she and her posterity might long occupy the throne; and a hero, of the Cromwell stamp, might be necessary to rid her of mistaken or timorous men, who betrayed her interests and endangered her throne (hear, hear, hear). I know that, by God's grace, our strength is invincible against the world; but that strength is truth. Standing together, with God in our midst, we may laugh to scorn the power of the arm of flesh, I repeat it, our [illegible]. It is proper to make such remarks aloud and in the face of the public. There was no security in concealment. I have heard military officers say that they can rely upon Popish troops; but they know not the malignity of the human heart, and the power of that bewitching system. Be assured that the Emperor of Austria, and the rulers of France would count upon every one of those men as allies in the day of danger (loud cries of hear). To return: Charles II succeeded, who died a Papist, and James II, who lived one, came after him, and the struggle was renewed. He determined, by overstretching the royal prerogative, to re-establish Popery. He neglected enforcing the laws against Popery; he openly dispensed with them; he persecuted those who maintained them; but God had a hero in readiness, and the quarrel of 300 years was left to the arbitrement of war, and decided, as on this day.

"July the first, in Oldbridge town,
There was a glorious battle; (tremendous cheers)
And many a man lay on the ground,
And the cannons they did rattle." (renewed cheers)

Our fathers at the Boyne put the crowning stroke on James's ruin, and he fled, a dethroned monarch and an undone man (cheers). Liberty was established by William, and prosperity followed in its train. Ireland flourished and was free, until of late days, when shallow and worldly men, who, because they were ignorant, supposed themselves wiser than those who won liberty and bequeathed it to us, proceeded to conciliated error when they should have repressed insolence; and Ireland is at the present moment, reduced through their insane policy, to an unparalelled degree of wretchedness, discord, calamity, and ruin. In proportion to the countenance and encouragement bestowed on Popery has been the misery of our native land (hear, hear). I call on Papists themselves to note the fact. The same year that made Maynooth College a national institution was made memorable by pestilence and famine (hear, hear). These scourges, in connection with civil war, and an amount of expatriation beyond all example, have ever since desolated Ireland as with the besom of destruction, so that, under their combined influence, two or three millions of our fellow-countrymen have perished or been banished, and still the plague devours. Such was the result of departing from the policy suggested by truth, Scripture, and history (cheers). Formerly the Pope attempted to effect his purposes through the crown. Now, his policy was changed, and he expected to effect his objects through the influence of the mob, by multiplying the hosts of those who supported his rights among the commonalty. How was that policy to be defeated? By encountering him with the weapons that he himself had chosen. He appealed to the people. We should appeal to them also, and tell them the truth. See how the Pope was multiplying his followers in England in the present day. Scarcely a post arrived which did not bring the intelligence of some great conversion to Popery. From whence do those things arise? I believe from the withdrawal of the grace of God. If we want to prevent those results, we must testify against unfaithful men in high places; we must call for a Christian policy; we must represent the wickedness and criminality that was involved in such a policy as warranted the support of the Maynooth grants, of the National System of Education, of the Godless Colleges, or any other institution encouraging a system of error (cheers). I believe that this Association is doing the business of England as well as of Ireland, and, therefore, I have no hesitation in saying that we should gladly accept of aid from England for it (hear, hear). I trust that our English brother will return to his own country with a greater determination than ever to promote co-operation between their Association and kindred ones in England. I have a word to drop into the ears of my Protestant friends here—namely this, that though we love and honour our English brethren, and would be prepared to stand by them, we must, nevertheless, depend upon ourselves. As Irishmen we must vindicate our own country. The battle-ground of Protestantism in the 17th century was Ireland; and the battle-ground of Protestantism in the 19th century will be also here (cheers). And, mark you are the men who will have to fight the battle (cheers, and cries of we will). May God grant that you may do so counting your lives as nothing in comparison with your principles. The war that, I believe, will terminate Popery in this country is fast approaching. Allow me now to call your attention briefly to a principle laid down in those Homilies which are placed in our hands by the Church and by the State, as a manual of sound principles—

"It is written in the Book of Numbers, the 23rd chapter that there was no idol in Jacob, nor there was no image seen in Israel, and that the Lord was with the people. Where note, that the true Israelites—that is, the people of God—have no images among them, but that God was with them, and that, therefore there enemies cannot hurt them, as appeareth in the process of that chapter. And as concerning images already set up, thus saith the Lord, in Deuteronomy—'Overturn their alters, and break them in pieces; cut down their groves, burn their images; for thou art an holy people unto the Lord.' —Deut. vii. 12. And the same is repeated more vehemently again in the twelfth chapter of the same book. Here note what the people of God ought to do to images when they find them. But let any private person, upon colour of destroying images, should make any stir of disturbance in the commonwealth, it must always be remembered that *the redress of such public enormities pertaineth to magistrates*, and such as be in authority only, and not to private persons; and, therefore, the good kings of Judah, Asa, Hezekiah, Josaphat, and Josias, are highly commended for the breaking down and destroying of the altars, images, and idols.—1 Kings xv.; 2 Chron. xiv., xv., xxxi. And the Scriptures declare, that they, specially in that point, did that which was right before the Lord. And contrariwise, Jeroboam, Ahab, and Joas, and other princes, which either set up or suffered such altars or images, undestroyed, are, by the Word of God, reported to have done evil before the Lord."—*First Part of Homily against Peril of Idolatry*, pp. 196—197.

