

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The Mail Steamer "Europa" arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening. She passed the Asia from New York for Liverpool at a quarter past 7 o'clock on Saturday evening the 16th inst. The America from Boston and Halifax arrived at Liverpool on Monday. There is nothing of importance from England by this arrival.

Lewis Napoleon has sent a message to the Assembly, in which he declaims all personal ambition, and professes great veneration for the constitution. This message appears to have given general satisfaction.

The intelligence of renewed misunderstanding between Prussia and Austria is confirmed. All Germany is arming, and Bavaria is already in arms. Prussia has drawn the first blood. Their Troops occupied a village upon which the Austrians advanced. The latter were at once fired upon, and several of their numbers wounded, and one killed. The shots were returned, and the Prussians were finally dislodged. They succeeded in carrying off their wounded. England, France, and Russia, have offered their mediation on the German question. The latest accounts are more peaceable.

The Board of Trade returns for the Month of October, show an increase in the exports, compared with the two previous years. The prices of wheat, flour, and corn, remain unchanged. Business matters generally are as they were at the sailing of the previous Steamer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR,—I beg through the medium of your paper to communicate to the Committee appointed here to collect subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the late fire at Fredericton, and to those who have contributed for this purpose, the following resolution of the Relief Committee at Fredericton, which has been sent to me by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, secretary of that Committee.

At a Meeting of the Committee for the Relief of the sufferers by the late fire,—held at the office of the Master of the Rolls, on the 26th Nov., 1850,

Resolved, Unanimously, That this Committee do gratefully acknowledge the sympathy and liberality of the inhabitants of Woodstock, and its neighbourhood, for the very generous supply of Provisions furnished for the relief of those who have suffered by the late calamitous fire in this City.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of a notification from the Secretary, of the safe arrival at Fredericton, of an additional supply of Provisions, and the sum of £16, which had been sent him by the Inhabitants of this place, and its neighbourhood, in aid of the distressed Citizens of Fredericton.

On the part of the Committee and sufferers (the Secretary writes) I can only express grateful thanks for this additional proof of the kindness and sympathy of our friends in Woodstock. Should they ever be visited with a like calamity, I trust we shall not be found backward in showing more substantial proof of our gratitude.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your Obt. Servt.,
EDWIN J. JACOB.

Woodstock, Nov. 29, 1850.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR,—Your correspondent, "A Working Man," says in his last week's communication, that some of the "true sons of Carleton have assisted materially to improve the stock of the County, and awaken Public attention to its Agricultural interests." Now Mr. Editor, I should like "A Working Man" to point out to me who these "true sons of the County" are, for really I am at a loss to know, although I have resided in this County for the last twenty seven years.

Yours, &c.
AN ENQUIRER.

Woodstock, Nov. 19, 1850.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, DEC. 3, 1850.

We direct attention to the Telegraph's Notice in another column, calling upon parties here for 50 per cent of the amount subscribed by them, to be paid in by the 1st day of January next. It will be recollected that at the meeting held here on the 4th of October last, Mr. Torney,—Agent of the Quebec Telegraph Company,—agreed to build the Line from Quebec to Woodstock, provided the St. John and Fredericton Company would extend their line so as to meet them here. This we believe, was agreed upon, and Mr. Torney immediately made arrangements to fulfil his part of the agreement. A contract has been entered into with Mr. Elisha Baker, and others, to furnish poles for the line from Woodstock to the Grand Falls, and the Quebec Gazette of the 20th inst., says:—

The operation of carrying the wire of the British North American Telegraph line across the River from the Citadel to Point Levy, will commence to-day. The wire selected is of steel, and very light in proportion to its strength. The line will then be complete to Riviere du Loup, and we understand, from the enterprising contractor, Mr. Torney, that the posts will be got out, and every thing be in readiness for finishing the remainder of the work in the spring.

