Colonel MacMahon, had advanced to Dungannon, with three thousand men, with the intention of cutting off the garrison at Moneymore. The same letter desired that Sir Arthur Rawdon should hasten back to Moneymore, and he was a mile or two on his return with Major Baker, Captain Hugh M'Gill, and Captain Dunbar, when he heard that the Irish, having on the preceding night passed by the guards kept on the river side by Colonel Skeffington, were then advanced within a mile of Colonel Edmonston's trenches. Sir Arthur sent immediate notice of their approach to Colonel Edmonston, one company of whose regiment, quartered in some country houses near the river, fired at the passing enemy till their ammunition was spent. When the boats came within half a mile of the trenches, they landed the men, and plied back and forwards across the river till they had ferried over a considerable party. Two or three companies of their grenadiers advanced first through the bog of Glenone towards Colonel Edmonston's trenches, in which he had only one hundred and twenty men. With sixty of these he went out to line a ditch on the side of the bog towards the enemy, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw to guard the trenches. He there vigorously opposed the Irish, whose numbers every moment increasing, at last overpowered him and obliged him to fall back. At this time Sir Arthur Rawdon and Captain Dunbar came to the trenches, and were surprised by a volley of shot from the Irish, who immediately sent one hundred grenadiers to line the hedges on the way to that only pass by which their opponents could retreat, and to secure that point from a body of Protestants whom they saw advancing towards it. This party consisted of five companies of foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitney, coming to the assistance of Colonel Edmonston. Whitney commanded three young captains to lead on the men, but when he saw the enemy he retracted his orders, and commanded the men to face about and retire; he was obeyed by all but Captain James M'Gill, who, ashamed of so base a retreat, went on towards the pass; Sir Arthur Rawdon and Captain Dunbar came to the pass at the same time, and having no other way to escape, ventured through all the shot poured in upon them from the hedges, until they met Captain James M'Gill, upon which, when they were about to charge the enemy again, they perceived another party of Irish in the rear, and in a few minutes Captain M'Gill was shot off his horse; a captain of the Irish grenadiers came up and ran his sword through the body of the fallen and wounded officer, and another of the savages dashed out his brains with a musquet. By the time that Sir Arthur Rawdon had got over the pass, Major Baker and Captain Hugh M'Gill had come up to it with as many men as they could get together, and had stopped Colonel Whitney's party in its shameful retreat. Edmonston and Shaw also got to their assistance, by different ways, but the soldiers having little or no ammunition or match left, the number of the Irish every moment increasing, and news arriving of Lord Galmoy's approach to Moneymore, it was resolved that Edmonston and Whitney should retreat with their regiments to Coleraine, that Sir Arthur Rawdon and his own regiment of dragoons, with Colonel Skeffington's and Colonel Canning's regiments of foot should retire towards Derry, which was accordingly done, Lieutenant Colonel William Canning having the command of Canning's regiment, which had been raised at Garvagh.

The loss at Portglenone, though numerically small, was considerable to the Protestants at this critical time, for besides a few common soldiers killed or missing, with Captain Henly, who was wounded and taken prisoner, and Captain James M'Gill, who was cruelly put to death in a condition which would have excited the sympathy of a civilized enemy the services of two able officers, Colonel Edmonston and Sir Arthur Rawdon, terminated here; the former died at Culmore Fort in a week afterwards, of a disease caught in the trenches at Portglenone, in a season unusually cold and wet, and the latter, who was always of a tender constitution, was so injured in his health by the fatigue he suffered on this occasion, that he was obliged to retire from the army. He was so obnoxious to King James's government, that in the Parliament held on the ensuing month, he was particularly excepted from mercy, as "one of the principal actors of the rebellion," as it was termed, "and one of those who advised and fomented it, inveigling others to be involved therein." Sir Arthur Rawdon had married Helena, daughter and heiress to Sir James Graham, youngest son to the Earl of Monteith, and through this lady the present Marquis of Hastings is thought to have a title to that ancient Earldom which is now dormant by the failure of male issue.

The Irish having crossed the Bann, all the Protestant army of Moneymore, Magherafelt, Dawson's Bridge, Belaghy, Toome, and Newferry, retreated over Carntogher mountains into Derry. Coleraine too was abandoned, and all the population of the country, not belonging to the Church of Rome, followed their armed protectors, with the exception of those who, from age or infirmity, were unable to travel, and a few captains who took protections from the enemy.

