On the twenty third the Irish battering pieces killed two brothers, as they lay in a garret in Bishop-street, and injured many houses. At the same time a plot was discovered for seizing the gunners, nailing up the cannon, and surrendering the city. It was instantly frustrated, and twenty of the principal contrivers of it were cast into prison, on a charge of high treason. During this and the two preceding days, a court martial was held for punishing misdemeanors in the city. Captain Robert White was President, and the other members of it were Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Majors J. Dobbins, and Alexander Stuart, with Captains Crook, Godfrey, Johnston, Downing, Ash, Thompson, Cochran, and Dobbin. In this Court, the Storekeeper, and those concerned with the Excise and the City rent, were called to an account, and the money got from them was applied for the mending of the fire-arms, &c.

On the twenty fourth it was resolved by a council of war that five hundred men should sally out of the city at four o'clock next morning, and drive in some cattle that were grazing between the outposts and Pennyburn-mill. All the officers were bound to secrecy until the business should be accomplished. The court-martial ordered that all the black cattle in the garrison should be killed for the use of the soldiers. In the evening, two ships came up to Culmore. This day, says Captain Ash, six shillings were offered for the flesh of a dog, and horses and cats were eaten; in the course of the night, a sergeant and a private soldier deserted to the enemy, with their arms and clothes. The garrison was reduced to the number of four thousand eight hundred and ninety-two on the twenty-fifth of this month, having lost eighty one men in three days. At three o'clock this morning, the pass-word agreed upon being 'ORANGE,' two hundred of the garrison sallied from Shipquay-gate and the same number from Butcher's-gate, while eleven hundred remained within the ravelin for a reserve. Some of the soldiers also sallied at the same time from Bishop's-gate, but the number of them has not been recorded. Those who went out from Shipquay-gate were commanded by Captain Frances Wilson, Lieutenant Moore, and Sergeant Neely; those who issued from Butcher's gate were led by Captains A. Hamilton, Burly, and Ash. They promptly flanked the ditches which ran through the orchard at both ends, according to the orders they had previously received, upon which the enemy got into disorder, and fled with confusion. So little did they expect so vigorous an attack from a body of men whom they supposed to have been perishing from hunger, fatigue, and disease, that they were completely surprised, not having even one of their matches kindled. Three hundred of their men and officers were killed, and the execution would have been much greater had not the victors been so weakened by hunger, as to be unable to make the pursuit as vigorous as the attack had been. Many of them were so feeble as to fall in the attempt to make a blow. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Fitzgerald, and some other Irish officers were killed, and Captain Nugent, Ensign M'Carty, and upwards of sixty of the besiegers were wounded. The party at Bishop's-gate did not come out until the others were in action, but they did good service, under the command of Captains Blair and Dixon, and Lieutenant Boyd.

The enemy on the hill, seeing their men quit the trench, came hastily down, and obliged the sallliers, weak and wearied as they were, to retire within their trenches at Bishop's-gate. They missed the prey which had attracted them, for on the moment of their appearance, the Irish drove their cattle away; but they brought off a good store of arms and knapsacks, with what was more acceptable than either, had they been made of gold, namely, some bannocks of oaten bread, and pieces of mutton and other meat; they also got several spades, shovels, and pickaxes. Some French and English pieces of gold, taken from Captain Nugent, were divided between Captain Wilson who took him, and one Burrel, who conducted him into the city. An English sergeant got his sword; but his scarlet coat, with its large plate buttons, was returned to him. The Derry-men lost but one officer in this action, Lieutenant, and two privates.

While this business was going on, the sergeant and two privates who had deserted to the enemy on the preceding night were sent back to the city, their arms and clothes having been taken from them. The enemy now desired a parley from one of their positions near Windmill-hill, and two men of the garrison who went out to speak with them were treacherously murdered. In the course of the evening the besieged tried the cruel experiment of tying a cow to a stake and setting fire to her in hopes of her drawing some of those belonging to the enemy near enough to her to be taken; but she frustrated the effort by breaking loose from the stake to which she had been tied, and would have ran into the Irish lines had she not been shot. A sad accident happened in one of the guard-houses in the city this day, by the blowing up of half a barrel of gunpowder, into which a spark of fire had fallen from a tobacco-pipe. It wounded and greatly disfigured two of the Irish prisoners and two of the men who were guarding them.

On the twenty-sixth, the Rev. Andrew Hamilton and Mr. John Bider, the messenger between the Enniskilleners and General Kirk, arrived at Ballyshannon with the officers they had gone for, where they were received with great joy. The vessels which carried the arms and ammunition did not arrive at that place for two or three days afterwards. An oath was this day imposed upon the occupiers of houses and lodgings in Londonderry, for the purpose of obliging them to give a true account of the provisions in their possession. A competency for one week was allowed to them, according to their families, and the rest was taken to the public stores. Ensign M'Carty and two other prisoners, who had been much hurt on the preceding day, by the blowing up of gunpowder, were released this evening.

