their turn, for some time, but afterwards, on suspicion of an officer on that outguard, it was kept by detachments out of each.

On Sunday the nineteenth, the body of Captain Cunningham was brought into Derry, and interred there next day with military honours, when there was a solemn fast kept by the members of the Church of Scotland, and other nonconformists.—Besides the sermon in the Cathedral on this occasion, their ministers preached in two other places of the city, and considerable collections were made for the poor, who now began to stand in great need of them. In a short time afterwards another fast was observed by the members of the Established Church.

On the twenty-second, the Derry-men killed five of the enemy, and the next day many pieces of cannon were discharged on both sides, without doing any execution; this could hardly have happened had the contending parties been veterans in the art of war.

The Irish now moved the main body of their army from St. Johnston, and pitched their tents upon Ballougbry-hill, about two miles from Derry, S.S.W. They placed guards on all sides of the town, so that the besieged found it impossible to receive or convey any intelligence, and had great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of water, which they often had to seek for at the risk of their lives, and obtained by loss of blood. One gentleman, burning with thirst, raised a bottle of water to his head just as he took it out of the well, when a shot came from a dexterous and perhaps humane marksman, which shivered the glass about his lips. The water of the city became so muddy by the earth which was shaken into it by repeated concussions of the ground from the discharge of cannon on the walls, that the garrison were obliged to run these risks to obtain some it for use. A few filtering stones at this time would have been an invaluable acquisition.

Three days were now spent, as if by mutual consent of the besiegers and the besieged, in total inactivity; but before daylight on the 27th, three hundred of the latter, starting from the wind-mill, divided into two equal parts, and proceeded to Ballougry on the one side and Pennyburn on the other, in order to surprise the enemy's camp at these places. The assailants of Ballougry effected nothing; the others went near a fort which the enemy had erected, and fired briskly at the men in it, but with what effect was not known; four of this party were wounded there, and two killed. Lieutenant Green led one of these parties, and Ensign Dunbar the other. On the same day the cannon from the city killed one of the Irish Captains, and wounded two men. Captain Ash sent out his sister Gardiner, to her husband, under the protection of the surgeon who came to attend Lord Netterville. Captain Fortescue and her brother attended her beyond an orchard, where she passed into the enemy's lines.

Two regiments of horse and foot now came from Strabane, and drew up above Captain Stuart's house, where they rested awhile. Five pieces of cannon, discharged at them from the Church bastion, obliged them to retreat. On this day, Major William Church was interred, and about the same time the enemy fired three pieces of cannon, a ball from one of which entered a window of the Cathedral, but did no other damage. This day the horse-mill at the Free-school began to grind malt; this seems a trifling incident to be recorded, still we consider it as a proof that there could have been no great precaution used against approaching famine, when those who were fainting with hunger in July, had been making their corn in May.

On the twenty-eighth, as a troop of the enemy's horse were going down to Pennyburn, the cannon from the double bastion in the city killed three of them. Governor Baker rewarded the gunners with three pieces of money each, of a kind which Captain Ash denominates cobs. A bombardment being threatened on the next night, the Governor took one hundred and seven barrels of powder out of the Church, and buried them in two places in Bishop-street, which had been wells, but were now dry. They placed them under tanned and green hides, and some beams of timber, covering all with rubbish and dung. In the evening a drum was beat through the city to warn the inhabitants to provide water in every house to quench the fire, if any should arise from the bombardment threatened that night.

The morning of the thirtieth of May arrived, and proved that the threatened bombardment of the city, in the preceding night, was one of the many falsehoods circulated by the enemy to harass the garrison. This morning their post was taken, and all the letters they had despatched from Dublin were brought into the city. They stated that no less than three thousand of the Irish army had died of sickness since the commencement of the siege; that the survivors could get no rest from the frequent sallies of the besieged, and that they had made places under ground to secure themselves from the cannon-shot, but all in vain. At the same time, advices came from other parts, that a large army might be daily expected from England to raise the siege, in consequence of which, the guns on the walls were twice discharged, and the bells chimed in the Cathedral.

On this day, a ball from a piece of cannon in Captain Strong's orchard struck off the arm of one brother, and broke the arm of another, who had been walking together in Pump-street. This night the enemy employed themselves in making ditches on the hill over the bog; they also planted one piece of cannon at Strawbridge-town, and another in Tamnemore, over the Lough, opposite the Wind-mill hill.

