

Mississippi, and frigate Independence, sailed for Lisbon in all haste, owing to difficulty between the American Minister and the Portuguese Government, relative to the execution of the commercial treaty between the two countries.

LONDON.—The impression on the Stock exchange this afternoon is, that the ministry cannot let the matter of their defeat in the House of Lords rest in its present state. Consols for account opened at 95 7/8, subsequently advanced to 96, but closed at opening rate.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says that the Roman Catholic Primate has recently received a decisive letter from Rome, declaring that Roman Catholic clergymen cannot hold office in, or otherwise be instrumental in advancing, the project of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, and that the Roman Catholic laity are prohibited from sending their youth to those colleges for education.

THE GORHAM CASE.—The Puseyite party in England are intensely indignant at the issue which this celebrated case has reached. Meetings have been held to denounce the decision, at one of which a series of resolutions was adopted, signed by the Mannings, the Puseys, the Wilberforces, and other Tractarian leaders, which assert that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration is an essential one, and that to admit the legality or right of the decision would be to incur the sin of schism.

Arrangements have been made for holding a great public meeting of the clergy and laity of the Church of England on the 27th inst., for the adoption of certain resolutions with reference to the late decision of the Judicial Committee in the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter," and the consequences arising therefrom. The principal men connected with the High Church party will be present to take part in the proceedings. The promoters are anxious to secure the countenance and support of all who feel that a tacit acquiescence by the Church of England in the recent decision of the Privy Council would be an "unspeakable" misery. An address to the Throne will be submitted to the meeting, setting forth the Church's rights as to spiritual freedom, reminding her Majesty of the declaration prefixed to the articles of religion, and praying therefore the Royal license that convocation may be summoned for the express purpose of vindicating or authoritatively declaring the doctrine of the Church of England on Holy Baptism. Many of the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries have expressed approval of the proposed course of proceeding, and have intimated their intention of being present at the meeting.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, JULY 9, 1850.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—One argument made use of by a Contemporary or two, in favour of returning the leading members of the old House to occupy seats in the new is, that without their assistance the Seat of Government will be removed to St. John. We are not disposed to deny that a considerable amount of talent has been displaced by the late Elections, but we have yet to learn that the new House does not possess honesty and integrity over the old in a sufficient degree to make up for all we have lost in talent. It is but little praise to say of a man he is talented, if we at the same time, with reason, accuse him of abusing those talents, or of using them solely for the benefit of himself and friends, and to the injury of his country. That this can be said of some of those who have lost their seats (and we fear of some who remain) there can be no doubt. It is equally certain that in one instance at least the country has sustained a serious loss; but of this we shall have occasion to speak hereafter. We will not believe that in this day six men can be found in the city or county of Saint John, able to command seats in the House of Assembly, who are so contracted and selfish in their views, and so blind to their own interests and that of the country generally, as to wish to remove the Seat of Government to St. John. No sound argument ever has, or can be brought in favour of such a measure, while many have been adduced in opposition to it. Every man of common sense knows that to build up and support a town you must have a country, consequently, if those parts of the Province on which the city of Saint John must depend for its existence are destroyed, the ruin of the city will follow. We need scarcely go into an argument to prove that if St. John wishes to increase her trade, or even to maintain her position as a mercantile City, she must encourage the growth of the Country—she must encourage internal improvements—and assist in holding out inducements for capitalists to come among us. Her people must say we have no wish to destroy Fredericton and the extensive country above and around it, we prefer rather to build up towns and villages in every section of the Province. This will create a trade and on this does the growth and prosperity of our city depend.—The enormous expenses to be incurred in erecting suitable buildings preparatory to the removal, and without the least prospect of anything beneficial to the country arising from the change, should, in our opinion be sufficient to set the matter at rest, so far as members from the eastern parts of the Province are concerned.

We are compelled to acknowledge that heretofore a narrow-minded, selfish policy, with regard to the improvement of the country, has been adhered to by members of the House of Assembly as well as by the Government.

A measure to connect the St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy, to unite Canada and the Great West with St. John, by opening up the Navigation of a river extending from one end of the country to the other, and which runs through seven of the fourteen counties of the Province, was styled by a talented and enlightened member of the old House "a local measure," and was therefore opposed by him. We have had too much of this selfish one-sided legislation, and the sooner it is put an end to the better.

