From the English papers.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

(*From the London Standard.*)

The appearance of Mr. Bright's speech is opportunely followed by the publication of the report of the Irish Crime and Outrage Committee of last [illegible] a closely printed volume, of 668 pages, and most heartily do we wish that it could be placed in the hands of every thinking man in the empire; which might not be very difficult, as its cost is but three shilling and eight pence; every reading room at least ought to be supplied with it. First, for the Committee. It was constituted of the following members:—The Irish Attorney General, the Irish Solicitor General, Sir James Graham, Sir William Somerville, Sir John Young, Mr. Baines, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Hatchell, Mr. Bright, Mr. O'Flaherty, Mr. Scully, Mr. Caulfield, Mr. Gould, Lord Naas, Mr. Keogh, Sir Emerson Tennant, Mr. Henry Drummond, Mr. Leslie, 18 in all; and the reader cannot fail to see in the foregoing names a large preponderance of the Liberal pro-Papist element. The number of witnesses examined was eleven, including three magistrates, one a Roman Catholic, but plainly a man of truth and honor, and three Romanist priests. The priests were produced by Messrs. Keogh and Scully. It is obviously impossible for us within our limits to give in a manner that can be considered fair or impartial, any analysis of a body of evidence extending to nearly 700 closely printed octavo pages. We must, therefore, content ourselves with scraps.

The first witness examined was Captain Warburton, a magistrate of 28 years' experience in every part of Ireland. His testimony is important and even alarming. Being asked as to the state of the country of which he had the latest experience. Capt. Warburton replied—

"I found it in a most disorganized state certainly, *and a system of intimidation carried on that I had never seen before*—a most decided system of intimidation, with an almost impossibility of getting any evidence to enable me to bring home a conviction, or to institute a prosecution against the secret societies.

"*Q. From what according to your judgement, did that intimidation proceed?*—A. *A regular sworn system among the people to obey the agrarian code of laws which they had established for themselves.*"

Captain Warburton stated that the conspiracy was better organized than before.

"*Q.* It is to that you ascribe the difficulty of procuring evidence?—A. It is a system, the GREAT NATION OF TERROR that they had established. Every person was afraid to be seen speaking to a policeman, or any person, in authority, for fear it should go abroad that he was giving evidence or telling some story.

Q. Did you find that among any more decent class of people?—A. I did; the better description of farmers.

"*Q.* Did they seem to consider that it would subject them to the vengence of the confederacy? A. Decidedly.

"*Q.* Did you observe from any investigations you held that it obstructed the course of justice, so far as you had to do with it?—A. I am quite satisfied that it did; they were so watched that they were afraid to speak the truth, and *the most awful perjury* committed that I ever witnessed, I think was at these investigations. For instance, a husband and a wife, a brother and brother swearing precisely opposite to the same fact before the magistrates at private inquiries."

Captain Warburton then went into detail of particular cases, fully supporting his statement.

"Q. Is the association confined to any particular class of persons?

"A. The association is so far confined to a particular class of persons that none but Roman Catholics are admitted into it."

We must however lamewitingly take leave of Captain Warburton, important as is every word of *the thirty pages* of his testimony. We must now take a long step to the evidence of Mr. McMeel, a Romanist priest, produced by Mr. Keogh. McMeel admits that the population of his flock do not dislike the murder of a magistrate, now and then, viz:—

"Q. Do you mean to say that there was sympathy exhibited towards Mr. Bateson upon the occasion of his being murdered?—A. I did not hear any word of sympathy or acts of sympathy beyond this, that when the thing did occur I heard a murmer through the people generally; that when I said it was a melancholy thing, they say it is indeed;' but it it had not happened we should all have been tyranised over, or all have been put out; or something to that effect."

M'Meel denied the existence of any Ribbonmen in his parish, and asserted that Ribbonism was called into existence as the necessary antagonist of Orangeism, forgetful of the fact that Mr. O'Connell acknowledged Ribbonism to be merely Defenderism under a new name—that as all contemporary historians prove, Defenderism existed in 1790 (Wolfe Tone says, fifty years before) and that by the confession of the Romanist historian Plowden the first Orange lodge was instituted in 1795. Now if Ribbonism and Orangeism be antagonist systems, the order of dates demonstrates that Ribbonism is the *offensive*, Orangeism the *defensive* system.

