DERRIANA:

HISTORY OF THE SEIGE OF LONDONDERRY, AND DEFENCE OF ENNISKILLEN.

IN 1688 AND 1689.

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.

Continued.

In the meantime, the Protestants at Clady, who a week before, had broken down the bridge there, had thrown up a breastwork at the end of it. Some of the Irish foot had arrived on the opposite bank of the river at an early hour, but it was noon before the great body of their horse got there from Strabane. It was eight o'clock before Lundy marched out of Derry with the troops intended to guard this pass, and with the reinforcements which joined them on their march, they amounted to ten thousand men, a force more than sufficient to repel the enemy, which is said to have been little more than half that number. The first division of the enemy which attempted to ford the river at Castlefin were repulsed by a party of Colonel Skeffington's regiment posted there. Another small party, consisting of about thirty dragoons of Colonel Stewart's men, after most of the few foot who had been posted there were beaten off, opposed the enemy's passing over the ford until all their ammunition was spent, and there was no more sent them. Lundy had so managed matters, that the necessary supply of ammunition was but three or four miles out of the city when his routed forces met the convoy on their retreat. Major Stroud, who had some cavalry at Clady-ford, was so disadvantageously placed, that he could not bring them on, though he earnestly endeavoured to do so, so that those who had defended the breastwork at the broken bridge were obliged to retire from it. At this moment several troops of the enemy's horse rushed into the river and swam across it. Two of their officers, Major Nangle, and another whose name is not mentioned, were drowned. The state of the flood at this time near Clady, proves the impossibility of any portion of the Irish having passed the Foyle at Lifford on the preceding night. Colonel Gordon O'Neill assured Mr. Mackenzie, author of the narrative of the Seige of Derry, that when they had got over the river this day, at the former of these places, the Irish were in great terror of an attack from their opponents, for so high were the waters, that they had scarcely a dry shot left to them. Lundy, however, was their best friend on this occasion, for so far from putting the Protestants into any posture of defence, by which they might have cut off the enemy as they arrived on their side of the river, he gave orders for a precipitate flight to Derry, himself leading the way in such a manner as to afford reason to suppose he laboured to excite a general feeling of terror and consternation. He sent no orders to any other divisions of the army, but at none of the passes did they amount to any considerable number. On the news arriving in Lifford that the Irish horse had got over the Finn water at Clady, the foot, who had been posted there, and were then firing across the river at some of the enemy on the Tyrone side of it, were called off, and retired to the pass at Long Causeway, a short distance north of Lifford, on the direct road to Derry. Colonel Francis Hamilton collected those who arrived there, and drew them up in good order behind the pass, expecting the Irish would take that road towards the city. But they pursued the Protestants who took their way through Raphoe, where they did great execution upon Colonel Montgomery's regiment of foot, no care having been taken to secure their retreat. Many more would have fallen there by the sword of their merciless enemy, had they not precipitated themselves into the bogs and marshes of the adjoining parish of Clonleigh. The Protestants at the Long Causeway staid on the post they had taken there till the evening, when fearing that the enemy would get between them and Derry, they retired thither. On Lundy's arrival there he ordered the gates to be shut, so that many officers, soldiers, and private gentlemen were forced to remain outside the walls that night, exposed to the danger of being cut to pieces by the enemy's cavalry, from whose rapid and merciless pursuit they had so lately escaped. Among those shut out from the city on this perilous night were George Walker, with his regiment, and it was not without difficulty, and some violence on the sentinels, that they got admission on the next morning. The reason assigned by Lundy for this suspicious measure was his anxiety to preserve the provisions of the city, by keeping all out of it above the number requisite for its defence. He said he had provisions for three thousand men for three months, and he did not consider it prudent to diminish the period he could hold out by adding to the number of those who should be fed there. His letter to Major Tiffin, on the night of the same day, contradicted this assertion, for it stated that without an immediate supply of provisions, the place would of necessity fall into the enemy's hands. He had before written to Cunningham, informing him of the disaster at Clady, and consenting to the landing of the English troops, but in a postscript to his letter to Major Tiffin, he alleged that he had not above two days' provisions in the city for three thousand men, though all unnecessary mouths had been sent out of it, and he ordered Cunningham and Richards to leave their men on board the ships, and come with some of their officers into the city, that they might resolve what was to be done.

Accordingly on the next day Colonel Cunningham and Colonel Richards, with some of their officers, came to Derry, where Lundy called a council of war. Along with himself and other officers, it consisted of Lord Blaney, Captain James Hamilton and ten others, namely, Hussey, Tiffin, Coote, Cornwall, Echlin, Traunter, Lyndon, *Pearson*, Pache, and Taylor. None of the inhabitants of the city were called to this council but Mogridge the Town Clerk, and when Colonels Chichester, Crofton, Ponsonby, and Francis Hamilton, who had some suspicion of Lundy's design, desired to be admitted, they were refused admittance at the door, although Lundy had, in the same council, alleged that he had sent for Hamilton and Chichester, and for Sir Arthur Rawdon, who he said was dying.

