

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLUBS!

To our Friends everywhere!

To any Lady or gentlemen getting up a Club for the *Sentinel*, commencing 1st September next, we offer the following inducements:

Six copies, (one of them being for the getter up of the Club).....\$10 0.
Ten copies, (one to address).....15 0.
Thirteen copies,.....19 0.

And further, to promote competition, we will present to the person who sends us the largest amount, their CHOICE OF THE LEADING AMERICAN PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

CARLETON SENTINEL.

Woodstock, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

WAKEFIELD AND BRIGHTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.—The Cattle Show and fair of the above society will be held at or near Victoria Corner, on Tuesday the 20th October next. The prizes, rules, &c., are the same as last year. Particulars next week.

ANDOVER AND PERTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their show on Wednesday, the 21st day of October, at Mr. John Henderson's, near the centre of the parish, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. For particulars see Bills.

BRIDGE AT THE GRAND FALLS.—The Woodstock *Sentinel* says that Mr. Tomlinson, on the strength of encouragement held out by the Government, has made a survey at the Grand Falls for a Bridge to span the river, and that Mr. Smith has made a plan and estimate. He proposes an iron radiating suspension bridge. Its length will be 1,180 feet, and its estimated cost \$13,570.

Our contemporary calls this a paltry sum, "compared to the vast benefits which will result from the expenditure," but we incline to the opinion, that under the present system, and the results to which it must inevitably lead, very little legislative assistance will in future be given to works of internal improvement. The time appears to be fast approaching when not only our roads and bridges will have to be mainly constructed and kept in repair by the people of the different Counties, but when direct taxation will be resorted to for the maintenance of our public Schools. In fact, the present Government and their supporters are pledged to effect the latter object, and they cannot possibly evade the question.

Under these circumstances, the people of the upper Counties must make up their minds to build their own Bridges. They should have more modesty than to endeavor to embarrass their friends in the Government by asking for the paltry sum of \$13,570, when they should know that for the future all the revenue will be required to meet the interest on the public debt, caused by over-expenditure and railway operations.

The *New Brunswick* makes the above comments upon an article of ours with reference to a bridge at Grand Falls. He wrongly has mixed up two matters. The bridge for which Mr. Tomlinson surveyed, and that for which Mr. Smith estimated, are different and distinct, and intended to cross the river some 75 miles apart.

Rightly applied, the theory of our contemporary may be all right; and the objection coming from any other quarter might have weight. But modesty, if it is to be found in the regions round about St. John, might have suggested it would come with a very bad grace, an objection to the expenditure for a great public work, of \$13,570, while so many thousands of the public money had been already expended, chiefly to the interest and advancement of the city of St. John.

Every acre of wild land sold, adds to the revenue—and of every pound added to the revenue, St. John, directly or indirectly, pockets the lion's share—therefore, when we propose the loan, from the Province, of \$13,000, it is to build a bridge which will facilitate the sale and settlement of a large portion of the 234,198 acres still vacant in Carleton; and thus return to the revenues of the Province all the amounts advanced.

So in Victoria County there are 2,526,400 acres still vacant. Much of it is of the finest description; it is locked up, inaccessible to settlers. Build a bridge, and presto! every acre becomes a source of wealth to the Province, directly or indirectly.

The *New Brunswick* calls it "internal improvement." It is internal, but the advantages are general and not confined to any one locality. Two conveniences, yes, direct advantages, would arise from a bridge over the river here, besides those before referred to. A road to Fredericton via Stanley, for which the country presents every facility; would soon be made; thus shortening the distance some ten miles, and the road to the Grand Falls, on the eastern side of the river, is shorter and in every respect better after the first ten miles out of Woodstock are passed.

The last *Journal* contains Mr. Melville's vaudeville, as proprietor. Mr. William Edgar has, it is announced, purchased the concern. The editor is unchanged. "We wish the *Journal*, under its new proprietorship, whatever amount of success it may fairly earn."

EXCUSE.—We are sorry to have to offer apologies in this, our second issue; but the sudden and severe illness of one of our workmen has upset our calculations, and in consequence the publication of our paper has been delayed, and a great deal of matter intended for this number has been omitted. We particularly regret having to leave out the Wakefield & Brighton Agricultural Society's Prize List.

