

ing order was then suspended by the unanimous vote of the court, and further comment was at the moment stopped in the anxiety to prepare a resolution of thanks to the minister.

The following resolution having been drawn up, was read to the court:—Resolved unanimously that this court has read with feelings of the highest gratification the timely and admirable letter addressed to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, and entirely and heartily approves of the principles therein expressed, and his determination to maintain unimpaired the great constitutional doctrine, that 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."

And "That the cordial and sincere thanks of this court be presented to his lordship, not only as one of the representatives of this city in Parliament, but as the Prime Minister of the Crown, and the organ of her Majesty's Government, for such a declaration of opinion as must re-assure all her Majesty's subjects of the unabated desire of those in power to uphold in its integrity the religious freedom of the British Empire."

Sir Peter Laurie, in seconding the adoption of the resolution, remarked that, looking at the proceedings taken by the Pope within the last few days, he considered that in a great degree the Bishop of London had been to blame. (Hear, hear.) The bishop had evinced great want of firmness when he delivered his charge respecting Puseyism some few years since: indeed, there was in that charge a sort of "Jim Crowism," which was both improper and objectionable. (Hear, and laughter.) No doubt the Pope had been misled by the Wisemans, and the Oakleys, and the Newmans, and others of the Puseyite school, as Charles the Pretender had been with reference to the true state of the English people, as to their anxiety to embrace Popery; but these sanguine parties would find themselves to be mistaken. The laity would hasten, if need arose, to fight, even upon their stumps, to maintain their faith as true Protestants, in opposition to the assumed power of the Church of Rome. (Cheers.) He (Sir Peter) rejoiced at the letter bearing the signature of Lord J. Russell. In 1844 he (Sir P. Laurie) had been the first to expose what he deemed to be the errors of Puseyism, and not less than 21 articles had been written against him, but in that he gloriied. He knew, and he now more than ever felt that he had done his duty. (Cheers.) He was glad to find that the matter had at length come to a crisis, as he had great hopes that the struggle, through the magnanimous conduct of Lord John Russell, and the adherence of the people generally to the Protestant faith, would end in the overthrow of everything like Papal domination in this country. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was then enthusiastically carried, and it was ordered that a copy of the same should be presented to Lord John Russell forthwith.

The court then adjourned.

The No-Popery cry continues to sweep over the land. Every place is stirring, every body is in earnest to put down the pretensions of the Papal supremacy; and, while England is thus stirred through its length and breadth on a subject of intense interest, rumours abound that the Presbyterianism of Scotland is to be shocked by a bull from Rome, apportioning the northern part of the kingdom into Catholic Bishopsrics. In the meantime, Cardinal Wiseman has arrived from the city of the Cæsars, taking Belgium in his route, where he made a short stay; but learning, probably for the first time, the state of feeling in this country, he pushed boldly on, and, while London was buried in slumber, reached the capital where his policy has produced such an outburst.

All parties are stirred to their centre, and, believing that political capital can be made out of the excitement, the leader of the Protectionists, Mr. Disraeli, has published a manifesto, accusing the Whigs of countenancing in Ireland, the policy on the part of Rome which they now find it convenient to denounce in England. One of the new Catholic Bishops, in a pastoral charge, goes further than this, and states broadly that the new hierarchy was arranged with the express sanction of the Government; and Cardinal Wiseman is also said to have declared that the whole scheme was submitted to and approved by the Cabinet some time ago.—*European Times*.

The London Advertiser says:—"The recent Papal aggressions in England have not only created great alarm in the minds of many of the aristocracy but that a number of titled persons, who have been in the habit of attending the principal Puseyite churches at the West-End have determined to absent themselves from these places in future. It has struck the parties to whom we refer, that, apart from all other considerations, it would henceforth be disrespectful, if not disloyal to their Sovereign, to give the sanction of their presence to doctrines and ceremonies which necessarily lead to the practical denial of the Queen's supremacy; for no one now attempts to deny that the late audacious assumptions in the Pope are to be ascribed to the prevalence of Puseyism in the Anglican church. Among the stated hearers of the Rev. Mr. Bennett of St. Paul's, Hyde Park, are two cabinet ministers and among occasional hearers there was a third; all have withdrawn."

NOVEL IMPORTATION.—A correspondent of the Times states that on the 4th of November inst., nine cases were imported into London in the steamboat City of Boulogne, containing 21,000 crucifixes of different sizes, from one inch to two feet, several thousand figures of the Virgin Mary, and a large quantity of prints of bleeding hearts, &c., besides an immense quantity of rosaries and charms, probably in anticipation of a large conversion of our population to Romanism.

CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.—Father Ignatius (the hon. and rev. Mr. Spencer) is touring it in the north of Ireland, where he is amusing himself by preaching up the advent of the re-conversion of England to the faith of Rome.—

Holding forth at Lurgan, the rev. enthusiast, in enumerating his grounds of hope, said that the element of (Roman) Catholicity was to be found in the Methodist body. The Bunting schism has probably led to this not over sapient conclusion.

