KIRWAN'S LETTERS TO CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

LETTER XXXVI.

[Continued.]

Strictures on Popery ended.—Popery to be extirpated—its end hastening.—Friends of Freedom enemies of Popery.—Suspended Wrath.—Religion is.—Nature of the Church of God.—Its Object and End.—Tendency to vicarious Religion.—Great Curse of Christendom.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have concluded all that I originally intended to say to you on the subject of Romanism, and all that I now deem necessary to expose it, in its theory, its government, its practices, its frauds, its fruits and its priests. Believing it, as I do, to be a system of huge iniquity, framed like that of Hindooism, which in so many points it resembles, by the cunning of ages, solely for the benefit of the priest, I have spoken plainly and honestly. While I know that, in the estimate of the priest, my sin is mortal, of so deep as to defy the cleaning influence of holy water, or holy oil, I yet believe that from you, and multitudes of others in this land, my statements will be candidly examined, and my motives duly appreciated. If statements such as I have made in these letters against Romanism could be made as truly against any one branch of the Protestant Church, they would be fatal to its existence. All the world would unite in hissing it to Purgatory. And, unless I read backward the indications of Providence, the time is not far distant when Popery will be thus treated by the nations and people which have been so long crushed under the weight of its intolerable exactions. In this opinion I am aware I differ from many Protestants, who look upon Popery as extending its alliance with the despotisms of Europe for mutual support. But it only tends to hasten the event for which the earth is groaning. The men are every where multiplying whose ardent souls are thirsting for freedom as does the hunted hart for the water-brooks; and wherever found, whether in Rome, Naples, Tuscany, or Austria, the moment they see that the priest and the despot are united to crush them, they will fling to the winds the banner of revolt against both. Indeed, they are now doing so by tens of thousands. The tighter Popery now screws on her fetters, the better. The flesh will quiver where the pincers tear—the blood will follow where the knife is driven; and the more the victims of its cruelty are multiplied, the nearer the hour when the Lord will destroy it with the brightness of his coming. We never feel so like crushing a serpent as when it claims the right of casting its slimy folds around us, and injecting its deadly poison into our veins. Over Romanism and its ministers the wrath of God and the wrath of man are alike suspended; and their unblushing claims, their monstrous pretensions, their wicked deceptions, their alliance with despotisms, their readiness to use the powers of heaven or of hell, as may best suit their purpose, and without the least compunction, are only hastening the hour when that suspended wrath shall fall upon them and grind them to powder. Indeed, it is among the darkest enigmas of Providence that they have been permitted to continue so long.

Will you permit me, Sir, in this concluding letter, to say to you, and to the thoughtful and educated minds of this land, a few things which I could not so well say any where else, and whose bearing you will readily see upon our individual, national, temporal, and eternal interests. I ask for them the consideration which their essential importance demands. For the sake of distinctness, and to prevent all confusion of thought, I will present what I have to say under a few heads.

1. I wish you well to consider the importance of true religion to national greatness. Although the Christian is the religion established in the minds of the American people, we have no religion established by law. And for this, our great peculiarity, the Christian has far more reason of thankfulness than the infidel. It places the religion of God on a vantage ground among us, which it has nowhere else. While, in the eye of our law, the Jew, the Christian, the Atheist, the Pagan, are on the same level as to all civil rights, we are not therefore to regard all forms of religion or irreligion with the same favor. Man is laid under a constitutional necessity to have a religion true, he will a false system. Some men may be Atheists, and assert that ours is a fatherless world—some may be infidels, and deny a divine revelation—but the masses of the people will be neither Atheists nor infidels; unless instructed into a knowledge of the Christian religion, they will be the dupes of gloomy superstition or of burning fanaticism. The evidence of all history proves this statement true, as does also the present state of the nations. Mere negations can not satisfy the religious longings of our nature; and if we know not the true God, we will have many gods—if not the only Mediator, we will have many mediators—if not the way of true worship, we will have will worship—if not the Bible, we will believe in lying legends old wives' fables or any spiritual frauds which crafty and wicked priests may invent. And the influence of their religion upon individuals and nations must be known and read of all men, and has already been illustrated in these letters.

