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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872.

☞ SENTINEL OFFICE, in Allan's Brick Building, up stairs.

WE learn from the *Union Advocate* that a public meeting was held in Chatham one day last week, the object being to consider the proposed Railway from Chatham to Fredericton. The Honorable Attorney General was present, and the occasion was considered a favorable one for eliciting from him an opinion of the government on the question. Very strong resolutions were passed putting forward the claims of this line to a provincial subsidy in consideration of the aid that had been furnished to other similar enterprises in various parts of the Province, and to which, for years, the Northern Counties had contributed. It would have been well for the meeting to show how the government are in a position to lend aid to this enterprise now. When the subsidies were provided for the other lines alluded to, and when the friends of this Miramichi valley road might have taken advantage of it, the Province was in a very different position to which it now is; certainly whatever legal claims once existed upon the government to give the aid now asked, have long ago ceased to exist. And looking at the case in an equitable point of view it might seem that, the north deriving all the direct benefit that accrues from the building of the Intercolonial through the Province, they should be in a better position to construct this branch from their own resources than were the promoters of the several other lines even aided by the government subsidy. However, the government have no money to give, and if a land subsidy would suit the demands of the Company, such a subsidy is of questionable propriety just now. The statement of the meeting that it was "wrong in principle and highly improper that the timber lands on the head waters of our river should be given to subsidize a line which alone benefits the country along the River St. John," is an argument that it is too late, we fear, to use, however valid it may be; and then will not the same argument apply to the immense expenditure by the Dominion government on a line that will in the very nature of things chiefly aid the country laying on the North Shore.

IT is reported by some of the newspapers that Hon. Alex. McKenzie intends shortly visiting the Maritime Provinces, his intention being to ascertain the feelings of members elect to the Dominion Parliament, so that he may "count noses" for the struggle that is likely to take place next winter between the Government and Opposition. Pending the question who is to be leader of the opposition, McKenzie or Blake, it would seem premature this mission of Mr. McKenzie, because there is little doubt that the policy of these two gentlemen as leaders will diverge considerably. At all events, whatever the prediliction of members elect may be in the lower Provinces, we scarcely think they are so thoroughly imbued, in any case with fervent regard for the policy of Ontario politicians, to range themselves heedlessly and inviolably under the banner of one of those beforehand. Certainly the elections in this Province and in Nova Scotia should be a guarantee that the large majority of our representatives elect have gone to and come from their constituencies not as oppositionists to the present government, but pledged to give the administration a fair and honest trial and support, should their future measures and conduct be such as to justify it.

These cannot with any degree of consistency now say to Mr. McKenzie, you can count us in opposition on a test vote. There are no reasons evident why we should be in sympathy with the grits of Ontario, and it remains to be proven that these do exist before they have a right to claim the votes of our members; whose duty manifestly is to use the power their present position gives them, in the Commons, with great impartiality and judgment.

That the constituencies will expect a straight forward, independent course of action on the part of our members, that being the course these members have voluntarily pledged themselves to, there is no doubt; but support of the government may he found to be quite consistent with the course mentioned, and we are satisfied that the people generally will be well pleased if so results will prove.

IT has already been announced that the Town Council have sold the stock of the Town in the Woodstock Railroad for $4,000, to H. Osburn, Esq., Manager of the N. B. & C. R. The proper obligations requiring that trains shall be run each way daily, (Sundays excepted) and providing for satisfactory rates of tariff have been made conditions of the bargain. It may seem to some that whereas the Town holds stock to the amount of $20,000, to sell it for $4,000 is making but a sorry speculation, but the object of the Town authorities in subscribing for stock was simply to ensure the building of the railroad, any prospect of a direct money return to the treasury of the town not entering into the calculation at all. That large indirect advantages would accrue to the town from the railroad was anticipated and this anticipation has thus far been realized to some considerable extent, and the simple change of proprietorship in the $20,000 worth of stock can not effect injuriously the influence of the road upon the business of the town; indeed the new owners will be in a position to wield a much greater influence at the board of Directors with the stock than could the town under the law which controlled the authorities, so that we may anticipate that the change will prove advantageous in this direction rather than otherwise. In a money point of view the $4,000 is just so much clear gain, which will go to assist in swelling the sinking fund and thus the sum relieve the town from the tax incident to the debt increased by sale of bonds to pay the stock. Thus it appears to us that the authorities have done wisely in making the arrangement they have.

ON Tuesday evening we attended, by invitation, a meeting of "Crystal Fount" Lodge, B. T., at Jacksonville, and were most agreeably surprised at the nature of proceedings. The ceremonies were partly in the character of a dedication of the new Hall, recently fitted up by Mr. Hamilton Emery, for the use of the Lodge, and occupied by it this evening for the first time. The Hall is 30x19 feet, inside, with arched ceiling, and well lighted by a hanging chandelier in the centre and strongly reflecting end lights; the seats along the wall are raised, adding much to the appearance and comfort of the room when occupied, and connected therewith is a good anteroom. It is capable of seating comfortably, we should suppose, some 150 persons and, while not quite large enough for public gatherings, is finely calculated for the purpose of a Lodge room. After the Lodge had been called to order, and the ordinary business transacted, a pleasing feature of which was the initiation of seven candidates, an adjournment was proposed and carried, when the doors were thrown open and a number of invited guests entered. The W. Chief, Mr. Hamilton Emery, was called to the chair, who stated that the lady members of Crystal Fount had determined to inaugurate the present event by a festive and *feastive* occasion. The assembly being seated, an energetic and effective committee of young ladies and gentlemen proceeded to serve those present with a variety of refreshments of the daintiest kind and supplied with a most copious hand.—This part of the programme having been indulged in until all were satisfied, Mr. Jas. Stevenson, Woodstock, was called upon, who made a short but effective temperance speech. Remarks followed by the writer, Messrs. Hugh Cowperthwaite, Rev. G. Howard, A. Henderson, Rev. E. B. Moore, and the Chairman.—There was also some excellent vocal music, by a volunteer choir, Mrs. G. Howard presiding at the instrument, and the Jacksonville Band were present and played a number of pieces. Altogether the proceedings were of a very creditable character to the promoters and pleasing to the participators. May the success which attended the efforts of the members of Crystal Fount in making their meeting of Tuesday evening an enjoyable one prove prophetic of a large success awaiting their efforts in the cause of temperance in the future.