The truth is, that in Romanism there is and always has been an *esoteric* as well as an *exoteric* system—a consideration which displays at once the wide difference of character that has been observed among persons calling themselves by the common name of Roman Catholics, a difference which Bacon remarks as distinguishing *bad Papists* from bad Roman Catholics. The priests and Ribbonmen in Ireland belong to the *esoteric* system. They are conspirators, the rest are merely Roman Catholics, generally amiable, honourable, and often loyal men. Another priest, Mr. Lennon, was produced to prove that he knew nothing of Ribbonmen, that forsooth he did not believe there was a Ribbonman in his parish. Mr. O'Callaghan, a Roman Catholic magistrate, offered, however, to enlighten his reverence's ignorance in the matter, by pointing out to him Ribbon lodges sitting within one hundred yards of his own door. We must, however, quit for the day the oral testimony, in order to advert for a moment to the documentary evidence, which is certainly not the least interesting or useful part of the Committee's report. A few days ago the *Cork Examiner*, in the rating that it administered to us for our harmless anecdote about Picton, gave the following not very flattering picture of English society:—

"We cross the stormy sea which separates our unhappy island from the shores of that blessed abode of freedom and religion—England; and what do we see? We walk through one of the principal streets of its glorious metropolis, the centre of the world's civilization, spiritually presided over by a dignitary of the State Church, whose income is somewhere about £100,000 a year. A shriek pierce through the night air, startling the passer-by with its yell of intense agony—whence comes it? It is the despairing cry of the poor patient wife, whose married life has been a succession of tortures, and upon whose emaciated frame the last and crowing outrage has been inflicted. Next day the coroner holds his inquest, and the doctor proves that the skull has been softened by dint of blows, and that from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot, she is a mass of sores and bruises.

* * * * * * *

"A horid phantom rushes into the street, screaming 'Murder, Murder!' What is this frenzied wretch, with dishevelled hair, torn garments, and blood-covered visage? A woman—a mother—flying in horror from the murderous knife that has severed the heads of her two children, and that is now wet with her own life-blood."

This is very picturesque and very horrible; but murder is the same whether it be picturesque or not, and the social state of a country is to be measured, not so much by degree as number of crimes committed in it. Now, what do the tables annexed to the Report tell us of the quantity of crime in Ireland, in the year 1850, the latest account given? Why a gross return of 224,582. In these crimes are 139 homicides, 101 infanticides, 66 firing at the person and poisoning, 24,541 offences directed to the destruction or injury of the person. A minutely large calendar of crime in the priest-ridden island. As the population of Ireland is rather less than a third as numerous as that of the population of England and Wales, we must multiply the amount of their crime by three before attempting to draw any inferences as to the morality of the two countries [illegible] from a comparison. We mean, to take England and Wales to the Irish level, there would be a number of 672,746 crimes committed in England and Wales. 417 homicides, *three hundred and three infanticides*, 199 attempts on life by shooting or poisoning, 73,623 attempts successful, or unsuccessful, to injure the person. Moreover, as attacks upon the person, of every kind, are in Ireland usual made by confederates in England by individuals, it is only fair to allow at least double the number of parties to each of these crimes in Ireland as compared with England. But this by the way. Exhibition of Irish crime on the part of this country as yet unenlightened by the priests of Rome! Why, in the year 1850, in which Ireland gave 224,582 crimes, which as we have said, multiplied three fold for English population, would give 673,740. England—benighted England,—priestless England,—gives 26,813, and not one more, for all descriptions of crimes, 2013 of them offences against the person. Will our friend of the *Cork Examiner* explain how this happens? Is it that crimes are more easily detected and denounced in Ireland than in England? That will scarcely be pretended; for our part, our solution of the problem lies in two words, "Priests and Ribbonmen"

THE CRIME OF PROPAGATING PROTESTANISM.

How must the "religious equality" and the "civil and religious liberty" men blush, at reading the following extract from the letter of the Duke of Toscany's minister to Lord Rowen and the deputation, who went to Florence to solicit pardon for the Madias:—

"The Madias (man and wife), Tuscan subjects, to whom you refer, have been condemned to five years' imprisonment by the ordinary tribunals for the CRIME OF PROPAGATING PROTESTANISM (*de propagande Protestante*), which is proscribed by our laws as an attack upon the religion of the State. Their punishment is the application of three laws, and their appeal for a reversal of their sentance has been rejected by the Court of Cassation.

"Accept, my lord, and convey to those gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration.

"LE DUC DE CASIGLIANO.

"*To the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden, Florence.*"

There can be no mistake here. To "propagate Protestanism"—that is, to read the Bible—in a Popish country is a crime, and it would be so in Ireland too, if CULLEN, LUCAS, and Co. had the power. And yet, they have the unblushing effrontery to prate about the "persecution" *they* endure from the British government, and this although they are not only allowed, but helped, to propagate Popery! That help must be withdrawn.—*Church Sentinel.*

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE RETURN OF LADY FRANKLIN'S SCREW DISCOVERY-VESSEL "ISABEL."—This little vessel, which left the shores of England in July last, has made an extraordinary voyage into the Arctic Regions, and by the aid of a small auxiliary steam-engine has been enabled to penetrate beyond the farthest point of Baffin and Bylot, having passed through Smith Sound (or strait, as it now proves to be, 36 miles wide) into a great open sea; the land on either side of strait tending to the eastward and to the north-westward, with nothing before them but a boundless sea as far as the eye could range.

