

of structure to peculiar habits, is in no animal more beautifully conspicuous than in the Hippopotamus; and it is difficult to suppose a more convenient and complete opportunity of observing both, than in this last and greatest acquisition of the Zoological Society.—*London Weekly Paper 1st inst.*

LATE AMERICAN NEWS.

The Senate have adopted by a vote of 33 to 5 that California shall be admitted with or without slavery, as her people shall elect.—A charge has been brought against the Secretary of the Treasury for using and appropriating a large sum from the surplus fund.

It is very evident that the relations of the United States with old Spain are anything but satisfactory, although the Herald says:—

The Cabinet were disposed, for a while, to gather strength from a warlike demonstration could they have found a *casus belli*; but having been defeated in this, public attention is now again directed to their curious mode of administering the government, and meddling with the treasury.

The Nashville Convention, adjourned to come together in six weeks after the expiration of the present sessions of Congress, will have a vast influence upon future political movements. A new party will be formed if needful, to enforce the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific. On this subject, ample explanations will be found in our columns.

The position of St. Domingo is interesting. It seems highly probable that some hostile movement will take place against Souloque, or Faustin I., at no very distant day. His treatment of the Spanish population has been the cause of much heart-burning, and serious disturbances are apprehended.

The trial of the Brothers Montesquieu, for the murder of T. K. Barnum, is now going on in St. Louis, and creates considerable interest.

LETTER FROM FORT KENT.—By the following letter from Major W. Dickey, formerly of Gardiner, writer at Fort Kent, the extreme North Eastern part of Maine, we are surprised to learn how different the season has been there, from its prevailing character here, the past Spring. Here it has been uniformly wet, cold and backward; there it has been warm and dry—so much so as to enable farmers to commit their seed to the soil earlier than usual. Well we are glad the northern latitudes are becoming the warmer ones.—*Gospel Banner.*

FORT KENT, ME., June 9, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—This place is at the junction of the Fish River with the St. John. The present has been a delightful spring for farmers;—a new and increased feeling of encouragement has been awakened in farming, and as it has been warm dry weather for the past four weeks, they have had an excellent opportunity to clear up new land and have sowed and planted much more than in former years. I think this a good farming country. My business is lumbering; but thinking farming would be profitable and liking the business I have engaged to some extent in it. I have sowed one hundred bushels of oats, planted three acres of potatoes, and about two of corn and beans—the latter have never been cultivated to any extent on this river, but I think they may be to good advantage. This must be the county for the "Banner Wheat." This fall I want one bushel to sow. Our autumns are warm and we have no frost in the ground through the winter, and the snow don't go off in the spring until warm weather comes. Should I get time hereafter, I may write you of the place, people and business.

From your obedient servant,

W. DICKEY.

LIGHTNING.—A dwelling house on Central street was struck by lightning, during the thunder shower yesterday afternoon, and Amos Doane, who occupied a tenement therein, received the whole force of the electric shock upon his person. The fluid entered by the side of the chimney and passed downward through the attic, where it threw off the plastering as it went to the chamber, where Doane was sitting with his feet upon a chair by the fire-place. Here the fluid took a horizontal direction and passed to his foot, and thence by his leg and back to his shoulder, where it apparently passed off, through the open window, setting fire to the curtain as it passed out. The fluid left its mark most of the way from his foot to the shoulder, burning the skin considerably in some places, particularly on the shoulder, and scorching the clothing as it passed. His shirt was set on fire on the shoulder. In addition to the burns, his nervous system was a good deal affected, but his medical attendant thinks he may be out again in a few days.—*Worcester Spy, 21st.*

We are indebted to Favour and Gunnison's Expresses for our files of American journals.

The Boston papers state that it has been decided by the Supreme Court that Professor Webster, who was found guilty for the murder of Dr. Parkman, and moved for a writ of error, is not entitled to a new trial.

Flour is selling in New Orleans at \$10 per barrel.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER G. P. GRIFFITH.—TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST!—The steamer G. P. Griffith, Capt. Roby, which left Buffalo on Sunday morning last, for Toledo, with over 250 passengers, mostly emigrants, on board, was burned between 3 and 4 o'clock on Monday morning to the water's edge, destroying the lives of some 200 persons. From the Buffalo Express we learn that she was within 20 miles of Cleveland, when the fire originated. Capt. Roby and family are among the lost. The mate swam on shore, and reached Cleveland for assistance. He reports about 30 saved in all.

