Daniel Hudson, Esqrs., the former of whom signalized himself as Colonel of one of the regiments embodied there.

On Thursday the 13th of December news arrived in Enniskillen that the two companies of foot whose presence they so much feared, were on their march towards them, and on Friday the 14th, that they had arrived in Clones, within eighteen miles of them. The townsmen then sent again to all their neighbors, beseeching them to come to their relief, and offering them free quarters for men and horse. Upon this, many came into the town, resolved to stand firm to the last extremity, in defence of their lives and the Protestant religion.

Upon Saturday the 16th of December, the men of Enniskillen wrote the following letter, directed to David Cairnes, Esq. or the other officers commanding in Londonderry:

GENTLEMEN—The frequent intelligence we have from all parts of the kingdom, of a general massacre of the Protestants, and two companies of foot of Sir Thomas Newcomen's regiment, viz, Captain Nugent's and Captain Shurlie's, being upon their march to garrison here, and now within ten miles, hath put us upon a resolution of refusing them entrance; our desire being only to preserve our own lives, and the lives of our neighbors, this place being the most considerable pass between Connaught and Ulster: and hearing of your resolutions, we thought it convenient to impart this to you, as likewise to beg your assistance, both in your advice and relief, especially in helping us with some powder, and in carrying on a correspondence with us hereafter, as we shall, with God's assistance, do with you, which is all at present, Gentlemen, from your faithful friends and fellow-christians.

THE INHABITANTS OF ENNISKILLEN.

Enniskillen, December 15, 1688.

We are not now in a condition to spare men for a guard, therefore we must entreat your assistance in that."

On this day, being Saturday, the two foot companies came to Maguire's bridge, on their way to Enniskillen, and within eight miles of it. On Sunday the 16th at ten o'clock, word was brought into the town that they were on their march, and had arrived at Lisbellaw. Most of the inhabitants of the town were in church at that time, but soon came out and got under arms, resolved to advance and meet the enemy. On being drawn out they were found to amount to about two hundred infantry and one hundred and fifty horse. Of these a few were sent before the rest to parley with the companies and dissuade them from advancing, and they brought ale and some provisions to treat them in case of a compliance. Gustavus Hamilton, Esq., afterwards their Governor, joined them this day, with about one hundred horsemen, within a mile of the town, and at the same time a report reached them that the two companies advancing towards them had several horse loads of spare arms with them, for the purpose of arming some of the multitudes of the Popish peasantry who flocked to them from all quarters.

The Enniskillen horse now advanced towards these companies and their tumultuous adherents, and a view of them was sufficient to drive the whole rabble in confusion and precipitate flight back to Maguire's bridge. The officers of the two companies were at dinner in a gentleman's house at some little distance from their men, when this happened, but they hastened to overtake them and outstrip them in their flight. On the next day, Monday 17th, the fugitives arrived in Cavan, where they staid in great fear of the Enniskillen men, till they received orders from Tyrconnel to march into other quarters.

On the 18th of December, Gustavus Hamilton, Esq., was unanimously chosen Governor of Enniskillen. He immediately gave orders to raise two companies of foot in and about the town, under the command of Captains Allen and Malcolme Cathcart, and in a very few days he formed a good troop of horse for himself, from his own estate and the neighborhood of it, providing them with all the arms and necessaries he could procure for them. He then removed his family from their dwelling-house into the castle of Enniskillen.

The month of January, 1689, was spent by the men of Enniskillen in the most active preparations for the defence of their town. They raised several additional troops of horse and companies of foot, in which they were much encouraged by hearing of the unfortunate James having disbanded his army, deserted his kingdom, and fled into France. The officers used the utmost endeavours to get all the fire-arms which they could procure into a thorough state of repair; they caused a great number of pikes to be made, and beat out many old scythes, fixing them on poles, by which means, in a very short time, the few foot then raised were in a tolerable posture of defence. When about twelve companies and some few troops were thus raised and armed, they were formed into a regiment, of which the Governor was appointed Colonel, and Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel.

At this time the Prince of Orange, in compliance with the request of both Houses of Parliament in England, and of the Protestants of Ireland, summoned the Earl of Tyrconnel, by a letter, to submit to the existing Administration in England. The delivery of the letter was entrusted to Colonel Hamilton, who promised to second it with his persuasions; but it was afterwards known that he acted an underhand part, and used his utmost endeavours to prevent the Viceroy from complying with it.

The Irish Lords, at the same time, pressed Tyrconnel to surrender the Government, and he had already packed up most of his valuable effects, and put some of his treasure on board a ship in which it was supposed he intended to leave the kingdom. It was, however, suspected that he meant, by these indications, only to gain time and perfect the new levies which he was already engaged in making; and these suspicions were confirmed by his privately issuing five hundred military commissions in one day. On the 4th of this month the gentlemen of the County of Sligo associated themselves, choosing Robert Lord Kingston, and Captain Childley Coote, their chief commanders. They then formed their force into troops and companies, and stationed them on the frontiers of their county, to hold correspondence with Londonderry and the adjacent places.

