did in lifting up some stones. I found knots of thread under them; and upon the branches of the little shrubbery by which it was surrounded, there were tied pieces of old cloth. These were left behind, as mementoes of their visits by the poor devotees, who go there to make their stations; that

conduct of your rulers, for it is utterly indefensible, we may safely say, that their guilt is shared with every individual of the Protestant community who has not lifted up his voice and protested, in the sight of God and man, against that wickedness. Every churchman, from the Archbishop of Canter-

I am disposed to think he would rather consider such an answer as only adding insult to injury. "F" must be a bit of a wag, and wishes to gull over the difficulty with a laugh. I am afraid that if no better answer can be given to my enquiry, people will begin to lose confidence in Temperance

the credit of the city to the extent of one hundred thousand pounds, in order to give confidence to capitalists.

Our cotemporary spoke of the importance of uniting the North American Colonies and the United Counties by means of Railroads, and ad-

Return of the Franklin.

We learn from Portland papers received yesterday by steamer, that the "Franklin" had arrived at New York. Time of leaving South-[illegible] not stated.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, with Liverpool dates to the 23 inst. Among her passengers is Mr. Menzies, of this City.

dulent of the well for her intercessions. Miss R., the noble and pious sister of the proprietor of the place, told me that she saw one day a woman at this well pull the hair from her head, and tie it to a bush on its side. "Why," said she to the woman, "do you do so?" Her reply was, "If God will overlook me in the judgment, holy Saint Patrick will look on this hair and remember me, and will speak to God for me." If Irish Popery is true heaven is no place of rest to good Saint Patrick. He has his own troubles there. The feast of this saintess is kept on the 10th, and there is a great carousal on the 11th of August; and within a few years three awful murders have occurred at these carousals. So I was informed on the spot.

Another of these holy wells is near to Ballina, in Connaught, and on the side of the public highway. This is one of the many called after Saint Patrick, whose fame is very great for many wonderful things in "the Island of Saints." It is surrounded with mud, which was so deep on the 15th of July as to prevent me from reaching its brink; and through that mud all the poor devotees wade in making their stations. After making the required prayers around the well, they cross the road and pass over a stone wall into a field, in which is a rock. They walk round this rock praying, dropping at each circuit a little stone upon it. When the required circuits are all made, they return to the well, and gaze into its shallow waters until they see the *holy trout*, whose appearance is an evidence that their prayers are answered. The well known Dr. John Edgar, of Belfast, one of Ireland's noblest sons, was with me on this pilgrimage. He stated that he saw once a pilgrim at this well watching for "the holy trout," that he might have an evidence of the acceptance of his prayers. Of a sudden he exclaimed, with astonishing emotion, "I see the holy eel!" But, on examination, it was found that "the holy eel" was only a long rotten twig, thrown by some wag into the well. And as I passed from this holy well through the town, I saw half a dozen of lazy and carnal-looking priests fishing for salmon in the river Moy, which passes through it. I felt for the moment as if I should like to have seen them at least knee deep, if no further, in the mud which surrounded the well in which the victim of their cruel superstition saw "the holy eel."

I visited, also, the holy well, and drank of its waters, which springs up in the moor as you approach Downpatrick Head. There were the beaten paths of the pilgrims, along which they perform their stations; and there were the old rags stuffed in between the stones; and I learned by our guides that hundreds flock to it on the day when prayers offered there have a peculiar efficacy. But what need, Sir, of dwelling longer on these wells? If slippery John of New York, whose memory is often very conveniently treacherous, knows nothing about them, there are millions who do. Who has not heard or read of the famous well of Saint Patrick, in the County Down? Who is ignorant of Saint John's well, at Kilmainham, or of the superstitious rites and licentious practices which are exhibited there on the 24th of June? These sacred wells, places, and spots you meet every where in Papal countries. In Italy they abound. Down in a dark cellar, under the church "St. Maria in Via Lata," I was shown the holy well, by a burly priest, which miraculously sprung up for the baptism of those converted by St. Paul. And there is scarcely a hill, vale, river, spring, road, church, or village that you meet, which has not its sacred history, and to which somebody does not make a pilgrimage in order to obtain the remission of sin.

And whence, Sir, all this reverence for holy wells and holy places? Surely not from the Bible; surely not from the teachings of Christ and his apostles. Whence, then, are these superstitious customs derived? Most certainly and obviously from Paganism. You, Sir, will not need me to tell you how frequent among the heathen were sacred fountains, and rivers, and lakes, and places. You well know to what an extent, at this day, are pilgrimages to holy places and rivers made by the Hindoos, and the votaries of Bloodism over all the East. This, also, in the language of Bishop England, is "an ancient custom, of Eastern origin," and adopted because "our religion has been received from the East."

