...requirements, as he believes in no future judgment or accountability. But why even an Atheist should profess to be a Catholic, and conform to the requirements of the confessional in this country, we cannot imagine, unless it be from a desire to secure Catholic votes and influence to aid his political aspirations.

Having, then, among us a very large secret society, governed by a priesthood, who are believed by the members of the association to exercise by divine right the power to fix and determine their eternal destiny, and this priesthood itself being the subjects of a foreign pontiff, prince, and potentate, by what means can such influence be controlled but by a combination of its opponents; and how can such combination be effected but by association and organization? Will it be answered that Romanism, though a secret organization, is not a political one, and therefore does not require to be opposed by a political combination such as that of the "Know-Nothings?" To show this it will be necessary to prove that the secret organization of Romanism cannot be brought to bear upon politics, and political institutions; a position which contradicts all history and experience:—all history, for the Pope himself has been an active agent in the political quarrels, intrigues, and wars of Europe; and in every country where Romanism is dominant, it sustains despotism in the state by the very means it employs to perpetuate it in the Church. So potent is this ecclesiastical influence, that every struggle of the people for civil liberty has been prostrated by it, except where the Reformation overthrew Romanism, and gave the people the Bible. Napoleon the first succumbed to popery, and established it as the religion of France, with princely revenues and endowments. Louis Philippe assumed the protectorate of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, and compelled the helpless Tahitians to admit the Jesuit and French brandy. And now the emperor, elected by the people of France, keeps a body of French troops in Rome to protect his "holiness" from the indignation of an oppressed, enslaved, and starving population. Where, we ask, has Romanism the ascendancy in any country in which it has not crushed out every feature and semblance of civil and religious liberty? But if this cannot be shown, is it not idle to contend that this systematic hostility to human rights is not inherent in the system, and will, if permitted, do the very same thing in our now free and happy country? Indeed, the purpose has been openly avowed by the papers of the R. C. Church, which have kindly forewarned us that "whenever the Roman Catholics obtain a sufficient numerical majority of the population of the United States—as they are destined to do—there will be an end to civil and religious liberty;" that is, we shall be governed by the incumbent of St. Peter's chair, whoever he may chance to be. The oath of every Roman Catholic bishop and archbishop binds him to absolute and unquestioned obedience, not only to the present pope, but to his successors, and to "oppose and persecute" all who do not submit to his authority.

Was it not time to take the alarm and to combine to resist the secret association which already threatened us with the loss of all that freemen, and free Christians hold dear on earth? Yet the fact is, that even this did not produce any associate resistance or counteraction. We waited for some overt act of the Romish hierarchy to rouse us to opposition, and encouraged by the ever swelling tide of Romanist immigrants from abroad, the priesthood ventured to enter upon an open field of combat, and everywhere assailed our public-school system of education. The first onset was, we think, in the city of New York, by Bishop Hughes himself, who applied to the city council for one-fifth of the annual amount of the school tax, for the education of Catholic children, alleging that the Bible, and other books offensive to the Catholic conscience, were read in the public schools. The council appointed a committee to visit the schools, and ascertain what books were read in the schools, and whether there was really anything in them which could reasonably be objected to by any religious denomination. In the mean time, the public-school society had done much to appease the Romanists. They had blotted and defaced many of the books in use. Some whole pages were obliterated by being stamped with printer's ink, on other pages only paragraphs were expunged, and other pages were pasted together, thereby obliterating two pages at once.

The committee from the council entering upon their mission, most mischievously took it into their heads to visit the Roman Catholic free schools, which were of course under their exclusive management, and found there these same books without any obliterations whatever, whether by ink or paste; showing that the objection to them was a mere pretence after all the professions made of conscientious scruples. But the committee found no Bibles there. The Bible had long since been placed in the *index expurgatorious*, and was, therefore, a forbidden book to all Romanists, unless by special permission of the bishop. We have now a large collection of the expurgated books, and find that most of the pages obliterated are historical and indisputable. So that, in fact, the demand upon the public school society was to falsify history for the accommodation of Romanists. We are sorry the society complied; but it was done to appease, what they supposed to be, a conscientious uneasiness on the part of a denomination whose children, most of all, required the benefit of common free school instruction. Nothing was gained, however, by the sacrifice; and as the bishop could not prevail on the council to grant him the money, he carried his grievances to the state legislature. But neither could the general assembly be persuaded to let the bishop put his hand into the strong box; yet they did what was equivalent, going far toward destroying the best public schools in the world. A law was enacted by which the trustees were made elective, and the disinterested and able supervision of the public school society was superseded in some of the wards by men of very little education—some could not even read, and kept grog-shops at that. If any one should inquire why the governor should recommend, and the legislature enact such a measure, we reply the Papists had votes at the command of the bishop, and the politicians were in the market.