On receiving the King's letter and orders from Colonel Cunningham, the Governor repeated the representation he had before made by letter, of the defenceless state of the city, advised all present to quit it, and declared his intention to do so himself. The English officers, it is but just to say, agreed with him in opinion, being unacquainted with the falsehood of the representation he had made to them, particularly that in which he had stated that James's army, consisting of twenty-five thousand men, were at that moment approaching near to the gates. Colonel Richards was the only Englishman who objected to the measure proposed, and he argued unanswerably that the surrender of Londonderry at that crisis would be the loss of the whole Kingdom. A resolution was however made, that it was not consistent with the King's service to land the English regiments, but to leave the Irish in the city, under the command of officers in whom they could place no confidence, to wait for the enemy, whose approach was so imminent, that there is no calculating to what extent one accomplished villain may practice on the credulity of unsuspecting men, and if ever there was an adept in the science of treachery, this Governor of Londonderry seems to have been one. After the council broke up, the English officers returned to their ships, which had fallen down the river that day towards Redcastle; and Lundy, in prosecution of his notorious trick, made a public declaration that the council had resolved on the immediate landing of the English regiments; and he ordered the Sheriffs to provide quarters for them in the city. This he did to delude the officers and soldiers who had earnestly entreated that their troops should be landed and join with them in the preservation of that corner, as it were, of the province into which so great a proportion of the inhabitants, the learning, and wealth of three or four counties had been brought together, exhibiting as powerful a temptation to a necessitous enemy, as affording the strongest inducement and most encouraging hopes to defend so many lives and so much substance. One of the officers of the council, however, mistrusted Colonel Francis Hamilton and Captain Pitsligh M'Gill of the resolution which the Council had made, and advised them to quit the city. M'Gill communicated it to Sir Arthur Rawdon and others, who thinking, as they well might, that they had been betrayed, deemed it madness to remain as a sacrifice to the fury of a triumphant enemy, and therefore many of them got off to the ships on the day following.

Sir Arthur Rawdon, however, didnot leave the city without protesting against the proceedings of Lundy's council, and Walker says he would not have gone away but that he was dangerously sick, and was forced to do so by his friends and physicians. He survived for several years, but it is certain that his constitution, which had been delicate from infancy, never recovered the injury it sustained at the trenches in Portglenone. The common soldiers and the lower order of the citizens were fired with the utmost indignation at the resolution of the Governor and Council; they vented their fury upon some of the officers whom they saw leaving the city, and shot one of them, a Captain Bell, who, with some others, had got into a boat which was pushing off from one of the quays. The officers who had resolved to remain, and who possessed the confidence of the multitude, endeavoured with some success to restrain their violence, and to support their spirits under the discouragements which had nearly driven them to despair.

At this time the chief part of the infantry which had retreated from Clady and the other passes on the Finn water, came to the gates in tolerable order; but Lundy took care that they should be shut against them. Had the pursuit been very close the consequences might have been fatal, but Hamilton had got too warm a reception here on the 27th of March, to be rash in approaching the walls again. On the sentinels refusing him admittance, one of the captains of Skeffington's regiment discharged a pistol at him, and called for fire to burn the gate; upon which it and all the other gates were thrown open to the retreating army, when all who had not got into the city with Walker on the preceding night, then found their way into it.

From a scarcity of forage in the city, and the difficulty of finding accommodation for so many horses in it, the cavalry were sent towards Culmore. Some of the officers and soldiers, influenced by Lundy's representations, or despairing of safety by any other means, took refuge in the ships anchored there, and at this time overflowing with passengers; others, resolving to stand upon their defence, and sell their lives as dear as possible, collected round the gallant Colonel Murray, and put themselves under his command.

In the mean time Lord Kingston and his army, which would have placed the enemy between two fires, and in a most perilous situation, had the two English regiments been marched round by Strabane and joined to his force at Castlefin, were sent back to Donegal, when within five miles of Raphoe, a few hours after the Irish army had passed the ford at Clady. An account was sent to this gallant nobleman by the treacherous Lundy, that there was neither room for his men or forage for his horses in Londonderry. In consequence of this he fell back to the quarters from which he had advanced, by a forced march, on the preceding night, and ordering his cavalry to secure themselves in Enniskillen, and his infantry in Donegal, Ballyshannon, and other places, he forced himself with a few of his officers into a French vessel at Killybegs, pushed out to sea, and hastened to give King William an account of the distressed state of the Protestants in Ireland.

James remained in Dublin from the 24th of March to the 8th of April, and during the short time he stayed there, seemed to be much more anxious to force Popery upon the Protestants than to prepare for the contest which awaited him in Ulster.