As I gazed around that cell, under the Church of Saint Maria in via Lata in Rome, in which the miraculous well of Saint Paul is kept locked and covered up, and which is only opened once a year to quench the thirst of the faithful, my eye lit upon a pillar extending almost to the ceiling of the cell, around which a chain was entwined. "What chain and pillar are these?" said I to our priestly guide. "O," said he, "that is the pillar to which Paul was bound, and that is the very chain by which he was bound." I smiled but was silent, as I did not care to confess my unbelief down there.

I did not go to Rome desirous to obtain a martyr's crown from or by priestly hands. I approached the pillar, and found this sentence deeply chiseled into it, "*Verbum Dei non est alligatum*"—the Word of God is not bound. I was amazed. There, down in that dark, damp cellar, was engraved upon stone the glorious truth that God's Word is not bound, and yet, when you go up into the light, you find the Word of God not only bound, but banished from Rome. "There were other fountains," said a friend to our guide, "which sprung up here; what is become of them?" "What were they?" said he. "The fountains called Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, and Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, and Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, and Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, and Paul's Epistle to Philemon, and probably Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews," was the reply. "These were great fountains which sprung up here at the time you say this holy well did, and where are they?" He replied, with a shrug of the shoulder, "I don't know." And, although a shorn priest, I suppose he did not know.

Now, Sir, how can we estimate the atrocity of that outrageous system of priestly policy which hides from the people the fountains of truth, and the truth by which we are converted and sanctified and then sends them to rivers, fountains, or old muddy wells, at which some fabulous saints are said to have drank, or to have washed their clothes or their feet, for that cleansing which faith in the blood of Christ alone can effect? They shut up from the people the fountains of truth, the wells of salvation, and send them in crowds to perform stations around these holy wells, and to pray to the saints to whom they are dedicated. I know not, Sir, how all this may impress you, but I confess that, with me, it places a Papal and Pagan priest on the same level, save that the Pagan is the most excusable. You find, Sir, no priests making their stations around these wells. They never dirty their shoes around that at Ballina; they have never been heard to repeat a paternoster around that at Ballahdireen; they are rare as swallows in winter at those holy places to which they encourage the vulgar to go. Why is this? As among the ancient Egyptians, the priests have a religion for the people and a religion for themselves.

The ancient heathen believed, and all the heathen nations of the East now believe, that some places are peculiarly holy, and that a visit to them is greatly meritorious, tending to purify the soul, and to gain the favour of the gods: Popery adopts from their mythology this very principle, and in its pilgrimages and penances we have an exact counterpart of those of the heathen in ancient and modern times. Are you not beginning to see that Romanism is far more Pagan than Christian; that it bears a nearer resemblance to the teachings of the Shaster than to those of the Scriptures?

Nor have I yet exhausted the Paganism of Romanism. More evidence to this point in my next.

Yours, with great respect,

KIRWAN.

PREPARATION FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY CAMPAIGN.

While we write the various factions into which the enemies of the British Constitution are split, are caballing and plotting how to overturn the present government, and bring in a season of anarchy and confusion. To counteract their machinations by mere human wisdom, or endeavour to neutralize their opposition by political manœuvre, would be both needless and vain. Far different is the weapon with which we would meet them, and the more certain the victory which should lay them in the dust. Our weapon is the force of Protestant opinion, that opinion being formed and founded on the knowledge of a higher will than man's.

It has been very much the habit amongst Protestants to throw the blame of a thousand things on the head of the government for the time being—the Protestants themselves not having moved a finger either to secure a good or resist an evil.

Now, without purposing to defend the wickedness

Presbyterian, Methodist, or Nonconformist, from the most distinguished of their pastors to the humblest amongst them—every one, from the most exalted noble to the mechanic or labouring man, who professes to acknowledge the Protestant faith, and revere the Word of God—all, all are concerned, and involved in the misdeeds of the British State.

The thing is very plain. All have privileges and rights of the highest order conceded to them. They can address the Queen on her throne as of right; they can compel princes to hear them; they can sway the men of whom parliament is composed; and they can be a bulwark of strength to any government anxious to legislate on the principles of the Bible; but they can be likewise terrible to the enemies of that Word.

In 1845, it is true, when the infamous Maynooth Bill was before parliament, magnanimous efforts were made by the Christian people of these realms to avert the catastrophe, but in vain. The bench of bishops did nothing; the clergy, generally speaking, did little or nothing; and the people themselves were the parties who endeavoured to have a clear conscience on the matter. The bill became law. Its proposer soon after suffered political death, and physical death followed speedily in its train. The men who supported that measure who now form part of the present administration, are embarrassed and crippled by their past inconsistency; and any danger to which the government is exposed, is owed to the effects of their unfaithfulness in supporting that measure, which the craft of a wily politician, and a most inconsistant man, forced upon them.