After this the opposition to the Bible in the public schools was carried into every part of the United States; and even where it succeeded it did not appease the Romanists—the sworn enemies of knowledge among the people. Nothing short of the destruction of the whole system of common-school education could satisfy the Romish hierarchy. It was now that the "Know-Nothings" effected an organization, and aroused the people everywhere to a sense of their danger; and showed that the danger was imminent, notwithstanding the Romanists were in a minority; for the majority were divided into two great parties, each catering for the Catholic vote, which was ready everywhere, under the direction of the priesthood, to be cast in favor of whatever party would most favour the pretensions and claims of "Holy Mother Church." We conclude, therefore, that if secret party associations are an evil, yet the organization of the "Know-Nothings" is a necessary one—necessary to the salvation of the country from the despotic rule of the Romish hierarchy—to the preservation of our civil and religious freedom, and hence should be not only tolerated, but encouraged.

That the public safety cannot be entirely trusted to either of the great political parties, is evident from reason and experience. Nor would any good arise from the destruction of these parties, and the substitution of new ones; for while the contest is only between political parties, held together by the hope of public office or emolument, they will bid high for the influence of the Catholic priesthood. Any counteraction of this sinister influence must necessarily come from those who, rising above party ties and compacts, make the counteraction of the secret society which threatens the public liberty an exclusive, all-governing principle, in the exercise of the right of suffrage.

The influence of the Romanists on our political [illegible] even Protestants, is seen in the readiness some of them show to comply with the demand of the priesthood to exclude the Bible from our common schools. They affect to consider it as a question of conscience, and if their reasoning is sound, they ought to exclude all religious teaching whatever; for no religious doctrine, or moral precept, can be [illegible] right to require the reading of it in the schools it maintains, without consulting the wishes of any sect or denomination.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

IRELAND.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN CORK.—A man of the name of Jeremiah Sullivan was committed for trial by the Cork magistrates, yesterday week, for discharging a loaded pistol at a shopkeeper across his counter, which fortunately however, did not take effect.

PAUPER EMIGRATION.—250 paupers, including 28 boys and 222 women, embarked on board the Royal Alice, Captain Livingston, for Queenstown, where they were received into the emigrant ship Kennedy, Captain Herbert, bound for Canada. These paupers were all from Cork union.

IRISH RIOT AT CRUMLIN.—A riot took place near Crumlin, a few days since, the parties engaged being Irish navvies *versus* English, employed in the new line of railway. The interference of the police checked the ardour of the combatants before any serious damage was done.

IRISH RIOT AT BIRKENHEAD.—A disorderly riot occurred at Birkenhead, last Sunday evening, between two Irish factions, the "Connaught Rangers" and the "Dundalkers," who attacked each other in the fiercest manner with sticks, stones, and every available missile and weapon. After a hard struggle, the police succeeded in capturing the ringleaders, who were brought before the magistrates on Monday and sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment each, with hard labour.

THE following curious advertisement has just appeared in the *Limerick Chronicle*:—"An extensive landed proprietor on the banks of the Shannon will make a wager of £500 that he has the handsomest wife, the handsomest nine children, and the handsomest estates in Ireland. Application to be made to J. E. E. G., Eyre's Hotel, Glin, County Limerick. August 30.

MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—The unfortunate man Ryan, who was waylaid and attacked by an armed party near Hollyford, about a fortnight since, died on Thursday week. A verdict of wilful murder has been returned by the coroner's jury against two men who were clearly identified by the deceased a few days before his death. They have absconded, but warrants have been issued for their apprehension.

SECTARIAN RIOTS IN IRELAND.—The late sectarian riots at Newtownlimavady have produced throughout the north of Ireland a very painful excitement. A Roman Catholic priest (Rev. Mr. Conway,) whilst returning from a sick call, a few evenings since, was assailed by a number of persons in such a way that he deemed it prudent to discharge a pistol in the air, which had the desired effect of scattering his assailants. On going to the inspector of police to report the matter Mr. Conway was arrested and lodged in bridewell for the night. Next morning he was liberated, having entered into sureties to appear at the next Derry assizes.

