TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

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

COUNTY COUNCIL.

January 14, 1873.

Council met. The following gentlemen filed their oaths of office and took their seats:

For Woodstock—H. E. Dibblee, R. B. Ketchum. Richmond—Ivory Kilburn, John S. Leighton. Wakefield—L. R. Harding, Chas. J. Shaw. Simonds—W. L. Drier, Thos. T. Brooks. Wilmot—Colin King, John McCready. Wicklow—D. Irvine, James Sloot. Kent—D. W. Cox, C. E. Gallagher. Peel—James Bridges, Geo. S. Hartley. Northampton—G. W. Hovey. Aberdeen—J. R. Ronald, Jos. Crawford. Brighton—Geo. Stickney, Amos. H. Hayward.

Amos H. Hayward, presiding, called the meeting to order and called upon the Council to elect a Warden, whereupon the Council proceeded to elect by ballot without nomination. Upon the ballot being taken there appeared 15 votes for A. H. Hayward—2 for Ivory Kilburn, and Mr. Hayward was declared elected Warden. On taking the chair he thanked the Council for the confidence reposed in him; he took the compliment as directed rather at the young men of the County than to him personally.

Mr. Kilburn desired to say that he had no intention of running for or getting the office, and had voted for Mr. Hayward.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Stickney, seconded by Mr. Harding—

Resolved, That the Board in committee of the whole go into consideration of accounts against the County to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Kilburn moved, seconded by Mr. Irvine—

Resolved, That the Council go into consideration of readjustment of basis of County assessment to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Stickney moved, seconded by Mr. Hartley—

Resolved, That the Council go into consideration of readjustment of basis of County assessment immediately after getting through with accounts presented for payment, and carried.

Auditor read and submits his report. Received and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Stickney, seconded by Mr. Hartley—

R. K. Jones is re-appointed Secretary Treasurer, and S. Watts, Auditor, unanimously.

Mr. Stickney presents from Charles Tupper a petition protesting against the election and return of D. W. Cox and Chas. E. Gallagher as Councillors for Kent, and setting forth certain grounds of complaint and asking for an investigation.

The petition having been received, on motion, the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Kilburn, Irvine, Stickney and Sloot—to report on Thursday next at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Stickney, seconded by Mr. Kilburn—Whereas there is a constant influx of settlers into the back settlements on the Eastern side of the River and a constant increase of business of all kinds, all requiring an increase of postal accommodation, therefore,

Resolved, as the opinion of this Board, that it is highly expedient that a daily mail be established on the eastern side of the river, and that a petition to that effect be sent to the P. O. Inspector, signed by the Warden on behalf of the Council.

Mr. Harding presented a petition from Mr. Thos. Boyer, Brighton, asking for a tavern license, and moved, seconded by Mr. Ketchum, that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Mr. Stickney moved, seconded by Mr. Leighton—

Resolved, That no tavern license be granted by this Council for next six months.

On this motion, what has become a semi-annual discussion, took place, only varied by the manner of the new members in presenting it. Messrs. Dibblee, Harding, Drier and Kilburn said about all that could be said in favor of the license system. Mr. Dibblee's strong ground is that there is just as much liquor drank without as with license; that people can't be stopped drinking if they are inclined to and can get it; that penalties cannot be enforced when there is a violation of the liquor law in cases where the local authorities refuse license; and consequently Boyer and others had sold without license; that prohibition is the only sure means of enforcing total abstainance, and that is beyond our reach and subject to higher powers. He referred to certain cases in King's County, where, he said, the higher courts had set aside the judgment of the Justices.

Mr. Drier said that, in Simonds, the result of the refusal of the Council to grant licences had increased the number of places where liquor is sold. He said Temperance men upheld the principle of granting license, and will scout a man who informs. There was more liquor sold in front, Simonds, during the past two years than ever before, and men were selling boldly, and Temperance men do not move a step to put them down. He suggested that licences should be granted on the certificates of the Councillors of the Parishes.

Mr. Kilburn claimed that moral suasion is the grand lever that moves men; that this is best effected by example, and that the pure example is that which avoids excess in every thing—that is true temperance. He referred to the impurities and corruption that attended general elections, in which men of all parties and those professing the broadest temperance principles hesitated not to use the very means they decried. He did not think the Parish election in Richmond turned on the license question; there are men there for whom he had the highest possible respect who entertain opposite opinions on this question.