Such is the main feature of the news brought by the *Isabel*, Captain Inglefield, R. N., one of the most important discoveries yet made in those regions.

The *Isabel*, in going up the east coast of Baffin's Bay, looked into Whale Sound, and ran some 25 miles up, and there found nothing but an open sea to the eastward. She visited the reported scene of the massacre of the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and found some harmless natives, who had never before seen Europeans. At one or two other spots she also found natives not hitherto visited; all inoffensive, good-humoured people, and robust in health.

Quitting Smith Sound after gazing at this wondrous sight of an open sea, and seeing no indication on any of the headlands of Franklin having gone through, Captain Inglefield returned down the west side of Baffin's Bay, looking into Jones' Sound, and thence through Barrow Straits, and communicated with Captain Pullen at Beechey Island, on the 7th September, at which time Wellington Channel was clear of ice as far as the eye could reach.

Strong gales and the young ice rapidly forming rendered any further investigation of the west coast (to the southward at least of the Hecla and Griper shoals) wholly out of the question.

This in four months has this noble little vessel done more than the most sanguine in Arctic matters could possibly have anticipated, and heartily will they rejoice at the success which has attended Captain Inglefield and his gallant and adventurous band of Officers and Seamen—amongst whom are numbered Abernethy, Dr. Sutherland, Manson, &c., all of whom were out on the last voyage—the two latter with the gallant Captain Penny when he made his discoveries up the Wellington Channel.

Nothing but a steamer could do anything up there, and what a steamer has by this time done, Sir Edward Belcher and Commander Sherrard Osborn, of the *Pioneer*, will hereafter tell us.

They are brave fellows out in these seas, and cold must be the heart that does not pray for their safety and success.

Most heartily do we congratulate Lady Franklin on the safe return of both of her brave little vessels, and with the great achievements performed by them. Will England allow her to be burdened with the expense of the expeditition?—*Herald.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—It has now become a settled, self evident and startling truth, that both in the mother country and the colonial dependencies, the designing enemies of our holy church are studiously labouring for the far-and-wide dissemination of rotten and corrupt doctrines, and toiling with unwearying assiduity in their base endeavours to undermine the foundation and drag down the superstructure of our pure and holy religion. If we turn our eyes to unhappy Ireland, we behold the banner of a blood-thirsty and rebellious party, led on by such consummate and brainless demagogues as Lucas, and bribed by the corrupt coffers, cajoled by the hypocritical smiles, or intimidated by the threatening anathemas of the popish confessional, raising with daring effrontery the anti-British, the anti-Protestant, and the anti-Christian cry for the more extended and "successful" sway of the Pontiffs and Pius' of the black court of Rome. And there, unfortunately, are too many prepared to bow in humble submission and dastard obedience to the blind "Bulls," and soulless, spiritless speeches of the "head and front" of a rampant, raving, ranting Cathology. If turning from Ireland, we glance over Scotland, we fear there is, *even there*, to work a spirit of popery, which, if not checked, will ere long burst forth and envelope that land in its ravaging flames; while in England may be found numberless "*Bishops of Exeter*," numerous *Philpotts*, and innumerable *Pryones* and *Gladstones*, all conspiring in an unholy band, and, *clothed in the garb of the Protestant faith*, daily promulgating doctrines opposed to Protestantism, and sowing the seeds which are to bring forth fruits—works of iniquity. Then if, "with our backs turned to Britain," we glance, passing over the sister Provinces, into New Brunswick, what an appalling sight meets our gaze. *Men holding the highest* places of ecclesiastical power in our church are the pupils and students of the Exeter school; while the public professors of Romanism insult with the intimation that they are about to establish in the city of St. John—*a Nunnery*,—or in other words, to import from Rome one of those infamous dens which have called forth the horrified indignation of the Protestant press, the unmitigated denunciation of the christian world, and bear the patent of the anger and frown of an immaculate God.

Viewing then, sir, these appalling facts in their true and legitimate light, knowing that *within as well as without* the pale of our holy church are to be found wolves in the clothing of the gentle lamb, "roaring lions seeking whom they may devour," and endeavouring to swamp those pure and holy principles which burst forth from the Protestant Reformation, and stood the purifying of the fires of Smithfield into the base polluted cauldron of the Roman Catholic creed, and feeling that action—determined, energetic, unswerving action is loudly demanded from the true worshippers at the Protestant altar, and the genuine followers of a meek and lowly Saviour, I ask myself, I ask you, I ask the people of this Province the question, calmly conceived, and fearlessly submitted, how, and in what way are we to check the blasting ravages of popery, and denude papedom of the faded tinsel of its ill-gotten power? For it is evident and undeniable that action must be brought forth, or papery must lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes here in our *Protestant Province*, and in an age when the light of the nineteenth century looks down upon us as a people reading TRUTH beneath the bright pure effulgence of the Gospel of Peace.