These things being so, can you, Sir, can any man, be indifferent as to the form of religion which shall finally obtain among the masses of the people which shall crowd this great confederacy of states? The religion of this country will give form and direction to its destiny. The Bible is the Magna Charta of human liberty, and hence the bitter hatred of it by despot and priest. Alexander of Russia and the Popes of Rome have sent out their bulls to bellow every where against it. As the religion of the Bible obtains in this land, the passions of men will be subdued, their principles will be formed and strengthened, our laws will be just and humane, our people will be intelligent and industrious, the national mind will be stimulated, commerce and the arts will flourish, and God will make our offices peace and our exactors righteousness. If forms of religion not sanctioned by the Bible obtain, the reverse of all this must be the result; the chapters of our heroic history will soon come to an end; and however protracted may be those which shall record our decline and fall, decline and fall we must. If Romanism prevails here, nothing on earth can prevent us from sinking as low as the Romans. By motives, Sir, like these, I would urge upon you, and upon all men of character, position, and influence in this land, to cast the entire weight of their influence in favor of the extension of the religion of the Bible among all our people. It is the true and the cheapest way, if not the only one, of perpetuating our institutions; and to send them down, unimpaired, to bless our posterity, as they are blessing us.

2. I wish you and all men to form a definite idea of what true religion is. Because so often used as synonymous with sect, or with an adjective designative of some sect, untaught minds are very liable to mistake in reference to it. We speak of the Papal, of the Protestant, of the Jewish religion—of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal religion; and when many consider it at all, they consider it objectively, or in the light of sectarian controversy. Now true religion exists apart from all this, and is independent of all sects, parties, and controversies. *It is a right disposition of mind and heart toward God, exercising itself in all appropriate ways.* There never was, nor will there ever be but one true religion in the world. Whether existing in the bosoms of angels or of men, it is the same in substance. It is independent, as to its essence, of all priestly interferences, and of all social relations. It is not meant to certain theological opinions—nor is it zeal for certain peculiarities—nor is it a rigid adherence to ritual observances; it is a right disposition toward God, manifesting itself in ways of beneficence toward man. Wherever that right disposition exists, and is truly manifested there true religion exists. That right disposition is of God; and the person that possesses and manifests it, by whatever name called, within whatever temples he worships, is a child of God. And all church privileges and sacraments belong to such a man, by right of the new disposition wrought within him by the power of God.

This, Sir, is the Bible and the Protestant view of true religion. Its seat is the heart—its author is God—its end and life are to do good to man and to glorify God. I need not tell you how opposite is all this to the fundamental doctrine of Romanism, which resolves religion into submission to forms, sacraments, and ceremonies, and to the influence of priestly interferences, and which persecutes and anathematizes none so severely as those who worship God in spirit and in truth, having no confidence in the flesh, and no faith in the priest.

To what a fearful extent has this view of true religion fallen out of the minds of men! The heathen will return from the most exhausting pilgrimages, and from oft-repeated ablutions, to lie and steal, and commit all sin with greediness. At the canonical hour the Arab will bow in prayer before Allah, and will then rush upon his victim and drive his spear through his heart. The Papist will rush from the Carnival to the austerities of Lent, and from the humiliations of God Friday to the frolics and festivities of Easter. The Spanish buccaneer will devoutly kiss the picture of the Virgin which he carries in his bosom, and then, the bowels of his victim. And the priest will go up the steps of Ara Coeli, praying the Virgin as devoutly to bless him with a prize ticket in the lottery, as to intercede with her Son to secure for him mercy. And even, Sir, in the Protestant world the tendency of the human heart is too obviously manifested to the multitudes who resolve true religion into a mere formalism. The forms and ceremonies of religion are of but little worth when its power and truth are absent; and when the form and ceremony not only take the place of, but array themselves in hostility against its power and truth, they are only evil, and that continually. Well will it be for the future of America if these truths are understood and carried out by its mind and its men.

