[*From the London Record.*]

"The great Liberal party" has a dignified attractive sound. The image rises before us of a noble confederacy, free from selfishness and earthly passions, in which the love of freedom burns with a pure and steady flame. We picture to ourselves a company of philosophers, who look down with pity upon a world of slaves, and seek to raise them into the enjoyment of an expansive and intellectual liberty, like their own. The great Liberal party, like the mountain nymph sweet Liberty, has her favoured and perpetual home. Who would not wish to be numbered in this lofty fellowship of enlightened philanthropy? Who, but blinded bigots and stupid slaves, would hinder the onward march of this noble vanguard, who are conducting the human race to the promised land of freedom and happiness?

But when we look behind the scenes, and examine the real composition of this Liberal party, the illusion disappears. "All is not Gold that glitters." High sounding terms often conceal a strange medley of vices and follies. The scenic wonders of sunshine, thunder and lightning, resolve themselves into daubs of yellow paint, jets of gas light, and pieces of lighted rosin. On closer search, the great Liberal party proves to be a political conglomerate of materials the most discordant, and most of them possessing only the scantiest claims to profound philosophy or lofty wisdom. In religion it includes Jews and Socinians, Infidels and Heretics, and all those Roman Catholics, who are not honest enough to avow their own real principles, but prefer, in the words of their own organ, to talk Protestantism and nonsence, in order to secure a present purpose, and help the downfall of a heretic establishment. It includes the violent enemies of all Establishments, and those whose passion is to see all sects alike quietly under the thumb of a minister of Public Worship, and salaried out of the taxes to keep down their fanatic propensities. It includes nearly every phase of politics, from the professed disciples of Somers & Burke, to the physical force Chartist, and the heroes of the Irish cabbage-garden rebellion. Every form of mischief and unbelief as well as every new crotchet, gives a claim to the comprehensive title as members of the great Liberal party. One condition alone is indispensable, to be zealous for change, and actively hostile to the existing constitution. It is enough to love pulling down more than building up.—Whether it be a loose piece of mortar that only disfigures the building, or the key-stone of some lofty arch of triumph, or the corner stone from the foundation of the building is a matter of less importance. All alike are men of progress. Every sound Liberal must hail them as comrades in the good cause. Mormonites and Owenites, Chartists and Hopelikians, ultramontane Papists and latitudinarian Protestants, Churchmen who love all other Churches as much or more than their own, and Dissenters who hate a Protestant Establishment as much as the Temple of Juggernaut, all of them drop quietly into the ranks of this august procession. They bear one common badge, and are all "members of the great Liberal party."—It is this multifarious body who now threaten deadly hostility to Lord Derby's Government. Their organs in the press reflect their own countless diversities. Foremost in the van is the versatile and many-sided Times, to-day preaching forbearance towards Government, and to-morrow speaking daggers against it; the severe assailant of the Irish priests, but the constant advocate of Maynooth, just as a sportsman loves the preserves when game-birds are trained up for his own rifle; the eulogists of the Irish Church Missions in November, and the backer of Mr. Osborn and the Catholic committee in July. The cynical Daily News, the Tractarian Morning Chronicle, and the Anti-Church Advertiser, all conspire against the devoted Administration. Every pair of them may have a separate guard, but all agree that Lord Derby must, if possible, be overthrown. Whether in that event the Church shall be made Catholic, and handed over to the Pope, or pulled down entirely; whether Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, or Cardinal Wiseman shall be the soul of the new Administration; or whether chance majorities of a house of delegates are to govern us, without any need of a ministry; whether the Queen and the House of Lords are to continue, or be done away, on questions which these allies will settle among themselves when they divide the spoils. The first duty of the politician, in their code, is to destroy what is, and he may take his chance for what is to be. If he has troublesome scruples on the subject, he is doubtless a trimmer, a selfish and obstinate friend of every abuse, an enemy of the people, and not a true and honest Member of that wise, patiotic, and homogeneous confederacy, "the great Liberal party." True liberality is a high attainment. It implies a readiness to make personal sacrifices for the good of others, a comprehensive view of the wants of society, and a candid judgement on the motives and feelings of those, whose conduct and opinions we may disapprove. While it pre-supposes that we have settled principles of our own, moral, religious, and political, it requires us willingly to recognise consistency and moral uprightness wherever they are found. The spurious Liberalism which forms the only cement of the great Liberal party, is altogether of a different kind. It is marked by a self conceited contempt for our forefathers, and over-weening confidence in our own wisdom. Its usual voice is the bark of the dog, or the hiss of the serpent, against all existing authorities. Its favourite occupation is to ferret out an abuse, and turn it into a war-cry against all Government, and to inflame the passions, while it praises to the skies the wisdom and virtue of the people. Its chief aversion is, that God and his truth should be recognized at all in public affairs. With men of this school, a fast in time of pestilence is cant, humbug, and hypocrisy; an oath, which appeals to the true faith of a Christian, is a senseless restriction on the rights of citizenship, and prayers before the House of Commons, or the Coronation service, are only antiquated and worthless mummeries. The functions of Government, if we credit these teachers, are simple in the extreme. It may not meddle with questions of religion. That is a stopping quite out of its province, for what have the word of God or the Gospel of Christ to do with the prosperity of the nation? It must not punish criminals with death. That is the barbarous relic of a barbarous age, when crime was thought wrong in itself, and not merely a thing highly expedient. It must not transport them to distant colonies. That is to poison the infancy of a rising state. It must not flog them, or put them in chains, or set them to severe labour at home. That would be inhuman and oppressive—a spectacle revolting to every liberal feeling. It must provide them with generous diet at the public cost and leave them to their own reflections, and then let them loose on society again. It must not attempt to regulate the course of trade. Sels-interest is an all-sufficient guide. Trade, like water, will find its own level, and the less it is interfered with the better. It must not educate the people in religious truth, because religious opinions are so various. It must not teach them secular knowledge, because it is such a violent prejudice against education without religion. The true idea of the Liberal creed of Government seems to be, that there should be a house of delegates who may meet to talk over the state of the nation; but that the country can govern itself very happily if it be let alone. There needs no Queen, for Monarchy is expensive. The House of Lords should be done away, for they are a mere obstruction on the progress of a Liberal policy. All oaths must be abolished, for they introduce a painful and needless reference to the invisible world into state affairs. The people need only to be let alone, and trade must flourish, because it will then be perfectly free from state control, and they will flourish equally for the same reason. The nations have been deceived too long. Government after all, is only an expensive and needless sinecure. Lynch Law will regain the unanimous forms of forensic justice, as soon trade has swept along the dusty cobwebs of commercial legislation. The voluntary principle will work the millennium happy change in the departments of religion. The Liberal progress will then be complete. The work of simplification can be carried no further. The delegates in the annual Convention may meet and talk their fill, to supply material for the newspapers, but to press any laws will be quite superfluous. Amidst the murdering ruin of the Throne and Constitution, they will be able to muse placidly, like the gods of Epicurus, on the sublime spectacle of a nation without laws, without religion, without reverence for the past or hope for the future, whose god is the firm or their workshop, and whose toil on from age to age with Banyan's muck-rake in their hand.