However, there is yet hope that the evil may be partly redressed, and that better things are in store for the Church and nation. It is impossible not to see that the present government are willing and anxious to reverse the fatal line of policy which has prevailed of late years; and in this noble effort they are entitled to the heartiest support and sympathy of every true Protestant in the United Kingdom. As when men go wrong it is our duty to remonstrate with and warn them, so when they go right we should cheer and encourage them by the way.

Protestants of the United Kingdom, the time for action has come, and we call on you to the performance of your duty. You should send petitions to parliament from every locality against priestly domination in Ireland, and against the injustice, wickedness, and crime of robbing the public to endow Maynooth. The Maynooth Bill is a gross robbery. It is not one whit less iniquitous than an enactment that would pension murderers, thieves, and burglars, and teach their hellish avocations to the public at large. It is a bill of pains and penalties against Gospel knowledge—of rewards and patronage for damnable idolatry.

Will you endure the abomination longer? Protestants, answer!—*Dublin Church Sentinel.*

ELOPEMENT.—An elopement took place from Portsmouth which has been the source of deep and painful regret, not only to those who were intimate with the family of which one of the parties to it was a member, but to the inhabitants of the locality generally. The young lady concerned was one of the daughters of a gentleman of considerable wealth, whose mansion is in the immediate vicinity of Portsmouth, on the sea-shore; and she herself was of great personal attractions and accomplishments, and possessed in her own right, it is said, of £2,000. She was twenty-one years of age, and the person with whom she eloped was her father's groom. It appears that, with a view to the result now stated, the latter had some weeks since proceeded to London and consulted with a legal gentleman of note upon the subject, asking him his opinion as to what danger, if any, he should run in eloping with his master's daughter. He also inquired as to what would become of the 2,000*l.* to which the young lady was entitled. To these questions he had satisfactory replies, it would appear; the young lady being of age, and the money being clearly her own. He was at the same time cautioned not to convey away any property whatever belonging to his master. Upon this measures were taken, and one day last week the pair proceeded to the Fareham station of the South Western Railway, from whence they proceeded to London, where on Saturday, we are informed they were married by special licence. The groom is described as young and of good appearance.—*Army Despatch.*

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Swedish barque *Sarmiento*, with two hundred and forty passengers from Panama for San Francisco, had put into the Sandwich Islands short of provisions. The *Polynesian* gives following account of some of the incidents and sufferings on the passage:—The passengers suffered the greatest hardship—were put on an allowance of both bread and water five days from Tobago.

On the 21st of May a most fearful tragedy was enacted on board. A young man by the name of Woolfork, about 19 years of age, from Kentucky, shot a German named Johnson, through the heart. The origin of this bloody business was a dispute about a tin cup, of which Woolfork had two and the German none. In the hasty altercation, the handle was wrenched off when Woolfork drew his revolver and shot Johnson dead. A scene of the greatest excitement ensued. The murderer was seized—111 voted that he should be hung 32 against it, and the remainder neutral. A judge was appointed; a jury of twelve empannelled; the prisoner found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung within one hour. During the interval between the sentence and execution, the dead body of the murdered German was brought on deck, the preparation made, and after allowing the condemned man a quarter of an hour over his time, he was run up to the yard where life soon became extinct. He was then cut adrift, fell upon his face into the sea, and continued to float until left out of sight by the vessel. On the 25th of May water was sold for $1 per bottle by those of the passengers who required less than some of their fellows. From the 19th of June to the 3rd of July, the passengers had no bread. There were eleven women and two children on board, one of each of whom died before reaching San Blas. Six others died on board besides the murderer and murdered.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(*To the Editor of the Chronicle.*)

Sir,—I see in the Temperance Telegraph of today, a communication signed "F," in answer to mine of last Friday. The remarks contained in "F's" communication, so far as I can get at his meaning, are quite foreign to the matter in hand. He commences by representing me as "wondering at the short-sightedness of the Temperance men in throwing away their moral influence to gain legal prohibition against the liquor traffic." This is purely a hight of "F's" imagination. I neither expressed, nor do I feel any wonder at what was done last winter in this matter, for I know that when men make a hobby of any particular idea, no matter what the nature of it may be, they are very apt to do strange things. What I said was—that "many reflecting men consider it a decided mistake to have thrown away the *moral influence* which the Temperance movement had acquired, for a law that never can effect the object contemplated by it." "F" should have read my communication more carefully, before he undertook to answer it.

I gather from the rather vague remarks which follow, that "F" does not think that there exists any want of information as to the nature of the law passed last winter. I for one plead ignorance of its enactments, although I read the Telegraph, and thousands are in the same condition. I repeat, therefore, let us have the law in full, that we may be all able to judge for ourselves of the nature of its provisions. A man may violate its enactments quite unconsciously and unintentionally. Besides, "F" tells us that some Temperance men would have liked this extraordinary law to have gone farther. How far does it go, and wherein does it come short? This suggestion to keep back information required, does not look well.

