

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861.

New Years Day.

The day passed off with rather more, than usual quietness tho' noise does not always indicate happiness. We passed, in common with quite a number of our townspeople, a very pleasant forenoon witnessing the exercises in connection with the examination of the Wesleyan Sabbath School. These exercises were of a character which not only reflected great credit upon the children themselves, their zealous teachers and superintendent from the proficiency evinced; but it occurs to us that every parent must feel a very large amount of gratitude to Mr. Fisher, for the unwearied and unceasing interest he has displayed, in devoting such a large portion of his time to the Scriptural instruction, and the musical development of the Sunday Scholars. We regard the Sabbath School as an institution exceedingly worthy of the patronage of the public, always useful in a moral point of view, they are peculiarly beneficial in our communities where, as yet, we have not free education, as they afford an opportunity for rudimentary instruction to children whose parents are too poor to send them to day schools. One very interesting feature of Mr. Fisher's, new years day examination was the usual feast, composed of every variety of tempting edibles, and to which the young people—yes and the old people too—did great justice. The singing, to the accomplishment in which, Mr. Fisher pays particular attention, was delightful, and marked improvement is observable. That portion of the time devoted to recitations was well taken up, and it is very surprising, the amount of matter which some of the little ones are capable of committing to memory. It is however a grave consideration which should be thought of by parents, whether they are not doing their children a very serious injury by allowing them to tax too much that blessing memory which requires perhaps, the most judicious training of all the powers.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

On Saturday evening we, (Montreal Transcript) received the following Special Telegram concerning Anderson's case.

"The Council in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day gave notice of his intention to appeal from the decision of the Court.

"Chief Justice Robinson said there was no rule upon which an appeal could be claimed, but if the Court of Appeals chose to entertain the matter, the Court of Queen's Bench would not oppose.

"The prisoner remains, in the meantime, at the disposal of the Government, and will not be surrendered until all legal means have failed.

"The Court of Appeals does not sit until February."

The Quebec Morning Chronicle contains the following strong remarks with reference to the subject:—

"If the anti-slavery party are disappointed at the result of the Extradition trial in Toronto—they have the consolation that they cannot be more disappointed than those who have regarded merely the strict legal interpretation of the law. Professional men generally will blush to think that such a document as that uttered by Judge Robinson, should assume the character and title of a judgment, and go before the English public as the decision of the Chief Justice of Upper Canada. At best, instead of being a great state document, to be placed on permanent record in the judicial history of the country, it is but a charge to a common jury, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and at that a very ordinary charge. The Chief spends two columns of newspaper reading to prove that the man Anderson, is the man Anderson, while the criminal admits his identity all the time. And the entire charge (we cannot call it a judgment) contains not a single idea on the great question of the comity of nations, and the necessity of giving such a liberal interpretation of the International Treaty as shall maintain a fair understanding between the countries concerned.

The following is we believe, a correct list of the Councillors returned for the Municipality of Carleton:—Woodstock, Wm. Lindsay, A. Gibson; Richmond, O. Hemphill, I. Kilburn; Wakefield, Anthony Kearney, W. Churchill; Simonds, John Perkins, Isaac Williams; Wicklow, G. L. Cronkite, Matthew Hutchinson; Kent, R. Abner, Zebedee Cox; Peel, D. Tompkins, W. Bank; Brighton, Geo. Stickney, Albert Orser; Northampton, Geo. Clowes, R. Hemphill.

The first act of the new County Council will be to elect a Warden; let us remind the board that the success of their deliberations must be affected materially by the character of the Gentleman at their head, and therefore too much judgement cannot be used in making the selection.

TEMPERANCE MEETING JACKSONTOWN.—A very interesting meeting held by Melancthon Division S. of T. took place on Tuesday evening last, at Jackson-town corner. A large audience was in attendance and the most respectful attention was paid to the various speakers. Mr. John Fisher presided, and at the close, a number of individuals mostly young persons, came forward and signed the pledge.

A public Temperance meeting, at which several addresses are expected, will be held in the Free Baptist meeting-house, Seventh Tier, Jacksontown, on Thursday evening next, 9th, commencing at 7 o'clock, under the auspices of the Jackson Div. No. 7 S. of T.

collection will be taken up to defray expenses.

We are requested to state that R. M. Laidy will deliver a lecture, in the Oran Hall on Thursday evening next, subject, Temperance, lecture to commence at 8 P. M. A collection will be taken up to meet expenses.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this paper of the Cosmopolitan Society. The advertisement fully explains the nature of the association. We have received the January number of the Magazine, and it is a very fine specimen.