Mr. Harding, while prepared to vote for license, was proud to defy Councillors to prove that there was a rum hole in the Parish he represented—Wakefield.

Mr. Leighton corrected Mr. Dibblee. The action of the Justices in fining parties for selling without license had not been set aside in King's County. Our own experience had proved that when licences were allowed they were not applied for, and that, in his Parish as well as the County, the effect of the refusal of the Council to grant license had not been to increase the sale of liquor. The fines paid by Richmond for selling illegally had amounted to more in two years than all the license money in five years previous. It should be an argument against giving Boyer license the fact that he had, as stated by Mr. Dibblee, been selling without license.

Mr. Stickney regarded the matter as one of principle. Mr. Dibblee as one of policy. In legalizing the traffic the Council assumed the responsibility for the results that occurred. Either the sale of liquor is necessary or it is not; if it is, then why restrict it; if it is not, but hurtful, then they should not countenance it.

Mr. Dibblee protested against driving respectable men of character from the business and giving it over to the dissolute.

Mr. Irvine preferred Pat's view of the subject, when he said, "Be my sowl, it don't require much of a character to sell rum." He denied Mr. Drier's right to point his finger at Temperance men who have proved their consistency and zeal by agitating this very matter and expressing their willingness to bear their share of any deficiency in the revenues arising out of the non-granting of licences. He asked, do Temperance men take oath to uphold the law, and then, like Mr. Drier, permit unnoticed a violation of the law under their nose? The license system simply designates the traffic as nefarious and still, even at this Board, he had heard men admit the nefariousness of the traffic and still cry, "let us have the money." He knew all about the influence of higher authorities, but there was none of these, in this Country, but who derived their power from the people, and he was glad to know that there was a healthy principle of reform at work among the people of this Province and Dominion that would soon make itself felt. He expressed pleasure at the fact that the Hon. Mr. Tilley, who, perhaps, the ablest representative the Province of New Brunswick possessed, was using his personal influence and that of his high standing to advance the cause of temperance and prohibition.

Mr. Cox exposed as fallacious the argument that because a man would sell whether licensed or not, therefore it was better to give license. Apply the reasoning to any or all of the catalogue of crimes and how would it operate. If it is an advantage to license the traffice, then it should be supported; if not, it should be suppressed. He was proud of Kent, which had returned two Temperance members, and where temperance men were largely in the majority.

Mr. Brooks was proud of an opportunity to record his vote against license.—He declared the license law a humbug. the provisions of which were not enforced, and, for one, he was bound, so far as he could, to do away with rum.

Mr. King declared himself in fullest sympathy with those who were disposed to restrict in every possible way the bad traffic in rum.

Mr. Leighton urged that if the County, or any Parish, wanted license they should send men here to go for it. In Richmond, he declared, the license question was the test at the election. Mr. Drier had given Simonds a bad name, but he by his example and precept helps to keep it bad. He himself was a Temperance man, and as such could not vote for license, and could not drink a glass of liquor or do anything to cause others to drink.

Mr. Sloot was satisfied that the refusal to grant license had caused many persons to stop selling liquor, and he referred, as the case had already been referred to, to a gentleman in Centreville who had sold off his stock and gone out of the business.

Mr. Hovey said there was a great principle involved in this question of the suppression of the trade in liquor. While they could not get prohibition, they would do the next best thing. He said, *I would like to see the man who would attempt to sell rum in the community I live in.*

Mr. McCready would vote against license if that vote should forfeit his seat. The license now asked for was in Brighton. Respect should be had to the views of the people of that Parish who, by sending here year after year men firm on this point, had declared positively, "we want no license."

Mr. Dibblee joined issue with Mr. Leighton as to his views of Temperance. Intemperance does not consist in taking a glass of liquor, but in excess in any indulgence. The Pharisees and intolerant in these days, as in past days, took delight in proclaiming their own superiority over the poor publicans. The moderate use of liquor did no harm; it was not the hell fire some proclaim it. He had not much faith in these loud professions of temperance; the biggest tod of liquor he had for some years seen a man drink, he had seen, not long before, a full grown Templar take.

Mr. Stickney was sorry that Mr. Dibblee had so changed his views. He, Mr. D., had been a Son of Temperance for some years previous, down to the time Melanethon Division suspended, after which he tried the other course, as he had stated. He, Mr. S., had pledged himself not for the duration of a Division but for ever.

