

The Baltic arrived at Liverpool, from New York, at 1-2 past ten o'clock on Thursday morning, and the Canada, from Boston, on the Sunday previous, at 1-2 past 11 in the forenoon.

The indignation respecting the appointment of Catholic Bishops in England, appears to be on the increase, both in England and Scotland; a riot of a very serious nature, arising out of this movement had occurred at Birkenhead on Wednesday. The Magistrates and Police were compelled to flee before the mob, and quiet was only restored by the assistance of the troops, who were called out to assist the authorities. Immense meetings have been held in different sections of the country to denounce the Pope.

It is asserted by some leading Journals that the Attorney General is preparing a Bill to make penal the holding of English Titles by the Catholic Clergy. The Times remarks that the present is the first, as he will assuredly be the last, Bishop of Birmingham. Several Catholic Noblemen have taken the field, and openly denounced the measures of the Pope, as derogatory to the Crown and at variance with the constitution.

A fearful Coalery explosion occurred at the mines of Messrs. Frith & Son, in England, on Friday afternoon. The number of lives lost is not known, but it is feared there a great number.

RIOT AT CHELTENHAM.—An effigy of the Pope had been exhibited in the shop of Mr. Hardwick, a draper in High-street, Cheltenham, and a mob having collected, demanded possession of the effigy. This was for some time resisted; but at length the figure, despoiled of its gaudy habiliments, was given up to the mob by the police (but not before several of Mr. Hardwick's windows were broken,) who thereupon proceeded to the Romanist Chapel, near the door of which they placed their effigy, and then set fire to it. During the auto da fe of the Pope, nearly all the windows of the chapel were broken, and it was not before midnight that the mob had dispersed.

With a view to the defence of any legal proceedings that may be adopted, Cardinal Wiseman has, we hear, retained Mr. Peacock, the eminent Queen's counsel.

It is reported in London that the intrigues in connection with the Papal Government must inevitably lead to a split in the cabinet, if not to a dissolution of the Ministry.

The Dublin correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says it is reported in trustworthy circles that Lord John Russell has written to a high personage in Ireland expressing his sincere regret that a misconception should have been put upon his recent letter to the Bishop of Durham, and declaring that nothing was further from his intention than to cast any reflection upon the Roman Catholic religion.

FROM THE CONTINENT.—PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN WAR.

The news from Germany is in no respect more pacific, affairs less critical and complicated than for the previous two weeks. The Prussian Chamber was opened on the 21st ult., by the King, whose opening speech has caused immense excitement, and is looked upon as favorable to the war party.

He says:—We seek not War, but we demand an arrangement of the general Fatherland, suitable to our present position in Europe, and corresponding with the amount of rights, which God has placed in our hands.—We have a good old right—we will defend it, and remain under arms till we have secured its recognition. We owe this to Prussia—we owe this to Germany!

It is stated by telegraph from Paris, that the Prussian Government has negotiated a loan of ten millions sterling with the house of Rothschild, in London.

The disturbances between the Prussian and Bavarian troops at Frankfurt, were renewed on the 25th, and in several of the streets, the soldiers of the two countries had very sanguinary conflicts. The intervention of strong patrols could alone preserve peace in the City.

The Austrian or Federal army in Hesse is suffering from want of provisions, and their commander has informed the Prussian General that he will be compelled to advance. Gen. Groben replied, that the Prussian troops under his command would not fall back under any circumstances.

The Cabinet at Petersburg is reported to have formally made known that a war of Prussia against Austria, would at the same time be a war against Russia!

The Stock Exchange was at the latest dates greatly agitated, and at Vienna the premium on gold has risen to 40, and on silver to 30 per cent.

The latest advices from Paris announce M. De Presigny's return from Berlin, and he is reported to have expressed his conviction that the King of Prussia will have great difficulty in restraining the warlike disposition of his army and people, and that he cannot, and ought not to make any further concessions.

The French Ambassador in London had arrived in Paris, to explain Lord Palmerston's views on the German question. It is reported that England wishes to act in conjunction with France, and that she desires to prevent Russian intervention.

It appears evident from debates which have taken place in the French Assembly upon the question of raising an additional army of 40,000 men, and from the principles of peace and neutrality which it is said M. Thiers (as Chairman) of the Committee to whom this matter is referred) will lay down, that the hands of Louis Napoleon will be completely tied up. The Assembly is opposed to war on all hands, yet the debates plainly shew that France is against any combination that would render Germany united.

The latest accounts from Rome state that the Propaganda affect to treat lightly the commotion in England upon the late Papal aggression, and profess to regard it as a mere matter of etiquette.

THE PROTESTANT FEELING OF ENGLAND.