But the most extraordinary part of "F's" communication is reserved for the conclusion. I asked whether the advocates of the new law were prepared with any definite plan for making up the deficiency in the public revenue; and what do you think, Mr. Editor, is his reply? "We are not careful to answer thee in this matter!" Were "F" to be fleeced of one-fifth of his income, and saddled with a large additional expense in order to retain the rest, would he feel satisfied, were his enquiries how the deficiency was to be made up to be met with the reply, "we are not careful to answer thee in this matter!" He must be possessed of more than ordinary stoicism, if he would.

any propositions they may make." A month before, appeal from "F" to the Editor of the Telegraph for an answer to my enquiry, "How is the deficiency which the new liquor law must make in the Provincial revenue to be made up? Where is the additional sum of money to come from, which will be required to guard our coasts against smugglers?"

Oct. 8. CLIO.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, October 13, 1851.

THE RAILWAY.

Before our next issue makes it appearance, the Legislature will have again assembled, and the speech of his Excellency will have officially announced to the people, the line of policy which it is the intention of the Government to pursue, in reference to the construction of the European and North American Railway, under the new and more favourable auspices which this stupendous undertaking has recently assumed. We sincerely trust that no factious opposition may be the means of interrupting the free, fair, and open deliberation of our representatives. That the measures recently planned by the Executive, and by the adoption of which, a vast enterprize is soon to be accomplished, will be perfected by the Legislature, and by a large majority, we have not the shadow of a doubt; on the other hand, there has and ever will exist in society a noxious element, which manifests itself by a stubborn opposition to progress—it is a relic of by-gone days, a morbid desire to remain stationary, an odious specimen of the *vis inertia*, and wherever unfortunately it exercises its baneful influence, the remark is true, that the community thus embarrassed, presents the anomaly of a people who are from fifty to one hundred years behind the age. That such an element may exhibit itself to a small extent, in the general Assembly about to be convened, we have some reason to believe, but what will be the result at the close of its deliberations? The hardihood and folly evinced by some half a dozen Rip Van Winkles, in endeavoring to stop the locomotive, will be good-naturedly laughed at by 'honorable members' in the Province Hall, and emphatically remembered, aye, long after the train passes by their doors, by their respective constituencies at home.

Whilst the citizens of *wealthy* Saint John have been occupied in hearing theoretical speeches at public meetings, which, could they be measured by the yard, would have proved to have been some weary miles in length, the people of *poor* Saint Andrews have contrived to build some ten miles of solid railway, and every week we are told that the work goes bravely on, that all persons who will work receive well remunerated employment, that real estate is rising in value in every direction in Charlotte County, and very old men living down there, are so very sanguine of ultimate success, that they indulge the belief, that even their days will not be brought to a close, until Saint Andrews and Quebec are brought in such railway proximity, that the distance between them will be easily overcome by a moderate days journey. So much for indomitable perseverance, under, at times, the most appalling difficulties. May the best expectations of our friends and neighbours be more than realized, and even at an earlier period than they themselves are led to imagine.

A new era is now dawning upon the Province at large. Soon, very soon, there will be more work than talk. We feel well assured that our countrymen possess an abundance of energy, activity, and enterprize, and for self-reliance they cannot be excelled. But all these good qualities have hitherto been hidden by a species of blue-mould, which it is left to a little timely legislation to brush away and forever. A fine country, with an increasing population, and in the possession of millions of pounds worth of natural wealth, must not, nay, cannot remain stationary. The slow coaches must stand aside; the modes of locomotion which were adapted to the condition of our forefathers, are not suitable to the wants and imperative demands of the present day. In the language of a modern writer;—

"The art by which the products of labour and thought, and the persons who labour and think, are transferred from place to place, is, more than any other, essential to social advancement. Without it no other art can progress. A people who do not possess it can not be said to have emerged from barbarism. A people who have not made some advances in it can not yet have risen above a low state of civilization. Nevertheless, this art has been, of all others, the latest in attaining a state of perfection, so late, indeed, that the future historian of social progress will record without any real violation of truth, that its creation is one of the everts which have most eminently signalized the present age and generation. For, although transport by land and water was practiced by our forefathers, its condition was so immeasurably below that to which it has been carried in our times, that a more adequate idea of its actual state will be conveyed by calling it a new art, than by describing it as an improvement on the old one."

This day fortnight, we hope to have the satisfaction of announcing that the Legislature of our country has nobly performed its duty, and fully redeemed the pledge of its executive to Mr. Jackson and his associates. Then, the commencement of the European and North American Railway, will very soon be a "fixed fact," whilst the undertaking will be the precursor of others of a similar character, uniting the North with the South, the East with the West, and binding with bars of iron the country together, rendering it more compact and valuable, and thus laying the foundation for that solid prosperity which will be secured to ourselves and our posterity, for all time to come.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY MEETING AT QUEBEC.