The issuing of many commissions by Tyrconnel for the purpose of raising an Irish army continued to alarm the Protestants in all parts of Ulster, who were now confirmed in their resolution of putting themselves in the best possible state for defending themselves. They held several consultations with each other, and some great men advised and encouraged them to take care of themselves in this manner. One of these, whose name he does not mention, left some instructions for the Rev. George Walker, Rector of Donaghmore and Ergle, in the County of Tyrone, recommending the necessity of securing the town of Dungannon by a Protestant garrison, and of securing a sufficient store of provisions in it for an emergency. Mr. Walker, although at an advanced period of life, having been twenty six years Rector of these Parishes, thought it not only excusable, but necessary to interest himself on this occasion, and he raised a regiment for the defence of that town. Gordon, the son of the rebel chief, Sir Phelim O'Neill, sent his Priest to enquire why Mr. Walker took this course, and the ecclesiastic returned with an answer, that so many Irish, as the Ulster Protestants denominated Papists, had armed themselves in the country, and that he and his people thought fit to put themselves in a posture of defence. The new raised regiment, complaining of a want of gunpowder, were deceived by a stratagem, which induced them to believe that a sufficiency of it had been provided for them, and so were induced to take charge of the post assigned to them.

In order to regain possession of Londonderry, Lord Tyrconnel now ordered Lord Mountjoy and Lieutenant Colonel Lundy, with six companies of their regiment, to march from Dublin and take possession of it. A notice of this order was privately sent to the men of Derry by some of their friends in the metropolis, who added a strong caution against the admission of the regiment into the city. When Lord Mountjoy came to Omagh, he sent Captain M'Causland with a message to Derry, desiring that two or three of the citizens should meet him at Raphoe; upon which Captain Norman and Mr. John Mogrede were sent to hear his proposals, who, on their return, gave an assurance of the authenticity of the powers vested in Lord Mountjoy, and strongly advised a capitulation, in order to obtain a free and general pardon for all that had passed. Lord Mountjoy having objected to those who had been sent to him, for not having had power to treat with him, charged them on their return to inform the citizens that he desired they would send commissioners to meet him at Mongavlin castle, near St. Johnstown. Accordingly Governor Phillips, with Captain Alexander Tomkins and Lieutenant James Lenox, were empowered by the city to conclude a treaty with him. The terms they agreed to were, their getting a Protestant garrison, with liberty to keep their watches and arms as formerly, and also a free pardon under the great seal. These terms were, however, rejected, and Lord Mountjoy dismissed them, saying, that he would go to the gates of the city the next morning and demand entrance. On the return of the commissioners the stores were examined, and found to contain only six barrels of gunpowder, a few arms out of repair, most of the guns being dismounted for want of carriages. On the arrival of Lord Mountjoy, he was delayed for some time outside the gate, while a strong altercation took place on the propriety of admitting him; but the personal esteem in which he was so generally held there, prevailed, and he was at length suffered to enter. His earnest endeavours to effect an accommodation were not disregarded by the townspeople, and an agreement was made with them on their own terms, time enough to prevent any more forces being sent against them for the present. The commissioners on the part of the city were, Governor Phillips, Horace Kennedy, Esq., Capt. Alexander Lecky, Captain Warham Jennet, Captain John Forward, Captain George Canning, Lieutenant Henry Long, Lieutenant James Lenox, William Cunningham, and James Stewart, Esqrs.

On the signing of the articles, Lundy was, for the better satisfaction of the citizens, sent to Strabane to stop his six companies there, till one half of them, being Papists, should be dismissed, and some officers of the city were sent to see this done, and Protestants enlisted in their stead. There were, however, but two of these companies received into Derry, under the command of Colonel Lundy and Captain Stewart, all of them Protestants. The other four companies, one half of which consisted of Papists, were ordered to quarter at Strabane, Newtown-Stewart, and Raphoe, till thoroughly reformed. On these satisfactory measures being adopted, the citizens were fully satisfied that their interest might be safely entrusted to Lord Mountjoy, and Phillips resigned the government of it into his hands.

The new and noble governor immediately ordered the carriages of the guns to be placed, the fire-arms to be repaired, and every other necessary measure for the safety of the place to be adopted. Money was levied for this purpose by subscription, and a committee chosen for the expenditure of it. In a short time afterwards Lord Massareene contributed a considerable sum of money towards the defence of the city, and when the enemy afterwards were approaching the city, the garrison seized sixty tuns of salmon, this nobleman's property, which had been deposited in a store house near them, and carried it all away, except forty barrels, which fell into the hands of the besiegers. The money thus raised was sent into Scotland by Mr. James Hamilton, a merchant, to buy gunpowder and arms. He was able to provide only forty-two barrels of gunpowder, which, except ten of them left in the county of Down, arrived safe and were secured in the magazine. They also seized a small vessel which had been sent from Dublin with thirty barrels of gunpowder for the Earl of Antrim, and lay wind bound in the harbour at Killogh, in the county of Down. Ten of these they left in good hands for the country's service there, and brought the remainder to Derry. All this was, however, too small a quantity for the emergency which they expected, and pressing letters were despatched to their agents at London, to apply there for a greater supply.