IMPORTANT.—The Journal down on Charles Connell.

Mr. Finley the of the London Publishing Company, is on his monthly tour, delivering the to subscribers. Italy is now prominently before the world, and additional interest will therefore be felt in this truly valuable and beautiful work on that country, now being published.

The County Council meets next Tuesday.

We have to thank Mr. Wm. Phillips, Wakefield, for a timely present in the shape of a fine Goose, on New Year, morning.

Blackwood's Magazine for December has come to hand from the publishers, Leonard, Scott and Co.

The duties of Mr. McCoy's school, will be resumed on Monday next, the 7th inst.

We publish, on our first page, the new years address of our carrier, to our patrons, for the edification of our country readers. Our Devil out of the fronds of his address, had all hands over to supper at Mr. Michaels, where a general good time was had over the oysters.

Mr. C. S. Beverly of the Olive Branch Book Store, will please accept our thanks for "Harper," for January, as well as for late American papers.

The Maine Farmer one of the very best agricultural papers printed, has done an entirely new suit of type &c. and now presents a very fine and improved appearance.

The Scientific American, has commenced a new volume and appears in a new dress.

King Street is again looking up—George M. Donagh, Blanchard and Co., Hubbard and Rice, on the south side and W. T. Baird, and T. L. Evans on the north side, are in business there, in commodious and well arranged shops.

We are really ashamed, but we have again to apologise for the small amount of Editorial matter. It is not from indolence, for we have several articles written, one on politics, which we were particularly desirous of having in this weeks paper, but have given the space to our correspondents.

By the way "Senex" is informed that he need not entertain any fears as to the politics of the Sentinel. Liberalism with us is a principle, and for principle we profess to have regard. We have never been, are not, and never will be conservative as we understand the term.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor.—Sir,—We notice in the Sentinel of Dec. 15th, a communication signed, Wm. N. Mallory, James York Sen., Wm. E. Hoyt, and John De Witt, concerning certain lands in Jacksontown, in dispute between the inhabitants of the second and third Tiers. In their communication our friends of the second Tier, have so grossly misrepresented facts and perverted truth, that we consider it a duty which we owe to ourselves and the public to reply in contradiction, and to set before the public the facts of the case.

In the first place they say, "It is a well known fact that there is a difference of opinion existing between the inhabitants of the second and those of the third Tier, about the base line between the two tiers of lots." In reply to this we say, it should be a well known fact if it is not, that upon one point there is no difference of opinion, that is, that if the base line claimed by the people of the second tier be correct, the lots on the second tier have considerably more than 110 chains which is the length their grant specifies, while the third tier has only about 65 chains in length. We will for the good of all whom it may concern, state the manner in which the base line, claimed by the second tier people, was run. It appears that the good people of the second tier, took it in their heads to go slyly and run the line between themselves and their neighbours of the third tier. They accordingly employed a surveyor and proceeded to run the line without the knowledge or consent of their neighbors whom it concerns. They say they commenced at the rear of their front tier, and measured 110 chains west along their side line, they then measured another chain, and then went on some distance further without chaining and then, they say finding a boundary they proceeded to run the base line of the second tier.

In their communication they have tried to make it appear that the lots on the third tier, are only 65 chains in length; from a fir tree to a cedar, and they pretend to have grants of land, by which to prove their statements.

Now Mr. Editor, we happen to know a little about this wonderful grant by which they can prove so much. And we wish it to be understood that it is not the grant of the third tier lying on the disputed line, but is the grant of lands lying in what is commonly called Little Prosque Isle settlement, and granted to Jesse Churchill, Daniel Kinney and others; while the grant of the third tier lying on the disputed line is a grant of lands, granted to George W. Hart, Charles W. Marsh, John L. Marsh, John Clark and others, and is 110 chains in length.

We are surprised at the opinion expressed, and cannot see how they could so easily have mistaken one grant for another, and under this mistake sign their names to such an article as the communication referred to. We will now copy from the grant of the third tier a description of the boundaries of the block of land lying on the disputed line.