The *Quebec Chronicle* of the 9th instant informs us that a public meeting was to be held in that city, on the afternoon of that day, when among others, the following Resolutions were to be proposed:

1.—Resolved, That it has been uncontrovertibly established that a Grand Trunk line of Railway must, at no distant period, be carried through the whole extent of the British possessions in North America from the Western extremity of the same, to the Atlantic Ocean.

2.—Resolved, That whilst several sections of this country are already engaged in the construction of considerable portions of this line, it is incumbent upon the citizens of Quebec that they should, without delay, engage in the execution of their part of this great undertaking.

3.—Resolved, That it has therefore become necessary that a company should be formed for the building of a railway, from Point Levy to River du Loup, and from thence to the frontier line of New Brunswick, to form a portion of the main trunk line, and to effect a junction with any railway which may be there constructed, and for that purpose to obtain an act of incorporation, and the guarantee of the province for one half of the cost of such road, with such other assistance as may be deemed necessary.

4.—Resolved, That for the purpose of more effectually ensuring the success of this undertaking, it becomes necessary that an appeal should be made to the Corporation of the city of Quebec, with a request that that body should lend its assistance to the work in contemplation, by engaging

the credit of the city to the extent of one hundred thousand pounds, in order to give confidence to capitalists.

Our cotemporary spoke of the importance of uniting the North American Colonies and the United Counties by means of Railroads, and ad-

vanced in Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, with that object in view.

In another article in the same paper, yet in close connexion with this topic, our co-temporary observes, that:—

"Whatever he may now think, the Upper Canadian will find a steadier and more certain consumer for his produce in New Brunswick and Nova-Scotia than across the line '46, where a keen and industrious competitor is to be met with, rather than an enduring friend. Indeed, by encouraging a strictly provincial—that is to say a policy common to the whole of British North America—Canada, east and west, can render herself independent of the United States, and may laugh at American attempts to fetter or draw off our trade through their, to us, illegitimate channels."

Whatever may be the defects of the Canadian ministry, we are truly glad to record the fact, that their present policy is to protect their own people against foreign competition, and by discriminating duties in favour of the St. Lawrence to encourage and enhance the value of their canals and public works—to give to Jonathan a Rowland for his Oliver, and to let him know that if there is any virtue in his restrictive system, others have found it out as well as himself; the Chronicle concludes its remarks by observing, that—

"As we have so often abused ministers for their short comings, it is but fair on the present occasion not to withold our meed of praise."

REPORTING THE DEBATES.

We understand, that there will be several persons on hand, as usual, to report the sayings and doings of our Representatives at the forthcoming extra Session of the Legislature. It is well observed by the Quebec Mercury, "that the members of the Press are a portion of the public, and the public have a right in the Houses of Parliament, as they are there to see that their paid servants are doing their work." The practice of reporting is no doubt of inestimable benefit to the people, because it operates as a salutary check on, or wholesome encouragement to the conduct of honourable members, of at least two branches of the Legislature. We must however, in the instance now approaching, enter our protest against any renewed attempts to squander the peoples' money in the payment of Reporters. This session above every other, should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, as the cost of it, forms an extra burden for the people to bear, and their Representatives should bear in mind, the enormous expence attendant upon the last meeting of the Provincial Parliament. The public will certainly expect of those who are always crying out for a reduction of the public outlay, that they will not act so inconsistently, as to claim, or even manifest a desire, for one penny of the peoples' money, as a reward for performing a duty, which is purely voluntary and discharged with the primary view of enhancing the sale of the journals, where the result of their labour is immediately to appear.

MONTREAL AND KINGSTON RAILWAY.—The company party organized to carry out this work have agreed to surrender their charter, in order that no impediment shall remain in the way of the arrangement made between Mr. Hinks and Mr. Jackson and his associates, to build the entire line. The government to aid the work to the extent of £3000 sterling per mile.

Major-General, the Hon. C. Gore, arrived in this city on Saturday last, and took lodgings at Mrs. Butters', and on Monday inspected the troops in this garrison. He expressed himself well satisfied with their high state of efficiency and general deportment. Major-General Gore has recently been appointed to command the troops in the lower Colonies.

General Scott has lately attended several meetings, and made speeches in various parts of the United States. Of course, he invariably alludes to the "splendid victories" gained by the American soldiers over the poor Mexicans, and he take particular care to attribute most of these victories to his own skill and prowess, and in doing so, he certainly does not appear to be troubled by over much modesty. He also takes occasion to remind his "fellow citizens and fair countrywomen" of the "noble stands which he made, at different times at the head of the American army" against the British forces. This kind of bombast is eagerly listened to by his auditors; and upon the whole, General Scott's prospects of becoming President of the United States appear to be looking better. However, the democratic papers speak with confidence of General Pierce's success, and at present it is impossible to say what the result may be.—[Exchange papers.

