

next year we shall have double this number of two and three deckers, propelled by screw machinery, afloat. Messrs Penn & Co., and Messrs, Maudslay and Field, are ordered to construct screw machinery for eight of the line-of-battle ships in course of conversion."

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the America.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel News Room.

HALIFAX, Jan. 12, 1853.

America just in.

Steamer America arrived out Monday morning, 20th, at quarter past nine.

Herman arrived off Southampton Sunday evening.

Baltic arrived at Liverpool 9 1-2 Friday 24th, passed the Artic 9 A. M. 13th.

The Humbolt was detained at Havre for want of water until Friday morning the 24th.

A few paragraphs comprise all the news of interest by this arrival.

The English Ministry is not yet completed under the Premier-Ship of the Earl of Aberdeen.

In France affairs are not only quiet but dull.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia and Hanover are enjoying each others society at Berlin.

Insurrection is spreading in Turkey.

A new Ministry has come in power in Spain under the Presidency of General Roncali.

Respecting the new Ministry all that is known—simply because it is all that has been definitely fixed—is—that Lord Aberdeen is now at the head of the Government, with the entire concurrence of Lord Lansdown and of Lord John Russell, and that Lord John Russell will lead the House of Commons.

Lord John Russell is said to prefer to hold his seat in the Cabinet and to lead the House without the emoluments and labor of a department. Another account states that it is expected Lord J. Russell will consent to take the Foreign Office, and Lord Palmerston the Home Department, but this seems unlikely.

The present doings in Parliament have reference solely to the transaction and state of the Ministry. Both Houses met on the 20th, when Earl of Derby officially announced the resignation of the Ministry and entered into a lengthened statement of the causes that had led to that result.

D. Israeli in the Commons made a similar announcement and both houses then adjourned till Thursday the 23d, on reassembling Houses again adjourned till Friday and subsequently till Monday 27th, before which nothing definite can be known by the public.

A meeting of Government was held at Manchester the past week to invite Mr. Ingersoll the American Minister to a banquet in that city. Mr. Ingersoll accepts the invitation for January the 7th. On the 4th his Excellency will dine with the American Chambers of Commerce at Liverpool a peace conference is to be held at Manchester the 27th and 28th of January.

The Limerick Chronicle understands that Mr Russell M. P. for that city is forming a company with every prospect of success for a line of Steamers between Limerick and America.

Lord Malmsbury has appointed his brother, Capt. Harris, representative at Lima with two thousand pounds per annum; William Dyer appointed British Consul at Mobile. Steamer Orinoco at Southampton has South American Mails. Several passengers have died with the yellow fever, and the ship is in quarantine. Ointment reports 30 deaths from fever on board the British ship of War Dauntles and much sickness generally at Jamaica and St. Thomas.

The British Consuls at Grey Town had received news November the 8th from Grenada, October 3d that 150 soldiers commanded by Chalmers were about Grenada to occupy Grey Town. The Consul made known the news to the residents to give them an opportunity for preparing for defence, the British Brig of War was detained at Grey Town until further information obtained of their movements.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople say that the question of the holy places have been settled by the Turkish Government concerning

all the demands made by the French Ambassador.

The money market here is still in a bad state—discount on Government paper averages 8 to 10 per cent with coin unattainable in any quantity. It is reported that the Bank of Constantinople will be done away with and replaced by some other means of keeping exchanges at par, the whole of the Slavish Races in Turkey in Europe appears to be in a state of insurrection.

A formidable rising in Albania is reported. Commercial Intelligence.—Liverpool Cotton Market—Brown, Shipley & Co., Circular, Liverpool December 24th, P. M., the past week there has been more steadiness in our Cotton Market with a partial improvement of 1-8 per pound in the middling qualities.

Trade in Manchester had shown some slight improvement and most descriptions of yarn and goods were in request at firm prices.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Cotton steady.

Baring, Brothers, advertise a January dividend of Canada debentures; also on Carolina, Mass. and Maryland bonds.

Money Market—A good demand continues for money without change in the rates of discount. The bullion in Bank amounts to 21,500,000 pounds sterling. Consuls for account left off at 100 7-3 a 10 dividend.

Freights to the United States are less firm owing to large arrivals of shipping.