We do not believe that this is any Caricature of the principles really, though covertly held by a large section of that is often called the great Liberal party. Why, then, do men of high moral principle, of deep christian feeling and sincere and enlightened patriotism suffer themselves by adopting this clap-trap, phrase, to be numbered among the motly crew? The name, Liberal, in a sense widely different from that of the apostle, is now made a cloak to cover a multitude of sins. Men of principle and honour, because they are friendly to the removal of proved abuses, or feel a deep jealousy for the safeguards of public freedom, even more than for the maintenance of prerogative, consent to be associated with infidelity, socialism, anarchy and political crimes of every kind. They are Liberals, and so, in current phrase are the Socialists, who renounce all religion, and the Ribband conspirators, who shoot their landlords from behind the hedges in Ireland. But if it be necessary, in order to re-establish the Liberal opposition on a broad basis, to sink every distinction between the believer and the Atheist, the Christian and the Jew, the rebel and the loyal subject, the slave of the Pope, and the friend of the Protestant Constitution, it is time that every honest man should draw off from this motly confederacy. If they are willing to sacrifice their own real convictions, to patch up a hollow league with the Cliens, Clodiusis, and the Dantons, who may solicit the alliance, they become the guilty pioneers of national convulsion, and will be among the first to suffer from the effects of their own crime.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, September 10, 1852.