Tyrconnel now perceiving that he had fallen into a second error with respect to the citadel of civil and religious liberty in Ulster, by sending back Lord Mountjoy to command a garrison in it, devised a base stratagem, by the aid of Chief Baron Rice, and Neagle, the Attorney General, to deprive the Protestants of the support they were likely to derive from the talent and valour of this nobleman. He was ordered to return to Dublin, which he did in opposition to the entreaties of many of his friends, who assured him, as was really the case, that the proposal of sending him to France on an errand to the fugitive King, was all a piece of artifice contrived to get him out of the way. He did not proceed on his fatal embassy, however, until he had obtained from Tyrconnel these general concessions to the Protestants:—1st, That no more commissions should be given out, and no more raised. 2nd, That no more of the army should be sent to the North. 3rd, That none should be questioned for what was passed; and 4th, that no private house should be obliged to quarter soldiers. These terms were sent through all Ireland by letters, yet Lord Mountjoy was scarcely gone when the faithless Viceroy denied he had granted them, and was angry at their having been published. In a very short time afterwards, news arrived that Lord Mountjoy was made a prisoner and sent to the Bastile, and this exasperated the Protestants to a degree which rapidly accelerated the ruin of the Popish interest in Ireland.

About this time the Rev. George Walker rode to Londonderry to consult Colonel Lundy on the defence of Dungannon, to which the latter, then in high repute for experience in war, and zeal for the Protestant interest, sent some files of disciplined men and two troops of dragoons, highly approving of what had been done for the safety of that place. It does not appear, even by Walker's own account, that he had been in Derry before this time. On the 30th of this month the castle of Kenagh, in the County of Longford, belonging to Sir Thomas Newcomen, in which some Protestants had taken refuge, surrendered upon articles to Brigadier Nugent, who was soon afterwards killed by the Enniskillen-ers at Cavan. One of the articles was for the goods belonging to those in the house, and their friends, notwithstanding which, Nugent seized and took away several parcels of goods, and many of those who were in the castle were plundered and stripped naked. Another article was, that the mansion-house of Kenagh should not be burned nor injured, notwithstanding which, it was burned to the ground by Colonel Cohannaught Maguire. These perfidious acts rendered the Protestants desperate, and all who could avail themselves of the resource, moved towards Ulster, to make the last stand among their intrepid fellow sufferers there. About the same time thirty soldiers deserted from Dublin, and endeavoured to escape to Enniskillen. They were pursued by one Captain Nugent with a party of horse, and overtaken near Navan. The put themselves in a posture of defence, and were ready to fire at him and his party, but he persuaded them by fair promises to yield to him upon articles, without any other loss than that of their arms—but as soon as they gave them up, he stripped and pinioned them, and it was by much interest that they escaped death, being reserved in a gaol until a more convenient time for executing them should arrive.

On the 2d of this month the Presbyterian Ministers of Ireland, on behalf of themselves and their congregations, sent an address to the Prince of Orange, assuring him of their readiness to serve his interest to the utmost of their power. It was entrusted to two of their members, viz. Messrs. Patrick Adair and John Abernethy. This was their second Address to that Prince, to whom on his arrival, they had been the first to offer their congratulations and expression of zeal for the success of his glorious undertaking.

On the 25th of this month the Enniskilleners sent Mr. Hugh Hamilton and Mr. Allen Cathcart, two of the most active men amongst them, with an address to the Prince of Orange, and with full power and instructions to act for them at the Court of England, to solicit for commissions, arms, ammunition and money, for the defence of the place. They were ordered to make their way by Scotland, for the greater safety, and letters were sent by them to the Earl of Mount Alexander and the associated nobility and gentry of the North-East of Ulster, imploring their advice and assistance. Tyrconnel now ordered Colonel Lundy to bring the remaining four companies into Londonderry, which had been left at Strabane, Newtonstewart, and Raphoe, and not been cleared of the Popish soldiers, of which the one-half of them consisted. The Derry men, rather than lose so many serviceable muskets, were induced to receive them, when, with their usual spirit and prudence, they purged out the Papists, and supplied their place with Protestants, resolving to keep joint guards by detachments out of these six companies, and their own steady men. Upon this being reported to the Viceroy, he issued a proclamation to all parts of Ulster, forbidding the Protestants to assemble together, by way of troops or companies, &c., but the objects of his hostility were to sensible of the necessity of defending themselves to pay any great deference to such a command. It was treated with particular contempt at Londonderry, where Lundy's management of affairs began to excite much displeasure. Contrary to consent of the Committe for the City, he had chosen a Colonel and a Major to his regiment; he soon after forbade the City companies to keep their guards, refused them ammunition, and when upon a remonstrance being made, he restored the guards, he would allow but one City officer to each, and endeavoured to bring them under the command of his own officers.