Towards the latter end of May, the Governor of Enniskillen, hearing that there was a garrison of the Irish army at Redhills in the county of Cavan, which distressed the Protestant parties stationed near them, and that another at Ballynacarrig, in the same county, was equally troublesome, he therefore sent Colonel Lloyd, with fifteen hundred men, to reduce them. The report of his march flying before him, with great exaggeration of his numbers, the Irish fled in all directions, and on his arrival at Redhills, the garrison there surrendered upon quarter. As the house in which they had posted themselves belonged to Colonel White, a Protestant gentleman, then in arms for King William, it was left uninjured, and Lloyd proceeded with his army to Ballynacarrig, taking his prisoners along with him. The castle here was reported to be one of the strongest in that part of Ireland, and had for several days baffled Oliver Cromwell's army, surrendering only on the general desertion of all the strongholds by the Irish, when the whole kingdom was subdued. There was at this time, however, but a small garrison in it, with little ammunition, and the news of the taking of Redhills struck so great a terror into the possessors of it, that in a few hours after the Enniskillen men got there, they held out a flag for a treaty, which ended in a capitulation, that they should surrender the castle on condition of being permitted, with the prisoners taken in the other fortress, to go away unstripped, leaving the castle, with all it contained, including arms, ammunition, furniture, &c. to the plunder of the besieged. Some pikes, about thirty muskets, a few cases of pistols, and a little gunpowder were found here. As soon as the castle had been rifled of its contents, the soldiers undermined the wall, set it on fire, and a few hours it fell to the ground a heap of ruins. This they did, because it was a place of great strength, situated in a part of the country almost exclusively occupied by the Irish, who would soon have repossessed themselves of it, if left standing. The news of the taking of these places flew to Dublin, gathering importance from exaggeration as it proceeded. Fifteen thousand Protestants were said to be on their march for that city, and the rumour, which spread universal consternation, was countenanced by the advance of Col. Lloyd and his men to the neighbourhood of Kells, in the county of Meath, from which place and from Finea, on their return, they brought back to Enniskillen above three thousand cows and oxen, two thousand sheep, and many horses, without the loss of one man.

On the last day of May there was a skirmish at the Wind-mill-hill, near Londonderry, the cannon on both sides playing smartly. About 10 o'clock in the morning, a considerable number of the enemy came running down the fields, and possessed themselves of a height beyond the place from which they had forced our men to a retreat, on which a party sallied out of the city to the Wind-mill, from which, with the guard there, they went over to the camp at the top of the hill, where there was a warm contest for some time, but the Irish, as might be expected, beat off their assailants, and there was much execution on both sides.

On the first of June one of the small guns at the Wind-mill fired eight or ten shots at the enemy, as they were employed in making a trench opposite the Gallows; and some of those who were at this work being shot, the rest ran away. Many great and small guns were discharged on both sides during this day, and in the course of the night there were four shells thrown into the city. On the next day a cannon-ball struck off the arms and legs of two men who were lying in a little hut on the Bishop's bowling-green. Men were employed all this day in making leaden-balls for the cannon of the besieged; and hogsheads were placed in the double and royal bastions, filled with earth and gravel, to secure the breast-work from the battering guns of the enemy, one of whose balls, weighing nineteen pounds, struck the Cathedral church, but did little damage to it. For the greater part of this afternoon the fire of great and small shot was incessant, and for the four preceding days the enemy made no less than sixteen forts on both sides of the river, fixing guns upon such of them as they designed for immediate use. Within these ten days several of the enemy's partizans came to them from Scotland, who advised a closer investment of the city than had hitherto been attempted. The camps being before this time no nearer than Ballougry and Pennyburn, there was liberty for the grazing of cattle round the city within the lines, but from this forward they were so closely besieged, that they dared not to venture out of the Island.

On the third, some ships appeared in the river, below Culmore. The Irish discharged thirteen bombs into the city; the first killed a man and a woman, the second or third killed Mr. James Boyd in his own house, and wounded Anne Heath, who died shortly afterwards. The others did no other harm then tear up the streets, making great holes in the pavement, and one of them, when it broke, flew back into the river, at the Ship-quay. Another fell upon a dunghill in the rear of Mr. Cunningham's house, whose wife had presence of mind enough to draw the fuse from the touch-hole in time to prevent an explosion of its contents. It weighed two hundred and seventy pounds, fifteen of which were gunpowder.

A cannon ball from Tamnemore, on the other side of the water, struck Major Graham on the belly, as he was leaning over the wall at Ship-quay gate; he died of the wound next day. During this night, fifteen shells were thrown into the city, which killed and wounded several people, and broke down many houses. Seven men of Colonel Lance's company, were killed in Mr. Harper's house, in Shipquay-street, and many others elsewhere.