The Cheltenham Journal, in speaking of the Pope's impudence, says, "we join in the hope, and look forward to the issue of the struggle with confidence, because we know that the vast majority of the people of England are as firmly opposed to the encroachments of Rome as were

their martyred forefathers." Another journal observes, "that the 5th of November had begun to fade into little more than a memory. This year, however, the recent proceedings of the Bishop of Rome will impart to the crackers and bonfires a character quite unprecedented in later times. All the old bitterness between the respective members of the two churches, which had become pretty well worn out, seems likely to be stirred up again in its former intensity. This ill-omened breeze from Rome has blown into a flame the smouldering ashes of religious hate and discord."

The brazen bull of Philaris—the lascivious bull of Europa—the gigantic bulls of Augeas—and the humorous bulls of Erin, were all respectable creations in their way: but we apprehend that there was not one of the family that could be compared to the bull of the Vatican or attractiveness. If the importance of a thing could be measured by its audacity, we are of opinion that the bull of Pius IX would be one of the most important documents that has seen the light since the days of Luther; and, if it is possible to obtain the original, we should seriously recommend its preservation in the British Museum, as a record of Papal folly in the nineteenth century.

On the memorable 5th, the walls of the British metropolis were inscribed with placards, severally bearing the characters, "No Popery!" "No Water Gods!" "No Catholic Humbug!" and similar anti-Romanist expressions. Processions and Gays were to be seen in all quarters, all having for their end to display an abhorrence of the Pope and Popery. The effigies of "his holiness" and Doctor Wiseman were consumed in large bonfires, duly attended by devils and imps in disguise.

In Exeter, a gorgeous effigy of Pius in pontifical robes and sitting in his chair of state—attended by bare-headed friars with torches, and by their light was seen a gridiron, shackles and thumbscrews, with a placard, "the instruments of torture"—was placarded through the City, and with Doctor Wiseman ultimately consigned to the flames. On the banners were inscribed, "Papists remember 1780, and beware!" "John Bull and no popery;" "the Queen's supremacy;" "Absolution for six pence;" "Indulgences at a great reduction;" &c. &c.

At Brighton, on a particularly shaggy Jerusalem pony, rode the impersonification of Cardinal Wiseman, in rich scarlet robes and a preposterously large scarlet hat. Then came Pius Nono, dressed in scarlet, followed by Mazzini in military costume. Lastly came John Bull—not the fat, jovial, Protestant John Bull of the olden times—not the red-tucced, Falstaff bellied, life-enjoying envy of surrounding nations, but a thin, sallow, inert old man—a priest-ridden, fast-day keeping wretch, a shadow of his former self, ragged and pitiable withal. And he, "with haggard steps and slow," followed the train of the ghostly papistic equestrians.

At Bristol the day was well observed.—Sermons were preached at the Cathedral and Parish Churches, in reverence to the nature of the festival and the historical incident upon which it is founded. The anniversary sermon was preached by the Reverend Canon Harvey, who referred in distinct terms to the recent papal bull, as evidence of the unchanged spirit and ambition of the See of Rome.

At Cowes, Guy Fawkes and the Cardinal Wiseman, were paraded in effigy and subsequently burnt amidst the derisive cheers of the multitude.

At Dover, the effigy of "his holiness," after being paraded about the streets, was afterwards taken out to sea, when his conscience being heavier than his body, he wallowed about the water for sometime, and ultimately sunk down to the regions below.

At Hereford and Liverpool similar scenes were witnessed, whilst at Guildford, "An effigy of the Pope and his Archbishop of Westminster" were burnt in the town. A placard with the following inscription was placed on the breast of his holiness: "We, Pope Pius IX and St. Im-pudentia, our Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, (whose evil counsel has brought both us and him to this untimely end,) are doomed to be burnt this evening, November 5, 1850." At Shrewsbury, also, the day and times were appropriately celebrated.

The Leeds Intelligencer states that the Hon. John Stapleton, brother of Lord Beaumont, has left the Church of Rome.

Dr. Beecham, the President of the Wesleyan Society, has called the "connexional committee of privileges" to consider what steps are proper to be taken in reference to the Papal innovation.

Not long since some Romish enthusiasts went in a body to Westminster Abbey on "St. Edward's" day, and wished to proceed from his tomb to pray at that of Queen Mary, but were deterred by finding that she and Elizabeth repose in the same vault.

In consequence of a representation made to the Horse Guards that the addresses of the Rev. Ignatius Colling-ridge, the Roman Catholic priest officiating at the chapel in St. Peter-street, in this city, were calculated to have a prejudicial influence on the loyal character of our troops, orders were last week received that their attendance at the chapel should be discontinued.—Hampshire Chronicle.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR,—There is a popular excuse often urged by those who participate in the vices to which I have before alluded—the excuse is, that in a small community the limited society, the dearth of any means of passing the time pleasantly drive them to those scenes and those associations; but how far is this excuse justifiable? Now sir, there is one class of persons with whom I have little to do—a class composed of those who are heads of families—while the fact is self apparent that there are many such who nightly turn away from the sacredness of the domestic circle, from the endearments of home, from the tenderness of woman, and prattlings of innocence, and turn to haunts of dissipation and vice,—these are without shadow of excuse, their either never were imbued with better feelings of hu-