Such is the document to which I call your attention. There you learn that it is your duty to overthrow whatever idolatry springs up in your country (loud cries of hear). Though it may cost you your lives, you must not flinch from it. You are only exonerated from the responsibility, through the state undertaking to fulfil it; and if the State abandoned its function, then the duty reverts to you. Now, I ask you plainly—do you accept that proposition? (some cries of yes). Nay, I must have it more plainly still if the State abandoned its duty of overthrowing the idolatry which lays waste our country, do you hold it to be your duty to overthrow it yourselves—yes or no? (a tremendous and unanimous cry of yes!) Then I charge the duty on your consciences. I lay it on your souls. You are this night witnesses against yourselves, that you have a light, a body, a solemn duty to fulfil. But do nothing rashly. Carry the Lord's redress. He will make your course plain. I tell you—and I give all Roman Catholics warning—that the hour is fast approaching when God will overthrow the idolatry of Ireland, and its fall have will mankind its universal proclamation (loud cheers for some time). Give in Ireland Protestantism, and we will have fair, glorious, and flourishing. No trembling in our gory war, and no complaining in our camp. I protest I am sick and humiliated at the incessant cry going up, of "English supremacy," "English interference," "English influence," "English domination, such impossible, such contemptible nothings; (loud cheers). We would defy England, or a Protestant England, or all the world, to oppress Ireland, under a Protestant (vehemently cheers). We love and venerate England, being Protestant; but I would tremble, and my cheek blanch, if English influence, now predominant, in Ireland, being Protestant, were removed for the Papal, and Ireland, being Protestant, were torn by the tempests, the convulsions, and the thunders of our native isle. Give us Irish Protestants, and I defy the combined world, and the Papal Antichrist, with all his power, and the blasphemous assumptions of the world, and the high-sounding titles, and all the pomp, and the glory of the children of men, to disturb us. We will be quiet, and fly peaceful paths and enjoy tranquillity (vehement cheering).

Arrival of Convert to Roman Catholicism.—The Rev. J. E. Bloomfield, M. A., late vicar, for nearly twenty years, of St. Barnabas's Islington, the chief of the Puseyites, the Rev. W. W. Shalders, left the Church of England for the Church of Rome, has communicated his intention of withdrawing from some months, and of leaving the country for the purpose of joining the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Charles Gace, the incumbent of a neighbouring district, resigned the incumbency of St. Barnabas's Church, Islington, recently rendered vacant by the secession of the two clergymen.

THE TENNESSEE REPEATING RIFLE.—The improvement of small arms has recently attracted considerable attention, and numerous experiments have been made both in this and other countries to test the advantages of new inventions. Within the last fortnight Lord Raneleigh and a number of [illegible] witnessed experiments with small arms at Fulham, but none of the rifles experimented will come up to the Tennessee Repeating Rifle, which is described in the following manner by an American paper:—"Some time ago we published an account of a new rifle invented by a Kentuckian, which was described as being a wonder. We have within a few days past had the satisfaction of seeing one of the kind complete. The inventor is Mr. P. W. Porter, of Memphis. This rifle certainly goes ahead of any shooting 'iron' we have ever seen. We cannot here describe the particular manner by which its wonderful effects are produced. Suffice to say, that by merely pulling the trigger the rifle is loaded and discharged, and as there is a magazine of powder balls, and caps attached, from which the rifle is supplied, the only limit to the number of successive discharges is the size of the magazine. The rifle can therefore be loaded and fired from one to a thousand times in succession, or more; and this as rapidly as the trigger can be pulled, which is ordinarily about forty times in a minute. There are other qualities in regard to this invention that are highly spoken of, and indicate that aside from a wonderful execution, it is safer and better to handle than the common rifle. What a terrible front a Regiment of men armed and drilled with these rifles would present."

