

COMMUNICATIONS

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

to the effect that Sir H. Bulwer had proposed to the Papal Government the establishment of diplomatic relations between her Majesty and the Papal See. It now appears that Sir H. Bulwer has made no such proposition; but that he has been exerting himself in saving the life of the misguided Mr. Murry, now under condemnation of death for the alleged crime of murder.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the America.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel News Room.

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.—The America from Liverpool arrived this morning at a quarter past two o'clock, and sailed for Boston at half past four. Brought 45 passengers, 5 for this place.

The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday the 10th inst., P. M.

This arrival embraces the Queen's Speech, French Senator's, and other news.

A Telegraph dispatch from Trieste, announces the departure of the 1st Brigade of the advanced force from Rangoon, for Prome, which was shortly to be followed by the 2nd Division, when it was confidently expected that upon the troops reaching Prome, Pengu would yield and be annexed, and the war immediately brought to a conclusion.

The advices from China state that the insurrection was extending.

ENGLAND.—The actual session of Parliament commenced on the 11th inst. The Speech was delivered by the Queen in person, and is more lengthy than usual, extending to over 1000 words. The following embraces the main features of the Speech.

The first Section pays a tribute to the memory of Wellington, and calls on the House to provide funds for his funeral. Section 2nd acknowledges the readiness with which volunteers have enlisted in the Militia. Section 3rd continues to receive from all foreign powers assurances of friendly relations. Section 4th says frequent and well founded complaints, on the part of my North American Colonies, of infractions by the citizens of the United States, of the Fishing convention of 1818, induced me to dispatch for the protection of their interests, a class of vessels better adapted to the service than those which had been previously employed. This step has led to a discussion with the Government of the United States, and while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit in which the question has been treated, induces me to hope, that the ultimate result will be mutually beneficial, extending and improving our commercial intercourse with that great republic. Section 5th announces that the joint English and French mission to the Argentine Confederation has opened the great rivers to the commerce of the world.

Section 6.—From the zealous efforts of Brazil for the suppression of the Slave Trade, stringent measures on the part of England have been suspended, and it is hoped a recurrence to them will be unnecessary.

Section 7th.—Announces the abolition of the Portuguese discriminating duties on wine.

Section 8th.—Suggests that the inquiry be resumed on the East India Company's Charter.

Section 9th.—Says that estimates will in due time be laid before the House.

Section 10th.—Also a scheme for the advancement of Arts and Science.

Section 14th.—Congratulates the country on its prosperous condition, and hints vaguely at protection, as follows:—

If you should be of opinion that recent legislation in contributing, with other causes, to this happy result, has at the same time unavoidably inflicted injustice on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament in its wisdom has decided that it should be subjected.

Section 15th.—Says that the improvement to be made in Ireland, and recommends a judicious policy towards that country.

Section 16th.—Says that the appointment of

a Commission of Enquiry on Ecclesiastical matters.

Section 14.—Recommends University reform.

Section 15th.—Would rejoice if Transportation to Van Diemens Land might soon be dispensed with.

Section 16th.—Relates to present and future measures of Law Reform.

Section 17.—Winds up by praying for God's blessing for things in general. After a lengthened discussion the address was agreed to in both Houses.

On Friday there was nothing of much importance.

Shocking Death from the Bite of a Serpent.

Yesterday morning the employees of the Zoological Society, engaged in tending the animals in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were greatly alarmed and excited, consequent on the following shocking and fatal occurrence to one of their colleagues:—

It appears that at the time above mentioned, Frederick Garlin, one of the establishment devoted to the reptile species, entered the large cage containing the serpents, with a view of stirring up some birds which had been placed therein as food for the serpents, the time having arrived when some of them had recovered from their torpid state, consequent on their previous meal. Garlin was in the act of picking up one of the birds, when one of the species of Indian snakes known by the name of the "cobra," and the most venomous of the tribe, made a sudden dart at the face of the unfortunate keeper, and fixed its fangs on the right side of his nose.