OUR MARKET.—Potatoes, 2s. per bush; Oats, 1s. 9d.; Buckwheat meal (new) 12s. 6d. per cwt.; Butter, 11d.; Mutton and Lamb, 4d. to 4½d.; Beef, 4d. to 6d.

We have been requested to state that Mr. Charles McIndoe, will run a Coach between Woodstock and the Camp Meeting ground every day during the continuance of the meeting. Fare 1s. 3d. each way. Persons will be called for at their houses by leaving their address at Mr. J. Spaulding's.

By request, we publish the following from the *Journal*:

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—Mr. S. H. Chapman writes from Calais, Maine, under date of Sept. 13, requesting that we should announce his intention of coming to Woodstock, to lecture on astronomy. He states that he was here for the same purpose two years ago last May. He sends us a printed book, from which it appears that to the instruction of an Astronomical lecture he adds the entertainment of an exhibition of paintings, concluding with a little music.

[By Telegraph to the *Sentinel*.]

ST. JOHN, Sept. 11.

Fire broke out in St. John, at 1 this morning, in John Dawson's house, Corporation St., and terminated at Portland St., destroying Orange corner; it extended back as far as Chapel St. The Methodist Meeting House was saved; about forty houses were burned; value of property, \$15,000; estimated insurance, \$5,000.

WELL DONE ST. JOHN!—A new steamer called the *Entrepreneur*, has been placed on the route between St. John and Boston—surprising in speed the *Admiral* and *Adelaide*. On her first trip she started in company with the *Adelaide*, and made the run

to Portland in 17 hours 40 minutes—beating her competitor three hours. The run was the quickest on record. The *Entrepreneur* is wholly of St. John manufacture, having been built at that port—engines and all.—*Novus Scotian*.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

Sir,—In my last I was caused to break off rather abruptly by the tinkle of a bell, but I will now resume the subject; and as I devoted that article chiefly to Mr. Kilburn's speech, I will pay no more attention to it at present. That speech is before the public; and I understand there is but one opinion formed concerning it, by both parties, and that is not a very favorable one. I will now take a brief survey of Mr. Kilburn's resolution that he moved as an amendment, but as it is sometimes said it appeared in the *Sentinel*, people may have forgotten it. I will therefore take the liberty of bringing it again under their observation:—

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board every subordinate official in this Province, who has used the influence attached to his office to oppose the return of candidates holding liberal and equitable principles, to the Legislature, should be removed from office."

Here it is, and I think there are few men in the Province who read it, that will not at once pronounce it to be void of sense. It would be difficult matter for a jury to decide whether it or the speech is the most so. Had this motion been carried, the next thing would have been to see who were the Liberals, what were equitable principles, and so on, for Mr. Dibblee called himself a Liberal, and very likely so would the other three, who were joined with him. But I wonder if Mr. Kilburn had not some enough to know that there are subordinate offices to which there is no influence attached. And let us suppose, merely for illustration, that the Legislature should pass a law strictly in accordance with this amendment, it could never be enforced, and an official might use all his influence against any party, and set the law at defiance; for if he was brought up for interference he might, and no doubt would say there was no influence attached to his office—that which he used was his own, and that would put an end to it. But a law passed in accordance with the Resolution of Mr. Hayward could be readily enforced. This shows that the motion has sense for its basis, and the amendment absurdity for its foundation. This is certainly not what I expected from Mr. Kilburn. He being a teacher, I supposed that he would be possessed of understanding enough to discharge the duties of councillor, but I find I was mistaken. As to his abilities for a teacher, that is none of my business, as I have nothing to do with any man's private life; but as for the abilities and knowledge requisite in a councillor, he seems destitute.

