

Sophia, Capt. Stewart, of Peterhead, left Aberdeen on the 13th ult., at 2 o'clock, on their perilous enterprise.

The *Cornwall Gazette* tells a marvellous story of the discovery of an original portrait of Charles I. by Vandyke. It had been kicked about amongst rubbish, and was supposed to be a valueless rag. It was purchased for 2s., the dirt was brushed off it, and the possessor has been offered £2000 for it, but it is considered worth £20,000.

**THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.**—Mr. Phillips, the inventor of a new apparatus, recently gave an exhibition of its powers to a large company assembled at the London Gas Works, Vauxhall. After some preliminary remarks on the vast losses from fire, amounting annually, in the three kingdoms to £2,000,000, and the inefficacy of water in quenching a furious conflagration, he set fire to a compartment of a large open building, filled with partitions and temporary joisting of light wood, daubed with pitch and turpentine; and hung with rags soaked with the same combustibles. The flames ascended, roaring with such vehemence as to repel the spectators to a distance of forty feet, reaching, apparently, beyond all remedy by water; when Mr. P. with one of his hand machines, somewhat larger than a good sized coffee pot, from which a volume of gas and vapor was discharged, extinguished the flames "in half a minute;" and then, to prove that there was no noxious quality in the resulting air, immediately walked through the building with a lighted candle in his hand.—A company has been formed to manufacture these new styled fire engines, which if they answer as well in practice as they seem to do in experiment, will soon make their way to this country, and find their field of operation in subduing flames and, perhaps, fire riots.—*English Paper.*

### ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

(From The New Brunswick.)

The steam ship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, in 9 3-4 days from Liverpool, bringing dates of the 27th of April. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and family, of this city.

Commercial affairs remain without any marked change; if anything, more steadiness is observable.

The Flour market exhibits no improvement, but Indian Corn has advanced 6d. per quarter.

The Ministry appear to be daily losing ground, although they have suffered no further defeat. The opinion is gaining strength that Sir Robert Peel will be the next Premier.

The National Reform Association has been exerting itself, under the direction of Sir Joshua Walmsley, and much enthusiasm is manifested on the subject of reform.

Wordsworth, the Poet Laureate, died at his house, Rydal Mount, near Ambleside, on the 23d ult. He had lately completed his 80th year.

**LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.** April 27.—The arrivals from British America since the 5th inst. consist of only 2 vessels, 766 tons.

**Pine Timber.**—Of St. John, one cargo of three years' standing, but excellent quality, upwards of 19 inches average, was sold at 16 1-2d., and two of 18 and 19 inches average at a shade under 17d and 18d respectively; and from the yard, 101 logs in division, at 18 1-2d to 20 1-2d per foot. **Birch.**—A parcel of St. John, of 106 logs, has been divided at 17d to 20d per foot; and with cargo, a parcel at 12 1-2d per foot. **Quebec Deals** have been sold by auction at £8 10s to £9 5s per standard. **New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks, &c.**—A cargo of St. John Deals was sold at £7 15s per standard; a part by private and by auction at £7 17s 6d to £8 10s; and some parcels of Halifax at £7 10s per standard. **Spruce Palings**, with cargo, have been sold at £1 10s per M., and apart at 57s 6d to 60s per M. **Railway Sleepers.**—Some parcels have been sold at 2s 6d to 2s 7d for 9x10x5, and 2s for 9x9x4 1-2 each. **Slaves.**—Quebec standard have been sold at £57 10s to £60 per standard M.; W. O. Punccheon at £18. Pitch Pine has arrived in very large quantities, and has consequently declined in price.

The *European Times* says:—The Court of Queen's Bench has unanimously refused the Bishop of Exeter a rule nisi for a prohibition against the Ecclesiastical Court in the Gorham case. What the fiery prelate will do next is everybody's inquiry. Hitherto he has been fighting a losing battle. That he will solicit deprivation we do not believe.

Letters from Smyrna state that a dreadful earthquake occurred there at half-past 3 a. m. on Wednesday, the 3d inst. The greatest alarm prevailed. The noise which preceded the shock was terrific.

Private letters from Oran, state that an insurrection has broken out in that portion of the Moorish Territory, adjoining the French possessions in Algeria. The insurgents had occupied the town of Ouchda. The French authorities have sent troops to the frontiers.

**IMPORTATION OF COTTON FROM INDIA.**—The vessel *Earl Balcarras*, which has arrived in the docks from Bombay, has brought 5,336 bales of cotton, as a portion of her cargo, consigned to order. This is a remarkably large and important arrival of cotton from the East Indies.