[To be continued.]

The Chronicle.

Saint John, July 22, 1853.

THE "AFFRAY."

The examination of the parties charged with assaulting and wounding Denis M'Evoy, on the 12th inst., is still in progress at the Police Office, and was yesterday adjourned to Tuesday next. Much evidence has been elicited, and more is expected to be produced at the adjourned examination; but as the proceedings are not yet completed, we are not in a position to analyse the whole case. Enough, however, has been proved by the testimony as yet adduced, to justify our assertion last week, that the malicious and inflammatory statements originally made by the *Freeman* were *"atrociously false,"* and had no other foundation than a malevolent desire to excite a furious and vengeful spirit of party feeling. The evidence already given, has shewn, that the four accused young men *are not Orangemen*, and that the original "Cushing" version of the affair was a grossly false and exaggerated story. Yesterday, several respectable gentlemen, connected with the Customs Department, and also the toll-keeper of the Suspension Bridge, were examined, whose disinterested testimony goes far to disprove the unjustifiable misrepresentations of the *Freeman*. Even that violent party print appears to be shamed into conviction of having gone too far; the evidence being too strong against the truth of its first statements; as, after the violent exaggeration of those original details, it was sobered down yesterday to a mere publication of the evidence, accompanied by the quiet observation—"We of course refrain from all remarks on this for the present."

The veracity of that journal, however, and its audacity, in making entirely gratuitous assertions, in support of its own views, are proverbial; and one of the latest specimens (in reference to another subject), is as follows:

"The cramming process, we witnessed on the public street."—*Freeman editorial, July 19.*

The above assertion is *utterly untrue*, as no such process or occurrence ever took place, nor anything whatever which could afford the slightest foundation for such a statement or inference. The assertion above quoted, may therefore be taken as a specimen of the correctness of many other editorial dogmas in connection therewith.

Seven Days Later from England.

(By Telegraph to News Room.)

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst. She had 117 through passengers and a full freight. The Arctic arrived out on the 6th.

PARLIAMENTARY.—A Bill to render flags and music illegal at Parliamentary elections was discussed in Committee. A conversation came on in the House of Lords between Lords Brougham, Grey, Clarendon, Derby and Clanricarde, requesting Lord Clanricarde to postone his motion for information respecting the true state of the Turkish difficulty. It was an all hands agreed that the discussion of the subject in its present critical condition would be injurious, and the motion was consequently postponed. Lord Clarendon, on behalf of the Government, said that unfortunately he could not say that negotiations have arrived at that point that would render discussion comparatively unimportant, but he did say comparatively unimportant, but he did say negotiations are going on, nnn he most earnestly hoped that there might be a peaceful solution of the question. Earl Clarendon further admitted that the Czar's manifesto, dated Peterhoff, June 26th, was genuine.

In the Commons, Mr. Layard's motion on the same subject was crowded out, but he insists on bringing it forward on the 11th inst. Lord Palmerston explained that the Russian Government had been repeatedly applied to, to keep clear of the Sulina Channel of the Danube, but had always evaded it. Lord Palmerston, however, evaded replying to the question, whether, in the event of hostilities with Russia, a force would be sent to protect the numerous Grain-laden British ships now aground in the Danube.

In answer to Mr. Hume, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that a measure had been prepared by Government on the subject of a six-penny Ocean postage, but time had not elapsed to obtain the views of remote Colonies on the subject.

The London *Standard* stated that a confident rumour of Earl Aberdeen's retirement from the Ministry generally prevailed in London on the 6th, the Ministry being violently and about equally divided on the Turkish question.

The Morning *Herald* of the 6th, says the disagreement has been patched up, and things go on now as usual.

The board of Trade returns for the month ending June 5th, show over a million sterling on the exports—the Australian consignments influencing the course of transactions.

The Liverpool Parliamentary election has resulted in the return of Messrs. Horsfall and Liddell, Tories—beating their radical opponents Sir P. Erskine and B. Moore, by immense majorities.

Mr. Hobbs in three minutes picked the premium lock for which had just been awarded a prize of £10, from the Society of Arts, Mr. Chubb, the celebrated locksmith, presiding. Hobbs opened it in presence of the Society, with a needle and a thin strip of steel.

Mrs. Stowe has gone to Geneva, where she will reside some time.

The Royal Institution for the preservation of life by shipwreck have voted a medal to Robert Sands, colored, for exertions at the wreck of the ship William & Mary.

It was the intention of the Queen to visit the Industrial Exhibition at Dublin on Tuesday the 12th, and remain until the 6th July.

Daniel O'Connell has been elected member for Tralee.

