Brown, of Lisburn, Mr. Maitland of Hillsborough, and others. Whether the letter to Lord Mount-Alexander was a false alarm or not, the most decided friends of the Revolution did not dispute, but all the Protestants who saw it agreed that in such a posture of their affairs, it was not a document which they ought to suppress, and accordingly copies of it were, on the next day, forwarded to Dublin by Sir W. Franklin, Arthur Upton, Esq., W. Coningham, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Knox, not only to alarm the Protestants in that city, but to give them the opportunity of immediately communicating the contents of it to all other parts of Ireland.

Early on the day after the arrival of this intelligence in Dublin, upwards of three thousand terrified Protestants, deserting their houses and their property, embarked on board ships which happened to be in the bay at that time, in which they were so crowded, that many of them were in danger of being suffocated.

Tyrconnel in vain attempted to repress the tide of popular terror. On Sunday morning he sent two Protestant lords to persuade the people not to go away, and he ordered a yacht to bring back some of those who had gone, but all his endeavours were ineffectual, they had lost all confidence in him; and his oaths, of which he was remarkably profuse on all occasions, were now unable to obtain any credit from them. On the same day the report arrived in many of the principal towns in Ireland, while the Protestants were at church, and it struck them with such terror, that many of them broke out of the windows, others pushed towards the doors, regardless of the danger of being crushed to death by a crowd struggling to escape by the same passage. Hats, caps, and shoes were left behind, clothes torn to pieces, and women and children severely injured, by being crushed against the walls or trampled under foot in the confusion which ensued.

For several Sundays the Protestants carried weapons of all sorts with them into their churches, and even their officiating ministers were armed with swords and pistols in their pulpits. Two contending churches were at this time literally militant in Ireland, and a primitive christian, without reference to the justice of the cause on either side, would have wept and deprecated the weapons of the warfare.

Copies of the letter to Lord Mount Alexander arrived in Enniskillen on Friday the 7th, and obtained immediate credit in that town, in which many persons then lived who had survived and recollected the massacre of 1641. Letters were immediately despatched from the town to all the gentlemen in the surrounding country, requesting their assistance to repel two companies of foot belonging to Sir Thomas Newcomen's regiment, for which Tyrconnel had ordered them to provide quarters, but whom they were desirous to keep out, although there were but eighty inhabitants in the town, and they were not possessed of ten pounds of gunpowder, or more than twenty musquets in complete repair. The messengers returned to them, as might be expected, with but little encouragement, but the Enniskillenners, steady to their purpose, resolved not to receive the Popish garrison, and commenced the most active preparations for defence.

A copy of this letter was sent by William Coningham, Esq., from Belfast, inclosed in one of his own, to George Canning, Esq., of Garvagh, in the County of Londonderry. Mr. Canning, whose father had been cruelly murdered in his own house in that place on the commencement of the massacre of 1641, sent this letter with the utmost expedition to Alderman Tomkin's, in Derry, according to the strict injunction of Mr. Coningham. A gentleman meeting with this messenger on the way, was informed of the contents of his despatches, and sent the information to George Phillips, of Nu-Limavady, on the 6th of December, on which day a part of the Earl of Antrim's new regiment arrived there, on its way to Londonderry. Mr. Phillips, then in his ninetieth year, with a promptness to be expected in a veteran highly distinguished through the whole of the preceding civil wars, sent a messenger at midnight to the city with an account of the intelligence that had been communicated to him, and to acquaint his friends there what description of guests they were likely to have on the ensuing day. He wrote to them, that instead of six or eight companies of Irish Papists and Scottish Highlanders of the same religion, as had been reported, this regiment consisted of about double the number, attended by a multitude of women and boys.

At an early hour next morning Mr. Phillips sent another messenger to Londonderry, expressing his increased apprehension of the consequences of suffering this regiment to enter the city, and advising the citizens to look to their safety. The messenger who was charged with the delivery of the letter, told them that he had left some of the foremost companies within two miles of the town, the rest being on their way. The Aldermen, with the rest of the leading men of the city, were in great confusion on receiving these accounts. Alderman Tomkins consulted Mr. Gordon, a non-conforming minister, who not only advised the closing of the gates, but wrote immediately to several neighboring parishes, to warn the Protestants of their danger, and solicit their assistance. Alderman Norman, and others, in the meantime, were consulting the Bishop, and found that venerable Prelate cautious from years, and by the principles of his sacred profession, an enemy to resistance. Dr. Hopkins had been educated at Oxford, in Calvinistic and Independent principles, but upon the restoration of Charles II. he conformed to the Church of England, and became an eminent preacher. He had at this time been nearly twenty years in Ireland, where he had successively occupied the stations of Treasurer of the See of Waterford, Dean and Bishop of Raphoe, from which latter he had been translated to the Bishopric of Derry, where he was greatly esteemed for his humility, modesty, hospitality, and charity.