Mr. Craig was the next that spoke against the resolution, but it would be a difficult matter to analyze his speech, as it is a regular *salvage*. One thing, however, is obvious in it, which is this. He did not understand the purport of the resolution under debate, but this I am credibly informed is not at all uncommon with him. He asked if this was their professed Liberalism, "to remove an officer in the middle of the year." One would naturally suppose from Mr. Craig's age and station he would have knowledge enough to know that when the Government appoint men to offices, it is optional with them whether to accept the appointments or not, and they have also the right to resign those offices whenever they please; so in like manner the Executive have a right to remove them whenever they think proper, whether it be in the middle of the year, or at either end of it. Again, Mr. Craig says, "How desperate and unreasonable it is to deprive people of the right to vote conscientiously for whom they liked." This proves beyond a doubt that he was ignorant of the tenor of the resolution, for it said nothing against men for voting for whom they liked; it was only aimed at officials who used their influence. But as this distinction appears to be above his comprehension, I will imagine a case which I think he will be capable of understanding, and I therefore will address myself to him. Supposing, Mr. Craig, that you and Mr. Giberson have a man hired, each of you paying an equal portion of his wages, and that the parish election should come on while he was in your joint employ, and that he should use all his influence in favor of Mr. Giberson, at the same time doing all he could against you; don't you think you would discharge that man out of your employ forthwith, if the terms of agreement would permit? I think you would, Mr. Craig, and I believe there are few who would blame you for doing so. Well then, the officials aimed at by the resolution are just in a position similar to that of your hired man. They are receiving their salaries from both Liberals and Tories, yet they used all their influence against the former, and gave their interest to the latter, at the late election. Just think of this, Mr. Craig, for one minute, that's all I'll ask, and then if you do not say the resolution is all right, I will think you have less sense than men say you have.

Mr. Hemphill is the last to be noticed in this matter, as he voted against the resolution, but did not (as is his usual custom) speak against it, of course left no speech to be commented upon. I have only to say that if the people of Richmond think proper to send a man to the council who is incapable or indisposed to speak on any measure whether relating to their own parish or the county in general, and is therefore of no more use than the chair he sits on, it is their business and not mine. Mr. Hemphill, however, can urge in defence of his acting *dumny*, that if he does not speak he does not expose his ignorance and want of sense, as some of his party did, in the debate in question. In making this remark, I wish it to be understood that I do not impute ignorance to Mr. Dibblee, (as I wish to give every one his due), for I am well aware that he is possessed of much more ability and knowledge, than the other three put together; but the more ability a man has in such a station, the worse it is for the country, if he does not apply them in the right way, or for the good of the community. The other three could do little harm, as their opinions have much less weight with the rest of the Council. I cannot spare time to say more at present.

I remain, &c.

K.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

Sir: My attention has been directed to a communication in the *Woodstock Journal*, of the 3d inst., over the signature of John F. W. Winslow, the High Sheriff of this County, in which I, with others, am charged with making statements designated by the mild term "untrue," &c.

And however much I may dislike to enter, for the first time into a newspaper discussion, justice to myself compels me to reply, and to leave the public to judge between us.

A short time before the general election last spring, Mr. Winslow called at my shop and requested me to go up with him to the gaol, and endeavor

to persuade Mr. Loomer, the late gaoler, to remain until he, (Mr. W.) would return from upriver, where he had some special business to transact. My own affairs requiring my attention, and having been up twice before concerning repairs, I referred him to Mr. Dibblee; but Mr. Winslow thought that it would be better that I should go, and to oblige him I went. On the way up I inquired if no person had applied for the gaol. Mr. Winslow replied that Mr. Buxton had; but that he, (Mr. W.) did not want a mechanic, or to have a gaoler that would work in the gaol. To this I replied that unless a mechanic—who could employ his leisure time about the gaol—no one could live on the salary, if double the amount.

At the last semi-annual meeting of the Council, this question was brought up by Mr. Dibblee, who stated that the Sheriff was unable to procure a gaoler, and that at the present salary he was unable to procure an efficient one. I then remarked that Mr. Buxton, a sober and industrious man, had applied, but did not suit the Sheriff's views, explaining the expression, according to Mr. Winslow's own statement that he did not want a mechanic, to work in the gaol, and who but a mechanic would require the gaol to work in.