Mr. Editor, there is *one* of many ways of effecting a purpose "so devoutly to be wished for," which I would merely notice in a few passing, brief remarks, and that is the immediate and legitimate INCORPORATION OF THE LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK!

I believe you from Protestant viewing with fair, fearlessly admit that doing this will throw any insurmountable impediment in the path-way of the iron-hearted Hydra of the Popish Court. And if this be the case, who, knowing the well understood end, aim, and object of Orange Associations—the determined support and unwavering defence of the PROTESTANT FAITH, and the guarding and shielding of a PROTESTANT QUEEN—but will burst forth in an irrepressible shout, and when asked if such an institution shall be incorporated, will cry aloud "AMEN and AMEN!"

Lest I should occupy too much of your valuable columns, and weary the attention of your readers, I will for the present conclude by subscribing myself,

Your obedient servant,

A PROTESTANT.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

THE "MORNING NEWS" AND "FREEMAN."

MR. EDITOR,—It is not frequently that the people of Carleton are afforded an opportunity of reading either of those journals, as I am not aware that the publishers of them are in the habit of sending them to Carleton for sale, as is the case with the other morning papers. The reason for this omission, however, judging from the *exceedingly small* sales they meet with, when the practice of vending them in Carleton was pursued, is perfectly obvious.

Very recently, a friend on your side of the harbour enclosed to me the Tuesday number of the *Freeman*, and the *Morning News* of the following day, in order that I might, by the amount of abuse which Carleton people receive, and that which is levelled against the Hon. Mr. Wilmot, whom we are pleased to recognise as a valuable private and political friend, be enabled to judge of the intensity of the hatred which the *News* and *Freeman* entertain against a class of men, whom it is not in their power either to bully or cajole.

The political support which Mr. Wilmot has received from Carleton, and the high estimation in which he is held by us, partly arise from the following facts.

In the first place, and before Mr. W. became a public man, upon more than one occasion he proved himself an earnest and solid advocate of the rights with which domestic industry is clothed. He contended publicly for the truth, when he proved by undeniable facts, woven into our provincial history, that it was a far better, a wiser, and a more honest system, to legislate in such a way that the people of our own country should be encouraged to do the work required in it, in preference to sending our money out of the Province in payment for foreign labour.

After our valued friend obtained a seat in the Legislature he preserved his consistency, whilst he manfully fought the peoples' battles on the floor of the House of Assembly, and established their claims to the protection required for their almost infant labor, when contrasted with the matured and scientific labor of other countries, and with which our working classes have to contend. Never for one moment has Mr. Wilmot swerved from the principles laid down by him, at a public meeting held at the Mechanics' Institute over eight years ago. Can as much be said for the consistency of some other politicians?

These facts, Sir, are well understood by the people of Carleton, and I greatly mistake their feelings in reference to Mr. Wilmot, if another election were to take place, sooner or later, he did not receive a larger amount of support from this quarter, than had ever been accorded to him before.

Again, sir, in Carleton we have no annexationists, and I question if five voters can be found in it but who are ardent admirers of British principles, and warm friends of British connexion. Well do the *News* and *Freeman* know these facts, hence, their category this time—disappointment on finding that their papers cannot circulate where such principles prevail. The men of Carleton whenever they are apprised of the nature of the abuse which they receive from such contemptible sources, and are well convinced of the spirit which animates it, will feel, I am sure, that their position must be truly enviable. Praise from such papers as the *News* or *Freeman* would be pernicious to any cause, or class of men, on whom it might be inflicted. It has frequently proved so.

Carleton, Dec. 22. A CARLETONIAN.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

There were services in the Cathedral Churches of both Quebec and Montreal on the occasion of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington at Montreal. The troops of the Garrison, headed by the Commander of the forces in Canada, and Staff, and the Heads of Departments in mourning, marched to the English Cathedral, the 20th Regiment carrying their colors also in mourning. They occupied the galleries of the Church. Shortly after, a very large procession formed in Great St. James street, as follows:—St. Andrew's Society,—Law Student's Society,—German Society,—School Children,—Saint George's Society,—Other Citizens.

All the banners of the Societies were carried, draped in black crape, and the persons composing the procession were almost universally habited in mourning. This procession marched down Great St. James street through McGill to Notre Dame Street, and up this latter street to the Cathedral, which was completely filled with the numbers who sought admittance, the aisles being thronged with persons unable to obtain seats. Almost all the clergy of the English Church in the City, were present.

