

any affected. Take good stone lime, slake dry, and sift through a fine sieve. Put the flower in a bottle, cork tight, and keep it dark, from light and air, and it will good for years. Take one part of lime to three parts of lard, in bulk, and mix them well, cold, and apply a proper quantity to the sore twice a day, and cleanse well each time with soap suds. If the sore descends below the outward opening, it must be opened to the bottom, or it will not heal sound. If the bone be affected, the sore will probably not heal, and ought not till the bone shall be healed. Sores healed under this treatment always heal sound. If fungus be in the sore, this ointment will clear it all out and keep it out.

An Exciting Scene took place at Niagara near the Suspension Bridge on the 31st ult. Mr. E. C. Taylor of Herkimer county had attempted to descend by the perilous steps near the flour mill on the river bank, and on reaching the bottom he slipped and fell into the water just below the bridge near the shore, and when first seen was rolling over being borne along by the strong current, until he reached a rock, and with some difficulty reached its top. People gathered on both sides of the river and it was determined to send down a rope though he could be seen from the projecting point over his head. When it was lowered a hundred feet, it got tangled among the rocks and trees, and three brave men undertook the hazardous service of freeing it, and for more than an hour worked hard to conduct the ladder down the precipice, while it was let down from above, until cheers and a handkerchief waving on the other side of the river, showed that it was accomplished. Mr. Crane, a Dutch butcher, went down to help the man up, but he declined his assistance, leaped to the shore and commenced the ascent of 300 feet, the crowd being frantically excited. He reached the top, and was caught up and borne upon their shoulders, which added to his exhaustion, and gave him thanks. He is 51 years of age. Crane, the brave butcher, came up after him.

LORD PALMERSTON—CHANGE OF POPULAR FEELING. We come now to the last, and, perhaps, on the whole, the most remarkable of all the cases in which the popular voice has reversed the decision of Pall Mall, and Printing-house-square. We refer, of course, to the case of Lord John Russell. It is not to be denied that, apart altogether from this question that led to the dissolution of Parliament, Lord J. Russell had fallen previously in the estimation of the citizens. Ardent Reformers were disappointed by his apathy in the cause of Reform; the Dissenters were reasonably offended by his strange conduct in regard to Church-rates and other ecclesiastical questions; the advocates of Jewish emancipation thought him deficient in earnestness and resolution on that subject; his conduct at and after the negotiations at Vienna gave many still greater offence; so that, altogether, his chances of a cordial reception from the citizens of London were very slender. But when the small mercantile coterie who constituted themselves the trumpeters of Lord Palmerston took upon themselves to execute judgment upon Lord John on that issue, the reaction in his favor was instant and complete. We believe that never, even in the palmiest days of his popularity, did he encounter so enthusiastic a welcome as he did yesterday at the London Tavern. Even the stammering and unsatisfactory manner in which he spoke on such questions as Church-rates and the Ballot did not suffice to cool the generous ardor of the people. And why? Because they felt that a shabby, underhanded, despicable attempt was being made to sacrifice one who, with all his shortcomings, had proved himself to be a true friend of liberty and of the people, and done in order to prop up the power and name of a man who never in the whole course of his whole tenure in office, has done any one thing to associate his name with the cause of Reform and enlightened progress at home.

For our own part, nothing we have witnessed for a long time has given us so cheering an assurance of the substantial moral soundness of the English community as this noble response made by the popular heart to the old and tried friends of liberal principles, when they have appealed to their countrymen from the arrogant sentence pronounced upon them by the organs and sycophants of the Minister. Lord Palmerston himself is, we believe, to visit the City to-day as the guest of the Lord Mayor, and to harangue a company of his admirers, carefully picked for the occasion. But how different the applause of this "select circle" of genteel diners will be from that spontaneous outburst of popular enthusiasm with which Lord John was greeted yesterday, any one may see with half an eye.—*London Star.*

VOTE BY BALLOT IN AMERICA DESCRIBED BY AN ENGLISH TORY GENTLEMAN.—The preparations for the election were going on with as much excitement as could occur in England, meetings were held everywhere, and much eloquence expended in fiery speeches. But there was no treating, no bribery; for as the votes were given by ballot, no prudent candidate would spend money for what might after all be given against himself without his knowledge. For the same reason, intimidation was out of the question, since none avowed their opinions but those who could afford to stand by them. Promises and professions could have no other value than the character of the men, who should make them. In England we hear of various imaginary schemes, by which it is supposed the effect of the ballot would be defeated. The men of lively imagination who weave them know nothing whatever of the working of the system. Bribery might indeed be effectual in a small and close corporation; but it is an absurdity, if applied to a numerous constituency. The plan could never work, and never has done so. With universal suffrage, it is impossible but that the universal will shall be made apparent. I do not here enter into the question,