RAILWAYS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

We are happy to see that the Government of the Sister Province has determined to take a step in the right direction; although the construction of 30 miles of Railway in each of the ensuing ten years, appears to us to be acting with excessive caution. At this rate over *eight years* must elapse before a railway line in Nova Scotia will connect with one in New-Brunswick. Eight years of the present progressive era, is equivalent to an age, in the good old stand-still times, which have happily passed by. However, we are consoled with the reflection that *our railway* will command all the traffic of the Gulf shore in the mean time.

The following we cut from our cotemporary "the Church Times" of Saturday last :—

AT A COUNCIL HELD AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE ON THE 25TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1852.

PRESENT—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR &c. &c. &c.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR having called the attention of the Council to the importance of introducing into this Province a system of Railways, and assured the Council of his cordial co-operation in any practicable scheme for the construction of such works, the subject is discussed at large—and it being the opinion of His Excellency that any attempt to re-open negociations with the Imperial Government, until Parliament shall have assembled, would be premature and impolitic, His Excellency is advised :

1st. To appoint five Commissionrs, to aid the Government by counsel and co-operation in the works to be undertaken, who shall serve gratuitously till the Legislature sanctions their appointment, but on such sanction being given, shall then form the Commission for the construction of such Railways as shall be provided for by Legislative enactment.

2d. To authorise, if need be, the complete Survey with working plans and estimate, of so much of the Inter-colonial line as must form a common trunk for Railways, extending to the Northern Frontier and to the Eastern and Western Counties.

3d. To authorise a similar Survey as partially provided for by the Legislature, from Windsor to Victoria Beach.

4th. To take steps to ascertain, at what point of intersection a branch line running to the Pictou Coal Mines would most advantageously connect with the Main Trunk.

5th. To make conditional arrangements, subject to the sanction of the Legislature, for constructing thirty miles of Railway in each of the ensuing ten years, that is to say :

In 1853, 30 miles. 1857, 30 miles. 1861, 30 miles.
1854, " " 1858, " " 1862, " "
1855, " " 1859, " " Total 300 miles.
1856, " " 1860, " "

6th. To make conditional arrangements, subject to the sanction of the Legislature, for providing the funds required for the construction of such works, on the best terms and at the lowest rate of interest, by any or all of the modes following, that is to say :

By opening the Saving's Bank, and affording to the frugal and industrious an opportunity to invest their savings in Railways on the faith of the Government.

By a further issue of Province Paper, provision being made to guard against depreciation by redemption at the Treasury in Gold and Silver.

By opening Cash Accounts with any Provincial or British Banks that may be advantageously employed to supply the funds required and sustain the credit of the Province, and by the sale of Provincial Bonds or Debentures at home or abroad.

His Excellency is also advised to make, at any time, which, in his judgment, may be the most suitable, an effort to re-open the negociation with Her Majesty's Government, with a view to the construction of an Inter-colonial Railway; and, failing such endeavour, from the absence of co-operation on the part of the other Provinces, to urge upon the Queen's Government the importance of aiding this Province, by loan or guarantee, to construct a Railway from the Harbour of Halifax to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The foregoing is a true copy from the original Minute.
Certified by,
WM. H. KEATING, D.C.C.

COMMON COUNCIL.

On Wednesday last, Councillor Nowlin submitted a draft of amendments proposed to be made in the City Charter, and gave notice that he should move a discussion of them at the next meeting of the board. (The amendments proposed are as follows :—)

Resolved, as the opinion of this Board, that it is expedient to make the following amendments of the City Charter, and the acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the City, viz. :—

1. That there shall be elected, for each Ward annually, on the 1st Tuesday in April, two Aldermen, who shall reside in the Ward for which they are chosen.

2. That every qualified elector on the respective sides of the Harbour, shall be entitled to vote for all the Members of the Common Council, for that side of the harbour on which he resides, or for so many of them as he shall think fit.

3. That one of the Aldermen shall be the Mayor, and shall be elected annually, on the first Tuesday in May, by the Freemen and Freecolders of the City of Saint John.