On the twenty-eighth of July, a spy from the city informed the Irish army that the garrison had killed all their cows, horses, [illegible] days, and that their only hope was in [illegible] they expected from the fleet. It [illegible] in the life of James II. that on this [illegible] sergeants and private soldiers of [illegible] sent out a paper to General Buchan, [illegible] to surrender the town to General [illegible] next day, if they could obtain [illegible] favourable conditions for themselves. [illegible] however, was probably one of those [illegible] which were spread abroad [illegible] industry at this time.

[illegible] morning Captain Charleton lost all [illegible] of his long sufferings during the [illegible] by quitting the city and deserting to [illegible] army on the very last day that he [illegible] have the slightest temptation to do so.

[illegible] affairs were in this critical state at Lon[illegible] the Enniskilleners got notice of the arri[illegible] Irish General M'Carty in Belturbet, [illegible] considerable army, destined to besiege their [illegible] the twenty-eighth, the officers sent by [illegible] arrived to them by water from Bel[illegible] they had taken boat on their way from [illegible] They were received on the side [illegible] which they approached, by a guard of [illegible] whole garrison firing three vollies to [illegible] All the inhabitants and sojourners [illegible] in great crowds to the place [illegible] officers landed, so that they could [illegible] their way to the castle; and nothing [illegible] acclamations, welcoming them, [illegible] that their English friends had [illegible] them. During this night an account [illegible] M'Carty and his army had advanced [illegible] to Crom, where they were raising [illegible] upon the castle. The Governor [illegible] ill of a fever, and Colonel Wolse[illegible] Commander-in-chief, received the express. On the next day, being the twenty-ninth, another express arrived from Crom, informing the Enniskilleners that M'Carty had begun to batter the castle at that place, and had made his approaches very near to it. The besieged killed a great number of the Irish army with their musquets, but being unfurnished with cannon, and fearing the result of a regular siege, they sent this express imploring relief. On the same day, Colonel Wolseley sent them a favourable answer, and for the purpose of their relief, recalled the troops from Ballyshannon, except a competent number to defend that town, in case Sarsfield, who had advanced with his army to Bundroose, within four miles of it, should attempt to take it.

Intelligence had been brought to Enniskillen on the twenty-ninth, that Lieutenant-General M'Carty intended to detach a portion of his army next day towards Lisnaskea, and to place a garrison in the castle there. In consequence of this, Lieutenant-Colonel Berry was sent next morning with seven or eight troops of horse, three companies of foot, and two troops of dragoons, to anticipate them by taking possession of the castle of Lisnaskea. They had orders to place a garrison in it if it appeared tenable, if not, to burn it to the ground.

In the meantime, the sufferings of the defenders of Londonderry approached towards their termination, by the relief of that city on the twenty-eighth day of July. Immediately after Divine service, the ships in the Lough were seen to approach the distressed city, now in the last extremity to which famine and disease could reduce them. The defenders of the city, in the mean time, discharged eight pieces of cannon from the steeple of the Cathedral, and slowly waved their crimson flag to signify the extremity of their distress. With a fair wind and a favourable tide, to facilitate the approach of the relief before their eyes, now on NEVER was the simultaneous cry of the feeble and emaciated multitude on the walls. The ships approaching were the Mountjoy, of Londonderry, Captain Micah Browning, commander, and the Phœnix, of Coleraine, Captain Andrew Douglass, master. They were both laden with provisions, and were convoyed by the Dartmouth, frigate, commanded by Captain Leake. The enemy fired incessantly upon the ships from the fort of Culmore, and from both sides of the river as they sailed up, and the returns were made with the greatest bravery and effect. They passed the fort without sustaining any material injury, and the expectations of the besieged rose into transports of joy, which was almost instantaneously succeeded by despair, when the Mountjoy, repelled by the boom, was run aground, and the enemy, who had crowded in multitudes to the water-side, raised a loud huzza, as they launched their boats to board her. The terror which pervaded the city at this moment is not to be described. The multitudes on the walls stood petrified in the silent agony of grief, too great for utterance; a faint and shrill cry from a few women and children, alone broke the dreadful silence, as it added to the horrors of the scene. The pallid indication of fear suddenly disappearing, was succeeded by a darkness of colour like that which marks the countenance of men seen by the light of sulphurous flames. "All faces gathered blackness," and the general despondency was at its greatest height, when the Mountjoy, firing a broadside at the enemy, rebounded from the shore, and the reaction of the vessel, aided by a sudden swell of the rising tide, floated her again into the deep water in the channel.—Captain Douglass, of the Phœnix, was at this time warmly engaged as he passed up, on the breaking of the boom by the gallant Browning, who, while his vessel lay aground, was killed by a musquet-ball from the enemy, which struck him upon the head as he stood upon the deck with his sword drawn, encouraging his men to the contest. King William afterwards settled a pension upon the widow of this gallant man, and in presence of the Court, placed a gold chain about her neck. A portrait of this lady in full dress, ornamented by the royal present, is in the possession of her descendant, George Hamilton, Esq., of Hollymount, near Londonderry. Four of Browning's gallant crew shared his fate just as the vessel got afloat; and then the Dartmouth, opening a heavy and well-directed fire upon the enemy's batteries, diverted them so from both vessels, that amidst a desponding yell from the crowds on each side of the river, they sailed up slowly indeed, by reason of a failure in the wind after they had passed Culmore, but steadily and majestically, to the utter confusion of their baffled enemies. It was ten o'clock in the night, when they anchored at the Ship-quay, upon which a general shout of acclamation was raised by the soldiers on the walls, and reiterated several times, while two guns were fired from the steeple, to give notice to the fleet of the safe arrival of the relief. Sir John Dalrymple, with his usual elegance of style, but want of accuracy, says that this supply of provisions was received in Londonderry with silent gratitude, as if it had been a gift from heaven; not with the noisy rejoicings usual upon such occasions. Captain Ash, however, who was an eye-witness, tells us the reverse. With respect to the long and devout procession to the church, with which Dalrymple rounds his period, no mention of it is made either by Walker or Mackenzie, neither of whom would be unlikely to notice a circumstance so creditable to the religious feelings of their interesting congregations; and the fact is, that at that hour of the night, while the town's-men were eagerly unloading the vessels, after forming a barricade by casks filled with earth against the heavy fire of the enemy, it would have been almost impossible to have accomplished so desirable an object as the collection of the garrison to a general thanksgiving.

