The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, April 27, 1867.

It is strangely significant of the inconsistencies of human nature, the fact that, just at the present time, when, in Paris, the great exhibition of the various products of the peaceful industry of the race in every clime, is in full blast; when representative men from almost every country, have assembled or are about assembling, there to behold a practical record of the advancing civilization and intelligence of man—that at this time—the long threatening elements of war seem to have gathered to the full and to be about to burst upon Europe in an intense and general storm. Amid all the nations of Europe there exists an evident disquietude arising from a presentiment of danger ahead; from an almost universal conviction that a general war is looming, and at not a great distance, in the future. Every government is arming on a scale more extended than ever before. France, Prussia, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Wurtembourg, Russia, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Belgium, are all making preparations for war; their work-shops are all engaged, manufacturing and remodelling with all possible despatch, weapons of war. The following, from the *Montreal Gazette* gives an intelligable *resume* of the present position of affairs in Europe, and ends with a satisfactory and reasonable conclusion:—

"We fear that there is too much reason for the apprehensions which have again caused gold to run up in New York—for the belief in fact, that we are again on the eve of a general European war. The signs of the times are wide spread and ominous. The Eastern question now rapidly culminating to a direct issue between Russia and Turkey, in itself, would suffice to involve nearly all Europe. But unfortunately the position is even still further complicated by the threatening tone of the despatches between France and Prussia, and the growing belief that Bismark's insulting remarks in the North German Parliament, the publication of his secret treaty with Bavaria and the lesser German powers, and his more recent insulting interference in the proposed arrangement between France and Holland for the cession of the Duchy of Luxemburg, were all deliberately intended to force the Emperor into war. We can well understand his reasons for the course he has lately seen fit to adopt, for the tone of his references to French influence and French power. It amounts in short to this: Prussia foresees that she will have to endure a hard struggle for the supremacy of the continent. She knows that France has to go through months of preparation in order to bring her military organization up to the high standard which must henceforth be in force. She is aware that the French only yet possess a comparatively small and, certainly, ineffective, stock of breech-loaders and in this particular are overmatched by the Prussians. The new empire has also obtained the absolute control of the armies of all Germany, with the single exception of the Austrian. She further knows that power has not recovered from the exhaustion of the recent war, and would not be in a position to assist France in the event of a struggle. These facts are apparent to all Europe and the impression prevails that Bismarck wishes to bring on what may prove to be an inevitable contest, while the advantages are so greatly in his favor. In that event it must be short and terrible. If assisted by Belgium and Spain, and possibly Austria, France may enter in the contest with close on 1,000,000 of men, while on the other hand Prussia could far more easily lead nearly 1,250,000 and in the end fall back on Russia for more. The Emperor in the meantime, it may be taken for granted will do well if he can, without exposing his people to unnecessary humiliation, put off the beginning of the onset until his preparations are ready. When the reorganization of the French Army is completed and he is in a position through it to place 1,250,000 French soldiers in the field, and maintain that number for a few months, we shall likely hear that he has at last concluded to take up the gauntlet which the Prussians so defiantly thrust at him now. But before he has re-organized his army, and laid in a sufficient stock of Cassepot breech loaders, it seems from the aspect of the present political situation that it would be wise to leave it alone. It would be easy to predict the attitude which Britain would take in the event of a general continental struggle. Her existence would have to be compromised by the probable result ere she would likely depart from her policy of 'non-intervention,' and if she succeeded in maintaining it, and at the same time re-organized her army, it is not difficult to perceive that when the parties to the contest became mutually exhausted, she would have resumed her position as arbiter in Europe."