40th Foot.—On June 18, the anniversary of the glorious achievements gained at Waterloo, the Sergeants of this Regiment received a splendid silver snuff-box from its Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Stretton. To signalise the presentation, and to commemorate the successful engagement referred to, the Sergeants partook of a sumptuous dinner, provided expressly for the occasion. The Mess-room was beautifully decorated with laurel and flowers, and the arrangements altogether being of a very superior description, the entertainment went of with great eclat; and in consequence of extra indulgences, kindly sanctioned by Mr. Valiant (who commands the Corps during the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Stretton), every opportunity was afforded and embraced by the Sergeants, for mutual gratification, and the legitimate enjoyments which the occasion suggested. The duty of presentation devolved upon the Serjeant-Major of the Regiment, who concluded a very appropriate address by proposing the health of Colonel Stretton, which was responded to with loud cheers. The following is the inscription on the snuff-box:—"Presented to the Serjeants, Mess, by Lieutenant-Colonel Stretton, 40th Regiment, 18th June, 1851."—In the course of the evening many loyal toasts were proposed, and enthusiastically cheered: "The Queen," "Prince Albert," and "The Hero of Waterloo," may be particularly mentioned. The Serjeants of the 40th Regiment beg to thank their Commanding Officer for this magnificent present, which serves as a token of his approval of their conduct, and hope they will continue to deserve his approbation; and it is very desirable (as was expressed on this occasion) that he may live long to command the 40th Regiment, which, as far as regards the distinguished honours borne upon its colour stand unsurpassed in Her Majesty's Service.

The question regarding the skill of our shipbuilders, and the union of capacity and speed in our merchant vessels, promises to receive some satisfactory illustrations from a new line of ships intended for the Indian voyage, constructed for Mr. W. S. Lindsay. Four of them named, the *Alipore*, the *Barrackpore*, the *Cassipore*, and the *Dinapore*, are already launched, and two others are in an advanced state. They are all on the same model, measuring from 670 to 720 tons old measurement, and from 800 to 850 tons of the new measurement for registry, and have been constructed with the especial object of combining large stowage capacity with the best sailing properties, so as to realize a merchant ship of the highest character. The two first of the line have already been tried by a voyage recently completed to the Mediterranean, in the service of the Admiralty. They left Cork, the one on the 17th, the other on the 28th of February, with the 49th Regiment, for Corfu. Having disembarked the Troops there, they took on board a second Regiment for conveyance to Malta, whence again another Regiment was brought to Portsmouth. Notwithstanding the detention consequent on the embarkation of the Troops, and a continuance of unsettled weather, the vessels arrived at Portsmouth respectively on the 28th of April and 1st of May, thus completing their three passages in the remarkably short space of little more than two months. As an instance of rapid sailing, it is mentioned that the *Barrackpore* sighted Corfu on the 16th day after leaving Queenstown, although a dead calm prevented her entry in the port until the 18th day. Both vessels have departed this month on their first voyage to the East, and the *Cassipore*, which is now in the London Docks, is also appointed to sail on the 1st July.—*The Times.*

MORE PAPAL BISHOPS.—On Sunday evening, June 22, the Pope filled up several bishoprics in England, in accordance with his decree of the 29th of September last, establishing the Roman hierarchy in Great Britain. The fortunate holders of the great prizes in the Papal Lottery are—1. Dr. Grant, of the English College, Rome—"our correspondent" to Dr. Wiseman—who is now "Bishop" of Southwark; 2. Dr. Errington, who is advanced to a pretended see of Plymouth; 3. Mr. J. Turner, promoted to Salford; 4. Mr. J. Browne, of Sedgewith-park, who goes to Shrewsbury; and 5. Mr. Burgess, named to Clifton, superseding Dr. Hendren, promoted to Nottingham for his honest efforts and his love of truth in the affair of Miss Talbot. All these gentlemen enjoy the first fruits of Papal aggression, and what the saintly "Archbishop" of Westminster terms "working out the will of heaven"—*Church and State Gazette.*

The new boilers on board the *Hydra*, steam-ship, are of a circular form, 9 feet 10 inches each in diameter, and 16 feet long, from their perfect construction remarkably strong. There are five furnaces in each of the two boilers, two below there, and owing to the shape of boilers there is ample room for the engineers or stokers to pass between them when necessary. They also Continue with the steam chest used in square boilers, which will be a great advantage, and bring them conveniently under the water line. They were made at the Factory at Woolwich Dockyard, from a design originally submitted to the Admiralty by Messrs. John Penn and Son, Engineers, Greenwich.

Major George Tulloh, of the 42nd Regt. Infantry (twice for years has filled the post of Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Rowan, C.B., the Gen. commanding the Forces British North America), has been selected by Lieutenant-General Armstrong, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces at Madras, to be his Excellency's Military Secretary at that Presidency. Sir Richard, accompanied by his Staff, sailed via the Cape from Portsmouth at the end of last month.—*Globe.*

Hong-Kong, April 5th.—The hostile grounds here contain very many monuments to Sailors who fell victims to the climate; several of these monuments have eighteen and twenty seamen interred on them. No blame is ascribable to the Military Authorities here, much to those at home; and as for the Soldiers themselves, they are transports to the extreme, in fact they are afraid to think. Crime is extremely rare among them. There are 98 men of the 59th now in hospital, 87 is the average this winter.