The Phœnix contained from six to eight hundred bolls of meal, with which she had been laden in Scotland; and the Mountjoy, carrying one hundred and thirty five tons burthen, brought from England her cargo of beef, peas, flour, biscuit, &c., all of the best kind. "This relief," says Walker, "arrived here to the inexpressible joy and transport of our distressed garrison, for we only reckoned upon two days life. We had only nine lean horses left, and one pint of meal to each man.—Hunger and the fatigue of war had so prevailed among us, that of seven thousand five hundred men regimented at the commencement of the siege, we had now alive but about four thousand, three hundred, of whom at least one fourth part were rendered unserviceable."

The besieging army continued a heavy fire on the city from their trenches during a considerable part of this night and next day, when they were seen burning several houses in the neighborhood. One of these, according to tradition, was Prehen-house; and another was the mansion of Sir Matthew Bridge, at Brookhill. The castle of Raphoe was burned down at this time, and was not rebuilt for some years afterwards: Bishop Cairncross expended about a thousand pounds in re-edifying it.

In the course of this night the Irish army ran away from the position which they had occupied before Londonderry for one hundred and five days, having lost eight or nine thousand men, and one hundred of their best officers, in their abortive attempt to reduce the city. Most of these fell by the sword, the rest died of fevers and dysentery, and a venereal disease of the most inveterate kind, which appeared in a very remarkable manner on the bodies of many of their dead officers and soldiers.

Early in the morning of the first of August, the garrison sent out detachments to see what was become of the enemy. They saw them on their march, and following them, took some of their grenadiers prisoners in the act of burning the Protestant houses six or seven miles from the city, near St. Johnstown, on one side of the river, and the old Abbey of Grange on the other. Some, however, were tempted to pursue the retreating enemy too far, so that a rear-guard of cavalry turned upon them and killed seven of them. Those who fled on the Tyrone side burned the Church of Leckpatrick; but a protection offered by an Irish officer to the Rev. John Sinclair, rector of that parish, saved his house at Holy-hill, just as the retreating rapparees were putting fire on the roof of it. The messenger swam across the river with the protection, for which service he obtained a considerable reward. The adjoining village of Ballymagorry was consumed to ashes.

On the Donegal side, scarcely a Protestant house from Derry to Lifford escaped being burned except that of Keys, of Cavanacor, to whom James had granted a protection on his return to Dublin. The want of cavalry in Derry, and the exhausted state of almost all the garrison, alone saved the Irish army from a prompt pursuit. On their arrival at Lifford and Strabane, they heard such accounts of the success of the Enniskilleners in Fermanagh, that they gave up their intention of forming encampments at these towns; broke four of their great guns in pieces, threw twelve cart loads of arms into the river, and in their haste to get towards Charlemont, out of the reach of a triumphant enemy, marched off precipitately, leaving many of their sick and wounded men behind them.

To be Concluded next week.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., October 28, 1853.

☞ THE intelligence from Europe is important, as might be expected, but the question of peace or war still hangs by the eyelids. In the face of France and England, we opine that Russia will not make another forward movement, but most probably avail herself by negociation of a favorable opportunity to retire with credit. Russia has no ally but Austria, and that nation is powerless to give assistance, in the face of so many revolutionary materials at home.

Arrival of the Niagara.