Being called to account by Mr. Dibblee for the words "Sheriff's views," although I thought my meaning could not be misapprehended, in order to leave no room for mistake, I distinctly stated that I did not refer to the Sheriff's political views; and believed Mr. Winslow and Mr. Buxton were agreed in politics, both being Tories in principle. I at the same time stated, that Mr. Hamilton had told me, that he would have remained as gaoler, if he, Mr. Winslow, had not retained fees that he was entitled to. At the last special meeting of the County Council, I was informed that Mr. Winslow had stated that he had seen Mr. Hamilton and other parties referred to in the debate above alluded to, and that they denied having said what was attributed to them, and that Gallop and Lindsay lied.—This was at the Court House door; and seeing Mr. Hamilton coming out of his house, I went over and asked him if he had told Mr. Winslow that he had never informed me that he (Mr. W.) had left fees belonging to him (Mr. H.). He replied that Mr. Winslow had wanted him to sign a paper to that effect, which he had refused to do; but at the same time he would rather have no dispute with Mr. Winslow. Just then seeing Mr. Winslow coming up the road, I accosted him—"Good morning, Mr. Sheriff, I wanted to see you; I hear you have been using language concerning me unbecomingly gentleman." He replied—"Men that state falsehoods should not be treated as gentlemen." I answered, "You should be certain they had done so before you brand them as liars; pray Mr. Sheriff what have I stated that is untrue?" He replied, "You said I kept the gaol fees from Hamilton." I said, "He told me so, and now he is present." He (Mr. W.) inquired if he had done so. Mr. H. replied, "Yes, you kept the fees of those that were put in gaol and got the limits." Mr. Winslow replied, "It is a malicious lie!" Mr. H. replied, "It is true." I then said, "What's the next untrue?"

"Why," said he, "Mr. Buxton would sign a writing he never applied at all." Then, said, "The untrue does not rest with me, for you are my author; you see, Mr. Sheriff, you should not come to such base conclusions; if you had called on me, I would have given you satisfaction, as I have no wish to do you injustice; and I do not consider you have acted like a gentleman." Mr. W. replied, "Mr. Hamilton has qualified it some, and we parted. I expected, after what had been stated, that the Sheriff was satisfied, so far as I was concerned, until I saw the *Woodstock Journal*, which showed me that I had come to a wrong conclusion.

The above, Mr. Editor, is a true statement of facts, and the public are left to decide.

I hope you will excuse me if I trespass on your patience while I glance at Mr. Winslow's communication. Mr. Winslow admits that Mr. Buxton applied for the office of gaoler, notwithstanding Mr. Winslow stating he would sign a writing to the contrary, and was prevented from taking the gaol on account of the smallness of the salary.

In the next paragraph, Mr. W. says, "I did object, (not Buxton) to the gaol being made a shoe-shop; but did not object to a mechanic." I thought it took a mechanic to make shoes.

Then again, "It is alike untrue that Mr. Hamilton left the gaol on account of my appropriating his fees. Also untrue that I received a shilling to which he was entitled." Now how can this apply to me? I said, "Mr. H. told me so, and he told Mr. Winslow so, in my presence." Lastly, the Sheriff says, "I sowed the land, consequently thought I should not give it up to the gaoler until I saved the crop." I would ask what benefit would the land be to a gaoler the present year, after the crop was taken off. Mark, I said nothing about the crop; I said "the land belonged to the gaoler by right as part compensation for his services, and the Sheriff should not deprive him of it." Not that Mr. Winslow should give up his crop to the gaoler; but he (Mr. W.), that never kept a shilling to which a gaoler was entitled, should have said, "I cropped the land, but I will pay you the sum of five pounds for the use of the same." This would be justice to the gaoler, and nothing more. I hope, Mr. Editor, I have not exhausted your patience. I have endeavored to reply to Mr. Winslow, and avoided all unbecoming language, and treated him with courtesy, and expected the same treatment from the High Sheriff of the County. Thankful that this is the first time, during my four years service as a County Councillor, to defend my public acts, and hoping I may always be faithful to the trust reposed in me, and do my duty without favor and affection, I remain, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM LINDSAY.

Woodstock, Sept. 9, 1857.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Sep. 9.

Niagara arrived at Halifax at 1 this morning. The *Baltic* arrived at Bell Booy, 11, night of Thursday.

The Steamer *Antelope* takes the place of the *Circassian* and sails for Newfoundland on the 5th September.

The *Circassian* is chartered for India.

The *Persia* arrived at Liverpool at 8, morning of Saturday 29th.

Parliament was prorogued on the 28th. The Queen's Speech, delivered by commission, was read by Lord Chancellor. The following are the material points:

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her satisfaction that present state of affairs in Europe inspires well-grounded confidence in the continuance of peace. Arrangements connected with full execution of stipulations of treaty of Paris are from various causes, not yet completed; but her Majesty trusts, by the earnest efforts of the Nana Sahib has more than 100 European prisoners in his hands, whom he intends to hold as hostages. They are probably the remains of General Wheeler's force. Gen. Havelock, who left Allahabad with 20,000 Europeans, attacked and totally defeated the insurgents.

