

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

St. John, August 26th.

Niagara arrived at Halifax last night. From every part of the United Kingdom the harvest reports are of a favourable character. There is little doubt but that the crops will be an average one. In Scotland the crops are very heavy. The potato crop is also abundant, though not entirely free from disease. Harvesting operations are general.

Miss Nightingale has returned to her home in Derbyshire, avoiding all public demonstration of welcome.

FRANCE.—Friday, 15th, was the fete of the Emperor. Salutes of artillery in the morning, midday mass and *Te Deum* at Notre Dame and all the churches of France, and the afternoon was devoted to dramatic representations of military events; James' halloo ascent in the evening, concert at night, Gardens and Place Concord illuminated, and also display of fireworks. Marshall Pelissier's title is Duke of the Malakoff, with a pension of one Malakoff, with a pension of one hundred thousand francs per annum.

Spanish news uninteresting. Cholera is increasing at Lisbon.

There was a report in the Paris *Bourse* that an insurrection had been attempted in Naples; it was not, however, true.

The English war steamer *Gladiator* has returned from the Isle of Serpents to Constantinople, and reports that on the island there are fifty Turkish and eight Russian soldiers. There was no armed seizure of the Island as was reported. The Island is only barren rock of very limited size.

The English press protests against the interference expressed by the French Government, whether the Island of Serpents belongs to Russia or Turkey.

The remains of the allied fleet have not yet left. Arch-Bishop Kherson has formally consecrated the south side of Sebastopol, preparatory to its being rebuilt. Gen. La Marmora has in the name of the King, invited General Canrobert, who is at Sardinian watering place, to visit Turin.

The Dean of Westminster, Dr. Buckland, is dead.

The Rev. Mr. Marsh, passenger in the Steamer *Canada* for Liverpool was accidentally poisoned by drinking some disinfected fluid by mistake.

General Windham is appointed to the command of the division of the Bengal army.

The Divan has received a formal renunciation of Russian Government's claims to the Isle of Serpents.

The English funds continue to show a total absence of fluctuation. Consols 95½ to 95.

BREADSTUFFS.—Prospects of most abundant harvest continues. Market assumes unsettled aspect. Wheat 3d dearer; flour steady without change; corn advanced 6d.

WHO IS OUR FRIEND?—The usually well informed Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* says that the statement of the London *Times* in regard to the arrangement between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon respecting Central American affairs, is not without foundation and makes the following disclosures, which, if true, are important:

"But in connection with this adjustment, we have highly important intelligence as to the policy and position of England, in regard to the United States and Spain and France.

England is about to come into collision with France upon the subject of the ambitious designs of the latter power upon Spain. There is reason to believe that Napoleon III. has revived the pretensions of the first Napoleon to the crown of Spain, and that he directs his entire policy towards that object.

He has seconded his intentions by acts. He has been and is engaged in concentrating a vast military force upon the frontiers of Spain; and, what with intrigue, through the Queen Mother Christina, and a demonstration of force, may bring about a state of thing in Spain favourable to his ambitious views.

If he conquer Spain, he will seek possession of Cuba, which the United States is pledged to resist. England has, therefore, as I am advised, recommended to the government of Spain the cession of Cuba to the United States, for such a consideration as will recruit the exhausted finances of the Spanish government, and enable it to resist the designs of France.

That Spain cannot long retain possession of Cuba is apparent; and the British government, look-

ing to a rupture with France on the Spanish question, is desirous both to strengthen Spain and conciliate the United States, by bringing about a cession of the Island to the United States.

When this matter shall assume a more definite form, and the Central American question shall be settled, it is thought probable that Lord Howden, the present Minister to Spain, but now in London on leave of absence, will be sent to this government as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to complete such arrangements as will bring about a firm alliance between England and the United States against the designs of Napoleon III." —*Boston Journal*.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE ARABIA.—A despatch from Halifax to the *New York papers*, gives some additional particulars of the accident to the Arabia.—The despatch says:

"The Arabia struck on Blond Rock, on which there was above sixteen feet of water.

The ship drawing twenty-one feet, going at full speed, struck keel on the rock, and then rose and slid over the rock, striking first at the bow, then under the boilers, then under the mainmast.

The survey of the divers was not made public, but I have learned that they found the false keel, the main keel, and the garboard gone, as far aft as the foremast, which is as far aft as they surveyed.

A Boston shipbuilder, who examined the Arabia here, thinks that when she struck first, she stove in the lower part of her stem, her keel, and deadwood forward, and the fore ends of her bottom planking; then rising on the rock, she crushed her keel and tore it off smooth to the floors.

The divers stuffed a large quantity of oakum into her bow outside. A bulkhead of oakum and cotton was built.

Inside, the ship was making eighteen tons of water an hour, when she sailed on Saturday. About half of her Liverpool passengers stopped here.—More would have left the last moment, but could not get out their baggage.

