

Somebody signing himself very appropriately, "Z."—for he is evidently the last letter in the Independent Alphabet,—very unwisely volunteers an offer of a friendship for Mr. Dibblee, which he endeavors to prove in a very damaging way.

Mr. Dibblee, we presume, little as he may regard the favour of the *Sentinel*, is not foolish enough to court its personal ill-will; and we certainly have never shewn any disposition to single out Mr. Dibblee, or Mr. anybody else, nor will we do so unless impelled to it by such blatant interference as that of "Z." Our correspondents, "K." among them, can fight their own battles, as we can ours: so we let "Z." and Mr. Dibblee escape that exposure to which they have laid themselves so open. We put this question to "Z." what does Z stand for? Get your child's book, and look.

From what we have seen and heard, some 500 head of cattle have been purchased and driven off to the United States, during the week, as likewise large droves of sheep and lambs. The large sums of money which are thus expended among our farmers, comes in very good season; and although for a time this drainage of our stock will be felt by beef and mutton-eaters, the result will be that greater attention will be given in future to raising stock, the facilities for which are numerous; as the rates paid by American speculators now are such as to render stock the most remunerative article the farmer can raise.

The *Colonial Times* must have a special Gazette. He has it that the Assembly meets for the despatch of business on the 4th Thursday in September.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. Hoyt's answer to the puzzle is correct.

"D. H." Letter received; as soon as you can.

"D. S. B." We will see what arrangement can be made.

"W. C. H." All right!

"Carlos." You have made some mistakes; please call and rectify them.

"K." is duly received.

Our friend David Jones has sent us a sample of his potatoes, which are very fine. The produce of one hill weighs 7 lbs.; several of them are ten inches in circumference each.

THE CROPS.—These form a subject of vast interest at present in New Brunswick, and we are happy to say that so far as our knowledge and information extend, our most sanguine hopes are likely to be realized. Potatoes thus far have escaped the general calamity of former years, and are now far advanced in size and quality for the season. The hay crop is nearly secured, and the saving and quantity will surpass its common average. Oats have not in the last thirty years afforded such an abundant promise. Corn is good beyond any recent precedent, and the same may be said in extent and quality of buckwheat. Of Wheat and turnips we have heard but little, but from that little we suppose them to be up to a full average. As already remarked, the whole produce of the present season stands unrivalled, and we trust that the advantages which it will confer upon the province will more than overbalance the year's unfortunate transactions in lumbering.—*Reporter*.

NEW DISCOVERY.—The Western Recorder says that Mr. John A. Mace, of Carleton, has discovered the mode of taking likenesses on leather, and that the superiority of this description of picture over every other is that it may be cleaned without losing its colour as long as the leather lasts.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* says at being in Rock County, in Illinois, one day last week, he went up on the top of a hill called Zion, six miles from Zanesville, and counted the surrounding plain one hundred and fifty square miles power reaping machines, busily cutting down wheat. There were one thousand men, women and boys following after, binding and sheeking up the golden sheaves. It was a sight worth seeing, to behold the grain falling and being gathered up at the rate of two hundred acres per hour.

We stated on Saturday that only the Native press of India had been placed under a censorship, and that the European press was not affected by the gagging law. A copy of the *New York Times* (which reached us last night) states, on what appears good authority, that the whole press of India is placed under a censorship. We are bound in common candour to state this, though we confess we are loath to believe, that at this day, and under British rule, any man to be governor or prime minister can venture upon establishing a censorship of the press. But while we condemn with all our might this British step towards despotism, and decline to see or to seek any palliation for it in the circumstances of the case, let it be distinctly understood that this crime against the liberty of the British subject, by high handed authority, for reason why we should be silent in regard to the crimes of European tyrants. It will rather make us the more zealous to uphold the liberty of the subject and of the press.—*Leader*.

ANIMA.—Any medicine which will alleviate the symptoms of this dreadful disease will be hailed with joy by thousands of sufferers. The certificates which accompany *Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy*, are from the most reliable sources, and attest to its wonderful power, even in the most severe cases.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Aug. 27.

The steamship America, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax this morning.

The Telegraph Cable is broken, and operations for the present are suspended. Mr. Field had returned to Valentia, and immediately repaired to London.

H. M. Ship Leopard arrived at Portsmouth on evening of the 14th, and reported Telegraph Cable as lost on morning of 11th. After having paid out successfully 335 nautical miles—last 100 miles of it in water over two miles deep, Niagara was going at the rate of four knots an hour, and as the Engineer found the cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the brakes to be applied more firmly: when, unfortunately, the cable parted at some distance from stern of ship. The Agamemnon, Niagara, and Susquehanna, are to remain a short time where cable parted to try some experiments in deep water, and then return to Plymouth, England.