On the ninth of this month, this body of distressed people arrived at the Waterside, and the ferry which led over to the city; the army without a General, and the terrified crowds that followed in the rear, presenting as melancholy a spectacle as could be presented to the human eye. Driven by the sword of a merciless enemy from house and home, destitute of all provisions or clothing except what their precipitate flight allowed them to carry about their persons; with a pursuing foe in their rear, and a deep and rapid river in their front, their last hope was an admission, by the slow means of a ferry-boat, into a garrison already crowded with afflicted families, and scantily provided with the means of subsistence. The dragoons alone had brought with them a store of meal and other provisions, and those, with the rest of the horse, were ordered by Lundy to Strabane, Lifford, and Letterkenny. The rest were ferried over, and received with cordiality by all but the treacherous Governor and a few of his secret adherents. On the next day, Cairnes of Knockmany returned from London with instructions and a letter from King William to Colonel Lundy. As he came near the city, he met some officers and a great many people going away from it. Lundy had offered passes to these officers, and by his discouraging representations prevailed on them to quit the place, which they did under strong suspicion of that treachery which, although it detracted from the credit of his assertions, furnished an argument sufficiently strong to prevent them from expecting safety under such a commander. Cairnes delivered the King's letter to the Governor and Council, acquainting them with the cause of his coming, and the forces which were on their passage from England for their relief. He earnestly dissuaded them from deserting this place, now the last hold of the Protestants of Ireland, with the exception of Enniskillen, which was not likely to stand against the forces now advancing towards it; and he desired, according to his instructions, a particular account of the present condition of the city, as to men, arms, ammunition and provisions. In consequence of communication from the King and their friends in England, the Council resolved to stand by each other, and not to leave the kingdom, or desert the public service, till their affairs should be settled in secure posture. A copy of this resolution was fixed on the market house, and read next morning at the head of every battalion in the garrison. The signatures affixed to it were those of Lord Mountjoy, Sir Arthur Rawdon, Paret Phillips, Hugh Hamilton, Richard Crofton, John Hill, George Hamilton, Arthur Upton, James Hamilton, Nicholas Atkinson, H. Montgomery, Thomas Whitney, William Monsonby, Richard Johnston, Robert Lundy, Richard Walley, Daniel M'Neil, William Scaw, Edward, Gervais Squire, J. Blaney, and John Hamilton. The soldiers expressed their joy at this declaration by loud shouts and huzzas; many were encouraged by it to remain in the city, although they had resolved to go away; but Cairnes' letters to several persons of note, who had fled in a panic to Castledoe, for the purpose of embarking there for Scotland, were fruitless, and while the soldiers and townsmen were murmuring at Lundy's criminal neglect of all means of defence, the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the Foyle, preparing to cross the river in their boats. In the mean time, the Rev. George Walker receiving intelligence that the Irish army was advancing to Derry, had rode thither, and communicated his information to Lundy, who treated it as a false one; upon which he returned to Lifford, where he joined Colonel Crofton and his regiment on the 18th of April, and fought the enemy across the river during the whole of the night. The Fin and the Mourne, themselves composed of many rivers flowing from the surrounding mountains of Donegal, unite at this town, and form the broad and rapid Foyle, swollen at this time to its brim, and rendering the passage of it by an army almost impossible. An account of the transactions at this time, to be found in a poem discovered at Armagh, some years ago, states, that the Irish, after losing many men in the water, and staining its waves with gore, forced their way over the river at Lifford, and pursued the retreating Protestants with great slaughter; but the state of the floods at this place rendering it impossible for dragoons to pass over at Cladyford, three miles higher up, without swimming, no credit can be given to this story, and it may be the more safely classed under the head of poetical fiction, because Mackenzie tells us, that on the next night, Colonel Hamill, the gallant proprietor of Lifford, with his regiment, which he had raised there and in the neighbouring town of Strabane, repulsed the enemy with the aid of Crofton and his men, whom Walker had left there on the morning of that day, when in obedience to Lundy's command, he went to take his post at the Long Causeway. Walker adds, that Colonel Crofton maintained this post against the enemy on the second night's defence of it, with great resolution. A proclamation had been issued from the Council at Derry on the thirteenth, requiring that all who would fight for their country and religion, against popery, should appear on the fittest ground for battle near Cladyford, Lifford, and the Long Causeway, to engage the enemy on the ensuing Monday, and to bring with them at least a week's provisions for men, and as much as they could for horses. The signatures to this order which had not been affixed to the preceding one, were those of Walter Dawson, William Stewart, John Barry, C. Frowde, Francis Hamilton, and Kilner Brazier. At this council, Lundy was chosen Commander-in-Chief, a trust which, for reasons best known to himself, he readily accepted. On the same day, Major Stroud made some proposals to him, of which no notice was taken, and most of the suburbs on both sides of the river were burned or pulled down.