THE LEGISLATURE is called to meet on Saturday the 11th of May. Its proceedings will be looked forward to with much interest, not because of any very important work to be performed, but for the opinions which will be elicited, regarding the future of the province. It is not likely that the Government will be met with much opposition, even the *Freeman* indicates as much when he regards any opposition as likely to be fruitless. It is not likely that any measure will be introduced touching the present constitution of the lower branch—the present house will probably be allowed to run its term as constituted at present, and we think it is better that it should be so. By the time that term has expired, Confederation will have developed its advantages, and the men who lead in our Assembly and our public affairs being in both parliaments meanwhile, will be better able in the end to harmonise matters, as between the two, and at the expiration of that term, it will be discovered the advantages and disadvantages of allowing members to hold seats in the local and general parliaments at the same time. We think it will be then found desirable to restrict persons from occupying both seats. The Legislative Council stands in a different position, as by the constitution of the new dominion members of the Senate cannot hold seats in a local Legislative Council. No doubt several of our Legislative Councillors will go the Senate, and a reconstruction of the Council will be necessary. There may be an attempt made to reduce the number of members in that body and otherwise change its complexion; but it is scarcely desirable to make any alteration before the end of the present Legislature, better then let whatever changes in either or both branches are necessary be made at once.

Some of the papers are speculating in the names of gentlemen likely to go from this Province to the Senate and to the Executive Government of the Confederation. We are not sure that it is wise to do so, because when a gentleman's name is thus mentioned, it at once turns the current of his own and of his friends thoughts that way and if the result shows that better selections for the general interest can be made, he at once becomes a martyr. Of course Mr. Tilley is an exception and his name may properly be used, because he will, and properly, have the ear of the Imperial Government and the Governor General more immediately than any one else in this Province, and we think the country feels safe to have the selection confided to him, under the advise of our Executive; he knows what the country needs and will do his utmost to supply it.

☞ The Government have "ordered that the Road leading from Houlton to Woodstock, passing Richmond Railway Station, be the only Road in the County of Carleton by which Goods may be conveyed to the Custom House at Woodstock for Entry and payment of Duties."

☞ The ice in the Maduxnakeag and Main River began to run on Wednesday. By next issue we hope for clear water in the St. John.

☞ The Toronto *Globe* quotes from what it styles the anti-confederate organ in this Province, with terms of commendation for the spirit evinced, an article in which speaking for the anti-confederate party a willingness is expressed to accept the Union, and render every assistance in working it out. Our Toronto contemporary will have been surprised at the novel way adopted of proving the sincerity of those professions, as every number of the paper alluded to, since that containing the generous offer to bury the hatchet, has been noted for sneering, carping, ill-natured remarks about Confederation and its advocates.

☞ We have received, from the Author, W. M. Buck, Esq., C. E, a copy of a review of the several lines of survey for the Intercolonial railroad. The data and figures have all been published in the *Sentinel*, as bearing upon the route of the railroad. We hope Mr. Buck's paper will have a good effect.

Communicated.

EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

Spring is opening with its accustomed changes—sunshine, showers, flurries of snow, heavy winds, blowing sometimes from the south, bringing slush and mud, which is perhaps immediately succeeded by a bracing nor'-wester, cold as Greenland, which also brings its load of rheumatism and influenza. Such are the changes of spring in this country; but, in spite of all the slush and mud and other inconveniences of spring, we all welcome it and its accompaniments, among which, here in upper Victoria, sugar making is not the least nor last to be mentioned; it is manufactured in large quantities and forms a staple article of food for the poorer part of the population during the spring and summer months. The streams have not yet opened to admit of driving, but the lumbermen are making preparations, as an early spring is anticipated, but should the early part of the spring prove dry we fear that many of the drives will be hung up in the small streams. The farmers are likewise preparing for their spring operations. But our season of spring here is somewhat shorter than in Woodstock. Raftsmen and others who have occasion to travel between the latter place and Grand Falls, say that shrubs and trees blossom about eight days earlier there than here, which is, no doubt, the case, as we are near forty miles further north than Woodstock. The people here are expecting a closely contested election this summer, and already the sound of the pibroch and the mustering of the clans can be heard in the distance. Our schools are progressing well, and what few are here in the village are well attended, but another is much needed, and a first or second class male or female teacher would be sure of a good situation here. Why do not some of the many teachers of Carleton come up here? For the past week the hauling has been good above this, and large quantities of shingles have been transported to this place. The shingle trade is now at its zenith, and many a poor man has been and will be made poorer by its operation. It does not bring ruin so sudden as the logging business, but it is more fatal in its effects, for no man can do more by working hard at this business than to keep soul and body together, and that but for a very short time providing he sells his shingles at Grand Falls, and take his pay in goods at Grand Falls prices. This season of Lent makes it quite lonely for the young folks here; no frolics, no parties or dancing; nearly every one carries a sober aspect, and many look anxiously for Easter, that they may shake off the trammels and enjoy their violin, *le dance et les boisson*. But more anon, meanwhile yours,

LOOKOUT.