The Romish Priests and Friars in the metropolis at this time amounted to three or four hundred in number, sleek, lusty, well-fed fellows, whose effrontery, as mendicants for means to build chapels was not to be paralleled. In a short time fourteen mass houses and convents, and two nunneries, were erected in the metropolis, a good part of the cost of which came out of the pockets of Protestants, who dared not to refuse subscriptions.

On one of the three Sundays during James stay in Dublin, Dr. Larbonne preached a controversial sermon before him, at the Cathedral of Christ Church, and on another, an ecclesiastic named Hall, preached a discourse on the same subject, corrupting scripture, rendering the passage "do penance" instead of "repent." The Catholics appeared now to be nearly triumphant. The Protestant religion did not want an advocate, and a powerful one, in Doctor Nathaniel, a minister of St. Bridget's, in Dublin, and afterwards minister in Waterford and Lismore. A few of his friends, who very courageously attended the delivery of these sermons, provided the means to print copies of them, and he replied to them with such energy from his own pulpit, that multitudes flocked to hear him from all parts of the city, rejoicing that the cause of truth was so well defended. For this conscientious discharge of duty, he was grossly insulted, and his life endangered. He was assaulted by Popish soldiers while performing the burial service in his churchyard, and was prevented from preaching several days by King James's guards, who surrounded his church, and threatened to shoot him if he should attempt to do so. These were the most cogent arguments used against him, and to render them the more convincing, he was imprisoned with the celebrated Dr. William King, and some other Protestant clergymen, who, like him, had preferred their duty to their interest and personal safety. A third sermon delivered before this bigotted Prince was not so agreeable to him as the two former. One Moore, a Popish ecclesiastic, preaching before him in Christ Church, alleged that he did not do justice to the only true Church and her clergy, and said that Kings out to consult their confessors in all temporal affairs, as the clergy possessed a temporal as well as a spiritual right; but that Kings had nothing whatever to do with the management of spiritual affairs, but were to obey the orders of the Church. This was too much to be borne even by this priest-ridden Prince. The preacher, to avoid banishment, privately withdrew from the Court in consequence of a message he received from the incensed King, who nevertheless hastened to gratify the Popish clergy, by inflicting severe injury and insult on the Protestant Bishops and their clergy. Their churches in the metropolis had been all seized in the course of the preceding month of February, and converted into store-houses for arms. Out of twenty two spiritual Peers, only seven remained in Ireland, the others had fled from prosecution, with many of the inferior clergy, who were at that time subsisting by the means of private alms in the Eastern parts of England. Of the Bishops who remained on account of age and infirm health, three were treated in a cruel and inhuman manner. The Primate, Dr. Michael Boyle, then upwards of eighty years old, had the temerity to refuse a subscription to some friars who had applied to him for aid to build a mass-house, and the consequence was, that a warrant was issued by Sir Thomas Hacket, for the prosecution of that Prelate's son and nephew, who were seized and put in prison for several months. Dr. John Roan, Bishop of Killaly, was robbed of all his substance; and Dr. Hugh Gore, Bishop of Tuam, at the age of seventy eight years, was seized in his bed by Popish ruffians, and stripped and beaten till he was left for dead. The Bishopric of Cashel, and the Bishoprics of Clogher, Elphin, and Tuam were seized, with many inferior benefices, and the monies arising from them disposed of in maintenance of Popish Bishops and Priests, in direct violation of the existing Laws and Constitution of the realm. Several of the parochial clergy were similarly treated with outrage, and they were driven almost from every parish, and their duty, both as ministers and as magistrates, grievously increased thereby, many of them being obliged to act as magistrates for a short time afterwards, and Archbishop King says that the Protestant parishioners were in general so apprehensive of the danger in which their ministers were, that they besought them to withdraw themselves out of it by flying to England or Scotland. Those who were unable or unwilling to leave their homes and parishes, were obliged to walk from house to house to perform their offices, as their horses had been taken from them; and at last they were almost all committed to prison, and some of them tried for their lives and condemned to death as traitors and rebels; even in the city of Dublin, under the eye of James and his Government, a Protestant clergyman could scarcely walk the streets without receiving either injury or abuse. The soldiers considered it part of their duty to insult them, and the French dragoons called them *Diables desministres heretiques, un Protestant, un Diable.*

On the eighth of April, James left Dublin, and marched with his army towards Ulster; it consisted of twelve thousand men and a tolerable train of artillery. His Generals were, Monsieur Maumont, who commanded the French horse, and the Marquis de Monsea Pusignian, who had charge of the infantry. He was accompanied by the Duke of Berwick, Lords Netterville, and Abercorn, and many other noblemen and gentlemen of distinction. Sir Michael Creagh, Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied the unfortunate Prince in the double capacity of Paymaster-General to the army, and commander of a regiment of foot. In his progress through the North, James stopped a few days at Armagh, which he found inconvenient to himself and his train, as it had but a few days before been pilaged by the retreating Protestant army. *To be continued.*

The Chronicle.