On the fourteenth, the enemy's army marched from the water side, where they had on the preceding day made a show of crossing the river, and proceeding towards Strabane. The vigilant Cairnes, on perceiving their movements, went twice to the new Commander-in-Chief, urging him to take some prompt measures for securing the passes of the Finn and the Foyle at Clady and Lifford; but a careless reply, that orders to this effect had been already given, served to diminish the general astonishment at the sad occurrences of the ensuing day. Several other persons sent word to Lundy, that if he did not march the men from the city that day to defend the passes, they could not arrive in time to do so next morning, and entreated him to be with them at both these places on that night. Lundy having already decoyed Lord Kingston, and a thousand horse and foot, which he had collected in the provinces of Munster and Connaught, for the defence of Sligo, and ordered to stay and keep the passes between Lough Erne and Ballysheannon, sent an express to that nobleman, which he received at ten o'clock this night, requiring him and his troops to join the Protestants in the Lagan, and be at Clady, Lifford, and the Long Causeway, before ten o'clock next morning. The nearest of his forces were at that time thirty miles from any of the places to which they were ordered, so that the design of so short a notice was accomplished by the impossibility of obeying it. His Lordship, however, marched at an early hour in the morning towards Derry, and when he had brought his men within five miles of Raphoe he met several of the Protestants running from Clady, who informed him that Lundy, with the British forces, had fled to Derry, the Irish having advanced in pursuit of them as far as Raphoe, after having forced their passage across the Finn water. In a popular historical play called "Ireland Preserved, or the Siege of Londonderry," the feelings of the Protestant officers at this time are thus delineated:—The scene having been changed from Derry to Castlefin, Colonel Mitchelburn thus addresses a brother officer: "What do you think, Colonel Murray, is this fair dealing or not? On Tuesday last I parted with Governor Lundy, who promised that I should be relieved or reinforced with strong detachments of men, arms, and ammunition; does he think that I can defend all these passes against the enemy with little more than one regiment? 'Tis now the afternoon of Sunday, and we see no appearance of troops, although the great body of the enemy's troops marched from the water-side of Derry yesterday. I expect their attack to-night." The Town Major of the city replies: "'Tis admirable that he does not take care; a good commander would not send his men farther than he would venture to go himself. See how regular General Hamilton advances, although he has not one half the number of men that we have, while our Governor has sotting and drinking in Derry, waiting for the enemy to come and pull him out of it by the ears. He sends us upwards of twelve miles from the city, as the Governor of Coleraine packed us off to be surrounded and cut off by the enemy's horse and dragoons. Twice have we escaped with our lives, by a good retreat; I hope we may be able to do so a third time." Mitchelburn answers: "He is safe, my friend, though we are not. General Hamilton and he combine against us; we have enemies before and behind us; we are betrayed, sold, our lives allotted and designed by them to be a sacrifice to the enemy's fury. Colonel Murray says: "'Tis a most deplorable case; think how we are served. Lord Kingston is within twenty miles of us, with three thousand foot and a thousand horsemen, to join us; yet by private designs and villainy, this treacherous Governor and his friends are not contented to get this kingdom to themselves, but attempt to destroy us root and branch. Thus we are scattered through the country, on purpose that the enemy shall have little or no opposition."

At six o'clock on Sunday evening, Mitchelburn had dispatched an express to the Governor at Derry, imploring assistance.—He stated that the enemy's troops were advancing upon him, and that their only preservation for that night was the flush of water in the river, occasioned by the heavy rains. Lundy replied that he would march next morning with two thousand men and five pieces of cannon. On the morning of Monday, the fifteenth, Colonels Cunningham and Richards arrived in Lough Foyle, with two regiments of foot, and other necessaries for the support of Derry. They sent their first message to Lundy from Greencastle, desiring his orders about landing, and received no answer to it. The second message they sent from Redcastle, about two o'clock in the afternoon, and hearing in reply that the Governor had gone with his forces to fight the enemy at Clady, Colonel Cunningham wrote to him from on board "*the Swallow*," letting him know that two well disciplined regiments had arrived there with him, and might join his army in two days at the farthest, being likely to be of great use on any occasion, but particularly for the encouragement of new-raised and untrained men. He added his advice, to stop the passes on the Finn till he could arrive there, and enable him to join battle with the greater probability of success. Having received no answer to either of the communications he dispatched another with a message, from Culmore castle, at nine o'clock that night. *To be Continued.*

The Chronicle.

Saint John, August 19, 1853.

Seven Days later from England.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, at 4 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 6th inst., and 114 passengers, among whom was James Smith Esq., of this city.

The Pacific arrived out on the 3rd inst. The America passed the Arabia going into Liverpool.

In Parliament, Lord John Russell stated the intentions of the Government respecting Jamaica. The principal feature of the plan is, that England guarantees £550,000 sterling to adjust the difficulties, and appoints Sir Henry Bartley the Governor of the Island.