The screams of the poor man attracted the instant attention of William Cookridge, another keeper who was in the reptile house at the time, and he rushed to the serpent case, and drew his companion out. The reptile had, immediately after his bite, relinquished his hold; but the effect was such that it instantly swelled up the face of the poor fellow, and afflicted him with immediate blindness of both eyes. An alarm was raised, and assistance having been procured, Garlin was at once placed in a cab and conveyed to University College Hospital. By this time, although a short period had elapsed between the bite and the arrival at the Hospital, the head and face of the keeper had swelled to an enormous size. The patient was instantly taken charge of by Dr. Burdee, the resident surgeon. He complained of pain in the throat and stoppage of breath. Artificial respiration, galvanism, and every means which medical science could suggest was resorted to, to sustain life and alleviate the sufferings of the patient, but so rapidly did the venom extend itself through the entire system, that in sixty-five minutes from the time of the unfortunate man's admission to the Hospital he was a corpse, having died in the most excruciating agony. The body awaits a Coroner's inquest, and there is no doubt, if the authorities of the Zoological Gardens have not already done so, the jury will order the immediate destruction of the reptile. Garlin was a fine young man, 30 years of age. —London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 21.

THE RACE FROM CANTON.—We last week announced the arrival of the Chrysolite in the Mersey, 104 days from China; and on Wednesday the Stormoway reached London, after a voyage of 107 days. The Stormoway was twelve hands short, this out of a small crew is a serious matter. The Aberdeen clippers have thus arrived first. The American clippers, Racehorse Surprise, and Challenge, were to follow, and if they sailed at the time specified, the Racehorse ought to have been here yesterday, and the Surprise and Challenge should be in London to-day provided they made as rapid voyages as the Chrysolite and Stormoway.

IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—The value in sterling of the imports from Great Britain during the quarter ending 10th October last amounted to £135,175. The value of imports for the quarter ending 5th July last from Great Britain amounted to £199,500 sterling; and for the quarter ending 5th April last £13,050; making altogether for the three quarters, £347,794, or nearly as the value of imports from Great

Britain into this port, from the commencement of the year to the 10th of October last.—St. John Courier.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—We learn from the Freeman of Tuesday last, that the Rt. Rev. Dr. Connolly has determined to proceed with the erection of a Cathedral in this city, at a cost of about £10,000. His Lordship gave the particulars of his views and intentions to the congregation assembled in St. Malachi's Church on Sunday.

Dr. Connolly, it appears, has undertaken to raise from £2000 to £3000 of the required amount himself, and the people generally will therefore not be called upon to contribute more than £8000.—Ib.

A resident of Leeds apprises the editor of the Galway Vindicator, that he can prepare a liquid, a pint of which in a glass grenade shell, thrown through a barrack window in the night, would silently destroy the whole of its living inhabitants, or broken in the face of an advancing force, horse or foot would arrest their progress by death or paralysis.

That man ought to be hanged immediately.

CHOLERA IN HAMILTON.—Several deaths from cholera have occurred in Hamilton, C. W. The Gazette says the cases reported were attributed to want of cleanliness.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—Loss of Steamship Powhattan—Many Lives Lost.—Buffalo, Nov. 15.—Private advices from Dunkirk report that the propeller Powhattan has foundered on the lake, and that every soul on board at the time perished. She had a number of passengers; no list given. Books and papers belonging to the ill-fated vessel have drifted ashore. Nothing authentic has yet been obtained, but it is feared that the information will prove unfortunately but too true.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

IRISH BUTTER.—An extensive grocer in this city received by the Pacific, an invoice of the very first quality of Irish rose butter, costing in Cork 80s. the hundred, and 84s. in Liverpool. Large orders, we learn, have gone out since then, and the prospect now is that Ireland will, during the current winter, make us some return for the relief so opportunely sent her in the days of her distress in 1847.