After a beautiful and appropriate voluntary upon the organ, by Mr. Warren, Morning Service was proceeded with. The Rev. Rector read the opening parts of the service, the psalms used being those appointed for the burial service. The 'Venite' and 'Te Deum' were beautifully chaunted by a full choir, under the effective leadership of T. J. C. Abbot, Esq. The Lessons were read by the Rev. Dr. Leach, Incumbent of St. George's Church, and one of the Chaplains of the St. George's Society. The remaining part of the service was read by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, Chaplain of the Forces. The anthem was taken from the burial service—'Man that is born of a woman,' &c. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal preached the sermon, from the following text:—'Psalms, cxix, verses, 17, 18, 19, "Deal bountifully with thy servant, that I may live and keep thy word. Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law. I am a stranger in the earth: hide not thy commandments from me."

NEW YORK.—Religious services in honor of the Duke of Wellington were held in Calvary Church, New York, on the evening of Tuesday the 18th.—The following account of them is from the New York *Herald*. The sermon, of which the Herald gives a full report, was by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Grace Church, Brooklyn. As it is much too long for our columns, we must content ourselves with saying, that it was such as was to have been expected from the worthy and accomplished divine. The occasion was indeed a noble one, and the speaker was nowise unequal to it. His text was—"The last enemy is Death.

The British residents in this city observed the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington in London with appropriate and imposing religious ceremonies last evening. The Rev. Dr. Hawks having placed Calvary Church at their disposal, at about eight o'clock in the evening the sacred edifice was thronged to overflowing with a congregation of persons of highest worth and respectability. The ladies were dressed in deep mourning, and the gentlemen, in addition, wore rich badges upon the left arm. The Right Rev Bishop Wainright, of the diocese of New York, presided over the ceremonial with great dignity. He was supported by twelve clergymen,—six being ranged upon his right, and six upon his left hand, extending from his chair around each side of the communion table, to the reading desk. The clergymen were all habited with a deep mourning scarf over their robes. The reading desk was surrounded in front by a most brilliant array of naval and military officers, and diplomatic functionaries, in full uniform, and official dress. We noticed His Excellency General Monspire, ex-President of New Grenada, their Excellencies the Consuls General of Prussia, Austria, and Spain, the Consul General of the Netherlands, his Excellency General Herrera, Col. Steptoe, and a large number of officers of the army of the United States; Brigadier Generals Hall and Morris, of the New York State Militia, each accompanied by his Staff; Major Magadon, and also a number of distinguished officers of the American navy. The British Consul, Mr. Barclay, had been called from the city a few days ago, and was, consequently, not present.

Rev. Dr. McMurray, of the diocese of Toronto, Canada West, said Evening Prayer throughout.—The 15th chap. v. 20, of 1. Cor., was substituted for the 2d lesson. The "Gloria in Excelsis" was by Tallis; the chants by the Duke of Wellington, and his father the Earl of Mornington. After prayer Spohr, was sung; and after the Gradual, Mme. Bouchelle sang Handel's "I know that my Redeemer liveth"—from the "Messiah." The Right Rev. Bishop Wainright then said the prayer for the Burial Service, and pronounced the benediction.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, December 24, 1852.

CHRISTMAS.

We cordially wish to our many patrons a happy Christmas, and in the midst of their rational enjoyments, not a shade of care may obridge them. At the same time, may we respectfully hint, that at this season of the year, the claims of the poor should not be forgotten. The season has been prosperous to the great mass of our people, and means have thus been amply afforded to relieve the wants of those, who have not been the recipients of good fortune.

CHEAP RAILWAYS.

That the price agreed upon with Mr. Jackson and his associates for the construction of our railways, considering the character of the work to be accomplished, is quite reasonable, we have not the shadow of a doubt. The report of Mr. Morton to the Government, and on which we greatly rely, and which embraces the average cost per mile of no less than seventeen railways, built in the New England States, clearly established the fact that Mr. Jackson's proposition, so far as New Brunswick is concerned, was fully as liberal as we had any reason to anticipate. On refering to this report, we find that the cheapest railway named by Mr. Morton, is the Fall River line, having a single track of 42.21 miles, which was built at an average cost of £6,214 currency per mile; whilst the most expensive line is the Cheshire, in length 53.61 miles, and constructed at an average expense of £12,946 currency per mile; this also is a single track.

The New Brunswick lines, so far as at present contemplated are intended to connect important points, as well as for a very heavy traffic, at a high rate of speed; and to effect these objects, they must, we might almost say regardless of cost, be constructed in the most substantial manner. Indeed, in this respect, they are to compare very favourably with the best of the English lines.

Such is to be the character of the trunk railways in this Province, and there was doubtless great wisdom displayed on arriving at this determination. After they are once constructed, the worst is over. Dividends will not be continually absorbed by expensive repairs, but will find their way into the pockets of the stockholders. Delays and suspension of travel will not present themselves, owing to important repairs being required, which is continually the case with railways, where a penny wise and pound foolish economy of expenditure in their construction is the order of the day; to say nothing of the increased liability to accidents which such a system is sure to entail.

