

If they did, they would have to change so many of the habits and traditions of our life, that they would soon be absorbed in a society—some respects better and in some respects worse than English society, but at any rate a perfectly different society. The population of a new country is, from the necessity of the case a population exclusively composed of workers, and, to a preponderating extent, of manual workers. There are very few rich men, because rich men do not emigrate; there are very few poor men, because every man can get on in the world. And there is a constant tendency in Society towards an average, or level in education, manners habits, and, to a certain extent even in morals and religion—a level far indeed above the lowest in England, but also much below the highest. We have not space to pursue this train of thought farther, but we have said enough to illustrate our meaning, which is, that any man who goes out to Canterbury, or to any other young colony that ever was or ever will be founded, expecting to find "a section of English life and society," will inevitably be disappointed. To the great majority, indeed, of those who go, the fact that it is very different from England, inasmuch as its peculiar conditions offer them superior opportunities and increased comforts, is the reason for going, and such as have not that motive had better stay at home.

But there are many persons in England whose position does not satisfy them, who desire a freer scope for their energies, or a better provision for their children, but who yet enjoy moral and social advantages which they will not consent to lose; who hesitate to go where they cannot command access to the services of their Church, a good education for their children, the society of gentlemen and ladies, and the enjoyment of complete political freedom. To such persons we can say with confidence—Emigrate to Canterbury.—*London Guardian.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 11.

The Dukes of Buccleugh and Richmond urged upon the Government the necessity of keeping up an efficient militia staff in times of peace, suggesting that they were not properly paid, that they ought to receive full pay, and not be allowed to do anything else. The Duke of Somerset hinted at the necessity for economy. Lord Panmure replied that the Government intended to take care that the militia did not fall into the condition which it existed before the war:—

"They proposed to maintain a permanent staff, which, although not in itself sufficient to furnish non-commissioned officers for all the regiments, would yet be adequate in time of peace to the discharge of the duties intrusted to it. He could see no objection to a system of that kind, and he could assure their lordships that the staff would not be stinted in numbers. It was, in his opinion, of the greatest importance that the non-commissioned officers of the militia should, during a state of peace, engage in civil occupations, and, therefore he could not agree in the remarks which had been made as to the inadequacy of their pay. Their military duties were not sufficient to occupy the whole of their time, and if asked to abstain from other employment—their pay being increased—they would be compelled to spend the greater part of the year in comparative idleness. He saw no great necessity for furnishing them with rations, or allowance in lieu of rations, but the suggestion that they should be permitted to draw their bread and meat at contract prices was worthy of consideration, and might, perhaps, be adopted."

CANADA.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE GOVERNOR.—Sir E. Head is just now in disgrace with the Catholics of Montreal for having dared to receive the address of the Orange body presented to him by a deputation on the 12th of July. The Address was sufficiently harmless, being merely expressive of loyalty, and the Governor's reply was as cautiously worded, for the purpose of returning thanks for loyalty alone, as it was possible to be. The Catholics have held a meeting, numerously attended, at which several speakers urged in strong terms the impropriety of Sir E. Head's conduct, and the result was a resolution that a petition should be forthwith prepared, for the signature of the Catholics of the city, and immediately forwarded to one of the Irish members of Parliament for presentation, demanding the recall of the Governor-General, and a Committee was appointed for this purpose.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CARLETON WATER WORKS.—An interesting experiment was tried on Wednesday last, at Messrs. Fleming & Humbert's Factory, the object of it

being to test by hydraulic pressure the resisting strength of the main pipe, now in course of being laid down, for the purpose of conveying water from Spruce Lake to Carleton, under the authority of an Act of the General Assembly. The portion of pipe experimented upon was made of sheet iron, rivetted in the usual way; it was six feet long and fourteen inches diameter. The inside lining of hydraulic cement, being one inch thick, thereby reducing the interior diameter to twelve inches. Several gentlemen were present to witness the mode of proof and its ultimate result; among the number were Mr. W. M. Smith, the Provincial Inspector of Steamboats, under whose direction the experiments were mainly conducted—Mr. Ball, of New York, the patentee of this description of pipe, Mr. Murdoch, superintendent of the Saint John and Portland water works; Mr. Beard, the contractor for the Carleton water works; Hurd Peters, Esq., Engineer of the same, and two of the Carleton Water Commissioners, the other commissioner being at present in Nova Scotia.

Great care was manifested by Mr. Smith to secure a reliable test. After it was ascertained that the weighted lever, belonging to Messrs. Fleming and Humbert, and Ashcroft's patent guage, both of which were used on the occasion, showed the same indication, hydraulic power was at once applied by the agency of a force pump, and it was thus ascertained that the pipe resisted an internal pressure amounting fully to 200lbs to the square inch. The testing valve was then weighed to the extent of 250 lbs to the square inch, and the force pump again set in motion, when shortly before the pressure had arrived at the weighted point, and after it was indicated that a minute portion of water had passed, the valve seat, and the strain had reached to upwards of 240lbs, a rupture of the iron took place at the riveting, and thus the maximum of pressure that the pipe could sustain was indicated.

It is said that the water on no portion of the line where the 12 inch pipe will be laid will present a pressure exceeding 40 lbs. to the square inch, and, assuming this calculation to be correct, then it is evident that the pipe of the quality experimented upon, possesses a far greater amount of strength than even the strictest regard to safety could reasonably require. After the main pipe terminates, near to the southwesterly boundary line of Carleton, the water will be conducted by one or more six inch pipes into the town; the resisting strength of the latter kind is necessarily greater, being in proportion to their diminished area, and thus adapting them for the increased pressure of the water as it descends to lower points than those that are occupied by the main. The experiment was highly satisfactory to those who witnessed it, and fully established the fact, that so far as resisting qualities are concerned, the pipe experimented upon is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed.—*Com. St. John Courier.*

Editorial Miscellany.

