, Halifax, deals, &c.