BARON KEOGH.—A government journal, of good authority, has this week stated that one of the Irish judges is about to retire from the bench, and that he is to be succeeded by Mr. Wm. Keogh, the Solicitor General. We have heard this news with amazement. After the manner in which Mr. Keogh's most intimate confederates have acquitted themselves in office—one compelled to resign after his evidence had been contradicted by the verdict of twelve jurors; another absconding after a series of the most disreputable frauds—it might, perhaps, be expected that any ministry which had a regard for the decencies of public life would hesitate to push forward to an office so sacred, and in anticipation of the common order of official succession, a person whose name, only twelve months ago, no one who knew this country would lay a milder emphasis than upon Mr. John Sadleir's, or Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty's. Mr. Wm. Keogh a judge; with life and death in his hands; with the peace, and honour, and property of the community hanging upon the breath of his lips; with the liberties and the safeguards of society under his direct control. Mr. William Keogh, with the antecedents of his unprincipled political career, his mediocre professional character, his false pledges, his disreputable associates, all intimately familiar to thousands in this city and throughout Ireland—this gentleman a judge! And the youngest judge, and the judge of the least standing at the bar, who has mounted the Irish bench within the memory of living man. We hesitate to believe that it can be possible. With officials of damaged character, we are not unfamiliar in this country. But in giving office, there has usually been a salutary distinction drawn between offices of mere political service and offices of high public trust. The judge's ermine and the bishop's mitre have been bestowed on a different principle from the gold stick or a treasury lordship. Since the batch of judges whom Lord Castlereagh appointed after the union, it has not been an all sufficient recommendation for the bench, that the candidate knew but little law, was the chum of notorious public delinquents, and had broken his engagements with every political party he had ever joined. The Tories, when in office, have appointed their own partisans—but there was a stern consistency that was respectable amid all the bigotry of Blackburne and Lefroy, and long years of arduous practice in the front rank of the courts had won for each the very highest professional position. And so, too, was it with the Whigs. We hope there may yet be public spirit enough left in the Irish bar and the Irish public to prevent this thing. A ministry which has already been compelled to recal one of its colonial judges for having been engaged in corrupting an Irish constituency ought to take the lesson, and be very careful, indeed, of appointing to the same station the leader of a party which has been a constant cause of confusion and disrepute to them. If these men are to be rewarded for their base betrayal of an unfortunate country, let it be with the blood-money that of old paid the Reynoldses and the Bellews, the informers of the rebellion and the strife-sowers of the Catholic Association. But while there are dozens of lawyers in the hall of the courts to whose integrity, learning, and skill, every honest man in the community would rather entrust his case, than to Mr. Keogh, but who have not sought power by false words and slippery ways, let not the power of life and death be vested in this man's hands.—*Nation.*

The residence of the Bishop of Killaloe was plundered a few nights since, and a quantity of plate of the value of £150 carried off.

Her Majesty has generously sent a donation of £100 to the Sailor's Home at Queenstown. The gift has been received with the liveliest feelings of gratitude.

The Irish representative prelates in the next session will be, Archbishop of Dublin, Bishops of Killaloe, Meath, and Kilmore.

Miss Arbuthnot, the lady who had so narrow an escape from the violent attempt of Mr. Carden, has purchased a handsome gold watch, and a suitable inscription engraved on it, for a present to the steward of Rathronan, in acknowledgement of the aid which he rendered in rescuing her from the band of armed ruffians.

Messrs Napiers of Glasgow, refuse to give up the screw machinery, ordered by the Emperor of Russia, and demanded by the English government as their prize.

Lord Gough lately arrived in London, and had interview with commander-in-chief, Lord Hardinge.

A Swedish royal proclamation has been issued announcing that so long as the British coasting trade was open to Swedish vessels the like privilege will be granted to British vessels in Sweden.

Capt the Hon R. Gore, R N her Majesty's charge d'Affaires at Monte Video, died suddenly on the 14th of August of apoplexy.

A medal has been struck in Paris in order to commemorate the conquest of the Aland Islands. On the face is the Emperor's bust, and on the reverse the inscription "Bomarsund, taken by the allied armies of France and England, August 16, 1854."

The Fishery in Newfoundland is reported to be very successful, and the Potatoe rot but limited. In Nova Scotia, Providence has blessed us with an abundance both from the soil and the teeming waters which surround our coasts.—*British North American.*

The Editors have seats in the present Canadian Ass[illegible]

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., October 13, 1854.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A *Royal Gazette* Extra was issued on Saturday last, convening a meeting of the Legislature on Thursday, the 19th instant, *for the dispatch of business.* Of course the Special Session is to be held to ascertain whether New Brunswick will approve or reject the Reciprocity Treaty. This is the last time we shall have an opportunity to say a word on the subject before the Session opens, and once more we appeal to the country members to save the Province from ruin and disgrace.