The New York Herald contains the following remarks, being the concluding paragraph of a long article on "The Future—An English Alliance":—

There may come a time when it shall be expedient for Great Britain and the United States to form an offensive and defensive alliance against the world. Those who can read the signs of the times, prognosticate, at no very distant day, a simultaneous movement of all the sovereigns of Europe to crush democracy in their kingdoms. The rulers of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain and France will one day be found banded together against the people; and the world will then witness that struggle to which Napoleon referred, when he foretold that Europe was destined to become either Republican or Cossack. Napoleon knew Europe well, but he forgot America. In that day, when Europe shall blaze in one general war—when the deadly strifes shall begin between the despotic principle on the one hand, and the liberal principle on the other—Great Britain will obviously be the sole defender of the latter in Europe. It may then be for the general interest of humanity and the honor of America that the United States should spontaneously throw her weight into the scale with England. In this contingency, we may be found fighting side by side with the British; but we take it, in no other.

A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.—Two colored persons, man and wife, named Robertson, who were recently convicted of the murder of an Indian, and sentenced to death at Coburg, have had their sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. They confessed the murder, but said it was done in self-defence. The young hopeful who gave evidence against his parents very kindly offered his services as their executioner in consideration of a suit of clothes.

MR. EDITOR.—One of the principal objects which the majority of Members of our Legislature had in view in passing the new School Law, was, I believe it is generally agreed, the taxation of property for educational purposes. The adoption of this principle, so well tried and beneficially acted upon in other lands, was loudly called for in our own Province. When however, proceedings were about to be adopted under the provisions of the School Act, was discovered that many of them were defective—that the Act was insufficient, if strictly interpreted, to enable those who wished to av themselves of it, to obtain all the benefits contemplated by its patriotic supporters. One of the most important of those defects—one which chiefly affected the poor man—one which was calculated to cast suspicion on the whole of the estimation of the most numerous class in the community, was that which I pointed out in a letter which has become the subject of Tax-payer's remarks. I regarded the exemption of non-resident proprietors from assessment unjust. I found that great numbers of persons were dissatisfied with the Act, and disposed to reject the adoption of its provisions, on account of this exemption. I found also that great difference of opinion prevailed as to the liability of non-resident proprietors—many regarding them as liable, while others disputed their liability to assessment. I was informed moreover that it was the intention of our own representatives, that such persons should be made liable to assessment, when these gentlemen gave their consent to the Act. With all these facts before me, I certainly regarded it as highly desirable that it should be generally known what the law on this important point really was, and that if defective, remedial measures should be with as little delay as possible adopted.

A Tax-payer is pleased to term the publication of the opinion to which I had arrived on the point referred to, "voluntary." The precise object of this remark I may not clearly apprehend. If it merely intended to intimate that I was not by force compelled to publish that opinion, it stated the truth; but a truth previously known. I presume, to the majority of your readers. If it was your Correspondent's purpose to induce the belief that I had volunteered the publication of my former letter without any good reason, I must respectfully inform him that I believe him to be somewhat in error. This I think he will concede, when informed, that so far from drawing attention through your columns to defects in the School Act of my own mere motion, I did so, at the repeated and urgent request of many of the most respectable inhabitants of this County, among whom were clergymen and magistrates.

Your Correspondent professes himself desirous of seeing the provisions of the Maine Law adopted here. He regards that law with greater admiration than the conduct of the present Government, to which he attributes improper motives. It is not my purpose at present to vindicate the Government, but I may remark with regard to the present Attorney General, whom I respect, that though few public men have been more bitterly assailed, few have longer enjoyed the confidence of the country, or more successfully defended their public acts. For some reason, his opponents have found it much more expedient to endeavor to undermine him by misrepresentations in a back settlement or obscure village, than by boldly confronting him in the Legislative Hall. There may be many of the acts of a public man, which even those who respect his motives may not approve; it would be strange if even an Attorney General did not sometimes err in judgment. The "invincible" Napoleon lost a decisive battle at last: the heir to his name will, it is to be hoped for the sake of humanity, be checked soon. The will—made by himself—of a celebrated English Judge was recently set aside for informality and insufficiency. O'Connell, shortly before his death, bid defiance to the profoundest Statesmen and jurists of Britain, and set their deliberately adopted proceedings aside. Failure and error all men are liable to, and disappointment fast follows the footsteps