"Mr. Fisher, Mayor of Woodstock, has at length actually given that $800 to the town to aid in establishing schools."

We need scarcely say this paragraph is quoted from the St. John *Freeman*.—Everyone can detect in it that spleen and bitterness which is the *Freeman's* nature, and that is always evoked when he refers to certain topics. We would not notice the matter but for the fact that we know that persons have been so far misled by the subtle insinuations of the paragraph as to infer that the gift referred to was a gift of money simply controlled and reluctantly paid over by Mr. Fisher, and not, as is the fact, a donation from his own private means. A voluntary gift of $800 by a gentleman who could serve no personal interest by it, to assist in any way the education of the youth of any locality, is an act that calls for comment, and deserves at least respectful mention; the *Freeman's* comment is a sneer and insinuation. Some time in December last, if our memory is not at fault, when the question of erecting or buying a building suitable for the schools of the Town was before the Board of Trustees, and "ways and means" were being discussed, Mr. Fisher, the chairman, said that he would give, whenever it was required, the sum of $800 toward that specific object. The sum mentioned from that moment became so far the actual property of the Board as that it entered into all their calculations, and before the time came when it was actually wanted to make the "cash" payment on the building which was purchased, the amount was placed by Mr. Fisher in the Treasurer's hands, the Town meanwhile, in anticipation of this, having been relieved of taxation to the amount of $800. The gift was a generous and spontaneous one; the money was paid as freely and with as little hesitancy as it was promised, and the sneers and insinuations of the *Freeman* can only result in making a liberal act more notorious, and in making the impertinence of the retailer of the sneers more conspicuous in his own peculiar role.

The Uncivilized Races or Natural History of Man, a complete account of the Manners and Customs, and the Physical, Social and Religious Conditions and Characteristics of the Uncivilized Races of Men throughout the entire World, by Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., F. L. S.

The American Publishing Company, Hartford, Ct., has recently issued a reprint of the above most valuable work, a copy of which is now before us. It is a remarkable book—remarkable for its size, containing some 1700 pages, with over 700 fine descriptive illustrations from the hands of the best engravers; remarkable for the quality, quantity and value of its contents; and remarkable for the low price at which it is sold. It is impossible in a short newspaper paragraph to furnish the reader with any adequate idea of the copiousness and value of the contents of this book; it is indeed a complete library in itself. All the real merit of the various books of travel extant, are condensed into this one mammoth volume, and presented to the reader in a succinct, graphic and pleasing manner, so that at a glance the enquirer can learn all the facts bearing upon the various races of the Globe, their language, custom, religion and politics. The reprint before us excels the English edition in as much as it contains additional chapters descriptive of the races of Alaska and Siberia. Thompson & Co., Woodstock, are General Agents for this book, and Mr. George L. Holyoke is agent for the Counties of Carleton, York, Sunbury and Queen's.

FLAG RAISING AT LIGONIA.

We clip the following from the *Portland Press*. It will be noticed that the name of a gentleman and lady formerly of Woodstock are mentioned prominently in connection, as having entertained the companies; and we will venture to affirm the hospitalities were dispensed with a generosity and grace in which natives of New Brunswick are proficient:—

One of the most successful flag raisings of the campaign occurred at Ligonia village last evening. The Continentals and Artillery companies, with lighted torches, marched out and were met at the eastern end of Vaugan's bridge by the Iron Zouaves of Ligonia, accompanied by the Ferry Band, and escorted to the square, where the stand for the speakers was erected. They were greeted with a fine pyrotechnic display, while the thunder of artillery added to the general excitement.

Wm. H. Atwood, Esq., introduced as the first speaker, H. K. Piper, Esq., of Washington, D. C., who presented a logical and effective argument in favor of the Republican party. Hon. J. H. Ela, of Rochester, N. H., followed. Mr. Ela analyzed the platform and principles of the two parties, reviewed the history of the Republican party and contrasted it with the action of the Democratic party. He eloquently and forcibly referred to the distinguishing results of the present administration, and invited the Democrats present to candidly weigh all these things before they cast their vote next Monday. After music by the band, the companies were invited to march to the residence of Gordon R. Garden, Esq.

A fine collation was spread, to which the companies did ample justice. This was something out of the usual order and was exceedingly gratifying to the invited companies. At the same time the speakers of the evening and officers of the several companies, with invited guests, were entertained in the elegant residence of Mr. Garden, by Mrs. Garden, assisted by some lady friends. Taken altogether, the audience, the speakers and the entertainment, render the flag raising at Ligonia memorable among the incidents of the campaign.

THE approaching Provincial Exhibition at Sackville, will offer a favorable opportunity for our people who desire it to make a cheap trip to that well known seat of the Wesleyan Educational Institutions. Our farmers and their wives should largely avail themselves of the opportunity to see Sackville and the intermediate agricultural districts of Westmorland. They can thus spend a pleasant and profitable vacation. We hope the County of Carleton will be handsomely represented not only by our products in cattle, grain and manufactures, but also by our men and women.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, as Mr. Enoch Wright, a young man aged about 21 years, was at work loading a car on the N. B. & C. Railway line, a short distance above Canterbury Station, and while the cars were being coupled, in some manner fell or was thrown down, the cars passing over and mangling both legs in a shocking manner, and also doing him internal injury. Dr. Smith was sent for and reached the unfortunate man some three hours after the accident, but his skill was of no service; the sufferer died shortly after the Doctor arrived.

THE Public Temperance Meeting in Campbell's School House, Northampton, on Wednesday evening last, was very largely attended. Geo. W. Hovey, Esq., being called to the chair, the meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Messrs. Jas. Stevenson, J. E. Price and Jas. Watts. We are pleased to know that owing to the efforts of the members of Crystal Tide Lodge, B. T., the cause of Temperance is prospering finely in the upper portion of the Parish of Northampton.

ANOTHER, and very nearly successful, attempt was made on Sunday night last to burn the building owned by Mr. Colin Campbell. This is the third attempt to burn these premises within a short time, and still there is no clue to the perpetrator. It is to be hoped that the criminal may speedily be discovered and punished, and the neighborhood relieved from the unpleasant fears which at present exist.

PREPARATIONS are being made to hold a Temperance Mass Meeting, at Tracey's Mills, on the evening of the 25th inst., on which day the County Lodge of British Templars holds its quarterly session at that place. There are to be addresses, recitations, dialogues and music; and the Jacksonville Brass Band is to be present.