Farmers, you will be told, perhaps, that this is a measure upon which the Local Government must stand or fall, and thus your political partizanship and feelings will be appealed to. But it is not necessarily so. The Treaty has been concluded, conditionally, between the Imperial Government of Great Britain, and the General Government of the United States, and as such our Executive is bound to lay it before you, to be ratified or rejected; but in doing this they are *not* bound to make it a measure upon which they will stand or fall, and if they do so, it will be done wantonly, with their eyes open, and for the purpose of coercing your votes.

You will be told that the fisheries are not of much value—that it is expensive to protect them—that Great Britain has withdrawn her protection, and that the Colonies cannot protect their own fisheries—that the Bluenoses will not fish—that we have not the necessary capital—and that we may just as well let the Yankees have them as not. Do not listen to these stories for a moment. *There is no truth in them.*

1st—Our shore fisheries are of immense value. During the last summer the gulf shores, the coasts of Nova Scotia, the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, and Passamaquoddy Bay were swarming with mackerel—far more than the people could find salt to cure. At Cape Breton they turned adrift large quantities they had enclosed in the seines, and even at St. Andrews fresh mackerel were sold at *a dollar the boat load!* These fish were small, but at the latest accounts the bays on the gulf, and east coast of Nova Scotia, were literally thronged with fine large fat mackerel.

2nd—It is not so very expensive to protect them. If New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would fit out ten or a dozen small, armed vessels, in a few years they would not require over half of that number, as the Yankee fishermen would find the trade ruinous and withdraw their vessels. Since a British squadron was first sent out to keep the Yankees off our fishing grounds, probably one half of the American vessels have been withdrawn, but the moment permission was given them to fish along our shores, by Lord Clarendon's orders, they were put on again, and upwards of *two hundred sail* were counted passing off Halifax harbour in one day, steering for the Gut of Canso! This shows the value the Americans put upon our shore fisheries.

3rd—As to the Bluenoses not fishing, or not possessing the requisite capital, any one but an idiot must perceive that if the Yankees are debarred from catching fish there must be a great demand, and enhanced prices for our fish in their markets, and as our fishermen would have the monopoly, the business would prove highly remunerative, and British capitalists would invest their wealth to enable us to carry on the fisheries, as they have done to enable our people to carry on the lumber business for many years past.

4th—We differ in toto with those who say it matters not whether the fisheries are carried on by our own people or by the Americans. If carried on by a portion of our own people they will purchase their supplies from their neighbours and countrymen, while Jonathan will bring nearly every thing he wants to eat, drink, or work with, from his own country. Vessels, sails, cordage, anchors, fishing-lines, &c., will all be of Yankee manufacture, and the only provisions he will purchase from our farmers will be fresh milk, butter, and eggs,—poultry he will not purchase; he can *steal* as much as he requires. As well give away our fisheries, quotha! Why, whoever heard before of a person saying to a thief, who had put him to great trouble and expense to protect his property, "Come, my dear fellow! you have robbed me until I have got accustomed to it, and I begin to think it is a comfortable thing to get plundered; there is my property; walk in and take as much as you please!"

You will be told that the Treaty will not affect the export duty on American lumber, floating down our waters; but with the free navigation of the St. Lawrence ceded to them, how long before they will seek and obtain the same privilege on the St. John? They will agitate it until our rulers become tired of the bickering, and they will obtain all they ask. The moment that is effected all export duty on lumber must be abolished.

You will be told that the reciprocal free trade will not embrace manufactured articles, but, think you, the Americans will ever consent to stop where this treaty places them? They will agitate for the free importation of Yankee manufactures, and will obtain it too, and then our artizans, and many of our mechanics, may as well emigrate at once. And until this Yankee desideratum is brought about, they will smuggle by wholesale through their fishing stations. With our lumber export duties repealed, and the import duties minus, how are you going to support the Government, roads, and schools, and pay the increasing interest on Railway Debentures?—*By Direct Taxation!*

It has been asserted that the Treaty will go into effect even if New Brunswick rejects it. We scarcely think any of the advocates of the measure will have the hardihood to make the assertion in the House of Assembly, but if he or they should, the Treaty itself, Lord Elgin's declaration to the Canadian Parliament, and the Proclamation recently issued by President Pierce,—each and all give it the lie direct.*

You will be told that the Treaty is nearly in accordance with the terms laid down in an Address to the Queen, passed by the late House. Your answer should be prompt and decisive—while you would be bound by a solemn *act* of the late House, you are *not* bound to carry out their views as expressed in a document merely preliminary and speculative. If the British Ministry thought you were so bound, they would not have referred the Treaty back to you for your approval. "But," the advocates of the measure will say, "you, A. B. & C. were members of the late House, and voted for the Address." To this several of you can answer—and conscientiously too—that the Address was so ambiguously worded that you were not aware that it differed materially from the Report of the Select Committee, which Report insisted that the fisheries should not be given up without reciprocal trade, *and the same privilege of coasting and registering of ships in the United States, as the Americans enjoy in the Colonies.* At all events, it is much better to be accused of inconsistency than to give away our valuable fisheries without an equivalent.