A letter in a Dublin paper says that in March last, Smith O'Brien was residing at a hotel at New Norfolk, John Mitchell at Richmond, and O'Doherty was acting as surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, Robert Town—all well.

FRANCE.—Several arrests took place at the door of the Opera Comique, Paris, on Tuesday night, the 5th, of persons who were found to have weapons secreted. The Police records merely confines it to ten or twelve members of old secret societies. The stock-brokers magnified it into an attempt on the Emperor's life, and it affected the Bourse.

The French Government has drawn up a note in reply to Nesselrode's Russian note. It bears the signature of Drouin de la Huys, and is firm and temperate. It states that France has equal claims to assert its protectorate over the Latin Greek; but hopes that Russia, like France, will adjust its claims without trespassing on the sovereign rights of Turkey. The Note is only drawn up.

FORT.—Guerazzi's sentence is recorded at Florence; he is to have fifteen years hard labour. Montazio, journalist, ninety months. Montanelli, Maggon, Marmocchini, Franchini, and Mordini, ex-ministers of Tuscany, hard labour for life. Romonelli, ex-minister of justice, is acquitted. This severity had caused painful sensation.

Cardinal Brignole had died suddenly. He is succeeded by the Pope's favourite, Signor Medici.

AUSTRIA.—Countess Blanche Telekey has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment for communicating with the patriots.

Constantinople letters state that a riot had occurred at Smyrna, owing to the arrest of Da Costa, an emissary of Kossuth. In retaliation, an Austrian officer was assassinated. The Austrian consulate was protected by volunteer corps of Austrians.

RUSSIA.—Petersburgh letters are to June 29th. Exchange and Stocks unaltered. Nothing had transpired to the public respecting politics. The general impression was that peace would be preserved; but this belief was chiefly founded on an expectation that Turkey would sign the note required by Russia.

A despatch from Bucharest, July 2d, states that the body of the army intended to occupy Wallachia, were that day crossing the Pruth, at Leova, and next day the body intended to occupy Moldavia would cross the Skouini. The Hospodord has been assured that no change would be made in the Government of the Principalities. The Russian reserves at Moscow were advancing. Petersburg letters say that the Principalities will not be occupied at present with more than 25,000 men. Among the troops on the Turkish frontier are Calmucks, and others from distant parts of Asia, showing how long the Czar has been preparing for the present movement.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, June 23d.—A mediation, though generally considered impossible, is yet talked of, and it is reported that M. Ogereff would be sent by Russia to Constantinople, to reopen negociations. Others believed that his mission would merely be to signify to the Porte, that unless the ultimatum be accepted, the Russians will cross the Danube, as they have the Pruth.

The mass of the Turks are quite anxious for war, and warlike preparations are incessant under the direction of French and English officers. Selim Pasha is on a visit to Schamyl, the Circassian chief, to secure his alliance.

Commodore Stringham and the officers of the American frigate Cumberland, had an interview with the Sultan, who expressed satisfaction when assured that his efforts to advance the interests of the Turkish Empire were sympathised with in America as well as Europe.

We have little beyond rumors on which to found an opinion of the probabilities of actual hostilities. It was generally believed, that England and France having modified their policy, and not considering Russian occupation of the Principalities in the light of war, that the Porte would not oppose by force that occupation, but would formally call on all the powers of Europe to observe treaties; negotiations would then be resumed, the result of which will be a guarantee of privileges formerly made by the Porte to all the powers, including Russia. The question is now one of personality more than policy on the Czar's part. Having taken territory in pledge, Nicholas will scarcely diminish his demands. Turkey cannot but admit the illegality of Russian occupation, but will not likely cross the Danube to force war; neither will the Russians be apt to invade Turkey Proper; consequently, the present depressing uncertainty may continue some time.

It has been rumored that a conference between France, England, Austria, and Prussia, would agree on a protocol to be submitted to Russia and Turkey, but the source of this information could not be discovered.

Provisions have already become enormously dear at Constantinople. The paper currency sinks in value from day to day, and trade is completely stagnant; shipping extremely scarce. In consequence of frost, the silk crop is almost a failure; fresh cocoons selling from 60 to 70 per cent dearer than last year.

LATEST.—A telegraph despatch holds out better hopes of peace through convention of France, England, and Austria. The Russian demands may be admitted in tenor not in form.

ATHENS, 2d July.—The American Envoy insists under menace on an immediate revocation of the sentence against Mr. King.

MARKETS.—The Liverpool Cotton Market is without change, the unsatisfactory condition of Eastern affairs affecting prices. The sales of the week reached 55,730 bales.

The Flour Market during the early part of the week was extremely excited, but more favourable accounts of the weather in France have checked speculation, and decidedly less desire to purchase is apparent, with less firmness in prices. Wheat having declined 1d to 2d, and Flour from 6d to 9d. from the extreme point of the past two days. Indian Corn in better request at an improvement of 6d to 1s.

Rather more enquiries for Beef, and a few retail sales; stock low, but dealers buying only for present wants. Tea—business moderate, and prices well sustained.