3. I wish you to form a true and definite opinion as to the true nature of the Church of God. In the light of Scripture and reason, such an opinion is easily formed, although amid the fogs of schoolmen, Papists, and High Churchmen of all kinds and creeds, to find the Church is as hopeless a task as to find the quadrature of the circle, or the inextinguishable lamp. A Christian Church is a company of believers in Christ met together for worship. The entire Church of God, in its visible form, is composed of all who profess the true religion, and their children—in its visible form, of all who truly believe and manifest a right disposition of mind and heart toward God and man. As the grains of gold exist amid heaps of sand, so the true people of God are found amid those who make a profession of his name. It must be quite obvious that those who profess the true religion are not separated from the visible Church by any peculiarity which they may adopt, not affecting the great principles of truth; and that, though different branches of the visible Church may take unto themselves distinctive names descriptive of their peculiarities, they are not therefore separated from the great body of believers. As the various tribes of men, though called by different names, and speaking different languages, and possessing peculiar habits, belong to the human family, so the various denominations of men who profess the true religion, though differing in many things, form component parts of the visible Church. So that the true Church is not confined to the domains of Popery, Prelacy, or Presbytery; it is composed of all who receive and practice the truth. Pascal and Fenelon, though Papists—Rutherford, and Chalmers, and Wesley, and Robert Hall, and Leighton, and Wilberforce, and Gurney, though Protestants, differing on minor topics, all belonged to it; and their true frame and name should be equally dear to the entire Church. These views, which might be expanded into a volume, must be here compressed into a paragraph; but I hold them as of vital importance to all the great interests of this land. The Papist confines the Church to those who submit to the claims of the Pope, and sends all others to perdition. The prelatist of the Oxford stamp confines the Church to those who believe in the diocesan bishops, and receive ordinances from them, and gives all others over to uncovenanted mercies. While yet others would confine the visible Church to those who enter it through the ordinances of baptism by immersion. In my view, Sir, these sentiments are all false and schismatical. And the mind and the men of this nation should rise in open opposition to these schismatics, whether they hail from Rome or from Oxford, and who are here seeking, for no good end, to sow the seeds of dissension among believers in the Gospel. There is a great principle of Christian charity that underlies all sectarian differences, and which is of more importance than all of them together; and when that principle rises to its due importance, the priest, who never turns his back to the altar, or ascends the pulpit but to flourish his sculping-knife, will find that he is driving a poor business.

The most simple and beautiful institution in the world is the Church of God; to it God has committed the truth as contained in the Bible, and to it he has given the ordinances of worship, the rents, issues and profits of which are to be appropriated by the Common Council of the City to the sole improvement, benefit and advantage of that part of the City lying on the west side of the said Harbour, and of the inhabitants thereof, for ever; provided always, that no appropriation of the residue of such rents, issues and profits of the said common lands on the west side of the Harbour, or any part thereof, and no order or act of the Common Council for laying out, leasing, or otherwise disposing of any of the said common lands on the west side of the Harbour not yet laid out, shall be binding or valid, unless made with the assent of not less than three Members of the Common Council, and representing Wards on the west side of the Harbour.

3. The common lands on the west side of the Harbour shall extend to the present line of low water mark, and the Common Council of the said City are hereby required, within six months after the passing of this Act, to establish and define by actual survey such line, as the line of low water mark, by such metes, bounds and marks as shall be most effectual for that purpose, and a just description of such line, and a plan thereof, shall be filed in the office of the Common Clerk of the said City, and that such line as established shall forever after be the boundary of the Common lands on the west side of the Harbour.

4. The general revenues of the said City, and all other sources of income of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, and all rents, issues and profits arising from the sale or other disposal of the said common lands on the east side of the Harbour, or from their other real and personal estate, shall be applied as follows, viz:—To the payment of the salaries of the Public Officers of the said City as now established, and all requisite contingencies and expences of management, and also all expenditures necessary to the maintaining and keeping in repair the public property of the City, and all other usual and proper exigencies of the public service, and after payment thereof, to the payment half yearly of the interest on the said residue of the said debt not charged on the west side of the Harbour; and the balance, after such payments, shall be applied in liquidation of that portion of the debt charged on the east side.