But the strongest incitement to the Protestants to preserve this their last refuge from persecution, rose from the public and unguarded declarations of the Romish Priests in the mass-houses, that they had some great design in hand, whereof their congregations should soon have particular notice; that it was their indispensable duty, at the peril of their salvation, to do whatever their priests should direct and enjoin them, requiring them in the meantime "TO BUY AND FURNISH THEMSELVES WITH THE BEST WEAPONS THEY COULD." The stories of this kind which were told by some of the Papists themselves, gained the more credit, from its being observed through the whole kingdom, that not only the men, but the women and boys, of the Romish persuasion, began to supply themselves with a weapon called a SKEIN or Knife, and a kind of half pike; it being the chief employment of the youths in the country to make this kind of arms for them. These women, who trained up their unhappy sons in the habit of robbery and bloodshed, entailed a severe curse upon the country, in the *Rapparies*, as they were called, "a sort of Irish furies," says Mackenzie, "who followed the armies to finish the work of death, and prey upon the spoils of the battle field." The frequent conference of the Popish Clergy in the county of Donegal, had excited great suspicion, particularly an account of some violent debates said to have arisen between the Priests and Friars about the execution of some great design. A sermon preached to the Popish garrison of Derry, in the open market-house, in October 1688, contributed much to alarm the Protestants, some of whom were among the hearers. The subject of this sermon was Saul's treatment of the Amalekites, in which the preacher strongly insisted on the danger of sparing one of those whom Heaven had devoted to destruction. "God," he said, "deserted Saul, and took the kingdom from him, and ruined both him and his family, for that very reason, as he certainly would punish all who should be guilty of a similar disobedience; adding, that the people were always, as at that time, from Samuel, obliged to take their directions from their clergy as from God, and punctually observe the same at the peril of their souls." The application of all this, at such a juncture, was not to be mistaken even by persons of less sagacity than the people of Londonderry proved to be. Some of these ecclesiastics were observed to buy fire-arms, and to get several chain bridles made, a few of which were accidently found and seized by George Phillips, Esq. The Popish priests now casting away all regard for a clerical appearance, assumed swords and periwigs, turned military commanders, and exercised the new raised soldiers. All the scum and rascality of the country were made officers; in every part of the Island Papists enlisted themselves, and their priests suffered no man to come to mass that did not arm himself with a skein or an half pike.

By Colonel Phillips' first letter from Nu-Limavady, it appeared that the Earl of Antrim's regiment consisted of a much greater number of men than was at first supposed; the companies were eight in number instead of six, which had been announced, and were attended by a great number of women and boys. In a second letter he expressed his sense of the danger of admitting such a crew into the city, and advised them to take care of their own safety. The messenger who brought this letter said that he had left some of the foremost companies within two miles of the town, the rest being on their way. The Protestant inhabitants were terrified; several of them assembled in groups through the streets. The APPRENTICE BOYS, with a mob of the lower orders along with them, muttered something about shutting the gates; they got some private encouragement to do so at first, but that was soon retracted, and the minds of all the men of weight fluctuated in a miserable doubt of the most prudent course to take. In the meantime two companies of the unwelcome regiment arrived at the Water-side, commanded by a Lieutenant and an Ensign. Their officers, leaving their men there, were ferried over, and waited on the Deputy Mayor and the Sheriffs, with their authority for demanding admission. John Buchanan, the Deputy, a man secretly devoted to the interest of James, had no objection to give the regiment a most honourable reception, but Horace Kennedy, one of the Sheriffs, had given the Prentice Boys a secret hint during the preceding night, and they were at hand, prepared to shut the gates against the regiment. While they were in some consultation with each other on the subject, the Irish soldiers, impatient at the delay of their officers, or having, it was thought, some intimation of the nature of the reception intended for them, and a strong desire to frustrate it, crossed the river, and appeared at the landing place, about three hundred yards from the ferry-gate. The young men of the city observing this, about eight or nine of them, whose names deserve to be preserved in letters of gold, viz.—Henry Campsie, William Crookshanks, Robert Sherrard, Daniel Sherrard, Alexander Irwin, James Stewart, Robert Morrison, Alexander Coningham, Samuel Hunt, with James Spike, John Coningham, William Cairns, Samuel Harvey, and some others who soon joined them, ran to the main guard, seized the keys after a slight opposition, came to the ferry-gate, drew up the bridge and locked the gate. Lord Antrim's soldiers having advanced within sixty yards of it. They then ran to secure the other three gates, and having left guards at each of them, assembled in the market-place.