IF in the Resolution of the Board of School Trustees for Woodstock District, complimentory of Mr. Fisher, as published by us last week, our readers will substitute the words "commending him to" for "commendatory to him," they will make sense of the resolution, which was violated by some oversight in its publication.

WE regret to learn from pretty reliable sources that the state of the health of Sir Geo. E. Cartier is such as to excite the gravest fears as to his ultimate recovery. He has probably ere this sailed for England to seek in change of air and treatment that relief that he is unable to find on this side the Atlantic.

THE man Parks, mentioned by us last week as undergoing examination before Justice McCaffery on suspicion of setting fire to barns at Richmond Station, was on Saturday last committed to jail to await trial.

IN a few weeks Halifax will be put in communication with the rest of the world by Railroad; within that time the intermediate links will be supplied, and then no doubt the travel and general traffic over the E. & N. A. Railroad will largely increase.

THOSE of our readers visiting Portland, Me., will find at the "United States Hotel" all the comforts and conveniences that attach to a first-class house. This hotel is centrally and pleasantly situated, fitted up in the very best style, and the proprietor, Mr. Cram, is never so happy as when administering to the happiness of his guests.

MR. SNOW'S Juvenile Singing Class, which meets in Connell's Hall, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, is quite largely attended, and the youthful pupils appear to make rapid progress in their studies. We believe Mr. Snow is perfectly willing to enlarge his class, and those desirous of joining it should attend at once.

A man named William Clark, a lunatic in the Provincial Asylum, committed suicide by hanging himself in a barn connected with that establishment on Wednesday, 11th inst.

His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton preached to large congregations, morning and evening, in St. Luke's Church, here, on Sabbath last. At the close of the morning service His Lordship administered the rite of Confirmation to some 30 candidates.

PERSONAL.—His Honor Judge Wetmore, and W. H. Needham, Esq., passed through here on Tuesday last, *en route* to Grand Falls, to attend Court, which opened there on Wednesday last.

THE Supreme Court session opens here on Tuesday next.

We are glad to find the following in an exchange. The question asked at the close of the paragraph is a pertinent and important one:—

The River du Loup Railway Company had a meeting in Fredericton on Wednesday night, at which the rates of stumpage were fixed—namely, seventy-five cents per thousand feet for logs cut on St. John River, or its branches, and fifty-five cents for those cut on the South-west Miramichi. As an evidence that the stumpage charged on Miramichi is not regarded as excessive, it may be mentioned that several parties had applied for license to cut large quantities of logs on that River, and had offered to pay therefor fifty cents per thousand. The question naturally arises—If the Railway Company can get so much stumpage, why cannot the remaining Provincial timber be made to realize as much as this, especially as much of it is similarly situated?

BOOK NOTICES.—*The Golden Lion of Granpere* by Anthony Trollope, is one of the latest reprints, copyright edition, by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto. Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, the St. John agents have furnished us with a copy. As a literary work the author's name is sufficient guarantee of its excellence; as a story it is entirely void of sensation in the sense in which that term is now-a-days used, but is quite so interesting that having read the opening chapter one is compelled to finish the volume.—Very pleasantly are described the manners and customs of Lorraine, while the love story—for a story of love, with its crimes, oppositions, dissapointments and final triumph it is—is told with a naturalness yet vividness and power of description that we become very intimately related through sympathy with the characters. It is for sale at McMillan's, Prince W. Street, St. John, price in paper 50 cts. in neat cloth binding 75 cts. and can be ordered by mail.

The August number of *The Farm and Fireside* has just come to hand, but though late is an acceptable visitor. The delay in the issue of the present number was caused by the anxiety of the publishers to make the chromo which accompanies the paper as perfect as possible. Henceforth the issue will be monthly in advance of the date. The chromo, given to subscribers to the paper, is represented as being a handsome one; when we get a copy of it we will inform our readers respecting its merits.

The Science of Health for October contains an illustrated article on Popular Physiology, showing the effects of improper dressing, and improper positions in sitting, standing and sleeping, and the evil effects which come from transgressions in this direction; the Different Medical Systems are discussed; Diseases from the Eye, illustrated; and articles on Hygienic Dwellings gives directions for ventilation, light, location, etc. What is Hygienic Agriculture? It discusses the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Fresh Fruits and Vegetables; Hopefulness as a Remedial Agent; Women Physicians; and Health of Editors. This magazine at $2 a year; single numbers 20 cents. It is offered on trial three months—this and the next two numbers—for 25 cts. Address the Publisher, S. R. Well, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

The American Stock Journal.—The publishers of this valuable Agricultural Journal, offer to send the remaining numbers of this year free to all new subscribers for 1873. Thus giving over 500 pages of valuable reading matter, illustrated with numerous engravings, for $1.00. Sample copies free. Address, N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkesburg Chester County, Pa.

TOWN COUNCIL.

September 16, 1872.

A special meeting was held this evening; His Worship in the chair, with a full board. On the minutes of last meeting being read, the Mayor stated as that meeting was called for the special purpose of acting on the transfer of the railway stock, all other matters acted upon were illegal, and he consequently ordered all items expunged from minutes excepting these relating to the Railway stock.

The Mayor stated that Mr. Osburn had signified his readiness to pay over the amount agreed for the railway stock, and offered ar sureties the individuals comprising the lesee company, whereupn it was on motion of Councillor Bridges, seconded by Councillor Baker, unanimously

Resolved,—That an assignment of the stock held by the town in the Woodstock Railway Company be made to H. Osburn, for the sum of four thousand dollars, as mentioned in resolution passed at last special meeting of this council; and that upon Mr. Osburn paying into the hands of the Mayor, or to his credit in any bank in this Province he may direct, and upon giving the agreemet, with sureties, also referred to in said resolution, such sureties being the survivors of the lesee company, so called, in the lease from the Woodstock Railway Company to Wm. Todd and others, then the Mayor and Clerk are directed to execute the said assignment, affixing thereto the common seal: Mr. Osburn paying all expenses connected therewith, and carrying out his arrangement with the Woodstock Railway Company.

The Mayor submitted a draft of agreement drawn up in accordance with tenor of above resolution which was approved. Adjourned.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Humanitarianism has cropped out in a new form in Boston. Among the latest institutions of that city of Jubilees is a mending and repairing society composed of women, who undertake to sew on buttons, darn stockings and perform other kindly services for unprovided bachelors.

A county fair in Illinois offers $10 for the best looking baby, a low bid.