4. That in all elections for Mayor, and Aldermen and Constables, the votes to be taken by *Ballot*.

5. That the present system of Assessment for streets by personal labour, be abolished, and that there be substituted in lieu thereof, a money vote, not exceeding £ per annum, to be levied in like manner, as the other taxes.

6. That sufficient provision be made to levy a tax on Dogs.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

1. The City pays upwards of 78 per cent. of the aggregate amount of the County Taxes, and is therefore entitled to a more extended influence, at the sessions, composed of the Magistrates of the City and County; by each Ward being represented by *two* Aldermen, this just claim is in a measure complied with.

2. As Members of the Council represent the interest of other Wards beside their own, it is desirable that they should possess other, than the mere local confidence of the Ward represented by them. Again, should this system be adopted, the disgraceful scrambling for money for merely local and selfish purposes, or in order that *Ward* votes may be secured, will in all probability be abolished.

3. As the Mayor presides over every city interest, he should have the confidence of the City at large; besides, St. John stands alone in its present mode of electing a Mayor, and no just reason exists why its citizens should not exercise a privilege enjoyed by every other City in Her Majesty's dominions, in preference to the *close borough* system prevailing at present.

4. Election by Ballot in cases like the present, seems to be required by the public, and is therefore likely to prove efficient.. It has been tried elsewhere, and the system is said to work admirably.

5. Many advantages will likely result from what is suggested in this amendment. Estimates for the *aggregate* amounts required for the streets can be made, and assessments regulated accordingly, whilst money can be more systematically appropriated, and at less expense for supervision, &c. Experienced Supervisors can be appointed, and the necessity of Members of the Common Council-board acting in the capacity of Scavengers, will be done away with.

6. There is no law in force by which this tax can be levied, and the Council has no power to enact a bye-law by which it can be obtained.—Every person who has suffered from the nuisance arising from the nightly barking and howling of the useless, dirty, mangy curs, which infest our streets, will hail any enactment by which it can be effectually abated with pleasure.

Upon the whole, therefore, we approve of the amendments proposed by Councillor Nowlin, and trust that the Common Council may see the propriety of petitioning for them. We have improvements in the system of education, in locomotion, and in every other matter in which the happiness and comfort and convenience of society may be promoted, daily presenting themselves, and we therefore see no just reason why wholesome amendments should not be made in the laws which govern the city of Saint John.

POPULATION OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

We are indebted to John Simpson Esquire, Queen's Printer, for a large pamphlet, containing a return of the "*Population and other Statistics of the Province of New-Brunswick, for the year* 1851." This work will prove exceedingly useful for future reference. The arrangement is excellent, whilst the mechanical execution as displayed in the printed tabular statements is highly creditable to the Royal Gazette Office. In the official letter to His Excellency, from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, which precedes the contracts of the pamphlet, we find the following gratifying statement :—

"The population has advanced nearly two per cent. faster than the combined population of the four northern States of the Union; and much more rapidly than each of them separately considered, for the ratio of increase in Massachusetts alone has exceeded that of this Province.

This announcement—and which the returns will satisfactorily verify, when compared with those of a similiar character for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, as published on the last page—will prove, gall and wormwood to the croakers and annexationtists, who are continually whining about the 'ruin and decay' of New Brunswick.

THE INQUEST AT SIX MILE BRIDGE.

We take the following extracts from our valued exchange the *British Army Despatch*. They furnish new testimony to the vast amount already accumulated, in favor of discontinuing the odious grant to Maynooth, where it is quite evident that the priests are *not* instructed to respect the laws of the land, and *are* taught to undervalue the lives of those who do not subscribe to their erroneous doctrines. [*Ed. Chron.*

* * * Knowing what we do of the power of the Catholic priesthood over the minds of their ignorant follow ers, this unchristian exhibition has not surprised us; but we cannot help expressing alarm and anxiety as to the result, considering the Soldiers in question have to withstand the host of adverse witnesses, ready, at the beck of their besotted and intolerant *pastors*, to swear anything and everything dictated to them against the defenders of their country.

* * * It is admitted the Soldiers did fire without orders & the only question, therefore, for the jury to investigate is the amount of provocation afforded by the mob, and whether this was sufficient to call for defensive measures on the part of the Military. There can be no want of *creditable* evidence to prove these facts, and had the investigation been conducted in a proper spirit a few hours would have sufficed to settle the question without giving the matter an importance that the circumstances in no manner warrant.