Dead weight has been less offered and many instances lower rates have been taken, steerage passengers without improvement, the price of passage to New York, £2 10 0.

Shipping for New Orleans, December 19th. Acteon from Deal, 22d, Conway, Liverpool.—Sherris, do.

Dates from Australia to the 29th September, Sydney had been declared a free port. Sydney gold fields were productive—Flour £22 per ton.

Gold 68 shillings per ounce.

Melborn dates to the 8th September, report yield at the rate of £15,000,000 per annum.

Gold 66s. and falling.

Adelaide dates the 15th September are favorable agriculturally with rumors of Gold within 20 miles of Adelaide.

Flour £25 per ton.

Cape of Good Hope—the screw steamship Harbinger at Plymouth has Calcutta dates to the 15th October.

The Australian steamer had not arrived at the Cape when the Harbinger left.

The news from the Cape Frontier is of an improved character.

The enemy has now rallied in force—Sandilli and Macoms are spoken of as fugitives.—Sagola, a chief, condemned to death by a court martial had his sentence commuted to transportation for life. The constitution was still under discussion.

Latest—The following may or may not be more than guess work. The Sun says, the following list said to contain the news of all those Members of the Cabinet were appointments made up to the time of going to press. First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Aberdeen; Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell; Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Colonies the Duke of Newcastle, Admiralty Sir James Graham; War, the Hon. Sidney Herbert; Board of Control, Sir Chas. Wood; Postmaster General, the Marquis of Clarinard.

On Monday the writs will be moved for and the new Ministry will take possession of their respective departments.

The Sun in a third edition adds to the above list, the following changes and appointments:

The Duke of Argyll, Privy Seal; President of the Council, Lord Clarendon; Postmaster General; Lord Canning; Board of Works, Sir W. Molesworth; Duchy of Lancaster, Granville; Board of Trade, E. Cardwell; Attorney General, Sir A. Cockburn; Solicitor General, Mr. Page Wood; Secretaries to the Treasury, Messrs. Haier and Wilson.

Irish Appointments—Lord Lieutenant, Earl S'Germain; Attorney General, Mr. Brewster; Solicitor General, Mr. W. Kiogh.

Passengers for Halifax, Rev. Mr. McLean, Pollock, Spratt, S. G. Archibald, McMorran, Welton McAnlay & Walsh.

VIA MONTREAL AND QUEBEC LINE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1853.

The Baltic arrived at New York last night. Parliament had adjourned till the 10th February.

The Cabinet was formed and is as follows: Premier, Lord Aberdeen; Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone; Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston; Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell; Colonial Secretary, Duke of Newcastle; first Lord of Admiralty, Sir James Graham; Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll; Secretary of War, Mr. Sydney Herbert; President Board Control, Sir Charles Wood; first Commissioner Public Works, Sir William Molesworth. Marquis of Lansdown, a seat in the Cabinet without office.

STILL LATER.

HALIFAX January 13, 1853.

Arabia at Halifax short of coal.

Little news of importance.

Queen Victoria in an interesting situation again!

Lola Montez's husband was drowned at Lisbon, by the upsetting of a yacht.

Kossuth's mother died at Brussels on the 28th ult. Belgian Government refused to allow Kossuth to visit her.

MURDER AND FRAUD.

We take the following account from a Cincinnati paper:

"Alonzo and Amasy Chapin, formerly of the firm of Filley & Chapin, large boot manufacturers of this city, and William Kissane, of the firm of Smith & Kissane, pork packers, and James Chandler, of Covington, were arrested, yesterday, about 12 o'clock, by G. A. Jones, U. States Marshall of Ohio, and S. B. Hayman, U. States Deputy Marshal, assisted by Constable E. Ewan, T. Card, L. Harris, R. Black and Snowfield, Bunker, and Redding, of the city police, and E. Merchant, and taken to Columbus, on charge of being implicated in one of the most damnable crimes, if true, that we have ever had to record. Some time last January, Capt Cummings, brother-in-law of the Chapins, purchased the steamer Martha Washington, and put her in the New Orleans trade. On her first trip the Chapins made very heavy shipments on her of what purported to be boots and shoes. It is now said that Captain Cummings and the Chapins had effected an insurance on the boat and shipments on her, amounting to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and that the boxes' supposed to contain boots and shoes, were filled with rubbish of no value whatever, and that the boat was set on fire and wholly destroyed with a view to recover this immense insurance. Capt. Cummings, is now, we learn, in New Orleans, and measures have been taken for his immediate arrest, if it has not already been done. It will be remembered that sixteen persons were lost by the burning of the boat, and we learn the parties arrested are now charged with murder, as well as fraud. Kissane and Chandler are also charged with being parties to the attempted fraud.