Saint John, August 26, 1853.

The latest European news, by the Steamship *Arabia* at New York, (which we subjoin,) informs us that the Russian Autocrat has at length wisely yielded to irresistible circumstances, by accepting the *ultimatum* proposed to him by the combined powers of England, France, and Turkey, and consenting to the immediate withdrawal of his troops from their unjustifiable occupation of the Turkish Principalities. The intolerable ambition of the Czar has thus experienced a salutary check; and he has discovered, that powerful as he may be in a just cause, the influential nations of Europe will not permit him to indulge in a process of oppression and spoliation. The pretences under which he had violated the integrity of the Ottoman territory, and upon which he founded his scheme of military encroachment, were so utterly unsustainable, that England and France equally felt the imperative necessity of protecting their insulted ally, the Turkish monarch, against the flagrant tyranny of the Russian; and the resolute combination of these powerful Governments, has at length convinced the Autocrat of the hopelessness of contending with their united force, has humbled his swelling pride, compelled him unwillingly to retract his pretensions, and has saved Europe from an impending and terrible conflict. Discretion, in this case, as in many others, has proved to be the better part of valour; and it is more than probable that Nicholas has at length perceived, that the destruction of the commerce of his country, and the consequent social disorders and disaffection which must have resulted from such a war, would have created internal dangers to his authority and person, which it would have been madness for him to have exposed himself to.

The steamship Arabia arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, with one week's later despatches from St. Petersburg, and London dates to 12th instant.

MARKETS.—Beef active, with steady prices and no exports; Canadian Butter in demand. Breadstuffs remain at former prices. Wheat dull. Corn and Flour unchanged.—Tallow is, decline.

RUSSIA.—The Czar has accepted the ultimatum, and orders were given for the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the Turkish principalities.

A Revolution is threatened in Turkey, in consequence of the refusal of the Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia to obey the summons of the Sultan to appear at Constantinople. The old Turkish party are clamorous for war.

The Circassians have again defeated the Russians.

China overland Mail telegraphed. Trade in India dull. Imperialists preparing to take Amoy.

Ship Arab, with Bombay Mail, foundered at sea, and 179 lives were lost.

A recent complaint and decision at the Police Office, require a passing comment, for the purpose of rebuking the insolence of people of petty authority. The Clerk of the Country Market charged Mr. Silas Raymond, a respectable farmer of King's County, with an assault, and also with having prevented him from marking Mr. R's waggon with the word "paid," according to Law. The evidence of several respectable farmers, however, entirely refuted the charge of assault; but Mr. Raymond was fined 20s. for preventing the marking of his waggon. It appears, however, that the whole difficulty arose from the insolence and churlishness of the Clerk of the Market, who persisted in marking the waggon on a conspicuous part, and thereby scratching and injuring the paint, although requested to mark it inside, where no injury could be done. Many of the farmers, when bringing a light load to market, and wishing to travel quickly, use their best waggons, which, being expensively painted, they naturally do not wish to be scratched and disfigured by the indelible marks left by scraping a hard piece of chalk on the paint. The present Clerk of the Market, however, clothed in his "little brief authority," and inflated with a sense of his own immense importance, persists in scratching his marks upon the most conspicuous parts of well-painted waggons, instead of marking them inside, as he reasonably might do, and thus of course excites the natural displeasure of the farmers.—Rudeness and incivility of this kind are inexcusable in public servants; and if the Clerk of the Market persists in his churlish mode of doing business, he will certainly drive away the King's County farmers from the Market, and induce them to devise other means of introducing their produce into the city. We are informed, that on the occasion above mentioned, the important "Jack in office" actually seized Mr. Raymond by the throat, while his son assaulted him from behind; and we only wonder that Mr. R. and his friends did not inflict summary chastisement on him, upon the spot. Such brutal conduct on the part of a mere collector of tolls, will never be submitted to by respectable farmers, nor by any one possessing the spirit of a man.

Our various "Trades," and public bodies in general, are actively employed in preparation for the ceremonies of the 14th of September; which we believe will be carried out in such a style as has never yet been equalled by any public "*Demonstration*" in this Province. A superb procession will be formed, and the ceremony of turning the first sod" on the intended line of Railway between St. John, Shediac, and the American border, will be performed with all due observance and *eclat*.—As the day will of course be observed as a public holiday, the general turning out of our citizens, with the hosts of visitors expected from other places, will form an exciting and lively display.

The various surveying parties are zealously prosecuting their labours on different sections of the route, and in various directions, so as to determine accurately the most favourable line for adoption; and it is expected that by the 14th of September the route from St. John to the Bend will be positively located. A party of surveyors commenced operations last Monday, on the Marsh near the City, and will proceed eastwardly to meet the party working westwardly from the Bend.