At Manchester prices for Goods and Yarns were very steady, notwithstanding injury to the home trade by operatives' strikes, and to foreign trade by Eastern politics.

Iron was in demand; rails firm; bars rather dull; Scotch Pig steady.

TIMBER MARKET.—Duncan Laing & Co. brokers, quote Red Pine at 20d to 22d; Yellow, 10½ inch, 22½d per foot. Pine Plank £16 to £12 10s; Spruce £10 per standard; Lathwood, £4 10s to £5 per fathom. Houghton's circular says: Owing to limited supply, Spruce Plank sold to arrive at £9 15s to £10; Yellow Pine £12 to £12 10s per standard. Red Pine timber meets with ready sale at 22½ to 23d. Hardwood, with cargo, 15d. to 20d per foot. Lathwood was in good demand, and Railway Sleepers were enquired for.

VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF HANOVER.—Woolwich, July 1.—A Guard of Honour, consisting of 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, and 100 rank and file, with two buglers, under the command of Captain Levinge, marched from the garrison, headed by the band of the Royal Arsenal, at half past ten o'clock to-day, for the purpose of being in readiness to receive His Majesty the King of Hanover.

His Majesty, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Lord Ragian, G. C. B., Master General of the Ordnance, and attended by Major-General Buckley and several of the members of his suite, arrived at the Royal Arsenal at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, and the King was received with the usual honors, the guard presenting arms, and the band playing the National Anthem. The King then entered the Foundry, and the mode of making the castings of brass guns was fully explained to him. On entering the Boring Department, His Majesty had the various operations of boring and turning, &c. explained to him by Mr. Anderson, and the questions put to Mr. Anderson by the King were most surprising, and showed that he thoroughly comprehended the nature of the works in progress of construction, and is gifted with scientific ideas of a very high order, and able to judge of the uses of the different kinds of articles and of the operations of the fine machinery by simply feeling the parts which could be safely touched, and Mr. Anderson had less difficulty in explaining the entire nature of the works to His Majesty than he ever had with any Royal or distinguished visitor possessed with every facility. The King was particularly gratified with his examination of the making of the Minie balls by compression, at the rate of 10,000 per hour, and observed that it was most judicious in the Government to have so many resources under its own control.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles J. Napier, is to take command of the Camp at Cobham.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL AND LAND FORCES.—We take the following from the London *Times*:—Some information concerning the Russian Navy and Army, at Sebastopol and Odessa, can hardly prove unacceptable. The fleet in the Black Sea consists of two "divisions." Each division is supposed to contain one three-decker, eight two-deckers, two of which are of 84 and the others of 74 guns, six frigates, one corvette, and four brigs. Thus the fleet, if complete, would consist of two three-deckers, four two-deckers of 84 and 12 of 74 guns, 12 frigates, two corvettes, and eight brigs. "To these," Haxthausen says, "must be added several steamers and a great many galleys or row-boats." There may be about 180 of these galleys, which are principally employed on the east coast of the Black Sea. Mr. Haxthausen, although he writes in a Russian sense, insinuates that the navy appears more formidable on paper than it is in reality.—We are told that the galleys have, up to the present time (1852) rendered more service than the large vessels. In 1743 Admiral Golovin did not attack the Swedish fleet "because he had but 17 vessels to his adversary's 12." General Keith, however, in the same year, attacked a Swedish squadron of equal strength, and came off victorious. Under Catherine II., a certain Spiridoff acquired some reputation, but the names of the commanders under him were Elphinstone, Greig, and Dugdale. During the war which, after the first French revolution, desolated Europe, the Russian navy was a mere cipher. When allied with England, the fleets of the latter were powerful enough; but when opposed to her, Russian vessels were of no avail.

THE TWELFTH AT GAGETOWN AND PETERSVILLE.

Nos. 4, 41, and 93, assembled at their Lodge Room, Petersville, and marched in procession towards Gagetown, to meet their brethren of 123 having all assembled, they reformed, and in full regalia, band of music, &c., headed by their undaunted District Master, Brother Archibald McAllister, marched to the house of brother M'Crackon where an excellent Dinner was provided in the host's usual good style, and about 400 of the brethren partook of the good cheer. After dinner formed in procession, with good stirring tunes, marched round the neighbourhood, until the approach of evening, which was the signal to depart home.—The greatest harmony and brotherly love pervaded on the occasion, and nothing occurred to mar the enjoyments of the day. All reluctantly separated with opinions strong, that at the next twelfth they would meet with a good addition to their numbers

THE "TWELFTH" AT UPHAM.

