

ENGLAND.—A Parliamentary paper states the income of the year ending 10th October, over the expenditure to be £1,904,000.

The West India Mail steamer "La Plata," arrived at Southampton with the loss of her Commander, Purser, and seven men, by fever, several others were still sick.

The steamer "Victoria" running between Hull and St. Petersburg was lost on the 9th ult., and eight persons perished.

SPAIN.—It is stated that General Olloaga has resigned his command at Puerto Principe, and Brigadier Lopez Bullestero has been appointed in his place. A rumor also prevails, although it has been contradicted that General Concha is to be superseded in the government of Cuba by Count da Mirusal.

ITALY.—The new company for opening steam communication between North and South America, has been authorized by the King.

(From the *Miramichi Gleaner*.)

COUNTY KENT.—A Correspondent at Richibucto, furnishes us with the following account of the disasters in that place, by the gale of Wednesday last.

RICHIBUCTO, 27th Nov., 1852.

JAMES A. PIERCE, Esq., *Editor of the Gleaner*.

SIR.—We had a most terrific gale on Wednesday, the 24th inst.—wind from the Northeast—which has occasioned an immense loss of property in this neighborhood. The schooner *Irish Lass*, Cahill, from P. E. Island, bound to Miramichi, laden with oats, beef, butter, turnips, &c., was cast away on the south beach, at the entrance of Richibucto harbor, and went immediately to pieces, cargo totally lost, and, sad to relate, one man drowned. The schooner *Royal Miner*, Babin, Master, of Arichat, laden with deals, was driven ashore near the residence of Hon. David Wark, with loss of anchors, &c. Schooner *Flora*, of P. E. Island, with oats for W. S. Caie, Esq., has driven ashore near Mr. Desbrisay's store: also, the schooner *James Fraser*, of P. E. Island, came in collision with the schooner *Eagle*, belonging to J. W. Holderness, Esq., seriously injuring both. *Schr. Olive Branch*, Blake, master, of Miramichi, was driven from Hon. D. Wark's wharf, across the Richibucto river, and now lies in the marsh belonging to Archibald McKinnon, Esq.

About six o'clock in the evening, the long and convenient wharf belonging to J. McDougall, Esq., of Chatham, and occupied by Mr. J. J. Gifford, was totally carried away. The extensive and valuable wharf and block belonging to William McLeod, Esq., was broken up and seriously damaged by Desbrisay's iron bound scows and logs which battered it down. Mr. McLeod's loss is seriously regretted, as his block was of much advantage to the public generally. The tide rose to an unprecedented height, washed over Mr. Desbrisay's wharf, carried away his mill boom, in which were about 6000 logs. A large quantity of marsh hay has been lost, and more or less damage done to all the buildings on Water-street. *Schrs. Bloomer and Relief* just arrived, 9 1-2 hours from Bay de Verte, with hay for L. P. W. Desbrisay. *Schr. Harmony*, from Boston, with American goods for Wm. McLeod, Esq., hourly expected.

PARISH MEETING AT CARLETON, (ST. JOHN.)

—At a Meeting of the Parishoners at St. George's, Carleton, in the city of St. John, held on Monday, 29th Nov., to take into consideration the Circular Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated, "Fredericton, 16th November, 1852," the Rector in the chair, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. Whereas, it appears to this Meeting to be highly desirable that the Lay Members of the Church, should be admitted to a share in the management of the Ecclesiastical affairs of the Diocese, from which at present, under the existing state of things, they are wholly excluded.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Meeting, that it is expedient, with a view of giving the Laity that share in the management of Ecclesiastical affairs, which is enjoyed by them, in all the Dioceses in the United States, and to their enjoyment of which, the rapid growth and firm position of the Church in those States, is greatly attributable—that the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, in communion with the Church of England, in the Colonies of the British Empire, should be empowered to meet in Diocesan and other Synods, and make regulations for the management of their internal Ecclesiastical affairs.

2. That the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Lord Bishop, by the Rector, and that Martin Hunter Peters, Esq., M. D., and Barnabas Tilton, Esq., be the Lay Representatives from the Parish to attend the Diocesan Meeting, proposed to be held at St. John.

FREDERICK COSTER, Rector,
Chairman.

Carleton, Nov. 29th 1852.

A meeting of the Congregation of the Pro-

testant Episcopal Church in Portland was held on Thursday evening, in St. Luke's Church, to take into consideration the circular of the Lord Bishop, and matters there referred to.

The Rev. Mr. Harrison read the Circular of His Lordship the Bishop, and requested the meeting to appoint a Chairman.

On motion of S. L. Tilley, Esq., the Hon. Charles Simonds was called to the Chair, and George G. Gilbert, Esq., requested to set as Secretary.