PROTECTION OF THE PRESS.—Henry Kleber, a musician, was convicted in a Pittsburg Court, recently, of cowhiding an editor for a criticism upon him. In passing sentence, the Judge said: "You have been found guilty of assault and battery. If you had been libelled or

slandered in a newspaper, you might have obtained legal redress. Artists, as well as statesmen and politicians, are open to criticism. The man who in this country, where liberty prevails, and where all men should be sensitive of their honour, raises a cowhide to his neighbour, should be prepared to die at his feet. It is a gross outrage. The sentence of the court is, that you pay a fine of \$100 and the cost of prosecution.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a serious accident happened to Captain Moses Akerly, of the steamer Madawaska, on Tuesday. It appears that the Captain went into the paddles to clear a rope attached to a raft, which the Steamer was towing, and while there the paddles were set in motion, crushing him very severely between the side of the boat and the paddles. Although seriously injured, we are happy to say that he is not dangerously injured.—*New Bruns.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—By inserting the following correspondence, you will gratify many of your readers, and oblige, A SUBSCRIBER.

BRIGHTON, June 10th, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—I have always considered that the most censurable failing of mankind is that of ingratitude; and on my arrival here after a sojourn of some weeks in Woodstock, I deemed that duty demanded me to express my grateful acknowledgments for the very great services which you rendered me, and which I have no hesitation in declaring, I believe was instrumental in the hands of a merciful and kind Providence, in adding a few more days to a tolerably advanced age. Although man may live out his three score and ten years, yet there is that desire to continue his connection with the many ties by which he may be surrounded—that attachment to the pleasures of life, although frequently accompanied by many of the evils that invariably mar the happiness of human beings, that will prompt him to cling with the utmost tenacity to every means that afford him the least prospect of lengthening out the span of his existence. That such is the case has been fully exemplified in my own experience. During the last three years of my life, I have had but little good health, and have suffered much from pain and rheumatism in my leg. About the first of January last I was seized with a severe cold, which brought on the most excruciating pain, with loss of appetite. In two months I was reduced to a mere skeleton, my leg still getting worse, when it became evident to every person that visited me, yourself among the number, that amputation was the only remedy that could possibly save my life. And here, sir, I may well acknowledge that the prospects of prolonging my existence were not of the most encouraging nature. To undergo the pain of amputation at the age of three score and four years, and recover, seemed rather problematical; but I remembered the saying of the wise man, that "the lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord."

On the 20th of April I caused myself to be conveyed to Woodstock, and placed solely under your charge. On the 22nd, you amputated my leg above the knee, and I must acknowledge that I suffered comparatively little pain during the operation. As soon as the diseased part was removed my health was immediately restored. In three weeks from the day on which you performed the operation, I was able, with the assistance of a crutch and a cane, to walk about my room—the next day on the street—and in two days less than five weeks I was able to return to my home, where, owing to your superior skill and attention, directed by an overruling Providence, I am now enjoying better health than I have experienced for the last three years.

It is my wish that this should receive publicity, as I think that such professional success should not pass unnoticed. Accept my warmest thanks and believe me,

My dear doctor,

Your most sincere, and devoted friend,

SAMUEL ESTABROOKS.

JAMES WOOD Esq., M. D. Woodstock.

REPLY.

WOODSTOCK, June 22nd, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—I warmly acknowledge the receipt of your affectionate letter of the 10th inst., and am happy to hear of your prosperity. During a residence of upwards of thirty years on the river St. John, I have been equally successful in many such operations; and I agree with you in declaring that nothing short of an "overruling Providence" directed my heart and hand to the benefit of my fellow man.

I now thank you for your kind considerations towards me; and that you may be useful for a long time in your Magisterial and other duties, is the sincere wish of

My dear sir, Your most obedient servant,

JAMES WOOD.

SAMUEL ESTABROOKS, Esq., J. P. Brighton.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Royal Mail Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning last, after a fine run of 9 1-2 days from Liverpool. The news is not of much importance.

Little change has taken place in the general state of commercial affairs during the past week. Foreign and Colonial Produce have been in moderate demand, but prices, on the whole, are well sustained. Money is still abundant, and the rate of discount easy. The recent intelligence from Cuba, detailing the failure of the Lopez invasion, has given satisfaction, and tended to improve the value of Public Securities.

There is no improvement in the Iron trade. Losses continued to be sustained. The strike among the Colliers in Scotland had not been re-adjusted.

A combination of European nations is spoken of, to prevent the "Roving Population" of the United States from seizing on Cuba or any other country in its vicinity.