whether it is desirable, that it should be so or not; I merely state the fact. I was repeating to a Prefect of a department in France, the assertion so commonly made and believed in England, that the return giving the vast majority of votes to the present Emperor of the French was falsified by the government. I own, he replied, that at the first election we—all of us who held situations under government—were directed to use our utmost influence to secure the return of the government candidate; that candidate was General Cavaignac, who was then president. The result gave a majority of some millions to Louis Napoleon, whom we were bid to oppose. You can judge therefore how little is the power of government, in opposition to vote by ballot and universal suffrage.—From a book on America called "The Wabash."

EXTRACTS FROM MR. HARDING'S SPEECH, IN ST. JOHN.

The Election last year had turned entirely upon one of these side issues, and by no one had it been considered a test of party strength or political opinions. This was proved by the despatch of the Lieutenant Governor himself who dwelt upon the financial and moral state of the Province, but said not a word about its political state (the hon. gentleman then read portions of the despatch.) From that despatch, and that minute of Council, his hon. friend disagreed. On that minute of Council and reply, a dissolution took place. Ministers resigned, and a General Election took place. There was nothing about politics in it; the dispute was solely upon one question, the despatch of a dissolution at that particular time and on that particular question, that is the repeal of the Prohibitory Law. After the Elections, when the House was again assembled, his Excellency's Speech referred to that law, and to the social and financial condition of the country only. Not a word was said by the Governor about political principles. The House decided the question before them, and the special duty for which they had been called together was fulfilled. No other questions had been brought forward, and the Government had especially eschewed entering on any, for when Mr. Fisher put a question to the Government on their railway policy, they refused to introduce any measures on the subject. Yet, when on the hustings, did they not rail in most unmeasured terms against the Railroad policy of the late Government? Did they not declare that policy destructive to the best interests of the country? Yet, never in the late session had they attempted to reverse this destructive policy, or to show in what respect this policy was so destructive! Referring to the statements made respecting his conduct, by speakers of the ministerial public meeting, he would not follow in the steps of those who then spoke. Facts might be told without vituperation, and he would refer to facts within the knowledge of all present. On the hustings his late colleague (Mr. Lawrence) denounced the 2½ per cent. duty, stating that it was specifically set aside by law, and was already burdened with the payment of interest. Set aside by law! Was that the only reason why it could not be repealed? If this duty were so damaging and distressing to the country, could it never be got rid of, merely because it was set aside by law! Why people would imagine ministers were the last men to break the law, yet one of their first acts was to break a solemn enactment of the Legislature. Not only did they break the law, but they thrust their arm into the public chest and drew forth £20,000 in spite of the law! (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to speak without book. He would refer his hearers to the acts laid before the Legislature. Had any one present read the Railway Acts? Did any one believe it was the intention of the Legislature to place the expenditure of the large sums under those acts in the hands of the Engineer? (No! No!) Yet they were so placed. The Government had induced Messrs. Baring to believe that they were going to draw the money they required according to law, and that they were going to spend it according to law; and this was an essential part of the undertaking with Messrs. Barings. Yet he would fearlessly assert broadly, that in the Railway constructed from Moncton to Shediac, tenders had been put in to build the road for £25,000, which tenders had been rejected, and that already more than £20,000 had been spent, the work was not nearly done, and if his information was correct it would require ten thousand pounds more to finish that portion of the line.

At first, therefore, their endeavor had been to deceive. A great cry that had been bandied about the country, was that the Opposition had retarded the business of the country, but he would ask was there any other question on which the House was dissolved than that of places? (Cheers.) Did not the late Government meet with an opposition? Why the present Government had been sustained by a majority of one, yet did they ever put forward any measure by which they could be justified? Yes, it might be said they did bring something before the House, they brought an Election Bill, (cheers and laughter,) they brought it in to meet an emergency, they thought every one was going to die, and fearing lest they might die in the natural way, they brought down to the House a Bill by which they might cut their own throats, (great laughter.) The Opposition had long waited for an Election Bill, and really expected some great and original measure, promising to judge of it as it deserved and to let an emergency bill pass without discussion. And did they bring in such a measure? Did they show any sincere desire for Reform? Undoubtedly he should say not, and he believed the country would say not (cheers.) It was said the Government's great intended measures had been read and printed, but why were they not brought forward! If the Government got things printed with the public money, surely the public who paid for them had a right to read them (cheers and much laughter.) Then it had been asserted as another great crime against the Government that the hon. member for Northumberland, Mr. Johnson, had

declared his intention to oppose the Government if he sat there till June. Now, this was an entire misstatement of Mr. Johnson's words. That gentleman said he would oppose the Government if they produced no measures, if he stopped there till June (loud cheers.) How easy it was to traduce a man by the omission of a few words!