An important egg has just been broken in Naples. It is the commercial house of Egg, whose liabilities are a little more than three millions. Several Neapolitan bankers have lost heavily by the bankruptcy.

A distinguished engineer, who is connected with some of the most honorable families in Italy, has just been arrested in Florence, charged with attempting to murder on a wholesale scale. It appears he was involved in financial troubles, and, with a view to extricate himself by means of the property of his friends, which he expected to inherit, the wretched man tried to poison, by morphine, no less than eighteen individuals, among whom were his father, brother, wife, and his own children. The French journal *Gaulois*, says he is plainly mad, as it is not possible to believe any man endowed with reason would try to accomplish such a crime.

T. C. Street, a member of the Dominion Parliament for the county of Welland, and one of the richest citizens of Ontario, died on the 6th inst., at his residence, near Niagara Falls.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Kedey of the firm of McDonald & Kedey, Dry Goods Merchants, has returned home from the old country where he has been purchasing their fall and winter stock of goods.—*Fredericton Express.*

A twelve-year-old negro in Lexington, Ky., is six and a half feet high and well proportioned.

In the forty counties in England there are held annually 1,368 fairs for the exhibition of horses, cattle and agricultural products; in the 13 counties in Wales 244; in the 33 counties in Scotland 449, and in the 32 counties in Ireland 193, making a total of 2,254. The largest number held in any one county in England is 135 in Cornwall; Camarthinshire held the largest number in Wales, 43; Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, 63, and County Cork, in Ireland, 15. These fares are held at all seasons of the year when the stock and farm products are in the best possible condition for exhibition.

A curious calculation has been made lately by a *savant*, well known in Paris for his peculiar antipathy for the fly. He collected 3,000 flies in a room measuring two cubic metres. On the floor he spread a pounded loaf of sugar. At the end of four days he went to investigate the result of his experiment. There remained a teaspoonful of sugar. This statistian, therefore calculates that, sugar being at the rate of thirteen cents a pound, a fly costs the country twenty cents from its birth to its demise, that is, if fed on loaf sugar.

At the request of his son, who is sick of consumption, William Rose of Saunderstown lately dug the dead bodies of two of his children, in order to burn the liver and heart, intending by this ceremonial to cure his sick son, upon whose vitals, in accordance with the popular superstition, the dead were supposed to be preying.

The entire revenue of Great Britain and Ireland is from taxes placed on wealth and luxuries. If English subjects drink spirits, tea or coffee, wine or beer, or use tobacco or sugar, they pay for it. Those who keep liveried servants, wear coats of arms on their carriages or engross them on their note paper: who enjoy fair incomes, or possess land, or transact business requiring stamps, postage or telegraphing, pay in reality a very large portion of the revenue, so that the absolute necessities of life, and most of the comforts such as dress, furniture, etc., are free from all taxation.

NAPOLEON WEEPING.—The unfortunate exile who has seen the end of his Imperial Greatness, wept when he found himself so mercifully dealt with by his Antagonist and Captor, King William of Prussia. History seldom chronicles such leniency on the part of a Conqueror. Not so in medicine, for the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills have no respect of any reigning disease in the human body, for this combined medicine roots out completely all acute and chronic maladies, and converts the system into a sound tabernacle for humanity to live in.

It is highly consolatory to know that some invention has at length been found to check the scourge of the North American continent—consumption. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam stands unrivalled for the cure of all diseases of the Lungs. The sufferers have only to use the means which have been placed within their reach to convince the most skeptical among them of the curative powers it exercises over such diseases. The most desperate cases, whether of long or short duration, have failed to resist the power of this soothing Balsam, and the worst cases have only served to exemplify the striking success which follows the proper use of it.

No other medicine of the day possesses such power to restrain those inordinate flows incidental to the gentle sex, and which are the sad result of nervous debility or enfeebled existence. Numbers of females owe their existence and the actual enjoyment of health to the use of Dr. Wilson's Anti-bilious and Persevering Pills. Their nature is so simple that they may be taken by the most delicate female with perfect freedom and safety.

RHEUMATISM.—Though this disease has baffled the skill and been pronounced by some medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates Dr. Dow daily receives in favor of his Sturgeon Oil Liniment are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Sprains, weakness of joints, and contracted muscles, have been cured in their worst stages by this magical preparation.

It has always been said that regular physicians would disparage any remedy which did not originate with themselves. This does not suit Veterinary Surgeons. They have adopted Clark's Derby Condition Powders into general use in their practice, and freely admit a better Condition Powder could not be made.

Missionaries and others sojouring in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.

Contagious diseases, such as horse ail, glander, &c., may be prevented by the use of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders." Persons travelling with horses should take note of this.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer restores to bald heads a fine healthy growth of hair, if the cells are not closed up.

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious means for the cure of affections, so universally prevalent, as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping cough and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry combines this *desideratum*.

The Excelsior Cough Balsam has no equal.

Important disclosures concerning the terrible Mountain Meadow massacre in Utah have been made. It seems that the Mormon militia actually attacked a train of emigrants bound for California, and massacred every one of them, except some young children; then asserted that the horrible deed was done by the Indians. The massacre is said to have been actuated by motives of revenge, in return for outrages on the Mormons in Illinois and Missouri.

A movement to make A. T. Stewart Mayor of New York has been started in the metropolis by parties who claim that his election would be in the interests of municipal reform.

The Emperors at Berlin have agreed to forward a note to the Pope, asking him to break with the Jesuits, as the latter are enemies of the Roman Catholic Church.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN—THE INFLUENCES OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

Our correspondence from Japan has for some time past been interesting even more than usual. We have been, mail after mail, steadily chronicling the great and unprecedented reform which within the last few years has been progressing in Japan—a reform which, more than anything else during the last three years, has preserved a live and almost dying belief in the ancient biblical prophecy that "nations would be born in a day." Certain it is that the changes which have taken place in Japan—changes which have been of the most marvellously revolutionary character—have never taken place in any country now within the ranks of modern civilization since the first triumphs of Christianity. The sudden and complete change which has taken place in Japan recalls the memory rather of the early triumphs of the Crescent than of the early triumphs of the Cross.