"The first division beginning at a marked maple tree standing on the westerly line of the third tier of lots aforesaid, as described and laid down on the annexed plan, at the north west corner of lot number nine, granted by us in a former grant to George Everett, thence running by the Magnet needle East along the north line of the said lot one hundred and ten chains of four poles each, to the Easterly line of the third tier aforesaid, thence along the said Easterly line North sixteen degrees and thirty minutes, East, one and seventy six chains or to meet the North line of lot number sixteen in this division, thence along that line, west, one hundred and ten chains to a marked Birch tree standing on the westerly line of the third tier or range of lots aforesaid, thence along the said westerly line, South, sixteen degrees and thirty minutes, West, one hundred and seventy six chains, or to the maple tree at the first bounds of this first division."

If our friends of the second tier wish for further information, they can obtain it by calling at Daniel Tracy's, Jacksontown, where they can find a copy of the grant of the third tier obtained from the Crown Land office, and to prove the correctness of the copy, a certificate bearing the signature of S. L. Tilley.

Yours, &c.

Daniel Tracy.

Isabel Miller.

George Tru.

Hillie Kearney.

Religious Intelligencer, please copy.

Third Tier, Jacksontown, Dec. 28th, 1860.

To My Dear Friends.

Mr. Editor,—Permit me to say in your editorial columns, that I shall be at the English Hotel, Woodstock, on Monday morning January 21st and remain three days, viz: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—Jan. 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.

Former patients, and all others who desire to consult me are requested to make an early call without regard to weather.

It is very probable that while visiting your village I may be induced to give your citizens a lecture on the "Present Crisis in the United States," a subject in which our Provincial neighbors are very much interested.

Very Truly Yours.

A. Young.

Aural Surgeon.

Zangor, Jan. 1st, 1861

To THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.
Mr. Editor.—I read with much interest, an account of three hogs, raised by a Mr. Campbell, giving their weight, a few weeks since in your paper. If there is no mistake in his statement either in weight or age, I think he has excelled anything ever done before in New Brunswick; and he must possess a very superior breed of Pigs. Will he be kind enough through your paper, to inform me if he will have any of the same breed to dispose of, next Spring, and at what price, young pigs, say from 8 to 10 weeks old, delivered at the steamboat wharf, Woodstock, in May next. I will take it as a favor if he will give us the exact age of those killed, the kind of breed, and also the mode of feeding; such information is most valuable to Farmers.
Yours &c.
Wm. Watts.

Fredericton, Dec. 26th, 1860.

Save your Doctor's Bills.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the incredulous.

It is stated that the Car has signed a decree emancipating the Russian serfs, and that it will be published on the 1st of Jan., 1861. It will be a fine New Year's present to millions of people.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The city was thrown into a tremendous excitement to-day in consequence of the Secretary of the Interior having yesterday summoned to his office the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and District Attorney.—It appears that Goddard Bailey who has had charge of the Indian trust fund stated that he had taken a large amount of State bonds and coupons belonging to the fund, and that they were no longer in the possession of the government. Upon an investigation, in the presence of Bailey, his statements were found to be true. The amount abstracted is \$830,000. It is generally supposed that the bonds were used to raise money for temporary purposes, and that the panic has rendered parties unable to redeem them. It is anticipated that other parties will be implicated upon his examination.

The Springfield Journal says that South Carolina will not go out of the Union, unless she conquers the Government. If she violates the laws there will be war.

