

**TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.**  
per annum, \$1.80, cash payment in advance, \$2 if paid within 6 mos. Clubs of \$1.15, and one to the sender of the club. During the Session of the Legislature, 50c. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1861.

### Our Country.

Our correspondent of last week "An Intending Emigrant," who is just what his letter and signature denote,—"the opinion of some of the wise ones around town," to the contrary notwithstanding—very honestly lets us know the character and material of the "intending emigrants," who would like with the same degree of honesty to let them know, the character and prospect of the country to which they propose coming.

We have no doubt that the "whole truth" will not disparage our country, in the minds of any intending emigrants, but we would much prefer that such persons should be deterred from coming by a knowledge of the truth, than come without such knowledge and be disappointed.

What are our country's advantages? It is essentially a free country. The people are the source of all political power, and govern themselves, because governing their rulers, having no hereditary or established aristocracy or titled individuals to support or respect apart from the Governor, whose appointment is in the Crown. Religiously and Socially, as well as politically we are free, having no established institutions of religion to support by involuntary tithes, and enjoying all the immunities and privileges vouchsafed to Englishmen, by the laws of England. There is here no Royal Road to place but all have the same inherent rights: ambition to prompt, talent to deserve, and perseverance to attain being all that are required. Every man who owns

"£25 in real estate or personal property, or personal and real together, amounting to £100, or £100 annual income," is entitled to vote, so that the suffrage is nearly universal. Then in some Counties, Carleton is one, we have County municipalities, the members of which, two from each Parish, are elected by the rate payers. These Councilors transact the County business, levy the rates, adjust the taxes, divide the road money, and appoint the Parish officers, so that in this way the people directly govern themselves in their local matters. Our Government of the day affords proof, in its individual members, of the result of this freedom of political action, those members having all risen to their present positions, by their own unaided vigour and perseverance. Although we have not yet attained to a system of Free Education, to which we are fast progressing, still Government is quite liberal in its endowments of the parish schools, which are of an improving and promising character. In 1850 some 25,000 scholars attended our parish schools, for the support of which Government gave £20,000.

To speak of the physical characteristics of the country:—Land, in a wilderness state, is more than abundant, there being over 8,000,000 of acres in wilderness, and a large proportion of it of the very best description; that portion of this County laid out for the intending Scotch settlers particularly so, being heavily wooded with Rock Maple, Birch, Beech &c. indicating the strength of the soil,—well watered with fine creeks and streams, suitable for agricultural and manufacturing purposes.

The capabilities of the soil for producing Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c. we can best present to our friends, in the comparative language and figures of Professor Johnston, a Scotch Professor, employed in 1851 to examine and report upon the country, its capabilities resources &c. He says:—

"I can think the result of this comparison of the actual productiveness of the soil of New Brunswick with that of other parts of North America, ought to be very satisfactory to the inhabitants of this Province, and is deserving of their serious consideration. So far as my knowledge of the intermediate country goes, I am induced to believe that the agricultural capabilities of New York are at least equal to those of any of the north-eastern States."

And if it will in this respect bear a favorable comparison with Ohio and with Upper Canada, it becomes doubtful how far, on the whole, the other Western States are superior to it.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER IMPERIAL ACRE.

State of New York, Wheat 14 bush, Barley 10 do, Oats 20 do, Rye 24 do, Buckwheat 14 do, Indian Corn 25 do, Potatoes 90 do, Turnips 85 do, Hay—New Brunswick, Wheat 19 bush, Barley 28 do, Oats 34 do, Rye 204 do, Buckwheat 33 3-4 do, Indian Corn 41 3-4 do, Potatoes 226 do, Turnips 460 do, Hay 13 3-4 tons.

The superior productiveness of the soil of New Brunswick, as it is represented in the above average statement, is very striking. The irresistible conclusion to be drawn from it, appears to be, that looking to what the soils under existing circumstances and methods of culture are said to produce, the Province of New Brunswick is greatly superior as a farming country to the State of New York."