Mr. Kilburn said at Richmond he had made no pledges. He hoped the time had not arrived when we had become one idea people, narrowed by prejudice and disposed to force others into our own way of thinking. Let all be free to eat and drink, but not to abuse.

The amendment was now put and carried.

Yeas—Stickney, Bridges, Cox, Gallagher, Brooks, Shaw, King, McCready, Irvine, Sloot, Crawford, Hovey, Leighton—13.

Nays—Drier, Dibblee, Harding Ketchum, Ronald, Kilburn—6.

(To be continued.)

NAPOLEON.

A few days ago and, viewing the agitations which prevailed in France, and remembering the inconstant and volatile character of the people, few would have been surprised had the intelligence come that Napoleon was again restored to the Presidency or Emperorship of France.—But while the different parties were each industriously operating to affect the public mind of France, and waiting for some accident that might seem to present the favorable moment to sound the key note of revolution, the central figure of the revolutionary corteries is struck down by that inexorable conqueror, death, and Louis Napoleon, we are told, is dead; and those who would have hailed his return to Imperial power in France are mourning over this fatal stroke at their hopes, and, with many others who had no interest whatever in the politics of France, sympathizing with his bereaved Empress and son.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was nearly 64 years old. His life from the time, almost, that he was born in the Tuilleries, Paris, down to the 9th inst., when he died at Chiselhurst, England, was one of striking vicissitudes and contrasts; in this respect his life and that of his great uncle were very similar in character, as the younger evidently ever sought to imitate the elder Napoleon as closely as circumstances and ability would permit. At an early period of his life his mother Hortense, daughter of the famous and ill-used Josephine, was compelled to fly from France, and the son remained an exile and wanderer down to 1836, when he made his first attempt to reach the seat of his uncle's power, his Napoleonic right to that succession having been determined by the then recent death of his cousin, Napoleon's son.

The ambitious and, as the result proved, foolhardy attempt to sieze Strasbourgh as preliminary to a revolution in his favor, was miserably thwarted. He was exiled to the United States, in which country he remained only a short time and returned to Switzerland to attend his mother's death bed. His arrest having been ordered by the government of France, he took up his abode in England, where, devoting a portion of his time to literary and political composition, he quietly remained until 1840, in which year he, a second time, hoping successfully to strike the chord of revolution, sailed for France and landed at Boulogne, where disappointment and defeat again awaited him. Instead of becoming the welcome leader of a numerous, enthusiastic and increasing body of revolutionists, he met no sympathy but was taken prisoner, tried for high treason and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, upon which he entered, but from which he escaped in 1846 and again sought refuge in England.

When Louis Phillippe, with the dynasty of which he was chief, was forced from the throne by the revolutionary wave of 1848, Louis Napoleon returned to France, became a member of the chamber of deputies, and very soon, by popular vote, President. Still ambitious, constantly intriguing and manipulating all subservient elements for the extension of his personal power, by the aid of the army and the *plebiscite* he speedily becomes Emperor, and thus the lineal descendant and grandson of that Josephine, who had been discarded, as an impediment in the way of his ambitious projects, by the first Napoleon, took possession of the throne of France.

From this period down to his grand defeat at Sedan, Louis Napoleon occupied a large space in the attention of the sovereigns and people of Europe. He who had been the shiftless adventurer and exile without name or prestige in the United States; who had been a policeman in London; who had herded with every manner of associate, suddenly rises the principal head of a great nation, by his erratic intrigues and projects to keep the world in a state of anxiety and watchfulness, himself at once courted and feared. His government, however, speedily proved a grand mistake; his grasping desires for centralization of power only hastened his own downfall. Uniting with England and Turkey in war with Russia, he gained for himself and his troops considerable prestige, as he did also in the war with Austria in 1859, but his influence and power waned rapidly in consequence of his attitude with regard to Mexico and Maximillian, and in the war between Austria and Prussia, by which he incurred the displeasure of the latter power. Discovering, too late, that he had only awakened popular disquiet by that policy which he designed should keep his heel upon the popular will, he rushed unprepared into the late war with Prussia, as a desperate cast, and by this rash proceeding at once brought upon the territory of France the despoiling influences of war and the terrible burden of an immense war debt, and terminated his own political career.

He has gone; his life, character and actions will be themes for future panegyrists and for historical criticism. He has left behind a record which shows that he might have proved a power for good had he brought the same energy to bear in that direction that he expended upon his own advancement. His widowed Empress appears to be a woman of much intellectual power; under her guidance, his son, the ex-Prince Imperial, promises well, but the probabilities are that the death knell of Napoleonism has been struck, and that the name will never again rally the spasmodic feelings of the French or be the war-cry of fresh revolutions.