Mr. Gibson's motion for a Committee on Ocean Penny Postage is postponed until the next session.

In the commons Sir J. Pakington moved the clause of which he had given notice, abolishing the monopoly of the East India Company in the manufacture of salt in India. After a lengthened discussion the house divided, when the clause was agreed to by a majority of 7—for the clause 117; against 110.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued on the 18th or 20th inst.

The Black swan is singing at Liverpool.

Lieut. Murray met a highly respectable meeting of the Liverpool merchants on the 5th, and explained his wind and current theory. His observations were respectfully, and apparently, cordially received the Mayor presiding.

A government order prohibiting the slaughter of cattle at Buenos Ayres has alarmed British importers of hides, stocks being lower than in 15 years past.

The Hungarian Baroness Vombeck has obtained £800 damages for false imprisonment at Birmingham.

The Stockport opperatives have at length returned to their work, and abandoned their formidable strike.

The Duchess Olga, of Wurtemburg, daughter of the Czar, is in London, where she was received with distinction.

A testimonal is in progress to Miss Chisholm, the patroness of Australian emigration.

The emigration commissioners have advertised for tenders for ships, for the conveyance of 300 Chinese from Hong Kong to Demerara and 1000 to Jamacia.

The board of national education in Ireland had been broken up by the resignation of the archbishop of Dublin, Baron Greene and Blackburn.

Lord Ruthven died in Perthshire on the 27th of June, aged 76 years.

Miss Vandenhoff, the actress, was recovering from her long and alarming illness.

The London Post says that on the tenth of August it would be known whether Europe is to have peace or war, as the Russian answer will arrive at that date. The proposal sent to St. Petersburg by the four powers is of a nature of an ultimatum, and the Post is confident it will be firmly adhered to. If the reply be a refusal, there can be no doubt that the powers will proceed to action. Any attempt to delay or evasion will be treated as if Russia pointedly refused the proposal or rather the ultimatum. Moderation is carried to its extreme length, and patience can no longer endure.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Eastern difficulty is within a few days of being settled, either for peace or war. The public generally look on the state of affairs as less satisfactory. The present position of the question stands thus:—

Until the 10th or 12th of August, the Czar's final answer to the ultimatum of the four powers—Austria, France, England and Prussia—cannot be known. If he accepts that ultimatum, his troops must be immediately withdrawn from the Principalities, and the conference at Vienna, pursuing its arrangements, will conclude a treaty to protect Turkey in all time coming. If the Czar refuses the ultimatum of the four powers, or evades a reply, which will be considered equivalent to refusing, the allied fleets will be ordered to the Bosphorus, and if not further, and active measures will be taken by France and England to maintain the integrity of Turkey. The question, therefore, is on the point of solution, for peace or war—a choice that rests solely and wholly on the personal will of Nicholas. Until the 10th or 12th of August, therefore, we must disregard all rumors, either favourable or unfavourable, as nobody but Nicholas himself can know what his intentions are.

A Frankfort journal says that Austria intends not only to demand reparation from the United States for the Smyrna affair, but insits that the Porte shall immediately procure the extraordinary of Kosta.

St. Petersburg letters say that when the Czar heard of the Kosta business, he advised Austria to settle it as easily as possible, and do anything rather than give the United States a pretext for interfering in the affairs of Europe.

The state of affairs at Constantinople and in the Principalities remained unchanged. Only 6000 Russians will remain in Moldovia, the bulk of the army being advanced into Wallachia. Although the Hospodors nominally retain sovereignty, the Russians had appointed a board of three commissioners, nominated be the Czar, to decided on all political measures, their decision being final.

The Russians are fortifying Jassy and Bucharest. Warlike preparations continued to be made by Russia and Turkey without intermission.

Syria is in a very disorganized state. The Christians were leaving Antioch and Aleppa for the coast. At Laodicea a Turkish mob had attempted the life of the Russian Consul. In other parts of the Turkish empire great confussion and disorder prevailed.

The Russian demand on Persia are to cede the important Province of Tauris in payment of a debt of eighty millions of rubbles, Russia offering to hand over the balance between that sum and what the Province is worth.

Cholera is on the increase in Persia. The plague has broken out at Khrozen.

FRANCE.

The Turkish question alone occupies public attention, the Government taking the precaution to keep the public mind tranquil on all matters.

M. Kisseloff, the Russian minister, having asked from the Government explanation of an anti-Russian article in the *Constitutionel*, received for answer that the *Moniteur*, alone express opinions of the Cabinet.

Fifty-two French field officers were on board the steamer Ajaccio, to enter the Turkish service.