Tumult kindled an ardent spirit among the lower orders, and more youthful part of the inhabitants to defend the city, but there was still some opposition to the measure; the Deputy Mayor, strongly attached to King James's interest, attended by the Sheriffs, came to the market place attended by two popish officers, and others of the same persuasion, where, by promises and threats, they endeavoured to prevail on the people to throw the gates open to the King's soldiers, and they had taken the precaution to secure the magazine, by placing a guard of their own over it. The youthful heroes, perceiving the measure, sent a party to counteract it, and Campsie, who led them, was wounded by a sentinel named Lingear, a reputed Papist. The circumstance of Protestant blood already flowing from a wound inflicted by such hands at such a crisis, and in such a place, had an instantaneous and irresistable effect. It was in vain that the Bishop added his remonstrances to those which had been already used talked of allegiance to an abdicated King, and preached peace and submission. Mackenzie observes, "that the dull head of the men of Londonderry could not comprehend how it would be a great crime to shut the gates against those whom they believed had been sent to cut their throats;" and Archbishop King observed afterwards, "that no man could blame the youthful heroes for their decision on this occasion." They were startled even at the external appearance of the pack of ruffians now approaching their city, attended by crowds of ferocious women and armed boys. Many of the captains and other officers of this regiment were well known there, having been long confined in the gaol for thin thefts and robberies. They came to at the time when a general massacre of the Protestants was expected, and appeared to have been the person appointed for the perpetration of it in that place, ready, it was believed, to commit such villanies on command, and not likely to wait for an order to do so. The Deputy Mayor's remonstrances at last silenced by Alderman Gervais Squire, who called him a traitor to the liberties of Ireland and the Crown of England; and the companies which had been indignantly waiting on the outside of the gates, were soon put to flight in a very ridiculous manner, for one JAMES MORRISON having warned them in vain to begone, called out aloud, "*bring about a great gun here*," when they were instantly seized with a panic fright, and hurried across the river to their disappointed companions. In the afternoon of this day the gallant David Cairnes, of Knockmany, in the County of Tyrone, a gentleman of high talent and great respectability, bred the profession of the law, came into Londonderry, and expressed his full approbation of what had been done there on that morning. He commended the courage of the PRENTICE BOYS, and assured them of his utmost assistance. He went round the walls, and to each of the gates, encouraging the guards and sentinels, and after returning to the main-guard again to shew his full concurrence with them, he went to the persons of respectability in the city, to persuade them of the necessity of their taking a similar course. In the evening of the same day several of them began to appear more openly than they had previously done in the matter, so that at night he came to the guard-house with Alderman Norman, Mr. Jemmet, the Collector, Mr. Thomas Mencrief, Mr. James Lenox, and several others, who there wrote many letters to the gentlemen of the country, to acquaint them with what had been done, to present their common danger, and the necessity of their concurrence in the defence of the city. Various answers were returned, as might have been expected, some approving of the measure adopted, and promising their assistance, others discouraging what they considered to be a disloyal and hopeless enterprise. In the mean time, it is scarcely necessary to add, good guards were kept within an without the walls of the city on the night of this memorable day.

On the next day, Saturday the eighth of December at an early hour, being in want of ammunition, the guards broke open the magazine, and took from it one hundred and fifty musquets, with some quantity of match, one barrel of gun-powder, and a proportionable number of musquet balls. The magazine contained only eight or nine barrels of powder, of which two or three were unfit for use, inorder, which had been prepared for Lord Antrim's regiment; the Bishop, unable to stem the popular torrent, retired to his former residence, in the strong castle of Raphoe. A considerable number of the Protestants of the neighbourhood flocked into the city for safety, and a rumour of a design of the Papists who remained, and the brutal conduct of the regiment at the Waterside, drew many more of the people of the town to take an active part in defence of it, and accelerated the departure of the greatest part of the Popish inhabitants, with an entire convent of Dominican Friars. (*To be continued*)

USI Received per "Masonic," from New York, 12 Tierce Head Rice.
March 4th, 1853. ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

☞ TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.—12s. 6d.; but where there are 5 subscribing it will be 10s. pr an. It is our intention shortly to make a further reduction for prompt pay.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, July 15, 1853.

