

# Stanstead Journal.

AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' ADVOCATE.

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## MISCELLANY.

LUCY HOSMER,

A Tale of Avarice and Crime Defeated.

BY D. P. THOMPSON, ESQ.

Author of "May Martin," &c.

[CONTINUED.]

### CHAPTER III.

Squire Stacy, as he was always called, who was the village lawyer, was very generally acknowledged to be a strictly honest, and in his way, a good hearted man. But as he was eccentric and never did anything like other people, his acts and motives were not always rightly appreciated, except by those who intimately knew him. He was also so shrewd in reading the characters and motives of others, and in detecting their weaknesses and faults, that he was more dreaded than loved generally by the villagers, who usually kept aloof from him, unless they desired his professional services, on which they very justly placed the utmost reliance. For many of the very traits that had prevented him from being a favorite in social life, had acquired an honest fame and a fair competence. But we need not enlarge on his particular traits, for they will be shown sufficiently for our purpose in the characteristic act of his life which involved the fortunes of the young friend in whom we have seen him take so great an interest.

About a dozen years before the period of our story, as Stacy, one day, was returning on horseback from a neighboring town, where he had been to attend a justice's court he stopped at a water-trough by the side of the road near two or three poor looking dwellings. And while awaiting the slow and dallying motions of his horse in drinking, he amused himself in watching the motions of a group of boys playing near the spot, and indulging in what, to him, was always a favorite employment, that of trying to read their individual characters, present and prospective. His eye first fell on a boy much larger than the rest, who was unfeelingly domineering over a little timid fellow, wholly unable to defend himself.

"Everything there shows the brute and coward for life, and his actions confirm it," said the Squire to himself. "Now for another."

And his eye next rested on a straight, compactly built little fellow, standing on a flat rock, with no other clothing on him than a coarse, ragged shirt, and a still more ragged pair of trousers, with one of the legs entirely torn off as high as the knee.

"Ah! now there is something worth studying in that boy, ragged as the little Lazarus is," said the squire with interest—"head, face, features, all faultless! and that expression! Why, an almost perfect model of promising indications! But let us look now for some exhibition of character."

And with increasing interest he watched the boy's countenance, which with alternating expressions of indignation and pity was keenly bent on the scene enacting between the hectoring big boy and his distressed little victim.

"Zeke Doty?" presently exclaimed the ragged subject of the Squire's observations, leaping from his stand on the rock, and advancing a step towards the bully. "Can't see that any longer!—can't have it!"

"How!" sneeringly replied the other, "Seems to me, if I was one of the town's poor, and a come-by-chance to boot, I shouldn't crow quite so loud. I will do as I please, for all you, sir."

"No you won't!" rejoined the former. "You let that little fellow alone, and stop calling me names, or I'll fight you!"

The great boy, however, only jeered the more, and was beginning to worry his victim again; when the other flew at him with such resolution, and followed up his blows with so much effect, in spite of the hard knocks he received himself, that his antagonist, though of nearly twice his size, soon yielded and took to his heels.

"Well done!" exclaimed the squire. "Ah! I was right—all the elements of a firm and noble nature stand revealed in that single act, and intellect I know he has. If I could but have the training of that boy—and why not? I want a boy, and he may want a place. Let's talk with him a little."

"Well, my lad," said he, riding up to the boy, who was wiping the blood from his nose, "you have got pretty badly hurt, haven't you?"

"Some, but not so much as he did, I guess," coolly answered the boy.

"What is your name?"

"Lot Fisher."

"Who is your father?"

"Don't know, sir. My mother's name was Hannah Fisher; but she is dead now; and I live with Mr. Bean, who makes shoes in that house, there."

"Would you like to come and live with me at the village?"

"Don't know but I should—what do you do when you are at home?"

"I am a lawyer."

"But they say lawyers do lie so—"

"That is a story you got from those who had lost their cases. I don't lie, and I would not have a boy that would."

"I'll go then, if Mr. Bean will let me." "Very well, we will go and talk with him," said the Squire, riding up and calling the shoemaker to the door.