The arrangements by which the Corporation properties were conveyed to Trustees, for the benefit of creditors, and the methodical and regular manner in which the fiscal operations of the Chamberlain's Office have ever since been carried on, appear almost to have lulled to sleep the official guardians of our civic interests; and the members of the Common Council have for a long time seemed to forget, that although the public creditors are regularly paid their guaranteed five per cent. interest, yet that they are legally entitled to six per cent., and that therefore for several years past, an arrear of one per cent. on the whole debt has been silently accumulating, and thus gradually adding heavily to the original burden. But our citizens will find out, to their dismay (unless timely and effectual measures of relief be devised), that their debt has long been growing instead of diminishing, and that they will be called upon, at some time or other, to raise the means for discharging it. The magnitude and difficulty of the question, appear to have stupified the faculties of our members of Corporation; and they have therefore either feared to approach its investigation, or have individually found themselves unequal to its solution. At length, however, one of their number, whose long experience as a legislator, and whose well known mental abilities, eminently qualify him for the task, has commenced an attack upon the formidable difficulty; and we sincerely hope that he will be enabled to prosecute the enterprise to a successful issue. The following Resolution, lately moved in Common Council, by Alderman Woodward, and agreed to by that body, is an excellent beginning; and we trust that the ponderous subject of the City Debt will at length receive due investigation, and be placed upon a really satisfactory footing:—

Resolved, That His Worship the Mayor be requested to cause to be laid before the Board—

A statement of the number and amount of the Corporation Bonds, when issued, to whom, and by whom now held, with the arrears of interest due thereon—

The number and amount of which were negociated at par, the number and amount of which were negotiated at a discount, if any, and what discount—

The amount of the floating debt—

The number of Leases of Corporation property in perpetuity and the rates; by whom held—

The number of limited Leases, with the terms and rents; by whom held—

The number of unleased Lots, and an account of all the unproductive property of every kind—

The account of income from all sources, and how applied—with a view to devising some mode of relieving the City from its heavy burden of debt, or at all events, to prevent the accumulation of it, as at present.

A noble Peal of Bells, eight in number, and valued at £530 sterling, cast in England expressly for the Cathedral at Fredericton, arrived at this port last week, in the *Liberia* from Liverpool, and were immediately transmitted to Fredericton. On Tuesday and Wednesday last they were all safely elevated to their stations in the tower of the Cathedral, and are now ready to discourse eloquent music, when skilfully handled by competent ringers. They are of very fine tone, in the key of E flat; the tenor bell weighing 28 cwt. The inscriptions on the several Bells are as follows:—

No. 1. *"Ave Pater, Rex, Creator!"*
2. [The second bell has no motto.]
3. *"Ave Fili, Lux, Salvator!"*
4. *"Ave Spiritus, Consolator:"*
5. *"Ave Simplex, Ave Trine!"*
6. *"Ave, Regnant in Sublime!"*
7. *"Ave, Resonet sine fine!"*
8. *"Ave, Sancta Trinitas."*

As the Bells have thus fortunately arrived, and been safely suspended, before the day fixed for the Consecration of the Cathedral, an amateur company of gentlemen, of suitable musical taste, has been voluntarily formed for ringing them on that occasion, and until a regular set of bell-ringers can be properly trained.

A contemporary journal erroneously terms these bells a "*chime*" instead of a "*peal*," not appearing to be aware of the peculiar distinction between the two designations.

We are informed that the new Organ just erected in the Cathedral is a magnificent and remarkably fine toned instrument. Mr. Hayter, the Organist of Trinity Church, Boston, who is to preside at the Organ on the day of Consecration, arrived here in the steamer of Tuesday last, and immediately proceeded to Fredericton, for the purpose of practising with the Choir the music selected for the occasion.

Last week we noticed the provisions of the Bill, lately introduced into Parliament, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for regulating the affairs of the Colonial Church. Later advices inform us, that the Bill has been thrown out, upon discussion, as being too important a measure to receive adequate consideration, or to admit therefore of being passed into a Law, so late in the session. As, however, some measure of the kind will, doubtless, be introduced into Parliament at its next meeting, it is well that we published the details and observations which we laid before our readers last week, as they will serve as a basis for reflection, and induce the well-wishers of the Church seriously to consider the subject, and thus to prepare themselves to express their opinions when called upon to do so.

THE HERON FAMILY.—This talented Company have continued to perform to overflowing houses, every evening till Tuesday inclusive; but the serious indisposition of Miss Heron, who has for several days past been suffering under a severe attack of fever and ague, unavoidably compelled them to suspend their performances on Wednesday and Thursday. Miss H. having now however recovered, the family would have remained a short time longer; but other parties having engaged the Hall, they are prevented from doing so. Consequently they proceed to Fredericton to-morrow; and on their return will perform three nights in St. John, which will be positively their last appearance in this city.

NEW SHIPS.

