

UNITED STATES.

[From the Boston Correspondent of the Bangor Mercury.]

The Medical College is at present one of the greatest points of attraction in the city. A corps of police is kept there to act as guideposts for the visitors, and their office is no sinecure. There is a crowd of travel in that direction constantly. The next building is a bowling alley—whether put up in reference to this tendency of travel thitherward, or erected before, I have not learned. I saw Littlefield at his post in the room where it is supposed the fatal blow was dealt to Dr. Parkman. He assists in explaining the localities, &c., to all comers. The laboratory is below—a large room, looking out upon the water, and lighted by three large windows, one with side-sights in addition to the main sash. The door underneath which Littlefield testified that he looked is in the rear of the apartment, opposite these windows. A gentleman at my side asked him why he did not look in at these windows, after discovering that Dr. Webster was about something and that he (Littlefield) could not ascertain what it was by looking in at the crack beneath the door? He answered very quickly: "I couldn't look in at the window." The gentleman then asked, "why not?" "Because I should have to put my face close up to the window, and both hands at the side of it, and then he would have seen me." This explanation did not satisfy the interrogator. Littlefield spoke in a tone, as well he might, that showed he was sensitive on the subject of his testimony. The sink in the laboratory rests upon the floor. The furnace is in that wall of the room which divides it from a passage which runs the whole width of the building, so that an unusual degree of heat, either in volume or continuance, would be readily detected from without. There are plenty of chemical tools about the laboratory, and I noticed near one large jar of nitric acid.

Expect to hear from me farther next week.

Yours, &c., GAFF-TOPSAIL.

We extract from an exchange paper the following observations on a recent debate in Congress in reference to assisting in the search for the missing ships of Sir John Franklin:

"We are sorry to notice that an indisposition to act on the memorial of Mr. Grinnell, praying for the co-operation of the government in his Arctic expedition, is exhibited by Congress. An attempt was made a few days since to introduce into the House a proposition in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner, but it was opposed by Mr. George W. Jones, Democrat, of Tennessee, in the following characteristic speech:

"I call for the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules. Whether Sir John Franklin be alive or dead, I for one, will not send after him. If Queen Victoria wants to send after her lost nobles let her fit out expeditions herself."

There is a mistake in this paragraph. Mr. George W. Jones is no Democrat. A man who is willing that the thousand poor sailors who are drifting about among those icebergs should perish without a struggle for their rescue is no Democrat. Mr. George W. Jones will find from the democracy of this country no response to such sentiments. His allusion to "Queen Victoria's lost nobles" will not screen his cold-hearted cruelty from the reproaches it deserves. Sir John Franklin is a sailor, whose title was conferred on him for hard services on the deck—services of that sort which have made England what she is, and services of the same sort which through our marine are pushing this country into the foremost rank of nations. He is noble, in the sense that achievement, courage and manliness make a man noble.

But he is not all. His followers, from out the terrible privations of arctic cold, stretch forth their hands for the aid of the whole world. Mr. George W. Jones would let them call in vain—would let their shrieks for aid die away, and find no response but the chill echoes of surrounding ice-fields.

Heaven protect us from the influence of such Democrats! Let Mr. George W. Jones turn a deaf ear to the "lost noble," (no matter how many hundreds of men are perishing with him,) if he chooses;—Mr. George W. Jones will find that the American people, warm and generous in their sympathies, will turn a deaf ear to his claims to democracy. True democracy is our admiration. It is the great regenerative, reforming, blessing influence of the age. It is worthy of all regard, all devotion. But none of the tricks of the demagogue! Mr. George W. Jones can play no such pranks before an intelligent people and go undetected. It is the jackass putting on the skin of a wolf, and his fate will be to be killed as a wolf and kicked as a jackass.—Bangor Mercury.

FIRE AT NEW YORK.

New York, April 25.—Last night, about half past ten, fire was discovered in the second story of building No. 32 Front-street, occupied by Robert Bardett, stored with candles, provisions and other inflammable combustibles. The flames spread rapidly, and communicated with Messrs. Darling & Co.'s provision store, 33 Water street—a four story building—both of which were consumed.—Several other large stores were damaged. The total loss on the contents of the two stores, is not far from \$100,000—mostly insured.

TWENTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—About 20 buildings, mostly occupied by poor Irish families, situated in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Fitzwater streets, were consumed by fire this afternoon. Most of the sufferers lost their all.

WASHINGTON, April 23d.—The Nicaragua treaty was submitted to the Senate yesterday and read the first time. Its terms are very favorable to the United States. England abandons the protectorate of the Mosquito shore and admits the claims of Nicaragua and the United States relating to territory and building the Canal.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.—A Treaty has been negotiated and concluded by our Secretary of State and the British Minister, on the subject of certain assumed territorial rights in Central America, the relations of the British Government thereto, and their bearing on the great proposed canal communication through the territory of Nicaragua is actually before the Senate of the United States for its consideration and decision. Instead of a simple agreement, beginning and ending with, and limited to the individual interests of the two negotiating Governments, is a scheme most comprehensive and beneficent in its provision; one which, while it tenders common benefits and equal privileges to the commerce and people of all the world, will contribute immeasurably to the civilization and advancement of the now benighted and semi-barbarous regions of Central America.—National Intelligencer, April 27th.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, MAY 7, 1850.

As many of our readers have not had an opportunity of seeing Professor Johnston's Agricultural Report, we intend next week to commence its publication, giving portions of it from week to week until the whole is completed; we consider it a valuable report and well worth the perusal of every farmer in the Province.

We are also of the opinion that Moses H. Perley's Report on the Fisheries will be no small benefit to the people of this Province. Already a spirit of enterprise has been excited, vessels have been fitted out at St. John, and others are in a forward state of preparation, to engage in this branch of business, mainly, if not solely owing to the publication of this Report. We are sorry however to learn that Mr. Perley has not been fairly treated by the House of Assembly. The amount granted to him (£150) by that body for his services, being scarcely sufficient to cover the travelling expenses to which he was subjected; we trust this may have been an oversight and that at the next sitting of the House justice will be done him.

The members of the Government may take some credit to themselves for being driven into those measures and appointing persons to inquire into, and report on various subjects; but we ask was this enough? Should no action have been taken by the Government or the House, on the Reports? Should they merely be handed in for the information of hon. members, and nothing else done with them? This may be the opinion of our Rulers, but the public think otherwise, and will ere long take an opportunity of telling them so?

We are not disposed to find fault unnecessarily with either the Government or the House of Assembly, it would be a much more pleasant task to praise them for good deeds than to condemn them for bad ones, but as we have taken upon ourselves the performance of a task we will endeavour to do our duty faithfully. We bear no ill will or animosity against any individual in the Government, nor do we look for, or expect any favours from them or their successors whoever they may be, but when such an act as the following is perpetrated by a Government we consider it our bounden duty to shew it up to the public, and we are much mistaken if it does not tell strongly at the next election. We allude to the disgraceful one of endeavouring (by breaking a solemn contract made, not only with individuals in this Province, but with the British Government) to reduce the salaries of the Judges and others holding offices in the Province. What must we be thought of abroad when it is known such an attempt was made?—or what will our Government be thought of, if the opinion gains ground that every member composing it, knew this measure could not pass the Legislative Council when they brought it before the House, or if it should pass that body that it would not be sanctioned by the British Government, but that the whole thing was got up to gull the people and secure seats for themselves at the coming election.

We shall return to this subject at an early day, as we have considerable to say respecting it, and conclude for the present by giving an extract from a spicy little article in the New Brunswick of the 30th ult., at the same time requesting some one to answer a few of the pertinent questions therein contained.

"In looking over the Speech of the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session, we find that his Excellency alluded to a number of interesting topics, which have been altogether overlooked or shelved off by the House, without any action being taken thereon; and among these we may ask—What has been done with Professor Johnston's suggestions, contained in his Report, which cost the Province £1000? Nothing. What to meet the changes in the Navigation Laws, which so seriously affect this Province? Nothing. What with regard to our Coasting Trade? Nothing. What for improving the navigation of the upper St. John, in order to facilitate the communication with Canada? Nothing. What again has been done with Mr. Wilkinson's report on the Shediac Railway? Nothing. The same may be said of Mr. Perley's Report on the Fisheries; of the Act regulating common Schools; the settlement of the Canadian Boundary; the introduction of Municipal institutions; and the initiation of Money grants. The answer to all is—Nothing.