Moved by Mr. James Flewelling, and seconded by Henry Gilbert, Esq.:—

Resolved, That this meeting is of the opinion that the establishment of Colonial Synods, would have a powerful tendency to aggravate evils which now unhappily disturb the peace of the Church in this Colony. And that the best security which the Church can now hope for, is to avoid public discussion upon all points of doctrine and discipline, which would have a tendency to introduce such innovations and heresies as are now threatening the peace and welfare of the Church of England and Ireland.

Passed unanimously.

Moved by S. L. Tilley, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Richard Scoles:—

Resolved, That, in order to prevent as far as possible the evils which this community fear are impending over the National Church, and the Colonial branches of it, from extending to this Colony, an earnest address should be presented to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, against the passing of any Bill which has for any of its objects the establishment of Colonial Synods, especially, the one commonly called "Gladstone's Bill," and that if any such Bill should unfortunately pass, that this Province should be exempted from its operation.

Passed unanimously.

Moved by Henry G. Simonds, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Jeremiah Travis:—

Resolved, that this meeting feel assured that the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Province will be more secure by reference, in case of difference of opinion or disputes, to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the present worthy head of our Colonial Establishment.

Passed unanimously.

Moved by Mr. David Taply, and seconded by John Haws, Esq.:—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an address to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, and that Messrs. S. L. Tilley, James Flewelling, and G. G. Gilbert, be the Committee appointed to prepare the same.

Passed unanimously.

Moved by Henry G. Simonds, Esq., and seconded by Mr. W. Kilpatrick:—

Resolved, That this meeting appoint two Lay delegates to attend the meeting of the Church Society to be held in Saint John in January next, and that S. L. Tilley, Esq., and the Hon. Charles Simonds be appointed delegates for that purpose.

Passed unanimously.

Moved that the Chairman leave the Chair, and that it be taken by Henry Gilbert, Esq.

Moved by Mr. James Flewelling, and seconded by Mr. Robert Sweet:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. Charles Simonds for his able conduct in the Chair.

Passed unanimously.

THE WAR AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

—*The Rebels Starving to death*.—The English papers by the Baltic contain accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to Oct. 9. By these advices, it appears that the long and desolating war carried on between the English and natives is about drawing to a close. The natives have been driven from their strongholds, and numbers of them are said to be in a starving condition. No less than seven dead bodies of men and women, who died of starvation, were found near Fort Beaufort. Some of the rebel chiefs had made overtures for peace, but the reply was, "unconditional surrender."

FIRE IN BOSTON.—A fire broke out on the night of the 1st inst. in Chickering's Pianoforte Manufactory, which was entirely consumed, together with several buildings adjoining.—Chickering's loss is estimated at \$150,000, partially insured. The building was constructed expressly for the purpose of manufacturing pianos, with every convenience for business, and without regard to expense. It covered a large extent of ground, and was valued at sixty to seventy thousand dollars. In the building at the time, were one hundred pianos; four in the lower story were valued at \$1000 each. About one hundred persons were employed in the premises, who all lost tools, &c.

Several watchmen and firemen were injured. Benjamin W. Foster, a watchman, was killed. A Mr. Turner was in the ruins two hours and a half, but was taken out alive. The total loss is about \$200,000.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—It is not my intention to make many observations on the last communication of a Tax Payer; his personal reflections and general remarks appear to me to merit little notice. Respecting my views on political matters or estimate of public men, I have only to say that whenever I am properly called upon to give them, I shall do so, without much regard for open or disguised opponents.

I am quite willing that my conduct as a Trustee should be openly canvassed. Having in that capacity done what I regarded as my duty, I have no fear of the consequences to myself, while I should much regret to find them injurious to others. At the same time I am unwilling to enter into a tedious controversy with a person so disingenuous that he purposely misquotes a Latin adage to conceal himself, or so ignorant as to call that a "Latin proverb," which would have been found inadmissible among the slang of Roman slaves.

One proposition alone of any importance to the public, is in any way maintained by your correspondent. He asserts that the conduct of the Trustees has been illegal—all done by them "has been illegally done." Here is a broad assertion. How is the truth of it proved? The proper mode of proving the charge, it occurs to me, would have been to have pointed out the Law, and shown when, where and how all or any of the acts of the Trustees were repugnant, inconsistent or in violation of its directions and provisions. This has not been done. Does this omission proceed from the want of a disposition to inculcate the Trustees?