5. The Corporation shall have the right to retain and use, without any charge, such portion of the common lands on the west side, as may be necessary for ferry landings, coal sheds, and other public conveniences for the full accommodation and use of the ferries, and the public resorting thereto.

6. As soon as the Public Debt now due by the Corporation shall be paid off and satisfied, all their revenues affected by this Act shall be applied as directed by the Charter of the said City.

7. The sum of two hundred and fifty pounds shall be paid out of the general revenues of the City towards the costs, fees and expenses incurred by the Complainants in prosecuting said suit in Chancery, the balance to be paid out of the rents of the common lands on the west side; the costs, fees and expenses incurred by the Defendants in defending the said suit, shall be paid out of the rents of the common lands on the east side of the Harbour and the general revenues.

8. In any action or suit brought or to be brought by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, for any lands, tenements or hereditaments to them granted by the Crown, or the rents, issues and profits thereof, or upon any covenant, condition, matter or thing contained in any lease, grant, deed, or assurance by them made of any such lands, tenements or hereditaments, no Defendant or Defendants other than the Trustees or Mortgagee, or their heirs or assigns, shall be permitted to set up or give in evidence a certain Trust Deed or Mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two, and made between the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, of the one part, and Hugh Johnston, John Robertson, Alfred Smithers, Thomas Merrit, and William Wright, of the other part, and registered in the Registry Office of the City and County of Saint John on the twenty first day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two, or any other deed or conveyance made and executed of the said lands or tenements, or any of them, by any part whatsoever to the said Trustees, or either of them, to bar the right of recovery or to defeat the title of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, their successors or assigns, in any such action or suit, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

9. Nothing in the Act made and passed in the ninth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act relating to the Public Debt of the Corporation of the City of Saint John*, shall be held or taken to authorize any assessment upon the inhabitants of Carleton, on the west side of the Harbour, unless for the purpose of making good any deficiency which may arise in the payment of the interest made chargeable on the west side by the provisions of this Act.

Saint John, May 6, 1853.

PROROGATION OF THE HOUSE.

Honourable members have been at length released from their labours after a session of less than the usual length, and about as devoid of interest as any one which has preceded it. No measure of any great importance has been adopted, whilst many which the country fully expected have been recklessly abandoned.

FREDERICTON, Tuesday, March 3.

This day at three o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech:—

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I acknowledge with thanks the attention which you have given to the business of the Session.

There is reason to hope that the blessing of Providence may again reward our Husbandmen, our Fishermen, and our Merchants.

The success of all these interests depends on the skill and industry of the individuals engaged in them, far more than on any aid from positive legislation.

I conceive, therefore, that the postponement of several important measures to another Session will not necessarily impede the general prosperity of the Country.

You have passed Acts, however, of some importance to Commerce, by amending the Law relating to Merchant Seamen, by regulating our Weights and Measures, and by facilitating the issue of Patents and the improvement of our Postal connection with Great Britain.

The Address on the subject of the Fisheries and Trade with the United States has been transmitted by me to His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I doubt not that the loyal sentiments of Her Majesty's Subjects here will be fully appreciated by our Gracious Sovereign.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House Assembly;

I thank you, for the Supplies which you have given for the Public Service; it shall be my care to see that the sums thus granted are expended in conformity with your wishes, so far at least as the imperfect organization of certain Public Departments will allow.

I regret very deeply that there is no one political Officer whose attention is especially given to our Finances. I regret too the total want of Executive machinery for properly controling the expenditure on the Roads.

The creation of such offices however involves arrangements which require your sanction as Representatives of the People, and as that sanction has not been given, the administration of these matters must remain in in its present state.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House Assembly;

I cannot allow this Session to terminate without expressing some fear that inconvenience will arise hereafter in this Colony, from the increasing tendency to private legislation; any such inconvenience will be more felt in proportion as we look forward to the investment within our limits of foreign capital.