Grand Falls, April 12, 1857.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

In France, during the last five years, 15,189 cases of theft, representing 15,000,000f., have been tried by jury. The monetary importance of these robberies increases every year. During the years 1856-61, 2,396 persons were sentenced for using old postage stamps. From 1861 to 1865 that number diminished to 813.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT is no quack preparation, but one meeting the approbation of the medical profession, the most eminent of whom bear willing testimony to its wonderful efficacy.

An eastern correspondent says the greatest compliment an Arab can pay is to pass you a leg of a fowl, after having first bitten off a mouthful for himself.

Some Russian officers have discovered a town on the Syr-Daria, about three miles in diameter, completely buried in sand and overgrown with bushes. None of them could form any conjecture as to what the town may have been, but the inquiry will be taken up by scientific men.

There are in Cincinnatti 81 Protestant churches, 18 Catholic and 3 Jewish.

Six of the New York rioters on Saint Patrick's Day have been indicted.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that London has seen its maximum rate of increase of population

In Jardin des Plantes of Paris is a crab each of whose fore legs measure four feet and one inch in length.

England has about four hundred steam ploughs and cultivators in operation, saving the labour of about twenty-five hundred horses.

Westfield, N. Y., is lighted with natural gas which is brought in pipes from a gas spring, a mile and a quarter distant. It costs consumers four dollars per thousand feet.

Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders were invented by one of the most experienced veterinary surgeons in the United States, and are offered to the public with the fullest assurance that whenever used, entire satisfaction must be the result.

The point of absolute cold, or deprivation of all heat, is estimated to be about 275° below zero, centigrade, equal to 463° below zero, Fahrenheit.

A St. Stephen's correspondent of the *News* writes: "Our Railway is bringing considerable trade to the town. Last Monday evening a train brought 21 loaded cars, principally loaded with timber, cordwood lathwood, etc. It was said that the road paid $1300 over all working expenses last month."

The New Brunswickers must really think Confederation a magnificent affair—if they suppose that the Senators are to have $3,000 a year each. We can assure our friend that no such sum, nor the quarter of it, will be paid either to the members of the Senate or of the House of Commons.—*Toronto Globe.*

A bill is before the "Legislature" Louisiana to license gambling houses, the price of license to be $10,000 per annum. The gambling room is required to be on the lower floor of some building on a public thoroughfare, and to have large windows so that it may be open to the inspection of the police and others at all hours.

One singular fact in connection with the death of Mr. Lincoln is, that no coroner's inquest was ever held on his body; no legal evidence taken as to the manner of his death, nor was a single person, accused of connection with it, ever brought into a court of law; nor is there to this day any legal testimony whatever as to the manner of his death, the cause of it, or who killed him.

A U. S. government train, consisting of eleven waggons, *en route* to Arizona, was broken up on the 10th inst., in the Colorado Desert by a waterspout. The waggons were carried a distance of eighteen miles by the flood of water, and several lives were lost.

A French newspaper says that the ex-Confederate war-steamer "Alabama" has been purchased by the Greeks and sent to the assistance of the Cretans, whose insurrection seems to have suddenly broken out again with renewed vigor, and which telegrams can be believed, have lately won two famous victories.

A highly respectable married lady in Indianapolis, and mother of two beautiful children, eloped with a man who talked through his nose and vended corn plasters and brass jewelry.