manity, or if ever possessed, they have become so deadened that my humble and limited efforts could not effect them. But those who may with some show of reason excuse their conduct. Young men what are the facts? Your minds were trained for usefulness—so extensive those minds in their resources, so wonderful in their power, that unfettered and nourished by intellectual food every hour of life will produce a proportionate amount of benefit—but while you are gratifying the sensual appetite at the Bacchanalian board or amid the soul stirring mazes of the painted pasteboards how is it operating upon the mind—it is becoming unnerved, losing its elasticity, its sensibility is becoming blunted—and at last if this course be continued, its whole power will be lost, and your life will become absorbed in those unworthy pursuits.

But not only is the above course reprehensible in itself, but there is no soundness in the excuse offered for it, because there are plenty of resources—of Interest, Instruction, (and if viewed aright) of delight—even among ourselves.

We have an Institute wherein during past winters matters highly popular, important, and instructive have been discussed and I presume these will be continued this winter.

Then we are flooded with waves of knowledge flowing from the Press in various forms—pamphlets—Folios, and periodicals of all kinds, and containing information on every subject (here Mr. Editor allow me to congratulate you and the community for the improved appearance, and what is better, improved character of the Carleton Sentinel.)—and while on the introduction of works, I would make honorable reference to the founders of the Library at the Upper Corner,—that Library contains a respectable number of well selected standard works in the various departments and in no better way could funds be appropriated than in securing numbers of the same—becoming recipients of its advantages, increasing its catalogues, and extending its usefulness.

Again there is an organization in our midst (the Sons of Temperance) calculated in my estimation, to be of inestimable benefit to its members, not merely because an observance of its rules makes sober men,—not because it is a city of refuge to the pursued and oppressed inebriate—but because it is a school in which honor and virtue are held up as models for imitation—and is more to be desired than gold—and likewise because it is a literary school in which various subjects of utility are presented for the contemplation of members—giving work to the mind—those who never thought, studied reasoned or acted for themselves, are led to think earnestly, study deeply, to reason profoundly, and independently.

Then there is another institution which I would recommend to our young men—that is a literary society—if they would form one and take an interest in its formation, I feel assured that interest would increase, and they would find themselves almost unavoidably chained with what may now appear the dull and senseless boon of knowledge—truly it is a volume which amply repays a perusal—priceless in its worth—yet how cheap a commodity it is.—It can readily be said with propriety of any in our day,

Knowledge to their eyes her ample page
Rich with the spoils of time did never unfold
Chill penury repressed their noble rage
And hugs the genial current of their soul.

All may participate in its advantages all partake of the rich fruit it affords. What then is needed? A true and well directed ambition—do any feel such let no circumstances prevent a struggle for what appears the Goal of promise—think they, that they have not the talent, or that the obstacles in the way are too numerous—let them strengthen their minds by a study of the lives of those who from abject poverty, through difficulties the most perplexing have reached the height of fame leaving behind monuments of their genius which shall perpetuate their names to all time—and if no ambition is felt this same study may awaken such within them.

All have a chance of the two paths the one thus briefly described by Thompson,

The sons of riot flow
Down the loose stream of false enchanted joy,
To swift destruction. On the rakkled soul
The gaming fancy falls; and in one gulf
Of total ruin, Honour, Justice, Peace,
Friends, families, and fortunes headlong sink.

The other is full of pleasantness to him who participates—awakens energies and powers before dormant, points out many paths the pursuit of which may lead to results the most happy to himself and the world.

Yours, &c., A. WORKING MAN.

MR. EDITOR,—I had the pleasure of listening to the Lecture delivered in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. J. Allison. This was the opening Lecture for the season, being a repetition by request of the directors, of the Lecture delivered last season by the same Gentleman. The Lecture conceived in the Rev. Gentleman's usual happy style, was one of deep interest and importance—showing the origin and growth of Mechanics' Institutes, and their admirable adaption to the wants of that class for whose benefit they were more immediately designed.

There was an opinion expressed in the course of the Lecture—which the directors I think as well as all and any at all interested in the matter should not lose sight of, and that was, that every means should be adopted to interest, and enlist the sympathies of the Mechanics, and working classes—to benefit such the Lectures are well calculated and doubtless if once their feelings become alive to this fact they would be careful not to miss any of the opportunities afforded—indeed Mr. Editor, as one interested very much in the prosperity of Institutes I trust that all classes in society will this winter evince a desire to uphold it, let not the information contained in the Lectures, and the time and toil spent in preparing them be thrown away—but let those whose information and position in society make them to some extent examples for the many—show that they appreciate what their common sense tells them is worthy of their support.

It was announced, at the close, that E. J. Jacob Esq., would lecture next Wednesday evening.

Yours, &c., A. HEARER.