The Steamer "Niagara," arrived at Halifax at half-past 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, with 145 through passengers. The following despatch of her news was received at the Reading Room Yesterday morning, by telegraph.

On the 15th Oct., 6 o'clock, P. M., the Niagara passed the Africa from New York, for Liverpool, inside Calf of Man. 21st Oct., exchanged signals with screw Steam Ship City of Manchester, for Philadelphia.

The Niagara experienced very boisterous weather.

The Paris Police had made a search for Kossuth in the house of M. Kif, a Hungarian. Kossuth, however, was not there.

The Emperor of France is reported to have stated on the 12th, that unless Russia yields, war must be proceeded with.

A letter from Turin says—"The Piedmontese Government had refused to admit M. Foresti, a naturalized American, as Consul for the United States, alleging he is a disciple of Mazzini.

Corn may be imported into Papal States duty free till February next.

The Emperor of Russia authorised free importation into any port of Finland—all materials for equipping ships—privileged to endure for five years.

The Times Paris Correspondent writes that in the private Constantinople letters the Eastern question is examined in every point of view, and the conclusion unanimously come to is that THERE IS NO ESCAPE FROM WAR.

Mission Agents are actively at work stirring up insurrections in Turkey.

A number of English officers, most if not all belonging to the Indian service, are moving between the Turkish camps, and a number are also now on their way to Constantinople.

The Globe's Paris Correspondent says—"Notwithstanding all that we hear of preparations for war, the impression here that peace will be preserved is very general.

The number of offers of aid to the Turkish Government from Poles, Hungarians, &c. is almost incredible. Those offers are not confined to the Refugees in France. They have come from the United States, Hungary, Poland, and Italy. All the offers received here by the Turkish Ambassador are politely and thankfully acknowledged, but no hope has been held out to the parties that their services will be accepted.

The Turkish Government will probably decline such aid if regular assistance be given by the English and French Governments.

The Sun says that the American Consul at Smyrna had opposed the removal of Koszta to America.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The news is warlike. The Sultan has appealed to the moral and if necessary to the material aid of France and England, by demanding the presence of their fleets before Constantinople.

A Trieste letter of 12th says—a Declaration of War was published in an Imperial Manifesto, and was posted on the walls of all the Mosques.

Omar Pasha on the 9th, formally summoned Gortschakoff to evacuate the Ottoman territory.—If Gortschakoff refers to his Government, Omar will allow fifteen days; but if Russia definitely refuses to leave, Omar will commence hostilities at once; but in the meantime will not cross the Danube. This would delay operations until the 24th. Acoy of 150,000 additional Turkish troops ordered.

The navigation of the Danube and Black Sea is guaranteed to neutral flags.

The Clergy had offered to place 200,000,000 piastres of Church property at the Sultan's disposal.

The Sultan had requested the foreign Ambassadors to assure their Governments that he desired to settle the differences with Russia, peacefully; but as his ancestors had gained their empire by the sword, the Turks would perish in its support. If fate ordained that their country should fall to another, they would quit Europe as they entered it, sword in hand.

The opinion is that the French and English will allow the Turks and Russians to fight their own battles, but if the Turks are defeated they will prevent the Russians from marching on Adrianople, or Constantinople.

The Russians on their part are active. General Luders had arrived at the Camp—the troops were in motion up the river—15 battalions of infantry, with 32 pieces of artillery, had marched through Bucharest.

Prince Gortschakoff, it was reported, had in effect annexed the Principalities, having formally notified the Hospodars that Prince Menchikoff will in future administer the Government. The remaining Russian officials had left Turkey.

Thirty thousand Redefs under French Colonel Magnan, had been pushed forward to the Bornian frontier, to watch the movements of Prince Daniel of Montenegro, who is again arming.

ENGLAND.—The Queen had returned to London, and all the Ministers were called together. It was not the intention to summon Parliament, unless events became more threatening.

The Cabinet Council sat five hours on the 12th—proceedings not announced.

The Peace Conference was in Session at Edinburgh. Cobden, Bright, Sturge, Burrett, and other peace apostles were present.

The Sheffield manufacturers had memorialized Government against war in aid of Turkey.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assisted at the inauguration of Peel's statue at Manchester. He spoke at length on the Turkish question, mistifying what particular course of action England will take in the coming struggle; but admitting that it is Britain's duty to set itself against the absorption of power by Russia that would follow the fall of Turkey.

A large meeting was held in London in favour of Turkey. Thousands attended.

FRANCE.—The Emperor and Empress at Compeigne for a fortnight.

Miss Cunningham was liberated from prison at Florence.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived, 9th, Anna, Grimsby; Hermanos, Hull; 5th, Minerva, Ayr; 13th, Princess, Dublin.

Sailed, 9th, Eliza Ann, Clyde; Renovator, Kingston, Milford.

A terrible accident happened on the Great Southern and Western Railroad, near Dublin; by which 14 persons were killed and 50 wounded, many being horribly mangled.