At a meeting of the City Council, on Friday last, Mr. WILLIAM GOSSIE, jun., was elected to the office of City Surveyor by a nearly unanimous vote. In noticing this appointment, we have to congratulate our citizens on securing the services of the young gentleman whose name for the first time we believe is brought under their notice in a public manner, but whose status as a Civil Engineer is well known to many of his fellow citizens notwithstanding. Mr. Gossie has already won a proud name for himself in the United States. (where he has been engaged for the last three and a half years,) of which this public acknowledgment on the part of the Corporation of his native city is all the creditable and gratifying. That the young gentleman will do honor to the appointment, as well by his amiable personal qualities, as by his high professional attainments, all who know him will feel assured.—*Colonist Tuesday last.*

We copy the above from our contemporary the *Colonist*. It embodies what might have been our own recorded sentiments on the appointment of any young man of ability, a native, to an important situation. It is but justice to those who have been born and educated among us, if their character and acquirements fit them for public employment, that their services should be made available when needed, in preference to those of strangers; and we are persuaded that our Authorities, Provincial or Civic, will not often have to look abroad—if upon such occasions they will only first look at home—for sufficient talent in any industrial or scientific pursuit, the exercise of which the growing resources and exigencies of their own country way demand. There be many in our midst, and always have been, who if a helping hand were extended to them, would do credit to their native country; and we cannot but think it a defect in our social relations, that native talent is not more frequently noticed and fostered to maturity; and that there seems to be a disposition rather to depend upon foreign aid, than upon that known

lodges which has been acquired by our own people abroad, or which has grown up to perfection among ourselves. The City Fathers will do well upon all opportunities, to set themselves to remedy this defect; and no act of theirs can be more graceful, or more worthy of public appreciation. Mr. Gossie who is the son of the proprietor of this Paper, has for the last three years and more, been engaged in the City Engineer's Office, Boston, an Institution which has already provided two able Civil Engineers for our Railroads and Canals, and whose services, as his excellent testimonials prove, have been highly valued. We have no doubt whatever, that he will acquit himself to the public satisfaction in the service which he has undertaken for the City of Halifax.

We regret to learn that the publication of the *Church* newspaper, of Hamilton, Canada West, which has been rather extensively patronized in this and the neighbouring Provinces, is about to be discontinued.

The New Brunswick Legislature was closed on Saturday the 26th ult. with the following Speech:

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the attention which you have given to the public business.

The measure which you have passed and to which I have readily given my assent for the repeal of the Act Prohibiting the Importation and Manufacture of and Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, will have a material effect in improving the financial condition of the Province; and intimately acquainted as you are with the feelings of the people, I do not doubt that this measure is in accordance with their wishes.

In relieving you from further attendance, I desire to assure you of my cordial good wishes for the success of the avocations to which you will now return.

The Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia is appointed to be held on Thursday October 16th, being the day after the Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed James Royer Smith, Esq., to be Registrar of the Court of Vice Admiralty for this Province.—*Chronicle.*

The *Journal* says—A fine young woman residing at Cow Bay, met with a serious accident on Sunday last. It appears that she was swinging, and when at a considerable height the rope parted, and she fell, and broke one of her ankles so dreadful, that it was deemed prudent to have her immediately conveyed to the city, but it is feared amputation will have to be resorted to.—*Id.*

The judges appointed by the Halifax Agricultural Society have awarded their prizes as follows:—For the best quarter acre early Potatoes, £1 10s. to John King, Esq.; 2nd prize of £1 to Archibald McCulloch, Esq.; for the best quarter acre late Potatoes, £1 to A. McCulloch; 2nd prize 12s. 6d. to Wm. McCulloch. Prizes for Turnips, Mangel Wurtzel, Wheat Oats and Barley will be offered sometime during the Fall. Here is a chance for the Farmers on the Peninsula to contest in generous rivalry. Amateur farmers may also compete by becoming members of the society.—*Id.*

Patriek O'Neill, a lad 16 years of age, son of Mr. Richard O'Neill, of Portuguese Cove, left his Father's House on Monday morning last, for the purpose of searching after the cows and has not since been seen or heard of. A diligent but fruitless search through all the neighbouring woods has been made by his relatives and neighbours during the three days he has been missing. It is supposed that through the denseness of the fog which prevailed all that day, he has got astray into some of the adjoining Settlements, or perhaps into the City; he is a lad about five feet high, of mild and easy disposition, and his parents are the more anxious on his account as he has never been known to leave his home before, upon any account whatever. Should any one fall in with him, they will confer an everlasting favor upon his parents, (and will be paid for any trouble they may have with him) by taking care of him and giving information of him to his parents at the Cove, or to James Duggan in this city.—*Id.*

We learn by telegraph from Dieby, that a young woman named Pappoon, in Lower Granville, on Monday last, while assisting her husband in stowing hay, fell from the mow upon the pitchfork in his hand, which penetrated her heart—causing instant death! She had been married only a fortnight previously.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Major General Sir William Eyre, arrived at Quebec, 29th ult., to assume the Command-in-Chief of the Troops in British North America, and has selected Montreal for his Head Quarters.

By the burning of the Jefferson block, Boston, a few days since, sixty families lost their homes. Several women and children perished in the flames. The charred remains of a mother, holding her dead infant in her arms, were found among the ruins.—*Sci.*