

Have started on his aerial voyage from Madrid to London.—The Spanish papers give some interesting particulars about this great balloon. The balloon is of colossal dimensions, and capable of bringing up fifteen persons. The process by which it is intended to be directed in the air, in despite of contrary currents, is one of the most simple and ingenious. It consists in a number of large wings, resembling in form the wings of birds, which beat alternately in the air. In front of this aerial boat is placed a gigantic tube, which by means of an internal mechanism, absorbs a vast quantity of air, which air being discharged with force from another tube, imparts to the balloon an extraordinary impulsion. This enormous mass moves through the air, with a wonderful rapidity. The noise from the breathings of the enormous atmospheric tubes and the movements of the wings is startling and may be heard at a great distance. The aeronaut is confident of the success of his voyage, which he thinks he will accomplish in the space of ten or twelve hours. The next European steamer, we suppose, will bring us an account of this extraordinary undertaking.

Leigh Hunt, it is said, tempted by the success of Dickens and other authors in periodical literature, is about to resume his *London Journal*.

The Common Council of London has voted by acclamation a grant of one hundred guineas in aid to the Jews' Free School, where 1100 children are well and morally taught. A similar sum was granted to the Church of England Sunday School Institute.

Letters from Rome represent the social state of that City as most deplorable. Antonelli, the Robespere of the reaction has established the reign of terror.

The measures of the Pope for establishing a Roman Hierarchy in England are producing a deep excitement throughout the country, in which both the clergy and people take part. We find most decided expressions of a feeling of indignation against what is regarded as a gross assumption by the Pope, from many quarters.

The *London Times* says:—

The principle of religious toleration which has of late years been entirely adopted in our laws, rests on the hypothesis that the different shades of religious opinion may, without any compromise of their own faith, recognize and respect the rights of others, and that these differences of opinion are not necessarily such as to divide a portion of our countrymen from their lawful allegiance, or to disqualify them from the discharge of civil duties in common with the rest of the nation. To that principle we firmly adhere, and we do not refuse to recognize the rights and authority of the Romish Church within the limits of their own spiritual concerns just as we recognize similar rights in the Methodists or the Quakers. But that ground the Romish clergy refuse to accept; having obtained equality, they demand supremacy; and they assume the language of exclusive possession on the very points on which modern toleration has alone conceded any footing. That truce between the Churches of England and of Rome which consisted in the tacit recognition of the rights of conscience on either side, and the concurrent use of two forms of worship and of spiritual authority, has been broken by this act of the Pope, and it becomes the duty of every Englishman, faithful to the old cause of national independence, of freedom, and of truth, temperately but firmly to renew the protest of his fathers, and to convince the world that they who have reckoned on an unconditional submission to Romish authority, have strangely misunderstood the temper and the faith of the English people.

The Bishop of London, in a reply to an address from some of his clergy, on this subject, holds the following language:—

"The recent assumption of authority by the Bishop of Rome, in pretending to parcel out this country into new dioceses and to appoint archbishops and bishops to preside over them, without the consent of the Sovereign, is a schismatical act, without precedent, and one which would not be tolerated by the government of any Roman Catholic kingdom. I trust that it will not be quietly submitted to by our own. \* \* \* The appointment of bishops to preside over new dioceses in England, constituted by a Papal brief, is virtually a denial of the legitimate authority of the British Sovereign and of the English episcopate; a denial, also, of the validity of our orders, and an assertion of spiritual jurisdiction over the whole Christian people of the realm. \* \* \* That step will, I am convinced, tend to strengthen the Protestant feeling of the people at large, and will cause some persons to hesitate and draw back, who are disposed to make concessions to Rome, under a mistaken impression that she has abated somewhat of her ancient pretensions, and that a union of the two Churches might possibly be effected without the sacrifice of any fundamental principle.

A new Free Church of Scotland was opened at Saint John's, Newfoundland, on Sunday the 3rd inst. The attendance was respectable, and the sum of £76 15s. was collected in aid of the funds. The edifice is situated in Duckworth street, in the neighborhood of the Newfoundland Bank and Commercial Buildings.

**INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**—We have been requested to mention—and we have pleasure in doing so, for we think the idea a good one—that the "Executive Committee" have determined, provided the suggestion meet with the approval of the members of the Canadian Fourth Estate, to send to the Grand Industrial Exhibition in London, a handsomely bound volume, composed of copies of every Newspaper published in the Colony, and, with this view, they have to request that the proprietors will forward to the Secretary of the Committee, John Leeming, Esq., the first copy of each journal, issued for the year 1851. Now, gentlemen, mend your pens, sharpen your scissors!—*Montreal Herald*.