"The general average of the weights of the above crops in New Brunswick is:—Wheat, 60 11-13 lbs, Barley, 50 do, Oats, 38 do, Rye, 524 do, Buckwheat, 48 8-11 do, Indian Corn, 504 do, Potatoes, 63 do, Turnips, 66 do, Carrots, 63 do."

"These average weights over a whole province, when the land is new and unimproved only in rare intervals, indicate a capacity in the soil and climate to produce grain for human food of a very superior quality."

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER IMPERIAL ACRE—IN BUSHELS.

N. York. Ohio Can. West. N. B.  
Wheat, 14 15 12 13  
Barley, 10 11 9 10  
Oats, 20 23 21 24  
Buckwheat, 14 20 16 34  
Rye, 24 28 20 24  
Maize, 25 41 21 41  
Potatoes, 90 69 84 226  
Turnips, 85 66 84 460  
Hay, 13 tons 14 tons 13 tons

The facilities for getting to an extensive market during the whole of the year, has, in the past, been a hindrance in the way of farming on a large scale. During a considerable portion of the spring and autumn months, steamers of which there are three and four plying to and above Woodstock, afford ample means of conveyance of produce to St. John, at the mouth of the river, the Commercial Emporium of the Province. But a new highway for the transit of produce, lumber &c., to St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Calais and thence to Boston &c. is being opened, in the St. Andrews rail road, which is rapidly absorbing Woodstock. Of the roads and the policy pursued respecting them, we copy from the "Free Press" published last summer:

"In addition to the means of internal communication afforded by the rivers and the railways now in course of construction, Great Lake intersect the country in various directions—and the streams are all bridged by Government, so that the traveller can ride from one end of New Brunswick to the other without interruption; he will meet no turnpikes (the only toll bridge is the 'Suspension Bridge' over the Saint John River, near the City) to stop his progress and prey upon his purse; the roads are free to every man who chooses to make use of them. There are sixty lines of Great Roads in the Province, the length of which is 2200 miles.

The bye roads are very numerous. In fact, in some portions of the Province every settler has a bye road for his sole use and benefit. The Legislature yearly allows a certain sum to each County for the bye road service.

In 1850 there was expended on account of the Great Roads £17,800; and on account of the bye roads, £14,000."

Of course there are disadvantages incident to settlement in every new country, which are seriously felt by emigrants from the old country, at first, new associations, spare population &c., marking the change.

Then our winters are severe and lengthy, but the snow and frost have a fertilizing influence upon the soil, this severity however, apart from the labor employed to cut down the fire wood necessary for warmth, does not involve much expense or discomfort, while it affords opportunity favorable for many agricultural operations, which can be better done in winter than in a summer atmosphere.

To persons of the stamp mentioned by our correspondent who, "whatever men dare can do," who prefer independence and a sufficiency of fairly well secured food, to the dependence and uncertainty incident to the working classes of an old, over populated country, New Brunswick offers inducements hardly excelled. The climate is scarcely inferior to that of salubrity and healthfulness to any in the world. The people of the country, the strangers will find kind and hospitable in the extreme. Our friends must not overrate the danger to be apprehended from Bears, as we have not a very large quantity of them, although occasionally they are to be found, committing depredations upon our Farmers' stock. If the country has disadvantages over and above other countries, for the man who by his own strong arm and strong heart desires to make himself a Farm and independence, we vote not of them. Therefore we are anxious for the emigrant to come—not to find gold in the ore or silver in the mine, but to find both, with health and contentment in redeeming the wilderness, in planting and reaping the yellow grain, finding them as the just reward of honest labor. We will, by way of conclusion, quote from the personal history of the present Surveyor General of the Province, as his testimony is in point and cannot fail to be interesting to his countrymen, he says:

"I was nineteen years of age when I arrived in New Brunswick, a stranger and alone. I was not destitute, for I was under the protection of Divine Providence—had excellent health—two suits of clothing—£100 in cash, and a smattering of spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, which I had learned in a Parish School. Thus qualified, I went to work with a farmer for my board and lodging, and began to learn to drive oxen and cut down trees. I was very kindly used, and through the kindness of my employer, I was employed at cellar and well digging, and when the winter came on, joined another Emigrant, and went from farm to farm, threshing out grain. In the latter part of winter, I hired with a lumberer—camped out, and wrought in the forest as a swamper. Next season I was employed in digging cellars and wells, and set up another young man in the purchase of a small lot of wilderness land, of which we cleared three acres, on which we sowed three bushels of wheat the following spring; from which we reaped and threshed seventy-five bushels of excellent grain. Next year we cleared up four acres more, and sowed four bushels of which we reaped and threshed eighty bushels, after which I sold my share of the little farm. By this time I could readily obtain a dollar a day for haying, and the same for reaping. I was one of five who engaged to reap a field of new land wheat, of twelve acres. We had fine weather, and cut it all down, bound and set it up in stacks, in six days. It produced twenty-three bushels to the acre. One generation has passed away since that time, and last year, 'as there I walk'd with careless steps and slow,' I saw on the one side a productive orchard, and on the other a crop of hay cocked up, about three-quarters of a ton to the acre. That side of the field has never been either ploughed or manured, and has produced a crop of hay every year since we did the reaping. The following year I joined a native of the Province in the reaping of a field of twelve acres. This we did in twelve days, the owner tying it up and taking care of it. I have never seen the ground since that time; but last summer I unexpectedly met a fellow labourer in another part of the Province, somewhat faded, and stooping under the burden of four score years! Next year I went off one hundred and sixty miles into the State of Maine, and was there employed six months clearing up land, and working on a new farm. I have mentioned digging, threshing, haying, reaping, and lumbering, as my principal employment, but I engaged in winter, after he had come to hand—such as ditching, fencing, blasting rocks, building log houses, hovels, chimneys, barns, &c. &c. &c."

I must confess that I did not take very good care of my earnings, and lost also a good deal of time, but I saved £155 15s, which I paid for one hundred acres of wilderness land, in a very convenient situation, and had enough left to build thereon a small framed house and shed, and there commenced house keeping, with property worth about £225, the savings of seven years. I raised sixty bushels of wheat the first year, some of which was a little injured by the 'rain in harvest.' I have camped out thirteen winters and parts of winters, as a lumberer; and wrought twelve springs at river driving, have cleared up many acres of the wilderness, and so had opportunities of becoming practically acquainted with the whole process of clearing and settling the forest lands of hundreds who have come at different periods from the British Islands, and are now scattered over all parts of the Province.

If assurance should at any time, call for admiration, the superlative assurance of the Conservative press, call for it now. Never was mortal, thing or principle, so summarily dismissed from the theatre of action as is liberalism, prospectively, by that portion of the press of this province already named. It has not condescended to particulars—to show the how or the why—but grandiloquently exclaims, it is or it will be, and of course the world must be content with the decision, and should in silent awe admire the prophetic eliminations.

There is one difficulty which arises and which the conservatives have with very great candor expressed, that seem to threaten very disastrous results to the province. Liberalism is dead, no more to exert its baneful influence over the province, but the conservatives having in very many, come forward to assume the places of trust and government, and out of the purest patriotism, to endeavor to give the almost ruined country, find that there is a want of union and determination among the party, and that its leaders are not possessed of the requisite ability to be leaders. The poor country must suffer! With reference to the gentlemen who stand prominently forward in connection with the conservative party, and whose names have been handled without much delicacy we have nothing to say, we have before this expressed a candid opinion of each of them, and by that record we stand, as well as of those composing the Liberal party; besides there is something more than mere names or parties at stake, principle is involved. While in one sense there is little in a name, in other respects the associations of a name give it importance. And the associations of the name conservative are such as will forbid the province from ever adopting it again; so we believe.