NEW VESSELS.—A fine looking ship, called the *Martha*, was launched a few days ago from the building yard of Messrs. Stephen and Henry Rowan, at Indian Town. She measures 788 tons, N. M.—738 tons, O. M., and is owned at present by the builders.

A splendid vessel, called the *Alfred*, measuring 1278 tons, N. M., was recently launched from the building yard of James Smith, Esq., at Courtenay Bay. As the description of vessels built by Mr. Smith is so well known over the world—having even graced the pages of the *London Illustrated News*—we need not say anything further regarding this one except that she is thought by judges to excell any of her predecessors.—Courier.

COAL.—The *bituminous* coal area of the United States, is 133,132 square miles, or 117th part; British America, 18,000 square miles, or 1-45th part; Great Britain, 3,139 square miles, or 1-14th part; Spain, 3,408 sq., miles, or 1-110th part; Belgium, 518 square miles, or 1-22d part.—The area of the Pennsylvania *anthracite* coal formations is put down at 437 square miles, from which in the last 30 years 25,569,917 tons have been sent to market. In 1845, there were sent 3,932,496 tons producing to the country the value of nearly $12,000,000, which is more than twice the amount of all the gold brought from California within the years.

FOSSIL REMAINS DISCOVERED IN CONNECTICUT. We are informed that the bones of a veritable Mastadon, one of the "ancients of the Earth," have been discovered in New Britain. They were found in the land of Mr. Churchill, a jeweller, and not far from the main street of that flourishing village. The entire skeleton of the Mammoth has not yet been found, but a sufficient number of the bones have been dug up to determine the character of the animal to which they belonged. The discovery is attracting much attention in New Britain, and it has been decided to deposit the remains at the Normal School in that place, where they can be seen by those attending the exercises at the anniversary of the school on the 28th and 29th inst.—

☞ We understand that a corps of Engineers have arrived in St. Stephen, and are now stopping at the St. Stephen Hotel. The object of their visit is to make a preliminary survey of that part of the line in this vicinity connected with the European and North American Railroad. We also understand that Mr. Jackson, the English Railroad contractor, has contracted for the whole of the New Brunswick line. We may gather from this that the road will be built without fail.—[Frontier Journal.

THE MORNING TIMES.—We are informed in this days number of the *Times*, that George F. Rouse, Esq., Barrister at Law, has assumed the management of the editorial department. In tendering him the right hand of fellowship and a welcome to the editorial ranks, we likewise indulge the hope that the *Times* may flourish like a green bay tree, under its new auspices.

received by the *America*, with the exception that an attempt has been made to take the life of Louis Napoleon, while on his tour through France, within a short distance of Marseilles, by another infernal machine. The engine of destruction was placed on the route to be travelled by Napoleon and suite, and was composed of 250 gun barrels loaded with 1500 bullets, and 4 blunderbusses charged with grape. The attempt was a failure, but had the machine exploded, the whole cortege must have been blown to pieces. A number of arrests had been made of parties implicated in the transaction.

The Exhibition.

The Head Quarters is filled with speeches delivered and accounts of the Exhibition. It also contains a list of the Prizes awarded, for which it would be impossible for us to give space, but merely give insertion to those awarded to residents of St. John:

MEDALLISTS — *Farm Management.*

First, George P. Peters, M.D.,—Ten Service with inscription.

Second—R. Jardine, do. do.

HONORARY DIPLOMAS.

Cabinet work	J. & G. Lawrence.
Pianos,	Kenney & Scribner.
Pens,	Lockhart & Co.
Stoves,	Harris & Allan.
[1] Edge Tools,	E. & J. Broad.
Edge Tools,	S. Spiller.
Brass Castings,	Wallace & Small.
Castings and Corn Spikes,	Haywood.
Agricultural Implements,	Harris & Allan.
Cordage,	Jarvis & Co.
Paper,	Philips & Brothers.
Grates and Stoves,	Coverdale Iron Co.
Carriages,	W. H. Hallet.
Gilding,	Potter & Co.
Soap and Candles,	Andrew Scott.
Wood Engraving,	S. Gushing.
Statuary and Models,	Robt. A. McKim.
Carriages,	Harrison.
Dentistry,	Dr Hatheway.
Printing,	W. L. Avery.
Boots & Shoes,	S. K. Foster.
Trunks,	F. Sime.
Clay and Sand,	Thomas Davidson.
Lime,	R. Randall.

PREMIUM LIST.