THE REV. DR. CUMMING ON "THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES."—The Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, in a recent lecture on the "Signs of the Times, with special reference to Ritualism, Rationalism, and Romanism," remarked that the end of the world did not mean what was too commonly supposed—the destruction of the world. It was a common notion among many people that the world was a worthless concern, and that the sooner it was handed over to the devil, and human beings lifted far beyond its reach into some transcendental glory, the better. This was not Scriptural teaching. It was not consistent with science—he believed all true science and God's Word were in perfect harmony—and it was one of the simplest inductions of science that there was no such thing as annihilation. The change which would come over the world would be a change of structure—not extinction. Wha
that it should
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tion precisely what he had communicated—sin, sorrow, and death. He was satisfied to indulge the hope that the earth would yet be a spot, a province in the great heaven, so beautful that it would be the admiration of sister orbs. The signs of the present day were so multiplied in number and intensity that he thought they were the commencement of the fulfillment of what Christ and the apostles had laid down as signs. He did not look for the millennium first; he did not look for the day before sunrise. He believed Christ would come first and the millennium next, and, believing this, he held that the hope of the Church was Christ's personal advent. It was reasonable to suppose that before the second Adam came to re-assert his supremacy, there would be some insignificant signs of his appearance. What were these? We were told there would be great divisions; that great offence would be taken at each other—"Ye shall be hated for my name sake." He did not believe true Christianity was popular in the world; Rationalism and Ritualism were very popular. At the present time denomination was constantly found against denomination, sect against sect.—There were bickerings and bad feeling, party hatred and personal hatred. Might not Established Church and Free Church take the best view of each other? The physical church was made up of tares and wheat, and would be till the Lord came. Dr Cumming went on to dwell upon a number of other significant statements in the Gospel, such as that iniquity should abound; men become lovers of themselves; blasphemers speak irreverently of holy things; disobedience to parents; and proceeded to allude particularly to the present condition of the Church of England in view of the Gospel statement that in the last times many would depart from the faith. All the leading dogmas of Roman Catholicism, he said, were in progress of development in the Church of England, and that Church would either go over to Rome, or there would be a great secession from its midst. In concluding, Dr. Cumming said he had seen papers constantly asserting that he had been prophesying the end of the world at a certain time. What he did say, and had said for the last twenty years, was, that the great chronological epochs of prophecy expired in 1867—that the times of the Gentiles expired then—After that, what might come he did not know, but this he looked for more intently than ever—the glorious appearance of Christ upon earth.

THE FORT KEARNEY MASSACRE.—The Helena (Montana) *Herald* of March 7 contains the following account of the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, as furnished to some white men by Indians engaged themselves in the massacre:

"They (the Sioux) were about 2000 strong all warriors, without their families. Reaching a deep ravine near the fort, the main body of Indians were stationed on opposite sides of the defile, lying close to the ground so as not to be seen, while they sent a small number of their best riders on a dash up to near the post where the government horses and mules were loose, and stampeded them. The commander of the post sent out about 90 men and officers to pursue the Indians, and recover, if possible, the lost stock. The retiring small band of Indians went slow enough to encourage their pursuers and led them into the narrow defile where hordes of demons waited to destroy them. The trap was successful in every particular. After the little command of troops had fairly entered the deep canon, the Indians lining the sides of the mountain on either side raised and fired a volley of arrows and bullets, killing on the spot all but seventeen of the soldiers and every officer. These seventeen, though a number were wounded, the Indians say, fought bravely and killed some fifteen or twenty of their number, among them the three principal chiefs, before they were shot down. But there was one of the brave boys in blue whom neither their arrows nor bullets would fell, though he had numberless wounds. He stood up and fought hand to hand till overwhelmed by their closing upon him and carrying him off a prisoner to their camp, where he was finally tortured to death. The savages say that, aside from the force lining the fatal defile, they stationed 600 of their picked young warriors near the post, so as to make sure of capture in case the troops remaining within should be sent out to the relief of their comrades. But this was not done although they could plainly hear the firing from the post."

ALLEGED FENIANISM IN THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.—The *North British Mail* says: "There is no doubt whatever that in Glasgow and the west of Scotland subscriptions are being collected for Fenian purposes. Not later than Friday and Saturday a committee called upon persons in this city, who they believed, were friendly to the "liberation of Ireland;" and last week a man visited districts around Glasgow, entering the houses of Irish, and sounding them as to their views on the subject. If he happened—so we are informed—to get into a dwelling the inmates of which cared nothing about the matter, or were hostile to the second conquest of Ireland, he would assume the profession of a doctor, asking whether they had any ailments to consult him upon; but did they declare Fenian sympathies, he would declare in a mysterious manner that he was an agent from the authorities in America, and authorized to raise money for the establishment of an Irish republic. The story which the Glasgow committee pass off is of a more ludicrous character. This committee say that the leaders in Ireland are waiting for instructions from America when to commence the rebellion in earnest; that with regard to their brethren in Scotland, it is proposed when the period has arrived, to seize steamers in this country, and by means of them carry to Ireland those who are willing to fight for the Green Isle; and that, should the engineers and sailors of these vessels refuse to navigate them, men properly qualified will be in rerdiness to take their places."