An offer for the establishment of a line of steamers between Sydney and Panama, has been accepted by the Government of New South Wales.

STILL LATER!

An agent of the New York Associated Press is in Halifax, in the extreme kindness of Capt. Smith, of the steamer *Europa*, for the latest telegraph on India news, received at Liverpool the moment of his departure, subjoined herewith:

London, Saturday.—The India Overland mail has arrived, with full details of late disasters. It appears that the catastrophe at Aunpore is believed to have occurred on the 24th June. In consequence of Sir Hugh Wheeler being mortally wounded, the force accepted prior of safety made by Nana Sahib and the mutineers, Nana allowed them to go into boats, with all they had, and then fire was opened upon them from the bank, and all were destroyed. Her accounts state that the wives and children of officers and soldiers, consisting of 240 persons had been taken into Calcutta, and sold by public auction, and were treated with the greatest indignities, and barbarously slaughtered by the plotters.

It is said that the Nana Sahib has more than 100 European prisoners in his hands, whom he intends to hold as hostages. They are probably the remains of General Wheeler's force. Gen. Havelock, who left Allahabad with 20,000 Europeans, attacked and totally defeated the insurgents.

that presidency, which have occasioned her Majesty extreme concern; and barbarities which have been inflicted upon many of her Majesty's subjects in India, and sufferings which have been endured, have filled her Majesty's heart with grief, while the conduct of several civil and military officers, who have been placed in circumstances of much difficulty, and are being exposed to great danger, excite her warmest admiration. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she will omit no measures calculated to quell these grave disorders, and is confident that, with the blessing of Providence, the powerful means at her disposal will enable her to accomplish that end.

Speech then thanks Parliament for liberal supplies, the Princess Royal's dowry, and assurances of support to restore tranquility in India; also expresses satisfaction at liquidation of Danish Dues, Redemption of National Debt, and gratification at passing of Dues Bill, and sundry other accounts of local importance in House of Commons.

Prior to reading the Speech, Palmerston said that telegraphic communication with India via the Euphrates had not yet been sanctioned by the Turkish Government. The British Government would of course be glad to avail itself of the line via Suez, when completed.

Sir De Lacy Evans enquired whether it was intended by the Government to render any assistance to British residents, who suffered by the mutiny in India.

Lord Palmerston replied in the affirmative.

Capt. Mangles on behalf of the Court Directors of the India Company, said aid should be rendered to all sufferers, both civil and military. Both Houses of Parliament then adjourned sine die.

The Queen had gone to Balmoral.

Nothing official had been promulgated respecting the Atlantic Telegraph, but it appears to be taken for granted that the enterprise is postponed till next summer.

The London Times and other leading papers are strongly urging the immediate construction of a telegraph to India, and the acquisition of the Atlantic cable for the purpose.

The Times in its leader on the subject says that the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in exercise of their discretion, have decided on not immediately renewing the attempt to connect with the United States, and their cables disposed of for a similar enterprise in another direction.

The India mails had reached Marseilles, and were expected in London the day the Europa sailed.

Bombay dates were to the 30th July.

The main features of the Government dispatch from Calcutta are confirmed, and interesting details added.

Sir Henry Barnard died of cholera before Delhi on the 5th of July, and Sir Henry Lawrence died from a wound on the 4th, at Lucknow.

The mutineers still hold Delhi. On the 14th July, they made three sorties, and were totally defeated in each, with heavy loss.

Mr. H. B. Hall, a lady, child, and nurse, and the place to Nana Sahib, by whom, in violation of solemn promises, all were massacred.

Sahib was subsequently twice attacked and utterly defeated with great loss, by Gen. Havelock, who re-occupied Calcutta. Amongst the killed at that place are Sir Geo. Parker, Colonel Williams, Brigadier Jack, and other officers.

On the 5th of July, an obstinate battle was fought before Azra, between the garrison of that place and the mutineers, who had marched thither with reinforcements, which brought their numbers up to ten thousand men. The British forces were obliged to retire with heavy loss, and several officers killed.