The *Freeman* of Tuesday and Thursday last, again devotes large portions of its editorial columns to the subject of *Government Railway Directors*, and attempts to answer our recent defence of the appointments made by the Executive; and while we give every credit to that journal for the temperate style of its reply, we must assert, that it has wholly failed to refute any of our statements or turn our position. The sole object of our article on Friday last was, to prove that the late appointment of Government Directors was strictly in accordance with the Law, and with the principle insisted on in the Legislature, by leading men of the opposition; and by contrasting facts, to shew that those Directors not only represent a vast amount of pecuniary interest, the interests of the public at large, but being *directly responsible* to the people, were the fittest persons to receive the appointment. Our arguments to that effect were solely based on principle, without reference to personal qualifications, or personal considerations on either side; and least of all did we design any personal reflection on any one of the seven private Directors; for all of whom, individually, we entertain the highest respect. Personal considerations of any kind, indeed, have nothing to do with the question, which simply is, were the Executive justified in making the appointments which they did make, for the conservation of the public interests; and we proved that both legally and on principle, they were so. This proof has in no degree been controverted by the replies of the *Freeman*, which are chiefly reiterations of its former assertions, supported on no evidence. As, however, the arguments on both sides the question are now fairly before the public, further controversy is unnecessary; as every dispassionate reader and reasoner can now form his own opinion from facts and proofs. We would merely remark, that the *Freeman* finds no other mode of assailing our position, that the principle we insisted on was expressly originated and maintained by the Opposition in the House of Assembly, than by disclaiming the late Mr. Beardsley as a member of that influential body, and by endeavouring to throw obloquy on his memory, as a political renegade. On the principle, "*nil nisi bonum de mortuis*," we think these reflections should have been spared, more especially as they are wholly inconsistent with fact, since the records of the proceedings of the Legislature will shew, that in 1852 that gentleman consistently and persistently spoke and voted on these matters with his colleague Mr. English, Messrs. J. M. Johnson, Cutler, Harding, M'Phelim, and the other members of the Opposition, and therefore certainly co-operated with the most ultra-radical of them; while at the same time, the very essence of his strenuous arguments, that *none* but members of the Executive should be Government Directors, was, that the whole responsibility should be thrown on the Government, and that they should be thereby *prevented from corrupting others by means of such patronage and appointment*. To use his own words, he wanted to place all others "out of the way of being corrupted." The memory of Mr. Beardsley, therefore, is wholly unassailable on this point; and hence, as the mouthpiece of his party in advocating that important principle, he succeeded in causing its adoption by the Legislature, and its virtual embodiment in the Law, under which the Executive have acted.

The earnest endeavours of the *Freeman*, to father the authorship of our former article on an "Honorable" *Essayist*, (as he is pleased to entitle him) are very amusing, but wholly unfounded. We feel obliged for its Editor's approbation of our literary style; but assure him that he is quite astray with regard to the writer. We hold it, however, as a matter of indifference who is the author of a political newspaper article, and as one which should never involve personal considerations. Whether it be the work of a proprietary or merely stipendiary writer, it is to be looked upon as the expression of the opinions of the Journal, or the principles of the party of whom he is the organ; and ought not to be mixed up with personal allusions of any kind.

We copy the following article from the *Carleton Sentinel*; and while we do not at present profess to know, whether its statements, relative to the stratagetic tactics therein mentioned, are correct, we fully accord with the sentiments of the *Sentinel* relative to Messrs. Wilmot and Gray; and shall co-operate with that Journal in watching over their interests.

"It has heretofore been the general opinion that the Honourable Messrs. Wilmot and Gray had bribed the Editor of the *Freeman* to abuse them in every issue of his paper, as the most effectual means to secure their return at the next election, but it turns out that this is not the case, the object being to oust those two gentlemen in order to make room for the Ritchie faction. Rumor says there is jealousy in the Cabinet, and that in all probability a rupture will take place, which must end in the resignation or expulsion of one or more of its members; who these members are to be, will be readily conjectured when the story is told. This said rumor reports that the Provincial Secretary has set his heart on being returned from St. John, but Mr. Wilmot, or Gray, or both stand in his way, and that in order to get rid of them he has made overtures to the Ritchie faction to take their men into the Government in place of the Attorney General, and Messrs. Wilmot and Gray, in the event of his being returned for that County. By this ruse the Secretary hopes to gain the support of the Ritchieites, which, added to his own influence he thinks will secure his return, and at the same time he will get rid of the three above mentioned, who are too honest and clear sighted to allow him full scope for the exercise of his extraordinary (?) governing powers. But will the country approve of this change? Will the people submit to have their most important offices bargained away to suit the ambition of either office-holders or aspirants, and will they consent to give up men of tried principles and known worth for those of doubtful character?

Mr. Gray is known as a talented—an honest man; he never held an office in the Government but his general conduct has received the approval of all honest men. Mr. Wilmot gives general satisfaction as Surveyor General, in fact his most bitter enemies have preferred no charge against him. The cry of the *Freeman* is that he is seeking the support of the Orangemen and the Sons of Temperance—a great crime truly! And let us tell the *Freeman* that both these bodies of men are incapable of being *sold*, they support and encourage talent and integrity wherever they find it, and as Messrs. Wilmot and Gray possess both these qualities, they will in all probability receive their support. We will not trouble our readers with further comment on those rumors at present. They will doubtless receive attention at the proper time by a proportion of the St. John Press, and will not be lost sight of by the "Sentinel."

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—The unique specimen of Nature's rare and wonderful freaks, exhibited in the persons of CHANG and ENG, the renowned Siamese twins, will be personally presented to our view next week, as will be seen by their advertisement. Their exhibition is a physical curiosity, well worthy the attention of the physiologist and of every student of nature; while it is so decorous and delicate, that none of any age or sex need refrain a visit from mere scrupulous motives; and we can say, from personal knowledge, that Messrs. Chang and Eng will be found very intelligent and agreeable persons.

☞ The *Yarmouth Herald* says—We are glad to learn that Mackerel have been abundant at the Tusket Islands during the past week. In two days two seines scoured over 600 barrels. Within the last few days a considerable quantity of fat herring have been caught in this harbour.