Liberalism involves legitimately all the various measures which have progressively brought our province to its present state, and established that of broad, liberal and purely British policy, which is recognised as our Constitution. It was liberalism at the beginning, when the first "note," discordant to the ears of a hereditary compact and overbearing aristocracy, arose to proclaim to the people of the province that they were King beneath their privileges. It was liberalism which for years, in its struggles for the establishment of the principle of Responsible Government, was subjected to abuse, to scorn, derision, and malediction of designing men. It was liberalism which, at the hustings, in the assembly, at the foot of the throne claimed for the people the right of self government in local affairs, and it was liberalism, which gained what was asked, and established the principle sought. Who were its opposers? Tories First, afterwards sobered down to conservatives, these are the names, self assumed in the latter instance, of those who bounded the liberals at every step, endeavoring to defeat their high and laudable purpose. Well do we remember the united, determined and not very scrupulous efforts made by the conservatives, some fifteen years since, to stop the onward progress of liberalism, which was sweeping from them their power, prerogatives and places. And now, liberalism having redeemed the country, having done what ever has been done towards elevating her, it can scarcely be supposed that it would be congenial with an enlightened public sentiment, to cast the name and its associations aside. The admirable assurance of the opposition press has written *menne* &c. upon the future, not only of the present government but of the whole party. We shall see. The people must decide, and while we have strong faith that the result will prove the growing intelligence of that people, we have the same faith that it will not be enticed or lured into reckless action, adverse to former deliberations and worthy results. At the polls when the day comes, young New Brunswick will, we have an abiding hope, sustain the principle of Constitutional government, gained by their fathers, nor forget principle for names or side issues.

Our next will contain his Excellency's speech at the opening of the session, and such other matter of a legislative character as the time will admit of. The session will doubtless be an interesting one, and we shall strive and keep our readers posted.

We direct attention to the advertisement by Mr. Baird in this issue, and advise all to call and see the works of the London Trade Society, which he has received on sale. We have received a copy of one, "Sunday at Home," which is a valuable and interesting collection of readings for the Home circle on Sundays.

We have been told that a petition has been or is about being presented to the P. M. General, for the establishment of one or two Way Offices, on the Beekmagine, in localities to suit the accommodations of the, already settlers there, as likewise those who are intending to settle in the spring, in Glassville, and Knowlesville. This is a very desirable step, and the request will, we feel assured receive the most favorable consideration which circumstances will warrant. The entire expense will be a mere trifle.

Sons of TEMPERANCE.—We have pleasure in recording that a division of the above interesting order was instituted by P. G. W. P. Rev. R. A. Temple, at Florenceville, on Monday evening last. We have received no official intimation respecting the circumstance but learn incidentally that the following persons were elected officers. S. G. Barpee, W. P. T. W. Longstaff, W. A. S. B. Appleby, R. S. W. S. Estey, A. R. S. J. P. Stevens, F. S. Seth Millburn, T. I. W. Appleby, C. Geo. Curran, A. C. C. S. Appleby, I. S. Fred. Cole, O. S. George Stickney, Chaplain.

The communication of "A rate payer," was received, too late for insertion this week, it will appear in our next.

**Colonial News.**  
**OPENING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.**  
HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 31.  
At 2 p. m. Governor opened the Legislature. The following is a synopsis of his Speech:  
It commences with allusion to the late reception of the Prince of Wales and assures them that the loyalty and enthusiasm displayed on that occasion was most gratifying to the Prince; informs them that this year we shall again be honored by a visit from another member of the Royal Family, as Her Majesty's Ship St. George, in which Prince Alfred is serving as Midshipman, has been ordered to join North American squadron and will visit Halifax, next summer.

He compliments Volunteer corps, and says he has not failed to use his best endeavors to encourage them.

States that revenue of past year is greatly in excess to that of any preceding year in the history of the Province.

Expresses satisfaction at management of Railway, and calls attention to expediency of commencing operations of extension in the spring.