England in North America.
Should it be the fate of the American Union to go to pieces at an early day,—and the slaveholders and the democracy are doing their best to break it up.—England would become the greatest power in North America, and would virtually rule the whole country. Her North American possessions already contain several million people who are full of life, conscious of their destinies, and well governed Canada, to speak collectively, is said to grow much faster than the United States; her growth, for some time, would be faster than her over it has been, in comparison with ours. The formation of a Federal Union, if wisdom should guide that formation would much accelerate the development of the resources and power of Canada. As there must be a railway made from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that soon, too, and as it could not be made on our soil, after the breaking up of the Union,—for nobody would have any confidence in us, and it would require a generation to establish a new order of things here, after we should have made shipwreck of our country through our folly,—it would have to be made in British North America, which would give additional power to that region, and to the great empire of which Canada would be but a part. This would give to England command of the North Pacific, whence communication with the China and Indian seas would be very easy. From appearances, England, would become greater than ever she has been, and would be, in a certain sense, England and America. It is to be observed, that this would happen from no improper conduct on the part of England, but would follow from natural causes. England has done nothing to encourage these political bigots who are seeking the destruction of the American nation. Now she has done all that she properly could to discourage them, and to turn them from the error of their ways. Though the great organs of English opinion, the Southern ultras have been informed that England has no sympathy with them and their cause, and that she condemns their conduct. Time was, and is not very long ago either, when the occurrence of such troubles as now encompass us would have been turned to account by some rival nation; but all that has been changed, and she pursues toward us the same magnanimous course that she pursued in 1835. Then we were apparently on the eve of a war with France, and from the occurrence of such a war England might have gained largely; but she stepped in as a mediator, and effected the return to a good understanding between the United States and France. Now, she shows the same friendly feeling when we are threatened with civil troubles. What more could she do? She is contented to be great with us, but she could not be expected to disregard the capabilities of her North American possessions, should we choose to abdicate our position. Some nation must take the lead in North American affairs, and that nation must be strong both by land and by sea, and successful in the Pacific and in the Atlantic Ocean. It must be a nation of commercial capabilities and tastes, and able to control capital. All this answers to our case: rights of the South, and to break up the Union rather than circumvent the area of slavery. England must take our place, and become the first of American nations, as she is now the first of European nations. She strives not for our place, but it would be madness in us to expect her not to strive for what we shall deliberately throw away if the secessionists succeed. There is work to be done on this continent, that must be done; and if one branch of the imperial race will not do it, it must be done by the other branch of that race,—the senior branch. It is yet for America to say whether they will concede it to their elder brethren. Considering how transcendently we have boasted, and claimed superiority on every proper and improper occasion it would be most mortifying to be compelled to fall back, and to make way even for the British. But that is what must happen if we consent to dissolution of the Union as it is without change, and so prepare the way for the complete triumph of Americans in America. The next best thing for us of the North eastern States would be the ascendancy of England on this continent, and that is what must happen if the United States shall be changed into half a dozen weak and rickety Confederacies.—Boston Traveller.

THE CHEMISTRY OF MEDICINE.—Among the special delights which have so richly repaid our visit to New England was the inspection, it was our privilege to make of Dr. C. Ayer & Co.'s Laboratory, at Lowell. Although we knew by hearsay, that it was large, yet we were surprised when we came into view of its real magnitude, and still more

by the extent and complication of its truly immense business. The whole massive structure is in fact one vast chemical laboratory, in which the processes of this wonderful art are constantly going on. Medico-chemical science has found that the curative properties of any substance exist in some one or more of its component parts. Thus the remedial effects of opium are due solely to the morphia it contains although this is but one eighteenth part of its weight; the other seventeen parts are gum, extractive and inert or offensive matter. Dr. Ayer's system separates the medical properties of each substance employed and we are here shown the processes by which the virtues of each remedial agent are chased through the alchemies until they come out completely pure at last. These concentrated, purified medical properties, or virtues, are finally combined together to produce the remedies which have made themselves a reputation for unrivalled excellence, all over the world. Not only does the Doctor disclaim all secrecy in his art, but he explains every process and every particular, but he maintains that this is the only process by which the people can be supplied with the best possible remedies for the treatment of disease.—The Formula by which his remedies are made are published in the medical Journals and have been presented to a large part of the medical Faculty of the United States, and are constantly sent by mail to such physicians as apply for them.—[Daily Chronicle, San Francisco.

Telegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the Weekly Register, (a Roman Catholic paper) says the Pope has written to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, asking him to resign his place as Grand Almoner and Member of the Privy Council. The Cardinal has replied that if he resigned his civil offices he would resign his see also. The Pope ceased to insist. The Abbe Maret has offered his resignation to the Emperor, who replied that he should make no fresh appointments till Rome had accepted this. The Bishop of Versailles sought an interview with the Emperor to try and make him feel the woes of the Church, and to remind him of the end of his uncle. The Emperor listened to him patiently with his cigar in his mouth, and at last said, "Monsieur, your distress does you credit, but the temporal power is no longer compatible with our civilization, and we must put an end to it as I put out my cigar."

Paris, Dec. 8.—The Monitor publishes a long circular, addressed by Count Persigny to the Prefects, explaining in what spirit he intends to use the discretionary power conferred upon him by the Press Law. Count Persigny examines the English laws, and points out their severity for all attacks against the Crown and State. He also mentions the great liberty enjoyed by the English press of discussing all acts of the Government. M. Persigny then says, if all parties and all writers respecting the wish of the French people, who only desire liberty of the press to maintain the prosperity of the State, they have liberty of the press in France as in England and the law becomes a dead letter. Let abuses in society or government be disclosed, let the acts of administration be discussed, and injustice be revealed; but should parties endeavor to overthrow the State and dynasty, the law will not permit discussion, and the system of warning will be enforced. The Minister concludes thus:—"I declare that, although disposed not to flinch before any responsibility in prohibiting attacks by the press against the State, on the other side I shall consult any private considerations in the resolution which I shall take to encourage the habit of free discussion in France."