On the fourth of this month, the Governor of Enniskillen, hearing that the Irish army besieging Derry had sent a great many of their horses to graze near Omagh, dispatched two troops of dragoons under the command of Captains Travers Gore and Arnold Crosby, into the parish of Kilskerry, ordering them to keep garrison at Trillick, a house belonging to Captain Audley Mervyn, and about half way between Enniskillen and Omagh. They had not staid there above two days, when, taking with them another troop of horse and two companies of foot, then quartered in the parish of Kilskerry, they went in the evening, about sunset, towards Omagh, and before eight o'clock the next morning they returned to Trillick, with about eighty good horses, taken from the enemy, and nearly as many more of smaller and inferior horses fit for labour, and about three hundred cows. By this enterprize they dismounted about three troops of the enemy's horse, and would have surprised their fort at Omagh, if notice had not been sent to the enemy of their coming, which gave them time to secure their position, and to save their cattle. On the same day that this party marched from Enniskillen, the besiegers of Derry attacked the works at the Wind-mill with horse and foot, having divided the former into three squadrons. The first of them was commanded by the Hon. Captain Butler, son of Lord Mountgarret, and consisted of gentlemen, sworn, as it was reported, to top the Derry lines, which they attacked on the Waterside, and the other two parties were to have followed them. The besieged placed themselves within their lines in three ranks, so advantageously, that they were able in succession to relieve each other, and fire upon the enemy, who expected but a single volley to impede their course. Their infantry had faggots before them for a defence against the shot of their adversaries, and all together, horse and foot, began the attack with a loud shout, which was re-echoed from all parts of the Irish camp by the savage howl of the numerous rabble that had gathered round it. The faggot men found their twigs but a weak defence against the bullets of the protestants, and were routed in a few minutes. It being low water, Captain Butler and the horsemen under his command came to the end of the line, notwithstanding a heavy fire on them, and stooping down over their horses necks, about thirty of them leaped on the works, and overtopped them, in accomplishment of their sworn purpose. The Derry-men, surprised that none of these horsemen had fallen from the many shot fired at them, were at last undeceived by Captain Crooke, who observed that they were covered with armour, and commanded a fire upon their horses, which had such an affect, that but three of these gallant gentlemen escaped with great difficulty. Captains John and James Gladstanes, Adam, Francis Boyd, R. Wallace, John Maghlin, and William Beatty distinguished themselves highly on this occasion. With the infantry under their command, they left the redoubts, and attacked Butler and his horsemen on the strand, with musquets, pikes, and scythes, killing most of them, and driving some of them into the river, to sink or swim in their iron armour. During the heat of this action, a body of the enemy's grenadiers attacked the forts at the Bogside, where Captain Michael Cunnigham kept the defenders of them steady to their posts till they were beaten back by the enemy. They were ably assisted by Lieutenants James Kerr, Josias Abernethy and Clark, the latter of whom was wounded, at the same moment with Mr. Thos. Maxwell. The fair sex shared the glory of the defence of Londonderry on this occasion: for when the men, to whom they had, for the whole time, intrepidly carried ammunition, match, bread, and drink, began to fall back, they rushed forward in a considerable number, and beat back the grenadiers with stones as they attempted to climb up the trenches. One brave boy joined them, and altogether they steamed the retreat of war, till a reinforcement rushed from the city and repulsed the assailants. After slaughtering sixty of them, they chased the rest over the meadows. Captain Cunningham narrowly escaped with his life at this time; a cannon ball tore up the ground about him, and he received a musquet ball in his back.

The rout of General Hamilton's infantry at the Wind-mill had by this time been completed. They had been as warmly received as their cavalry there, and after a few of them had furiously ran in upon their opponents, and were either killed or drawn over the works by the hair of their heads, the remainder wheeled about and fled in a tumultuous manner. Colonel Munro acquitted himself with great gallantry at this place, as also did Captain Ash, who, with the modesty characteristic of heroism, has not dropped an expression in his Journal which could intimate his presence there, except the following ebullition of gratitude to heaven—"Blessed be God," says he, "we had a notable victory over them, to their great discouragement, or they have not attempted a place since."

[*To be continued.*]

The Chronicle.

Saint John, September 23, 1853.

Four days later From England.

The Collins' steamer *Arctic* arrived at New York on Sunday last, with dates to 7th instant, and 207 passengers. The principal items of intelligence are as follow:

Turkish affairs are unchanged; nothing is known of the Czar's intention relative to the amended note. Turkey has sent to the great European powers an explanatory manifesto.

It was reported that France had informed the Sultan that any further steps he may take are at his own peril; but on the whole prospects, are no worse than at last advices.

The French Government having fixed low prices for bread, was using every means to keep down the prices. The grain markets, &c., were reported lower.

The Prussian government has concluded not to interfere with the grain prices in Prussia.

An immense accumulation of corn at Odessa was awaiting shipment.

Lieut. Schwartz, notorious for his connection in the Costa affair, has been promoted.

There are several failures of second rate mercantile houses reported from Amsterdam, chiefly in the oil and corn trade.

Gen. Sir Neil Douglass is dead.

Several failures amongst grain dealers in Great Britain and on the continent are reported.