The second paragraph of the speech congratulated the country on the sale of Railway Debentures, but, whoever thought that £40,000 worth of New Brunswick Railway Debentures, could not be sold. Did they think that they would sell any better with "R. D. WILMOT" signed at the bottom of them than with the name of S. L. TILLEY? Would the signature of R. D. Wilmot add anything to their value? (great laughter.) But the question now was not between the Old and new Government but whether another government could not be returned as good as both. The improved condition of monetary affairs was owing to the force of circumstances, and the country was indebted for it to no party.

The "Poor Schoolmaster" was a great favorite of the Government. They had raised a cry in his behalf at the last Election, and now they were bringing him in again. But the cry was entirely fallacious. The Schoolmasters would not suffer from the Dissolution for the warrants for their pay were all out by this time, and no more money was required for them till September. But the Ministry had promised the country a School Bill, yet after opposing the School Bill of 1852, for years and years they had not produced one. (cheers.)

As an instance, which they could all verify with their own eyes, he would mention the contract for the Engine House on the marsh. This was taken for £60—a sum he supposed reasonable enough. But the contract only specified that one door should be made. After it was built, the Government or their Engineer discovered that they wanted two doors; it was necessary they should have one to go in at and to back out at (laughter.) Well, of course, the new door was an "extra" and the materials for the extra, 180 superficial feet of spruce board, were charged £9. This must be allowed to be a pretty fair price for spruce boards—being a shilling a foot or something like £50 a thousand. They could go and see the door for themselves; it was a common barn door and there were no marks on it but those of the saw and hammer.

Special Notices.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF TAPE WORM Cured by the use of Dr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr. McLane's Almanacs which contained notices of several wonderful cures performed by his celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. I resolved to try it; and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions; and the result was, I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than a yard, besides a number of small ones.

MRS. S. SCOTT.

No. 70 Cannon street.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. OF PITTSBURG, PA. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT AND HOAR-ROUND.—There is no preparation in the market more popular, or that is doing more good, than Mrs. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoar-round. For full twenty years it has maintained a reputation for the cure of Colds, Croup, and all kinds of Pulmonary Complaints. A friend of ours is eloquent in its praise in relation to its efficacy in curing Croup, pronouncing it one of the best articles he has ever seen used. The same may be said of its virtues in other complaints touching the throat and chest. Persons who are poor and sick will be supplied with a bottle. Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington street, Boston. General Agents.

Wm. T. Baird Agent for Woodstock.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Persons of bilious habit, or who are liable to attacks of dyspepsia, should fortify their systems against the relaxing heat of summer by a course of this mild aperient and alterative in the Spring. It not only regulates the secretions, and removes obstructions from the bowels, but braces and revitalizes the digestive powers, when weakened by indigestion, or rendered torpid by a sedentary life. The testimony of invalids of both sexes and all ages in every part of the globe, demonstrates beyond question that all internal diseases not resulting from malformation, are capable of being cured by this great remedy.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—These valuable preparations should be kept by every family, and provided for the traveling cases of all who intend "prospecting" into a new settlement. All experience has taught and proved their superior efficacy in all scrofulous diseases, and those annoyances which are peculiar to young women at the critical period of their lives. For the cure of dyspepsia the Moffat Life Pills are radical. Sold by the Proprietor, W. B. Moffat 335 Broadway, New York, and his Agents.

DR. STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC.—Somebody says that the Americans "consume" more medicine than any other nation in the world, and the assertion is undoubtedly true; for, besides supporting an array of physicians—"regulars" and "quacks"—we swallow every kind of nostrum that is put into the market, no matter whether it comes from a wise man or a fool. There are, however, several standard medicines, which the lazar or they are used, the more popular they become; and among the number, we know of none that so well enjoys the confidence of the public as Stone's Liquid Cathartic. It is particularly recommended for rheumatism, neuralgia

pains in the head, side, stomach, and the various prevalent diseases of the summer and autumn months; and especially it is used for the eradication of humors from the blood.—*American Citizen. Lowell.*

New Advertisements.

To the Electors of Carleton.

GENTLEMEN: In the exercise of your franchise, you will shortly be called upon to elect Members to serve you in the General Assembly of this Province; and, having been solicited by a large number of Freeholders to allow myself to be put in nomination, I beg to announce to you my intention to comply with their request.