In justification of what we have said regarding the progress made by Japan within the last ten years let us briefly note a few facts. The Japanese government has been centralized by the abolishment of Daimois, thus resolving its political condition from one of numberless and comparatively small States or pricipalities into a consolidated nation of over thirty millions. A few years ago Japan had no navy, and now it can boast of at least ten steam vessels of war, including two ironclads. A railroad has been constructed and is now in running order from Jeddo to Yokohama. Telegraph lines are in working order in many parts of the kingdom, and these lines are being worked by intelligent Japanese operatives. Lighthouse and lightships all along the coasts help to guide the mariner and to ward him off from danger. An imperial mint coins gold and silver in Western fashion. There is a dry dock in which our own flagship, the Colorado, was quite recently docked, with all her guns in position, and repairs to her bottom were most successfully made. Private schools are numerous all over the country, and under some of the best scholars in Europe and America the Japanese youth are receiving Christian culture. A college has been established at Jeddo and is in fine working order, there being a first rate staff of professors and a large attendance of students. As we have said already we say again, Japan has made a forward leap, such as no nation ever made before—she has made it largely through American influence.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NEW YORK'S THREE TRIPLE-HEADED MONSTERS.—It will be many a year before New York ceases to wonder over the rise and ruin of three corrupt rings which owned the city a twelve-month ago—the Tammany ring, the Erie ring, and the judicial ring.—Never before was a city in the hands of such a set of scoundrels. The Tammany ring was triple-headed—Tweed, Sweeny and Connolly. The judicial ring was triple-headed—Barnard, Cardoza and McCunn. The Erie ring was triple-headed—Fisk, Gould and Lane. Look at the fate of these rings now at last consummated. First, the Tammany ring; Tweed's power crushed, and he himself awaiting on a million dollars bail, the trial (it could not come off till the ring judges were abolished) which will certainly result in his conviction. Sweeny gone to pot. Connolly a fugitive in Europe, but held on a million dollars bail. Secondly, the judicial ring; Barnard degraded from the bench; Cardozo resigned to escape a similar fate; McCunn dead of a broken heart, after his impeachment and conviction. Thirdly, the Erie ring; Jim Fisk murdered; Gould driven from the Erie directory and waiting prosecution; Lane driven from the Erie and living in disgrace. Did you ever hear anything like it? Such a fate for such a crew is surely without precedent. All these three rings were connected in their infamous lives and within a year all of them have fallen.—The Tammany ring directed the election of the judicial ring, which, in turn, backed up the plunderers of the city; and when the Erie ring perpetrated its robberies, the Tammany and judicial rings upheld them by political and legal authority. Tweed, Fisk and Barnard, Gould, Sweeny and Cardozo, Connolly, McCunn and Lane—these are the names of the most extraordinary gang of unmitigated scoundrels known in modern times.—*New York Letter to Cincinnati Com.*

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.—The Americans are not satisfied with the result of the Geneva Arbitration. The N. Y. *World* says:—

When one gentleman brings a suit for libel against another gentleman, laying his damages at $100,000, and the justice of his country, after a patient hearing of the case, awards him the sum of one cent, it is not commonly thought, we believe, that the plaintiff has made much by the operation.—The upshot of the grand arbitration business at Geneva for which we are indebted to President Grant, when contrasted with the magnificent demand with which President Grant at the outset startled all England, leaves the United States in no more brilliant position before the world. President Grant began with insisting that we must be indemnified by Great Britain for all the losses and outlay entailed upon us by the prolongation of the civil war after Gettysburg. Gettysburg was fought in July, 1863. The war ended, that is so far as the South was concerned, in April, 1865. When we were under arms in July, 1863, our military expenses were running on at the rate in round numbers of some three millions a day. The claim made by Grant upon Great Britain, therefore, is under rather than over stated when we put it down, all things included, at some three thousand million of dollars—a sum which, if it were paid into our national exchequer, would probably induce even the insatiable Boutwell to relax his leech-like suction upon the country's financial life-blood. After a diplomatic wrangle of months, in which we began by losing our honor and ended by losing everything else, and after a mysterious arbitration of weeks, we are now informed that the United States are to receive from Great Britain in full of our claims under the "due diligence" demand the lump sum of $15,000,000, being rather less than a week's military expenses of 1863. The steps by which this scurvy conclusion has been reached demand a full and searching review. The scurvy result itself tells its own tale. President Grant, who strutted into this business with a bill of billions haughtily demanded, sneaks out of it with a small favor thankfully received. He made us odious abroad by the arrogance of his original demand. He makes us ridiculous even in our own eyes by the paltriness of his final adjustment.

THE BAIE VERTE CANAL.—*The Chignecto Post* says:—"Mr. Keefer C. E. who recently visited Westmorland, and inspected the various proposed routes of Baie Verte Canal, has since his return to Ottawa presented a Report to the Government. In his opinion the work is practicable and can be constructed for less than $6,000,000. He suggests some alterations in the Au Lac and Tignish route proposed by Mr. Bailliarge, C. E., who conducted the recent survey, and he proposes to use the tidal waters of the Bay of Funday to supply the waste. The impurities in our tidal waters it is believed can be remedied, but if not, they are not more objectionable than the waters in the Welland Canal. We understand that Mr. Keefer's report has been approved of by the Government. The Government has appointed him to re-survey certain portions of the route with a view to the alterations and improvements and it is confidently expected he will soon be on the ground with his staff. On his return to Ottawa working plans will we learn be at once prepared and the contract or contracts let this fall.

"PURITY OF ELECTIONS."—Our American cousins have been claiming all along that intelligence ruled in their popular elections.—They admitted spending large sums in fireworks and processions and public meetings, as well as in hiring popular speakers and disseminating campaign literature, but they disclaimed utterly any attempt at purchasing electors to vote for either party. If it was ever in doubt as to whether elections have been run in the States into which the element of Bribery entered, that doubt has now been set at rest. It is proven that enormous sums were spent by both parties among the negroes in North Carolina, and that the majority obtained by the Administration candidate for Governor, besides being otherwise fraudulently obtained, were purchased with money. And now in intelligent Maine, which has been held up as a model for the British American Provinces to imitate, only a few days ago the most unblushing bribery prevailed. The *St. Croix Courier* says:—

"The excitement on Calais election day was intense. Single votes sold for $50 and few were bought for less than $15. It is said nearly one-half the votes were bought."