A despatch from Vienna of the 31st ult. states that the Turkish ambassador was to meet the Russian ambassador in the course of that day. The meeting was considered a striking proof of the termination of the difficulties between Russia and Turkey.

At Dublin, on the evening of the 31 inst., the Queen visited the National Schools in Marlboro'-street, and while she was returning, Richard A. Burnett, a musician, threw a petition into her carriage, for the payment of £50, which he had lent to an officer, and tried in vain to recover. The vigilant police immediately arrested him, and the loyal population, thinking he had offered some insult or injury to the Queen, wanted to tear him to pieces.

On Sunday morning, the 4th, the Queen in the Royal yacht reached Holyhead, and the next morning sailed for Scotland. On Monday night, Her Majesty was received in Scotland with "unprecedented enthusiasm," and proceeded to Holyrood Palace.

OUR RAILWAY.

The *New-Brunswicker* of yesterday furnishes the following correct information in regard to railway matters: in addition to which we may state, that a large number of laborers have already commenced operations near the City line, where, close to Mr. Jardine's residence, it is intended to construct a short canal, through which to divert the water of the March Creek, and save bridging it in two places. The work is now going ahead in earnest, and present prospects indicate the completion, within twelve months, of the entire line to Hampton. That portion between Shediac and the Bend of Petitcodiac, it is stated, will be finished early in the ensuing season:

The survey of the railway westwardly from this City to the American frontier, is being pushed on with great vigor by the Engineers in the employ of Messrs. Jackson & Co., in order to put the line in such a position that its construction may be commenced early next season.

The line from this City to St. Stephen, by the southern route, that is, by a route nearly parallel and in proximity to the present post-road, and not very far distant from the Bay shore, was explored and measured last season. The distance was found to be twenty-one miles. On this line, during the present season, about forty miles have already been surveyed ready for staking out to contractors, with little alteration; the maximum grade has been found not to exceed 60 feet per mile.

The line from Carleton to Brundages Point, (near the mouth of the Nerepis) has been surveyed by Mr. Percival, C. E. This line follows the shores of the Saint John as near as may be, and although the gradients do not exceed fifty feet per mile, yet expensive tunneling and bridging would be necessary, and the route would be costly. Mr. Percival estimates that on this line the cost of grading and masonry alone would be £9000 per mile, exclusive of the cost of the track.

A better and cheaper route to the Douglas Valley has been explored and surveyed by Mr. Percival, and this we understand has been approved and adopted by the principal Engineer. It commences at Robinson's, about five miles from Carleton on the Saint Andrews road; thence proceeding by Spruce Lake, it turns to the northward and following the Belvidere lakes and valley, in rear of the hills which front on South Bay and Grand Bay, it reaches the Nerepis Valley at the base of the Eagle Cliffs. Except some obstacles at either end, not of a serious nature, this line is said to be an excellent one; and the most difficult grade does not exceed 60 feet per mile. The rough estimate for this line is £4,500 to £5,000 per mile for masonry and grading, exclusive of track. This route will no doubt constitute part of the line hence to Fredericton.

Beside the southern route we have mentioned as running parallel to, and near the Post Road to St. Andrews, a line somewhat more to the northward is now being examined and surveyed. This line starts from the Ludgate Lake (9 miles from Carleton) and keeping south of Menzies' Lake, crosses the Lancaster Stream at the head of Still-water, and continuing in the same course, crosses the Lepreaux River above the upper Falls. Thence proceeding westwardly, it connects with the more southern line near Lake Utopia, in the vicinity of Magaguadavic.

We are informed that the survey of the route to the American frontier by the Douglas Valley has for the present been suspended; and that if it should hereafter be deemed necessary to proceed with the survey on that route, instead of going round by the Great Oromocto Lake, the line will be taken westwardly from the Gaspereau Lake, in the most direct course to the boundary, through a country as yet unexplored.

On the eastern line, from hence to Shediac, there is at this moment a surveying party on every section between this City and the Bend. That line is being permanently located and staked; and it is quite possible that portions of it may be put under contract very soon, in order that parties may make a beginning this winter, and be ready for the most active operations at the earliest possible moment next spring. It is stated to be the intention of the Contractors to complete the whole line from St. John to Shediac, and have it open for traffic by the first of October 1854. If so, there will be great hustle and the expenditure of large sums of money along that line of country next season.

The arrival of two vessels at Shediac, with railroad iron, men, and materials, are positive indications of the expressed intentions of the Contractors to have the short line to the Bend open for traffic in the early part of next summer.

COMPLIMENTARY.—A handsome Service of Silver has been presented by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 72nd Regiment, now in Halifax, to the Rev. Mr. BROOKS, Presbyterian Minister, and Garrison Chaplain in Fredericton, when that corps was stationed in this Province.—Suitable inscriptions are engraved on the several pieces, which cost fifty guineas in London.