MONTREAL RIOT.—It has been proven beyond a doubt by a host of respectable witnesses, before the inquest holden on the victims, that the Mayor, Wilson, distinctly gave the words "Fire! Fire!" to Colonel Hogarth, who then give the word to the men.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the specimen number of a new paper called the *Temperance Advocate*, published at Woodstock. It is very neatly got up, and well filled with good reading matter. The price is 1 dollar pr. annum.

THE CHRONICLE.

A Cotemporary, in advocating the Prospectus of a new weekly paper, to be published in this city, urges "the want of a Journal to take an independent and *truthful* tone in politics and religion"; as well as "the want of a Journal in this Province devoted to the interests of PROTESTANTS of every Denomination."—What our brethren of the Press in general may think of these wholesale assertions and aspersions, we will not pretend to state; but we cannot refrain from observing, that the first assumption is a gratuitous and unpromising insult to the whole fraternity of our Provincial Journalists, inasmuch as it attempts to stigmatise them all as habitual promulgators of falsehood. The "*want*" of a "*truthful*" commentator on matters of politics and religion, implies that none of our existing journals have ever adhered to truth on such subjects; and that it has been left to our peculiarly truth-loving contemporary to establish, for the first time in this Province, a journal that will refrain from lying. Whether this unwarrantable slander will tacitly be acquiesced in by our editorial brethren throughout the Province, we will not presume to say; but for our own part, we give it the most unqualified contradiction, and regret that our contemporary should have endeavoured to promote his own interests by fulminating so gross a calumny against all his compeers and predecessors. We do not object to any legitimate attempt to establish new journals; the field is open to all, and the right is in all; but we do object to the fabrication of false imputations and fictitious "wants" to accomplish the object. We believe that "truthful" details of and comments on religious and political matters, have been hitherto presented in our columns and in those of most of our contemporaries, quite as effectually as they ever will be by the projected new paper; and we affirm, that an independent, fearless, and uncompromising maintenance of "*the interests of Protestants*" ever has distinguished, as it ever will peculiarly distinguish, the columns of the *Chronicle*. Notwithstanding the fictitious 'wants' of our contemporary, we maintain that our journal has for a long course of years, consistently and "truthfully" advocated the principles set forth in the very pompous prospectus in question; the principles of true Protestantism, irrespective of denomination, genuine loyalty and patriotism, (including the integral support of Church and State,) and due protection to domestic industry and produce. These have been the unwavering doctrines inculcated by the *Chronicle*, and such as we shall never cease to advocate while our journal exists. We deny, therefore, the existence of the "wants" erroneously alleged by our contemporary; and while we would by no means ungenerously impede the success of his enterprise, we do not wish to see it based upon fallacious allegations.

STEAMERS.—It is much to be regretted, that the proprietors of the Union Line of River Steamers have thought it necessary to withdraw their two best steamers from the day route, for the purpose of running them by night only. Doubtless a night line is extremely convenient to business men; but the numbers who prefer travelling in the day time, ladies and families, tourists, who desire to see the beauties of the scenery, and others not so much pressed for time, ought to have the very best of accommodations; and the withdrawal of the *Forest Queen* and the *Anna Augusta*, therefore, will be a serious drawback to those who wish to travel by day-light. Now that the river St. John swarms with miserable high-pressure Yankee Steam-traps, our Provincial owners should swamp such competition, by running Boats of such pre-eminent superiority in every respect as to drive them off the route; but the withdrawal of the best low-pressure, as well as the swiftest boats, from the day line, is not the way to effect that desirable object. It is much to be wished that a really superior and permanent line of low-pressure day boats should be established on the river, to prevent the frequent changes of arrangement which of late have been so prevalent. The introduction of these yankee traps on the route has produced the infamous practice of racing, a wanton and unpardonable trifling with human life which was never before known in New Brunswick. A few days ago, one of these traps, while racing with another boat, caught fire, and was run on shore to prevent her total destruction. We earnestly hope that the public will steadfastly refuse to patronise any Boat, whose officers are guilty of such reckless conduct, and that our Legislature will, at its next Session, pass the most stringent penal enactments for its punishment and suppression.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The Company of Royal Artillery, under the command of Capt. Knox, which for the last two years has been stationed in this Province, left here on Monday last for Halifax; having been relieved by a Company under command of Captain McCoy, which arrived here from Halifax, *via* Windsor, on Sunday morning last. Capt. Knox's Company, during their whole sojourn in this Province, deservedly experienced the respect and esteem of those among whom they were stationed; on all occasions conducting themselves in that decorous and praiseworthy manner, which in general eminently distinguishes that branch of the service to which they belong. The officers and men of Capt. Knox's Company have left many friends behind them, who will remember them with regret; and in this City, especially, the kindly instruction and assistance they occasionally rendered to our Provincial Artillery Corps, will long be had in remembrance.