Stoves,	Harris & Allan.
do,	Colebrook Dale Co.
Garden Engine,	Jardine & Co.
Fire do,	John Bradley.
Plough Iron,	Wm. Smith.
Drill Harrow,	do.
Manure Forks,	E. & J. W. Broad.
Hay Forks,	E. & J. W. Broad.
Axes,	do
do,	J. C. Edward.
[1] Hammer & Edge Tools,	E. & J. W. Broad.
do do	J. Spiller.
Planes,	Ed. Drury.
Cattage,	W. H. Hallet.
do	Jeremiah Harrison.
Sleigh,	W. H. Hallet
Chum,	Asa Willard.
do	Harris & Allan.
Shingles,	John Harris.
Shoe Lasts,	James Clarke.
Lucifer Matches,	do
Ships Wheel, &c.,	John Gaynot.
Wheelbarrow,	S. Skinner.
[2] Pianoforte	Kenney & Scribner.
do	do
Oats,	James Cunningham.
Common Barley,	Robert Keltie.
Peas,	R. Sands.
Buckwheat, Smooth,	J. Cunningham.
[3] Cabbage,	Ed. White.
Celery,	J. E. Snider.
Cheese,	Jardine & Co.
Ropes and Cordage,	J. & R. Jarvis
Wool Work,	Miss S. Austin.
Raised Worsted work,	Miss A. Murian
Furs and Skins,	Lockhart & Co.
do Manufactured,	do
Otter Caps,	A. Magee.
Seal Vest and Boots,	Lockhart & Co.
Hats, (a tie)	A. Magee and C D Everitt & Son.
Best specimen of Tailors' Work beautiful in design & finish,	A. Gilmour.
Corn Brooms & Brushes,	Penitentiary.
Leather,	D. Caldwell.
Saddle and Bridle,	D. Collins.
Boots, (undetermined)	
Candles,	John Brown.
do	Andrew Scott.
Soap,	do
do	John Brown.
Biscuits,	T. Rankine.
Confectionery,	R. Iormer.
Green House Plants & Grapes,	John Harris.
Drawing Room Chairs,	C. Humpreys.
do Table,	do
Native Oak Table,	do
Couch and Side Board,	J. & G. Lawrence.
[7] Wheat Flour,	J. & R. Reed.
Metallic Ores,	Robert Foulis.
Mineral Combustibles,	do

PLOUGHING MATCH.

3d Prize to James Agnew, (Dr. G. P. Peter's ploughman).

☞ On Wednesday evening last, in Leavitt's Slip, Water street, the body of a man, who apparently came to his death by drowning, was found and conveyed to the Deadhouse. On his person was found a pocket book containing money, and a watch with a gold chain. He appeared to be about 50 years of age, and is supposed to be a mechanic of respectability, by the name of Harding, who left Fredericton a few days since for the purpose of proceeding to the States to complete some business arrangements.

This River du Loup scheme is one on which all are united, in which Quebec has a deeper interest than any other locality, and which will eventually do more to increase the importance of British America collectively, than any other measure which has yet been on the tapis. We repeat, let the road be completed to the Province line, and it will be continued to Halifax, and make all the colonies of England on this continent one country. We are now increasing three times faster than the Union; and if the same rate of increase continues, we take it that in fifty years, the population of Canada will exceed THIRTY MILLIONS; so situated, we are especially bound to be up and doing, and not to let population outstrip the development of our national powers.—[Quebec Mercury.

ATTEMPT BY A YOUNG GIRL TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—At about half past eleven o'clock on Thursday night a young girl attempted to commit suicide by jumping from Warren Bridge.—The instant, however, that she touched the cold water she repented of her design and called out for assistance. Fortunately her clothes partially buoyed her up, and she was rescued just as she was sinking. She was conveyed to the North Watch-house, where she was made as comfortable as possible. It appears that she has been living a life of crime in the region of Ann street and was probably somewhat intoxicated at the time she made the attempt.—[Boston Traveller.

INQUEST.—On Monday an inquest was held by Dr. S. T. Gove, Coroner, at Waweig, in this Parish, on view of the body of John O'Neal, which was found lying in the water, about fifty feet below the old Waweig Bridge. Verdict of the Jury "Found drowned."—[Charlotte Gazette.

A man named Cromer, of Somersetshire, England, has succeeded in producing, from a mixture of black lead and caustic soda, a perfect living insect. It is entirely of a distinct species, and has been named *Acarus Cromer*. Previous attempts have been made to produce living insects from fluids, but never before will success.

The Queen and Court are still at Balmoral, where also Lord Hardinge, the new Commander in Chief is in attendance.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, with Liverpool dates to the 23 inst. Among her passengers is Mr. Menzies, of this City.

29th ult.

Cotton has advanced about ¼d. per lb. The sales of the week amount to 86,720 bales.

There is no change in Breadstuffs.

The state of trade in Manchester was good, particularly in goods and yarns, suitable for export to India.

The Money Market was quite but steady.—Consols closed at 100¼ for money and account. Bullion in the Bank, £21,817,795.

Iron was very active, and prices were tending upwards. £6 10s. for bars, and £7 for rails at Liverpool.