Although this unfortunate accident has delayed its completion, result has convinced all who took part in it of the entire practicability of the enterprise. Directors will decide whether it is best to have more cable made, and try again immediately after Equinoctial gales are over, or wait until another Summer. In Liverpool an impression prevails that another trial will be made in October. The Commons were engaged in protracted debates on Divorce Bill—its opponents fighting against it step by step, and the Government as determined pressing it forward.

Affairs in India were debated in the House of Lords without any important developments. Gladstone, in Commons, censured Palmerston's political opposition to Suez Canal.

East India Company are on eve of despatching 72 vessels, conveying about 20,000 troops.

Bombay dates to 14th July, and Calcutta to 5th, state that Delhi had not fallen up to 27th June.—Rebels made some desperate sorties, but each time were repulsed with great slaughter. City was reported to be full of sick and wounded, and cholera prevalent. Reinforcements had commenced reaching the British camp.

Farther mutinies are reported in several districts. Bombay and Madras armies remain loyal. Punjab remains quiet.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Aden on the 28th of July.

First batch of China troops arrived at Calcutta. British force before Delhi is reported to be from 7,000 to 8,000 Europeans, and 5,000 Natives; native portion of the force is proved trustworthy.

Rebels had been dispersed at Allahabad. Barracks at Cawnpore besieged by insurgents, but held out bravely. The whole of Oude had risen, but Sir H. Lawrence, with small force, kept enemy back.

Letters to Bengal from Harkara, say—"We have received letters to say Government have got letters from Nagpore that Delhi had fallen on 27th June, and stating that upwards of 7,000 rebels were killed."

Calcutta more tranquil; papers say we have seen the worst of it. Bombay money market very unsettled.

Calcutta Chinese dates are to 24th June. News unimportant. Trade continued uninterrupted at Northern Ports. Chinese report Emperor had abdicated, but not believed.

FRANCE.—An interview between the Emperors of France and Russia is stated as certain to take place. A bronze medal is to be given to soldiers who served in Great Republic wars of Europe.

NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

NEW YORK, August 19.

The American journals contain copious extracts from papers received by the steamer Arabia, which present some items of general interest:

INDIA.—The following items embrace about all that is new respecting the Indian Mutinies:

Nagpore, June 19.—It seems that a proclamation has been in circulation at Nagpore, and all over India, drawing notice to a prophecy that the reign of the Feringhees in the East would cease on the 23d of June, 1857—exactly 100 years from the battle of Plassey—and the followers of Mahomet once more gain the supremacy. The cartridge question has been taken advantage of to bring about the above prophecy.

Calcutta, June 19.—It appears that the mutinous regiments have all been in the pay of the Kings of Delhi and Oude, and the Nawab of Moorshedabad. It has turned out to be entirely a Mussulman conspiracy; they are more clever and designing than the Hindus, and have completely taken the latter in, and made them believe we wanted to convert them. The cartridge affair was a mere handle.—The fact of the mutinous Sepoys having since used them freely against us, shows how little we were to blame in serving them out to the troops. The Governor-General has been as plucky as possible, and has had no European guards yet. Lady Canning drives out every evening with only two men behind her, just as if nothing had happened.

Abou, June 19.—We have just received intelligence of a breach having been made in the wall (of Delhi) and the rebels panic stricken. Not one stone, I hope, will be left on another to mark where Delhi stood. The atrocities the wretches have committed within the walls are said to be dreadful—the days of Nadir Shah repeated.

The following editorial from the *London Times* thus dwells upon the atrocities of the mutineers:

"There are some acts of atrocity so abominable that they will not bear narration. The perpetra-

tors of crime may thus escape punishment from the very enormity of their offences. Such has been the case of the Sepoy mutineers in British India. We claim the confidence of our readers when we tell them that we have received letters from the seat of rebellion which inform us that these merciless fiends have treated our countrymen, and still worse our country women and their children, in such a manner, that even men can scarcely hint to each other in whispers the awful details. We cannot print these narratives—they are too foul for publication. We should have to speak of families murdered in cold blood—and murder was mercy—of the violation of English ladies in the presence of their husbands, of their parents, of their children—and then, but not till then, of their assassination. The well nigh universal massacre of the British officers by the Sepoys was the mildest feature in the affair; of the horrors which in too many instances preceded the massacre we cannot speak. Now, within the last few days we have observed the first symptoms of the growth—with regard to these mutineers—of that maudlin humanity which even upon lesser occasions has led to so much evil, but which in this instance may occasion results far more tragical than any of which we have yet had experience.