The season is fast approaching when money and labour will be expended on our projected Railways, and when Surveys will probably be pushed through our Forests. I hope at the next meeting of the Legislature, to congratulate the People of New Brunswick on the progress actually made in these undertakings.

I now release you from your public labours with my hearty good wishes for the success of your own pursuits, and with an earnest prayer for the general welfare of the Province.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 2d.

The U. S., Mail Steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool, April 20, with passengers, arrived at the dock at 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening making the passage in 11 days. She brings 192 passengers.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool a quarter before 10 o'clock, Sunday forenoon, 17th inst.

The Screw Steamship Geneva, Capt. Paton, sailed from Liverpool at 5 o'clock the evening of Tuesday, 19th, for Quebec and Montreal direct, with a full complement of passengers and a large cargo.

The principal feature of the news is the English Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement.

Mrs. Stowe was circulating chiefly in the religious circles of Glasgow and Edinburg, being received with great enthusiasm. She will probably remain in Britain until August.

The Turkish question has settled down into diplomatic dullness.

Cotton at Liverpool 1-16 a 1-8 for ordinary and middling.

The Kossuth rocket affair remains hazy. Kossuth is apparently guiltless. Hale, the ostensible owner of the factory, threatens to prosecute the Government. In the meantime, the munitions seized are deposited in the Woolwich arsenal.

The Dutch Government has protested against the establishment of the Catholic hierarc in Holland, and has withdrawn its minister from Rome.

The English and French ambassadors have arrived at Constantinople. The former has assured the merchants of a continuance of peace.

The principal news received is that the chancellor of the exchequer's financial statement proposes to continue the income tax on a diminishing scale for seven years, and extend to Ireland and all incomes over £100; also to reduce advertisement duty upon stamps and some others; substitute five per cent. the maximum on manufactures; increase the spirit duties; reduce the tea duty within the next four years to one shilling per lb., and immediately to 1s. 10 1-2d.; all of which would supply a surplus of half a million sterling. Public opinion is divided respecting the statement, some approve of the scheme; others think it will overthrow the ministry.

THE MINISTERIAL MEASURES.—The opinion gains ground that both the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill and the Jew Bill will run great risk of being defeated in the House of Lords. Petitions are pouring in against both measures. The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, which seldom interferes with Legislation, has petitioned against the Reserves Bill; and petitions against the Jew Bill are emanating from all parts of the country—from Ireland—and even from Presbyterian Scotland. One peer the other night presented nearly thirty petitions against it. As the rejection of either measures would be fatal to the Ministry, considerable anxiety is beginning to be felt respecting the issue.—*Oxford Herald.*

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—*Collision with the Steamer Minerva, and total destruction of a vessel and crew.*—Belfast, March 30.—I regret to have to acquaint you with a most melancholy catastrophe, one which, in its principal features, possesses a sad resemblance to the loss of the ill-fated steamer Victoria, with its yet unknown and unnumbered complement of human beings. The accident to which I allude took place on Tuesday night, in the Irish Sea, some miles north of the Calf of Man during the voyage of the Steamer Minerva from Liverpool to Belfast, by coming in collision with a vessel unknown. They came in contact with each other; in the space of a second the ill-fated vessel and her crew were engulphed. No trace of either could be seen, notwithstanding the most diligent search.

The chances that not one out of all on board escaped to tell the tale are slight indeed; and it is probable that the name even of the vessel will be unknown for months, perhaps years to come.—*Cor. to Waterford Mail.*

PROSPERITY OF BELFAST.—By a document prepared by the clerk of the markets at Belfast, it appears that the principal articles sold in the wholesale markets of the town, for the year 1851, amounted to £644,110, and in 1852 to £942,604. The inference is, that the necessities of the inhabitants are considerably increased within the past year.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—A meeting of this body took place on Wednesday, at which about forty persons attended, chiefly Roman Catholic clergymen. The object was said to be to obtain information as to what had been done in Parliament; but the

[illegible] ings were carried on with [illegible] ing open to the public was held on Thursday.