THE WAR MEDAL.—BANQUET TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

On Saturday evening upwards of 200 of the old Egyptians, Peninsulars, and "sea-born" of Nelson and Collingwood assembled at Willis's Rooms, St. James's-street, for the purpose of presenting the Duke of Richmond with some mark of their approbation and esteem in these days have so many aged and distinguished officers been collected together. Fine as it would have been to have seen them nearly half a century ago, when young and dashing men, full of courage and strength, and burning with all the energies of a hotly contested war, it was more touching and interesting to behold these venerable reliques of the terrific contests which have won the peace we now enjoy, grey haired and full of honors, meet-grave—the representatives of a gallant generation which death has been busy with year after year—and of feelings, and perhaps of prejudices rapidly vanishing. It was sad, to be sure to witness some old man whose breast presented a harvest of orders and decorations, sinking beneath the weight of years, and to think that he would soon pass away from among us, and that these were men who could only see in the event a happy lightening of the annual bill for military services; but generally the company bore themselves well, and baffled speculation as to age, by a rigid uncompromising muscularity of face and figure that told of hard work and little luxury in days gone by. All wore their new war medal, of which they appeared as proud as if they had won a fresh battle, but there were few indeed who had not one or two companions to keep it in countenance, in the shape of crosses, ribbons, and stars, and some could scarcely make room for it amid the blaze of decorations on their coats. A very large number were military and naval uniforms, and the flashing of gold and silver lace, the glare of bright scarlet, contrasted with the blue of navy, cavalry, and artillery, and set off by a crowd of black coats, the well chiseled old heads surmounted by spare white hair, and decked with blanched moustachios visible along the table, the sight now and then of a coat-sleeve looped up neatly to the breast button, or of the leg of a pantaloon dangling carelessly without a leg to fill it, the mark of a grim scat on some ancient face, all under the mellow hue of the wax lights, filled the eye with a stirring picture. It was past 7 o'clock before Lord Saltoun, the chairman, took his seat.

After the usual toasts being given and duly honoured.

The Duke of Richmond, in responding to his health being drunk, after acknowledging the hearty co-operation he received from Lord John Russel, said—I deeply regret that this measure has not been extended much further than it has been. I never could understand the reason why the officers of her Majesty's navy, who in single ship action—in capturing privateers at the hazard of their lives—in defending our convoys, or in the heroic and hazardous achievement of cutting out vessels from the muzzles of well trained and well manned guns in batteries, displaying a chivalry and heroism, permit me to say, which few but British seamen could ever be found even endeavouring to attempt—I never could understand why these brave men, and the gallant spirits, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who, in every part of the world maintain the glory of our arms, should be debarred from participating in the rewards they had so justly earned.—There is not a single individual whom I have now the honor of addressing, who cannot call to his mind some of the best and bravest men of all grades in the two professions, who now lie cold in their graves, hastened, perhaps, by privation, and their hearts not gladdened by wearing the testimonial, to which they were entitled, of their Sovereign's approbation and their country's gratitude. I feel proud is wearing this medal because it enables me to address you as one of your old comrades (applause).

The Chairman then rose and gave the health of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, pronouncing a high eulogium upon the merits and services of the noble duke. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

The toast of the allied peninsular Forces was then given.

The Chairman next gave the health of the handsomest woman in Great Britain, the Duchess of Richmond, and the ladies who had honoured them with their presence.

The Duke of Richmond could not allow the health of the Duchess of Richmond to be drunk without rising to express the feelings which animated him. It was natural the Duchess of Richmond should have appeared in that gallery (loud cheers)—to witness the honors paid to her husband (cheers). She knew those honors were most grateful to his heart, and he would return the gentlemen—present her best thanks for the high honor they had bestowed upon her, and add a hope that her children, and the children of those children, would give themselves to the profession of arms (cheers).

The Duke of Richmond, after the noble chairman had passed a brief eulogy on the East India Company's forces, rose to give "The health of Lord Saltoun."

The Chairman returned thanks.

It was past 12 o'clock ere the list of toasts was disposed of, and the company retired to the coffee-room. Many were the warm farewells of those gallant veterans to each other ere they parted; many were the pleasant gossips over long past scenes of peril and pleasure, which were interrupted by the inevitable necessity of departure from that brilliant hall. The sympathies of years revived by personal intercourse with old comrades in arms, whose last association had been by the watchfires of Torres Vedras, or under the walls of Badajoz—who had marched together through the passes of the Pyrenees, shared the "crowning glory" of Waterloo, and had consoled their fatigues and dangers amid the hardly-won pleasures of Paris—will not readily be suffered to fade away.