Towed into this port on Thursday last, from Granville, a very superior ship called the *Joseph Tarratt*, about 1000 tons register, built in Young's Yard, under the special survey of Lloyd's surveyor for Messrs. J. & R. Reed and W. & R. Wright, of this city, and is intended to run in their line of Liverpool packets. The projectors of this line are entitled to the highest praise for the energy they have displayed, and the regularity and punctuality which have attended all their operations; and we understand, that in order to make their line as efficient as possible, and to meet the requirements of the trade of New Brunswick, they are now building two additional clipper ships for their Liverpool line, which will be launched about the last of the year, and that next year a ship will be despatched by them from Liverpool once every fortnight.

Launched a few days since, in the Parish of Moncton, Westmorland, from the building yard of Mr. Alexander Wright, a splendid clipper Brig called the *Retriever*. She was built for Edward Allison, Esq., of this city, of hacmatac, in a most substantial manner. She is intended for the South American trade, and is to be commanded by Capt. A. Troop. We wish the enterprising owner every success.—*New Br.*

☞ A specimen of naval architecture may be seen at Merritt's wharf, Water street, now loading for Liverpool, in the shape of a 1200 ton ship, recently towed from St. Martin's. She is well worthy of inspection, being thoroughly put together of the very best materials, under the sole supervision of Mr. Thomas Carson, who in this instance has exceeded any of his former efforts, in producing a ship not excelled by any in the port. She is called the *Atla*, and is owned by Messrs. Owens & Duncan.

It is with much regret, we record the death of Mr. George Pidgeon, at his residence at the Tay Settlement, on the 29th of last June. Mr. Pidgeon had, for some years, been acting as a catechist, under the license of the Bishop of Fredericton, and was an active and zealous agent of the Colonial Church and School Society. We have no doubt that his loss will be much felt by the inhabitants of that vicinity, as well as by his immediate connexions.—*Church Witness.*

THE POTATO ROT.—Since our last issue we have learned that the potato rot has made its appearance in many places in this County: it is not, so far, as bad as it has been other seasons, though we have heard of whole fields being completely destroyed. This having been an uncommon dry season will burst up the old theory that the rot is caused by wet weather. We have long been of the opinion that the seed has run out and requires renewing. Mr. James Dickinson of Northampton gave this a fair trial, and succeeded to admiration; he raised seed from the ball, and while his potatoes from the old seed were, all more or less, injured, these remained perfectly sound and green until dug in the fall. It is no great trouble, and farmers should set about raising new seed at once. All that is to be done is to plant the seed from the ball. The first year the potatoes will be very small but the third year they will be fit for use and no doubt will be free from rot.

The weevil has destroyed nearly the whole wheat crop in this County—in many places it has been mowed down for fodder. We must learn to live on "Buckwheat pan-cakes," and starve the weevil out by sowing no wheat for a few years.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.—The *Gaspari Riots.*—The Montreal *Transcript* understands that notice of an action has been served on the Mayor by the relations of Jas. M'Rae, one of the parties who lost his life by the firing of the troops of the lower division, on the 9th of June. Damages laid at £1,000. The civil remedy invoked by this proceeding is under the act 10th and 11th Vict., c. 65, entitled, "An act for compensating the families of persons killed by accident," &c., &c. It is said that similar actions are about being instituted by other parties.

☞ We publish to-day, the new Act of Assembly, for regulating *Weights and Measures* in this Province; and as it will come into operation on the 1st of October next, and includes various important changes and improvements, it behoves all parties concerned to make themselves acquainted with its provisions. Our farmers and dealers in agricultural produce will perceive that some of these changes especially relate to their operations. We are inclined to view this Act as a considerable improvement, as far as it goes; but we are at a loss to know why the English *Imperial* standard of liquid and dry measurement should not have been adopted in this Province, and a uniformity of measurement in the mother country and this colony thus secured.

THE ACT.

"Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, as follows:—

1. To secure uniformity in Weights and Measures, the following shall hereafter be the Weights and Measures to be used in this Province.

2. All articles sold by weight shall be sold by the English avoirdupois weight, with the following exceptions: gold, silver, platina, diamonds and other precious stones, and drugs or compounds thereof when sold under a medical formula or prescription, which shall be sold by English troy weight.

3. The English lineal yard shall be the unit of length, and all lineal and superficial measures founded thereon shall be regulated thereby.

4. The measure for all liquids shall be the old English wine gallon of two hundred and thirty one cubic inches.

5. The measure of dry capacity shall be the measure formerly used in England, and known as the Winchester bushel, containing two thousand one hundred and fifty cubic inches and forty two hundredths of a cubic inch.

6. A complete set of the foregoing weights and measures, with their necessary subdivisions, in suitable metals, shall be procured by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the public expense, and be properly verified; thereafter they shall constitute the authorised public standards by which all weights and measures shall be tried, proved, and stamped, as provided by this Act.