PRIVATE DRINKING PLACES IN BOSTON.—We find the following statements in the Lowell *Courier* of recent date:—

"We hear that arrangements have been made by which those (in Boston) who are accustomed to 'take a little something' are not to be deprived of the privilege by the State Constabulary. Rooms have been fitted up and furnished properly at desirable points, and keys are disposed of to the right kind of men, at so much per week. With the key admission is obtained to a room at any hour of the day, and there all kinds of beverages are to be obtained. No one is present to take orders or receive pay; in fact there is no bar or cashier; the place runs itself; if one finds a friend there they 'meet by chance—the usual way.' No room is accessible to any one not having in his possession the magic key. This is a 'close communion' way of drinking not open to the objection urged against public bars. To what extent it is practised we have no means of knowing; but it is evidently a natural but objectionable outgrowth of the late active and aggressive operations of Major Jones' command."

MORE STRIKES.—The St. John *Journal* states that: "The whole of the Ship Carpenters in the city have struck for higher wages. Some few builders had just recommenced operations last week and were paying $1 per day. The Ship Carpenters demanded $1.20, and will not permit men who are so disposed to work for less. A sum of from $200 to $400 has been distributed among this class of mechanics at the end of each week in some yards, the wants of which, should the strike continue, will be much felt by the poorer class of artisans. It is possible that the strike may delay the launching of some vessels."

An inquest was held in London the other day on the body of a German nobleman, who had become so impoverished that of late he and his wife had worked a mangle.

WHAT SUPPLIES THE GREAT LAKES?—Mr. George A. Shufeldt, Jun., replies that they get water from underground rivers. He calls attention to the fact that the surface tributaries of the great lakes will hardly make good the wear and tear of the atmospheric absorption and evaporation. Yet the lakes are of immense size, and constantly discharge vast volumes of water through their outlets, Sault St. Marie, Mackinaw, etc., without sensible diminution. Hence, as there are no adequate sources of supply above the surface, we must look for them beneath it.

That the crust of the earth is full of water courses is a familiar fact. Illustrations are found in the Mammoth Cave, the Adelsberg Mountains in Switzerland, the lost rivers on our praries, and the artesian wells which are now becoming numerous in Europe and in our own country. At Passay, near Paris, the augur struck an am- [illegible] evidence, certainly, of a great underground stream at this point. The great wells of Kissingen, in Bavaria, at Munden, in Hanover, at Louisville, in Kentuckey, Charleston, South Carolina, are two thousand feet deep, discharging great volumes of water—all tend to demonstrate the fact that the crust of the earth is penetrated in all directions and at all depths with these streams and water courses.

At this point of the argument, Mr. Shufeldt asks his readers to turn to the map of North America and note particularly the point where the thirty second degree of west longitude crosses the forty fourth parallel of north latitude. Within a radius of five hundred miles, of which this is the center, will be found the great water producing region of the West. In this elevated and comparatively uneven surface of the country nearly all the great rivers of the West have their sources and fountain heads. First the Missouri, with its innumerable branches and tributaries, among which are the Yellowstone and the North Fork of the Platte, the Arkansas, the Red River, the Rio Grande, all flowing from the eastern and southern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and finding their way through thousands of miles of country to the Gulf of Mexico. On the western slope is the Rio Colorado, which empties into the Gulf of California, and which is formed by the union of the Grand and Green rivers, the sources of which are also, within the territory above mentioned. The same statement is true of the Columbia river, flowing through the State of Oregon, into the Pacific, and of the other great streams and rivers which flow northward and westward into the Pacific and Northern oceans. Hence, then, we have a radius from which a system of rivers proceeded in all directions but one. On the other side of the lakes there is no surface river of any size. Mr. Shufeldt puts this fact and the equally unquestionable one of the existence of the lakes together, and constructs his theory that the lakes are fed by subterranean members of this river system, which find inlets "at different points on the bottom of the lakes, and maintain the supply with as much certainty and regularity as if the streams were running on the surface of the ground."