** Judging from the evidence of Colonel Douglas, the duty of the Soldier is plainly enough defined. Speaking of the men of the 31st, he said, they were a safeguard, and bound at *any risk, whatever cost*, to protect those given them in charge from violence. If they did not do so they would be liable to be tried by Court-martial for neglect of duty in such respect. They were bound not to allow the party under their charge to be interfered with or forcibly carried away against their will. Under the Military law a Soldier is not deprived of his rights as a civilian, and if driven to it of necessity, has a perfect right to defend himself." And again, "if it so happened that the section of a Military escort were broken by a mob, and that the Officer happened not to be at the particular point when the occurrences took place, it is the duty of the Soldier to fire in his own defence without any orders from his Officer, and he may load again and fire without orders." Common sense plainly show that this discretionary power must be left in the hands of the men in cases of emergency; to say otherwise would be opposed to the law of self-preservation.

* * * What with the pack of sordid and blood-thirsty priests inciting the witnesses to perjury, and the many other evil influences exerted to blast the character of these brave fellows, we cannot look upon the investigation without pity and disgust. For the savage and vindictive feeling displayed by these unholy fathers, in corrupting their ignorant followers to their wicked purposes. We regret the death of the six bennighted fanatics who fell at the late riot, because we look upon them as inocent men, in comparison with the brutal teachers who hounded them on to destruction. Had these outcasts fallen, it would have been a just retribution for their crimes, and at least purged this unfortunate country of a few of the deadly firebrands now infesting it.

A CHEAP DISINFECTING AGENT.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald gives the following piece of intelligence, well worth remembering :

"Heat a shovel not quite to redness, and then place upon it a teaspoonful of freshly burned coffee, and let it burn in a room where the air is impure. At first you will not perceive the peculiar odor of the coffee at all; in a few minutes, however, you will find that the room is filled with the smell of the coffee, and that every impurity of the atmosphere has been totally destroyed not smothered. Let some of you scientific readers try it where the air is peculiarly foul, and note the results, and explain the modus operandi of the disinfecting process.

"Remeber, the shovel must be only so hot as to cause the coffee to burn with copious white smoke To the sick, the odor of the coffee is peculiarly grateful.

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—Some years ago, a servant girl, who had robbed her mistress a milliner in London, was transported to Sydney, for a term of years. Since the discovery of the Bathurst plains, the female convict has written to her former mistress, that the colony was a good place; that as she now kept her carriage she was happy to return the amount which she had stolen with interest; that she earnestly recommended her to come out and set up shop; and that in that case she would be happy to extend her patronage to a lady for whom she had so great an esteem.

☞ So far as we can learn the Potato Rot is very limited in its operations in New-Brunswick.

[*From the Times, of this morning.*]

Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

This Court opened on Tuesday last. But one case was entered on the Civil Docket, an abstract of the trial of which will be found below. The Court adjourned till to-day, when we believe there is an indictment or two to be disposed of.

JOURNAL OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK SOCIETY.

This Pamphlet contains an official account of the proceedings of the Society since mid summer of the 7th of January last, and also Prize Essays on "The Management and improvement of Orchards in New-Brunswick."—"On Manuring and Orcharding."—"On the best ways of drying fruit and other roots in the feeding of stock, with methods of storing, &c." together with answers to a variety of

The tension of cables, which result from a weight of 1,373 tons and an average deflection of 59 feet, is 2,340 tons. Since the assumed maximum tension can but rarely occur, it is considered ample to allow four times the strength to meet this tension —that is 9,960 tons as a tension to which the cables may be subjected, five times the strength to meet it is allowed, and an ultimate strength of 10,000 tons provided for. For this purpose, 15,000, wires of No. 10 will be required. At each end of the upper floor the upper cables will be assisted by 18 wire rope stays, and their strength will be equiv-

and sundry valuable committee reports, &c. &c.

The public are largely indebted to the really patriotic gentlemen who have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Society, from which the pamphlet before us has recently emanated, and we have not the slightest doubt, that their useful and truly disinterested exertions in aid of the improvement of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial interests of our country, will soon render themselves apparent.