The advocates for doing away with all Sunday labour in the post offices throughout the kingdom have carried their point. It remains to be seen what effect the sweeping change will have on the commercial world. Many of the public journals do not hesitate to assert, and with truth too, that a great deal of cant and humbug are apparent in the agitation of this really important question.

A recent debate in the Commons, on the new Houses of Parliament, has elicited facts by no means creditable to the sagacity of those who have had the matter in hands. It now turns out that, notwithstanding all the money squandered, the new Houses will scarcely accommodate half the members! When it is considered the new buildings have cost more than four times the original estimate, it is not surprising that John Bull is annoyed at the expense.

The failure of the Cuban expedition has had the effect of turning the attention of Europe to the United States.—And it is thought the political and social character of our neighbours will suffer in the estimation of the world.—The prompt arrest of General Lopez, on his return to the States, had however the effect of soothing the public mind. It is rumored that the descent of the American bucaniers on Cuba, will have the effect of combining England and France in treaty, to secure to Spain the occupation of Cuba. To such a Treaty the United States declined becoming a party about 20 years ago.

The amount of salary hitherto enjoyed by the French President was 600,000 francs. The addition asked for is three millions more, which if the vote passes will leave a total of 150,000 sterling per annum. The Montagu party are opposed to the vote. The Committee to whom the matter was referred, have not come to a decision.—M. Thiers has arrived in London to be present at the death bed of Louis Philippe, who is fast sinking under old age and increasing malady. Thiers had an interview with the President of the Republic previous to his departure; he declared the object of his visit to his former master. A statement that Guizot has also been summoned to attend the ex-king seems to favour the supposition that a reconciliation between the two houses of the Bourbons is the object in view.

The accounts from Rome gives us a most deplorable picture of the state of matters in that city. The Pope is absorbed in religious ceremonies, and the temporal government of the country is wholly neglected. As the French troops cannot permanently occupy the city, it appears inevitable that a fresh revolution will take place the moment these are withdrawn.

The six proposals made by the Schleswig deputies as the basis of negotiations have been published in various journals, but they are too absurd to be seriously entertained. The proceedings of Baron Meyendorf at Warsaw are far more likely to bring the question to a settlement with the aid of Great Britain and France. The baron has returned to Berlin, and, from what has transpired, no doubt the Emperor approves of all that has been done by Denmark; he does not disapprove of the Danish armaments, and unites with the Danish Cabinet in opinion that, even if force alone is to solve the question, its adjustment must not be protracted. The Holsteiners have fired upon a danish man-of-war cruising off the port of Heiligenhafen.

The head-quarters of the Danish troops in Jutland is moved to Kolding. The Swedish neutral troops have received orders to be in readiness to march.

The preparations for hostilities continue upon a great scale in Prussia. Still severer laws have been issued against the press. The King seems to be fast recovering from his wound. The Minister of Justice has issued an order to prevent any employes in his department from wearing the German cockade. An accident, by which more than 100 pilgrims were drowned in crossing the Weichsel, has caused the deepest sympathy throughout Germany. The papers lodged by Goethe with the Government have been examined, and a correspondence between Goethe and his brother poet Schiller has been found, and will be published forthwith.

We are without any trustworthy accounts from Warsaw but the result of the interview between Prince Schwarzenbourg and the Emperor of Russia is anxiously looked for. The Germans say the Emperor favours the pretensions of Prussia, but we have no doubts upon this point.

The Russian Government has addressed a political note to the English Cabinet, repudiating the notion that British subjects living in Tuscany or Naples during the late revolt, have any just claims to indemnity for the losses they incurred during these disturbances; should such unjust demands be forced by arms Russia will find itself compelled to vindicate, in the most precise manner possible, the conditions upon which it will grant to British subjects the right of residence and of property within the Emperor's dominions. The Russian Minister observes that the St. Petersburg Cabinet completely identifies itself with the principles which have served as the basis of the conduct of the Cabinet of Vienna.

With regard to the Greek question, the *Journal du Pays* says, it is expected that every thing will be arranged and terminated before Monday next, in order that Lord Palmerston may be able to reply victoriously, by facts, to the threatening motion of Lord Stanley. As the *Pays* has always been violently opposed to Lord Palmerston this statement is considered significant.

The *Herald* reports that the differences are adjudicated. The *Globe's* correspondent writes that Lord Normandy's efforts to bring the Minister of Foreign Affairs to some positive decision has failed, although matters were, and are still, regarded as virtually arranged. Gen. Lahitte's party appears to be waiting for more favourable advices from Russia. It is, however, still probable that the Government may come to some conclusion in the course of the week.