SCHOOL MEETINGS.

So far as we have learned, the Annual School Meetings throughout the Province have resulted favorably to the maintenance of the law, and may be regarded as a strong expression of confidence in the disposition and ability of the government to make it more worthy the confidence and fully meet the requirements of the people. We are rejoiced that that falacy of ignorance which too often obtains, in the opinion that when a law is not perfect it must be repealed, has not influenced the people at the school meetings. They see in the law and in the agitation now rife about it certain important principles, and they have nobly rallied to the defence. It will now remain for the Government and Legislature frankly and wisely to consider well wherein amendments can be made, and have such amendments effected as soon as possible.

THE Temperance people in this County must look to their laurels, which are threatened with despoilation, when those who have won and wear them are arraigned publicly in the Municipal Council chamber as the aiders and abettors of the liquor traffic. It is a poor and makeshift argument in favor of license, either the fact that temperance men don't become informers or that they sometimes disregard their pledges of total abstinence. There are not a few temperance people who are opposed to the license system on principle, and there are not wanting proof as in the case of Richmond, where that class of the community are prepared to do all their duty, even according to Mr. Drier's standard, to purge the communities of the traffic. There was one feature of the *vote on Tuesday* which speaks loudly as to the healthfulness of the temperance sentiment in the County, and that is the fact that nearly every young man, almost every new member, with, of course, several of those more advanced in years and municipal experience, voted against license. We may say here, as we did not care to elaborate the report of the speeches, that Mr. Boyer, whose name in connection with a petition for license brought up the question, was spoken of in high terms, by all the Councillors, some of whom regretted that he should engage or continue in such a business.

THE Union Prayer Meetings, noon and evening, have been continued during the week, and it is to be hoped with good and lasting effect. If there be a feature in religion and christian worship that strikes the minds of those who are not connected with any body, as church members, more favorably than any other, it is that high and generous impulse that breaks down the barriers of mere sectarianism and unites in heart, in prayer, in devotional sentiment, in christian purpose, all sects, all denominations, and makes them for the time speak one language which all may understand. It is a sublime spectacle presented to the mind, the religious communities of the whole wide world, where christianity has erected its altars, meeting at one hour, and breathing forth the incense of prayer. With corresponding faith and corresponding heartiness great good to the world must result.

The Tea Meeting at Upper Woodstock, on Monday evening, proved a very enjoyable affair and was well patronized.—Of course there was plenty to eat and drink, and that, too, of the best; then there was excellent music, vocal and instrumental, in which the several actors showed themselves possessed of taste and ability. Rev. Mr. Harvey explained the object of the meeting—to obtain funds to pay for an Organ—one of those which Mr. Atterton advertises—for the hall, to assist in the exercises of the Lodge of British Templars, under whose auspices the tea-meeting was held, and in the religious worship of the several denominations, who periodically hold meeting in the hall.

THE news from London, regarding the health of Sir George E. Cartier, is very unfavorable.

It was announced by the pastor in the Wesleyan Church, last Sabbath, that the pews in that edifice would thereafter be free. The proprietors of pews, have all, we believe, surrendered their deeds, and thus rendered the sittings indiscriminately open to the use of all who choose to avail themselves of the privilege. We think this is just as it should be in all Christian Churches.

THE present County Council is, we judge, as good a one as ever represented the Parishes. The new members are mostly active young men, most of whom we know personally to be possessed of good practical sense and business habits, and it is a wise thing for the rate-payers to put this element forward in connection with public business.

AWFUL.—The ship *Golden Hind* was wrecked on the coast of Patagonia in June last. It appears from the statement of Mr. Laville, an officer of the wrecked ship, that 14 of the crew passed 48 days in two open boats in the Straits of Magellan, during which time hunger forced them to eat the bodies of five of their companions who died from privation and exposure.

We hope next week to be in a position to refer particularly to the School meetings held in this County. We may say gnnerally, that, so far as we have learned, the voice of the people was in favor of maintaining the law.

Mr. John Livingstone has assumed the Editorship of the *Moncton Times*, and will no doubt increase the popularity of that already good paper.

MARCHING ON.—At the election for School Trustees, in Toronto, the other day, a number of ladies voted.