The statement is corroborated by one which appears in the New York *Sun*:—

"No such wholesale, unstinted expenditure of money has ever been witnessed in any election in this country as the just made by the Grant managers in Maine. There was no limit to the money at their command.—'All calculations have been frustrated'—so a most perspicacious correspondent telegraphs us from Calais—'by extensive bribery of voters. Chandler's money was spent like water, and enough loose voters of the baser sort were bought up with it to offset the whole Liberal Republican vote. This has been the rottenest election ever held in Maine.'"—*Tribune.*

A REMARKABLE SCENE.—The last moments of two murderers, Harris and Lucas, hanged in Columbia, S. C., a few days ago, are thus described:

The minute hand of the Sheriff's watch had reached twenty minutes past two when, at a given signal, the drop sprang open and the two bodies were plunged into the yawning space below. Piercing shrieks and a dismal and prolonged wail from the thousand women in the crowd recorded the fall of the drop. The bodies spun around and around with great velocity for a moment, and then followed a most horrible scene. Neither of the ropes had been properly adjusted, and the two dangling victims began to struggle in a most terribly violent and almost superhuman manner. Both of them lashed the air with their pinioned limbs, their knees being repeatedly brought up to the former level of the drop; for the fall had scarcely been three feet. Harris, with the terrific force of his struggles, got his feet loose, and frequently kicked the suspended drop next to him, while Lucas' body swayed to and fro with fearful violence and the most excrusiating contortions. Though hanging some 3 feet apart they frequently touched each other in their desperate efforts to free themselves, for I am confident they were conscious all this time. For nearly ten minutes this fearful scene lasted, and the horrified crowd rocked itself about like an agitated sea, while the negro women set up a most dismal and woeful wail, which made the scene awful to contemplate. At the expiration of about that period, the strangulated victims ceased their terrible and agonizing death struggles, and hung listlessly at the end of the ropes. In fifteen minutes from the fall of the drop they were pronounced dead, and in twenty-five minutes the bodies were cut down and turned over by the Sheriff to their respective friends.

I call this legalized barbarity—a disgrace to the nation and a crime against civilization

PROSPERITY OF THE WESTERN STATES.—The rapid growth of the West is happily illustrated by the statistics of the three States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which though young in years are already old in industrial prosperity. In 1870 these States contained an aggregate population of 5,686,168. The natural increase would give them a population of 3,000,000 in 1872.—Twenty years ago Minnesota contained but 20,000 people. To-day she has more than 500,000. She is the youngest of the trio.—Wisconsin had a population of 300,000 in 1860. In 1870 she numbered over 1,000,000. Iowa now counts 1,250,000 against 200,000 in 1850. The increase in the value of property in these States is still more surprising. The value of the real and personal estate in Wisconsin has increased from $42,956,595 in 1850 to $702,307,329 in 1870. In the same period in Iowa the increase has been from $23,714,638 to $717,644,750; while in Minnesota the advance has been from $52,294,413 to $228,609,590. Among the cereals wheat exhibits the most notable increase.—Thus, in Minnesota in 1850, the production was only 1,400 bushels; in 1860, 2,186,993 bushels; in 1870, 19,000,000 bushels. The products in Iowa has increased from 1,500,000 bushels in 1850, to 29,000,000 in 1870. The crop in Wisconsin has increased from 4,200,000 bushels in 1850 to 25,600,000 bushels in 1870. The total grain product of the three States in 1870 was upward of 220,000,000 bushels.

"BILLY FORRESTER."—The author of the diabolical Nathan murder in New York, whose apprehension has been worked for and longed for by both Jew and Gentile, has for a long time evaded capture. Occasionally a gleam of light has broken through the cloud of mystery, only to be quickly dissipated and leave the chances of doubts darker than before. Again the mists have opened with a stronger probability than ever before, so reports agree, of allowing a comprehensive glance behind and revealing the true Nathan murderer. The iron "dog" which was found in the banker's room after his terrible struggle and death turned out to have belonged to a gang of burglars, of which one Billy Forester, well known in criminal circles, and sporting some half a dozen aliases, is a member. He has been tracked all over the country to New Orleans, where he succeeded in hiding himself from the police, but sent them word that if let alone he would tell what he knew of the murder, though denying that he had anything to do with it. He has at last been arrested in Washington by several detectives, who have for a long time been on the watch for him. He acknowledges his identity, and is a valuable prize, even if no complicity in the Nathan crime is made out, as, irrespective of the rewards elicited by that, there is $16,000 as a standing price for his capture. He has been brought on to New York for trial.

A late English paper gives some particulars of an enterprise of world-wide interest, which is now engrossing the attention of railroad capitalists in Europe. This enterprise is the construction of a railroad in the valley of the Euphrates, to connect Antioch on the Mediterranean with Basora on the Persian gulf, and thus save five day's time and 1000 miles of distance in the circumterraneous steam navigation of the globe. The trip through the Red Sea is one of the most expensive and most unpleasant parts of the trip between Hindostan and England. The completion of the road from Antioch to Bassora would soon be followed by extensions to Constantinople on one side and Bombay on the other, and thus ten days' time for passengers and fast freight would be saved between Europe and China. A committee of London capitalists lately studied the Euphrates railway project and reported that no company could afford to undertake the work without government assistance and they will appeal to Great Britain and Turkey. The shortest line will be about 1000 miles—a moderate distance to save 2000 miles perilous and difficult navigation.

ENGLISH COMMENT ON THE BELFAST RIOTS.—If Belfast had been a city in any country of the Continent, Belfast would be in a state of siege. From Thursday week to Thursday again the Protestant and Catholic mobs have been fighting, shooting each other, killing policemen, stoning soldiers, wrecking houses, beating passengers, and at last, when the criminal classes had awoke to their opportunity, stealing moveable property. The government poured in troops till on Wednesday there were 3200 soldiers and police under arms, but they were embarrassed by the old difficulty, the want of confidence in the magistracy. Nothing would have convinced either side that magistrates of the opposite creed could be fair; and the magistrates, of this, were afraid of taking any responsibility whatever. The government sent down stipendiaries, but they were embarrassed by the local justices, and the rioters were consequently allowed to wear themselves out, without ever receiving that single sharp volley which in New York would have terminated the war. The loss of life has not been great, but the number of wounds has been excessive; scores of families have been compelled to leave their houses to reside among men of their own creed, and the burglars are gorged with plunder. The whole affair has been most disgraceful to Belfast and those who govern it.—*London Spectator of August 24.*

The land question continues lively in respect of the Riviere du Loup Railway. We copy the following from the Fredericton *Reporter*:—

An ordinary Crown Land Sale took place at the Office this morning. It was extraordinary, however, as involving portions of the land in dispute between the River du Loup Railway Company and private applicants, the latter appearing in force to urge their respective claims. In addition to the grounds which have been surveyed by the Company and reserved by the Government, there is a further survey of lands which the Company is determined to secure, and as private individuals could have no hope of contending against them, they will no doubt obtain all that they desire. Objections, not unmingled with threats, were urged against the procedure; and we fear the Government have yet an unsolved problem demanding their most serious consideration. The applicants, however, should not be unreasonable. They must know that there is no provision whereby members of the Company, in their individual capacity, can be or should be prevented from bidding in any lands offered at public competition; neither is it unreasonable that the Company should seek, by every legitimate means, to secure the lands before they are stripped of all that is valuable. We cannot have the road and the lumber too, therefore our agreement with the Company should be carried out honorably according to the letter and the spirit of the law. This they have a reasonable right to demand, but nothing more.