All domestic and other servants residing in Paris are ordered to register at the Prefecture of Police, under penalty of imprisonment and expulsion.

An immense loan of 400,000,000 francs is seriously entertained, to extend Paris beyond its present limits, and to erect market places and other public works, designed by the Emperor.

PORTUGAL.—The controversy continued between Portugal and the Papal Court, respecting Ecclesiastical patronage in the East Indies.

The grape disease continued to spread. A public meeting was called on the subject at Lisbon. Brandy was £30 sterling per pipe.

ITALY.—The exports of breadstuffs from the Roman States is prohibited.

Severe sentences had been passed at Venice on numerous persons found in possession of arms.

DENMARK.—Cholera continues its ravages at Copenhagen. The total number of cases 2,700—deaths, 2,5000.

MARKETS.

The Cotton Market was dull at a decline of 1-8d. for lower and inferior grades. Sales of the week, 44,210 bales.

At Manchester the demand for goods and yarns was quiet during the week, but manufacturers and spinners being well under contract, there was no preceptible change in prices.

LIVERPOOL FLOUR MARKET.—Warlike appearances tend to keep up the market, while fine weather and free imports dress it, and it is therefore inaminate—holders decline to accept lower, and buyers acting on the reserve. Wheat is 2d. lower; Flour, 1s. lower, but Indian Corn is firm at full rates.

The harvest in Great Britain will be late, and the Wheat crop is expected to be deficent.

No material change in the produce market.

There is no alteration in the Timber Market from the circulars issued on the 1st August.

MONEY MARKET.—Baring Brothers report money in great demand, and discounts dear out of doors. Consols leave off at 97 1-8 to 97 1-4.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Belfast, on the 27th, Lochmahagow, Saint John; 28th Ella, at Grimsby; Indus, at Limerick; Leaving, at Hull; Margaret, at Liverpool. 30th, at Hull, Lord Mulgrave; Nairne at Yarmouth; 31st, Norman, at Gravesend; Alidia Petronella, at Liverpool; 1st, Elizabeth Holderness, and Falcon, at Hull; George Carl, at Dublin; Eastern State, at Deal; Chimborazo, and Angora, at Liverpool; 3d, Sarah Ann, at Gloucester; 4th, Robert, at Deal.

Sailed from Liverpool, 3d, Essex, for this port; Wm. Vail, for Boston.

Arrived at Tralee, 28th ult., barque Prince of Wales, from Liverpool, for New York.

We copy from the *North Wales Chronicle* of July 22d, the subjoined interesting and important article. The anomalous position of the Established Church in the colonies, in regard to its internal discipline and government, has long been the subject of anxious solicitude among its members and best friends. It has been too long a source of mortifying contrast and reflection, that while all other religious denominations fully enjoy the benefit of self-government, in regulating their internal ecclesiastical affairs, the Church in these colonies has been endowed with no such privilege, and has therefore had to contend with difficulties and impediments wholly unknown to dissenters. The very essence of a *Church* is *uniformity* in doctrine, ritual, discipline, and practice. To ensure this essential uniformity, there must be authority to decree it, obligation to practise it, and power to enforce it. Without these, laxity and diversity will ensue; diverse minds and temperaments will introduce diverse systems; instead of unity will be latitudinarianism and practical dissent; instead of discipline and order will be insubordination and confusion. The truth of these axioms has too often been proved in the history of the Colonial Church; and hence its sincere friends have anxiously desired to find a remedy for the evil. That remedy the Hon. Mr. Gladstone endeavoured to devise; but however sincere might have been his intentions, his scheme was looked upon with so much suspicion, and was at the same time so little understood, that it failed to secure the confidence of those for whose benefit it was intended. The subject, however, has now obtained the attention of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; and in such hands, and under such sanction, we should confidently hope that it will speedily attain to practical maturity. Having the authority of, and being prepared and introduced by, a Prelate so deservedly venerated and esteemed, we feel assured that this important measure must command the attention and confidence of Churchmen in general, both Clerical and Lay; and we shall therefore sincerely rejoice if its adoption and enactment by the Imperial Parliament and Her Most Gracious Majesty, shall happily remedy the deficiency so long apparent in the internal government of the Colonial Church.

"A very important Bill has just been introduced into the House of Peers by the Archbishop of Canterbury, enacting that the affairs of the Church in the Colonies shall be regulated by Assemblies of the Clergy and Laity.

The first clause provides that, in every Colony in which the Queen in Council shall declare the act to be in force, the diocesan may convene, prorogue, and dissolve an assembly of the clergy, being incumbents or licensed within the diocese, and of representatives of the lay members of the Church in such diocese.

The second clause enacts, that the votes of the clergy and laity shall be taken separately, and that the Bishop, as a separate order, shall have a veto on their decisions.

