

state that I was present and heard Mr. Joseph Bedell, of Victoria, inform you that he was at the Little Falls on the day of the election, and that the Catholic Priest there told the Electors not to vote for Mr. Beveridge. He said the Priest was out among them and spoke a long time in French; he then said I will give it to you in French and English both; you must not vote for Beveridge, he is an Orangeman and bound to oppress you. The above is Mr. Bedell's own language.

Your's truly, HENRY AKERLEY.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel, St. John's, August 3, 1850.

Sir,—I have seen the Head Quarters, containing remarks on your editorial of the 9th July, respecting the election at Little Falls. It will be observed that Mr. Allen does not contradict your statements, but merely says he did not hear the Priest give any such order. Now I have every reason to believe that the statement made to you by Mr. Bedell, is strictly true. On the day before the election both myself and friends received every encouragement from the electors in that part of the County, and at the opening of the Poll in the morning I received a fair share of votes. On the arrival of the Priest he spoke some time to the Electors outside, and then took his stand in the room opposite the window immediately in front of every one who came up to vote; before his arrival I had received ten votes, and after he came I received but two. Upon enquiring of my friends out side why my voters did not come forward, I was told that unless the Priest was removed from the position he had taken, I would receive no more. This proved true; the Priest kept his station, and upwards of 40 retired to their homes without voting for any one, not daring to vote contrary to the wishes of the Priest. I have no hesitation in stating that if the Priest had kept at home and not interfered in the Election I would have been returned by a large majority. As to my not receiving any votes in consequence of administering the Oaths of qualification and against bribery, I beg to inform Mr. Allen, that such a step was not resorted to until I found that my friends were not allowed to vote for me, and until three columns of the Poll book had been filled up. Other statements might be made, Mr. Editor, but as my object is merely to inform your readers that your statements alluded to above, (and which the editor of the Head Quarters pretends to disbelieve) are correct, I will not trouble you with them at present.

Your's truly, B. BEVERIDGE.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

We have also ascertained the amount paid to Mr. Crook, and several other very interesting facts, which can be given if necessary.

Since our last we have received the unwelcome intelligence that the blight has appeared among the potatoes in several parts of the County. In Newburgh, one field has been entirely destroyed, and fears are entertained that as its progress since its commencement has been so rapid it will extend over the greater part of the County. We also learn that in several districts the weevil has made its appearance in the wheat.

On Saturday last we were presented with a fine mess of green Corn, grown on the farm of Mr. Elijah Watson, a few miles below the village, the ears were large and well filled. This grain we understand is at least three weeks earlier than usual.

HOUTLTON ACADEMY.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a Catalogue of the officers and students of the Houlton Academy, for the year 1850.

The Fall term of this Academy will commence on Monday the 9th day of September next, under the direction of MILTON WELCH, the present popular and experienced Preceptor. The facilities for obtaining a thorough education at this Institution have been lately increased, by the addition of a new and valuable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

LIST OF OFFICERS.—Board of Trustees.—John Hodgdon, President; Z. P. Wentworth, Secretary; Benjamin L. Staples, Treasurer; Leonard Pierce, Shepard Carey, Jeremiah Truworthy, Zebulon Ingersoll, Joseph Carr. Instructors.—Milton Welch, Principal, Mons. Florent Poirnier, (Nadawaska) Teacher of French; Rodney Welch, Wat. Coll., Assistant, (Fall term); James T. Bradbury, Hodgdon, Assistant, (Spring Term); Mrs. C. F. Welch, Teacher of Drawing; Charles M. Herrin, Teacher of Penmanship.

Tuition, per term, in general English Branches, \$2 50, High English & Languages, 3 00.

The Rev. John M. Brooke, Minister of the Church of Scotland, Fredericton, arrived in this place on Thursday last, by appointment of the Presbytery of St. John to visit the Presbyterian Congregation in this village and neighbourhood. He performed Divine Service both in Richmond and at the Upper Village, and gave great satisfaction by his able and eloquent discourses.

By direction of the Synod of New Brunswick, he congratulated the people for their activity and liberality in providing themselves with a House of Prayer and supporting generally the cause of Religion.

Late advices from the City of Mexico say that the cholera was continuing its work of death to a most frightful degree.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two new exchanges this week from Canada. The Oakville Sun, a neat paper published in Oakville, and the Orange Lily published (in Octavo form) in Bytown, (C. W.). The name this paper bears is a sufficient guarantee that it is engaged in the support of a good cause, and speaks volumes in its favour.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax at one o'clock on Tuesday, in 10 days from Liverpool. She left on the 27th July.