MURDER.—The body of a man whose name is unknown, and who had apparently been a labourer, was found this morning near the Chimney Wharf, Lower Cove, a short distance below high water mark. The deceased has evidently come to his death by foul means. On the left side of his neck a deep and fatal gash has been inflicted; whilst the face is awfully lacerated. The diabolical deed has been accomplished by a sharp instrument. The murdered man appears to have been about 60 years of age.

A coroner's inquest commenced its sitting this afternoon. The result of the investigation was not ascertained when our paper was put to press. It is sincerely to be hoped that the most vigorous measures will be adopted, regardless of expense, in order that the guilty parties may be arrested, and brought to punishment.

☞ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived in town last evening, and took lodgings at the Waverley. There was a meeting of the Executive Council this morning at 10 o'clock. Sir Edmund returns to the Seat of Government to-morrow morning.

☞ Her Majesty's schooner *Bermuda* arrived in this Harbour on Tuesday last. She was placed on the Blocks at Pettingall's slip on Wednesday to undergo an examination, when it were ascertained that some trifling repairs were required, on the false keel.

☞ Mr. Thomas Carson, of Carleton, was appointed superintendant of works, now in course of constructing at Reed's Point, at 6s. per day.

☞ We regret to learn that Mr. William Leavitt, Branch Pilot, of Carleton, was accidentally drowned on Monday night last by falling down from the deck load of a schooner, off Sand Point. He leaves a wife and family.

Four Days later from England.

The steamship *Arctic* arrived at New York on Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, with 176 passengers, among whom was Madam Sontag and several distinguished vocalists. Liverpool dates are to the 25th ult. The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 22d.

The cotton market was steady. Flour remained without any material change.

During the week, to the 22d, ten ships, including the Great Britain steamer, of the aggregate of 9960 tons, sailed from the port of Liverpool for Australia, with 3000 emigrants.

On the night of the 23d, at 11 30, M. J. R. Hind discovered another planet, being the sixth he has discovered within the past five years. The news is in the constellation Aquarius, and can be seen with a telescope of ordinary power.

Three arrivals from Australia, brought 30,278 ounces of gold, and reported another ship due with 15,484 ounces.

FRANCE.—The French Minister for Foreign Affairs has signed two treaties with the Belgian Plenipotentiary. The first was reciprocally guaranteeing all property in literary works and works of art; the second making certain modifications in the Customs Tariff.

PORTUGAL.—Oporto letters are to the 20th August, and state that shipments from that port were almost entirely suspended in consequence of the expected restriction and equalisation of the export duty on wines. Several vessels loading for ports in the United States were detained from the same cause and could not get cargoes. Matters would be still further affected by the ministerial changes in the capital. Garret, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had resigned, and there were rumours of other modifications. Application had been made to the Cortes by the people of Madeira, praying them to grant permission for the free growth of tobacco in that Island, as the grape crop had entirely failed.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

We (*St. Catherines Journal*) give below the proportions and other statistics of the Suspension Bridge about to be built over the present one at the Falls. It is with great pleasure that we notice the activity which prevails, in reference to the new bridge, as also in the construction of the railroad. We have no doubt on our own mind, but that Canada is destined to take her proper position among surrounding nations, and the present railroad enterprise will hasten that consummation so devoutly to be wished. When we can travel from the Eastern to the Western Provinces by rail—when we can transmit our produce, through our own territory, to the English market—then, and not till then, will we be in a position to compete with our neighbors in a friendly race for travel and commerce. The Bridge will form a single span of 800 feet in lenght. It is to serve as a connecting link between the railroads of Canada and the State of New York, and to accommodate the common travel of the two countries. It is established by ample experience, that good iron wire, if properly united into cables or ropes, is the best material for the support of loads and concussions, in virtue of its great absolute cohesion, which amounts to from 90,000 to 130,000 lbs. per square inch, according to quality. The Bridge will form a straight hollow beam of 20 feet wide and 18 deep, composed of top, bottom and sides. The upper floor, which supports the railroad, is 24 feet wide between the railings, and suspend to two wire cables, stayed by stays. The lower floor is 10 feet wide and 15 high in the clear, connected with the upper one by vertical trusses forming its sides, and suspended on two other cables, which have 10 feet more elevation than the upper ones. The anchorage will be formed by sinking 6 shafts into the rock, 25 feet deep. The bottom of each shaft will be enlarged for the reception of cast iron anchor plates, of 6 feet square. These chambers will have a pyramidical section, which, when filled with solid masonry, cannot be drawn up without lifting the whole rock to a considerable extent. Saddles of cast iron will support the cables on the top of the towers. They will consist of two parts—the lower one stationary, and the upper one movable, resting upon wrought iron rollers. The saddles will have to support a pressure of 600 tons, whenever the Bridge is loaded with a train of maximum weight. The towers are to be 60 feet high, 15 feet square at the base and 8 at the top. The compact, hard limestone, used in the masonry of the towers will bear a pressure of 500 tons upon every foot square :—