On grounds both of justice and policy, then, we are prepared to maintain that these Indian ruffians must be made to feel the consequences to themselves of the wrath which they have provoked. We are prepared to support our officers and soldiers in the discharge of their duty if they have retaliated upon these according to the measure of their offences. Even if we admit—which it is impossible to do—any palliation for the murder by the Sepoy soldiers of their officers, what had our poor outraged country women done that they should be so foully abused? What injury had the wretched English children inflicted upon the population of British India in general, or upon the Bengalee soldiers in particular, that their brains should be dashed out against the ground—that they should be hung up in the air, and be caught as they descended upon the bayonets of these villains? For these things shall not a full and ample atonement be exacted? We are very confident that we represent the feelings and opinions of the inhabitants of the British empire, with the exception of a small and insignificant fraction of cold-blooded theorists, when we say that the European officers and soldiers now employed in the suppression of this military mutiny may look for the unhesitating support of their countrymen, however stern may be their measures which they may think proper to employ."

THE CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Sussex Advertiser* gives a glowing description of harvest prospects and operations in that part of the Kingdom. The weather has been magnificent, and wheat, barley, oats, peas and beans all promise a first rate yield. Already a great breadth of wheat and other grain has been cut and carried in in the most splendid condition, and by the end of the present week it is expected that the whole of the wheat crop will be got in. Samples of new wheat of fine quality were exhibited in the markets of the district on Saturday.

In an elaborate notice of the state of the crops in the north of Ireland, the *Northern Whig* states that the grain continues to make surprising progress, and that barley, of which a greater breadth has been sown than is usual, promises to yield better than any of the cereals. In some districts there are unmistakable signs of the return of the potato blight,—but as yet the tubers are sound, and there are good grounds for believing that the loss will be comparatively trifling.

THE JEWISH QUESTION IN LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool proposes to follow the example of London in returning a Jew to Parliament. A requisition signed by 307 influential names was presented to Charles Mozley, Esq., banker requesting him to allow himself to be nominated.

The people of Birmingham have determined to bring forward Mr. John Bright as a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of their old member, Mr. Muntz. There is likely to be opposition.

The Wallace Monument Fund continues to increase and this week nearly £100 has been added—£30 from Manchester, and about £50 of individual subscriptions. Mr. Donie, who has just returned from Australia, reports that about £1000 will be sent from Melbourne alone.

The guardians of the city of London Unions have offered rewards for the apprehension of no fewer than fifty men, who have gone off leaving their wives and children, 300 individuals, to be permanently maintained by the rate-payers.

An extraordinary discovery has just been made near the Connet Peak, about three miles from Beddgelert, in North Wales. Veins of nickel and cobalt have been discovered in the large mundic lodes; also some excellent silver-lead on the north rise, and, as now reported, visible gold, accompanying the white cobalt.

A new lodge of Free Masons, No. 1003 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of England, under the title of the Florence Nightingale Lodge, was consecrated at Woolwich by the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, the D. G. M.

Eugene Sue died of an affection of the spine. It is said that he has left memoirs which are not without interest, and a romance complete.

The heat is stated to be excessive in all parts of Spain; in fact, the summer is represented as the hottest in the memory of man. A singular phenomenon has occurred at Vich, near Barcelona. After insupportable heat on the 22nd of July, a storm of hail fell, and did great damage to the crops in the neighborhood.

The visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to Queen Victoria, at Osborne had begun. The greatest pains have been taken to ensure privacy.—The *London Daily News* of the 7th, makes the following comments on the visit:—"Some journals profess to expect that a little diplomacy will be done at Osborne during the visit of the Emperor o

the French. This is very unlikely. The Sovereign of England only transacts business through the recognized ministers of the Crown; and they have always in view the prospect of their being called to account in Parliament for any negotiations they may enter into. The Sovereign of England is a constitutional Sovereign, and cannot in affairs of State give way to personal inclinations. The Emperor of Russia might, on some question, yield to the speechless solicitation of the bright eyes of the Empress of the French, because in both countries the will of the Imperial families is the only recognized existing will. The subjects count for nothing. Affairs of State, like affairs of the toilette or the table, are mere questions of personal taste. But the Queen of England is chairwoman of the great joint stock company of English citizens.—Affairs of State are with her as matters of business; in dealing with them she cannot give way to *epanchemens du cœur*. If the Emperor of the French has any point to carry with the English government, he will not be a hairbreadth nearer to the attainment of his object at the dinner-table, or in the concert room, at Osborne, than he would be in his own cabinet in the Tuileries."