There is another description of railways, however, for which, in the course of a short period, there will in all probability arise a pressing demand. It is an necessary to have lye roads in the Province as great roads, and so with railways. We must have roads of a cheap character adapted to a limited traffic, at a moderate rate of speed, as well as the others which are designed for more important purposes. Cheap lines to connect small towns, and villages, and prospering settlements, with ultimate terminations on the great trunk railways, will have a decided tendency to spread equally throughout the country, the many great advantages which are blended with this modern system of locomotion.

On perusing a lengthy account of the opening of the *Industry and Rawdon Railway* in Canada, as published in the *Montreal Gazette* of the 8th inst., we gather the following interesting particulars:

"A few years ago the late Hon. Mr. Joliett, the Seignior of Lavaltrie, undertook the construction of a cheap railroad from the Village of Lanoraie, upon the St. Lawrence, to the flourising Village of Industry, 12 miles distant. This, he accomplished at the extraordinarily cheap rate of about £1000 per mile. Since then, Mr J. H. Dorwin, proprietor of extensive mills in the Township of Rawdon, has emulated the good Seignior's example, and, assisted by his neighbours and some friends in Montreal, has undertaken the continuation of the road from Industry to within a short distance of the Village of Rawdon, to which place it will shortly be completed.

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"The uplands of Rawdon are a fine grazing district, and Rawdon butter and cheese are well known and highly prized in our market. What with passengers, grain, lumber, and dairy produce then, this road is likely to have quite sufficient business to realise a very handsome profit upon the small outlay. The items of cost per mile, as furnished us, are as follows:—Engineering, £27; land and right of way, £30; grubbing and grading, £125; superstructure, bridges, and laying rails, £265; iron and spikes, £272; interest, salaries, law, advertising, and incidental expenses, £22—making total, per mile, £741! Add to this for buildings and fences, £50 per mile, and for equipment £2500 we have a total of £1,000, or for the 10½ miles £10,500. We challenge the world to beat that. The same cost for the other 12 miles gives £22,500 for 22½ miles of railroad, what is often expended on 2½ miles in America, or a single mile in Great Britain!

There is one item particularly to be remarked in these expenses;—who, when looking at the sum of £30 per mile set down for land or right of way, will say that the Canadian *habitant* population does not appreciate the value of railroads in enhancing the value of the neighbouring farms? The parties who have, heretofore, carried this work through, have no more available means just now to put into it and are desirous of increasing their subscription list. If any person is seeking a good investment we advise him to examine the capabilities of the Rawdon and Industry Railroad.

The mode in which this line is constructed is not described by our contemporary. It is very probable, judging from its cheapness, that merely bar iron is used, and which is nailed down to longitudinal or continuous sleepers. If such is the case, after the scientific portion of the labour is done, that is, after the engineers have performed their duty, we apprehend that our own country people will be found quite ingenious enough to construct one of these cheap and simple railways, wherever it may be required. Indeed, we should be libelling them sorely, if we promulgated a suspicion to the contrary.

Now, let any one acquainted with the locality and resources of many of our rising villages and settlements, and the difficulties which present themselves in the way of their having a free access to a market for the products of their industry; we say, let such a person examine the map of New Brunswick, and we are greatly mistaken if he cannot readily place his finger on *several* localities, where these economical yet useful lines might be constructed with great profit and advantage.

The above considerations have induced the conviction on our part, that the great benefits which our Province is to derive from the establishment of railways, will by no means be confined to the trunk lines; but on the contrary, every portion of New Brunswick, as it successively presents claims to the distinction, will be accessible through the medium of the *thousand pound per mile railways*, which will be amply sufficient for the minor purposes to which we have alluded.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

We are informed by the New York *Herald* that this recently constructed engine has been set in operation alongside of a wharf in New York, on

inventor, or rather, the improver of an old discovery, that some five revolutions of the paddle-wheels have been obtained, which is said to be equivalent to ten or twelve revolutions had the Ericsson been free from her fastenings to the wharf.

We have always understood that the '*regenerator*,' as termed by Ericsson, and as applied by him to the caloric engine, was exclusively his own discovery, and that the absence of this adjunct was the cause of caloric engines failing in efficiency, and that to him alone the world is indebted for this desideratum. A diagram of the engine now before us clearly establishes the importance of the "regenerator" as a means of saving a vast amount of heat, which without it, would be entirely lost in the atmosphere, upon each alternate stroke of the pistons.

The motive power as applied to the propulsion of the Ericsson, if successful, will be equally applicable to all kinds of machinery on land, such as mills, manufactories, &c. If the practicable working of the air engine equals the anticipations of Mr. Ericsson and his friends, there can be little doubt that a wonderful revolution in the mode of propelling machinery has been attained, at once combining economy in the expenditure of fuel, and perfect freedom from the accidents to which steam boilers are so constantly liable.