Witworth & Co.'s mills, at Leo Bridge, Yorkshire, were burnt down. Loss $300,000 to $400,000; 1400 hands were thrown out of employment.

The Paris *Patrie* contradicts, semi-officially, the statement that the Sultan signed the declaration of war on the 26th. The Council merely resolved that no more concessions could be made, and that preparations for war must be carried on with increased energy.

The cholera was committing greater ravages than ever, among the Russian troops on the Danube.

Before Nicholas left Olmutz, a courier was despatched to St. Petersburg, with orders to raise a new levy of troops.

A corps of 18,000 was to leave Toulon, to reinforce the French army in Rome.

Many rumours were current, all doubtful, that General Conrobert will go with 10,000 men to Constantinople; that the French and English will occupy the forts of the Bosphorus, and that the combined fleets will reach Constantinople on the 7th inst.

Commander McClure, in H. M., Ship Investigator, had sailed through from Behring straits to Davis's straits, thus setting the question of the Northwest Passage.

The St. Jean de Acre, 101, Captain the Hon. R. Keppel, has joined the fleet at Queenstown. She is characterized as a truly perfect ship, and most ably handled.

The Duke of Cambridge is to succeed to the command of the forces in Ireland, and the Earl of Cardigan is to be inspector General of Cavalry.

A dispute has occurred between Admiral Dundas and Lord Paulet in the Mediterranean fleet. The latter had disobeyed orders in landing at Tenedos, and he is not allowed to leave his ship, nor his officers and men, and the matter has gone home to the Admiralty.

At Gibraltar, on the 17th ult., the powder magazine belonging to the 30th regt., exploded. Five out of six soldiers employed in the magazine were killed, and the sixth, the corporal, is so badly wounded, that he is not expected to survive. The cause of the explosion is not fully known.

The following men-of-war are now in course of building at Pembroke:—The Victoria, of 116 guns; Repulse, 90; Brunswick, 80; Immortalite, 60; Melpomene, 60; Sutlej, 50; Aurora, 50; Curacoa, 36; Falcon, 16; Harrier; Ariel, 8, and Swallow, 8. Of the above the Repulse, Aurora, Falcon, and Ariel, have recently been ordered to be built; and they are all to be fitted with the screw. Some of the ships are in a very advanced state, and could be launched in a very short space of time.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.—THE FREEMAN, AND MORNING NEWS.

The sycophantic journals above named, have been publicly and very frequently convicted of the most palpable and unblushing falsehoods. Envy, hatred and malice, and all uncharitableness, are the food upon which they feed. They pander to the most malignant of human passions, and are very successful in their unholy calling. Decided hostility to every thing savoring of protestantism, enlightenment and progress, mark the career of the *Freeman*, whilst the dunderhead of the *News*, owing to a paucity of common sense and originality, humbly walks in the footsteps of his "illustrious predecessor," occasionally rendering more grossly false, or more palpably obscure, the fulminations of his bosom friend, by the additional twaddle which he is apt to append to them.

From the steps of the City Hall, time and again,—in the columns of respectable journals, and by the testimony of honest men, have this slandering pair been convicted of the basest and most reckless falsehoods, but all to no purpose; destitute alike of patriotism and political and moral principle, the Freeman and News still persist in their incoherent ravings—pitied and despised by every reflecting mind in the community. One of these persevering scribblers will never be contented until the Pope has a firm foothold in New Brunswick, and the light of protestant liberty is fairly extinguished, whilst the other writhes under British rule, and sighs for annexation to the United States. Notwithstanding their yearnings, however, the glorious star of protestantism will ever be in the ascendant, and British rule and British integrity will be maintained long and long after the sedition of the Freeman and the imbecility of the News are utterly forgotten.

Week after week, some short time since, did the Freeman attack the Executive government collectively. All imaginable falsehoods and every species of malevolent slander were called into requisition. What was the result? The harmless hireling of a disappointed faction was laughed at for his pains. His shafts were inert. His colleague in mischief echoed his words, or plagiarized his sentiments, and the poor fellow was literally pitied by the whole community, whilst many rejoiced that a would-be-mischief-maker was too imbecile to continue the ferment. More recently this lovely and loving pair have concentrated their venom upon one individual—the Surveyor General; but alas, they are more at fault than ever!—As a public man Mr. Wilmot is honored and recognized by the whole Province, ever zealous and active in the discharge of his public duties. The private charge against him concocted by the Freeman, and re-published with twaddling variations in the *Echo*, has been so effectually refuted by the verdict of a Special Jury, and the almost unanimous vote of the Common Council, that we must positively believe the assertions of two lying journals in preference to the oaths of twelve impartial men, and discard from our minds the solemn Resolution of the representatives of this City, before we can arrive at any other conclusion than that the *Freeman* and the *Echo* have again been placed *hors de combat*!!