Nearly the whole population of the extensive and lately populous district west of Galway are leaving Ireland; while from Ballyroughen, on the opposite shore of Clare, 400 persons, whose friends have lately supplied them with funds, are on the point of emigrating. The influx of money from Australia and America is enormous, every post bringing orders for large sums to the peasantry.

A London tradesman, doing business under the name of Spriggs & Co., absconded last year to Australia, after obtaining goods on credit to the amount of £30,000. He was pursued by Charles Pascoe, of the Thames police, who sailed after him in the Sarah Sands. On landing at Melbourne he found his man, and £10,000, of which he took possession. The local authorities gave up the runaway bankrupt on seeing the Secretary of State's warrant, and he is now on his voyage home, a prisoner.

A mounted police force is about to be organized at Melbourne, and placed under the command of Capt. Thomas, 40th Regt., with Lieutenants Atherly and Hall as subalterns.

AN AUSTRIAN ITEM.—Not long ago two wealthy Jews, who since 1849 had lived quietly at Raab, were suddenly seized and informed that they had forfeited property and their lives, because in 1848 they had sold provisions to the Hungarian army; their considerable properties were confiscated and they were hanged.

A STRIKE.—The hotel waiters of New York demand $18 per month. The Astor proprietors offer $17, but it is declined. The proposition to employ females at the tables is entertained, and will be adopted by some of the houses. For many purposes they would be preferable to males, and much more appropriate.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Buffalo Courier suggests a new kind of life preservers. He proposes that every door should be hung upon such hinges as window shutters are, so that it could be lifted off and used as a float. As there are 500 or 600 doors on every lake steamer, and as each would support two or three persons, the safety of the whole would be secured. It has at least cheapness and simplicity to recommend it.

THE Police of Philadelphia are getting rather hard on rogues; as soon as one is convicted, his daguerreotype is taken, and thus a clue and register is preserved that is not very well relished by the fashionable gentry.

FATALITY OF FRENCH EMPERORS.—From the time of Charlemagne down to the marriage of Louis Napoleon say the University Magazine, some sixty-seven in all of the royal and imperial consorts, there are but thirteen on whose names there is no dark stain of sorrow or sin. Eleven were divorced, two died by the executioner, seven were very early widowed, three were cruelly traduced, three were exiles, thirteen were bad in different degrees of evil—the prisoners and the heart-broken made up the rest. About twenty were buried at St. Denis who were denied the rest of the grave; their tombs were broken, their coffins opened, their remains exposed to the insults of a revolutionized populace, and then flung into a trench and covered with quick lime.

RAILROADS IN FRANCE.—There are 27 Railroads in France—the number of miles worked is 2,303. In 1851, the receipts were $20,002,812—in 1852, they were $24,735,938. Excess in 1852, $4,733,-056. The excess of nearly five millions of dollars, in the receipts of the year 1852, over those of 1851, is to be attributed mostly to the completion or extension, during the year that has just closed, of several of the most important lines of railways radiating from the capital to the frontiers. The Eastern railway from Paris has been opened to Strasbourg, on the Rhine, and several sections completed on the Western railroad and on those destined to connect Bordeaux, Marseilles and Lyons with Paris. The number of additional miles of railway opened to travel and traffic during the year 1852, throughout the whole empire, was 249.

OLD RED LEGS AGAIN.

If Cardinal Hughes were not growing mischievous, he would be positively amusing, and his exhibitions rival those of Christy's Minstrels. Indeed we are surprised that the city authorities do not demand the usual license fee of 500 dollars, due from places where theatrical performances are given.