From the *Scientific American* of the 18th instant, we copy the following, and leave our readers to judge for themselves of the amount of merit, for an *original* discovery, to which Mr. Ericsson is entitled:

One of our exchanges asserts that preparations are already in progress to contest the claim of Ericsson to the invention of the "caloric engine It also quotes from the "London Mining Journal" of Nov. 6th, a paragraph taken from the Augsburg Gazette (a German paper,) which claims the invention for a magistrate named Prehn, of Lauenburg (Germany) who invented a caloric engine some years before Ericsson. It says:—

"By a series of costly experiments he succeeded in expanding and contracting air so rapidly by alternately heating and cooling, as to prove its capability as a motive power. He endeavouted to get a patent for England, but found he should lay himself open to opposition and law suits; and although he obtained one for Berlin, and had testimonials of success from Macpherson and George Stephenson, in England, Von Humboldt and Rayspold, of Hamburg, and Schumacher, of Altona, ill-success brought him to the grave, leaving a widow and seven children."

In 1827, two brothers (one a clergyman, we believe,) named Stirling, in the city of Glasgow Scotland, took out a patent for a hot air engine, which was illustrated and described in "Galloway's History of the Steam Engine" in 1832; this patent was secured for the application of the heated air propelling machinery in a particular manner 25 years ago. This engine communicated motion to a piston by alternately heating a portion of air connected with one side of the piston, and at the same time cooling that in connection with the other side. This was done by means of two air vessels, the one communicating with the upper and the other with the lower side of the piston. An air vessel was filled with thin plates of iron perforated with holes, or with pieces of brick, and the lower part of each air vessel was heated by a fire placed under it, pretty much the same as the Ericsson engine. The Stirlings, however, did not claim hot air in their patent specification, and the conclusion is—they did not believe themselves to be the first inventors; it is probable that they knew a patent had been taken out in 1824 for an atmospheric engine, by E. & J. Prentice, Baltimore, Md., or the one with two cylinders by W. Willis, of Charleston, S. C., in 1826; at any rate, the application of hot air to propel machinery is anything but a new invention. Ericsson took out his first patent in 1833, a long time ago, and the illustration of his principle, as exhibited on page 60, last volume, Scientific American, appears to embrace the very principle of Stirling's, only the arrangement is not the same. The principle of the new caloric engine, which as asserted, will make it successful and more economical than the steam engine is, that after the heated air has acted upon the piston, it is not lost—the heat is saved and applied over again. This very principle is described as belonging to the Stirling engine, which was improved and patented twelve years ago. We are thus particular because we wish to let the public know distinctly that the "hot air," alias *caloric engine*, is not a new or untried invention, very different from what many have been led to believe by the numberless feuilletonists of our daily, weekly and monthly periodicals.

MINUTES OF CHURCH PROCEEDINGS AT GAGETOWN.

At a Meeting called together on Monday the 13th day of December, 1852, by the Rev. N. A. Coster, Rector of the Parish, in pursuance of a Circular from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, touching the affairs of the Church in this Province.

On motion of T. R. Wetmore, Esq., the Hon. Harry Peters was called to the Chair, and H. J. Duvernet, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

The Rev. the Rector opened the proceedings by submitting to the meeting His Lordship's Circular, dated the 13th day of November, 1852.

Moved by Charles P. Wetmore, Esq., and seconded by Isaac Deveber, Esq.—

Resolved, As the opinion of the members now assembled that the notice given by the Rector yesterday for the calling of this meeting cannot generally be known, and therefore has not given to the members of the Church in this Parish time or opportunity to meet upon so grave and important a question as is now for the first time proposed by the Rector. And further

Resolved, That it was due to the members of the Church, before calling for an expression of opinion upon a subject which is calculated to affect in so vital a degree the best interests of the Church in this Province, that previously to the present meeting they should have been put in possession of the Bill introduced by the Right Hon. W. Gladstone, or that which he intends to submit to Parliament (he having, as it is understood, withdrawn that first submitted) as well as the Circular communication from the Lord Bishop, expressive of the opinion that an affirmative or negative answer to his proposition was at the root of all legislation in the matter.

Passed unanimously.

Moved by John Millidge, Esq., and seconded by W. P. Romeih, Esq.—

Whereas, it appears that a Circular communication from the Lord Bishop of Fredericton has been addressed to the clergy of the several Parishes in his Diocese, requiring meetings of the lay members to be called, of the habitual attendants at the respective Parish Churches, to take the sense of the *bona fide* members on an abstract proposition—"Whether it is expedient that the Bishops, Clergy "and Laity should be empowered to meet in Diocesan or other Synods, and make regulations for "the management of their internal ecclesiastical "affairs," to be submitted to a Diocesan Meeting to be holden at Saint John, with the view of their considering a bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone, "to explain and amend the laws relating to the Church in the Colonies," therefore,

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that inasmuch as his Lordship conceives that Mr. Gladstone's Bill involves many delicate and difficult questions, and in the absence of the bill introduced before Parliament, or the amended one which is contemplated to be submitted, it would be not only impolitic but dangerous to the well-being of the Church, for this meeting to express either an affirmative or negative answer to the question proposed by his Lordship's Circular communication.