It is now said that James, the novelist, has not taken steps towards becoming a citizen of the United States.—Mr. James says he cannot annul his obligations of fealty to the Queen, created by his oath of allegiance, but he intends to make this country his residence.—*Port. Trans.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—I think it but right to acquaint you, that almost all my neighbours seem to be much pleased with you for having published Mr. D'Avray's Lecture on Education in your *Carleton Sentinel*. That gentleman thinks the time has arrived when the great subject of education has acquired its proper interest in the Public mind, and that education means to inspire the love of truth as the supremest good, and to clarify the vision of the intellect so to discern it, as will form an impenetrable barrier of moral and religious principles, without which the experience of all ages teaches that we cannot expect to discharge our duty faithfully either to our Maker or fellow men.

Mr. D'Avray is styled "Government Inspector of Schools." This title augurs well too—and appears to us to be just right for a person acting upon such principles as the above, and we do hope now that the Government have put their hands to the plough (as we say) in good earnest in this work, they will keep going ahead, and that if even by chance any member thereof should look back with a longing eye, it may only serve to urge on the main body in order to establish more firmly such principles as Mr. D. Avray's as the best foundation for all Governments. My neighbours fully agree with Mr. D'Avray, that it is quite time our Government took up this all important subject, as we think we have a Governor well selected by our guardian Mother, (and not as is too often miscalled by the voice of the people) who of course will use his best judgment to select for his confidence men of the most approved and enlightened entegrity. Then as for our local selections, if Mr. D'Avray's principles are timely cultivated we think it would have the effect of exterminating many bad weeds which we fear have flourished as the wilderness has been cleared in our fine country; or to speak in my best English, Mr. Editor we have great doubts whether there are not certain people in our confidence who have shewn by their Public, if not by their private acts, that Mr. D'Avray's definition of education in regard to Truth, is decidedly opposed to their practices. My neighbours therefore think the reformation should begin at the Fountain, and that as "desperate remedies should be applied in desperate cases," every Parish and County in the Province should unite to root out any member of the Government or Legislature, who shall be guilty of falsehood, or dishonesty, and that a premium should be given upon conviction of such offender, which premium should be increased in proportion to the acquisitions of the offender, either as to station, confidence, intellect or wealth, and further that such offender so convicted should be declared unfit by the voice of the Legislature, for the confidence of his fellow men. If such was the case, sir, we think there might be some hopes of improvement in the rising generation; for what are they taught in practice as the supremest good, now-a-days? why to get rich, honestly if they can—but at all events to get rich, and as fast as they can.—Yes sir if you happen to see an honest man you will too often find him comparatively poor as to worldly wealth. But now that our Government have adopted Mr. D'Avray's principles, we hope for a better state of things, and if you approve of my country-fied ideas (or any part) please give insertion in the *Sentinel*.

A FARMER.

Wakefield, Nov. 9th, 1850.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—I am thankful for your kind reception of my last, I would not be misunderstood in my remarks, far be from me the wish to provoke a feeling of jealousy in the minds of any of your readers,—I would not have them regard the labours of those who are not sons of this soil, so far as those labours tend to improve the condition of the County,—but with respect and thankfulness.

Enterprise and industry have erected their monuments in our midst, we should regard them as reflecting credit upon us individually, being members of the community,—notwithstanding, we have not assisted, to rear them,—notwithstanding to strangers we owe their being.

Nor would I, Mr. Editor, forget the fact that some of the true sons of Carleton, have contributed largely, to its prosperity, some have assisted materially to improve the stock of the County, and awaken public attention to its Agricultural interests,—others have lent their influence and wealth to forward enterprises, which when completed, will we may trust, elevate—enrich, and place our county far in advance of its present position.

But to my mind, the enterprise, and industry—the successful employment of wealth and talent, before alluded to, and whatever there is cheering or promising in our present state,—tend out to chide the inactivity, the want of energy and enterprise in our "young men."

A stranger passing through Woodstock after the lower towns, would at first be impressed with the idea that its inhabitants were of the right stamp,—an intellectual and happy people,—he may be supposed as passing before our Mechanics' Institute—with feelings of respect and admiration for a community, which reared and supported such a structure,—but let the individual attend one of our best Lectures, and see the "few and far between" audience—witness a popular audience, that is one conveyed for any intellectual entertainment—composed principally of a small portion of the immediate members of the Institute, with a few intellectual ladies,—and observing the absence of young Men, for whose benefit the building was erected, and the Lectures secured.—Considering all these things, we might rightly consider that the Institute while it was a praise to those few, through whose exertions it was erected,—was a disgrace to the many who ought to avail themselves of the benefits it offered.

Would that our young men would turn their attention to these things,—it is in their power to render their country abundant service,—would that they would turn their thoughts to subjects noble, and ennobling in their character.

Thought! What a volume the word speaks. Thought!—the slightest flash upon the mind awakens its energies, and oftimes how stupendous the result. How noble when properly directed in whatever of its wondrous and varied workings we behold it.