Finally, very few but our petty Yankee Traders wish to give away the fisheries. They care not whether the Province sinks or swims, provided they can convert their *threepenny* trade into a *fivepenny* one. Give away the fisheries, and generations yet unborn will rise and curse your memory. You are warned.

* Lest any question should be made upon this point, we subjoin the following extract from the Washington Correspondence of a New York paper:—

"CALEB CUSHING ON THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—*Washington, Oct. 3.*—The *Union* of this morning publishes the opinion of Attorney General Cushing on the Reciprocity Treaty. It is four columns long, and in substance declares that the President cannot issue his proclamation until he has received satisfactory evidence of the enactment by the Imperial Parliament, and by the Provincial Parliaments of all four Provinces, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, of special laws, to give full effect to the treaty, according to the terms of the act of Congress."

RAILWAYS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

As the Legislature meets on Thursday next to talk over the Reciprocity Treaty, let us hope that they will not adjourn until they have had a talk about our railways.

We shall say but little about the European and North American Railway, which begins at Shediac and will end in St. John, we suppose, some time or other. We have pointed out in another article the advantages to be derived from improving the harbour of Petitcodiac, and we shall merely say that we hope the Government will hurry up the railway contractors.

About one-third of the St. Andrews and Woodstock line is completed—or nearly so—and the Province has advanced in aid thereof some Thirty Thousand Pounds; this stock will be lost unless something more is done. Would it not be wise for the Province to take back the Crown Lands ceded to the Company (all lying within five miles of the road), and finish the road and own it? Were this line once completed people who now say it wont pay, would be astonished at the number of mills that would be erected, and the quantity of lumber—now valueless—that would be manufactured into clapboards, shingles, laths, &c. and sent over the line, as well as the cord-wood, and the agricultural produce from the county of Carleton, and the American townships thereto adjoining.—At all events this is worth having a *talk* about.

We hold that the Provincial authorities should at once adopt measures to ensure the speedy construction of a railway from St. John to Fredericton and Woodstock. The travel and traffic on this line would be immense. We believe the section between St. John and Fredericton would pay ten per cent. interest on the capital from the moment it was finished. The distance from St. John to Fredericton, by the Douglas Valley, has been measured; it is 63 miles. Above Fredericton the line would be carried back of the hills that overlook the river, and thus avoid the crooks of the current, and the deep gullies; it would pass between Lake George and Magaguadavic Lakes, and strike the Shogomoc stream a few miles from its mouth, thence follow it down to its junction with the St. John, and then be continued on the bank of the river twenty miles to Woodstock. The distance from Fredericton to Woodstock, by this route, would not exceed fifty-seven miles, *and the last 30 miles would serve for the St. Andrews line also.* Thus there would be a railroad from St. John to Fredericton and Woodstock, and another from St. Andrews to Woodstock, and the whole length of rail required would be but 180 miles. Surely this is worth *talking* about?

Canada is constructing a line of railway from Quebec to Riviere du Loup, or Trois Pistoles, with great rapidity, and she has offered to meet us at the Grand Falls. From Woodstock to Riviere du Loup is 172 miles by the railroad route, of which Canada would have to construct 105 miles, and this Province 67 miles. Thus 247 miles of road would give both St. John and St. Andrews railway communication with Canada through our own territory. Is not this worth *talking* about?

We are not hostile to the northern line of railway, and desire to see it extended to Miramichi, and finally unite with the river line above the Grand Falls; but the northern line from St. John to Quebec, as surveyed by Major Robinson, can never be a commercial line. The distance is 589 miles, while the distance via Fredericton, Woodstock and the Grand Falls is just about 400 miles.

We consider railway communication between the Colonies as absolutely necessary, in order to preserve them intact. Without railway communication a federal union of the Colonies would be inconvenient, if not impracticable, and without such an union they will soon be American States. This is worth *talking* about, and thinking about also.