VALUABLE CARGO.—The ship *Imperial*, one of Reed's Line of Liverpool Packets, arrived here on Monday last from Liverpool, bringing, besides 75 steerage and a number of cabin passengers, the most valuable cargo, it is said, ever brought to this port in one vessel, the insurance on which amounts to upwards of £100,000 sterling.

The Bishop of Toronto has summoned a Convocation of the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese, to meet at Toronto on the 5th day of October next.

The *Church Witness* comes to us this week from the new Printing Establishment of BARNES & Co., Prince William Street. It is considerably enlarged, printed with a beautiful new type, and looks remarkably well.

The Montreal *Herald* thus announces the eleventh victim to the Popish Mayor's order to fire upon the populace at the Gavazzi riot in that City:—

"It is with profound sorrow that we announce the death of our late estimable fellow-citizen, Jas. Lewis, Esq., who expired last night at his residence in Brunswick-street. For some days after he was wounded, we believe that no serious apprehensions were entertained of the result; but within a few days fever has supervened, and we have now to deplore his loss."

SAINT ANDREWS BREWERY.—We understand that a Brewery has just been erected in St. Andrews, N. B., by Messrs. Thompson & Co., on the new and improved principle introduced by Mr. W. Tizard, Brewers' Engineer of London, and which, on account of its superiority over the old plan, is now fully recognised, and is being gradually introduced in the principal breweries in the large towns in England. The process is entirely conducted by steam, and instead of coppers being used for the purpose of boiling the worts, or of heating water, wooden vessels are substituted, and supplied with steam by means of copper worms, arranged with the most complete apparatus for regulating its supply. We are also informed that every late improvement in each department of the process is introduced in the "Patent Steam Brewery," the establishment being modeled after the plans now adopted by the most scientific brewers.

Messrs. E. G. VERNON & Co. are the Agents in this City, who expect a supply of the "malt" very shortly.

Mr. JACKSON has left this City on business to Canada. We are informed that he will visit us again before his return to England in the fall.

THE CLIPPER RACE.—Messrs. Wright's clipper ship *Guiding Star*, of this port, has beaten the Boston clipper *Amphitrite*, about two days on the passage to England. Both vessels sailed from this place at the same time, the latter for London; but the *Guiding Star* had reached Liverpool when the *Amphitrite* was off Cape Clear, to which latter place their track would have been the same.

MR. JACKSON'S ESTIMATE OF WESTERN CANADA.—In his speech at Chatham, Mr. Jackson said;—"He had witnessed and admired the capabilities and resources of Lower Canada since he had visited that section of the country, and therefore had some knowledge of it. But without seeing and observing for himself, he would not have believed the immense advantages which Upper Canada possesses over Lower Canada, in the extent of its resources and the fertility of its soil. The resources and advantages of the one were ten times greater than those of the other, and he believed that great amounts of ignorance which is too prevalent among even the leading minds of England, arises from the very cause which once led him astray—mere report without personal observation."

PROPER PRECAUTION.—It is stated that the Western railroad has established a regulation, which has been in operation some two weeks, that in the running of all express trains over their route, in passing a switch, it shall not proceed unless a white flag in the day time, or a lantern in the night time, is displayed as a signal of safety.

IMPROVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.—Amongst the late news from California, we find the following highly encouraging item in a San Francisco letter to the Journal of Commerce. The letter bears date on the 1st inst.

"Our city has become a city of churches, and the Sabbath day is regarded almost universally as a day of rest. Society is blessed with the presence of women, who are now flocking to our shores in vast numbers, bringing the children of the East to bless and cheer the sterner sex. Gambling is fast dying out. Houses that one year ago would have rented for $3,000 to $5,000 per month for gambling purposes, are now offered for business marts at $1,000 to $1,500 per month. On Long Wharf, where one year ago there were over a dozen gambling houses, there is now but one in operation.—The same may be said of other prominent localities. It seems now to be the grand aim and strife of this people to do good; to contribute largely and freely of their wealth for the upbuilding of the Redeemer's Kingdom in the land. May God hasten it in his own good time and way."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—A NOVEL IDEA.—A writer in the Scientific American proposes to build the Great Pacific Railroad, not on the ground, but about eight feet above it. He would have the whole distance piled, and on these piles he would place the roadway. The idea is a novel one, and if a road could be built equally strong on this plan as on any other, we do not see what is to prevent the pile-driver from triumphing over the barrow and pick-axe. Grant that there be no objection to the strength and longevity of such a road, and it possesses advantages that place it far in advance of any other mode of construction. In the first place, it would be free from dust; secondly, it would never become obstructed by snow-drifts; thirdly, it would be somewhat springy in its nature, and thus allow locomotives to make better time, with less wear and tear than they experience on roads made perfectly solid. That a road built on piles can be rendered practicable, is shown by our Hudson River Railroad people. Between Albany and New York there are some twenty miles over which the rails are laid on piles. Just below Hudson there is one single stretch of upwards of four miles. This portion of the road wears as well as any other; while its entire freedom from dust makes it one of the most pleasant pieces of the whole route.

