

ENGLISH NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American Steamer *Franklin*, from Hayre and Southampton, arrived at New York on Thursday last, with forty passengers. She left Southampton on the 2nd inst., making the passage in about 14 days.

The *Asia* made her last trip home in 10 days from New York.

The missing steamer *Atlantic* left Liverpool on her regular day of sailing—the Saturday previous to the departure of the *Franklin* from Southampton.

The *Franklin* had been placed in quarantine below New York, in consequence of having the small pox on board.

The Grain Trade was languid, without any material change in prices.

Money was in more demand in London, and stocks rather depressed, in consequence of the highness of the money market.

The London Times of the 2nd January, has the following:—

The Arctic from New York, December 21, was telegraphed off Ormshead on the 1st, at 2 p. m., but owing to the low tide she did not reach Liverpool till evening.

Consols closed in London on the 1st instant at 96 1/2 to 5/8. The foreign stock market was quiet, and prices, with the exception of Mexicans, which were rather flat, showed no material alteration.

A circular was issued this afternoon by Baring Brothers, announcing that they have admitted Russell Sturges, of Boston, Mass., formerly of Capton, as a partner.

Renewed vigor and activity is manifested in the Manchester markets, and a general advance in prices has taken place. Stocks are higher than they have been for some time past, and prices more on a par with the value of Cotton. Great firmness was manifested in Cotton, and a large business has been doing, although the holidays had checked operations for a day or two. Liverpool stocks, 454,879, bales, according to Manchester accounts.

The Continental news is of but little importance. The Elector of Hesse Cassel returned to his Capital on the 27th ult., preceded by a body of Hessian troops. Not a single cheer was given for him by the troops.

Some collision had taken place between the Prussian and Bavarian troops.

FRANCE.—Accounts from Paris were to the 1st inst.—Some excitement had been created by a disagreement between the Government and the Assembly. In consequence, French funds had declined.

The President of France and the Bureau of the National Assembly have accepted the resignation of M. Yors as Commissioner of the Assembly.

Belgium had officially announced the discontinuance of gold coinage to the extent of about fourteen million francs.

Intelligence from Sweden to December 17th, states that the project of a reform in the representative system which had been for some time a subject of great interest, had been rejected by the clergy, thereby, in all probability, indefinitely settling the question.

EAST INDIES.—The Overland Mail reached London Jan. 1st. The money market at Bombay was tighter. Business at Calcutta was active. The rebellion in China was productive of no serious results. The ship *Rustonee* Cowasjee was still missing, and supposed to have been destroyed by pirates, who were reappearing in considerable force at certain points.

The commercial accounts from India were regarded as very satisfactory. Both import and export markets at Bombay and Calcutta showed increased activity at better prices.

[From the New Brunswick.]

LATER FROM ENGLAND!

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia* arrived at New York early on Saturday last, in less than 14 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 4th instant, two days later. A telegraphic despatch to the News Room brings a few additional items of News which we subjoin.

We regret to state that the *Asia* brings no intelligence of the U. S. Mail steamer *Atlantic*, which left Liverpool on the 28th December.

The news by the *Asia* is of a cheering nature as regards Commercial affairs.

Trade at Manchester and other manufacturing districts continued brisk at advancing prices.

The excitement caused by the Popish appointments had greatly subsided.

The News from Germany and other parts of the Continent is considered more satisfactory. No farther collision between the contending armies is reported.

The news from India was again favourable to shippers of goods.

The stock of cotton in the ports of Great Britain, was 521,000 bales, of which 272,000 were American, against 558,000, of which 317,000 were American, last year. Stock in Liverpool, from 60 to 70,000 bales more than was expected, consequently there was less in Manchester. Prices same as last week.

Freights in general are well sustained, although rates of weight are still low for the season; Boston and weight, 17s 6d a 22s 6d; fine goods, 20s, hardware 20s; earth-ware 10s.

The European Times and Manchester Guardian answer with some severity the articles that have appeared in the New York Herald, on the Collins and Gomard steamers, and deny that the prejudice in England against the former, has ever shown itself in the manner stated.

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, in his reply to the authorities who waited upon him on New Year's Day, said that he did not seek for a prolongation of his powers.

Spain.—At Madrid there has been an abortive attempt

to eject the ministry, by a vote of want of confidence. The attack was but feebly supported—the opposition only mustered thirty-one votes.

THE PAPAL ASSASSIN has worn himself out, and people are quietly awaiting the opening of Parliament.