UNITED STATES.

MUTINY AND MURDER.—On Saturday, the 26th ult., a ship entered the bay with colors half mast. It proved to be the Glen, of New Haven, Capt. James Smith. She had been loading at Africa, and with a cargo of Peruvian bark, valued at \$450,000, had started for the United States. On the morning of Sept. 17th, at 2 o'clock, Capt. Small was awakened by a noise on deck and the report of a musket. As he attempted to go out, he was told by the mutineers, who had already killed the second mate, and were three in number, armed, to go back.

They fired down the companion-way; the ball passed by his head. He then stepped back, found his cutlass and went out upon deck, through the side light of the cabin, not knowing how many were engaged in the mutiny. He wounded two men with a cutlass, and the first mate who had been below when the disturbance began, coming now to his assistance, he was enabled to secure them. Capt. Small then sought to make this port, which he succeeded in doing, after twelve days. The men are prisoners on board the Preble, and will be sent home by the United States Consul, Col. Potter, for trial. The ship will proceed upon her voyage shortly.

The mate was severely wounded in the head, and on one of his hands, with some weapon, seemingly a hatchet; but we understand he is doing well. The mutineers who were secured on deck are Edward E. Douglas, Thomas Benson, cook, Thos. Williams, boy. They charge one other, who was below at the time, with being confederate with them. The remainder of the crew are thought to be innocent in regard to the transaction. We learn, that in consideration of the bravery and fidelity displayed by the captain on the occasion, the gentlemen who had chartered the ship for the voyage to New York, have presented him with a handsome gold watch, as a token of their appreciation of his services. The name of the second mate, who was murdered, was Asa A. Harven.—*Valparaiso Neighbor*, October 9.

BRUTAL.—A man in Cumberland County, Pa., recently lost a son 12 years of age. The coffin, on placing the remains therein, was found to be too small. Whereupon the inhuman father coolly took up the corpse, and carrying it to the wood pile deliberately chopped off both the feet above the ankle. Such an act of monstrosity in a community like this, is enough to curdle our hearts' blood, and make us wonder to what manner of species we belong. *Portland Transcript*.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Antoinette Douglas, burst her boiler on the Alabama River on Tuesday of last week, by which distressing accident many persons were killed and 28 wounded. There are, besides 25 persons still missing, and but 57 persons escaped uninjured.—*ib*.

The Insane Hospital at Augusta was totally destroyed by fire last Wednesday morning. By this sad occurrence the friends of the inmates of the Institution have had to send for, and take them home.—*ib*.

A posse of men were observed very barbarously dragging a poor, gentle, weeping woman to jail in Louisville. She had been guilty of nothing but whipping a butcher, and knocking her husband down.—*ib*.

Cobden, the great English Reformer, has just commenced a new agitation, having for its object the establishment of a system of national education. The dissenters oppose the scheme, fearing the Church of England will have control of the schools. They should remember that the religious ideas of children depend more upon the doctrines inculcated at home, than those incidentally favored in common schools.—*ib*.

CRAFTS, THE FUGITIVE.—The Portland Evening News says that the Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, after uniting in marriage the fugitive slave, Wm. Crafts, and the coloured woman with whom he lived as his wife, drew forth a dagger and presented it to Crafts, admonishing him to "stain it with the blood of thousands" rather than suffer himself or wife to be captured.

The Centre Table manufactured entirely from Hawaiian wood, and intended as a present from his Majesty Kamehameha 3rd to Queen Victoria, had been shipped on board H. B. M. schooner Cockatrice, for London via Valparaiso.

A total eclipse of the sun took place on the 7th of August. This rare phenomenon occasioned intense excitement among the inhabitants of the islands and renewed some of the old superstitions of the natives.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

SIR.—The friends of the present administration, wish it to be understood that the Hon. John R. Partelow would be returned for the County of Victoria, should the loss of the Tobique Poll Book, make another election necessary, or in the event of a dissolution of the New House. Now, sir, I have lately returned from a long tour through that County, and from an intimate acquaintance with many of its inhabitants, am enabled to state without fear of successful contradiction, that this is perfectly true—provided always, that Mr. Partelow, be again the nominee of Bishop Dollard—that influence alone being sufficient to secure the return of any candidate—otherwise he would not obtain twenty-five votes, as he is most unpopular—previous to his election, this could not be said with truth, as not twenty residents of the County knew that such a man was in existence—but his inattention to his election Bills—and forgetting to fulfil his often repeated promises, to visit the County and make himself acquainted with the people, their

wants, and wishes, &c., &c.—causes him, to be now, regarded with extreme distrust, and dislike.—Mr. Partelow's return, is hailed by his party, as a signal triumph—and gloried in throughout the Country; if an election by the most ignorant, and Priest-ridden constituency in the Province, after rejection, by one of the most enlightened, and liberal minded, can be so esteemed, let them enjoy the full honor and glory of it.