The proprietor of the pile road proposes also another improvement. Instead of placing cars above the rails, he intends to let them hang between them. By means of a properly shaped rails, this is very easily done, and when it is done, one hundred miles an hour can be made without any fear whatever that the cars will fly from the track or bring up in a gravel pit. A road built upon piles, the Scientific American says, can be constructed for $10,000 per mile. If this be so, it would make the whole cost of the New York and San Francisco Railroad less than thirty millions of dollars, which is some seventy millions of dollars less than a road can be built for on any other known plan. A road resting on piles would have very little grading to do. Where the land declined, the level could be preserved by driving the piles a smaller distance into the earth; where the land ascended, the same level could be preserved by driving the piles into the soil an increased distance.

HORRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE PESTILENCE AT NEW ORLEANS.—I have visited the various Cemeteries on the Ridge this evening. On my way there I passed a large number of funerals. Some of the bodies were in hearses—others in cabs—also several cart loads. At the various Cemeteries there must have been some three hundred cabs and carriages. The increase of deaths to-day is frightful. In the Odd Fellow's Rest there was only one buried yesterday—to-day there had been seven up to six o'clock. Commercial Lodge buried two of its members, and also the father of a member. The father and son were conveyed to the tombs in the one hearse. In the Firemen's Burial Ground there were only four buried yesterday—to-day there have been eleven. At the St. Patrick's they were going in so fast with the bodies that the sexton could not give me a correct account; he said there were "over fifty buried to-day, and more coming"—this is an increase of twenty over yesterday's report. At the Charity Hospital Cemetery there had been an increase of nine, and they were expecting two cart loads more of five each. At Potter's Field there had been eighty-eight burials, which is an increase of seven; and there were several loads going in when I left. As the reports are not made up until to-morrow morning at six o'clock, and as there were funerals after dark, we may look for a large report for the 24 hours up to 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. If the Protestant, Lafayette, and St. Vincent show anything like the same increase, we shall have a report of over 350. The great wonder is, where do they all come from? You will notice that there is a falling off in the report of the Charity Hospitals—the City Hospitals also have lost but few. The increase, however, is among the better class of our citizens, as the long list of deaths for to-day will prove. We have had no rains for two days, and although constant rain is not very pleasant, yet if two days, pleasant days, produce such a great increase of deaths, we shall all pray for rain.

The officer in charge of St. Patrick's Cemetery informed me that they have 8 graves there every day over the dead. Many of the Irish pull up the pickets of the fence, and bury their dead, without a certificate, or any account taken of them. Cattle had got into the Cemetery and trampled upon and in the new made graves.

At Potter's Field they bury in trenches, dug from two to two and a half feet deep. The firing of cannon had been suspended, as it had an injurious effect upon the sick, and many had died in consequence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FREE TRADE AND THE GIVING UP OF OUR FISHERIES.

New Brunswick, 20th September, 1853.

MR. EDITOR,—I consider the giving up of our Fisheries, and Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, matters of such vital importance to New Brunswick, that I must again beg a space in your valuable journal.

As I used in my communication of 16th August last, an old adage, "What is every body's business is nobody's business," so I grieve to think, that unless we move in the matter, it will prove too true with regard to the above treaty. New Brunswick seems to be asleep on this subject, although, put the question to nine out of ten of the population, and ask them if they are prepared to give up the Fisheries and have Reciprocity with the United States, they will most distinctly and decidedly answer NO! And if this is the feeling upon the subject, I cannot for the life of me account for the apathy and indifference that prevails, unless it is that the negotiations are carried on at a distance, viz: between the Imperial Government in London, and the American Government (thro' Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, at Washington.

Lord Aberdeen's Government *has distinctly offered* to give up the British North American Fisheries to the Americans, for certain supposed concessions. Now Sir, I contend that the British Government *have no right to give up those Fisheries* unless the Colonies *are a consenting party*,—neither is it proper or statesman-like on the part of Great Britain to let the American Government know to what extent they will go.