Two native regiments mutinied at Sealkote, Punjab, 9th July. They massacred Capt. Bishnath, Doctor Graham, and Rev. Mr. Hunter, his wife and child. The remaining Europeans were safe in the fort there.

The mutineers were totally defeated on the 16th at Meerut. Gen. Hewitt had been removed from command for sickness. The Punjab was tranquil. Some disturbances occurred at Hyderabad, but were suppressed. Bombay and Madras Presidencies continue tranquil. Armies loyal.

Gen. Reid succeeded to command before Delhi. Although the British had parts of five regiments, only two thousand could be mustered for effective attack, in consequence of the absence of detachments to protect other places.

Two more British Regiments had reached Calcutta.

Dispatches say nothing of the loss of the Transit steamer.

At Calcutta, trade, especially exports, continued paralyzed. Little change in import market.

Dispatch from Marseilles, Aug. 25th, to London Post says: "Private or commercial letters state that Calcutta suffered extremely from a scarcity of provisions. The harvest was in imminent danger of being destroyed."

The principal manufactures were abandoned. Materials were required.

The exports amount to scarcely anything, even from Bombay.

Some discontent had been shown about Bombay had been suppressed.

The regiment of Gueerat had been threatened with decimation.

Movable columns are to scout the Provinces of Central India. The English were organizing regiments of Sikhs.

CHINA.—Hong Kong dates are to the 10th of July, and from Shanghai to the 2d.

Lord Elgin arrived at Hong Kong on the 2d July, and was about to proceed northward in China accompanied by six gun-boats.

Confirmatory reports had been received respecting the injury sustained by the tea plant. From not being thoroughly picked, there would be a decrease in shipments.

FRANCE.—Letters from Paris say that the Emperor and Empress will not meet at Calais, but at some place in Germany.

De Rayneville had applied to the Emperor to be allowed to retain his post as Ambassador to Rome, but his request was not acceded to, and he will go to Russia.

ITALY.—Fresh political arrests were being made at Genoa and Turin.

The Pope was expected to return to Rome in a few days. Great preparations were making for his reception. He was at Leghorn on the 25th, and was warmly received.

TRINIDAD.—Trieste dispatches assert that negotiations had been opened by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, to obtain the consent of the Porte to the passage of a British army through Egypt.

Melbourne dates are to the 25th of June, and Sydney to the 19th.

The shipments of gold from Melbourne from January 1st to date, were over a million and a quarter ounces.

Bonded goods at Melbourne were rather in the increase.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs very dull. Wheat declined 4d; Flour 1s. lower; Sugar quiet; Molasses lower; Tea unchanged.

TIMBER.—Yellow pine 16d to 20d; Red 14d to 15d; Spruce 16d to 17d; Birch 16d to 20d. Deals 27 1/2 to 28 1/2.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE BATTLE OF BENARES.—The battle of Benares was fought on Thursday, the 4th of June, 1857.—Imagine a square, the north side formed by the huts of the Native Infantry; west, Sikh regiments—south, the Irregular Cavalry; east, 300 English and three guns, the hope and last resource of Benares. Enter English officer, rides up to the 37th's lines, and orders out the troops; they come out, form a line in front of their huts; then each officer explains to his company that they are to disarm for the present until less stormy days. One officer, G——, my informant, actually shook hands with the chief men of his company, and then ordered them to step forward and lay down their muskets. Their answer came in the shape of eight balls round him; but not one hit him nor were any of the other officers killed in the first discharge. The men then fell back into their huts and commenced loading and firing under cover of them at the English. Major Gulse, of the irregulars, rode in among the huts, and was killed almost immediately. The English guns took up a raking position and poured the huts with grape at 250 yards. One of our officers came forward with a flag and fired the roofs, so the Sepoys got rather astonished. Meantime the Sikhs left the east side of the square and formed a line parallel to and between the Sepoys and cavalry, and facing the former. The cavalry said they wanted an English officer to lead them, and Dudson, of the 37th, who had just escaped the first fire of his own corps, came forward, and was immediately received with one or two rifle balls from the cavalry. Upon this the Sikhs faced round and fired a volley, but whether intended for the officers or the cavalry is not told. Certain it is they shot down three of the former and none of the latter. When the other officers found themselves thus between two fires, they all fell back and joined the Europeans, and made them turn their guns on the Sikhs and cavalry alike, until these two gallant regiments found out their mistake, and once more turned their fire on the 37th. Was not this a nice battle? The sum total was that the 37th was utterly smashed, and the Sikhs and cavalry frightened out of their wits, and made sensible that they were mistaken. Many of the officers are furious, and say we have been shedding innocent blood, and the whole thing was a blunder. But the cavalry fired at a party of ladies who were going in their carriages to the Mint, and would certainly have murdered them if they had not been beaten off by a small force of Europeans. So much for the battle. I found everybody at the Mint, which several had only reached after many adventures, and he hunkered in the large rooms, and slept on the roof—ladies, children, nuns, and coolies; officers lying down dressed, and their wives sitting up by them fanning them; gentlemen in the most fearful dishabille, sleeping surrounded by ladies. In the compound or enclosure below there is a little handful of Europeans—perhaps 150 alto, together, others are at the barracks half a mile off. There is a large collection of cartridges and boxes, little bedsteads all over the place, and two circular quick hedges, with flower garden inside, are falling victims to the sheep and goats which have been brought in to provision the place; add to this a heap of more beer boxes than your English imagination can take in, and throw over all the black and white of a full moonlight, and you have the Mint as it looked when the English of Benares sought refuge in it. There was a piquancy, grisly old look about the whole affair which prevented one realizing that the small congregation were there making a sand for a huge empire, and that their lives were upon the toss up of the next events.