A number of new cases of Small-pox are reported in the St. John papers.

T. R. Robertson has retired from the Collectorship of Fredericton, and Mr. A. F. Street has been appointed to succeed him.

Ontario has a surplus of four millions of dollars.

Geo. F. Gregory, Esq., has been re-elected Mayor of Fredericton.

BOOK NOTICES.—*Phenological Journal.* The January number of this periodical abounds in matter of an interesting character, bearing on the laws of health; it is profusely illustrated. Samuel R. Wells, New York, publisher. Terms, $3 per year.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The February number of this most excellent magazine is before us; the literature is of a choice and varied character, while the book is bountifully embellished with a steel plate; fashion plate; a slipper in colors; two extension sheets; a valentine cut, &c. &c. Price through us, with chromo, $2.50.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

The royal family of England, their friends and tradesmen, had special service at the mausoleum of the lamented Prince Consort, Dec. 11th.

There is a boarding-house keeper in Boston who buys the swill of one of our hotels, carries it home, picks out the pieces of meat and serves them up to his boarders at breakfast the next morning in the form of hash. His charges are said to be moderate.—*Ex.*

Cold and unchangeable weather is very apt to undermine the health and bring on Coughs, Colds, Influenza, &c. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam should always be given on the first appearance of any of the above complaints. It will so strengthen the Lungs as to enable them to resist disease being forced upon the system. Thousands stumble into a premature grave by depending upon worthless remedies. We know this Balsam to be good, and our duty as a journalist compels us to make it known. It is clean, safe, and grateful to the taste and if you use it it will do you good.

Few persons, save those who have long endured the manifold evils of Dyspepsia, can form any notion of the great exhaustion. Chronic Indigestion entails en muscle, bone, mind, and temper. In the early stage of this protean malady, Dr. Wilson's Anti-Bilious and Preserving Pills will exert the most wholesome power, by accurately adjusting the functions of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, and the organs subserving the solution of man's daily food. In confirmed debility of digestion, Dr. Wilson's Pills are likewise reliable remedies, which may confidently be resorted to by all without the slightest doubt of their ability to relieve the sufferer.

The singular success which Dr. Dow has attained by his preparation of Sturgeon Oil Liniment has never been surpassed by any physician. By a thorough knowledge of the laws which govern disease, and by a careful application of the principles of chemical science, he has provided us with a remedy for all complaints for which a Liniment is beneficial.

The many complaints about the unfitness for the purpose intended of former Condition Powders introduced into this Dominion, makes us glad to announce one from a source which will at once assure the public of its value. Professor J. Bracy Clark, the noted Veterinary Surgeon of Great Britain, has brought before our people "Clark's Derby Condition Powders," which were used by him with unfailing success throughout a course of practice extending over half a century, and we hear the most flattering comments on its success from all owners of horses.

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. John S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment with them.

The importance of giving Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders to horses that have been out in a cold rain, stood in a cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.

We have no hesitation in recommending to our readers Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer as a sure cure for dandruff, and to restore the natural color of the hair.

Dyspepsia is a Hydra-Headed Monster, from which nearly all "the ills the human flesh is heir to" originate. The Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron, is a long-tried and well established remedy for this distressing complaint; it has cured thousands when other remedies have failed.

Don't be discouraged about that violent Cough. Excelsior Cough Balsam will cure it.

INDIAN KNOWLEDGE.—Smartweed or water-pepper, which grows abundantly in most places possesses properties similar to those of the European water-pepper, and is occasionally used as a detergent in chronic ulcers, and internally in gravel. Dr. Eberl very strongly recommended it in amenorrhœa in which complaint he found no other remedy equally effectual. (The Indians highly prize the curative properties of this plant.)

Juniper Berries and tops are chiefly used as an adjuvant to more powerful diuretics in dropsical complaints; but have been recommended in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases, catarrh of the bladder, &c. *Vide U. S. Dispensatory.*

The above mentioned remedial elements are largely used together with other medicinal herbs and barks in the manufacture of that astonishing curative Indian Medicine, called the Great Shoshonees Remedy, now so universally used in this Dominion.

From ELDER GARRATY, Pastor Christian Church, Duke Street.

Mr. T. Graham,—Dear Sir: I have been for several years under particular obligation to you for a bottle of your PAIN ERADICATOR. You no doubt remember having met me at Grand Mannan about eight years ago, when I had been laboring about eighteen months under the distress of a very lame knee, the result of a severe fall. I had previously tried most all the popular remedies under the head of "Pain Killer," &c., to no effect. Your one bottle cured me permanently, and I always praise the bridge that carries me safely over.