☞ His Lordship, the Bishop of Fredericton, arrived in this City on Friday last, and preached to very large congregations on Sunday; at Saint James' Church in the morning, and at St. Paul's Church, Portland, in the afternoon. His Lordship returned to Fredericton on Tuesday. We are informed, on authority, that Wednesday, August 31st, is the day fixed upon for the consecration of the Cathedral at Fredericton. A noble Organ is now in course of erection; and we understand that a fine Peal of Bells for the Cathedral have been cast in England, and will probably shortly arrive at this port.

DUBLIN CHURCH SENTINEL.

Among all our exchanges, none exceeds in value the Dublin *Sentinel*, a weekly paper of the largest size, each number containing sixteen folio pages of elegantly printed and truly excellent matter. The *Sentinel* is a highly talented, manly, uncompromising advocate of genuine Protestantism, unflinching loyalty, and conscientious fealty to Church and State. Its columns are filled with religious, political, and general matter, both original and selected, of the best description; whilst its editorial department displays the highest talent and vigour, in boldly maintaining the principles of Protestantism as taught in the Established Church of England and Ireland, and incessantly combatting the insidious foes beyond her pale. We earnestly recommend the *Sentinel* to the attention of all those who can appreciate the above-mentioned qualifications, and who at the same time desire the most copious and correct information of the doings in both the religious and political world.

Major General Gore, Commander-in-Chief of the Troops in the Lower Provinces, his daughter Miss Gore, Capt. Gore, A.D.C., Capt. Knox, R.A., and Captain Ford, R.E., arrived here last evening from St. Andrews, in the Steamer *Eastern City*.

Grand Orange Lodge of Canada.—At the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge, the following gentlemen were elected Grand Officers:

George Benjamin, Esqr. Grand Master, Angus Bethune, Esqr. Senior Deputy Grand Master.—John Flannigan, Esqr. Junior Deputy Grand Master; James Ashfield, Esqr., Grand Secretary; John Holland, Esq. Grand Treasurer.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

Throughout the Province, as far as we have learned, this essentially Protestant Anniversary was celebrated with the utmost harmony, decorum, and good will; a fraternal feeling of sympathy and cordiality towards all men, of peace and tranquillity, appearing to pervade all those who joined in honouring the day and their own principles; and no disturbance of any kind interfering with their quiet and cheerful festivities. In this City, a large number of the "Brethren" assembled in the evening at their Lodge Room in Mr. Nethery's Hibernian Hotel, where they partook of an excellent dinner, served up in the host's well known excellent style, and separated at night, after having enjoyed a rational and delightful meeting. We regret to observe, however, that an accidental occurrence on the other side the Harbour, has been maliciously magnified by the *Freeman*, in the most unjustifiable manner; and we are authorised to state, that the circumstantial details which that paper has so furiously set forth, under the flaring head of "*Murderous attack by a party of Orangemen, brutal treatment of Women*," are atrociously false, as we shall hereafter be enabled more thoroughly to shew. Before our next issue, we shall be in possession of all the facts of the case; and will then publish a refutation of the falsities contained in the *Freeman*.

We have received communications from various quarters, detailing the proceedings of the BRETHREN on this memorable anniversary.

CARLETON.—In pursuance of announcement, the Brethren of Carleton (St. John,) gave a grand TEA SOIREE, at their Hall, at 6 1-2 P.M., which was most numerously and respectably attended. We were personally present on the occasion, and never at any public festivity, witnessed a more gratifying and exhilarating display. The tables groaned (not audibly but metaphorically,) under the abundance of good things with which they were loaded; and the sumptuous display proved that the Ladies must have exerted themselves with the utmost zeal, to have provided such a bounteous repast. The Brethren and their families assembled in great numbers, and displayed a goodly array of smiling faces, beaming kindness and brotherly love. The refection being concluded, the whole company adjourned to the Town Hall, which had been specially prepared for the occasion; and under the stirring influence of Price's excellent Band, united in sporting "the light fantastic toe" in hilarity and glee, until morning's dawn dispersed them to their homes.

At PISARINCO, in conformity with previous announcement, great numbers of the Brethren assembled, many of whom were from this City. Having formed in procession, with full regalia and a good band, the Brethren paraded the neighborhood; and after partaking of a sumptuous repast, separated in harmony and good feeling, well pleased with the proceedings of the day.

In the Parish of WATERBOROUGH, Grand Lake, a spirited celebration took place. Lodge No. 12, accompanied by a band of music, marched in procession to Brother James Raelstone's, where they were joined by Lodges 32 and 84, from Washademoak and Mill Cove; the three Lodges then attended Divine Service, and listened to an appropriate and very impressive discourse, delivered by the Rev. A. Wood, Rector of Waterborough; after which, the whole assembly adjourned to the refreshment tables. Dinner being concluded, the Brethren re-formed in procession, and being decorated with full regalia, marched around the neighborhood, accompanied by their band. The proceedings of the day were marked throughout by the utmost harmony, decorum, and good fellowship; and in the evening the Brethren separated, highly pleased with the enjoyments of the festive occasion, and encouraged to believe that their next anniversary meeting will witness a large addition to their ranks, which belief we hope will be fulfilled.