WEIGHT OF BRIDGE.	
Weight of Timber, - - -	310,180 lbs.
Wrought Iron & Suspenders, - -	178,120 lbs.
Castings, - - - - -	44,332 lbs.
Rails, - - - - -	66,740 lbs.
Cables between Towers, - -	533,400 lbs.
	1,678,722

WEIGHT OF RAIL-ROAD TRAINS.	
One Locomotive, - - -	tons, 35
27 Burthen Freight Cars, each 25 feet long and of 15 tons gross weight, - -	405
Making a total gross weight of 430 tons which will fall upon the cables when the whole bridge is covered by a train of cars from end to end; add to this 25 per cent increase of pressure as the result of a speed of 5 miles per hour, which is a very large allowance, - - -	91
Add weight of superstructure, - -	762
Total aggregate maxium weight	1,273

The number of wires in one cable 3,390, diameter of cable 9?-16 inches. The rail-road bridge will be elevated 18 feet on the Canadian, and 28 on the American side, above the present surface of the bank, and above the present structure. It will be the longest railroad bridge between the points of support, in the world.

MAYNOOTH AND £30,000 A YEAR.

We copy the following communication from our valued exchange, *The Waterford Mail*, of the 14th, ulto.

SIR—Towards the close of the last Parliament there was some discussion on the educational training at Maynooth College. What reference those weary midnight speeches had to the hustings, if is not for me to say, but of this I am sure, that, irrespective of their object in that direction, time was never more idly wasted, even in that house.

If gentlemen who constitute our senatorial wisdom would read a few books, instead of being delivered with painful labour of dull speeches, they would find, with little difficulty, a mass of truths, or untruths, which are inculcated at Maynooth. If the authorities at Oxford adopted, as a text-book, Princes *Age of Reason*, and strictly prohibited Euclid's *Elements*, it would need no profound sagacity to discover that blasphemy is at the ascendant, and mathematics at a discount. I will apply this to Maynooth, and will make no quotations, except from authors who are authorities in that college, viz., Peter Dens, Liguorie Bailly, De la Hogue, and Cabassutius, all of whom are recognised at Maynooth as certainly as any of our text books at Cambridge or Oxford. A few extracts from their writings will exhibit the truth and purity of Maynooth instruction;

"The seal of confession is an obligation of divine right, most strict in every case, even were the safety of a whole nation to be at stake."—*Liguor i*, ve. 1 6, p. 270.

"It is lawful for the confessor to make use of the knowledge acquired in confession when nothing intervenes to render confession odious."—*Dens*, vol. 5, p. 238.

Gentlemen Jesuits, will you reconcile those two statements with truth :

"When a confessor is asked repecting a truth which he knows in confession, he is justified in denying it, because he knows it not as man, but as God."—*Dens*, vol. 6, p. 210.

"When a priest is asked by a magistrate as to matters he learned from confession, he ought to swear that he is ignorent, of them which he may do without any danger of falsehood."—*De la Hogue*, vol. 1, p. 292.

"It is lawful, in a just cause, to use equivocation, and to confirm it with an oath."—*Liguori*.

"A witness, when improperly interrogated, may swear that he does not know a crime which in reality he does know."—*Liguori*.

"He who hath sworn that he would keep a secret does not sin against the oath by revealing that secret, when he cannot conceal it without loss to himself."—*Liguori*.

I could, Sir, multiply these quotations *ad infinitum*, did your space admit; but these will give a general idea how truth is sanctified at the shrine of priestcraft, and the welfare and advancement of the Papacy is made to ride over all obligation of rectitude and morals.