NIAGARA FALLS AS A WATER POWER.—

The citizens of the Falls and eastern capitalists are about to put to practical use the immense water power now nearly useless. The Lockport Courier says, "we are informed that an Eastern Company has been organized for the purpose of constructing a canal at Niagara Falls. The Canal is to commence about half a mile above the Falls, and pass directly through the village at the Falls, and empty, of course, into the river below the cataract. The Porters have made liberal donations to the enterprise, and there is no doubt, in the opinion of our informant, but that the project will be successfully carried out."

Sir John Pakington has announced the decision of the Imperial Government in reference to the Clergy Reserves, that they have determined not to interfere with the present settlement.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

SIR;

I see there is a fresh hand at the bellows, we will have rare puffing now, since there are two at work; that's hardly fair two against one; but that is nothing new with some people, two or ten upon one if an opportunity offers. The "Author of the Address" and "Catholicus" are both in the field against me; be it so, I would just as soon have it that way as not. I will engage to answer them both, if they will only have patience to wait awhile, nor have I the least doubts of flooring as many more of them; not that I consider myself at all qualified for the undertaking, but I rely chiefly on the justness of the cause I support.

I scarcely knew whether to laugh or feel serious, when I read the communication of your new correspondent "Catholicus;" his bold assertions without a particle of proof were certainly laughable, while a person must feel serious, when witnessing such perversions of scripture. "Catholicus" says he can prove the priest was justifiable when he says, "I consider the voice of my superior not merely as the voice of a man, but of Jesus Christ." This proof he will have to adduce before I can believe him, for any thing he has brought forward yet, falls far short of it. I might therefore call upon him for those proofs and lie at rest till he produced them, (which would be a long life), as assertions without proofs amount to nothing; but I will waive that privilege, and show that his assertions are groundless.

He says: "It will be almost unnecessary for me to state that St. Peter was the head or chief of the Apostles." He is perfectly right in this, for it will be entirely unnecessary to state such a thing, because not one man in ten thousand would believe it, except such as are bound to do so under the penalty of excommunication. He quotes as proofs of this assertion that Christ said to Peter, "Feed my sheep," "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it." That these are perversions will be shown in due time; but I deny that Peter was chief of the Apostles, and that I may not be like "Catholicus," I will give my reasons for so doing, which are these. If there had been any chief among the Apostles, there were three that had superior claims to that office than Peter had. Paul was more worthy, for he publicly rebuked Peter and "Withstood him to the face, because he was to be blamed." (Gal. 2, 11.) John was certainly more worthy of the supremacy than Peter, for he was the "beloved disciple," and it was to his charge that Jesus confided the care of his mother, when they were standing near the foot of the cross, while Peter was perhaps at a distance weeping for his cowardly denial of his master. (John 19, 25 &c.) James was more worthy than Peter, for he appears to have been the Bishop or Pastor of the first Church ever established, namely, that at Jerusalem, for he presided there at the Council held to decide on the alleged necessity of circumcision, (Acts 15.) We find that in this Council Peter did not even open the conference, for (ver. 7.) "When there had been much disputing, Peter rose up and said unto them, Men and Brethren, ye know here that a good while ago, God made choice among us that the Gentiles by my mouth, should hear the word of the gospel and believe." This you see is the opinion St. Peter had concerning the command given him by his divine master, when he said, "Feed my sheep," and not as your correspondent states, that he was to rule his fellow disciples, and we find further proofs in that Council, that Peter was not chief, for in the 19th verse we read that James says, "Wherefore my sentence is," &c., Thus we see he gave the sentence which he could not have done, had Peter been president or chief of the Council. The fact is, Christ established no earthly supreme head of the church, and his Apostles ever acted towards each other in the spirit of the declaration of their Lord, "One as your master, even Christ, and all ye are Brethren." Now where is the supremacy of St. Peter.

Your correspondent says that "Peter was