Consequently we may expect to have the line from Quebec to Woodstock, completed early in the next season. The following from the Head Quarters of the 27th shows that

Fredericton is in connection by Telegraph with almost every city of note in North America, it reads thus:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We have very great pleasure in noticing that the Electric Telegraph between this City and St. John is now in full operation. The first message was conveyed along the wires at 12 o'clock on Friday last, since which time the Telegraph has been in complete operation, and we understand has been pretty well employed. This enterprise, like the Gas Light Company, has been by run, continued, and completed in a single season. We owe this improvement principally to the superintendent of the St. John line, D. B. Stevens, Esq., who visited Fredericton for the purpose of explaining the cost of the erection, the public advantages to be derived therefrom and the probable assets of the line. To the President, George Botsford, Esq., and his associates in the directory, the public are largely indebted for the spirited and indefatigable manner in which they have forwarded the undertaking, and there cannot be a doubt that by July next a line connecting Quebec with St. John, via Fredericton and Woodstock, will be completed. The posts on the Fredericton and Saint John line were erected under the personal superintendence of Mr. Stevens. The same gentleman superintended the stretching of the wires, and the erection of the battery in this City, and the admirable manner in which the work is performed is the best proof of his efficiency as general superintendent of the affairs of the Fredericton and St. John Electric Telegraph Companies. The very low charge for a message of ten words, (twelve and a half cents, and a cent additional for each word over ten) will, we think secure for this company an amount of public patronage which will repay them for their enterprise and public spirit. Fredericton is now in communication by Electric Telegraph, from one end of the North American continent to the other, and a message can be sent to New Orleans or Halifax at will, in less time than before this erection it would have taken to send the same message to the lower City line. The admirable manner in which these companies have been conducted, augurs well for the future, and if the rebuilding of the burnt district be prosecuted with a like spirit, we may, in a short time see good coming out of evil, and Fredericton rise from its ashes in buildings of a more substantial and ornamental material than composed those which were destroyed.

It now only remains for the people of this Province to build the short line from Fredericton to Woodstock, to have a complete communication—either by the way of Quebec or St. John—with all parts of Canada and the United States and what is of more consequence to stockholders here, it will doubtless pay a handsome profit.—In addition to the regular business on the line they will enjoy a privilege not granted to others; at the meeting in October, it was stated that only about 10 per cent of the stock subscribed would be required in January and the remainder in the course of the winter and spring but that all must be paid in before the first of July next. Now by paying in the 50 per cent, they are offered equal privileges with the St. John and Fredericton company already in operation, and will receive a share of all the profits of that company from its first commencement. We hope to see this liberal offer accepted at once, and the whole line in complete operation before the first of July next.

THE ATHENÆUM, OR NEW BRUNSWICK ALMANAC FOR 1851.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of this work for the year 1851. Several alterations and additions have been made in this, the third number of the Almanac, and like its predecessors, it contains a large amount of useful and interesting information. The work is got up under the superintendence of the Fredericton Athenæum, and published by Henry Chubb & Co. St. John. It is, beyond a doubt, the most useful work of the kind ever published in the Province, and as such, we recommend it to every farmer in New Brunswick. To the publishers we tender our thanks for the copy sent us.

We have in this number commenced the publication of the Pope's Bull, creating an Arch Bishop and Bishops over certain districts in England, and which has given so much dissatisfaction in that country and elsewhere. The remainder will be given next week, when our readers will be enabled to judge whether the Protestants of Britain, if they quietly submit to such aggressions, are in any danger of falling under the controul of a Catholic hierarchy or not. We should judge however from the following letter to the Bishop of Durham, and from the mighty movement now taking place among Protestants throughout the length and breadth of Britain, that the Pope has sprung a mine which will prove fatal to his church in that land of freedom.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

TO THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

MY DEAR LORD,—I agree with you in considering "the late aggression of the Pope upon our Protestantism" as "insolent and insidious," and I therefore feel as indignant as you can do upon the subject.