BRITISH v. YANKEE SHIPS.—The British ship Australia has just returned to this port, after accomplishing an unprecedented voyage. In May, 1852, she was dispatched by Mr. Waltshew, the well-known emigrant agent, with passengers from this port for Melbourne, Australia. Thence she sailed for China, and took a number of coolies from Amoy to Trinidad, which she reached on the 4th of March last. From Trinidad she went to New Orleans for cotton, and arrived in the Mersey on Monday last, with as much of the "staple" as could possibly be crammed in her hold, cabins, and on her deck. She has thus performed this long voyage, or rather series of voyages, in the short space of thirteen months. A proof of her fast sailing qualities was also afforded by her coming up to and passing the celebrated American clippers Flying Cloud, White Squall, and Atalanta, on the voyage from China to Trinidad. When lying in New Orleans, the Australia and her commander, Capt. Noble, became quite celebrated, and the ship was thronged with nautical visitors.

The Australia was built by Messrs. M'Lauchlan and Stackhouse, of St. John, N. B.—a port that is becoming celebrated for flying crafts. She is owned by Messrs. Charles Moore & Co., of Rumford-place, in this town, who are getting an iron ship built at Warrington, that is expected to surpass her in speed. The Australia, when silent, does not appear to have the sharp lines of what are usually termed "clipper" ships, but she has a remarkably fine bottom. She is at present unloading in the Bramly-Moore Dock, and when she has discharged her cargo, she will again be put on the berth for Australia by Mr. J. M. Walshew, the passenger agent for the "Liverpool Line of Australian Packets" and will no doubt, fill well.—*Liverpool Journal June 25.*

Mr. Thomas McLeod, was master builder of the Australia.—[*Ed. Chron.*

Arrival of the "Atlantic" at New York.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, July 10.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool Wednesday, 29th ult., at about 1 1-2 P. M., arrived here early this morning with 145 passengers.

The City of Manchester arrived out on Monday evening, 27th ult.

ENGLAND.—The news is unimportant. The income tax bill has become a law. There have been long debates in Parliament, on the East Indian Government.

Very little is said relative to Turkish affairs; there being a general belief in the maintenance of peace. Insurance to the Danube, however, continues to advance.

The Prince of Wales has been suffering from an attack of the measles.

The young Prince was christened Leopold George Duncan Albert.

Hon. Henry Berkley has been spoken of as Governor of Jamaica.

The Australian Steamship Company, via Panama, have received a charter.

The strike at Stockport and Blackburn operates partially; but Manchester employers and workmen have not come to any open rupture.

Iron coin, electrotyped, is in circulation; its spuriousness can scarcely be detected.

Mr. Van Buren was at Birmingham.

Mrs. Stowe was visiting Wales.

The crops in Ireland are luxuriant.

The weather in Britain is very favorable to the growing crops.

In the north of Scotland rain is wanted.

OVERLAND MAIL.—Telegraphic despatches from Trieste announce the mail from Calcutta, May 15th, Hong Kong, 6th. Nothing definite from Rangoon.

At Calcutta trade was languid.

No Shanghae mail received, and nothing later is known respecting the Chinese insurrection.

Australia advices still continue favorable.

MELBOURNE, April 6.—The total Australian exports, from January 1st to April 5th, amount to half a million ounces. Gold is worth £3 18s. 6d. per ounce.

FRANCE.—The proposed action of France in the Turkish question, is not known officielly. It was reported that the Emperor had prepared a formal note to Russia, demanding whether her proceedings meant peace or war—France being ready for either. Reports add that Napoleon consents to withhold his note, on the earnest entreaty of M. Kisseleff, the Russian Minister. This fancy or may not be correct. M. Lemoine is charged with a private mission to La Plata.

The Bank of France has declared a dividend on the half year, of 70 francs.

Agricultural accounts from the Southern departments are bad, several districts being inundated.

SPAIN.—M. Calderon de la Barca is appointed Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Two shocks of an earthquake were experienced in the Canaries, on the 27th and 28th of May. No damage was experienced.

The crops in Spain are indifferent in their appearance.

It is reported that the Spanish ports will be opened for the free importation of wheat.

GERMANY.—S. Lehmann & Co., and Feltzien, Eissfeldt & Co., of Hamburgh have failed.

SWITZERLAND.—The prospects for a settlement of Swiss matters are brighter. The blockade of the Piedmontese frontier is soon to be raised.

The Bernese are celebrating their fifth centenary of accession to the Union.

ITALY.—The report of an attempted outbreak in Lombardy was unfounded. The appointment of Count Burger to supersede Strassoldo, excites hopes of milder dealings towards Italy.

The eighth anniversary of the Pope's accession was celebrated at Rome.