It is the general opinion that the ship was unseaworthy when she sailed. Prayers were said in the churches yesterday for her safe passage to Liverpool."

GEN. WALKER'S SOLDIERS.—Seven of Gen. Walker's soldiers, who were captured by the Costa Ricans, have addressed a long circular to the citizens of the United States, denouncing Walker for villany and incapacity, and endeavoring to persuade the young men of the United States from joining him. They accuse Walker of allowing liberty of press or of correspondence, and state that the governments with which he is contending, are far superior to his in humanity and intelligence.—*Boston Journal*.

[It should be remarked that four of the seven are not Americans.]

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.—Advices from St. Domingo of Aug. 3rd state that a revolution is in progress there, growing out of the terms of the Spanish treaty, which favor the descendant of Spain.

The Spanish, being the most numerous, wish to hoist the Spanish flag again, and citizens and soldiers are hastening to the Spanish Council to register as Spanish citizens. Great excitement has arisen in consequence. All tribunals are closed, business was suspended, and the President and Cabinet threatening to resign. Foreigners and liberals are looking anxiously for a government vessel to protect them. The liberals say the Spanish Council is opposing the ratification of the American treaty, and thwarting the American Council in all his measures.

THE STORM IN THE SOUTH.—*Washington Aug. 18.*—A despatch from New Orleans has been received here by Mr. Hart, President of the steamship company, stating that the steamer *Perseverant* was not injured in the recent storm. The *Nautis* left Galveston on Friday evening previous to the storm, with thirty passengers, \$30,000 in specie, and a large number of cattle. She must have been near Last Island at the time of the gale, and as she has not been heard of since, of course fears are entertained for her safety. The gale had been very destructive to the crops in southern Louisiana but it is believed it was not very severe at Galveston.

New Orleans, Aug. 16.—It is now believed that the number of lives lost by the dreadful storm on Sunday and Monday last, will reach full 50, including men, women, and children, but only the former. At Last Island 190 dead bodies have been found, the sight of which is terrible. The total loss of property by this sudden and unlooked for calamity, is computed at \$500,000, who some place it at a higher rate.

CALIFORNIA.—The general feeling throughout the state continues strongly in favor of the vigilance committee of San Francisco. Persons living at a

distance from the city can scarcely comprehend the many difficulties which have arisen, and which appear daily to increase, to impede the complete salutary action of this body. Meanwhile the committee are working unceasingly and manfully at the great and glorious work before them, collecting evidence of official corruption everywhere, bringing the charges home to the guilty parties, and banishing them, one by one, from the state, forever. The end is not yet, and clouds occasionally gather to hide it; but the progress of the committee is always onward.

Though nobody pretends to foresee the exact time when and how our local troubles are to be terminated, yet the general feeling is hopeful, and all believe that the end will certainly be for good. In regard to one of the chief matters of consideration with the executive committee, to wit, the disposal of the rowdy judge of the supreme court, David S. Terry, the people, in town and country alike, have said, that if Terry's victim, Hopkins, should die, then Terry must be hung; if Hopkins should survive, then Terry should be banished from the state. The "return wave" from the east, which told of the sympathy and support by the people there of the vigilance committee in this city, was received with much satisfaction. It is pleasing to know that the people in the east view this matter in the right light.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The wheat crop is now generally harvested in Canada, and the result on the whole appears to be a good average crop except in the sections of the country that have been visited by the fly. Of these we are inclined to think our own township has suffered the most. As far as we can ascertain from farmers who have thrashed out their grain, their loss is estimated at from a third to half, and in some cases three-fourths of their usual crop. The ears are generally either only half-formed or are half-empty, although the grain that is left in them appears generally to be tolerable plump and good. We greatly fear, however, that this new pest will not limit its ravages to the frontier, but will extend gradually over the interior. A competent scientific commission ought to be employed by the Government to investigate into the origin and progress of this fly, and if possible try to find a remedy before the whole country becomes infested with it. The long drought has been unfavourable also for most spring crops. Potatoes are likely to be small. Oats are tolerably good.—Gardens are generally poor from continued want of rain. Fruit of all kinds is a failure in this neighbourhood. The plums seem to be destroyed by worms. Peaches are scarce—and only the late kinds promise any at all. Apples are both scarce and will turn out a meagre crop—there will be enough for home consumption; but none to spare. With the exception of the hay crop, which was very heavy, all others are below an average yield in this part of the country.—*Niagara Mail*.

CALIFORNIA COAL.—Coal in abundance is being discovered in almost every portion of our state, and coal mining will, ere long, be added to our already fruitful resources, and engage the attention of capitalists. A company has been formed to work the Table Mountain Coal Mine, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The coal is found about 100 feet from the surface.—*San Francisco Herald*.