But we look upon this proposed line of railway as a matter of the highest importance in a commercial point of view. There exists no reason in the world why we should not have a fair share of the importing and carrying trade of Canada. The shortest line from any of the American seaports to the St. Lawrence, or the Lakes, is the line from Portland to Montreal. The distance between those cities is 296 miles, and they have already more traffic than they can manage, and are about to lay down a second track. Now, the distance from St. John to Riviere du Loup is 292 miles, and vessels from the Western Lakes, laden with flour or grain, would nearly as soon drop down to the Riviere du Loup to unload as they would discharge their cargoes at Montreal; they would probably save the additional expence in wharfage and other dues.—At all events they would infinitely rather drop down to Riviere du Loup than have their cargoes detained in Montreal, waiting railway transit.—Then the harbour of St. John is a better harbour than Portland harbour, inasmuch as it never freezes over; it is as easy of access, and a day or two's sail nearer England. What is to prevent St. John from enjoying a fair share of the Canadian trade, provided we have railway communication? Nothing. Let our legislators ponder over it, and *talk* about it.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The *News* of Wednesday gives currency to a rumour that in consequence of the illness of Judge Street his brother the Attorney General will be called to the Bench, and asks why *five* Judges are necessary. We can tell him that we shall probably have *six* Judges next year, and then we shall not have one too many. The Chancery Court is abolished, and the Master of the Rolls is now enrolled as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and why? Because the Chancery business will henceforth devolve upon that Court, thereby adding to the labours of the Judges.—Again, the Law Commission recommended the abolition of the Court of Common Pleas, and there is no doubt but the Report will be sustained by the Legislature—as it should be—for the most ridiculous blunders, and acts of horrible injustice, have been perpetrated by some of the Judges of that Court—men who "know no law nor text nor margent"—*and there is no appeal from their decision!* When this court is abolished, the business must fall on the supreme court, and a sixth judge will be absolutely necessary. We are informed that Judge Street's illness is of that severe nature that even should he partially recover he must be superannuated, and in that case the vacant Judgeship will naturally fall to the Attorney General, and it will be optional on his part whether he accepts the situation or not.

THE BEND OF PETITCODIAC.

Probably no place in New Brunswick is growing so rapidly as the village at the Bend of the Petitcodiac, and as the railway from thence to Shediac will be opened next summer, and as some years must elapse before the road will be completed through to St. John, it is likely to increase yet more rapidly for some years to come. Situate at the head of the Bay-navigation, and but 16 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, much of the heavy goods will be shipped there even when the railway is completed.

At high water the harbour is an excellent one, but at low water there is nothing but a small stream and extensive mud-flats. This could only be remedied by the erection of a dock, admitting the water at the flow of the tide, and shutting the gates when the tide ebbs.

There are three ship yards at the Bend,—the Messrs. Salter carry on the business extensively at the village, and Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Harris's yards are on the Hall's Creek. Several fine vessels have been turned out from these yards this summer, some of them of 1,400 or 1,500 tons burthen. The Messrs. Salter have been talking of building a dock for their own convenience, and there has also been some talk of docking Hall's Creek; but either of those measures would afford but partial accommodation.

Were a break-water constructed, and the whole river enclosed except at high water, vessels innumerable might lie there—in fact it would be one of the best harbours on the continent. Now we are informed that Nature has formed a place where this can be easily and securely effected. At a place called Stony Creek, about seven miles below the Bend, the river is narrow, and the bottom and steep banks are formed of solid rock. From this place to the head of tide-water is about 30 miles, and all this space might be converted into an artificial harbour capable of floating anything that sails.

Above the Bend there is Little River, Polette, and other tributaries of the Peticodiac, all abounding in valuable lumber, suitable for shipping and exportation, but at present there is great risk in running down the rafts, owing to the extraordinary rise and fall of the tide.

The rising importance of the rich county of Westmorland, and the impetus which the railway will give to trade, demands that the enterprise to which we have called public attention be not overlooked. There is no doubt but the people owning property, and doing business on the Petitcodiac, will contribute largely towards defraying the expense, but legislative aid is also required. A short time since an Engineer was employed by the Government to survey Richibucto Harbour, and perhaps (if so instructed) he may be able to survey the site of this proposed work this fall, so that estimates may be laid before the Legislature next winter.