It is true that your correspondent has quoted some remarks alleged to have been made by the Attorney General, in reference to the duty which he supposed devolved on the Trustees. In no document published or intended for publication as far as I am aware, has the Attorney General's opinion on the duties of Trustees been given. The opinion alleged to have been given, however, in no way justifies the assertion that, even judged by that opinion, the Trustees have acted illegally. What have they done, I ask, which, according to that opinion, they should not have done? What have they, according to the same opinion, illegally left undone, or stated that they intended to leave undone? With every respect for the legal opinion of so eminent a Lawyer as the Attorney General, I will say, moreover, that his "opinion" is not the law which binds the Trustees—that Law is in our Statute book. I have before declined publishing my own opinion respecting the strict legality of all the acts of the Trustees. I have given my reason for so doing. But for the information of those who may not have an opportunity of referring to our Statutes, I will quote certain portions of such sections of them as prescribe duties to the Trustees—I shall refer only to such portions as relate to the duties of Trustees with regard to "Assessment." By the 22nd section of 15 Vic., the Trustees are enjoined to transmit the vote of a meeting held for School purposes, to the Assessors of Rates. The language of the Act is—"Then shall the Trustees, or any two of them, transmit the vote of the said meeting to the Assessors of Rates." This is, I believe, the only direct duty with regard to assessment or collection imposed by this Act on the Trustees. It has been asserted that this ceased to be their duty after this County was incorporated under the Municipal Act, because by 25 sec. 15 Vic., it is enacted, "that the taxation and assessment for the support of Schools shall and may be governed thereby." Now what are the provisions of the Municipal Act, "governing" "taxation and assessment for the support of schools?" The only provision which I have noticed, is that by which the Council "may" pass a bye-law "for providing for the establishment and support of schools." None such has been passed. Among the Bye laws of the Council, are none, I believe, affecting Trustees of Schools. Where then, I ask, is the Law which the Trustees have broken, or in repugnance to the letter or spirit of which they have acted?

It may be said, and not without some show of reason, that in all Incorporated Counties no action could be taken with strict regard to the letter of the law, under 15 Vic., until Bye-laws relative to Assessment had been passed by the Council. If this view were correct, the Council have the power of depriving the whole County of the benefits of an Act of the Legislature, intended to affect every section of the Province—in other words, virtually to repeal and render null the law of the land, on one of the most important subjects of legislation. Because the Trustees have not regarded such to be the intention of the Legislature, and consequently have not acted in accordance with this view of the matter, all their acts are pronounced illegal. I now ask your correspondent the question proposed by himself—"Have the Trustees acted illegally?" A party accused has the right to be silent, but an accuser should retract or prove his charge.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN J. JACOB.

Woodstock, Dec. 7, 1852.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—Seeing you have obliged a "Churchman," by copying from the *Church Witness*, the article headed "Diocesan Convention." I am led to ask a place in your columns for a few remarks, suggested by that article.

It is indeed very true, that we are now living in really stirring times; as well in what concerns ecclesiastical as civil matters. For Church, as well as State, must be, to a greater or less degree, affected by the ever-varying state of the world. So that, while the popular voice is heard loudly crying for representation, we are not to be surprised if there should be also a strongly manifested desire for the "Revival of Convocation,"—or something analogous.

The Church requires surely some means of expressing itself—of acting. If it be a Body; if it be a society of any kind, should it not possess those powers which are inseparable from vitality? What class of Christians is without its recognised conference, or convention, or Synod, or representative body? And as all possess this, more or less perfectly, is it not reasonable and proper—nay! natural and most necessary, that it should be so? The principle in fact, is one which is generally acted upon among men. And as regards the English Church, there can be no reason why it should be excluded from its application.

Difficulties and objections of various kinds, it may be true, might be urged against Church Synods. But as we have not yet seen what these, in the mind of "One of the Laity," may be, it will be time enough hereafter, if necessary, to recur to the subject.

But when this writer would attempt to trace out the Establishment of the new Colonial Bishops, &c., to an alleged under-handed scheme, to "unprotestantize the Episcopal Church," we must be excused if we pause to notice his ingenuity and "cunning craftiness," whereby he might, though undesignedly deceive. For really, from Colonists who owe so much to the sympathies of England's Church people this is too bad, and utterly unworthy any of us. For this purpose is it that the poor man's penny a-week, as well as the rich man's thousands, have been contributed to the Missionaries' box; that our Churches have been built, our Clergymen paid, and our own Bishopric mainly endowed? Verily this is paying no high compliment to the honor and integrity, setting aside the Christian principle, of Englishmen.

No! this is not it. But there are always some men to be met with, ever ready to suggest sinister motives for others, and to detract from whatever may be praise worthy in their conduct. And others there are, who must be ever at the head, and can ill brook a superior, while they can themselves dictate or lead a party. And facts would seem to show, that thus it is with regard to this mis-named "Church Witness." A paper started by certain well known individuals, apparently to carry out their own views and thwart, so far as they chance to meet their disapproval, the measures of the Bishop of this Diocese. Their in-