When delving amid the ruins of the past, it brings to light and illumines the world with the transcendent glories of other days.

When it ranges through immensity, compassing and defining every atom and every world in space. When it bends the energies of the mind to control the elements and make them subserve the meanest and noblest services of man. Noble when it turns to the alleviation of the moral and political wrongs existing in the world. Noble, indeed, wherever it is a minister of usefulness to individuals or to the world.

But how lamentable it is to behold thought's power frustrated—its designs frustrated—its whole energy employed upon the sensuality of earth,—is it not to be feared there are in our midst, those with whom thought is but as an electric wire, connecting the individual with the grogery, the gaming table, and other scenes of infamy, and vice.

Yours for the present,

A WORKING MAN.

Woodstock, Nov. 26, 1850.

GENERAL NEWS.

**SAD NEWS FROM THE OVERLAND EMIGRANTS FOR CALIFORNIA.**—The accounts from the overland emigrants are most distressing. Starvation was staring them in the face, added to which the cholera had made its appearance among their ranks, and the Indians were harassing them in this extremity, by stealing their animals. Capt. Waldo, of the relief committee, who went out to succour them, writes:—

Twenty thousand persons are yet beyond the Desert, of which number fifteen thousand are now destitute of all kinds of provisions, yet the period of their greatest suffering has not yet arrived. "It will be impossible for ten thousand of this number to reach the mountains before the commencement of Winter."

From the Truckee to the head of the Humboldt the cholera is killing them off; the sick surrounded the Truckee Station unable to proceed. Capt. W. was about starting to try to persuade such as are from four to six hundred miles back to return to Salt Lake. He calls for 10,000 lbs. of flour for the Station at Truckee, and the same amount for the Summit. He says that those back several hundred miles will die by starvation unless relieved.

He asks for contributions, and offers to the City Council, his claim to \$10,000 worth of property, if they will forward that amount in flour and articles for the sick to that place. His report is fearful. A black man rode express 400 miles with the information. Cannot something be done here to save the lives of these our countrymen and friends!—Many of them are women and children, widows and orphans, their husbands and fathers having died with the Cholera.

**BENEFIT OF THE TELEGRAPH.**—On Friday last a horse was stolen from a person named Jones, residing near the Bend of Petticoat. It was supposed that the thief had taken the road towards this City. Accordingly a description of the horse was sent over the wires on Saturday, to officer Stockford (but no description of the thief as he was not known.) Stockford made his arrangements and at an early hour on Saturday both man and horse were discovered making their way to the city, by way of the eastern road. Being so unexpectedly caught, the rider was taken by surprise, not thinking that any intelligence from the Bend could have come quicker than he did, he at once exclaimed—"how did you get the information?" Both man and horse are now safe, the former in Jail, the latter in charge of Stockford waiting his rightful owner.—*Saint John Morning News*.

**MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.**—We learn from a respectable source, that a boy named Charles Miles Haines, a son of Mr. George Haines, of the Parish of Douglas, in this County, strayed away from home on Thursday the 7th inst., and has not since been heard of. The neighbors for miles round, to the number of three hundred men, turned out and made diligent search for the missing one, but up to yesterday no trace of him has been discovered.—*H. Qrs.*

**FIRST FOREIGN ARRIVAL AT FREDERICTON.**—The schooner *Olive Branch*, Gimber, master, arrived here this morning from Boston, without breaking bulk. Cargo—Pork, Flour, &c., consigned to R. Rankin & Co. The *Olive Branch* took on board at St. John two Custom House Officers, who accompanied her to this port, where she was entered and immediately proceeded to discharge her cargo. This is the beginning of a new business, which we trust will be found advantageous to the City.—*ib.*

**MELANCHOLY WRECK.**—Intelligence was received at the San office, per Telegraph, on Tuesday last, of the total loss of the brig, *Reindeer*, of this port, at the entrance of the Delaware, when melancholy to relate all hands perished. The vessel was owned by W. B. Hamilton, Esq., of this city; and was from Malaga with a cargo of fruit to Philadelphia. Most sincerely do we sympathize with the bereaved by this sad calamity.

The masters name was Bell, a native of Clyde River, near Yarmouth, where a widow and family are called upon to mourn their irreparable loss. We presume that both vessel and cargo were in need.—*Nova Scotia*

**A PROBLEM FOR GEOLOGISTS.**—Last week, John Mussey, Esq., had occasion to visit a large solid block of granite on his farm at Cape Elizabeth, for the purpose of moving it. The boulder was without seam or crack, or any appearance of one. On prying open one of the rifts made by the blast, there was found the body of a half-grown frog, with his tongue thrust out of his mouth, as if forced out by the pressure. There was a cavity in the solid stone, just the size, form, and capacity, to receive the frog's body, and from which it was taken.—*Portland Argus*