MARRIED:

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. T. M. ALBRIGHTON, G. A. BROWN, M. D., of Woodstock, to JANE, second daughter of G. P. SANCTON, Esq., of St. John.

[For the usual remembrances we tender our thanks.] At Bangor, August 5th, by George W. Snow, Esq., Mr. Isaiah Lockhart, to Mrs. Harriet Snow.

DIED:

At the Carleton House, in this town, on the 22d inst., of Typhoid Fever, in the 29th year of his age, Mr. Donald Black, Tinsmith worker, a native of Greenock, Scotland.

[It may be gratifying to the friends of the deceased, should this meet their eye, to know that although he died in a strange land, he died not as strangers die; but that, during his sickness, and at his death, he was surrounded by brethren of the mystic tie, prompt to minister to his every want, and that after death his remains were followed to the grave by a very respectable portion of the community, and interred according to the solemn and touching ritual of the Masonic fraternity.—ED. SENT.]

At Lowell, Mass., on the 9th of August, Margaret, second daughter of Mr. John Guy, of Richmond, in the 21st year of her age; much regretted.

Suddenly, at St. John, on Tuesday morning, 18th inst., Albert, infant son of the Hon. S. L. Tilley, aged 1 month.

New Advertisements.

A CARD.

THE REV. THOS. CONNOLLY, availing himself of the first leisure he has had since Thursday last, the day of the Pic-Nic, hereby tenders, most respectfully, on behalf of the Citizens of Woodstock, most sincere thanks and gratitude to the people of Carleton and Maine, for their extensive and very liberal patronage on that occasion. To the former, many lasting obligations are due, for the continuous and material aid kindly rendered, from the commencement to the close of this arduous and very successful enterprise; but to Mr. Bull, particular thanks, for his great kindness in giving the use of his beautiful island, the very best adapted spot in the Province, for such a purpose, and that, too, at much risk to his unharvested crop.

REMOVAL.

JOHN LENAHAN respectfully informs his friends that he has temporarily removed to the store lately occupied by Charles Connell, Esq., Woodstock, August, 23, 1857.

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber requests all persons having Notes of Hand or Book Accounts with him, standing beyond the usual time of credit, to make immediate payment, or their Bills will be lodged in hands for collection. E. J. SMITH.

Woodstock, August 20th, 1857.

Digby Smoked Herring,

CATCH of this Season.—A few boxes of the above, choice for family use.

QUODDY RIVER HERRINGS, catch of 1857

40 Barrels }
35 half do. } Quoddy River HERRINGS,
30 qr. do. }
20 20 lb. kits }
very fat and choice for family use.

STEWART & McLEAN,
St. John, Aug. 19, 1857. Water st.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, August 26, 1857.

THE right of Licence to cut and carry away Timber and Lumber until the 1st day of May 1857, from Berths applied for by the following persons, in the undermentioned situations, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the ninth of September.—Sale to commence at noon.

(Not to interfere with any Lots of Land located, or which may have been applied for within one year previous to the date of entry of the application for Licence.)

("In all cases of competition the purchaser must immediately pay the amount of purchase money, or else the Berth will be again offered for sale, excluding bids from the defaulter.")

"All Berths within ten miles of the proposed Lines of Railroad will be subject to the prior right of the European and North American Railway Company to take Timber or other material for the construction of the Railway."

NO.	NAME.	SQ. MILES.	SITUATION.
79	Geo. Morrow, Jr.	3	S. Branch Oromocto.
80	Robinson Crocker,	5	Farnable's River.
81	Richard Hutchison,	6	Semiwanan.
82	Do.	4	Tabuclat River.
83	John Ferguson,	2	Ela Tree River.
84	Do.	2½	Nigadec.
85	William Napier,	2	New Bandon.
86	William J. Borton,	4½	Barnable's River.
87	Thomas Crozier,	3	Little River.
88	John Ferguson,	4½	Little River, (Sun.)
89	James Fowler,	3	E. Branch 6 mile Brook.
90	John Harley,	5	Dungarvon River.
91	Hugh Bain,	3	Semiwanan River.
92	Jesse Harding,	3	Renous River.
93	John M. Bean,	2	McBean's Brook.
94	Robinson Crocker,	2	Barnable's Brook.
95	Do.	2	Pantelorum Brook.
96	Frederic W. Brown,	4	Green River.
97	John Fairly,	3	Salmon Brook, (S. W.)

JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.