The sixth clause forbids any regulation to be made at variance with the Prayer Book, the articles of religion, or the oaths at ordination.

There is also a provision that no measure affecting the Colonial Church shall be valid without the consent of the Archbishop under his hand and seal, and the final sanction of the Queen in Council. In the appointment of lay representatives the electors, who are to meet on the summons of the clergyman, are to consist of all the laymen of the parish, of twenty-one years old and upwards, who have signed a declaration that they are members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and "belong to no other denomination." The representatives are to be persons chosen, in the proportion of one representative to every fifty electors, until the number four is attained, which is, in all cases, to be the maximum for each parish; and the representatives nominated must "have been a communicant or communicants in the said Church for at least the term of twelve months preceding the day of such meeting."

In a subsequent clause, provisions is made that no future assembly shall, by its standing orders, abrogate the regulation that all lay representatives shall be communicants. These "standing orders"—or, as the bill calls them regulations—and all alterations in them, are to be sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to be submitted by him, within six months, to the Queen in Council, who may disallow them.

The eighteenth section declares that, for securing uniformity, "it shall be lawful for the Archbishop or Metropolitan for the time being, lawfully constituted, in any of the possessions in which this act shall be in force, to convene the Bishops of such Province"—these bishops having respectively to convene their several diocesan assemblies, or the representatives of them, at the place indicated by the Archbishop or Metropolitan. The whole are to form a provincial assembly, in which the Bishops are to sit and vote as one House, and the clergy and laity as another; and the divisions are to be taken by orders and by dioceses, so that nothing can pass which has not in its favour a majority both of the clergy and of the laity of every diocese taken separately. The regulations of this Provincial Assembly are to be subject to the same allowance or disallowance as those of diocesan assemblies.

If this measure be adopted, and there can be little doubt of its success, we shall have some hopes that its benefits may be made operative as well in the mother country. It has long been a reproach to the Church, that whilst all sorts of Dissenters have the privlege of governing their own communion, she has been practically excluded from the benefit which might be expected to accrue therefrom. The proposition will, no doubt, excite deep interest and deliberation."

The Consecration of the Roman Catholic Cemetery is announced to take place next Sunday. It is earnestly to be hoped that no Protestant will desecrate the Lord's Day by being present at the ceremony.—*Church Witness.*

☞ We are informed, on undoubted authority, that the present Chief Superintendent of Parish Schools is about to resign that important office; the experience of a year and a half having convinced him, that its very onerous and responsible duties cannot be effectually discharged under the present inefficient arrangements. The office of Chief Superintendent of Schools is one of the highest importance; the progress of education throughout the country must be in a great degree influenced by the manner in which the duties of his office are discharged; the effectual supervision and regulation of all the Common Schools in the Province, is a matter which concerns the whole community, and must materially affect the character and interests of the rising generation, and consequently the future welfare of the people at large. The person duly qualified for this important office, must be a man of superior education and general literary attainments; a man of integrity, sound principles and refined taste; he must be well acquainted both with the science of education and the practical working of the best systems; he must be competent to instruct the instructors, to advise, to assist, to regulate and controul both teachers and pupils; to express his ideas fluently, both orally and documentarily; as an educated man and a gentleman, his demeanor must be such as to command the respect of those over whom he presides, and whose operations he is required to systematise and improve; while at the same time, it must qualify him for familiar intercourse with those of superior station in society. These qualifications are indispensable; and to these must be added, as an important consideration, that the Chief Superintendant cannot possibly fulfil the duties of his office without a personal periodical inspection of every Parish School throughout the country. He must visit every one of them at least once a year; and must thus spend a considerable portion of his time in travelling, which must naturally subject him to much extra expense. For the due performance of these important duties, and as a sufficient compensation for the time and services of an educated gentleman, possessing the indispensable qualifications we have described, our generous Legislature allows the magnificent salary of £200 per annum, with an additional sum of £50 per annum for travelling expenses, a sum utterly inadequate. We greatly regret the retirement of a public officer, whose efficiency is so generally acknowledged; but are not at all surprised. Our only wonder always was, that a gentleman of such attainments and position in society ever accepted the appointment with such an inadequate emolument. The result, however, will be, that the Legislature must either grant a pecuniary provision for this service, more rationally proportionate to its importance and responsibility, or be content to see the situation in future filled by persons of inferior grade and ability, whose qualifications will reflect no lustre on their office, render no aid to the cause of education, and confer no benefit on the country.