Yours, with gratitude,

GEORGE GARRATY.

St. John, Dec. 10, 1872.—6m.

THE AGE OF MURDER.—Forty murders in 1870; sixteen Irish, ten Germans, ten Americans, three English and one Norwegian.—Forty-five murders in 1871; twenty-three Irish, nine Americans, four English, four Germans, one Italian and one Swiss. Fifty-six murders in 1872; twenty Irish, nineteen Americans, eight Germans, three English, two Swedes, one Italian and one French.—Five more murders in 1871 than in 1870; eleven more murders in 1872 than in 1871—an increase of sixteen murders in two years! If crime progresses in this frightful ratio, who, within many months, will deserve to escape hanging? Is it not about time for those still alive who neither aspire to murder nor be given to murder to inquire whether self-perservation, which is supposed to be the first law of nature, does not exact that more heroic treatment should be administered to artists in human butchery than now seems fashionable? It is enough to mildly rail against total depravity in reading details of the very latest homicide with one eye while the other gazes complacently upon a cup of the very best coffee? When life has grown to be such a ghastly joke that people wake up in the morning and congratulate themselves upon not having had their throats cut from ear to ear by friends, bosom or otherwise, is there not something rotten in the body politic? Does it not behoove us to seriously ask why this murderous orgy has been so long tolerated and what means shall be employed to bring it to an end. Would it not be well for those very estimable gentlemen, known as the Committee of Seventy, to whom we anxiously look for all good things, to set their ponderous intellects to work out our salvation, ere the child of the period becomes so demoralized as to cry for blood as it now cries for soothing syrup? If the carnage do not soon cease, "Give us this day our daily murder," will be the popular form of prayer; and that such a state of things should transpire under the reign of the "Seventy" ought to convince confiding citizens of the necessity of doubting even the divine right of this immaculate council.—Words mean but little after blows, stabbing and shooting have set in, and perhaps it would be well to tear a leaf out of California's history, imitating in the civilized East the vigilance committee of the barbaric West.

A REMARKABLE SMALL-POX REMEDY.—A correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) *Herald*, writes as follows: "I herewith append a recipe which has been used, to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small-pox, though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this recipe as a panacea for small-pox it passed unheeded. It is unfalling as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless, when taken by a well person. It will also cure a scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure the small-pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; fox-glove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix in two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If countries would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no need of pest-houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease."

Not a single boat is now running on the Hudson north of New York City. Teams are crossing the river at Newburg on the ice although it is hazardous, as several have broken through and many parties narrowly escaped drowning. Wednesday evening five ladies and two gentlemen with a two-horse sleigh were immersed, and struggled in the water for half an hour before being rescued.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Empress Eugenie will soon issue a proclamation to the French people announcing that she assumes the regency during her son's minority.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Fires are reported this morning at Jacksonville, Ill. Loss $10,000, and Springfield, Ill., Loss $80,000. The snow blockade in Iowa is not yet ended. Eight trains are covered, all except the smoke-stacks of their engines.

LONDON Jan. 11.—The total number of emigrants who left Liverpool during the year 1872 for America was 165,000. A despatch from Manchester announces several cotton spinners had failed. The report of the *post mortem* examination held on the body of the ex-Emperor Napoleon at Chiselhurst says: the failure of circulation was due the Emperors general constitutional condition, the bladder was found to be diseased and the kidneys affected; the other organs were sound and healthy. The funeral of Napoleon has been definitely decided for next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The Royal family of England will be represented by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Christian who will accompany Eugenie.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Guilford Onslow and George Whalley, members of Parliament, have been summoned by the Crown to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 20th inst., for having in speeches accused Sir John Dare Coleridge of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant. The British Court will be in mourning from the 14th to 4th January for the late Emperor. The will of Napoleon appoints the Empress, Cardinal Bonaparte, and M. Rouher, guardians of the Prince, now Napoleon IV. The Court of Austria wears mourning ten days. The whole family is assembled at Chiselhurst, except the Cardinal, who will arrive on Tuesday. It is reported that the Prince Imperial has already assumed the title of Napoleon IV. The report is doubtless incorrect but it is true that the Prince is now addressed as Sire by all visitors at Chiselhurst. The impression is gaining that the Emperor died from the effects of chloroform administered to assuage pain. It is said that the French Government will permit the final interment of Napoleon's remains in France, it the funeral is strictly private and the deceased buried as ex-Emperor. The ceremonies must be simply of a religious character.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13, p. m.—Gold 112 1-8.—Four persons were killed and twelve badly scalded by a steamboat boiler explosion, on the Alabama River, yesterday. Portions of the Illinois Central Railroad in Minnesota are submerged in snow drifts, from two hundred to two thousand feet in length, and from five to twenty feet deep. Men are working day and night, and will probably succeed in opening the road within a week. Many men and animals have been frozen to death. The weather is now moderating.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—An earthquake is reported in India, 115 miles north of Bombay, which destroyed a town and fifteen hundred lives. A great popular demonstration was made in Madrid, yesterday, in favor of the proposed political reform in Porto Rico, and of the abolition of slavery.