A correspondent informs us that the "brethren" celebrated the memorable anniversary at Upham, by assembling to the number of about 400, and marching to the Temperance Hall, where an excellent and appropriate sermon was preached to them by the Rev. Mr. Smith. After the service, the whole company adjourned to the refreshment tables, which were well supplied and duly patronised; and upon the termination of the banquet, the assembled brethren marched, in full regalia, round the neighborhood, accompanied by a band of music, unmolested and unimpeded; the whole proceedings of the day passing off harmoniously and without the slightest breach of tranquillity; at the close of which the brethren dispersed to their homes, well satisfied with their celebration.

THE "TWELFTH" AT WOODSTOCK.

The Twelfth, so far as heard from in this County, passed off in a style creditable to Orangemen and Orangeism. All was peace and quietness, and we heard it remarked more than once, that "Orangeism must contain a germ of great value, or its respectability could not be maintained in spite of so much *Protestant* opposition."

At early dawn, a salute was fired from a six-pounder on Orange Hill, and at 8 o'clock Lodge No. 38, was opened in due form. Several members expressed a wish to meet their brethren at Richmond; business was dispensed with, and vehicles became the order of the day.

A few rods beyond Richmond, the visiting brethren of No. 38, with a band of music at their head, met the two Richmond lodges, when the whole body marched in procession to the Church, where an eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached to them by the Rev. D. L. Street, Rural Dean of Woodstock.

(We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without performing a pleasing duty imposed upon us—that of tendering the warmest thanks of the Orangemen of Richmond to the Rev. Mr. Street, for his ready response to their call the present and the past year, and particularly for his well-timed advice to the brethren after the close of the sermon.)

The Lodges formed a procession and marched to the Corner, when the M'Kenzie Lodge took leave of the brethren, and wended their way to a dining room, where we understand, everything rich, nice, and racy was provided for them. No. 57 toasted us out about three miles—at times we thought it *sore*—but were no sooner in the house than all fatigue was forgotten. Every viand—every substantial, and every delicacy of the season, was literally crammed down our throats.

The Lodge Room of No. 57 is, as we have remarked, some three miles beyond the Corner, and nearly a quarter of a mile from the road; but a more beautiful spot we never set our foot on! If our brethren in any part of the Province ever get the "blues," let them visit 57, and our word for it, they will go home cured.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

THE RIVER SAINT JOHN.

This season our River appears to be most extensively patronised by travellers; immense numbers daily voyaging up and down, and enjoying its magnificent scenery. Every morning no less than three steamers leave Indian Town for Fredericton, all of which are well filled with pleasure-hunting tourists and business passengers; while the latter class also give ample employment to the regular night boats. Among other improvements on the river, we notice that a very good wharf has been erected at Flewwelling's, on the Reach, which will prove an important convenience to great numbers of the rural population. Being directly adjacent to the high road from Gagetown to St. John, it affords great facility of communication for the inhabitants of Gagetown, Hampstead, Jerusalem Settlement &c., and all parts at the head of the Reach. The depth of water at the wharf is eight feet, and it is a very good landing place; and we hope that the Legislature will, next session, grant sufficient funds to raise the wharf considerably higher than at present, so as to secure a safe landing at times of freshet, and thus to facilitate the transit of all kinds of goods and produce at all seasons. Another convenience to the rural population is, that the Way-Office is contiguous to the wharf, so that letters and papers can at all times be regularly transmitted.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—We are greatly pleased to see, in the *Royal Gazette* of last week, the promulgation of a series of new *Orders in Chancery*; the effect of which will be very materially to simplify and shorten the pleadings in a great variety of cases of ordinary occurrence, and thereby to lessen the expense and delay of proceedings in Equity. These orders will come into operation on the 1st September next, and doubtless very many will soon experience their beneficial effect. Great relief will be given to suitors in cases of foreclosure, redemption, specific performance, and partnership accounts, and in proceedings against infants; to trustees, *cestuis que trust*, legatees, administrators and executors, creditors of deceased persons, &c. for all of whom a summary form of pleading is now provided. We hail every improvement of this nature, in equitable or legal proceedings, with great satisfaction.

☞ Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week were days of intense excitement at our Provincial Lands Office. Very extensive sales of timber berths took place on these days for different counties, and we never remember to have seen so numerous a gathering of the leading operatives of the districts, and certainly never witnessed anything like the keen eagerness which was apparent in every face.

These three days sale realized the Government some £1000, and one mileage in contested cases ranged from twenty-five shillings to forty-five pounds.—Head Quarters.

☞ The most successful whaling voyage, and the one which amounted to the most money is that of the ship Montreal, Capt. Fish, recently arrived at New Bedford. She was absent thirty-two months and fifteen days, and during that time she obtained a cargo which sold on her return for $138,023 10.

The Sub-Treasury of New York is now fuller than it ever was before—running up to eight millions.

Why should a lady decline marrying a son of Temperance? Because he might refuse to supporter.