The commercial news is satisfactory. Business in the manufacturing districts is prosperous and the operatives fully employed.

Cotton has declined 1-8d. per lb. The sales of the week were 40,000 bales.

In consequence of rumours which float that the potato blight has reappeared in several parts of England and Ireland, the Corn market has been animated. Flour has advanced 6d. per barrel, and Corn from 2s. to 3s. per quarter.

The Money market was easy. Consols closed at 96 7/8. The Liverpool Provision market was dull.

Notwithstanding the rumours that the potato blight has again made its appearance, the crops throughout the United Kingdom are represented as most promising.

The Parliamentary news is not of a very important nature. The Ministry have been going on in the usual way, sustaining defeat after defeat in the House of Lords with their usual indifference. The Jewish Emancipation Bill and the new marriage Act have been withdrawn from the Lords, in consequence of the fears of the Ministry that they would share the usual fate of the Government measures. One of two things is now apparent—the upper House must undergo important modifications, or the Ministry must resign.

Baron Rothschild had presented himself in the House of Commons, as Member for London, produced his credentials and demanded to be sworn in: this led to a very exciting and protracted debate which was adjourned till Monday. The general impression is that the Government will be defeated in this affair, and it is supposed, if such should be the case, the Ministry will resign.

The Bishop of Exeter and Gorham case, still occupy a large share of public attention, and an address to the Queen has been adopted by the friends of the Bishop, praying that all cases affecting doctrine hereafter, may be decided by the Heads of the Church.

IRELAND.—Since the closing of Conciliation Hall, and the dissolution of the Repeal Association, nothing has arisen to create excitement in Ireland. It is rumoured that the Queen intends to pay a visit to this part of her dominions in the course of the present season.

We have refrained from referring to what has been called "the Orange Procession" which took place near Belfast on the 12th of July, and its unfortunate results, until we were in possession of all the facts of the case.—It appears that the Orangemen of Belfast, and vicinity, having determined to conform to the law, met and resolved not to have a procession, but to go quietly to church on their anniversary. Accordingly they solicited and procured the use of two or three churches, and the services of the ministers. The Magistrates, thereupon, issued a Proclamation, forbidding any service in the churches on that day. This outrageous proceeding enraged the Protestant youth, and they gathered at midnight in the vicinity of the city, determined, so it is said, to have a procession at early morn. While there, the police came upon them, and captured a lad of 17, and a drum. The police were followed; a rescue was attempted, the police were stoned, and at length fired in their own defence, wounding two men; one of whom they captured. This is the whole history of the affair. The Orangemen had determined not to break the law, when lo! a set of Papist and toady Magistrates insulted the whole Protestant community, by forbidding public worship on the anniversary of Ireland's deliverance! The result was the gathering of a crowd of lads, chiefly in their teens, (probably very few of them were Orangemen) whom the police wantonly and illegally attacked by capturing one of them when they were not walking in procession. This led to a volley of stones on one part, and a volley of musketry on the other.

FRANCE.—There is nothing of striking interest from France. The law against the press has been published, but it is thought that the more stringent measures of the Bill will be evaded. It is, however, a disgrace to the French people, and proves that the despot enthroned at the Elysee, and his tools, are only deserving of unmitigated contempt.

Both President and National Assembly have thus shown themselves recreant to the trusts committed to their care, and show it, too, with a boldness and a barefacedness which would seem to bespeak the fullest confidence in their strength, should circumstances ever occur to bring their outrageous usurpations to the trying ordeal of another revolution. France, then, at this moment, groans under a tyranny a thousand times more odious than she ever endured under either Orleans or Bourbon. Her Revolution of February has enfeathered and enslaved her infinitely worse than she was before.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Hostilities have actually recommenced, both by land and water, and the result is looked to with much anxiety, as several of the leading powers (England among the rest) are likely to be involved in the affair.

THE UNITED STATES AND PORTUGAL.—The difficulty between the United States and Portugal has assumed a very threatening aspect; the answer of the Portuguese Government to the American Minister was considered very unsatisfactory, and he had demanded his passports, and was about to quit the Kingdom. The American Squadron was still in the Tagus.

A letter on the 9th July from Lisbon says the cabinet council had determined not to admit the United States claim for the Gen. Armstrong privateer. All the claim they had admitted was the one for \$91,000.