I will not insult your readers, and pollute your paper with a detail of the obscene filthiness which, under the sacred name of theology, fills page after page of these religious teachers; but I do not believe that one Protestant gentleman in our Commons House of Parliament would, were he familiar with the writings of these men, give his "aye" to the continuance of such a grant as this. If it be as I have heard it argued, in the nature of an equivalent for something of which the Papists were deprived, let us pay them at once the full value; but to grant annually from this public purse of England Thirty Thousand Pounds for such an institution as this, and pretend that we are advancing the cause of Scriptural education, is "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare."

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
August, 6, 1852. PATER FAMILLAS.

THE IMMIGRATION OF THE YEAR.—A great many immigrants have arrived in Toronto during the last week,—some on their way to the Western States, others seeking a home in Canada. Notwithstanding the number going to Australia, we have now a rather larger number of arrivals than last year up to the same date. A large proportion, however, of these of this year are Germans instead of coming over the water to the West. It gives us great pleasure to see that this class are beginning to understand the advantages of our healthy and cool, as well as cheap and speedy line of navigation, over that of the Erie Canal. The number of the arrivals at Quebec will have a tendency to reduce freights which still continue very high from that port, as compared with New York. Flour is now conveyed to Liverpool from the latter port at 10d.—*Toronto Globe.*

Married.

On the 17th., by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. John, Jane, to Miss Martha McFate, all of this city.

At Weymouth, N. S., on Saturday, by the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Mr. John Boyd, of this City, to Miss R. eldest daughter of C. P. Jones, Esq., of the former place.

On the 31st ult., at Trinity Church, Digby, N. S., by the Rev. Mr. Gray, Edward Hardwick, Esq., to Hannah M. third daughter of Mr. Solomon Marshall, all of Digby.

Died.

On Tuesday last Amelia, only child of Capt. Philip Hue, aged 2 months.

At Springfield, on the 24th August, Anna Augusta, only daughter of Mr. James H. Fairweather, aged three years.

On Monday morning, after a short and severe illness, Mr. Maurice Connolly, aged 32 years, leaving a disconsolated widow and three small children, to mourn the loss of a kind and loving husband and father.

Yesterday morning, of consumption, Jane, daughter of Mr. Robert Graham, aged 17 years.

On Monday morning, 6th inst., John Graham, Union-street, a native of County Fermanagh Ireland, aged 45 years.

On Friday morning, William Leavitt, infant son of Mr. Henry Fortherby, of this City, aged eleven months.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Thomas Griffin, formerly of Ennis, County of Clare, aged 40 years.

On Tuesday evening, Helen, your great daughter of Mr. Jeremiah O'Connell, aged one year and one month.

At Indian Town, on Tuesday evening aged 17 1-2 months, Livingstone, youngest son of Wm. and [illegible]

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED—

Saturday—Schr. Oliver Frost, Smith, New Bedford, 5—G. Sikes, boards.

Sunday—Ship Messenger, Pinkham, New York, 6—John Robertson, ballast.

Adrian, Neal, Savannah, 7—J. W. Cudlip, P. P. timber.

Barque Helen Maria, Stabee, New York, 6—J. Robertson, ballast.

May, Ritchie, Leith, 45—C. McLauchlan, coals.

Schr. Exile, Hull, Providence, 7—E. Stephen, stoves.

Richard Cobden, Morrison, New York, 12—A. & R. Reed, flour and corn.

Myrtle, Jones, Sydney, 9—Geo. Thomas, coals.

Echo, Holder, New York, 8—J. V. Troop, gen. cargo.

Monday—Ship Urgent, Boag, Savannah,—Edward Allison, P. P. timber.

Schr. Mary, Mahoney, Boston, 3—Master, gen. cargo.

Pearl, McLean, Boston, 3—G. Eaton, do.

Mary Jane, Elkin, Boston, 3—Master, ballast.

Robert Johnston, Alexandria, 16—J. & R. Reed, stores.

Wednesday—Brig Romance, Atkinson, Portland, 2—R. Wiggins & Son ballast.

Ann, Miller, Kirkcudbright, 35—Wm Thomson,