KANSAS.—A despatch from St. Louis gives an extract from an extra of the *Westport (Mo.) Border Ruffian*, issued on the 13th inst., which states that two hundred Free Soilers had attacked the town of Franklin, in Kansas, and, after four hours fighting, had retired, carrying off the cannon belonging to the town. The accounts as to the number of lives lost are contradictory. The United States troops occupied the town next day. The same despatch states that three hundred of Col. Lane's men have entered Topeka. This is confirmed by a despatch via Chicago.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON A LEGISLATOR.—The special correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser* gives the following particulars of an assault by Mr. McMullin, a Democratic member of the House, from Virginia, upon Mr. Granger, Republican from New York.

"The assault by Mr. McMullin upon Mr. Granger, to-day, was a disgraceful affair. The parties were in an omnibus proceeding to the capital, and fell into a conversation on political affairs. Both were very earnest. Mr. McMullin said the South would not submit to the election of Fremont. Mr. Granger replied that, after November, they would have to submit. The discussion immediately became personal; Mr. McMullin said he was insulted, and told Mr. Granger his grey hairs alone protected him. Mr. Granger said he asked no immunity; whereupon Mr. McMullin clinched and struck him two severe blows, bruising Mr. Granger's face badly. Mr. Granger defended himself

as well as he could. The parties were immediately separated by Col. Chester, of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, who gives substantially the foregoing account of the affair. Mr. Granger is an old man, considerably under the medium height, very earnest in his manner, but frank, good natured, and generally popular."

A committee of five members has since been appointed by the House to investigate this affair, and report on the second Monday in December.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE AND LADY. We are sorry to say that this honorable gentleman, Mrs. Howe, and their young son, were yesterday thrown out of their wagon, when driving near Sackville, and were considerably hurt. Mr. Howe having his shoulder dislocated, and otherwise bruised; Mrs. Howe had her wrist strained.—*Chronicle*.

GOOD NEWS.—The community will be glad to hear that by letters just received from Chicago, dated August 7th, it appears that the second Worcester company, under Martin Stowell, has made its way through into Kansas, and was last heard from within forty miles of Topeka. We believe that this is the first party of emigrants which has actually arrived in Kansas since the sacking of Lawrence.—Dr. Cutter also is on his way in, and the three hundred Western emigrants are behind him.—*Worcester Spy*.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.—In Boston, on Sunday evening, the police arrested a man from Portland named Ebenezer Senter, who had been operating as follows:—About three weeks ago the accused filled out a bill of lading for a cargo of coal from Philadelphia for Portland; and proceeded to this city, sold the coal to one of our merchants, receiving an advance of fifty dollars to close the bargain. The buyer waited until patience ceased to be a virtue, and finding no arrival of the coal, wrote to Philadelphia, where no such person as Senter was known. A warrant was then issued for his arrest, and he was found in Boston. He is an old offender, having served several years in various prisons. He is about 50 years of age.—*Portland Argus*.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.—FIGHTING AND BLOODSHED.—*St. Louis, Aug. 21.*—The *Leavenworth City Kansas Journal*, of the 17th inst., contains an account of another outrage which occurred in Kansas that day.

Mr. Brown, at the head of 300 Free soilers, attacked and drove into Missouri a colony of Georgians, who were near Ossawatimie burning houses and destroying the property of the Free State men.

On the 15th, the Treadwell settlement in Douglas county, numbering 30 men, was attacked by 400 Free soilers, armed and mounted, under Messrs. Brown and Walker. The Treadwell party were on foot, and they sent to Governor Shannon for aid. He called on the U. S. troops to go their assistance, but they refused to do so.

The anti-slavery men are driving, as fast as they can, all the pro-slavery men out of Douglas county.

A fight occurred on the 14th near Ossawatimie between 200 Free soilers and 12 Pro slavery men. The latter were in the fort. Fourteen Free-soilers were killed and six wounded.

On the morning of the 16th, Lecompton was attacked and taken by 800 of Gen. Lane's men. The U. S. troops having charge of Messrs. Robinson, Brown, and others, surrendered without firing a gun. Col. Tims was absent at the time, having gone to the assistance of the Proslavery party in Treadwell. His house, about a mile from Lecompton, was burned. Mr. Clowes, the editor of the *Southern Advocate*, and Mr. Systerre were killed.

A large body of men were organizing in the border counties of Missouri, for the purpose of entering Kansas.

It is reported that is the purpose of the Proslavery party to burn Lawrence on the 20th, for which place, a large force had left Leavenworth.

The force under Gen. Lane, it is said, numbers from 300 to 800 men.

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OLD FATHER TIME, THE PARENT OF bright-eyed truth, is daily developing new facts and theories, but among his numerous progeny no fact is more incontestible than that the success attending the introduction of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic and Family Physic to the public use is utterly without a parallel. Those families which have made the most thorough trial of its merits are loudest and most enthusiastic in their encomiums of its virtues. It admirably meets a want long experienced by all classes of persons, and is rapidly gaining that confidence which it so richly deserves.—*Lowell Courier*. 50