A dinner was given at Banbury on Tuesday by the Conservatives, in honour of the Hon. J. Wheatley, President of the Board of Trade, Col. Forth, Capt. Vyse and Mr. Knightely, Tory Members of Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire.

A Free Trade Banquet is to be held a Manchester on the 9th proximo, at which Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and all the leading men of the party are to assist.

At Liverpool the Liberals are organizing against the Tory influence which carried the late election.

The Queen and Court are still at Balmoral, where also Lord Hardinge, the new Commander-in-Chief, is in attendance.

Earl Derby is at Lancashire; the other members of the Government are scattered here and there in the country, and D'Israeli, according to *Punch*, is shut up in Downing-street, calculating on the slate the details of the Budget.

It is rumoured that Parliament will be summoned for business on the 21st Oct.

The London papers are rabid against Captain Jewet's expedition to the Lobos Islands, seeing in it a deep laid scheme for the annexation of Peru.

There had been two arrivals from Australia with gold but no later dates.

The *Times* of Oct, 1st has reason to believe that the late statement that Lord Elgin is superseded in the Government of Canada is unfounded, or at least premature.

Violent gales have raged in the English and Irish Channels during the week, and have caused much destruction of shipping.

Alderman Challis, M. P., is chosen Lord Mayor elect of London for the next year.

A report by Lord Shaftsbury is published regarding Bethlehem Hospital for the insane, and discloses horrible treatment of the inmates.

Mackintosh, the India Rubber patentee, advertises a Paint of Mucous Catchouc, for ships' bottoms, which, by lessening resistance, increases the speed two knots per hour.

The weather was cold and rainy; the Scotch and Welsh mountains already exhibited a capping of snow.

FRANCE.—The public mind appears to be made up in favour of the immediate proclamation of the Empire. It is even said that Louis Napoleon will return to Paris as Emperor, and that the proclamation will be made at Toulon the ancient Capital of Lorraine, on 14th instant. His reception at Toulon, Avignon and Marseilles was enthusiastic. He was met and congratulated by the Envoys of Piedmont, Naples and the Pope.

The Gazette de Breslau says that the Emperor of Austria has demanded the hand of the Princess Vassa, and that the Emperor of Russia is using his influence to win over the same lady for Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, brother to the King of Greece—this, however, is discredited in Paris.

In laying the foundation of the new Bourse at Marseilles, Louis Napoleon said he hoped that the prosperity of the Port would contribute towards the relization of the Emperor's grand idea, that the Mediterranean shall be a French lake. The idea is not discountenanced from public rumours, from the hint recently thrown out in a government paper, that when a few more steamers are launched, England will be called on to show by what title she holds Gibralter and the Ionian Islands.

SPAIN.—Government has ordered honour to be rendered to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington. General Castanor, who served under Wellington, is just dead, aged 95, and will be buried with National solemnities.

The Cholera is rapidly declining in Poland and Prussia.

Serious damage has been done recently by inundations at Naples.

INDIA.—A telegraphic despatch from Trieste anticipates the Mail from Bombay with dates to 1st Sept. News unimportant. At Bombay money was abundant.

SHIP NEWS.

No arrivals or clearances of New Brunswick vessels are reported since 25th Sept.

DEAL, Sept. 30th.—The Thetis, for Yarmouth, and Fanny from St. John to London, were in contact, both sustained considerable damage.—The crew abandoned the Thetis was afterwards towed into Ramsgate

Married.

On Wednesday last, by Rev. W. H. Harrison, Wm. Henry Hatheway, Esq., Barrister, &c. to Miss Emily Ann, daughter of Mr. James Williams.

In the Wesleyan Chapel, Woodstock, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. McNutt, George R. Anderson, Esq., of Halifax, to Miss Harriot A. Connell, of Woodstock.

At Bridgetown, N. S., 28th ult., by the Rev. N. Viditon, Mr. George Slocomb, of this city, to Miss Abigail B. Walker, of the former place.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. James Tobin, of the Parish of St. John, to Miss Ellen Smith, of the same place.

On the same day, by the Rev. A Stewart, Mr. Hugh Rogers, of Calais, Maine, to Miss Frances Ward of the Parish of St. John.

On the 30th ult, by the same, Mr. John Robinson, to Miss Charlotte Seaberry, both of this city.

On the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. Gregory Mather, of Shelburne, to Miss Cordelia Doherty, of Calais, Maine.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. J. R. Lawson, Mr. Joseph Green, to Miss Jane McCutcheon, both of this city.

On Wednesday last, by Rev. W. Harrison, William Henry Hatheway, Esq., Barrister, &c., to Miss Emily Ann, daughter of Mr. James Williams, all of this city.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. W. A. Coleman, Mr. Thomas Milner, to Miss Abigail Hicks, both of Sackville.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. James Norris, to Miss Ann Adrain, all of this city.

On the 6th inst., at Springfield, by Elder E