THE IRISH CENSUS—STARTLING DECREASE IN POPULATION.—The Irish Census was made public this morning. It shows a decrease within the last ten years of no less than 1,659,390; the population, which in 1841 amounted to 8,175,124, being now reduced to 6,515,734, or about twenty per cent. The following resume is taken from the Daily Express:—

"In this reduction Connaught and Munster have borne the largest share, the decrease in the former province being 22 per cent., and the latter 23—while in Leinster and Ulster the decrease is pretty equal, being about 16 per cent. in each. It may not be uninteresting to state briefly the fluctuations in the number of the population for the last forty years. In the first decade it increased from 4,937,855 to 5,401,677, a rapid ratio of 35 per cent.; in the second the increase was 14 per cent.; in the third, 5 per cent.; and now, at the close of the fourth decade, by a reduction of 20 per cent. We are less in number than we were 50 years ago; whereas, if instead of decreasing, the population, according to its natural tendencies, had increased only in the low ratio of 5 per cent., it would now be upwards of 2,000,000 more than it is. Dublin is the only county which shows an increase of about 10 per cent.

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 1, 1851.

THE RAIL ROADS.—As doubts and shadows still rest upon the minds of many of our fellow citizens relative to the eventual fate of the Rail Road scheme now in progress, we may be permitted, without being considered obtrusive, to state that the Halifax and Quebec Rail Road is fully determined on by the British Government, and that it can be run through any section of this Province that may be most agreeable to the contracting parties on this side of the water. We therefore see no objection if thought advisable why the one road may not made to answer for both the European and North be American Road and the Halifax and Quebec. At all events it would be well to urge the running of the Quebec and Halifax Line through the most settled portion of this Province—in which case an approximation to the line now being made from St. Andrews to Woodstock, would so shorten the distance to be built by the European and North American Company as to render the task light, and place the probabilities of its successful completion beyond the possibility of a doubt. We speak advisedly when we say that private negotiations between the Colonies and the British Government have for some time past been going on, and that every despatch is becoming more and more in accordance with the wishes of the people of this Province. The Government of Canada, fully alive to the importance of the undertaking are legislating for its early consummation. Nova Scotia so soon as the short session takes place, which will be immediately after the Election, will take up the subject especially, and we are assured will fall in with the reasonable views of this Province, that of bearing a portion of the expence of our line. These movements will be met with a convening of the Assembly of this Province, when the whole will be arranged satisfactorily to all parties, and *the money will be sent out.* We shall then become A PEOPLE, and without the aid of our republican neighbours, or that Annexation, so fiercely desired by a few restless individuals.

We cordially endorse the following from the Halifax *British American*—"We think the British Government should *contribute* a million of money, out and out, towards the road from Halifax to Quebec—that being the estimate for the Military Road she was contemplating, and which the idea of the Railway put a stop to. A Railroad would be of ten times more advantage to her than a common road; and why then should she not make an equal contribution towards it, in consideration of having her troops and military stores carried *free?*

The balance of £4,000,000 we would equally divide between Great Britain, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Canada, in shares of a million each, and giving to each a fair share of wild lands, which in a few years, would pay the whole cost of the Railway. In this way the burden on the Colonies would be comparatively light—at least their engagements would not be overwhelming, while Great Britain would own a fair share in this national work.

THE RAIL ROAD.—The Halifax *Recorder* says—"The overtures, as agreed upon by the Councils of Canada and New-Brunswick, and provisionally by the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, subject to the ratification of the respective Legislatures, we have reason to believe are as follow:—A Railroad hence to Quebec, six hundred miles, to be constructed by the three Provinces as a joint undertaking with Imperial funds to be obtained at the common expense, and secured by a joint guarantee. In other words, each Province to build 200 miles of Railroad. Each Province to contribute a belt of land five miles wide on each side of the line (ten miles) of its Crown domain. So far as Nova Scotia is concerned, this, of course, is all but a nominal thing, as the country is almost all settled hence to New Brunswick. When (if ever) the profits of the road shall redeemed the capital invested, then each Province is to own and control its own territorial portion of the work. The continuation of the road from Quebec to Montreal, thence to Hamilton, and onward to Sandwich, is to be the work of Canada alone; and vigorous efforts will, we learn, be put forth to have this done contemporaneously with the common portion of the Trunk Line. The Portland Branch, too, is to be the work of individual responsibility. Its erection, it is contemplated, will render the eastern end of the Trunk Line, that is from Shediac to Halifax very much more valuable.—*Acadian Recorder.*

CALIFORNIA.