Here are subjects of the greatest importance, all of which were alluded to in the opening Speech, and yet we find that neither the Government nor the Assembly have done anything towards bringing them to a satisfactory conclusion. The former part of the session was occupied with the Attorney General's Bill for consolidating the Laws, a measure very good in its place, but which was of no moment compared with the important questions we have just enumerated; while the latter part of the Session was frittered away in useless discussion, and in slicing up the revenue, in the "good old way."

The English Mail by the Cambria arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last. The principal item of importance is the defeat of the British Ministry on three several occasions. The European Times says:—"The days of the Russell Ministry, it is clear, are drawing to a close, and it seems somewhat problematical whether they will weather the Session. This is hardly to be wondered at. The spirit of Parliament is always Conservative, however strong may be the democratic tendencies of the country, and when a ministry is found to be in its acts, perfectly indifferent to public opinion, all members who are supported by large constituencies, take alarm, and consult their personal safety by refusing any longer to march through Coventry with an erring Executive."

The same paper adds—"The ministry have been thrice defeated since Monday—once virtually, twice actually."—The first defeat was on a motion made by Capt. Boldero to raise the social position of assistant Surgeons in the Navy. The second embraced a wider question, the repeal of the Window Tax. The division list showed that the tax had 80 supporters and 77 opponents, a majority of three on such a question is virtually a defeat.

The third related to County Courts. It was proposed to raise the power of recovery in these Courts from £20 to £60. The opposition came from the Government, which was in a minority of 77.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

The Times says the market remains unusually depressed for the time of the year, that a large stock of Yellow Pine is on hand, sufficient at least for 18 months to come at the present rate of consumption—Deals are low in price and likely to be so under the present prospects.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts do not report any improvement, although the late news from India and China was considered favourable for British manufactures.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt have issued a notice that they are about to apply the sum of £24,531 10s. 6d., under the provisions of the Act 10 Geo. 4th, being one fourth of the surplus revenue of the year ending April, 1850.

It is understood that a council of such Bishops as hold the doctrine of baptismal regeneration will shortly be held. An address from the great body of Evangelical Clergy is about to be presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressive of the gratitude they feel towards his Grace for the firm stand he has made in the defence of the pure principles of the Established Church of England.

A valuable silver mine has been found in the County of Cornwall. The ore is of great abundance, and near the surface.

A large boat the launch of a 50 gun frigate, has been rigged like a frigate by the boys of Greenwich Hospital School, and presented to the Prince of Wales.

Willmer in noticing the expected arrival at Liverpool of the last of the Cunard line says:

The last and greatest of the splendid fleet of steamers which carry the mails between this port and America, the Asia, will arrive from the Clyde on the 25th inst. The history of ocean steam navigation presents nothing equal to the success of the magnificent steamers which sail from the house of Messrs. MacIver & Co., of this town. The regularity, not less than the rapidity of their passages, is surprising even in this age of mechanical wonders, and their influence on the trade of the two countries is extremely favourable to commercial pursuits, for their appearance can be calculated on almost to the very day.—The Asia, which is the last, is also the finest of this line, and will take her departure for the Western world in the course of the following month. Every triumph of mechanical skill and ingenuity lessens the distance between us and our enterprising cousins on the American continent. The Asia more than realises the fine couplet of Byron:—

"She walks the waters like a thing of life,
And seems to dare the elements to strife."

IRELAND.

The culture of flax has now become a subject of great interest in all parts of Ireland, and it is generally acknowledged that the soil is well suited for it.

There are twelve vessels taking in emigrants for America at the quays of Limerick; it is probable that 2000 persons will leave their native land in these ships.

The rate payers of an electoral division in the union of Kilkie, in the County of Down, have complimented Lord Roden by unanimously electing his Lordship, first, as their representative Guardian; secondly, as chairman of the Board, thus restoring the noble Earl to the position he held previous to his dismissal from the commission of the peace, and consequent incapacity to act as an *ex-officio* guardian. It is due to the noble Earl to state that his Election was supported by men of all parties.

The citizens of Dublin have petitioned Parliament against the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.