During the short time which I have had the honor to serve you, Gentlemen, in a legislative capacity, you have the assurance of what you may expect from me in future, should you think proper to return me. In my fulfillment of the pledges made you at the hustings, I have but carried out the views I have always maintained, viz., an adherence to the Liberal party and its principles. The question which is now agitating the Province is of vital importance, not only to the people of our day, but to future generations—the great question now at issue is, Will we be ruled by men who believe in their inherent right to govern, or by those who believe in their responsibility to the people? I need scarcely say that it is by the latter class I desire to be governed, and that Responsible Government is the form of government which I approve of.

The recent hasty dissolution of the House of Assembly I conceive to be unprecedented in the British Provinces. The term *factions* has been applied to the Opposition by the present Government; but I do not conceive it at all applicable; it was their non-introduction of progressive and liberal measures which brought upon them the opposition of those who had determined to stand out boldly in advocacy of the rights of the people. I shall go more fully into this matter on the day of nomination, and endeavor to point out to you the utter inability of the present Government to carry on, with success or beneficial results, the business of the country.

Should you, Gentlemen, honor me with your confidence, you may rely on my best endeavors to promote your interests, as also those of the Province generally.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

CHARLES PERLEY.

Woodstock, April 10, 1857.

To the Electors of the County of Carleton.

GENTLEMEN: Yielding to the wishes of a large number of Electors in various parts of the County, I shall be before you at the approaching election as a candidate. My views as to the measures needed, and the policy to be pursued, at the present crisis, are these:

The promotion of Education is of the very first importance. I shall do all in my power to further the passing of a good School Law.

Municipal institutions should be, by Act of Assembly, immediately established in every County in the Province, and local legislation, as far as possible, transferred from the Provincial to the local authorities.

Our system of Government requires that the Heads of Departments should hold seats in the Legislature; but the Legislature should be purified by the exclusion of all persons holding office under Government. The number of Members in the House should be increased at least one half, in order to strengthen the party which neither hold office nor expect it, and which will therefore take no part in the strife for place. The Elective Franchise should be extended to all Rate-Payers upon property.

The only correct test of a Government is their measures. If these are good the Government should be supported; if bad, opposed.

Common sense, alike with common justice, require for any new Government a fair trial,—due to prepare and bring forward their measures, and for these measures a calm, impartial and dispassionate consideration.

These are the principles by which I wish to stand or fall; and by these I shall, if elected, be governed in my parliamentary life.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant.

JAMES R. TUPPER.

Woodstock, April 11th, 1857.

Electors of Carleton!

IN June, 1856, a sudden and unexpected dissolution of our Provincial Parliament took place, but one month after the close of a protracted session, during which, in all the measures introduced by them, the late Government was sustained.

Equally sudden, uncalled for, and of like questionable constitutionality, is the present dissolution; and I think you will agree with me that the conduct of our present Ministry stands out in bold relief, without precedent, without parallel.

The course pursued by Lord Palmerston, who stands at the head of the Liberal party in England, and Mr. D'Israeli, the present leader of the Tory party, and acquiesced in by the Parliament, is quoted by our Provincial Tories as condemnatory of the Liberals; when I meet you at the hustings, on Nomination-Day, I will endeavor to explain to you that the line of policy pursued by Lord Palmerston is identical with that of the Liberals in this Province.

I trust, likewise, to be able to convince you that, throughout the late Session, the Opposition (so-called) have pursued a course strictly parliamentary, and one in which, the well-being of the people of this County being involved, they were fully justified.

I will also show you, I hope satisfactorily, you being the jury to decide on the occasion.

1st. That the best interests of this country have been sacrificed in order that the Tory party should retain power, and the present incumbents, the worthy representatives of that party, remain in office.

2nd. That the interest of that most important portion of the country comprising the valley of the St. John has been shamefully overlooked and recklessly sacrificed: this the reply of the Attorney General to my question, put to the Government with reference to its intention respecting the Railroad from Fredericton to Woodstock, and the remarks of the Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works, abundantly testify.

3rd. That the public funds of the country have been squandered by the present Government in order to retain power, as exemplified in the character of the Railroad operations at St. John,—as likewise between the Bond and Shediac, to build which latter responsible parties offered for £25,000, which offer was refused and the Government given to favorites thereby involving an expense up to the 1st February, of £41,000, and the work then not more than half completed.

At the hustings I shall go more fully into these and other incidental matters, explaining most fully my own views, and leaving it to the independent electors of Carleton to say whether in these views they coincide with me, and to testify by their votes whether they wish me to represent them in General Assembly.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant.

CHARLES CONNELL.

Woodstock, April 19, 1857.