Alludes to inconvenience of stoppage of trains at Richmond, a heavy tax paid for transportation of passengers and produce to and from centre of city.

Says he has organized Board of Statistics, and that census will be taken on 30th March next.

Suggests new adjustment of divisional lines of Electoral Districts, and re-distribution of the Franchise.

Mentions among other measures to which attention will be called, one for ensuring greater purity in conduct of elections.

Speaker Campbell resigned, and A. C. McDonald was elected unanimously in his stead.

A destructive fire occurred in St. Andrews at an early hour this morning, which consumed the entire block of buildings on Market Wharf, six in all. They were partially insured.—*Saint Croix Herald.*

The Scottish Volunteers formed the guard of honor at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature on Thursday last.

In the Supreme Court at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Saturday week, William Young and George Phillips were each sentenced to death, the former for the crime of arson, the latter for highway robbery.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The *Saint Croix Herald* of Friday, says—

"There is likely to be a very plentiful crop of Candidates for legislative honors at the forthcoming General Election. In Charlotte County, the names of some thirteen or fourteen gentlemen are already mentioned in connection with the election, and we should not be surprised to find the number reach twenty or more. It is now stated, that there will be three or four candidates from the eastern section of the County, and that F. H. HARRIS, Esq., of St. Stephen, will positively be one of them. St. Stephen will be able to present her complement of candidates, whatever may happen, some of whom are already in the field 'armed and equipped as the law directs.'"

**ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**  
St. John's, N. F., Feb. 1st.—The Steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow 20th January, with dates to the 19th, passed Cape Race to-day.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* expresses a belief that the firing at Gaeta will be resumed on Monday. The attack by sea commences without delay.

The financial pressure in France continues. There were rumours of a probable additional advance in the bank minimum.

The Russian Government had protested against the warlike projects attributed to the German Government, relative to the designs of Prussia on Denmark.

Count Montemolin and wife are dead.

It is rumoured that the Bank of France contemplates the suspension of specie payments.

The Ena has one million and a half of dollars in specie.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Post* says that people seem fully convinced the armistices will expire, without any decision of Francis II to surrender.

It is understood that Gen. Turr has consented to act as a mediator between Cavour and Garibaldi, with a view to persuade the latter to postpone his threatened attack on Venice in the spring.

**Special Notices.**  
**MRS. WINSLOW.**  
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**United States News.**  
Boston Jan. 31st, 1861.  
United States Troops are concentrating at Washington and the forts are being reinforced.  
Most of the States, including Massachusetts, will send Commissioners to the National Convention at Washington on the 4th of February.  
Fears are entertained of immediate attacks on Forts Sumter and Pickens.  
The Pacific Railroad Bill has passed the senate—37 against 14.  
The bill for the better collection of the revenue of the seceding States is before the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31st.  
It is stated that a serious disagreement has arisen between General Scott and the President growing out of the movements at Fort Monroe. The President professes to be much annoyed and mortified at the turning of the guns of that fortress inland.

A messenger has arrived from South Carolina, with despatches for Colonel Hayne, the accredited agent of that State at Washington. He brings the resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter. If the President refuses the demand, an attack will follow immediately.

New York, Feb. 1st.  
The recent message of Mayor Wood to Senator Tombs, of Georgia, has been presented by the grand Jury as a seditious document.

It is positively asserted at Washington, that instructions have been sent to the Florida forces to attack Fort Pickens in order to precipitate Virginia into secession. Private Telegrams from Washington says, a fight will take place within thirty hours.

A Washington correspondent writes, that the President says he has no doubt Fort Sumter will be attacked within a week. When the President was asked why it was not reinforced, he replied that the War Steamer, would be unable to reach Charleston harbor, on account of the sunken vessels in the ship Channel over the bar.