GALE.—On Tuesday a gale of unusual severity raged throughout the whole day in this vicinity, and we regret it was not unaccompanied by damage and loss of life. The American ship *President*, Capt. Coffin, loaded with deals, and laying ready for sea at the outer anchorage, Partridge Island, commenced dragging her anchors early in the morning, and about eleven o'clock grounded in a heavy surf off Red Head, about half a mile from the shore, and unfortunately at the very point where the angry sea spent all its fury. The Captain was on shore, and the crew on board, and here the vessel hopelessly lay, the sea at every return striking her with the utmost impetuosity, and at times completely obscuring her hull from view. Her crew were gathered on the quarter-deck, but no attempt could be made to rescue them, owing to the violence of the waves; the best chance for their safety seeming to be in their holding on to the ship, and await the ceasing of the gale, which so far abated about eleven o'clock at night, as to enable the crew to reach the shore in one of the ship's boats. In the mean time, hundreds of people were collected on the beach, and bonfires were lighted for their direction. A sea of unusual violence struck the vessel about three o'clock in the afternoon, and unfortunately carried the second mate overboard—no effort could save him, in the roaring, boiling billows, and his body has been found among the rocks severely mangled.

The vessel will doubtless become a total wreck, as her bottom appears to be ground out. The masts and rigging, are however, standing all complete. The cargo of deals remains entire in the ship, and will most likely be saved, although she lies in a rough place for securing it.

The schr. *Maria*, of this port, Driscoll, bound hence to the Bend of Petitcodiac, with a cargo of merchandise valued at upwards of £5,000, on returning into port in the forenoon, was driven ashore on the rocks to the S. E. of the Barracks, in a heavy surf. The persons on board, five in number, whose lives were in imminent peril, were nobly rescued by the life-boat from the steamer *Eastern City*, under charge of Capt. Simon Pike, second Pilot of that vessel, and manned by him, and Thomas Long, wheelman, and a Mr. Scott, of Calais, Maine.

THE LATE GALE.—The Portland *State of Maine* newspaper of Tuesday last, says that there was a heavy gale in that vicinity, which occurred the day before (Monday) about noon, the wind being from the south-east; and so violent was the gale that none of the eastern or western steamers left the wharves. On Tuesday also, the same paper observes, that a heavy storm prevailed, and great fears were entertained for the safety of vessels on the coast.

We have been informed by a gentleman who recently came up from St. Andrews by water, that several small vessels were seen ashore along the line of coast extending from Mace's Bay to L'Etang. We sincerely hope that it may turn out that no loss of life has occurred.

A circumstance of a curious nature occurred in Carleton, at a large saw-house, where a number of men were working. Such was the violence of the gale, that the building was lifted entirely clear of the sills, and deposited many yards distant, to the utter amazement of the workmen, who suffered no other inconvenience than additional exposure to the weather.

FIRE.—A new Steam Saw Mill, owned by Mr. Vinson, situated a short distance from Spur's cove in the Parish of Lancaster, was wholly destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The cause of the disaster is not known, although strong suspicions are entertained that it is the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been used in the premises since the previous morning—the mill having been stopped for the purpose of repair. A considerable quantity of deals and other lumber, in proximity to the mill were destroyed at the same time.

CROWN LAND SALES.—The following is an account of the monies received by the Receiver General under tickets from the Crown Land Office for land and timber licenses, during the three quarters ending on the 30th of September, in each of the years undermentioned:

In 1849, £2,470; in 1850, £3,547; in 1851, £5,112; in 1852, £6,666; in 1853, £14,441.

In addition to the above amounts received in money, labour on the roads, in payment for land, was performed in 1852, to the extent of £5,744, under the Act of Assembly commonly known as the "Labour Act;" and probably labour to a large amount will be performed during the present year.

SUPREME COURT, *Michaelmas Term*, 17 Victoria.—James Watson Chandler, Esquire, and the Honorable John Hamilton Gray, having been appointed Queen's Counsel, were called by the Court, and took their seats within the Bar.

James Taylor, Junior, and Henry Tuck, Gentlemen, Students at Law, having produced the necessary Certificates, are admitted and enrolled Attorneys of this Honourable Court.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—Moses Welling to be Commissioner of Buoys and Beacons at the Port of Shediac, Westmorland.

NEW YORK JOURNAL.—This periodical is the cheapest among the cheap literature of the day.—It is embellished with numerous well executed engravings, and is for sale by Mr. B. O'Brien, at the low price of 6d per number.

Annual Session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance.—On Wednesday the following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

W. R. M. Burtis, St. John, G. W. P.; Hon. H. Peters, Gagetown, G. W. A.; W. H. A. Keane, St. John, G. Scribe; James Gerow, Jr., St. John, G. Treasurer; Rev. C. D. Bliss, Springfield, G. Chaplain; Louis Carvill, Richibucto, G. Conductor; Christopher Smiler, St. John, Grand Sentinel.