The last piece of impudence is a gross attack upon one of the most honoured of our institutions, our system of National Education. Old Red Legs brands our schools as "these Godless academies;" We can well understand that any place where the sacred scriptures are read unadulterated, must be very obnoxious to the most corrupt priesthood on earth.—The American Ladies who teach at our schools have no fancy to be pawed about by Romish Priests, or listen to the impure suggestions of the confessional; hence the calumnies heaped upon our teachers by such papers as the American Celt, and by such persons as McMasters and Hughes. "Godless schools" forsooth! Poor unhapy old Ireland would not have been the down trodden land she is, had a "Godless institution" been at work their for eighty years. The land of Burke, Emmett, Meagher, Palmerston, Fitzgerald, Goldsmith, Faraday, Moore, Swift Wellington Canning, Napier, indeed the brightest names of British history, would not have been the pig stye of Europe but for the Popish creed. Let us ask what made the men we have enumerated fly from the land of their birth, but the thraldom engendered by that frightful opus, the Papal Hierarchy? They were driven to enter the service of the oppressor as the lesser evil. It is owing to this superstition and misery that in half a century there will be no Irish left in Ireland.

Let us give those firebrands here a word of advice: they are detected—their object is as plain as the sun at noon-day. Every true American knows now that their object is not the good of this Republic, but the wreaking of an insane vengeance upon England. They do not come here as every other foreigner does, amalgamate with us and increase our power and prosperity, but merely to take a cowardly advantage of a neutral ground to bellow rage that old tyrant, when they were afraid to open their jaws on their native land, although in the midst of six millions of their own faith and kin. So paralyzing is Priestcraft that it has made even Irishmen cowards—and the very men who, under the flag of England, have triumphed over every odds, have fled from inferior numbers on the sacred soil of Erin. In every struggle for freedom the Popish Priesthood has betrayed the Patriots into the hands of the English. This has been openly stated in the Democratic Review, edited by one of their own countrymen an exiled Patriot as well. It is the duty of every lover of liberty to assist the great cause of Education, which is the cause of God. If these men prefer darkness, destitution, ignorance and bigotry, let them return to either Ireland or Rome, where they can have enough to satisfy even a Cardinal.

ROWDYISM.—On Saturday last a number of turbulent men and boys, all armed with clubs, and who had previously struck for higher wages at the different saw-mills at which they had been employed, proceeded in a body to several mill establishments in Carleton and Portland, and in each instance compelled the labourers to desist from further work. At Messrs. J. & D. Clarke's mill in Carleton, one of the number presented a pistol to the breast of Mr. J. Clarke, and the remainder of them, in a most violent and riotous way, compelled

[illegible] Tuesday night, three men were discovered landing from a skiff at the Messrs. Clarke's mill, doubtless with some diabolical intent; fortunately, however, they were arrested in their career by the "cruel fangs" of a well-trained and powerful dog, when one of the number, in order to escape further laceration from the teeth of honest Lion, was compelled to jump off the end of the wharf into the tide, where after a good biting and a sound ducking, he was picked up by his confederates, and they rowed off together, doubtless not well satisfied with the dogged treatment they had received.

We learn that arrangements are being made by which one of our staple employments can be carried on for the future, by the agency of men upon whose integrity and constancy some reliance can be placed, and thus in the end these riotous men will find to their sorrow, that their services are not quite so indispensable as they vainly imagined.

Yesterday morning it was intimated by a body of the rowdies, who visited the mill owned by the Hon. John Robertson in Carleton, that the works of this establishment, which were being run short handed, should be stopped at 6 P. M. by force if necessary. A sergeant and six policemen were in attendance by 6 1-2 o'clock, well armed and thoroughly prepared to give the rioters a warm reception, should they have manifested a disposition to pursue the course threatened by them. Mickey, however, knowing that discretion was the better part of valour, was now not invented at the time appointed, and the mill was worked until 7 o'clock.

SINCLAIR'S WATER ENGINE.

In the *Chronicle* of the 18th of March we alluded to a very important invention having the above title, and which has been recently patented in Great Britain by Mr. James Sinclair, of Shore, near Stirling, Scotland. We at the same time copied a short description of the machine from the Stirling *Observer*. Being under the impression that this engine might in many instances be adopted with advantage in this Province, we addressed a letter to the inventor on the subject, and by the last mail had the satisfaction of receiving the following reply:

Shore, Stirling, April 12, 1853.