Letters from Rome announce that the United States residents in that city have resolved on resistance to the Pope's order to close their Chapel.

AN ADVENTURE AT WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE.—A youth at Durham, while visiting Wombwell's menagerie, laid his hand on the paw of an African lion, which was protruded beneath the bars, a familiarity which the brute resented in a fearful manner. With the quickness of lightning the beast laid hold of the unhappy intruder by the hand, and drawing him close against the bars of the cage with his open paw, he fastened upon his head. The cries of the lad instantly attracted the attention of the keeper, who flew to the spot, and after severely beating the infuriated beast upon the paws, compelled him to relinquish his hold. The whole proceeding was the work of a moment, but the unfortunate lad retains traces of this fearful rencontre which he will bring with him to his grave. His head and both his hands are lacerated in a terrible manner, and, in addition to this, he has received several severe scratches on the throat and neck. The tumult occasioned in the menagerie by this incident is indelible.—*Durham Advertiser*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR.—Your Editorial of the 14th inst. is highly creditable as well to the literary as the political character of your Periodical, and I trust the day is not far distant when People and Press will speak out in unison, and proclaim that fact, now so apparent, "That the country is heartily tired of the systems of humbug to which it has been subjected, involving us in political warfare and profitless agitation—gratifying the vanity and filling the pockets of the drones who deceived us, but distracting the minds of true men and wasting the energies of the people, which ought to have united and worked together for the public good—the exposure of abuses, the reduction of expense, and the redress of real grievances." I should not trouble you with this letter, for I am unused to newspaper correspondence, were I not really struck with the general tenor of your politics, and the dispassionate and manly view which you have frequently taken of Provincial affairs. Such opinions as you have expressed, and such alone, can restore prosperity and renovate our languishing and debilitated condition.

New Brunswick, Mr. Editor, is by nature a fine country, possessing advantages and internal resources seldom equalled, and probably never surpassed on this continent, our rivers, our soil, our forests, our coasts, our minerals, where can they be equalled? and as to the character of our people—my belief is that we possess a vigour, an elasticity, a self correcting principle which no government can utterly destroy—what we lack is public spirit—a more popular, better endowed, and more widely diffused school-system—and a more energetic co-operation of individuals for common objects of public good. We have constantly been led astray by our Rulers—the examples shewn us of selfishness, rapacity and disregard of the public interests may have given a tone to ourselves—but there is hope still. It would be a happy day, Mr. Editor, could we but see the Provincial affairs directed in all the branches, by honest, painstaking, and unprejudiced men; holding their respective offices by the glorious tenure of public opinion, but far above the meanness and corruption of attempting to buy that opinion by employing the very power entrusted to them in acts of injustice, partiality, truckery and deception—men not seeking loaves and fishes for themselves, their sycophants or connexions, but whose political conduct is, in all respects governed by that one simple, true and comprehensive motto, "Be just and fear not."

I make these remarks, Mr. Editor, in all simplicity—I do not desire to excite prejudice or illfeeling—for my part, while as a good subject, I am bound to hate tyranny and misrule, and to resist them to the death, if need be, still I consider it a duty to offer no factious, vexatious or impatient opposition to any government—and least of all should I quarrel about a name—if I find the acts of a government generally good, impartial and above-board—if its general disposition be candid and truthful, economical and condescending, I care not by what names the individuals may describe themselves—Whig, Tory, Liberal or Conservative—if they be truly patriotic their works will prove them—and as such should receive the respect and support of every true patriot.

Our Province, with its best interests, has repeatedly been made a prey to false patriots; and the cuckoo song of these vultures, in all countries has ever been the same—a tissue of froth, wind and lies, something in the style of the advertisement of a "celebrated" quack medicine; for instance—"Men of York!!! From this day forward my life is fully, completely and absolutely devoted to your service—Your name is stamped indelibly on the inner coatings of my breast—the strings of my heart are attuned, and can vibrate to the strains of your interest, and yours alone—I have nailed my principles to the mast, and every day I live shall add a nail to my fixed determination, until I obtain for you, Men of York!!! the unalienable rights and privileges of Freemen, those rights those privileges, so inestimable, bought by the blood of your ancestors, but which have been so long, so surreptitiously abducted from a patient and suffering people! In this heart-strung contest, never equalled since the days of Tell and Hofer, away with grovelling idea of self interest—Ere upon the recreant slave who would insinuate that I am to be influenced by the prospect of emolument or office, gift, gratuity, place, pension or reward—Treason and Traitor avant!!! To have done my duty to you is all I desire at this side the grave.—Me, forget you! me desert your interests and barter it away for

my own self-aggrandizement and take that stain with me to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.—Oh! Men of York!!! sooner shall my right hand forsake her cunning—sooner shall my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth" (this latter being generally understood to be an impossibility,)—your interests are my polar star; by them I shall steer all the days of my life."