Below will be found, extracts from a late California paper, which, while they give a glowing idea of the wealth of that enchanting land, they present also a picture of the state of society revolting to every well regulated mind; truly may it be called the garden of HESPERIDES, the golden apples are there it is true, but the DRAGON is there also, and without even the hope of an HERCULES to slay him. The geographical position of that Eldorado is such, lying as it does on the same ocean with that of a penal Colony of Great Britain, that it must naturally become the Paradise of Felons, who are continually escaping from Van Diemans Land, and resorting to a country so admirably suited to their vicious and depraved views. San Francisco, from the best information we have hitherto been able to ascertain, approaches nearer to the idea entertained of Pandemonium, than any other sublunary habitation. The town appears to be head quarters for murderers, thieves and blacklegs, and we to the unfortunate wight who returning from the mines with the wages of his labours enters that doomed city, an appropriate motto over whose gates would be "*all hope abandon ye who enter here.*" Fire, the pistol and the knife, are the implements daily used by the marauding assassins that infest the country, and what else can be expected in a country composed of the outcast and reckless adventurers of the civilised and savage world; a country whose laws, when even rigidly administered, are at least weak, lax and imbecile, a country where the establishment of civil authority hitherto has only been a mockery, and where *the convicted felon figures the lion of the day.* But the extracts will speak for themselves, hear them:—

CITIZENS OF STOCKTON: Without any war cry we already have an enemy in our country and in the midst of our town. The signal is Theft! Murder!! Fire!!!

If the enemy would attack us from without, it were an easy matter for the citizens of California to repel them, to rave and all would rise to defend a country so beautiful as this is—rich in everything which man requires to make life happy.

The strife within our walls is far more difficult and difficult to contend with, for we fear the ball intended for a foe might strike a friend. We are unwittingly engaged in this strife, and often the innocent have to suffer for the benefit of the community.

Our country so rich in minerals, so fruitful in agriculture, so temperate in climate—filled with a young and energetic people, rich in their activity, industry, courage and liberality—an example for all nations. Commerce, agriculture, manufactories, and even the fine arts, all equally forward in the race. Towns and towns springing up where but lately the Indian alone reigned monarch of the land and California is and will be pre-eminent in the West.

But how sorrowful to find that an inward enemy threatens to crush this young and brilliant country. Already has the scourge been made. The people's courage is drooping, and many of our citizen's wives and children are homeless, who but yesterday were, through their industry and thrift, in affluency, wealthy and happy situated.

Our laws are treated with contempt; our respectable citizens are supplanted by wholesale hordes of refuse from Sydney and other countries, who find how easily in California they can resume their old trades of robbery, plunder and incendiarism, and soon this golden country will be known only as the rendezvous for pirates by land and water.

Citizens! we are as yet strong enough to meet the enemy, and the remedy is with ourselves.

The laws are good for peaceful times, but not for such a state of turmoil as the present. For such measures to meet them.

Citizens! in such an emergency you have to frame your own laws. The country is in danger and you have no time to wait.

The government and people are one! Show that, if necessary, you can rule yourselves! All hope of justice is fallacious. Citizens of Stockton, our town is also included in the warfare. Fire, robbery and murder are the order of the day. Wait not until it is too late, but call a meeting, appoint a commission and proclaim at once martial law, and lead the way.

All industrious men earn a living; the sick and infirm we are glad to help, but the thief, incendiary and murderer, can expect no mercy at our hands.

In martial law there are some few inconveniences, but the good citizen will not object to that which will assure his life and property, and the guilty being executed on the spot—will prevent our prisons from filling, consequently the prisoners from escaping.

MINING OPERATIONS FOR THE LAST FORTNIGHT.—The accounts from the mining region, both north and south, represent the operations as being quite as successful for the last two weeks as they were for the month previous. There is more activity at this moment, and more gold is probably got out than ever before at any previous period in the history of the California mines. The various species of mining now pursued, are, washing on the banks of the various streams, dammed up or led off for that purpose:—coyoteing or digging into the earth from one pocket to another on the rude practice of a scientific principle—tunnelling the hills, a system which has proved immensely profitable, and crushing the auriferous quartz, the success of which depends as well on skill and machinery as on the richness of the ore. The operation of washing surface gold in the gulches and ravines, is not as extensively pursued as at first, nor is it by any means so profitable. This system of mining is now wholly confined to the northern mines. Quartz mining and the coyote principle obtain almost altogether in the southern mines, and in that region are the most productive quartz mines yet opened. Carson's Creek mine, situated about ten miles from Sonora, and the Merced Company's mine have have doubtless yielded more gold than any yet discovered. The Stockton and Aspinwall mines, though worked most industriously and economically, have wholly failed. If located in the Atlantic States, where labour is cheap, they might prove tolerably remunerative, although even that is questionable; here they have failed altogether to pay expenses. Many new veins are being opened every day, and the machinery is being put in operation all over the southern mining region, in Tuolumne, Calaveras, and Mariposa.—Several veins will undoubtedly prove very largely productive, and as the mining operation extend, new leads may be discoved. The ledge of quartz in which the gold is embedded extends through the whole length of the State, and even in Lower California. Further investigations pushed into the lower countries will develop new veins of ore; and already in Los Angeles county there is a quartz vein of very great richness. In the county of Monterey there is very little mining enterprise, but mines of silver and copper are known to exist, and will in time attract the attention of those having capital to work them. The Carsons Creek, Merced and other gold mines in the lower counties will be developed to the full extent of their riches by those at present working them, and that they will enrich their owners is almost beyond problem.