Mr. Partelow's election for a County he had never seen, and by a constituency to whom he was entirely unknown, will bear to be regarded as one of the wonders of the year,—when it is remembered, that three fourths of the Free holders are French Roman Catholics, utterly unacquainted with our language, laws, &c., &c.—and so far from appreciating Representative Institutions as a privilege, consider them a burden—and are perfectly indifferent, as to who represents them, or whether they have any representation,—in addition to this, they are controlled by their Priests in temporal as well as spiritual matters. The County itself many suppose was established solely as a place of refuge for rejected members of the Government, and this supposition is much strengthened, by the following facts,—viz:—that it was only set off from this County just before the dissolution of the late House,—the importation of a Sheriff who sees with the eyes and hears with the ears of the Executive,—and the election being delayed, until the results from the other Counties were known. In fact the sapient Clerk of the Peace, and Registrar of Wills and Deeds for the County, the *Euridite* Attorney General's hopeful brother Bill—has not scrupled to say, that it was so arranged, for the accommodation of that worthy official—who had some reasons to apprehend a defeat in York.—As this new fledged County, this precious bantling of the Executive, forms a portion of Bishop Dollard's diocese, Mr. Partelow to ensure his success had but to procure a Bull from that Reverend Prelate to the Priests of Madawaska, directing them to cause him to be elected,—this was readily obtained,—doubtless, as a reward for his zealous advocacy of Roman Catholic interests, and bitter opposition to Orangeism,—this Bull on being presented to the Priests was received with due reverence, it was promulgated from the Altars, on the Sabbath,—and on the same holy day, and from the same sacred places, the people were commanded to vote for Mr. Partelow.—and in order to prevent a possibility of the holy injunction being disobeyed, the pious priests attended at the Polling places. Nor were the Irish Roman Catholics behind their French Brethren in supporting the nominee of their Bishop—the office holders, and office seekers, also contributed their little mite towards his success, but their zeal, was greater than their influence.—You will be enabled to form a correct opinion of this clique, who are all alike, from the fact, that their leading man—one of the principal Magistrates of the County—actually insisted upon his dinner bill, a paltry matter of some two shillings, being charged to Mr. Partelow, alleging that he was using his influence for that gentleman, and attending to his business, he should pay the scorching,—this little fact, speaks volumes—for the independence, purity of motives, disinterested support, interest for the welfare of the County, and anxiety that it should be well represented, &c., &c., and all the humbug the County was sickened with,—bah,—it reminds one of the Devil quoting Scripture,—the meanest reptile that crawls possesses a nobler spirit. Even Mr. Partelow fallen as he is, must from his very soul loathe such miscalled men, though forced to use them. After this, the French and Irish, ought not to be censured for slavish submission to their Priests—they are a noble minded independent race, when contrasted with this tribe of Esau.

Mr. Partelow also derived great support from a plentiful distribution of liquor,—not yet paid for, and innumerable promises, still unperformed. It would also be ungrateful not to acknowledge the assistance obtained from a swarm of Frederickton Parasites, and a grinning Frenchman, from the same place, who accompanied, or followed their patron in his progress through the County, and sounded his praise wherever they could meet with listeners. Thus was he elected,—this is the great triumph of Responsible Government, let the world know it. Mr. Partelow's electioneering tactics were most admirable, and he deserves great credit for them,—though to prejudiced minds, there is something degrading in the idea, of so distinguished an officer of the Government being compelled to resort to such means to secure a seat in the Legislature.

Now as elections, no matter how easily obtained, are expensive and troublesome affairs, and as the Hon. Mr. Wilmot is in bad repute in York, would it not be advisable for the Government to have a law passed immediately, on the opening of the Legislature, doing away with the force of an election for the distinguished and meritorious County of Victoria,—and give Bishop Dollard power to name the gentlemen to represent it. Surely strong claims can be advanced for granting so great a boon; and the same law might be extended to other Counties where the Roman Catholic interests preponderate,—and thus other Members of the Government could be provided for, as well as Messrs Partelow and Wilmot,—at least, while that Reverend Gentleman condescends to countenance them,—which he will do, so long as anything is left to concede to the Church of Rome—or Protestant Institutions remain to be sacrificed, and their supporters oppressed, and slandered.

P. S.—I may hereafter furnish you with an account of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary's canvass while searching for a seat—it will be found, not only amusing, but instructive, as it affords many valuable hints for all who are ambitious of representing their County in the Legislative Halls—but if the aspirants, be married men, and their ladies, at all given to jealousy, they must be cautious, how they act upon them—something might leak out, people will talk,—it is highly desirable that aspirants should be able to take their six bottles at a sitting without being very foul—and sing a good jovial ribald song. However, for the present let it suffice, that the Hon. gentleman well sustained the character, heretofore accorded to him of being the best canvasser of the age.