7. Such authorised public standard weights and measures so proved and verified, shall be deposited in the office of the Provincial Secretary at Fredericton, and the Provincial Secretary shall cause duplicates thereof to be made sufficient for the use of each County in the Province.

8. The Clerk of the Peace for each County shall procure from the Provincial Secretary, at the expense of his County, a complete set of the duplicate weights and measures aforesaid, which shall be tried and proved by the standards by some competent person acting under the authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and shall be stamped with a stamp to be kept by the Provincial Secretary for that purpose.

9. The Clerks of the Market, and in places where no such officers are appointed, the Town Clerk, shall keep a complete set of weights and measures, which after being duly proved, shall be marked or stamped by the Clerk of the Peace with the figure of a Crown and the letters N. B., and shall then be used as standards.

10. The Clerk of the Market or the Town Clerk may enter all stores, shops, and places of business, and all ships or vessels within their respective districts, in the day time, and examine every weighing apparatus and all weights and measures therein.

11. Weights made of lead, pewter, or other soft metal, or on which the same appears externally, shall not be stamped or used.

12. All imperfect weights and measures, and every imperfect instrument or machine for weighing, shall be seized by the Clerk of the Market or Town Clerk as forfeited; and the person in whose possession the same may be found shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds; and any person refusing admittance to either of those officers, or obstructing them in making the examination hereby directed, shall forfeit a like penalty.

13. In the City of Saint John, the officer appointed for that purpose by the Common Council shall have the like powers and authority with respect to weights and measures as are hereby given to Clerks of the Market and Town Clerks.

14. The use of the heaped measure is hereby abolished, and all sales or contracts for sales by the heaped measure, made after this Act comes into operation, shall be null and void.

15. The standard bushel of Wheat, Indian Corn, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, and all other grains; Potatoes, and all other edible roots, shall respectively be taken to be of the following weight in pounds avoirdupois:

Of clean Wheat or Indian Corn, sixty pounds;
Of clean Barley or Buckwheat, fifty pounds;
Of clean Rye grain, Summer or Winter, fifty six pounds;
Of clean Oats, thirty six pounds;
Of clean Timothy Seed, forty pounds;
Of all other grains, fifty six pounds;
Of Potatoes and all other edible Roots, fifty six pounds.

16. Coals shall be sold by weight and not by measure, by the ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions.

17. Penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered by summary proceedings before any two Justices of the Peace, and when recovered shall be equally divided, one half to the party prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the Commissioners of the Poor for the County, or the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish where the offence was committed.

18. After this Act comes into operation, an Act made and passed in the twenty sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty George the Third, intituled *An Act for regulating Weights and Measures*, and all other Acts repugnant to this Act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, save and except so far as relates to any contract now in existence.

19. This Act shall not come into operation until the first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three; and all contracts or bargains for any work to be done, or any thing to be sold or delivered thereafter, by weight or measure, shall be deemed and taken to be made according to the weights and measures hereby declared and authorised, and by none other.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—Some time since we mentioned the steam fire engine, that was in use in Cincinnati, and the following description from the New Bedford Mercury, will interest our readers. They are rather costly to come into general use, especially in a small town, but the quantity of water which they throw, and the great ease with which they can be worked, we should think would make them very desirable in a large place where fires were of frequent occurrence. The Mercury says:—

"It is of large size, weight about five tons, steam box six foot by four feet contains two engines of two feet stroke and six inches diameter of cylinder, throws a seven-eighths inch stream three hundred feet—1 3-4 inch stream 200 feet, 2 1-2 inch stream 240 feet, dead stream, that is before it breaks. It will throw eight streams of 7-8 inch in size. It is used to play directly on the fire. Some inquiries have been raised by the citizens on account of its being locomotive, but now four horses are attached to enable the engineer to guide it, not to draw it, for there is no difficulty in drawing it by steam, but as our streets are much obstructed by vehicles and passers, there would be some danger in letting her out." When on a level street the traces are slack.—If necessary a force of seventy-five horse power can be applied to the driving wheels. Cost about $10,000. This being the first attempt it has cost more than one can now be built for, as the expense of patterns would be saved. A similar engine would now be built for about six thousand dollars.

On Sunday it raised the steam, ran four squares and had water on the fire in just seven minutes from the lighting of the fire. I saw it working, a two inch stream two hundred feet, after passing through about one hundred feet of hose. It requires only five men to manage the apparatus."

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company was held at Portland, on Tuesday. From the report of the Directors, we learn that the total cost of the road up to the present time, is $3,150,557 72. The receipts of the road for the year have been $254,743,05, and the expenses $141,222 05; net receipts, $113,520 30. The net income of the road to July 1st, 1853, is $107,218 05.—*Boston Journal.*

NEW YORK, August 21.—The report of the City Inspector shows that 916 died in this city last week. Of this number 218 perished from sun stroke.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine is expected to arrive at Fredericton to-day, by the overland route from Quebec. A large party is invited to meet his Lordship at dinner at Government House to-morrow. Early in the ensuing week his Excellency may be expected in Saint John *en route* to England *via* Halifax.