**THE DUTY OF THE NORTH.**—Mr Sherman hit the nail on the head, when, in a recent speech, referring to a declaration of border State members that the Union can be saved only by conciliation and compromise, he said:

"How useless it is to talk about compromise, concession, conciliation, adjustment, when, if everything was conceded, the integrity of the government may be broken up by a majority of a single State. If we hold this Union and all the rights it secures to us, and all the hopes we base upon it, upon the will or will of a single State, then, indeed, it is the weakest government ever devised by man. If a single State may destroy our nationality then, indeed, is the wisdom of our fathers, the wisdom of our babes. We can no longer talk about the weakness of the old confederacy or the anarchy of Mexico. Sir, we are one it is the most sacred of duties to put down the will of a single State upon it, if sectional animosities—if it rises from party rebellion to sectional or civil war—still, it must and will be met with determined resistance."

And, reasoning from this basis, he declared:

"I believe that slavery is a local institution, municipal in character, protected by State laws, having rights exclusively within those States, and having no rights beyond those States, except the right to recapture fugitives who escape from service. Believing as I do, that this is the only correct construction of the constitution, I will never, whatever may be the consequence, vote for a proposition to alter, protect and uphold, slavery anywhere on God's earth, and in doing this, I only use the language of the greatest statesman Kentucky ever produced."

**Telegraphic.**  
**LATER BY THE "ETNA."**  
New York, Jan. 28.—Steamship "Etna," from Liverpool, 16th, and Queenstown 17th, arrived this afternoon.

It is stated that several rifled cannon has been shipped from Liverpool for Charleston.

The weather is again quite severe throughout England.

The French Legislature is summoned to meet 4th February. M. Persigny has ordered a free circulation for all foreign journals throughout the French empire.

Hostilities have been suspended at Gaeta. Part of the French fleet had left and all of the fleet would leave on the 19th.

Prince Carignan had arrived at Naples, and was warmly received.

Victor Emmanuel issued a proclamation calling on the people to show towards Prince Carignan that they desire the unity of Italy.

It is asserted that King Francis II has written to the Emperor of Austria declaring his intention to defend Gaeta to the last extremity.

A political amnesty had been proclaimed in Prussia.

The financial pressure in France continues. There were rumours of a probable additional advance in the bank minimum.

The Russian Government had protested against the warlike projects attributed to the German Government, relative to the designs of Prussia on Denmark.

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The new Ministry at Naples possesses the confidence of the people.

The French army is to be increased by seventeen regiments of infantry.

General Klaps is preparing for a rising in Hungary.

The Trials at Beyrout are concluded; the Drais prisoners are sentenced to death and the Turkish exiles.

Councils closed 93 S-S a 93 1-2.

Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver and, in fact the whole system. Until Dr. Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters, medical science had exhausted itself in vain attempts to cure this disease.

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**WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.**  
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, prevail, in our changeable climate, at all seasons of the year: few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in Wistar's Balm to an extent yet found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balm at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

The following Certificate from a respectable Lady of Halifax, exhibits the remarkable virtue of this renowned Lung Remedy:

HALIFAX, N. S. June 16, 1860.  
Messrs S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston.

Being requested by your agent to state the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY, I have no hesitancy in saying that I have found it to give great relief to my chronic and pulmonary disease, which I was some twelve years since so sorely afflicted as to be considered beyond recovery. I therefore take occasion to say that I consider it to be a valuable remedy for coughs and consumptive complaints. Yours respectfully,

MRS. J. WEST.

**Read the Following Order.**  
From a respectable and well known Druggist, CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, June 2, 1860.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & CO.,—  
GENTLEMEN:—You will please send me another supply of Dr. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY, and also some more of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM BITTERS, the sale of which I am happy to state is steadily increasing. Those who have tried either of them have borne willing testimony to their efficacy as remedial agents in the diseases of the chest, and are respectively assured. Respectfully yours,

WM. H. WATSON.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by William T. Baird, Woodstock; J. G. Sharp, & Co., Woodstock; Wm. H. Stephens, St. Stephen; G. H. Freeman, Piquette; John D. Turner, St.