☞ The following Address, signed by 138 churchmen, including all the Churchwardens and Vestrymen, of the Parishes of Springfield and Johnston, is sent to us for publication:

SPRINGFIELD, July 18, 1853.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—

We the undersigned inhabitants of the Parishes of Springfield and Johnston, beg leave to offer you this expression of our regard. We have for months past indulged the hope that the Lord Bishop of Fredericton would give our earnest solicitations a favourable consideration, and permit us to retain the Clergyman of our choice and our affections.—But since his Lordship has been *induced* to decide contrary to our wishes, and we cannot but think to the best interests of the Church, we are compelled to part.

To say that we regret this separation would be very far from expressing the sincere sorrow and disappointment, which, among almost all the inhabitants of these Parishes is felt at your removal.—We cannot look with indifference on the dissolution of our connection, which for upwards of six years has been a source of comfort to ourselves, and of well being to the Church of which we are members.

The separation is to us peculiarly trying. From the singular circumstances attending your removal from these Parishes, we cannot in justice to you, allow the present opportunity to pass without bearing testimony to your faithfulness as a Minister, and your kindness as a man. It is our firm conviction that your preaching has been in strict accordance with "the faith once delivered to the Saints," as that faith is understood by our Holy Church, and that you have so ministered the Doctrine, and Sacraments, and Discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and the Church of England has received the same.

The aim of your private instructions has been the good of your people—their moral improvement as evidence of the sincerity and usefulness of their faith. The public ordinances of religion you have urged upon our reception as institutions ordained by Christ himself, as means and pledges of Grace to every devout and humble recipient.

In our daily intercourse we have found you kind and courteous, and in the ordinary transactions of life just and upright; and we cannot omit recording our conviction of your *strict integrity*.

It is equally painful to us to part with Mrs. Palmer, whose gentleness, affability, and the interest she has ever evinced in our well-doing, have greatly endeared her to us. Coming among us a stranger, unacquainted with the habits and customs of the country, she has in no instance wounded our feelings by a display of that superiority we are all willing to acknowledge, but in all things shewn herself a pattern worthy the imitation of all within the sphere of her influence. For her, as for yourself and your child (whose birth in this Parish increases his claim to our affections,) we offer our fervent prayers to Almighty God that He will protect and bless you where you go, and in His own good time restore you to us.

May His grace aid you in your ministry to be as acceptable and useful in the new and arduous scene of your labours as you have been to us; and may the good seed you will sow be increased an hundred fold, to the honor and glory of Him whose faithful servant you have proved yourself in such very trying circumstances.

REPLY.

HARVEY, A. C., August 13th, 1853.

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS,—

I desire to return you my most sincere thanks for the kindly sentiments so warmly expressed towards me in the address presented to me on my removal from Springfield; and be assured that the feeling of regret so generally evinced throughout the extensive Parishes of Springfield and Johnston at the termination of my ministerial services in that mission, is deeply reciprocated by me.

I shall, however, always dwell with heartfelt satisfaction on the period I have spent among you, believing, as I have every reason to do, that my labors have not been without success; and indeed the acknowledgment you have made that my humble endeavours have not only been a source of comfort to yourselves, but of well-being to our beloved Church, is amply sufficient to reward me for all the trials and difficulties to which I may have been subjected in the discharge of those duties; but now in our separation, it only remains for me to pray that you may continue to "hold fast the profession of your faith without wavering," "not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some."

I am also glad to learn that my "daily intercourse among you" has been satisfactory; at this time, *especially*, the testimony you bear to my uprightness in "the ordinary transactions of life" is particularly acceptable; and on my own part I cannot but take this opportunity of tendering my warmest thanks for the innumerable acts of kindness I have experienced, not only from yourselves, but also from those who are not members of our Church, and which will ever be recorded in my memory; as well as for the liberality of your contributions, which during the past seven months have amounted to very nearly £70.

I feel truly grateful to you for your kind wishes for Mrs. Palmer and our child; the former, as many of you well know, deeply felt her separation from you, and it is only softened by the assurance of your regard and esteem, which it is her happiness to possess.

Be assured that we shall both always feel a lively interest in your welfare, temporal and eternal; and although our daily intercourse is now at an end, I trust that our mutual remembrances at the Throne of Grace, will be heard and accepted by our Heavenly Father. Believe me, my very dear friends, your faithful friend and servant in Christ,

R. DRAKE PALMER.

To the Churchwardens, Vestrymen, and others of the Parishes of Springfield and Johnston.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

NEW BRUNSWICK, August 16, 1853.

MR. EDITOR,—It is said, and I am afraid said too truly, that what is everybody's business is nobody's business; and we have a striking instance of this truism when we consider the treaty that is at this moment under consideration, and has been repeatedly pressed upon the American Government by the Home Government, and pushed on as rapidly as possible. It is called a treaty for the adjustment of the fisheries question, and reciprocal free-trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies; and in order to prove that I am correct with regard to negociations going on, I give an extract from an American paper, which I presume is correct:—

"The following are the demands made by Mr. Crampton at this present moment, in negociating with the American Secretary of State for a settlement of the fishery dispute:

1st. The admission of British built vessels to the privilege of American register.