WELLINGTON.—We have received from Mr. Bickford, the Agent, part 6 of Tallis' Illustrated edition of Col. Williams' "Life and Times of the late Duke of Wellington," which fully maintains the superior character of the work. The present part continues the exciting details of the Peninsular War, and is accompanied by a beautifully executed and embellished map of Spain and Portugal. Those who have not already patronized this very cheap and highly interesting publication, will do well to add their names to the list of subscribers. Each number contains 32 octavo pages of letter press, and one or more truly beautiful engravings or maps, and is sold at the low price of 1s. 3d.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD IN ENGLAND.—The *Liverpool Mail* says:—We are authorised to state that a contract has been entered into between the Birkenhead Dock Warehouse Company, and Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts, and Jackson, the contractors for the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway, for the leasing by the latter, for fourteen years, of 22,076 yards of land on the margin of the Great Float Birkenhead. This land is required by the contractors for the construction of tubular bridges, machinery, locomotives, and carriages, for the lines above mentioned, and others in which they are concerned. We are informed that from 500 to 1000 mechanics will find employment on these works, besides labourers. Mr. Meakin, the agent of Messrs. Brassey & Co. will commence operations on the land forthwith.

RAILROADS IN EUROPE.—The Genoa correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says: "On the 1st of October the line of rails which are to connect us with the railways of France and the rest of Europe, will be completed to Turin, and in all December it will be opened to the foot of the Alps, at the Mt. Cenis Pass, so that travellers will next season, be able to travel from London through the continent to Turin, Genoa, Florence, Naples &c., by steam—except the short interval between Lyons and Mount Cenis. That part of the line is now under contract, and the work will be pursued with all practicable despatch."

PORTLAND AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Boston *Advertiser* says—"This Railroad would be opened on Monday the 18th instant. This is a direct line of Railroad built upon a broader gauge than is usual, 292 miles in length, from Portland to Montreal, and the distance will be regularly traversed in twelve hours. There will be two daily trains, the first each way running through, and the second stopping over night at Sherbrooke, in Canada, which is 98 miles from Montreal and 194 from Portland. Passengers can leave Boston by the steamboat for Portland in the evening and arrive at Montreal the next evening; or leave Boston by cars for Portland in the morning and arrive at Montreal at 10 1-2 the next morning. The fare between Boston and Montreal by this route is $7; between Portland and Montreal $5. Passengers having through tickets are allowed to stop over at the White Mountains on the way. The route to the White Mountains by this line is one of the most interesting.

Death of Chief Justice Stuart.—The Quebec Chronicle of the 14th informs us that Sir James Stuart died on that morning. Sir James has been declining for some time past. Having gone to Europe for the benefit of his health, he returned lately to this country much improved. Time was however too much for climate, and that which France and Italy had done, age again undid. Sir James had not been long at home when he began again to get frail, and a day or two ago, became so very seriously ill, that he could not take his seat as President of the Court of Appeals. The painful result of this illness is the death of a most distinguished politician, and an able and upright Judge, one whose like Canada may never see again.

☞ We are not at all surprised at the severity of the rebuke administered to the Prospectus of the *Constitutional* in the last *Chronicle*.

The language and tone of this Prospectus are, to say the least of them, in very bad taste, and argue an ignorance of, or injustice to, the Provincial Press, which is very unbecoming.

The *peculiar* Protestantism of which we have no doubt it is the aim and ambition of the *Constitutional* to become the organ, must be in common fairness admitted to have been long, faithfully, and earnestly expounded in the columns of the *Chronicle* and the *Sentinel*.—[Fredericton Head Quar.

BYE ROADS SAINT JOHN.

The following persons have been appointed Commissioners in the room of Archibald Menzies, resigned, viz:

James Gault. From St. Andrews road near Graces to and intersecting the road leading from Nerepis road past McNamaras farm to Musquash £15

From Spruce Lake mills along north side, until it strikes the road from Nerepis to Saint Andrews Road, £15.

From Nerepis road to McNamara's, £15.

From South Bay Mills to Saint Andrews road by Robertson's lime kiln, £7 10—£52 10.

Robert V. Hanson. From Saint Andrews road towards Maces Bay to County line near Hansons mills, £15.

William Clarke. From Dipper Harbour road near Belmour's clearing to Downey's, head of the Basin, £7 10.

From Dipper Harbour Bridge to County line, £5.

From last mentioned road along County line to Basin £5 £17 10

John Tynar. From Black Beach to Frenchman's Creek, £7 10.

From Irish Town road past J. Tynor's to landing at the Bay Shore, £5.

From Saint Andrews road at Spruce Lake to landing at Pisarinco, 5.

For recent alterations made by Commissioners on road through Pisarinco to Black Beach 5. £22 10

Thomas Dean. From Frenchman's Creek to St. Andrew's road, 15.

Thomas M'Crum. From Dipper Harbour to Chance Harbour, 5; from Little Dipper Harbor to Dipper Harbour, 10; From narrows of Musquash River east side to Saint Andrews road 5. From narrows of Musquash River west side to Saint Andrews road, 5.

James Robinson. From Saint Andrews road near Brown's to meet road from Saint Andrews road at Spruce Lake to landing at