Sir George Ross, from Montreal, arrived at Chicago on the 18th inst. by the Michigan Southern Railroad. He had twenty-one dogs with him, three servants, four tons of baggage—comprising any quantity of guns, knapsacks, and other shooting utensils. He was to leave in a few days for Minnesota, to take a look from thence he will proceed to Texas to spend the winter, and designs taking an excursion to the Rocky Mountains in the Spring.

The Mormons are making an effort for the conversion of India to the creed of Joe Smith. Thirteen "ministers" arrived there from the City of the Salt Lake, via California.

Eighty thousand pounds sterling has been subscribed by some half a dozen of merchants and gentlemen resident at Lachine, for the establishment of a line of steamers between Liverpool and Montreal.

The Eastern Stage Coach, while passing over Mount Thom a few evenings ago, it being very dark and raining at the time, was robbed of a trunk and mail bag. Two young lads named Pratt have been arrested, and committed to Truro jail, and it is said they have confessed the crime.—*Halifax Colonist.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that Mr. John Shaw, while at work on board the ship *Star of Empire*, off Robbinston, was instantly killed on Thursday morning last. We understand that the riggers were in the act of hoising the main yard, with a new rope, when about fifteen feet from the deck, the knot of the rope gave way, and the yard fell on the rail, crushing Mr. Shaw in a shocking manner, and depriving him of life; it is said that he never breathed afterwards. He was in the 25th year of his age, of sober and industrious habits, and generally respected.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

We learn from the St. Stephen *Patriot*, that a coroner's inquest was held on the body of the man which we stated in our last number as supposed to be murdered in St. Stephen on the night of the 15th instant, and that the verdict of the jury, after a lengthy and patient investigation, hearing many witnesses, was—"accidental death, occasioned by careless driving and intoxication, by John Henderson and John Blackburn."—*Ib.*

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Board of Missions had a most interesting meeting at the Church of the Ascension, on Friday evening the 7th, for the purpose of giving a formal public reception to the Delegates from the Propagation Society. The church was densely crowded, pews and aisles; and pretty much all who came were held by the ears till nearly 10 o'clock. After the appropriate religious services, the chair was taken by Bishop Meade, President of the Board, who introduced the Delegates in order. The assembly was addressed by the Right Rev. Bishop Spencer, the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, the Rev. Mr. Caswall, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Fredericton, in succession. Every thing was well conceived and nobly spoken. The speaker last named had no expectation of speaking at that time, till almost the very moment of his being called upon. But, though thus taken by surprise, he was apparently as well prepared as he could have been on almost any length of notice. We know not how to describe this remarkable man better than by saying, his person is very small, thin, and spare, surmounted by a head almost as big as all the rest of his body. His address was a charming performance; chaste, sweet, and strong without seeming so; replete, indeed, with various excellencies, all of which were rendered especially grateful by the quiet simplicity—the clean, straightforward, unpretending style and utterance of the Rt. Rev. Speaker. We should like to give a further account of this superb meeting, but time and space hold us in.—*N. York Churchman.*

CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS IN NEW YORK.—On Monday, the Church of St. John was crowded to excess with clerical and lay delegates to the Episcopal Convention, as well as with a highly respectable congregation, to witness the solemn and interesting ceremony of consecrating Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., of South Carolina, and Rev. Mr. Davis, D. D., of South Carolina, as Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Medley preached the sermon, when the Bishops elect were presented to the President, Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont. Each of them promised conformity to the Church in the usual form, and the solemn ceremony of the "Imposition of Hands," in which the American and British Bishops united, was performed; after which the Holy Communion was administered.

GAS EXPLOSION.—Mr. P. A. Burdin, of Troy, is having gas pipes placed in his house. By the carelessness of the workmen, one of the pipes was left uncapped on Saturday. The gas escaping in large quantities, Mrs. Burdin and her father, Mr. Parkhurst, proceeded, with a light, to find the leak. On opening the door of a small room, they were almost suffocated, and had not time to escape before the gas took fire, burning both of them in a horrible manner. They are both in a precarious condition.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

LUMBER.—The Bath *Eastern Times* says—There are now between 60 and 70,000 logs, valued at rising a million of dollars, lying on the west branch of the Penobscot, between Milrocket River and the five Islands on the Penobscot, and for want of water cannot be got down. There are also about 150 rafts, making 20 cargoes, from five to ten miles above the city of Bangor, waiting for a freshet sufficient to bring them down. The demand for lumber is great and cannot be supplied. The consequence is, that what there is in the market commands a good price. The exports of long lumber from Bangor for the year is estimated at 2,000,000 feet; of short lumber, 150,000,000 feet.

☞ Isaac Ilsley, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Portland, died in that city on Monday, aged 88 years.

From the London Spectator of 17th Sept.

CANADA HELPING INSTEAD OF HINDERING.