REMAINS FOUND.—While some lads were out gunning last Wednesday afternoon, on what is known as the Camp Road, a bye-road leading from Hon. R. D. Wilmot's to Waasis Station, on the F. B. Road, they came upon a man lying asleep as they supposed, but did not go near him, but in the evening after they reached home, they mentioned it to some older persons who immediately went to the place and found the body of an old man in a very advanced stage of decomposition. He was dressed in a suit of light homespun and had on a pair of light brogans. Nothing was found on his person to identify him, but was supposed to be a man by the name of Michael Touay, who strayed from the Alms House in Fredericton last spring. He was last seen in April sitting on a log about fifty yards from where the body was found. An inquest was held by H. B. Mitchell, Esq., Coroner for Lincoln, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

TROOPS FOR MANITOBA.—We learn that two hundred men are to be enlisted from the Militia force to proceed at once to Fort Garry, to replace the same number of men now stationed there, whose time of service expires on or about the first of next month. One hundred of these will be enlisted in Quebec and one hundred in Ontario. The enlistment will be for one year, and for such other period as the Government may desire, not however to exceed two years. The pay will be the same as is now allowed to the garrison at Fort Garry, and a grant of land at the end of the term of service.—*Ottawa Times.*

Boston sent a generous contribution to France for the relief of the sufferers by the late war. On making up the accounts of this gift a small surplus remained in the hands of the treasurers, which was intrusted to the directors of the French Academy to be distributed among other prizes for virtue this year. It was suggested that the money should be given to the person who had proved himself most worthy by his devotion to his country during the seige of Paris. But the instances of courage, devotion, and self-sacrifice that was brought to the attention of the committee were so numerous that they found it impossible to make a choice. The disposition of the prize was finally settled, however, to the satisfaction of everybody by awarding it to the Christian Brothers of Paris, a body whose whole time was spent in relieving the sick and wounded and in consoling the wretched.

GOOD NEWS IF TRUE.—It is said, apparently on good authority, that late surveys have demonstrated the fact that a good railroad route exists from Fort Garry to Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, and from Thunder Bay to Nepigon Bay, on the same Lake. It is also declared that a Canadian Pacific Railroad, following this route, would be one hundred miles shorter than by any other route practicable. This is certainly good news, if true, as we hope it is.—*News.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—Isaac Rowland Hill, aged 17, son of Mr. John Hill, of New Tusket, at O'Brien's Mill, Weymouth, on the 10th, fell on a circular saw, and had one leg sawed off at the thigh, the other sawed half off above the knee, and foot of the same leg off. His wounds were promptly dressed by Dr. Ruggles, but at one o'clock next morning he expired.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Geneva, Sept. 13.—The Court of Arbitration met at 12.30 p. m. to-day. The five Arbitrators, agents of the respective governments, several of counsel, twelve ladies and ten journalists were present.—Count Sclopis, President of the Court read the arguments of Arbitrators concurring in the decision of the tribunal, and announced that the sum awarded to the United States was $15,500,000 gold.—Sir Alexander Cockburn refused to sign the decision of the tribunal. Count Sclopis was applauded when he concluded. After the adjournment of the Court 22 guns were fired in honor of closing its labors. The British representatives leave Geneva on Monday and the Americans on Tuesday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Department of State at Washington has received a corroborative despatch from J. C. Bancroft Davis, who says it was for losses by the *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Shenandoah*—the latter after leaving Melbourne—that the award was made. The award is payable in gold at Washington, within one year from the date of its being made. The British barque *Eugenia* of Yarmouth, N. S. was picked up by the steamship *Dorsan* and five of the crew put on board and brought here to-day. She has a cargo of yellow pine and is full of water and has lost foretopmast bowsprit and maintopgallantmast.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The leading English journals generally comment favorably upon the decision of the Board of Arbitration. An indignation meeting is to be held in Dublin on the 22nd instant, to protest against the course of the British Government toward the press in Ireland. President Thiers arrived in Havre on Saturday, and met with a cordial reception on the part of the people. In the afternoon he visited the United States steamer Shenandoah. The new Spanish Cortes opened yesterday. The King promised that reforms in Cuba would be carried into effect as soon as the revolution was over. A deficit in the Budget was announced, and the Cortes called upon to provide means for meeting it.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A despatch from Geneva gives the full text of the awards as enumerated in the decision.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, p. m. —Gold 113 5-8—Charles Summer, who arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, it is said will positively decline the candidacy for the Governor of Masschusetts. Horace Greeley is to make a tour through the western states.