The preparations for the funeral of Napoleon are all completed. It will probably be attended by many thousands of persons. The Empress Eugenie is too ill to be present. Precautions have been taken to prevent any demonstration in Paris. A political conference will be held at Chiselhurst, on Thursday, when the expediency of a formal proclamation from the Empress and the status of the Prince Imperial will be considered. It is thought that Prince Napoleon is opposed to the views of the Empress and the extreme Bonapartists in regard to the future position of the Prince Imperial. Marshal Bazaine is deeply affected by the death of Napoleon. The news rendered him quite ill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—General Emery reports the situation in New Orleans as becoming more complicated. Kellogg and McEnery were both inaugurated yesterday, the latter drawing a large crowd to Lafayette Square. Cold weather of the great storm continues from Minnesota. Whole herds of cattle were frozen to death. A conspiracy to assassinate the President of Peru was frustrated, and the conspirators arrested. Gold 112 1-8; During the recent snow storm in Minnesota, eight persons were frozen to death at Morris, and six or eight others in other parts of the country. Two men were frozen to death in a sleigh, wrapped in buffalo robes, near St. Peter. Two teamsters were frozen to death at Washington, and three others at Sioux City. Workmen on the railways also suffered terribly. A cable despatch announces the foundering of the ship Tuscarora off Gibraltar. She was loaded with cotton from Mobile to Liverpool. It is reported that the captain and ten men were lost. The ship belonged to Case & Brother of Philadelphia.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Many distinguished French Officers have arrived at Chiselhurst. It is stated that Queen Victoria will visit Eugenie after the funeral.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—An American barque, name unknown, is ashore in the British Channel and breaking up. All on board are supposed to be lost.

CALAIS, Jan. 14.—The English mail train on the Northern railway met with an accident near Marquise. Two persons were killed and several wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Ten thousand persons viewed the remains of Napoleon, among them them the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.—The Italian Government has sent four officers to represent it. The funeral of Napoleon was attended by 25,000 people. Many of the family were present, including the Prince Imperial, uncovered, Prince Joachim, Prince Achilles, M. Rouher. Also several of the English nobility, Paris priests, and others. The funeral procession moved in the following order: A man bearing a tri-color, borne on an ash stick cut at the last moment; a deputation of working men from Paris, with uncovered heads, and bearing wreaths; the chaplain of the family bearing aloft a golden crucifix. The hearse followed, drawn by eight horses.

The Prince Imperial was very pale. Eugenie was too ill to attend. The coffin was covered with immortelles and violets. There was no funeral sermon at the chapel. The Bishop of Southwark chanted a requiem mass over the remains, assisted by Father Goddard, the spiritual adviser of the late ex-Emperor. The organist of St. George's Cathedral, London, was present at the chapel with his choir, and conducted the musical portion of the service. The pendhas were deposited in the sacristy, which has been formed into a mortuary chapel, until the removal of the body to France for final interment. The procession was very long, and impressive. At the chapel both the end of the cortege had left the family mansion.

Louis Paillipe and Louis Napoleon, the last two rulers of France, both died in England.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 2, 1872.

Messrs. T. Graham & Son.—From the recommendation of a friend I procured some of your Pain Eradicator which I have kept for sale for the past eighteen months. The cures effected by it in this place in cases of *Rheumatism, Asthma* and many other complaints are really astonishing. It is generally acknowledged by those who have used it, to be better than it is represented to be, and they recommend it to others, hence its extensive sale without advertising.

J. D. McLEOD.

DISEASE OF THE LIVER.

The liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The functions it is designed to perform, and in the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brain, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health. When the liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot be easily described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more Physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organs. The intimate connection which exists between the Liver and the Brain, and the great dominion we are persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convinces us that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what is termed Hypochondriacs from the simple fact of a diseased state of the Liver. We have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur in this country, are to be considered as having their seat in a diseased state of the Liver. We will enumerate some of them: Indigestion, Stoppage of the Menses, Deranged State of the Bowels, Irritable and Vindictive Feelings and Passions from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed; last though not least, more than three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue. Wilson's Tonic and Sarsaparillian Elixir as a remedy for Liver and Bilious complaints has no equal. The great success which has attended its use will convince the most incredulous. It has been the proprietor's wish that this Elixir should be fairly and fully tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, numbers of witnesses can testify.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. Reeves, 78 Nassau st., New York.—ly-32

AUTUMN 1872.

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A CHOICE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER

Dry Goods!

PERSONALLY SELECTED IN THE

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E. D. WATTS.

P. S.—Letter Orders carefully attended to.—Patterns sent.

St. John, Sept. 27, 1872.

H. L. SPENCER,

MEDICAL WAREHOUSE,

20 Nelson Street, - - St. John, N. B

General Patent Medicine Agency,

FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should order SPENCER'S Flavoring Extracts which are best known and give best satisfaction.

Beware of Essences sold to be "Just as good" Take those with my address in full on the label, and be not imposed upon by imitations.

Dr. Warren's Botanic Life Tea.

In sudden colds and slight attacks of disease this preparation will, if resorted to in time, almost invariably effect a cure. Indigestion, Lassitude, Jaundice and Diseases of the Liver are speedily removed by its use. It strengthens the stomach and removes all morbid craving for alcoholic drinks.

Men who follow the Sea, or are otherwise exposed to inclement weather, will find this TEA very grateful, as its warming effects are in a moment diffused through the whole system. Sole agency for the Maritime Provinces.

H. L. SPENCER,

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Adamson's Botanic Balsam,	Twenty	gross in stor.	
Botanic Composition,	"	"	"
Warren's Life Tea,	Fifty	"	"
Martin's Concentrated Extract of Jamaica Ginger,	Ten	"	"
Nowell's Pectoral Balsam,	"	"	"
McKesson & Robbin's Lunricating Oil	"	"	"
Dr. Flint's Quaker Bitters,	"	"	"
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer	Forty	"	"
King's Ambrosia	Five	"	"

Woodill's Worm Lozenges.

Are made with great care from the purest medicines, and are especially recommended for their safe and speedy action, and

Freedom from all Mercurial Agents,

which so often prove injurious to children. They are prepared without regard to economy, and contain the purest and best vegetable Medicines known

WOODILL'S

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The directions for using it are plain and simple, and if complied with will give results not attended by any other Baking Powder or Bread preparation yet discovered. Sole Agency in New Brunswick.

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Do not be misled by any imitation. My name will be found on the labie of every bottle of I. X. L. INK.

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Marriage Licenses.

THE subscriber ISSUES MARRIAGE LICENCES at his office, Upper Woodstock, and at the Drug store of Mr. Wm. Dibblee, at the creek.

H. M. G. GARDEN,

Issuer Marriage Licences.

Woodstock, Sep. 9, 1871.—6m-pd-37

DIED.

At Upper Peel, on the 27th Dec., ult., Mary Ann relict of the late Daniel Lovely, in the 61st year of her age, leaving a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

At Northampton, on the 3rd inst., of Lung Fever, Albert W., beloved son of Frederick and Mary Jane Phillips, leaving a widow and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

At Woodstock, on the 26th of December, of Consumption, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine will, Sarah Annie, aged 33 years, wife of Delancy Smith.

They die in Jesus, and are blest,
How calm their slumbers are;
From sufferings and from woes released,
And freed from every snare

Till that illustrious morning come,
When all thy saints shall rise;
And decked in full immortal bloom,
Attend thee to the skies.

On the 25th of November last, at Bath, of Hasty Consumption Elsie Ann second daughter of Matthew L., and Catherine Phillips, aged 29 years.

Yet who would wish to call her back
To this vile world of sin below;
Where pleasures all are intermixed
With grief and sorrow, pain and woe.

Oh! could her spirit speak to thee,
Would surely tell thee not to mourn;
For she is from all troubles free,
And would not back to earth return.

Newspaper please copy.