A useful suggestion, both in a military and a political point of view is made by a Quebec correspondent of the *Morning Post*. Canada has taken one step towards relieving the mother country of the cost of defending that important colony, and it is probable that in the ensuing session of the Local Legislature steps will be taken for a complete relief. Indeed, so far from remaining as a burden on the Imperial resources—the ordinary reproach of colonies from a certain class of economists—it is likely that Canada would be able, in case the empire were menaced, to afford her contingent of assistance.

The mother country would be relieved of a certain charge, and a force would be set free for the augmentation of the Imperial resources, comprising, in West Canada, five regiments of infantry, several companies of artillery, and a force nearly as large in East Canada; making altogether a division nearly equal to that lately encamped at Chobham. About sixteen years ago, Canada required a considerable addition to the military forces, and there was an expenditure for the Canadian war. The whole is changed. Canada can and will provide for her own defence; and the nature of the progress which she has made is of an interesting kind. She has improved surprisingly in material resources. The population of British North America is about three millions, of which two millions belong to Canada; her revenue is estimated at £1,000,000, exceeding the expenditure by about £100,000; although the people are amongst the most lightly taxed in the world. Her material improvements are shown in the number of railroads which are in progress. At Toronto, four railways have been begun since 1851, one of which is in operation for forty three miles, another is probably, by this time, at work for sixty-five miles; and similar proceedings are noted at Hamilton, Montreal, and other places. About twenty years since, there was a little town consisting of log huts, its condition curiously burlesquing the name it bore—London; that town now has nine thousand inhabitants, a fine main street, its Thames, its Black-friars and Westminster Bridges, its Piccadilly, Covent Garden Market, Hyde Park Barracks and Parade-ground, a handsome hotel, and its St. Paul's with a fine peal of bells. The rise of Bytown and many other places might equally be taken to exemplify the general improvement of the United Province.

But the grand change has been of a moral kind. In 1837, Canada had her grievances, the substantial part of which lent body and force, even to local exaggerations and prejudices of race. Intrusted with the management of her own affairs, the last of Imperial injustices given up in the Canada Clergy Reserves, the colony has not only become pacified but loyal. It could now bring into the field three hundred thousand militiamen; destitute, no doubt, of military training, since the one day's trial allowed served for no more than registration, but animated by the best spirit. The very fact that the Legislature is contemplating the outlay of money for the maintenance of a colonial force shows how the spirit of affection to the mother country and the spirit of independence are not only compatible but mutually invigorating. In this good work the Imperial Government can co-operate; as the intelligent writer in the Morning Post makes out. By the surrender of certain lands, held in most towns for military purposes, it could furnish the fund for barracks; by the maintenance of the Canada Rifle Regiment as a reserve in the Province, it would afford a useful nucleus and model corps for the local forces; and by officering the colonial forces with students from Woolwich and Sandhurst it would not only save expense to the local revenue but would give to those students an admirable school of naval and military experience. More than this specific service, the Imperial Government would exhibit itself to the colony in the position of practically assisting in the economy and defence of the province.

What is said of Canada applies not less to other Provinces; but it is not necessary to go into the figures for those sections of our American possessions.

It is impossible to avoid applying this lesson at home. Indeed, the operation of the lesson on our own country is the only thing wanting to complete the full force of what has been said with regard to Canada. Although we believe it is practically true that the loyal feelings of that Province have been greatly strengthened, we are nevertheless well aware that amongst the millions of emigrants who have left this country within a comparatively few years, many have been affected by feelings of bitterness towards a land where they had failed in life, and where they had so little hope of political enfranchisement. Numbers have gone to seek that enfranchisement in America, and they carry with them prejudices inimical to the feeling of loyalty. That angry feeling must be in Canada powerfully counteracted by the just and popular policy which our Ministers have adopted towards the Provinces. If England were in difficulty, and if a request for practical assistance were sent either to Canada, to Australia, or to the Cape of Good Hope, there would, we are convinced, be an immediate impulse to afford the assistance demanded. In saying that this impulse would be the stronger if the despatch making the appeal bore the signature of "Newcastle," we intend no eulogium on that statesman, beyond pointing to the unquestionable fact that a name which has associated the newest and fullest liberties of the colonists with the most generous conduct of the mother country, would in itself be a powerful appeal to their feeling of gratitude and affection towards the parent land.

THE FAIRY QUEEN.—On Saturday morning the Court again met, the justices in the meantime had the matter under their most careful consideration, and all the necessary legal preliminaries having been complied with, the decision of the Court was announced, which was to the effect, that, William Raymond Belyea, J. D. Turner, Patrick Trenor, John Christie, James Webster, William Mills, William McKenna, and John Deanolly, be committed to prison (in the mean time without bail) to await their trial for not having used all the means within their power for saving the ship, and for having feloniously taken away the boats belonging to the vessel, thereby impeding the escape of those who were on the wreck, and causing their death. We believe that the offence with which these men are charged comes within the jurisdiction of the Court of Vice Admiralty; but by an Imperial statute the Criminal business of that Court is transferred to the Supreme Court for the County next adjoining to the place where any offence