The plain English of all which bombast has turned out to be, that it was the pleasure of the patriot to ride across the desert, to the object of his ambition, on the necks of the "suffering" and "sovereign" people—and he knew it required the administering of a certain quantity of humbug to induce the camel to kneel down in order that the "patriot" should mount. The "Polar Star"—the people's rights was visible enough to every common eye, but the needle of the political navigator dipped so confidently towards "self," that it would not traverse—the "Star" was lost and the whole voyage appeared to be conducted under the influence of that sign in the zodiac called "Libra" or the "scales"—which appeared through the haze in a most alluring shape—a Judge's wig gown and salary being in one scale, and nothing but the rights of the people in the other.

This, Mr. Editor, although (as your readers will observe) it is a case entirely imaginary, has been the condition of the Province for several years, and the history of the rise, decline and fall of the vamps who have fastened and fed upon the energies of the people, is but a detail and example, of the same course of events—I think however that better days are at hand, I have much more confidence in the Government since the late changes—Mr. Wilnot and Fisher were leading men in the Government, as well as in the House—if the affairs of the Province have not improved—if faults have occurred—if promises have been broken—and prospects never realized surely the people have a right to complain and will naturally identify a "change" with "a change for the better." In the removal of the gentlemen named, (to say nothing of any make-weight creature, who of course must drown if the tide in which he was housed, be sunk to the bottom) and in the appointment of Mr. Street, I think there is just ground for hope, that straightforward undeviating integrity—honesty of purpose—and freedom from all political humbug, added to unflinching political and moral courage, will again find a place in the Councils of the land. It is true that some people may think that Mr. Street should not have joined the Government until it had been further purified—but it must be remembered that there are three vacancies, which may be filled by such men as Captain Robinson (the new member for Charlotte,) Mr. Duncan Wilnot, Mr. John H. Grey or Mr. Ritchie of St. John—and that Mr. Street is not the man either to permit dishonesty of any kind, or to accept the office which he holds, shorn of any of the rights of the leader of the Government in the Lower House.—For these reasons, Mr. Editor, I think it is the duty of every dispassionate man to offer no factious opposition to a government led by an honest man, but on the contrary to give him a share of the common birth-right of us all—"A fair trial."

I may hereafter give you my views on Party Government, meantime I am

Dear Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

OMEGA.

Fredericton, January 25th.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—Having picked up the enclosed advertisement, I presume from its contents, it is intended to be inserted in your paper. I therefore send it to you for insertion, if you consider it was so intended.

Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received from persons in want of the situation, in the Creek Village, at the Scribe's office at home, until the 1st day of March next, for the situation of County Treasurer. Good security will be required that no money shall be paid out under any circumstances—and all debts due by the County shall be paid in goods at an advance of 175 per cent from the sterling cost. The former County Treasurer having heretofore been too honest and faithful in the discharge of his duty, it is deemed advisable to dismiss him.—Recommended by a small majority of the Grand Jurors and adopted by the Public Divan. HUMBURG.

Wendstock, 20th Jan., 1851.

P. S.—It is expected that a large premium will be given as it has been offered to do the duty at par.

"Civis" with all his cleverness, has not succeeded in drawing the wool over our eyes. His must be a poor case indeed, when he is obliged to stoop to forgery to conceal his designs. Another attempt of the kind and we will hold him up to the public gaze.

Another Store at the Upper Corner, (Mr. Willard Sawyer's) has been visited by thieves. They cut a panel out of the door, one evening last week, and stole £11 in cash, and a large quantity of Confectionary.

We direct attention to the Advertisement of "Tea-Meeting" in another column. Give the boys a plumper!

Mr. James McLaughlan will Lecture in the Institute on Wednesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, on Education.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, a Mr. Wentworth "proposed to benefit editors by reducing postage on newspapers when subscribers exhibit to Postmasters evidence that they have paid in advance." The member that would introduce and carry such a motion as this in our Canadian Legislature, would be sure to have his name handed to all future generations as a philanthropist and a statesman.—*Herald*.