THE FREEMAN OF TUESDAY half contradicts our assertions of last week concerning the *real rank* of Roman Catholic Bishops, but he does it in his own funny way. He states that a few years ago, when the Queen held a levee in Dublin, the Roman Catholic Primate and Bishops followed next after the Primate and Bishops of the English Church, and took precedence of the Temporal Peers. We do not hold, with the *Freeman* and Pope, that "whatever *is, is right.*" We say they have, or had, no *right* to take precedence, as they have no title recognized by law; and if the *Freeman's* statement be correct, the Master of the Ceremonies was dirilect in his duty, and the Protestant noblemen of Ireland must have deteriorated sadly from what their sires were, or they would have kicked the reverend intruders out of their road. As to the Despatch sent out to this Province, of which the *Freeman* says we might learn if we would enquire, we knew all about it long before he ran away from Cloonakilty—it was of that nature that is not easily forgotten. A Colonial Secretary (Lord John Russell) was guilty of the atrocious absurdity of ordering a Roman Catholic Bishop in the Colonies to be addressed as "My Lord," when the bare assumption of the title, "Bishop," by a Roman Catholic in the United Kingdom was penal under the law. But we presume the *Freeman* will admit that it requires something more than a scratch from a Minister's pen to confer a peerage, or any other title. If we mistake not, the Sovereign's Sign Manual is required.

ESCAPE FROM THE "LAND OF LIBERTY."—Some of the New England papers contain an interesting account of the flight of a fugitive slave. It appears that he fled from his master in Florida, and secreted himself on board the barque *Franklin.*—On nearing the New England coast he took the ship's boat and rowed ashore near Holmes' Hole. He entered a swamp at a place called Gay Head, where he remained several days. A warrant was placed in the Sheriff's hands to arrest him for stealing the *Franklin's* boat; the Sheriff rode to the swamp, but did not enter it—he did not know the slave was there—at least he said so. The men living in the vicinity did not interfere, but at length the humanity of the women was aroused, and two of them entered a waggon and drove to the spot, carrying with them a woman's dress, and food. On arriving at the edge of the swamp they endeavoured to get some men to enter, and communicate with the slave, but they refused. The women then courageously waded through the mud and slime, and found the fugitive in a thicket. At first he was alarmed, but they soon made him understand they were friends. They then fed him, clothed him in woman's garb, and took him with them into the waggon. They next drove directly to a place called the Manamite Bite, where they had a boat and pilot waiting for them. They went on board, hoisted sail, and bore away to New Bedford, where they handed over their charge to an Abolitionist, by whom he was safely conveyed to Canada. Hurrah for these American women, say we!

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—*The Freeman* is speculating upon the election of a Speaker of the House of Assembly, and enumerates Messrs. Hanington, Fisher, and Gray; the former as a candidate positively, and the two latter as being spoken of. We do not know how Mr. Hanington can offer, while Westmorland election is protested against as being illegal—nothing of the kind was ever known in England. If Mr. Fisher chooses to accept of the Speakership, there is little doubt but he can obtain the situation. If he declines, and Mr. Gray chooses to leave the Government and come forward as a candidate, he will probably be elected, and will make an excellent, impartial Speaker. His qualifications suit the situation extremely well.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

The Legislature of Prince Edward's Island is now now in Session. The Lieutenant-Governor has laid the Reciprocity Treaty before the House of Assembly, and it was supposed they would pass the necessary Bills to give it effect, so far as that Island is concerned. The following are the new Officers chosen by the House:—

"Speaker—Hon. Edward Thornton.
Clerk—John McNeill, Esquire.
Assistant Clerk—Mr. John Ross.
Law Clerk—D. O'Meara Reddin, Esq.
Sergeant at Arms—Mr. Robert Wade.
Messenger—Mr. Richard Walsh.
Doorkeeper—Mr. Ninian Patterson."

BARONETS IN CANADA.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the title of Baronet on John Beverly Robinson, Chief Justice of Canada West; also on Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Chief Justice of Canada East. Sir John Robinson has three sons, but Sir Louis Lafontaine has no family. The *Orange Lily* thus comments upon the title of Baronet being conferred on Mr. Lafontaine:—

"REWARD OF MERIT.—The Hon. L. H. Lafontaine has been created a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Lafontaine has well earned the honors of Knighthood. A participator, at least, in the theoretical part of the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, he thereby recommended himself to the favorable attention of a government which, in his case followed out the Christian precept "love your enemies; do good to them that hate you." As the concoctor of the famous "rebellion losses bill," framed for the purpose of paying rebels for the wicked, though futile attempt to throw off British rule, Mr. Lafontaine had a further claim upon the home Government. His friends will rejoice that he has at last been rewarded for his *loyalty.*"

SPANISH REPUBLICANISM.

The Republican party in Spain (now very powerful) aim at independence from Priestcraft as well as from political despotism. The following is a part of their programme:—

"To abolish the concordate with Rome.
"The Jesuits abolished.
"Expulsion of all friars and nuns.
"Suppression of convents, and of all like religious institutions.
"The performance on the stage, at least once a month, where the royal family resides, of the drama of *Isabel the Catholic.*
[This drama represents the horrors of the Inquisition.]
"That the ministers be required to know by heart and practice the commandment of God, '*Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.*'
"That all priests, and other ministers of religion, should not mix with politics, and, consequently, cannot occupy any political or civil office."