**MARRIAGES OF PRIESTS.**—The question of the legal capacity of priests to contract marriage has been brought before the Belgian Courts, and decided in the affirmative.

The *Gloucester Chronicle* states that a grand scheme of emigration is on foot amongst the agriculturists in that and the adjoining counties of Worcester and Hereford.—It is proposed, in the first instance, to purchase a million acres of land in one of the western States of America.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAM SHIP "ASIA."**—The stupendous and magnificent steam-ship which is to carry the mails between this port and North America, sailed from Glasgow on the forenoon of Wednesday. A number of Liverpool gentlemen were on board. An immense concourse of spectators of all classes were in attendance to witness her departure. On the first application of the steam, the en-

gines were immediately set in motion, and walked away with the vessel as smoothly as if they had been in operation for six months. As soon as the noble ship was observed moving slowly but majestically down the Clyde, she was greeted with an enthusiastic burst of applause from the crowds stationed along the banks on either side. From the great length of the *Asia*, it required no small degree of skill to take her past the sharp bends in the river above Govan, and on arriving at a short distance below Douglass Fort, it was found impossible to proceed farther till the evening, as the tide had not flowed to the height anticipated, owing to the prevalence of an easterly wind. On Thursday afternoon she sailed from Greenock and arrived in the Mersey yesterday morning. The capacity and speed of this beautiful vessel excited the admiration of all on board. The *Asia* will sail from this port on the 18th of May, and her performances are regarded with sanguine hope.

### IRELAND.

Several of the Provincial papers describe specimens of new potatoes which have been produced, as exhibiting a very healthy appearance.

**RESTORATION OF THE POPE.—REJOICINGS IN DUBLIN.**—On last Saturday and Sunday, the joy bells of St. Paul's Church, in this city, rang forth merry peals in rejoicing for the Pope's safe return to the holy city. The pulse of every Catholic heart beat responsive to the merry chime.—*Freeman.*

The Rev. Mr. Magee, a Roman Catholic clergyman, resident in London, having become possessed of the Galway estate in Connemara, has given notice of ejectment to 600 tenants, whose families exceed 3,000 persons. He says he is compelled to eject the vast majority of the tenantry, but he means to restore all who are deserving—all, in short, who have a reasonable chance of paying their rents.

On Thursday evening week, a terrific storm passed over Dublin. Hail, as large as marbles, fell in such quantities that the number of windows broken is estimated to amount to a loss of £30,000. Some splendid elms are lying prostrate in the lawn of Leinster-house, and some of the timber in the College-park, the Castle-gardens (although sheltered on every side), and the Mansion-house, has been totally uprooted or partially injured. Every house or public building at all exposed to the fury of the hailstones has suffered more or less. It was, in truth, a perfect phenomenon, the like of which has not occurred within the memory of any living person in the metropolis. It would seem that the tempest exhausted itself not far from Dublin, towards the north. Westward, it raged with great fury, and in Mullingar it is described as being of fearful severity, commencing about an hour previous to its break out in Dublin, and lasting nearly the same time—a little over half an hour.

### ITALY.

The Pope entered Rome on the 12th April, with great pomp, amidst the acclamations and rejoicings of all ranks of his subjects. The enthusiasm and adoration of the people on the road were so extraordinary, that they actually placed themselves on the ground and begged his Holiness to pass over their bodies. At Velletri the mass performed was of a most exciting character; but when his Holiness trod the temple of St. Peter, the music, the crash of arms and artillery, the tremendous shouts, and then the silence of the people in prayer, produced a scene of pageantry and awful grandeur almost unexampled in history. It is, however, but too apparent that the Pope is now almost a puppet in the hands of the French, and must be maintained on his throne by their bayonets.—General Baraguay d'Hilliers has permission to return to Paris, and the next officer in rank takes the command of the French troops in Italy. The people of Chili have sent his Holiness a leaf of gold, valued at £6000 sterling: it had been landed at Civita Vecchia.

Our accounts from Madrid of the 6th inst., state that the President of the French Republic had demanded the hand of one of the Infantas, sisters of the King.

The Cathedral of Saragossa was set on fire by lightning on the 9th inst., and in spite of every effort to extinguish the flames, this celebrated monument of antiquity was speedily reduced to ashes.

## THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, MAY 14, 1850.

SOME two or three of our contemporaries are striving hard to make it appear that our present Government and House of Assembly deserve the thanks of the Country for the great amount of labour performed by them during the last Session of the Legislature, and for the many beneficial measures introduced, and acts passed during that time.—We confess ourselves inclined to doubt the truth of this doctrine, and would like much to see some of the proofs hinted at by those who are so very friendly to the present administration and their supporters in the Assembly. We admit that a great many Bills passed the House during the winter, and we also acknowledge that we have some able, honest, upright men in the House,—men who have used their best endeavours to advance the interests of the country,—but we ask among the sixty-five public general acts (so called) passed during the Session, how many are calculated to benefit the Public generally? perhaps the greater portion of them were necessary, and are no doubt very well in their way; but for the passage of these is the House to be lauded to the skies, while so many of much greater consequence were left untouched? was it expected that the country should pay members to sit there all winter

and do nothing? are they not to be called to account for their wilful errors and omissions, as well as praised, for now and then attending to their duty? we are of the opinion that as a public journalist we have the right of investigating the public conduct of every member of the Government or the House, or both, and this right we will exercise, notwithstanding the harsh language sometimes used in reference to those who dare to do their duty. We before stated that men were to be found in that House who are actuated by no other motive than a desire to legislate for the public good, but we are sorry to record it as our opinion that these men are too few in number, and have too little influence to carry any measure however desirable or beneficial, without it suits the views and accords with the opinions of a few—styled leaders. We also give it as our opinion that a better state of things need not be expected until a change is made in the Executive, and a new system adopted; while we have a coalition government, and while so many of its members have a seat in the House of Assembly, so long will we have impure legislation. We frequently hear it stated that the affairs of the Province are in a prosperous condition, that every thing is working well, and that since the introduction of Responsible Government, we have the British Constitution carried out in all its purity;—we would like some of these wise ones to point out to us the least similarity between that constitution and the mongrel thing forced upon us in this Province. Is it because one-eighth of our House of Assembly are members of the Executive? is it because those members are selected from all parties in the House to give the Government strength, to enable them to hold office, and to carry any measure they please? Is it because the House of Assembly still insists upon initiating the money grants? or is it because (through bad legislation and the present corrupt system of Government) the people are induced to cry out for an elective legislative council, in order that they may have some slight check upon the Executive? Is it for these or any other reasons that our constitution or form of Government is so much lauded and said to bear a perfect resemblance to that of the mother country? We confess that we cannot see even a faint resemblance ourselves, nor can we see how any man possessing the least particle of honesty or common sense can deliberately sit down and write an article in favour of such absurd doctrines.

We can scarcely think there is an Editor in New Brunswick so blind or so ignorant as not to know that this Province is in a retrograding state, he must also know that this is in a great measure attributable to the want of a proper working Government, a sound and healthy system, and an honest and intelligent Assembly; is he doing his duty then to the Public if he knows this and cries all is well? if he supports a man or a party at a time he knows they are advocating measures which if carried into effect will seriously injure the country? or is he to be held blameless for heaping abuse upon those who oppose the wrong doings of men in power. We are happy to acknowledge that these last remarks are applicable to a very small number of our contemporaries, they are nearly all nobly doing their duty, and we hope success will crown their labours.

We conceive it to be the duty of every editor in the Province at this time to expose the errors of the Government, to lay bare the acts of each individual member of the Government and of the House as far as they come within his knowledge; and give the people an opportunity of judging how many of their Representatives should be returned and how many discharged.

In our next we shall speak more particularly of the coalition government, of its acts, and some of its members

The Common Council of St. John is in a fix about a Mayor; several attempts have been made to elect one but without success. R. D. Wilmot, Esq., the former Mayor, was first proposed;—the Council divided six in his favour and six against him; he gave the casting vote himself, but the Council would not allow him to vote both as Alderman and Mayor, and Alderman Harding was proposed, but with no better success, the Council divided as before, six and six. We understand that by the new Charter the Executive appoints the Mayor when the Council cannot agree to elect one.

We expected this opposition to Mr. Wilmot's election, as we were given to understand some time ago, that a desperate effort would be made to keep him out because he would not act contrary to law on the 12th of July last, and disperse a body of peaceable men, and leave the city in the hands of a mob.

MR. EDITOR,—Will you have the kindness to inform those boys who were playing ball on Webster's hill on Sunday evening last, that if they repeat an act so vile they will find themselves in the hands of the law, and their names exposed to the public.

Your's, &c.,

L. A. W.

Woodstock, May 13th, 1850.