DESTRUCTION OF CROWN TIMBER.—The Predecion *Times* very properly deprecates the system now in use for granting timber Licences. The mode as now practised is to sell off by the Square Mile Leases, to cut and carry away all the timber that is marketable, without restricting any one who has a desire to monopolize a whole County, if he has the means of payment at hand. The consequence is that the exclusive right to cut timber on large tracts of land becomes the property of speculating capitalists, who re-sell at very large profit the right so obtained to others who from want of means are unable to compete with them. Thus it will be seen, the privilege intended by this regulation for the operative Lumberer, is solely enjoyed by the nominal and more wealthy Lumberer, and to the exclusion of the poor man. It follows then that the money paid as stumpage is generally greater instead of less than formerly, and with this difference, that a private individual pockets the proceeds instead of its going into the Territorial Revenue Chest. To such a system we have three very serious objections to offer. In the first place the province is literally cheated out of the value of the stumpage, and the revenue reduced thereby; secondly, the person who may purchase the land from the Crown at some future period, is also cheated when he pays for forest lands, which on examination, he finds have been denuded of half their value in the destruction of the best timber, and thereby, the man who has paid a government price for his timbered land for settlement, finds not only that he cannot compete with the man who purchases all the timber on a square mile for the nominal price of *ten shillings*, and pays only a shilling a ton export duty; but that he too has to pay the shilling a ton duty for all timber he may cut off his own lands. This, to say the least of it, is highly impolitic, if not dishonest, and while it is productive of havoc and waste, tends also to glut the market at the present moment, and render the staple article almost unremunerative, while at no very distant date, the necessary supply even for home consumption will scarcely be obtainable. Our Legislature are especially called upon to deal promptly and efficiently at its next sitting to remedy the crying evil.

TOM FOOL'S PLEASURE.—A silly crotchet appears to have got into the heads of some few of the members of the Common Council, relative to the erection of a Fountain on King's Square, and a grant of £50 has actually been made by the Board for that purpose. The debate on the subject was remarkable only for vinidity and puerility. The lamp now in the centre of the Square, useful at all seasons *of the year*, and which cost probably £50, is to be *destroyed*, and a jimcrack Fountain, which would probably play during the short season that we are free from frost, and to cost a thousand dollars, placed in its stead. All things was old says Solomon, and on which principle alone we presume we may account for the doings of the Civic Board. The only sensible remark made on the occasion, fell from Alderman Vanhorne, when he stated, that the Fountain would freeze up and be of no use during ten months of the year. If our Civic rulers are really troubled with water on the brain, and wish to be delivered of their *flowing* conceptions, why not vent it in a series of Fountains for supplying gratis, those of our citizens who are unable to pay for water. The money to be spent for this fool's toy would establish Fountains of SUPPLY in every section of the City.—The useful first, and the ornamental when we are out of debt, that's our motto. We trust the judicious portion of the City will withhold their subscriptions to any such utterly useless and destructive purposes.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.—Again we receive the unpleasant news from various sections of the Province that the rot has appeared, whole fields have been blackened and withered. From its appearing thus early, we are led to anticipate the worst results.

CITY BUSINESS.—We are pleased to learn that a move in the right direction has been made by the Alderman of Duke's Ward. That gentleman altho' recently elected, has set an example which we hope to see copied by his contemporaries in office. His first step was to advertize and let by Tender the cleansing of the Ward, thereby making a saving of at [illegible] improvements also required in Duke street have been contracted for at a low figure, instead of the *good old system*, when Alderman, Councillor, and Roadmaster, would have been called into requisition, and the price probably doubled. To his Roadmaster he has given directions that the Statute Labor *must* be performed within a given period, about one third of the usual time, thereby making a saving of two thirds of his Annual charges. This is beginning at the right end, and we trust the example will not be thrown away on the Officers of the other Wards, and at the day of Election, the citizens may be enabled conscienciously to say; "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—While the devotees of Romanism, are using every insidious subterfuge, for the spread of their poisonous and degraded belief, and endeavouring even in the strong hold of Protestantism, (England,) to enlist converts, it will be seen that the enemy has entered their own Camp, and is carrying successfully into the bowels of their land, the light of the gospel, which is destined sooner or later to bring them from darkness, to marvelous light.