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

According to late returns, the United States regulars number as follows:—

General Officers,	3	Two Regiments of Dragoons,	1306
Ad. General's Department,	10	Regt. of Mounted Riflemen,	803
Inspector's do.	2	Four Regiments of Artillery,	3790
Quartermaster's do.	35	Eight Regiments of Infantry,	4495
Subsistence do.	9	Non-Commissioned Staff,	91
Medical do.	95		
Pay do.	28		
Corps of Engineers,	149		
Ditto of Topographical Engineers	42		
Ordnance Department,	303	Total U. S. Standing Army,	11,632

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—We have copied from a New York paper an excellent article on the causes which started into life the "Know Nothing" Association in the Great Republic. It is shown that so many of the public men—both Whigs and Democrats—succumbed to the Romish Hierarchy for Roman Catholic votes, that these Cassock'd politicians began at length to rule the country as they listed. Do we not want a similar organization in this country? The same causes exist. In the late House of Assembly, out of forty-one members, *twenty-one* were the humble tools and toadies of Bishop Conolly, ready to do his bidding in all things—and we believe he will command a larger majority in the new House. This is a lamentable state of things, and all good men and true—all who value the liberties and welfare of their country—should set their faces against it.

HOW TO GET RID OF A DRUNKEN HUSBAND.—Get him conveyed to the Watch House when the 'horrors' are upon him; there get him locked up in a damp, reeking, suffocating Black Hole, and leave him "alone in his glory" until morning. There are five chances to one that he will be found dead. A *Milesian* woman named Sullivan, living in Cooper's Alley, tested this famous *recipe* last Monday most successfully. On Tuesday morning the Police entered the cell, and found the wretched man stark and stiff!

STEAMER BURNT ON LAKE ERIE!—On the night of the 8th inst. the steamer *E K Collins*, on her passage from Detroit to Cleaveland, was discovered to be on fire, just as she was entering Lake Erie. The flames spread so fast that she was soon completely enveloped, and all attempts to save her were futile. Eight passengers were lost, and fifteen of the crew.

☞ The St. Stephen *Patriot* is down heavy upon the Fredericton gentry for the fulsome and adulatory address they presented to Sir Edmund Head, when about to leave the Province; and no wonder; a sillier lot of disgusting exaggerations we never saw stringed together.

☞ The *Freeman* of Tuesday gave the *Jenkins* of New Brunswick a severe and well-merited castigation. With what ineffable contempt our new Governor must look down upon the man who could pen a paragraph, telling him that he *appears* as though he *feels* like an English nobleman!

☞ Three Regiments of Infantry, and several companies of Artillery have been recently withdrawn from Canada. There is but one Regiment of the line there now, (the 26th), and the Canadian Rifles. It is stated in Canadian papers that 200 Pensioners are to be embodied.

GASPEY'S LIFE OF WELLINGTON.—Part 26 of this excellent work lies on our table. It is embellished with portraits of Earl St. Vincent and Lord Exmouth. The Part is a good one.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE—For October, was received this morning. We have not had time to peruse it, and must defer a more extended notice until next week.

ENERGY.—See! how that fellow works! No obstacle is too great for him to surmount, no ocean too wide for him to leap; no mountain too high for him to scale. He will make a stir in the world and no mistake. Such are the men who build our railroads, dig up the mountains in California and enrich the world. There is nothing gained by idleness and sloth. This is a world of action and to make money, gain a reputation, and exert a happy influence, men must be active, persevering and energetic. They must not quail at shadows—run from lions, or attempt to dodge the lightning. Go forward zealously in whatever you undertake, and we will risk you through life. Men who faint and quail, are a laughing stock to angels, devils, and true men.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Montreal Gazette learns that Mrs. Pomroy (wife of Major Pomroy of Compton) was killed on Thursday last, about a mile and a half from Sherbrooke. Major P. and herself were driving near the railway, when the freight train approached, the horse became frightened, reared and plunged upon the track; a collision ensued, and Mrs. P. was precipitated down the embankment and killed.

RETRIBUTION.—In Piedmont the theatre of so many cruel scenes in the great and bloody tragedy of Popery, nunneries and monasteries have been taken possession of by the authorities and turned into Barracks and Hospitals, the inmates being ejected without ceremony. Popery, we rejoice to say, is getting hard knocks all over the world.—*Orange Lily.*

The New York Tribune is endeavouring to convince the Freeman's Journal (R. C.) that Roman Catholic priests ought to prohibit their flocks from drinking liquor.