The same feeling was manifested when a Bill was brought before the House in aid of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, this measure did not meet the views of certain members from St. John and the eastern parts of the Province. The road would not pass immediately in front of their doors, and they opposed it with all the force they could muster. They even granted £150 of the people's money to Mr. Street for his endeavours to throw the Shediac Railway across their track; but fortunately for the Province too much sound sense was to be found in the House (bad as it was) to allow them to carry their selfish views into operation. The Seat of Government was not removed! A sum of money, although a very small one, was granted towards the improvement of the Navigation of the St. John! and encouragement was given to the enterprising company in Charlotte to proceed with their undertaking! Yet, notwithstanding these latter measures were of the greatest importance to the Country, and were justly considered the stepping stones to future prosperity, yet so strong was the opposition they met with in the House, and so limited the means granted in support of them, that by many they were considered failures. If then the people of the Province have succeeded in removing some of the narrow-minded, selfish politicians, and have elected in their stead, men of enlightened views, who are willing to legislate for the good of the Country generally; a great and beneficial change has been effected, and we may yet see New Brunswick prosperous and happy. We have already written in favour of improving the Navigation of the St. John—of encouraging the settlement of Wild Lands in the Province—and of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad, and would much like to hear from some of our talented Contemporaries on these subjects, previous to the meeting of the Legislature. It strikes us that a great deal of the ink and time wasted in advocating the cause of disappointed politicians, and in endeavouring to build up the broken fortunes of a tottering Government, would be much better employed if used in promoting the true interests of the country, and in supporting measures calculated to be beneficial to the inhabitants of the Province generally.

The Head Quarters a paper published somewhere in Fredericton and edited by a funny little Scotman, sometimes contains queer articles. In the last number we find the following:—"We understand that accounts have been received from the County of Victoria, which are favourable to the views of the friends of the Hon. Mr. Partelow.—Money won't do. The money and the seat will both be taken care of, for the French are not to be bought and sold like sheep." Of course not, Mr. Head Quarters.—They have not the power of selling themselves! and those who have the controul over them, only are to be bought; the French are simply driven about like sheep. As you are a man possessing a fund of information Mr. Head Quarters, and have easy access to the proper authorities to learn all you require, will you have the kindness to inform us how much of the Roll was required to induce Mr. Crook (the only Frenchman nominated at the Hustings in Victoria) to resign in Mr. P.'s favour, and how much more was taken off to get the French Priest to show himself at the Polling Booth at Little River, and compel every freeholder to vote against Mr. Beveridge. If you should, by any unforeseen calamity, be unable to obtain the required information, perhaps we can help you out. We at all events can now inform you, that after Mr. Partelow's arrival in Victoria, the French agreed among themselves to vote for Messrs. Beveridge and Crook. In accordance with this agreement Mr. Beveridge was well supported at the two lower polling places, leading Mr. Rice 187 votes, the same disposition was manifested to support him at Little River in the early part of the day, but the Catholic priest appeared and ordered them to vote for Messrs. Partelow and Rice, the consequence was that Mr. Beveridge did not receive one vote after the order was given. So much for independence. When we receive an answer to our questions, we have something more to say.

A very interesting meeting was held in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute in this place on Friday last. It was composed chiefly of land owners, residing on the river lots between the Maduxnakik and Eel River. The object was to take into consideration the propriety of granting to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, a right of way through their respective farms, for the projected road, free of expense. We are happy to add that a deed was signed by every one of these gentlemen present, giving to the Company a strip of land through any part of their farms—not to interfere with buildings—100 feet wide.—Mr. Kneal, the Company's engineer, was present at the meeting, and gave it as his opinion, that not only would the Company be benefited by the donation, but that every settler along that portion of the line would find, that no act of theirs could possibly tend to increase the value of their farms in a greater degree, than the one then under consideration.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

WOODSTOCK, July 8th, 1850.

SIR.—The education of the people among whom we live should be a subject of foremost solicitude to our minds. It is from regard to a sense of duty that I owe to the greatest human cause, that I trouble you with this note. My purpose in requesting you to publish it, is, that the Grammar School of this County should receive that respect and support to which I have been induced to regard it entitled.

Mr. McCoy, the master of this School, recently requested me to visit it on the day of public examination, which will occur during the present week; this request I was unable to comply with, having engagements which lead me to be absent for a short period from this place. On Friday last however, I visited his School and examined several classes of the Scholars present. At many places of Public Education in this Province I have been present at examinations during the last few years. In none have I seen more satisfactory evidence afforded by such criterions, of the capacity and industry of the Schoolmaster.