In His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Legislature on the 24th February last, he says—"You are well aware of the measures taken by Her Majesty's Government in the last session for the protection of our Fisheries. You have heard also that Her Majesty's Ministers are anxious to effect such arrangements with the Government of the United States, as may conduce to greater freedom in commercial intercourse with our neighbors. But mark—here comes the cream of the subject: "*If The Provincial Government have not been unmindful of the importance of these questions, or the interests of our people. The pending state, however, of any negotiations, would render it impossible to afford detailed information, or to legislate with advantage at the present time upon the subject.*" Here we have the mountain in labor, and only an unfortunate mouse is brought forth. I ask in the first place for his Excellency's views upon this subject; also, the Attorney General's, the Provincial Secretary's, the Surveyor General's, and Mr. Gray's:—I ask each individual, separately and collectively, What are your views upon this subject? Are you willing to give up the Fisheries for Reciprocity with the United States? Or are you willing to accept Reciprocity with the United States without giving up the Fisheries? Did you all cordially agree in the above paragraphs, or was it the determined will of a minority? Some may reply—If you had read the Journals, you would have seen that the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly sent a Petition against the giving up of the Fisheries. *But they appeared to be favorable to Reciprocity.* I therefore think it highly important for the people of New Brunswick to understand the question, so that the rallying cry may be hereafter—*No Free Trade with the United States! No giving up our Fisheries!* For although the Imperial Government may in the plenitude of its power, treat Colonial interests as of little importance compared with Imperial, it will yet learn that justice must be meted out to the Colonies as well as to the Mother Country; for our interests—the interests of the most humble individual within our boundaries, are of as much importance, and as much to be looked after by the Imperial Government, as the most wealthy and powerful interest in the United Kingdom: and as England glories in not having *one slave* within her dominions, (that Empire on which the sun never sets,) so every loyal subject, whether in England or the most distant part of our beloved Queen's vast dominions, ought to have that firm belief in his privileges as a Briton, feeling assured that he will be most firmly supported therein. Our language to the Home Government should be, *We cannot, we will not give up our Fisheries! We will not have Reciprocity with the United States!* Why, Mr. Editor, to prove the correctness of my views with regard to the impolicy of Free Trade, only read His Excellency's reply to the Address of the Mayor and Corporation at the great and magnificent Railway Demonstration on the 14th. He refers to the ruinous and depressed state of things when he first landed at Saint John, and contrasts it with the present satisfactory and prosperous condition; therefore after all, and despite of reports to the contrary, His Excellency shews himself a good protectionist, for he draws a most striking parallel between the state of New Brunswick six years ago, and its present highly flattering appearance. He says "A gracious Providence has blessed your enterprise and industry, and has poured out its favors on all around us." And I believe it has been (under Providence,) in consequence of our tariff having been increased from 5, 7, and 10 per cent., to as high a figure as 30 per cent., that we have now to congratulate ourselves upon our prosperity. Of course other causes have contributed to this state of things, but had we had free trade with the Americans, I feel assured that the profits which have gone into the pockets of our farmers, mechanics, laborers, and other industrial interests, would in a great measure be swallowed up by our grasping and unscrupulous neighbours. I quote an extract from the Address read by the President of the Railway company as follows: "Though we cannot claim the calmy air of other climes, yet Providence has placed around us in rich abundance all that can stimulate to industry, and reward enterprise; exhaustless forests, rich mines, invaluable fisheries, productive fields, wide spreading rivers and a climate healthy and invigorating." Now sir, by one stroke of the pen of distant and ignorant diplomatists, are we in New Brunswick to have a dark and gloomy cloud thrown over those countless blessings? Are we to be thrown back to the troublous and destounding times of 1827, 1842, and 1847? Are our well-skilled mechanics to leave the land of their birth and adoption? Are our hardy fishermen to engage under a foreign flag? Are our now flourishing and industrious farmers to be again driven to lumbering, thus having their homes mortgaged, and in place of happy and contented firesides, pursue a reckless course of gambling and dissipation? I say are we to be driven to such an alternative, because a Free Trade ministry in England wish to get Manchester and Birmingham manufactures admitted into the United States at a lower rate of duty? NO, Mr. Editor, I have still that firm belief in an overruling Providence, that things will be so ordered, provided we put our own shoulders to the wheel, as will prevent such a catastrophe.

Her most gracious Majesty has ceded to us the privilege of self-government: it has again and again been reiterated in both houses of Parliament by Lord John Russel, Lord Grey, the Duke of Newcastle, and other members both in and out of the present Government. The good effects of such a course are more and more evident, and can it be supposed that what professed to be a Liberal Government, would so falsify all their pledges and promises, as to conclude a treaty directly affecting the interests of the British North American Colonies for all time to come, without calmly and dispassionately consulting the views of the inhabitants through their Legislative Assemblies and Executive Governments.

A NEWBRUNSWICKER.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—The Barque *Elizabeth*, of Bristol, Captain Churchill, arrived on Sunday last from Melbourne, after a passage of 90 days. The E. had made a very quick run to the latitude of Bermuda, after which, in consequence of calms, it occupied fifteen days to reach this port.