The London News of the 2ad inst., says editorially that Russia America has been acquired by its natural purchase by a great and progressive power, of whose advances we cannot complain so long as they are achieved by legitimate means. The Times on the same subject, says that without sharing the excitement said to have been produced among the British Diplomatists in Washington, we cannot but recognize it as an event of considerable importance, attesting as it does the mysterious sympathy which has long existed between Russia and the United States, establishing as it will a Republican instead of a Cossack power on the northwestern frontier of the confederation. It is probable it has been purchased with a view of asserting the claim of the United States to the supremacy on the American continent. Since we have no right to protest against an act entirely within the discretion of the Russian and United States Governments, let us not place ourselves in a false position by vain remonstrances. Let us forbear to fasten upon this unexpected transaction a hostile construction, or to insist upon rights and interests which she is incapable of being maintained.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.—From the report of the Select Committee, of the House of Commons, on public petitions, it appears that the greatest number of signatures appended to any one petition stands beneath that against the North American Confederation Act. This petition has been signed by over 31,000 inhabitants of Nova Scotia. Next to this subject is that for prohibiting the liquor traffic on Sundays. Nearly 29,000 persons in Ireland, and over 9,000 in England, have petitioned in favor of such prohibitors. Besides these, 11,630 persons are in favor of such prohibition. Besides these, 11,930 persons are in favor of restriction of all Sunday trading. There are nearly 11,000 petitioners against the Edinburgh Annuity-tax, and over 7,000 in favor of compensation for losses sustained by the cattle plague.

Austria has just re-established the Polish language for the study of law at Lemberg. All the examinations will be made in the same language.

Telegraphic News.

MONTREAL, April 16.—Hon. Mr. Cartier was offered [by the British Crown] the Lieu. General Governorship of Canada, and Commandership of the Bath. He declines both, preferring to promote the interests of his country on the floor of the House of Commons under Confederation. Believed other high honors offered to other deputies but not accepted. A great coining operation has just been disclosed here. A man named McDonald succeeded in palming off sovereigns and half sovereigns on the Banks to the amount of $30,000! The peculiarity of the case is that though these spurious sovereigns were made by McDonald, the coins are almost pure gold, only containing seventeen per cent. copper. It is supposed he must have stolen the gold; also the tools, moulds, &c., found in his possession. The sovereigns might readily be taken for genuine.

LONDON, April 19—noon.—To-day being Good Friday no markets or stock boards. Despatches received from Berlin state that the speech of King William in closing Parliament excites distrust throughout Germany.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Mexican Legation at Washington has unofficial information that Maximilian was on his way to Mexico City, having been wounded in the arm at Queretaro. Gold 138.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—Russian government made reduction to amount twelve million roubles in annual military and naval expenditures of Empire.

MARYSVILLE, KY., April 19.—Hon. H. T. Baker the union candidate for Governor was prevented from speaking at Germantown to-day by a gang of rebels. He was warned that violence would be done him if he made the attempt. Some buildings were fired by the desperadoes, and a portion of the town destroyed.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Gold 138 5-8.

LONDON, April 20—evening.—A despatch from the Reuter agency of the Associated Press, dated this evening, says a plan for the solution of the Luxemburg question was recently submitted to France and Prussia by the remaining great powers of Europe. Napoleon has since then signified his willingness to accept the proposition embraced in this plan. Prussia, however has not replied. There is a growing feeling in the best informed circles this evening that these overtures will be successful, and that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

VIENNA, April 21.—The Vienna Post, an official organ of the Austrian Government, in an editorial on the relations between Prussia and France, counsels its readers not to put too much faith in the preservation of peace in Europe.

LONDON, April 21.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter, in which he virtually resigns the leadership of the Liberal party.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A correspondent writing from Ireland, reiterates the assurance of the approach of another Fenian rising far more extensive than that of the 5th of March, for the execution of which, he says a comprehensive plan is being arranged in London, Paris and Dublin.