I believe that in the Grammar School of this County as good, general and thorough education can be received as is afforded by any School in the Province. I hope the youth of the County may be permitted to avail themselves thereof.

I am Sir, your obdt. Servant,

EDWIN J. JACOB.

P.S.—I respectfully ask the Inhabitants of this Village to attend the examination of the Scholars of their Grammar School, which will take place this week. I think their judgement will justly mine.

E. J. J.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Since our last we have heard from the Counties of Queens, Charlotte and Victoria.

Queens we understand has returned Messrs. John Earl and Gilbert, but we have not received a statement of the Poll at its close.

In Charlotte it stood,—Robinson, 942, Thomson, 724, Porter, 699, Fitzgerald, 620, Boyd, 613, Nesbit, 397, Street, 515, Wetmore, 345, Ellis, 235, Eastman, 349, Knight, 476.

VICTORIA COUNTY.—We learn from good authority that one of the Poll Books was stolen in this County, and that in consequence the Sheriff is unable to make any return at present.

List of Officers of Victoria Union, No. 4, D. of T., for the quarter commencing July 3, 1850.—M. Wiley, P. S.; E. Parsons, A. S.; M. E. Blair, R. S.; F. C. Gray, A. R. S.; C. Lougee, F. S.; L. Everitt, T.; L. H. Gray, C.; Jane Lockart, A. C.; F. Wood, G.; L. K. Lougee, A. G.

L. E. Demill, P. P. S.

List of Officers of Woodstock Division No. 19, S. of T., for the present quarter.—Wm. Stevens, W. P.; Daniel I. Day, W. A.; John Stevens, R. S.; Joseph T. Parsons, A. R. S.; Jas. H. Jacques, F. R. S.; Geo. W. Lougee, T.; J. C. Everitt, C.; James McIndoe, Jr., A. C.; C. S. Lougee, I. S.; Wm. Blake, O. S.; Wm. Lindsay takes the seat of P. W. P.

List of Officers of Carleton Section, No. 5, C. of T., for the quarter, commencing July 3rd, 1850.—O. P. Truesdell, W. A.; S. N. Phillips, V. A.; Wm. Snow, S.; James Sharp, A. S.; Joseph Snow, T.; F. Cleary, A. T.; James Wood, G.; G. Fields, U.; N. W. Everitt, W.; C. Jackson, A. W.; A. McLaughlan, P. W. A.

John Cutter, Worthy Patron. J. T. Parsons and J. C. Everitt, Associate Patrons.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woodstock Temperance Society will be held in Connell's Hall on Wednesday evening 10th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.

ST ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—We are happy to notice that this important undertaking is rapidly "going a-head." The indomitable perseverance and energy of the contractors, the Messrs. Myers, overcome every obstacle, no rock is too hard or too large, they disappear like magic before their powerful agents—in fact to use a homespun phrase, these gentlemen are the right sort of material! possessing the knowledge, skill and means, to carry on a great work. From the point at the lower end of the Town to Chamcook a beautiful level road has been made, and between Chamcook and Bartlett's the line is now nearly cleared and in many places graded. We expect that the ten miles contracted for will be completed within three months,—and we hope to be able in the course of a few weeks, to lay before our readers some further important and satisfactory information respecting this work. In the mean time we heartily congratulate our friends on the bright prospects before them.—St. Andrews Standard.

HOW TO PRESERVE BEEF STEAK.—As the hot weather is now approaching, when meats cannot well be kept for more than a day or two in a fresh state, it will be found of no inconsiderable benefit to many to be informed, that if fresh meat is rolled up in Indian corn meal, it will keep fresh for four or five days. The steak should be laid down in pieces from one to three pounds, and each piece covered entirely with the meal.

DISTANCES ACROSS THE OCEAN.—From New York to Liverpool direct, three thousand and eighty-two miles.

From Boston to Liverpool, via Halifax, two thousand eight hundred and forty-nine miles.

The trials of speed between the English and American steamers, just now, make it important to remember that the last-named route is the shortest by two hundred and thirty-five miles.

STEAMER VICEROY ASHORE!—Passengers by the steamer Fairy Queen, this morning, from Windsor, report the steamer "Viceroy," from New York to Halifax and Galway, ashore on an Island near Cape Sable, and so badly injured that the tide flows into her. Her Majesty's steamer Columbia had proceeded from Halifax to her assistance, and if she is got off, will probably be brought to this port for repairs.—St. John Courier.