☞ *Breakers Ahead!*——We say again to the constituency be prepared as a few days will determine whether they will have to repair to the polls to record their votes for the representation. We should regret, seeing now that the House is so soon expiring that the country should be plunged in a turmoil at this busy time. However we say to our conservative friends *to be about.*

We understand Wm. O. Smith, intends to test the city. Likewise the Assistant for Queen's.

BOAT RACE.—A well contested race took place to-day between Carleton boat *Experiment* and Indian Town boat *Water Sprite*, rowed by boys, which resulted in favour of the Carleton boat, winning handsomely.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS—MURDER OF AN INFANT BY ITS MOTHER.—We learn that a woman by the name of Freeman, living in the township of Van Buren, in Lagrange county, Indiana, in the early part of last week, put an end to the life of her child, a promising infant about twenty months old, under circumstances of the most melancholy character. She had long been under the influence of the spirit rapping delusion, and became so affected by presumed revelations from the other world, as to conclude that life was only a burden, and that an exchange of worlds was the only sure path to the soul's celicity. Accordingly, under this infatuation, she selected from her family of children the two youngest, who were the special objects of her love, and resolved to send them forward to the world of spirits, whither she would shortly after follow them. While her husband, and the elder men took the children into a retired room, and by means of a cord which she had prepared by twisting together some strong cotton, succeeded in strangling the infant until satisfied that it was dead. The other child, a little boy about five years of age, became frightened and ran off into the field to alarm the father, who returned to witness the scene of horror, and prevent the mother from destroying her own life. The woman made no attempt to conceal the purpose which prompted her to commit the awful deed; and only regretted that the full accomplishment of the design had been prevented. She is now in jail waiting her trial for murder at the next session of the Court of that County.—*Constantine Mercury.*

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE CATHEDRAL, FREDERICTON.

DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS,—

Eight years since you requested me to undertake the task of building a Cathedral in this City, with promises of warm support. Many of you have amply redeemed these promises, and my task is now completed. The Cathedral will be ready for Consecration on the 31st inst. When the foundation of the building was laid, we were honoured by the company of his Excellency Sir W. M. Colebrooke, Military Officers, the members of the Bar, members of the Legislature, and many respectable inhabitants, who walked in procession to the spot.

I do not know why it should be less seemly or decorous to walk in a similar procession to the same spot, on which the building to be consecrated now stands. I respectfully invite therefore the subscribers and donors, or those who take an interest in the welfare of the Cathedral, to meet the Clergy and myself at 10 o'clock, a. m., on August 31st, at the Province Buildings.

The following services will be held during the week:—

Wednesday morning,	11 A. M.,	Cathedral.
do. evening,	6 P. M.,	do.
Thursday morning,	11 A. M.,	do.
do evening,	6 P. M.,	do.
Friday morning,	11 A. M.,	do.
do. evening,	6 P. M.,	do.

A collection will be made on Wednesday morning and at the evening services of the week. I think it right particularly to contradict the assertion, which has been repeatedly made, that a large sum of money, sufficient to defray all expenses, has been placed at my disposal by parties in England. The Cathedral is in debt to me many hundred pounds, for which I am responsible, but the subscribers in this place still owe me nearly the whole sum.

I am, Dear Brethren and Friends,
Yours very Faithfully,
JOHN FREDERICTON.

Salamanca, August 18, 1853.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"FAREWELL LINES;"

Respectfully inscribed to Miss HERON *of the "Heron Family," on the occasion of her farewell appearance in Saint John, New Brunswick.*

'Tis sad, 'tis sad, and sorrow fills each heart,
That from us now you must for ever part!
But you who did so kindly come to cheer
Our hearts, could not repel a cruel fear,
That like great joys which but a short while stay,
You would come—would charm—then too soon away!

Lo! quickly turn and see what new appears;
The smiles you conjur'd up are changed to tears,
And we sigh and grieve, for it is too true,
The time indeed has come to bid adieu
Fore'er to her, who both in Play and Song,
Hath caused the merry laugh to dwell so long;
Who each night bound us with a magic chain;
Who bade us, willing, laugh, and come again.
We'll ne'er forget what pleasant, happy hours,
We've been delighted by your wondrous powers;
Yet with us remembrance will of you last
Forever; and where'er your lot is cast,
May happiness attend, and with you dwell,
And with this wish sincere we breathe 'FAREWELL.'

AN AMATEUR.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HERON FAMILY.

Ah! charming Fanny, with your laugh so gay,
And you will also go from us away.
How oft did your enchanting tones invite,
And hold us, breathless, in supreme delight!
With joy on your arch acting did we gaze,
And g