LONDON, Sept., 16.—Most of the London journals rejoice over the decision of the Alabama claims controversy, and express hopes that the foundation has been laid for permanent good understanding between the two nations, now that all the necessary reparation has been made to America. The Standard however, thinks the Tribunal should have awarded damages only for the depredations of the Alabama. It is rumored that Edmund About, the well-known political writer, has been arrested by the German authorities. The opinion of Sir Alexander Cockburn, dissenting from the decision of the Alabama claims arbitration tribunal, has not yet been published.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—As Prince Arthur is soon to visit Birmingham, the authorities have made the usual appropriations for the expenses of his reception. The Republican Club of that city at a recent meeting protested against the increase of local rates for such a purpose, delaring that the illuminations, decorations, and banquets at the public expense on such occasions were no longer in accordance with the spirit of the age. Members of the International Society met in convention to-day in the Hall of Science in this city. The meeting continues four days. Cholera has appeared on boats between Odessa and Constantinople, and Turkey is trembling with dread of the plague. Amadeus says, in his speech at the opening of the Spanish Cortes, that Spain is determined to subdue the Cuban rebellion, and will send all the additional troops needed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Gold 113 7-8. The Soldiers' and Sailor's Convention opened at Pittsburg to-day with a large attendance. The city is profusely decorated. The English cricketers arrived at New York to-day from Canada. Two persons extensively engaged in counterfeiting nickel coin were arrested in Philadelphia last night.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Charles Sumner's health is greatly improved; he leaves London for Paris soon. English Tory journals express great dissatisfaction with the result of the Geneva Arbitration. The Austrian Reichsrath was opened yesterday. In his opening address the President took occasion to refer to the recent conference of Emperors at Berlin. He said the understanding there arrived at was a certain guarantee of peace for Europe for some years to come. A dispatch from Hong Kong announces the arrival of the Russian frigate "Stirtland" with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, accompanied by other vessels of the fleet.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The "Advertiser," "Herald" and "Standard" condemn in unmeasured terms the action of the Geneva Tribunal. Difficulties arising between the bakers of this city and their employees have been amicably arranged. There was a collision between two trains near Glasgow. Two persons were killed and several wounded. The wrecked cars took fire and were burned. The Internationalists have adopted a platform in favor of universal suffrage by ballot for Legislative and Magisterial officers, compulsory and gratuitous common school education, disbandment of standing armies, abolition of indirect taxes and substitution therefor of a progressive income tax, and suppression of usury.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Gold 114. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg adopted resolutions strongly endorsing President Grant and urging his re-election. A one hundred thousand dollar defalcation is alleged in the New York Sub-Treasury but not generally credited. An investigation is being had.

The examination of Forrester, the alleged murderer of Mr. Nathan, commenced in New York today. A lady witness testified that about 8 o'clock on the night of the murder she saw a man whom she identified as the prisoner prowling about Mr. Nathan's premises. He had something concealed up the sleeve of his coat. She saw him go into the basement of the house. He seemed very excited.

LONDON, Sept. 18th.—Seven persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the Clyde yesterday. A despatch from Teheran reports cholera raging with great violence in Bokhara. It is estimated that 1,000 persons are dying daily.

There are various ways of ascertaining whether a gun is loaded, but blowing in at the muzzle and pressing the hammer back with the foot at the same time is not a good way. A young man in New Providence, Ind., adopted this plan a few days ago, and though the coroner concluded that the gun was loaded, the information was of no use to the young man.

Capt. L. Ogier, Schr. "Mathew Kenney, St. George, Me., says:—Graham's Pain Eradicator has been used in my family for many years, and we find it the best remedy that we have ever known for Diptheria or any form of Sore Throat, accidental injuries, sudden attacks of disease, or pain in any form. I confidently recommend it to shipmasters as a valuable addition to their medicine chest and believe that having once tried it, they would not willingly allow their vessels to be without it.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HEALTH.

None but those deprived of this blessing know its loss. The pimpled, blotched, freckled and tettered covered person, looks upon a clean smooth skin with jealousy, and wishes the same. Those whose systems are filled with virus of Scrofula and other Cutaneous diseases, cannot have good health. When the blood is impure, disease is sure to follow. All have timely warning in those Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Sores, Boils, copper-colored Patches, Scales, &c. Avert then the calamity by purifying the system with WILSON'S TONIC AND SARSAPARILLIAN ELIXIR before Scrofula takes a firm hold. How many have virus in the system, and in that condition contemplate marriage, knowing little of its baneful influence on the constitution. To such we say STOP. First cleanse yourself of those impurities, of that scrofulous infection, which in many cases is hereditary in the constitution, before you bring misery on yourself and offspring. For their sake give the Elixir a trial and eradicate that disease from your system.

WHOLESALE!

VICTORIA HOUSE,

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COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

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Will find in the above place of business a well assorted Stock of

HEAVY AND FANCY

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St. John, November 1, 1871.

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FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

DEALERS will do well to send for lists and prices. Being the *only* importer of most of the valuable proprietory medicines, the advantage of sending orders to Mr. Spencer direct, will be apparent to all prompt paying buyers. Received, and to arrive during the present month, 987 cases proprietory medicines, Perfumery and Fancy Aricles from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Montreal and London.

Woodill's Worm Lozenges.

"Having examined the prescription from which Woodill's Worm Lozenges are prepared, I can state that they contain the most wholesome ingredients. I can also certify that they are efficacious, having used them in my practice. (Signed.)

HENRY B. FORDMAN, M.D., Surgeon.

Halifax, Feb. 6, 1860.

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Marriage Licenses.

THE subscriber ISSUES MARRIAGE LICENCES at his office, Upper Woodstock, and at the office of James Grover, Esq., at the creek.

H. M. G. GARDEN,

Issuer Marriage Licences.

Woodstock, Sep. 9, 1871.—6m-pd-37

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 28th ult., by Rev. J. S. Allen, David Gibson, to Augusta Rogers, all of Northampton.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. Leopold A. Hoyt, at Trinity Church, Andover, Stephen P. Waite, Esq., formerly of Fort Fairfield, Me., and Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Will. Murphy, of Andover, Victoria County.

DIED.

At Woodstock, on the 14th inst., Alice Maud, only child of John C., and Augusta Gibson, aged 2 years, 9 months and 16 days.

A bud of life so fair,
Ere yet it deigned to bloom,
Death comes with sure and hasty step,
And hides it in the tomb.

That form, where parent hearts,
Their fondest hopes have stayed,
This summons called from hence away,
And caused those hopes to fade.

Mourn not, the spirit gone,
Though bright its short career;
Though blighted are those radiant joys,
Which seemed your way to cheer.

Called by a voice away,
A voice of heavenly love;
Behold! the bud that grew on earth,
Blooms in the Heaven's above.

At her son's residence, Upper Woodstock, on the 23rd ult., after a short illness, Mrs. Margaret Jackson, aged 89 years.

On the 2nd inst., at Knowlesville. Thomas Fleming, son of Wm. and Jane Hemphill, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 19 days. "A flower too fair for earth, transplanted to bloom in Heaven."

New Advertisements.

LOST!

ON Sunday, the 8th inst., somewhere between the residence of Samuel Watts and the Methodist Church, a HAIR EAR RING. The finder will confer a favour and be suitably rewarded, on leaving it at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

Woodstock, Sept. 20, 1872.—38