Thank God, in France Rome is in a great measure shorn of her power to harm the servants of God although she does all she can, by the aid of calumny, to urge the civil power against them; but this is often in vain, notwithstanding the ambiguous nature of the Government agency. An Evangelist had been labouring for some months at Rochefort, preaching the truth from house to house. At length several souls became attentive. A converted Romanist in the environs invited several friends to hear the Word God every time the evangelist came to see him. On one of these occasions the house was suddenly surrounded with gendarms, the commissary of police entered, listened, examined the hymn-books and Bibles, questioned the speaker, but was fully satisfied, and withdrew, saying, "Continue, gentlemen." This excited much curiosity and interest around, and the number of persons attending the meetings increased. Pasteur Puaux having been stationed at Rochefort has been the means of strengthening the word; large crowds come to hear him, and many are under regular instruction. He has had already the pleasure of admitting twenty-six Roman Catholics into the Protestant Church, all of them making a public abjuration of their errors. May God's blessing continue to rest upon his labours!

BOAT RACING.—We hear with much satisfaction that in the true spirit of sportsmen, the Indian Town crew are negotiating with New York for the great race of $4,000, and that they have offered to meet their opponents in Portland harbour in September next, each party paying their own expenses. This is fair, manly and sportsmanlike. We trust in the meantime, as the Carleton crew have distinctly, and in writing, refused to row them for the stakes deposited in the Bank, that no further interruption will be offered during the time of their preparation for the great trial. When that is settled, we hope in a manly fair and generous way, the disputed stakes will be disposed of, and without any further disturbance of that harmony that should prevail among fellow countrymen.

PLEASURE PARTIES.—In this issue will be found an advertisement for a Pleasure Trip in the *Creole*, to Digby and Annapolis. Those wishing to couple an escape from city smoke and turmoil, with pleasure, free air and comfort, will have an opportunity thus afforded them of so doing.—The *Fairy Queen* will also go on a Pleasure Trip, at the same time and place.

CASUALTIES.—The body of a man named Thomas Crowley, was recently picked up in Barlow's Slip, Lower Cove. An Inquest was held by W. O. Smith and J. Johnston, Esquires, when a verdict was found of "Accidentally drowned."

Last night, Michael Brown, of the Steamer *Gipsey*, while attempting to get on board his vessel, fell between her and the wharf and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—This body is now in session, and it is stated, have under consideration several weighty matters, among which is that of appointing a successor to the Hon. T. BAILLIE, as Surveyor General. Rumor as well as public opinion points to R. D. WILMOT as the fortunate man.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—The impression is now fast gaining strength, that the only practicable mode of building *any* Railway in this Province, is, by the direct aid of the Imperial funds. The words "self reliance" are frequently urged as an argument in favour of private companies, and I find of late, that they are very often, and very vociferously repeated by our republican neighbours, when they are speaking of, or writing about Earl Grey's scheme.

Let the work to be done—the European and N. American Railway for instance—be performed by an incorporated association, and what will be the result? 1st. At least one million of dollars will be abstracted from this Province by yankee speculators. Depend upon it, that is their calculation. 2d. Our own artizans and Mechanics' will be set aside, while *foreigners* are preferred. 3d. Provincial Debentures will be at a heavy discount, and the hard earnings of Provincialists will be exacted to pay the *shares*. 4th. There will be a money panic in the country, when "self-reliance" will call upon foreign usurers, for temporary help, and permanent ruin will be the inevitable consequence.

At Chamcook the Railway contractors have not only supplied their own workmen, but the country people of the neighbourhood also; they being enabled to undersell the *lowful* trader. We do know what portion of their contraband goods have been seized, but cannot tell what amount of their imports has been 'run' free. For one, I sincerely trust that the Legislature of New Brunswick, will assent to any reasonable terms, upon which Imperial money can be had for the great work now contemplated; at the same time firmly believing, that we will prosper under such a system, whilst degradation and poverty will be the lasting inheritance of our people, if we listen to the voice of the [Poor]—"charmer, charm he ever so wisely."

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—You will confer a favor on a Subscriber, by inserting the following notice.

At Sussex Vale the Loyal Orange Association met on the 12th ult., for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. The brethren of the Lodge Rising Sun, headed by CHARLES LEONARD, D. M. in fine order, marched several miles through the wilderness to meet and escort their highly esteemed and zealous friend and Brother Jonathan Crane, who with his Lady accompanied by the band of Music, were marching from Springfield, to meet and spend the day with friends of the Vale.—On meeting, the two parties formed line, and marched up by Rev. [illegible], who preached the Lodge sermon. Within the fane they proceeded to the Lodge hending to Church's Hotel, where they formed in due order to