PROVINCIAL.

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.—To the Commission, in union with a like number from New Brunswick, to the boundary line between East Province and Nova Scotia: Alex. McFarlane and Joseph Chandler, Esqrs., in place of the Commissioners originally appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia.—*Novus Scotian*.

THE COPS.—We are happy to receive from all parts of the Island the most gratifying intelligence respecting the state and abundance of the crops.—The wheat crop as yet not suffered so severely from the ravages of the midges as we had at one time reason to anticipate. We are assured also that the potato-crop has not been so good a quality, or so abundant in quantity, for the last two years. The weather for the last fortnight has been all that could be desired for securing the crops.—*P. E. I. Monitor*.

A monument to the memory of General Brock is to be inaugurated on the 13th of October next, at Queen's Heights, Canada. Military companies from all parts of Canada will participate in the ceremonies.

HEATH ABOVE ALL THINGS.—How to secure the blessing.—In another sense than the unkind one of Himel, we may truly say, "Frailty, thy name is woman." So fragile is her structure, so many dangers from which man is exempt, that she is liable, that all the safeguards which medical skill can throw round her, should always be within her reach.

In the original and comprehensive curative system, inaugurated by Holloway, the most successful physician of our day, all the peculiar ailments which nature and circumstance have entailed upon the sex are included. Man's province is action; woman's is the least of health. But woman's every stage of her existence is more or less fettered by household cares, and is in a measure debarred from that free exercise in the open air, with contributors so largely to physical vigor.

Hereditary habits, the tyranny of fashion, and more than all, the perilous, inseparable from the position she fills in the economy of nature, subject her to such pain and suffering. Hysteria, fainting fits, nervous headache, coldness of the extremities, and many local complaints, to her organization, are among her physical afflictions; and maternity, the fountain of her purest happiness, too often brings sickness and sorrow in train. In saying that the mild and genial operation of Holloway's Pills renders from the safest and best means of relieving the sufferings of the sex, in the various physical emergencies at which we have hinted, we simply echo the opinions of thousands of wives and mothers in this and other countries.

They are recommended by practitioners who have made that branch of medical science which refers exclusively to females in their study, as absolute specifics in the most critical cases of woman's complaint. If it be the case, which will be so fastidious as to say that a fact of such paramount importance should be denied publicity through the press.

The health of those dear ones without whom the world would be a desert, is a consideration of the highest interest, and it would be something worse than the false delicacy to withhold any information that could tend to secure to them that greatest of earthly blessings.—*London Christian Times*.

A LARGE HAY FIELD.—Mr Guthrie, of Chicago, Illinois, has one field of 800 acres of hay enclosed with good pine and cedar post fence. He is putting from other fields at least 1,000 acres of hay, and expects to cut and press this year 4,000 tons of hay.