TURKEY.—No hostilities have commenced yet, and general belief gains ground that there will be none. The Russians continue to collect troops along the frontier, and the Turks do not cease their warlike preparations.

Baron Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, arrived at Constantinople on the 14th, and is understood to be charged with conciliatory proposals, though it is not known what they are. In short, Turkish affairs since last advices remain in *statu quo*, but an improved feeling for peace.

LATEST FROM LONDON.—Dates from Paris of Friday state funds opened with a rise, but in consequence of rumours of Russian invasion of Danubian Provinces, received a sudden check, and closed at a decline.

VIENNA, June 24.—Russia insists no longer on a special treaty with Turkey, but her demands are now confined to a guarantee in the form of a note.

ATHENS, June 18.—King Otho is arming a squadron for the protection of his Greek subjects in case of an Oriental war.

SMYRNA, June 16.—The City of Shiraz, Persia, was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of the 1st of May.

PARIS, Monday, June 27.—A private letter from Jassy, Moldavia, of 17th, says that an extraordinary courier from St. Petersburg passed through there on the day previous, on his way to Constantinople with another ultimatum, with notice that if not accepted in eight days, the Russian army would immediately cross the frontiers and commence hostilities. A division of the Russian army, 40,000 strong, is already within two leagues of Jassy.

PARIS, June 28.—The corn trade has been more than usually active during the last few days. The thunder storms of Sunday, Wednesday and Friday nights last, were companied by torrents of rain, which caused the most serious apprehensions for the safety of the wheat harvest. The flour market on Saturday was crowded with speculators, and an immense quantity of wheat and flour changed hands, and outside the market flour rose from the maximum price of last week 62f. per sack, to 69f. The price of wheat has risen simultaneously with that of flour.

Letters from Arzeroun, Persia, of June 3d, state that Shiraz had been entirely destroyed by an earthquake, and 12,000 persons killed during the shock. A plague had broken out, caused by the number of unburied dead bodies.

The cholera had broken out at Teheran.

FRANCE.—*Paris, Wednesday.* The Bourse, which was comparatively firm yesterday, was agitated today with various reports of an alarming character, which although not confirmed, succeeded in causing a serious decline in prices of public securities. Amongst other reports, it was said that an insurrection had broken out at Milan, that the Austrians had entered Ticino, and that the Earl of Aberdeen had resigned.

The *Times* correspondent says, it is stated that the Emperor of France has announced to the cabinet that he is not disposed to except the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia, and on this point, whether such occupation ought to be regarded as a *casus belli*, it is not known if the English Government will be of the same opinion.

That the occupation will take, or has taken place no doubt is entertained.

AUSTRIA.—*Vienna June 11.* The King of Bavaria has arrived in this city. It is asserted that the Russian Ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin insist on Austria and Prussia discontinuing that passive part which they have up to the present played in the Oriental question.

MONTENEGRO.—*The Lloyd* newspaper, states that on his return to Montenegro, Prince Daniel distributed 200 medals with the Russian arms among the troops, and he has announced to them that they would soon have an occasion again to prove their valour—not indeed, in defence of their own land, but for the purpose of re-conquering from the Turks the territories of which the land has deprived them.

RUSSIA.—*The Augsburgh Gazette*, announces the arrival of Prince Menschikoff at St. Petersburgh, on the 14th instant, although in the journals published in that capital, up to the 7th, on mention is made of that fact.

TURKEY.—A manifesto has been published by the Porte, stating, that all the privileges and immunities of the Christians will be maintained. The entire Turkish fleet was at Bujukee on the 2nd of June.

GREECE.—*Athens, May 27.* *The Observatour* newspaper declares itself authorized to contradict the rumour that the Ambassors of England and France had desired the Grecian Government to recall the troops which have been sent to the Turkish frontier.

Arrival of the "Arabia."

(*By Telegraph to News Room.*)

The Steamer Arabia arrived at New York on Wednesday, bringing dates three days later than last advices.

The Cotton market remains unchanged, but ready sales are being made. Breadstuffs advanced—Wheat 1d to 6d per quarter, Flour 1s to 2s.

Russia has determined to enter Turkey. The troops have already been ordered forward. The French and English fleets are closing up to Turkey, but no movements are being made to unnecessarily provoke Russia. 100,000 men on the Black Sea. Much trouble anticipated.

CHINA.—Nothing of a definite nature has been received from China. The rebels have retaken Nankin, and are now marching on Pekin.

AUSTRALIA.—The Mines still continue productive, large quantities of gold being taken out daily. Provisions high.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived at Liverpool, 28th ult., William Rathbone, from St. John; 29th, Staffordshire, ditto; 30th, Nova Bella, ditto; July 1st, Imperial, ditto; cleared, Liberia, for St. John. Arrived at Bristol, 30th, Chase, do; at Hull, Mary Ann Peters, do; in the Clyde, June 29th, Empero, Kingston, and Agenoria; 30th, Crescent, of Dublin, for Newry