Count de Persigny's circular to the Prefects is received with almost universal favour by the Paris journals.

The Pays announces that the Emperor of Austria is about to annul the Concordat with Rome. The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons has published a very sharp pastoral letter in reply to the circular of M. Billault, on the subject of subscriptions to the Pope.

VIENNA, Dec. 8.—King Francis II. has concluded a loan at Vienna.

The Neapolitan army in the Roman territory has diminished to 8000 men.

NAPLES, Dec. 5 (via Marseille).—Reactionary disturbances have taken place at Caserta, denounced by the Royalist agents and a portion of the inhabitants. These manifestations were followed by a serious counter manifestation. The whole Garibaldian army hastened to the spot to crush the movement. About 100 persons were arrested and several ringleaders shot. Numbers of the inhabitants have taken flight. The city of Aversa has also risen in insurrection against the Garibaldians, who however remained masters.

The Cardinal Archbishop having arrived at Naples, manifestations against him took place before his palace. Some shouted "The Pope for ever!" and others "Garibaldi for ever!" A riot then ensued. The mob besieged the palace and attempted to set it on fire. The disorder lasted 18 hours, and only terminated when the Archbishop appeared on the balcony holding the Italian tri-colored flag.

The government of Victor Emmanuel offered to be responsible for that part of the public debt of Rome which falls to the territory occupied by Sardinia. The Cabinet of Cardinal Antonelli met these overtures with peremptory refusal.

Victor Emmanuel has had a magnificent reception at Palermo. Over 400,000 persons were present. He returned to Naples the 7th of December.

The English Parliament will not meet until the 3th of February. Hungary is in a state of immense excitement, and the Austrian government think of placing the whole country under martial law. There is a report that some exiled Hungarians purpose offering the crown of their country to Prince Napoleon.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.
PORTLAND, 31st Dec., 1860.—Dowager Queen of Sweden, widow of Bernadotte is dead. Parliament met Jan. 5. Passports of English visiting France abolished after January. Marquis Dalmouze dead. Three English prisoners and three French officers massacred by Chinese. Negotiations evacuation Gaeta having failed, bombardment recommenced on the 19th. Directors Atlantic Cable will keep company at their own expense, hoping in future, Funds declined 4. Turkish loan failure. 5th Bengal European disbanded. Consols 93. Cotton advanced 4. Flour and Wheat advanced.

Latest from the South!!!

CHARLESTON, SO. CAROLINA, DEC. 28.—Forts Moultrie and Pinckney were taken possession of last night, by the Carolina forces. No other particulars. Palmetto flags floating from the Custom House and Post Office, in Charleston. The Telegraph Office is likewise in the possession of the rebels, and no messages are allowed to be transmitted North, without first being approved.

Numbers of Volunteer Companies from the Interior are concentrating in Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. Cabinet meeting here to-day on secession subject.—Nothing of their doings yet known.

TIMBER AND DEAL TRADE.

(From A. F. & D. Mackay's Timber Circular.)
LIVERPOOL, December 5, 1860.

Since our Annual Circular, dated 1st. February, 215 vessels, 245,636 tons register, wood laden, have arrived from British North America, viz., 123 from Quebec, 112 from St. John, N. B., and 80 from other ports; at the same time last year, 316 vessels 257,025 tons had arrived.

Pine Timber.—The trade in this article from Quebec has been lively, and prices have been hardening without showing any present indications of receding. This state of affairs may be in some measure accounted for by the limited amount of tonnage which has been devoted to the trade, a large proportion of the vessels usually employed in it having been taken up for the conveyance of grain and this by increasing the rate of freight has deterred shippers from exporting timber. From St. John, the supply continues limited, and the use of it is considerably succeeded by the fine board timber from Canada.

N. B. & N. S. Spruce & Pine Deals have been imported to moderate extent, and the demand for them has been fair; but latterly, considerable quantities have been pushed on the market by auction sales, and impression seemed to have gained ground on consumers that they might be supplied on easy terms, and at periods suited their own convenience which induced a host of purchasing, even at a reduction from the current rates, and caused a large proportion to be withdrawn. Since then, extraordinary means have been adopted to force sales, as the market has consequently become dull and languid.

Hardwood.—St. John is in good demand, and worth from 18d. to 22d. per foot, and other ports at proportionate rates.