2nd. The free admission of the British flag to the coasting trade between the American Atlantic and Pacific ports.

3rd. The abolition of our present bounties to the American cod fishery.

4th. A further modification of our tariff;—of course with a view to favour British interests.

5th. The original demand of reciprocity of trade with the North American Colonies."

Now, Mr. Editor, the more I consider this whole question, the less confidence I feel in Lord Aberdeen's Government, that our rights as colonists will be cared for, or that our interests will be looked after. I repeat, that the very fact of permitting a solemn and binding treaty between two nations, the letter as well as the spirit of which cannot admit of a *doubt*, to become a subject for negociation, proves that our rights as colonists are either not sufficiently cared for, or we are to be made the scape-goats to satisfy the insatiable avarice of the Manchester cotton spinners. I contend that there is an utter want of principle in thus carrying on a negociation which virtually affects the Colonies, and a spirit of despotism as far as the whig *radical liberal* Government in England is concerned, of which they ought to be ashamed. The treaty of 1783 was expressed in clear and unmistakable language, and because the north-east boundary was arranged by a most disgraceful capitulation (Lord Aberdeen being, I think, Foreign Secretary), the American Government have been encouraged to make the present demand, viz, that American fishermen have a perfect right to fish in British waters; and if left to Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Clarendon, and Mr. Gladstone, no doubt such a treaty would be at once carried out. But the British North American Colonies must look to Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, although free-traders in England, I doubt not they have the interests of the empire so much at heart that they would oppose any thing like concession to the Americans. I therefore, as a British colonist, the son of a British colonist, and as a loyal subject of our Sovereign, am prepared openly to state that reciprocity with the United States would have the effect of ruining the farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics of New Brunswick; for prices of agricultural produce would immediately be reduced most seriously in price; our country shopkeepers would feel the effects; no capital would be invested in manufactures; and with the necessary expenses of our Government, the amounts required for schools, roads, &c., and the £60,000 for the interest of our railroads, our only resource would be direct taxation. I therefore call the members of our Government, or any other of the members, or any member of the House of Assembly, to point out to me that in the event of reciprocity between the British North American Colonies and the United States of America being carried out, how we are to get along in New Brunswick unless direct taxation is resorted to. And remember, Mr. Editor, that with falling markets at Saint John for country produce, and the specie taken from the vaults of our banks to pay for Yankee traps, we should soon be in a position that we could not help ourselves. I therefore call upon every farmer, manufacturer, fisherman, and mechanic in the Province, to have meetings in every County and Parish if necessary, and in unmistakable language shew that New Brunswick will *not* submit to such a violation of her just rights; that for the benefit of English manufacturers she will *not* allow her dearest interests to be sacrificed; and if the Executive and the Legislature do not take a firm stand in this matter, the voice of the farmers, protectionists, and fishermen, of New Brunswick will pronounce their condemnation. I do not wish to use rash or too strong language, but I am anxious that every person in the Province should be made aware of the importance of the present crisis. I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

A NEW BRUNSWICKER.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE]

MR. EDITOR,—I think it was Dr. Franklin who said that "it would be better for a young man if he were taught to sharpen a razor than to give him a £10 note;" the money might be soon or uselessly spent, whilst the knowledge communicated would stick to him through life. I make this preliminary remark in order to justify the apparently trifling announcement I am about to communicate.

In order to keep water-casks from shrinking during a dry spell of weather, I have found the following plan, and which I have adopted for some time past, to be very effectual:—turn the cask upside down, and occasionally pour water on the upper end, so as constantly to keep it in a wet state, and the object is attained. When the cask is in this position the sun only acts upon the outer surface, whilst the water, by the capillary attraction of the porous staves, assisted by its gravitation, permeates the wood, and the cask, perfectly tight and sound, is always ready for use at a moment's notice.

A HOUSE-KEEPER.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

was introduced in the year 1833, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption, in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and so strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all reasonable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

[From the Boston Evening Traveller.]

It is perhaps but an act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for us to say that our personal experience in the use of this article has impressed us most favourably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months continuance, by the use of this Balsam; and several of our friends and acquaintances who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent for St. John, N. B.

CITY CUSTOM.

JAMES GARRETT & CO., would call the attention of their City Customers to a lot of French Satins and Silk Vestings, superior to anything of that description of goods heretofore offered for sale in this market. They will be made to measure at from 20s. to 35s.