LONDON, April 22—evening.—Spain promises to give England full satisfaction and indemnity for the seizure of the Victoria, but her replies to the demand in the case of the Tornado continue evasive and unsatisfactory.

Peace between France and Prussia is almost despaired of. The Prussians are quietly arming and preparing for the expected shock of arms. The warlike aspect of things caused considerable alarm on the London Stock Exchange, and the tendency of affairs is towards a financial panic. Mr. Gladstone is much censured by the members of the Liberal party, and the friends of the Liberal cause, for what they term his management of the reform movement. Gold (N. Y.) 138.

LONDON, April 24th.—Prussia has replied to the proposition for a settlement of the Luxemburg question, recently submitted the Great Powers of Europe; she denies that she is arming, but emphatically retorts that she will not evacuate Luxemburg. War is now regarded as almost certain. Consols 90¾; markets generally unchanged.

FLORENCE, April 24th.—The marriage of the Crown Prince Humbert, with one of the Arch Duchesses of Austria has been postponed. A serious *emute* is reported to have occurred at Oporto; a frigate has been sent there to assist in restoring order.

PARIS, April 24th.—Prince Napoleon has gone to Italy.

NEW YORK, 25th.—Great excitement in Gold on account of European complications; closing sales to-day at 140 5-8.

BOSTON, April 25th.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal says that Secretary Seward lately expressed the opinion that the British Government will not be adverse to the annexation of its Colonies in North America to the United States.

KINGSTON, N. B., July 4, 1866.

Messrs. T. Graham & Co.

I think it a duty I owe to the public to make known the benefits of your Pain Eradicator.—One of my children, a girl 9 years of age, was last fall suddenly attacked with what appeared to be *Cholera* in its most severe form, the vomiting, cramp, &c., was so distressing, and had exhausted her strength so much, and her suffering so intense, that to all appearance she could not survive many hours. In absence of medical aid, which had been sent for, I tried Graham's Pain Eradicator and gave her a teaspoonful, from which she found relief in a few minutes, went to sleep in a short time, and after 4 hours sleep, rose free of pain and has remained well since. I gave some of it to a friend suffering with pain in the back, which was cured by less than half a bottle. After more than a year of its use in my [illegible] is forms of pain, I find it super[illegible] medicine.

MRS. RAYMOND GORHAM.

LETTER FROM HON. D. W. GOOCH, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—*Melrose, July 19, 1865.*—Dr. E. B. KNIGHTS—Dear Sir: I have used Dr. Larookah's Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it an excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, and all complaints, &c. I have recommended it to several friends, who have received great benefit from its use.

A RELIABLE REMEDY for expelling worms so common with young children will be found in Brown's "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste; and no child will refuse to take them. The combination of ingredients used in making the "*Comfits*" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

We would by no means recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we can speak from knowledge. In our own family, it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.*

EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE THEM.—From R. B. HEINTZELMAN, *Steward 72d Reg., P. V.* "Your medical prepration (Brown's Bronchial Troches) is certainly valuable to soldiers in the field, and I feel satisfied, if generally adopted at the hospitals, many sleepless nights of the weary soldier would be averted. Our regiment are now testing their qualities, and I believe are all satisfied with their good effects in alleviating those distressing affections of the throat arising from cold and exposure. They are now daily prescribed in our hospital and at the surgeon's morning call." Sold everywhere at 25 cts. per box.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A Hundred Curatives in One.

Not the least striking merit of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS is the wide scope of their operation as a preventive and remedial preparation. As a *protective medicine* they ward off all the diseases—and their name is Legion—that originated in unwholesome air, impure water, exhausting heat, or other local or climatic causes. This alone would be sufficient to secure for any corrective and alterative medicine a world-wide and undying celebrity. But HOSTETTER'S GREAT SPECIFIC has a hundred other claims to the confidence and high consideration of the public. In dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, billious remittent fevers, cholera morbus, cramps, colic, constipation, general debility, premature decay, female irregularities, sexual disability, constitutional weakness, sea sickness, flatulency, vertigo, fainting fits, hysterics, and all complaints proceeding from imperfect digestion, and a disordered condition of the liver and bowels, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the most powerful, speedy, harmless and agreeable of all remedies advertised by the press, or administered in family practice. For sale by all Druggists.