SIR,—I have received your letter requesting me to give you the particulars of the Water Engine.

In the first place, I must say that the subject is a new one, and not yet tested by experience to know whether the engine will give satisfaction or not. Since it was put up at the *Observer* office, it has given very little trouble to its possessor, and for my part I think there is no fear of it doing well. The editor is well pleased, and has got an order for another, the same size, the price of it is £30, and it will work up to two horse power if required. It is only used for printing the newspaper; any jobbing, however, the printing machine can furnish, but it does not require that power.

In order to let you understand how we are situated here regarding water, the elevation is four hundred feet, and the distance it is conveyed is fully four miles, through an 8 inch pipe. We find this pipe is not capable of supplying much more than is required for the domestic purposes of the inhabitants. The rate for the water engines and other purposes is 30s. for every hundred thousand feet. There are only half a dozen engines on it at present, of about the same size as the *Observer's*. The quantity of water for a horse power is about 10 gallons per minute, with a 400 feet head. We find the pressure in the main pipe is diminished rapidly as the water is given out. For a one horse power at 8s. John 40 gallons of water would be required per minute, I doubt too much to be profitable, unless the charge for water is much less with you than here. The size of a cylinder to furnish one horse power at Saint John should be 8 inches diameter with an 8 inch stroke, and to make 60 revolutions of the crank shaft per minute. And for every horse power more the area of the cylinder is enlarged in proportion. This is taking the head of water at 100 feet, and 40 gallons of water for each horse power per minute. To name the cost of an engine of 10 horse power would be a difficult matter, unless the particulars were given in respect to the height of the head of water, &c.

I have no doubt but that the engine will be useful, even in cases where the price of the water is high, compared with steam as a motor in this district. The water commissioners say that the price of water here is the lowest in the country, where supplied by gravitation companies. If we compare the utility of the engine with the price of manual labor, and bear in mind that a horse power will cost only 2s 6d per day for water, and then consider the promptness with which the power of the machine can be commanded, its decided advantages at once present themselves. You will understand that the quantity of water required diminishes as the height of the head increases. The size and price of an engine also will vary from a like cause.

I am, &c.,

JAMES SINCLAIR.

Perhaps it may be necessary to repeat, that the main principle of the water engine consists of two oscillating cylinders, the piston rods of which act *directly* on the same crank. The pistons are worked by the pressure of water, which is led through a pipe from its source; of course the greater the elevation of the source the greater will be the pressure of the water. It is estimated that for every foot which the head of the water is in height, there will necessarily be about half a pound pressure on each square inch of the surface of the piston.

Many cases present themselves in this country, where water flows in moderate quantities from considerable elevations, but not sufficient, however, to justify the erection of a dam at the lowest point, where the amount of power which is obtained is in proportion of course to the height of the dam, and this height would not afford a sufficient weight of water for the population of machinery to any great extent. By the adoption of Sinclair's engine, however, in such instances, which would be worked by water passing through a pipe as above stated, its accumulated weight would be secured, and the power of a very moderate supply of water would be rendered exceedingly useful.

Mr. Wallace, Brass Founder, of this city, is now constructing a water engine, which we understand will be set in operation in the course of a few days. If the experiment succeeds, as we trust it may, his engine is likely to be the pioneer of many, embracing similar principles, and constructed upon a much larger scale.

KIRWAN'S LETTERS.—We this day publish the last of the series. Sometime since we noticed an item in an American exchange, which announced that the distinguished author of Kirwan's Letters would again resume his pen, and the public might shortly expect another series of letters on the subject of Popery. We shall hail these communications with great pleasure, when they make their appearance. Little must it have thought this to be knocked in the head of the drum of Romanism. Kirwan, however, pursuing a different course, has unmasked the behavioral priests, and shown in their unreformed shapes, with exciting music to dance by for some time to come.

THE WEATHER.—Rain continues to fall and the freshet is fast rising in the river.