Passed unanimously.

Moved by T. R. Wetmore, Esq., and seconded by N. H. Deveber, Esq.—

Resolved, That in the present distracted state of the minds of Churchmen in England and elsewhere on the subject of Ecclesiastical Synodical bodies as proposed by the Lord Bishop's circular, it would be, in the opinion of this meeting, not only inexpedient but subversive of the best interests and unity of the Church in this colony, to entertain so dangerous an innovation, and that this meeting feel themselves imperatively called upon to enter their protest against the measure. And further,

Resolved, that the members of this meeting will unite in giving expression of their disease to the passing of any bill in the British Parliament for that purpose; and that a dutiful address be presented to Parliament, in accordance with the same.

Passed unanimously.

Resolved thereupon, that the Hon. Harry Peters, the Hon. T. Gilbert, and T. R. Wetmore, Esq., be the committee to prepare the same.

On motion of John Millidge, Esq., the Chairman then left the chair, and N. H. Deveber, Esq., being called thereto, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to the Hon. HARRY PETERS, for his able and disinterested conduct in the chair.

HARRY PETERS, *Chairman.*
H. J. DUVERNET, *Secretary.*

CHURCH MEETING AT RICHMUCTO.—At a meeting held at St Mary's Church, Richmucto on the 16th inst., of the members of the Church, in pursuance of the Bishop's Circular, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Moved by J. W. Wellon, Esq., seconded by T. H. Wathen, Esq.—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is wholly inexpedient that Mr. Gladstone's Bill in the Imperial Parliament, should pass, as it neither points out the grievances to be redressed, or the evils to be avoided: nor does it appear to be called for by any Petition from Churchmen in the British Colonies.

Moved by I. W. P. Desbrisay, Esq., seconded by R. Hutchinson, Esq.—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, there is nothing appearing or existing in the affairs of the Church in this Province, tendering Synodical or Diocesan meetings necessary or desirable.

Moved by J. Wheten, Esq., seconded by R. T. Clinch, Esq.—

Resolved, That the Resolutions be signed by the Chairman, and transmitted to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The semi-annual Visitation and Examination took place on Monday, according to law. There was a pretty full attendance of the Board of Directors, viz.:—Rev. Dr. Gray, Judge Parker, His Honor the Recorder, Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., and Rev. Alexander Stewart, A. M. We were pleased to see also the Rev. Mr. Elder, who lately arrived from the old country. A note was received from the Hon. J. H. Gray expressing his regret that he was prevented by indisposition from attending. From a printed statement laid before the Examiners, we perceive that during the last Term the youth in attendance at the School have been studying *Greek, Latin, French, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Plane and Solid, and Trigonometry*, under the Principal; and *Geography, Use of the Globes, History of England, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling*, and *Writing*, under the English Master. On examining the *Writing*, the marks of improvement were very visible even in the worst hands. Specimens of *English Composition*, and *Latin* and *French Exercises*, were also examined, and gave much satisfaction both in the writing and grammatical execution. The more advanced students in *Geometry* elicited applause. And the various *Latin, Greek, and French* classes gave evidence of the pains that were taken with them, and of great advancement since the previous examination. Their Construing, their Parsing, and their Scanning were alike creditable. The President of the Board announced in his usual terms of commendation, his general satisfaction with the progress they had made, and taking hold of some of the Exercises in English Composition which were on the subject of *Obedience*, he added, that he found in them many excellent sentiments which he should like to see *practically exemplified*, as the result would be a highly striking degree of progress in all their studies. It was then announced that the holidays would now commence and the School open again on Wednesday the 5th January next.—*Observer.*

We learn that all that part of the City lying north of Union street has been set off from Trinity Parish, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, preparatory to its being erected by law into a new Parish for ecclesiastical purposes. The Rev. George M. Armstrong, late of the Diocese of Montreal, who had been nominated to the District by Dr. Gray, and received the Bishop's License entered upon his pastoral duties on Sunday last. The Rev. Gentleman preached a most impressive sermon from 2nd Thess. iii. 1. "Brethern pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even as it is with you."—*Witness.*

The New York *Tribune* states that singular results are obtained in that city from a very simple application of the nervous fluid, animal magnetism, or whatever by the agency, to brute matter. It says that let a party of six or eight persons sit around a common pine table for twenty minutes to half an hour with the palms of the hands held flat on the table; it is not necessary that their