☞ We are indebted to Gunnison's Express for late files of American papers.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—It must grieve the heart of every Churchman, who earnestly desires "the welfare of Zion," to witness the absurd and contemptible attempt of a writer in the *Chronicle* of the 16th instant, over the signature of "A Churchman," to ridicule both the *Address and signers thereof*, lately presented to the late Rector of Springfield. That any Churchman would be guilty of so base an attempt, can hardly be supposed. If, unhappily, such should be the case, the *good seed* which we trust has been sown, has fell on *very shallow ground*, and woefully degenerated in this instance. He lays down certain queries, on which he asks information, some of which are totally unconnected with the matter, and I will merely reply to those bearing directly on the subject. The Address, as set forth, was signed *cordially* by the most respectable Churchmen of both Parishes, including the Corporations of the Churches of Springfield and Johnston, and as is the custom in such cases, was published without the names attached; nor do I think it probable they will be, unless called for to satisfy more than the prying eyes of "A Churchman's" curiosity. And that the late Gentleman had *most trying circumstances* to undergo, any resident of those Parishes may attest to, as the opposition and barefaced indignities of a *certain clique* (which to the credit of the body of Churchmen in those Parishes are few in number,) were more than many placed in the same situation would bear; some of which may *yet* be published, when found necessary, to show a "A Churchman," perhaps to his shame and consternation, what those trying circumstances were, of which he wishes to be informed. Strange that "A Churchman" should take such interest in the Address; and his suspicions seem to be aroused that some of the 133 signers were not twenty-one years of age; that compulsion may have been used with some; that the party addressed was not worthy of it, and yet ignorant of the owner of the name attached to the reply. Verily, his whole attempt to ridicule is most absurd, and equalled only by the folly of the ass kicking at the dead lion—the blows may be heard but can do no harm; his efforts may be seen, but the party they are intended for is far above the reach of them.

That the late Rector possessed the good will, esteem, and affections of his parishioners, must be evident to "A Churchman," by the several Addresses presented to the Lord Bishop against his removal, as also the very handsome amount *voluntarily* and *cheerfully* contributed towards his support, and the late numerously and *also voluntarily* signed Address on his removal from that Mission, while the poor will always have cause to remember and bless him for his unwearied attention and hospitality toward them.

Unless unity and harmony prevail between a Pastor and his flock, it is best for the interests of the Church that a separation take place; and after his Lordship's wishes were so evident, the laity of Churchmen in those Parishes, seeing the indignities and opposition offered by those *chosen few*, and which no gentleman would be guilty of, "felt themselves compelled to part," in the words of the Address, "to serve the best interests of the Church."

It is an old saying that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." *The less said about Church affairs in Springfield for some time past the better*; for those who now attempt to ridicule, might find themselves, in such a case, looking most ridiculous. ANOTHER CHURCHMAN.

☞ The "HARMONION" company of singers, consisting of Messrs. John and James Power, and Messrs. Hassett and Savori, all talented artists, have arrived here, and will give their first Concert at the Mechanics' Institute this evening. The Messrs. Power stand in good repute with this community, as we believe they do every where else, and will doubtless be as warmly supported as on former occasions. Their programme indicates a chaste and agreeable entertainment.

MARKETS.—Hay, £4 10s. per ton; Potatoes, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Mutton, 3d. to 3 1-2d.; Eggs, 8d.; Beef, 3d. to 3 1-2d. by the quarter.

Wood is enormously dear—White Birch, 28s.; Rock Maple, 30s.; and scarce.

MISTAKE.—The Editor of the Saint Andrews *Standard*, in a fit of jealousy, states that at the late Celebration, "no allusion was made by His Excellency nor any of the speakers to the first and only Railroad [at present] in operation in this Province—the St. Andrews and Quebec." Mistaken, brother Smith—put on your spectacles! Perhaps they may aid you also in discovering that Saint Andrews is a long distance from Quebec, and that the shortest way of reaching the latter place will be by the Grand Trunk line. The sooner *that* is constructed the quicker these places will be united by a road of iron.—The last must be first, and the first last.

A rumor has received currency that the Marquis of Clanricarde is to receive the appointment of Governor General of Canada.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—Arrived, 19th, Barque Enterprise, Smallman, Newport.—Jackson, Peto & Co., railway materials and passengers; 20th, Mary, Scott, Newport,—Jackson, Peto & Co., railway materials and passengers.

The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the Steamer from Halifax, will close at the General Post Office in this City on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

was introduced in the year 1828, 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 scheme 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 Transcript.)

It is perhaps but an act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry 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.

Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia, now prepared and sold wholesale and retail by S. W. FOWLE, Boston.

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

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

CITY CUSTOM

JAMES GARRE[illegible] CO., would [illegible] attention of their City Customers to [illegible] Satins and Silk Vestings, superior to any [illegible] that description of goods heretofore offered [illegible] in this market. They will be made to measure at from 30s. to 35s.