I not only promoted to the utmost of my power the claims of the Roman Catholics to all civil rights, but I thought it right, and even desirable, that the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholics should be the means of giving instruction to the numerous Irish immigrants in London and elsewhere, who without such help would have been left in heathen ignorance.

This might have been done, however, without any such innovation as that which we have now seen.

It is impossible to confound the recent measures of the Pope with the division of Scotland into dioceses by the Episcopal Church, or the arrangement of districts in England by the Wesleyan Conference.

There is an assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome—a pretension to supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation, as asserted even in Roman Catholic times.

I confess, however, that my alarm is not equal to my indignation.

Even if it shall appear that the ministers and servants of the Pope in this country have not transgressed the law, I feel persuaded that we are strong enough to repel any outward attacks. The liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long in England to allow of any successful attempt to impose a foreign yoke upon our minds and consciences. No foreign prince or potentate will be permitted to fasten his fetters upon a nation which has so long and so nobly vindicated its right to freedom of opinion, civil, political, and religious.

Upon this subject, then, I will only say that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and the propriety of adopting any proceedings with reference to the recent assumptions of power, deliberately considered.

There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign Sovereign.

Clergymen of our own Church, who have subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks "step by step, to the very verge of the precipice." The honour paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the Church, the superstitious use of the sign of the cross, the muttering of the Liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of the Church of England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprehended by the Bishop of London, in his charge to the clergy of his diocese.

What, then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the Church of England herself?

I have little hope that the propounders and framers of these innovations will desist from their insidious course. But I rely with confidence on the people of England, and I will not bate a jot of heart or hope so long as the glorious principles and the immortal martyrs of the Reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks with contempt on the mummeries of superstition, and with scorn at the laborious endeavours which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the soul.

I remain, with great respect, &c.,
Downing-street, Nov. 4. J. RUSSELL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Z is received, and will be attended to in our next.

Our up River Correspondent must come down to our level, and write plain English if he expects us to understand him. It goes terribly against the grain to acknowledge ourselves ignorant, but in this instance we see no help for it. We cannot understand the drift of our correspondent, or make out the meaning of one single sentence, but publish a few lines for the information of our readers, hear them:—

Dear sirs being fully impressed with the importance to the community at large of the completion R. road at present course of construction Snt. Andres & Woodstock as the Star in the East it is looked forward to as the reviving hopes of a depressed locality 2ly as the dawn of Morning to the Ship reeked mariner or as the breaking asunder of the fetters of nature to a great & flourishing anterior whose toil Enervated Sinewes & sun burnt Brows has contributed their mite which ought to be accounted more than the tallest from the chambers of luxury In order to secure for their prosperity the privileges from which they themselves were Excluded it is unnecessary for me to Enter out the sympathy & co-operation of her who is the arbitrary mistress & as we may more proudly term her the Mother Country who has Extended the right hand of fellowship now as in various similar locations for our future welfare & has taken our already overburdened & depressed coffers for her percentage.

We have been requested to examine a lot of Cooking Stoves, for sale at Mr. John Balloch's and although we are strongly opposed to the importation of any article that can be manufactured in the Province, yet we must acknowledge that both the patterns and castings of these stoves are superior to any we have ever seen.

Persons wishing to obtain a perfect DAGUERRETYPE LIKENESS, will do well to call at the Rooms of Mr. Babain, over the Printing Office. They will be sure to meet with satisfaction.

The St. Andrews Standard of the 20th inst., after copying our say to Geo. Fennety, pens the following:—

"This is an old trick of George's trying to cast ridicule on St. Andrews, he has always manifested a sort of spiteful jealousy towards our road; and very often spits out something like the above, but while the will and the Power remain with us, that are at present at work on the line, we shan't mind what a score of fellows of his calibre can say.—Better hold your breath Fennety, you will want all you have and more too, to advocate the "Western line," and we hope with more success than your attempts to bolster up the Shediac or "oyster and huckleberry line," as the Attorney General once termed it in the Legislature, upon one occasion.