CONVERSIONS.—The Rev. Edward Ballard, M. A., of Wadham College, Oxford, has been recently received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. R. G. Mullen, at Bermuda. Mr. George F. Ballard, of Worcester College, Oxford, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. F. Oakeley, at St. John's Islington, on Sunday last. The Rev. Charles B. Garside, M. A., Curate of Margaret street Chapel, London, and formerly scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, was received into the Church on the Feast of St. Aloysius, by the Rev. Dr. P. Mella, at the Catholic Chapel of All Souls St. Leonard's-on-Sea. Also at the same place, on the 6th inst., by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, the Rev. Charles Cavendish, Rector of Little Casterton, Rutland, and the Hon. Captain Charles Pakenham, of the Grenadier Guards.—Tablet Correspondent.

It is said that the Pope is about to confer on the King of Naples the title of "Most Religious King," on account of his devotion to the Holy See. A worthy title for the Bourbon butcher.

DISSIDENT IN PERSIA.—A new religious sect has arisen in Persia, in consequence of the preachings of a man named Bab, who has written a new book to take the place of the Koran. He is said to have already made several thousand proselytes; and eighteen of these Babbees, as his followers are called, have been publicly beheaded by order of the Shah.

THE CIRCASSIAN WAR.—SURPRISE AND DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.—AEBIZOND, July 3.—We have received by recent arrivals most important intelligence from Daghestan; and the reports of further losses by the Russians, in their warfare with Shamil Bey, are now so extensively circulated, and so generally credited, that compared with accounts which have reached us, take a fifth of authenticity fully to be relied upon. It will appear that Shamil Bey, who really deserves credit as a military commander, has crossed the frontier at the head of a large force, and carried devastation and pillage among the Tartar villages south of Azerbaïdjan. General Delgorouky, who commands the Russian army, had not time to concentrate his troops, which were for the most part cut up, discouraged, half starved, and toiling their way through rocks and roads nearly impassable, and rendered more so by the tramping of thousands of men and beasts of burden on a narrow track from which they dared not to deviate. Besides these difficulties, Shamil's active and indefatigable mountaineers harassed them at every step, and a general disorganisation spread itself among the Russian ranks.—They reached Eskidewitché, some 70 miles over the frontier, during the night of the 5th of May, and fell upon an ambuscade of the Dagheles, commanded by Shamil in person.

The mountaineers being short of ammunition were soon among them sword in hand, and the Russian host was quickly put to the rout, with the loss of a general an aide-de-camp, 79 officers, four guns, and most of their ammunition and baggage. The Dagheles being loaded with booty, retired among the fastnesses of their mountain retreats, after a campaign which lasted from the 22nd of April to the 6th of May. During Shamil Bey's absence the Kaimakank of Daghestan was entrusted to the care of Mohammed Bey, who sent a number of emissaries among the neighbouring tribes, engaging them to rise en masse and join the ranks of Shamil. A letter from Shakh-bounn stated that Emin Bey, the brother-in-law of Shamil Bey, was actively stirring up the Circassians to revolt. Long may the successes of the brave mountaineers be such as have graced this recent campaign.—Correspondent London Herald.

BOAT AT SEA.—The Bark Channing, hence on the 3rd April for California, was burnt at sea on the 23rd May, when 200 miles south-east of Bahia. The long boat was stove in getting her over the side, but there being six boats on deck (which were on freight) the crew took to them and reached Bahia in safety a short time after.

The Channing had a cargo on board valued at from £70,000 to \$80,000. She was only three years old, built in Bangor, and was a fine vessel. The cargo and vessel were principally covered by insurance in Wall street.—The C. was valued at \$12,000.

CHURCH AND STATE.—We observe by the perusal of a recent discussion in Parliament, while the Commons was in committee of supply, that when the grants for the support of religion in the Colonies were submitted, they were allowed to pass with the distinct understanding that they were to cease at the death of present incumbents. The allowance to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia was also voted with this proviso, strictly to be adhered to. So that the monster fraud of drawing money out of the pockets of the poor in Britain for the support of religion in the North American Colonies, is finally to have an end.—Nova Scotia.

EARLY JULY 31.—This morning while off Barcelona on her downward passage the steamer collapsed her steam chest, instantly killing one of the engineers and two others, as well as dreadfully scalding several others—25 of them mortally. The assistant engineer's body was found under the cranks. The decks of the ill-fated vessel are badly torn up, and otherwise injured. She was towed into Ercby the Alabama. As near as can be ascertained 27 were scalded, of whom 9 are dead, 6 to 8 perhaps mortally wounded.

FIRE.—The Baptist Meeting House, in Milltown, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. From all we can learn relative to its origin, the hand of an incendiary did the deed. The fire was set between the main roof and the steeple. We have often heard it remarked of men being so bad that they would rob a church; but he that would be so black-hearted as to set fire to one must be as bad as the robbers.—Carleton Journal.