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW.
An experienced nurse and female physician has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, it softens the gums, reduces all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and reliable health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

Public attention has of late years, been directed in the obvious advantages arising from the entrance of WOMAN into the profession of medicine, and every day increases the number among us those who wish to devote themselves to this department of science. The tide which they have so long been obliged to stem, now sets in their favor. We rejoice in the increasing popularity of this noble work as a token of the world's progress, but while we do so, we should not forget the pioneers in the field, who have struggled in the past untiringly, through the obstacles which prejudice has thrown in their way, and whose heroic exertions have effected the change in public opinion. Consistencies among the number stands Mrs. Winslow, who for more than thirty years as nurse and physician, has followed her profession with unflinching application and industry. During this time she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething which ought to immortalize her name. It is the most perfect thing of the kind, in our opinion, ever compounded, and one of the greatest discoveries in medicine of the age; it is of more importance to the human family than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. Common observation cannot fail to satisfy all who will take the trouble to look into the bills of mortality for any one year, that a very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow weak both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statements when we say that no such fatal consequences as these we have alluded to, ever occur from teething, when Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is used IN TIME. That it is just the article needed if the testimony which reaches us daily from those who have tried it, and until some member of the faculty can produce an article which shall equal in excellence the result of the long experience of a Female Physician, we hope we shall hear no more of man's oversteering her sphere entering the medical profession.—DRAWING-ROOM CONNOISSEUR, N. Y.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Water Brash, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Flatulency, General Debility, &c., and a ready relief and speedy cure this great remedy.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Are believed by many who have been cured of the above ailments to be the only medicine which the *altruistic* medical efforts for their infallible cure. It is not an alcoholic preparation, which, while giving a momentary stimulus, reduces the system in the same ratio; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded, and which will, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots and restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very highest and unexceptionable character is presented.

Reliable Testimony.

We call the attention of the reader to the following letter from President SMITH, of Wesleyan University:—
MIDDLETON, Conn., Feb. 28, 1860.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & Co.,
GENTLEMEN:—I first made use of the OXYGENATED BITTERS some seven or eight years since. Having suffered for twenty years from a form of Dyspepsia, which was attended with a nervous headache an average of not less than one day in a week. I was induced by the untiring recommendation of Dr. Green to try one bottle. The use of one bottle warranted a future trial, to the extent of some three or four, with a careful observance of the accompanying directions. The result was an almost entire relief from the usual dyspeptic symptoms and their depressing painful consequences. I believe these Bitters produce an entire change in the habits of my system and upon the active energies of the digestive organs. I now deem myself exempt from Dyspepsia as most persons. These Bitters have also been of service to other members of my family. Very respectfully yours,
ABRAHAM W. SMITH.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by William T. Baird, Woodstock; J. G. Sharp, & Co., Montreal; Wm. H. Stephens, St. Stephen; G. H. Freeman, Presque Isle; Odell & Turner, St. Andrews; Weymouth Drug Store, Canada; G. C. Hunt, Jr., Fredericton; T. B. Barker, St. John, and by all druggists.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of the Bride's Father, by the Rev. C. E. Bell, Mr. John B. Miller, of the Parish of Wicklow, to Miss Ruth Caroline Steves, of the same place.

By the same Mr. Albert Mason, of Simonds, C. E. Miss Charlotte A. Darling, of the same place. Religious Intelligencer, please copy.

DIED.

At Northampton, on the 14th ult., Jeremiah Tompkins, aged 16 years. Her end was peace. (Christian Visitor, aged 16 years.)

Lime! Lime! Lime!

LIME can be had in exchange for OATS, BUCKWHEAT or POTATOES—at Woodstock, also at the Beekunquill Kilns.

G. L. RAYMOND.

REMOVED!

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he has removed to his

OLD STAND,

In the New BRICK BUILDING, on "King Street," where with increased facilities he hopes to meet his friends and customers as heretofore.

W. T. BAIRD, Druggist.

"Gratis, Almanacs for 1861."

Woodstock, Dec. 26, 1860.

FURNITURE.

Subscribers would respectfully return sincere thanks to the numerous customers, for their very liberal patronage, bestowed on him the last seven years, he has in the

Furniture Trade; and would now respectfully invite the Inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding country, to call and examine his stock and surrounding country, for their very liberal patronage, before purchasing elsewhere. As my stock is large and varied, and from a thorough knowledge of the business myself, feel safe in stating that I cannot be undersold. My stock

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Bedsteads, CHAIRS, &c.

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