KNOW THY DESTINY!

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the married or single of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing 50 cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y.

Free to Everybody.

A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the honeymoon may become beautifully the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21,
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THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

Possesses virtue, which not alone removes pain instantly, but regulates the stomach, gives strength, tone and vigor to the system. It is one of the medicines that is worth more than gold.

Don't experiment in tasting new medicines, when you can buy the genuine Pain Killer, which everybody knows to be good.

The Woodstock (C. W.) Sentinel says: "It is a generally admitted fact, that the medicine manufactured by Messrs. Perry Davis & Son has been instrumental in alleviating much pain, and giving relief to millions of suffering humanity. The medical faculty almost everywhere recommend the Pain Killer, and its reputation is now established as the most beneficial family medicine now in use, and may be taken internally and externally to expel pain."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

IS a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has proved, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it, has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Do not reject this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER's—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S ATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain or Morbid inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and as a Dinner Pill, are unequalled.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them with pleasure, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. In Woodstock, by William Dibblee, Henry R. Baird, Dr. S. Smith, W. T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock, T. B. BARKER, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

Wonderful but True.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

☞ Address in confidence, MADAME GERTRUDE REMINGTON, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y.

Humor Doctor.

This excellent medicinal compound was first prepared by DR. J. W. POLAND in 1847, and was then employed with great success in expelling humors from the blood; but in 1848 a medical friend, who was quite celebrated as a physician, especially in the treatment of humors, suggested some important improvements, which were adopted, and which have made it (so the people say) the very best remedy for all kinds of humors known to "the faculty."

The HUMOR DOCTOR cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Canker, Piles, Nettle Rash, &c. Numerous individuals who have used this remedy for Erysipelas, give it the most flattering recommendations.

This preparation is composed entirely of vegetables, among which are Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Noble Pine, Mandrake and Bloodroot.

Suffice it to say, the "Doctor" is used in hundreds of families as a general medicine. Unlike many other popular remedies, it is very grateful to the taste.

Price 75 Cents per Bottle.

This valuable Remedy will be prepared at the New England Botanic Depot, under the supervision of Dr. J. W. Poland, for the proprietor

J. C. FRENCH,

to whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Jan 27—9eow

A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognised by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by W. I. CLARK & CO., Chemists,

No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y

The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

DIED.

At Lower Southampton, on the 17th inst., Martha, beloved wife of F. H. Noble, in the 37th year of her age, leaving a sorrowing husband and eight children, with a widowed mother, and numerous friends to mourn their loss. She professed religion when young, and was a consistent member of the Free Baptist Church in that place. Her end was peace.—[Aroostook Pioneer please copy.

New Advertisements.

Loyal Orange Association.

A MEETING of the County Lodge, for the County of Carleton, will take place in the Orange Hall, in Woodstock, on Saturday, the 18th of May, at the hour of 2½ o'clock, P. M. As business of importance is to come before the meeting, a good attendance is required; and also the Masters of Lodges are requested to bring the return of their Lodge with them.

By order of the W. C. M.
NATHANIEL FLETCHER,
County Secretary,
Woodstock, April 24, 1867. (*God Save the Queen.*)

Garden Seeds! Garden Seeds!

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, a lot of Garden and Field Seeds, warranted genuine and true to their kinds, in bulk or small papers, to suit purchasers. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. HENRY R. BAIRD,
Woodstock, April 24, 1867. Druggist.

GRAND LEVEE,

AND

Promenade Concert!

A GRAND LEVEE and PROMENADE CONCERT will be given by the

Woodstock Cornet Band,

In the Hall of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on

Wednesday evening 15th May;

the object being to purchase Instruments and Music for the Band. As a number of Ladies intend taking considerable interest in the way of supplying the tables, &c., for the Levee, a grand time may be expected. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock

H. R. BAIRD, Secretary.
Woodstock, April 25, 1867.—tf-17.

CARPETING! CARPETING!

SHERATON & CO.,

Respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their Stock of

CARPETINGS,

consisting