"Well, what about this boy, sir?" he asked as the man made his appearance, "have you any claims to him?"

"Why not in particular, Squire Stacy, I believe it is. The boy being one of the town's poor, I bid him off, you see, about three years ago to keep at a quarter of a dollar a week, besides what I could get of him; and so have kept him till this year, when the sick men said he was old enough to earn his way, and if I didn't want him, I must get a place for him, which, seeing he didn't seem to take to my trade, I thought I should."

"That you can do easily. I'll take him off your hands."

"What for yourself? I don't know but I oughter tell you the boy was kinder unfortunate about his birth."

"So much the better—he will then know he must depend on himself. But can he go now?"

"Why, yes, s'pose so."

"Well, let him on with his hat and jacket, then."

"He did have a hat," said the man, "though I guess he has lost it. But where's your jacket, Lot?"

"Why 'twant good for nothing," replied the boy, "and when I laid it down 'tother day, the hogs tore the last sleeve off."

"Never mind," said the Squire, "leap up here behind me and we'll off in a tangent for home."

Lot was accordingly mounted, in his scanty rags, without hat or coat, behind the eccentric Squire, who, in this manner, proceeded on his route, entered and rode through the village, heedless of the wonder or sly looks of the villagers, and, landing the boy at his house, installed him at once in his new home.

Stacy had judged correctly of the native character of the boy, but he soon perceived that much must be done for him in the way of instruction and guidance, else the strong traits of disposition and intellect he possessed, which, under judicious management might make him a useful and perhaps a distinguished man, would make him very likely, if left to the guidance of chance, a curse to the community, of which he should be an ornament.

The Squire, therefore, in pursuance of his own notions on such matters, commenced his system of training; and his first step was to inspire the boy with self-respect, by dressing him as well as any of the boys of the village—by always treating him with respectful kindness, and by never failing to praise every good action, and only to express regret and sorrow at his misbehavior and faults. This course, with the instruction constantly accompanying it, transformed him, in a very few years, from the wild, impulsive creature he was at first, into the most obedient and docile of boys. In the mean time, he was allowed the advantages of schools—the common schools till he was well grounded in the rudiments of learning, and then the classical; but of the latter, only enough to whet the intellectual appetite, to teach him how to learn—to study on his own strength, and in short to think for himself. And such was his progress, and general improvement in every thing, that at eighteen he was permitted to enter on a regular course of studies in the law office, at twenty-one he was admitted as a practitioner at the bar, in the county, with acquisitions both scientific and legal far superior to many a graduate from college and law schools; when, with the advice of his master, he settled, under the most flattering auspices, in a neighboring village. Let us now return to the thread of our narrative where we left it.

"Now Lot," said the Squire, after they had taken a seat by themselves in the office, "what do you imagine to be the true cause of Old Jude's opposition to your proposed union with his niece?"

"I certainly do not know, unless, as he led me to suppose, it be the circumstances connected with my origin."

"Not by any means: He cares not two straws for that; and if the blind god had not made your eyes a little filmy, when you look in that direction, I think your usual sagacity would have enabled you to see that such a cause would be wholly without effect on such a man as Old Jude, who as regards the social relations, or any of the claimed proprieties and distinctions in society, not involving the matter of dollars and cents, has no more moral perceptions than a horse."

"True, and I confess I was surprised to be called to meet objections of that kind in him. It was then as I had partly anticipated, want of wealth, was it?"

"No—as closely as the old man hugs money bags for himself that, if I read his dark character aright, is not the true secret here."

"Why, what can be his objection, then?"

"It is because you are a lawyer."

"A lawyer!"

"Yes, a lawyer—such an one, at least, as he probably thinks you will make, and espe-

cially one who stands in the relation you do to me."

"Your words are still too much of a riddle for my comprehension."

"I presume so, and will be till you hear my story, which you shall now hear:—"

Colonel Hosmer, when, in his last sickness, he found he could not recover, sent for me, who had ever been his friend and legal adviser, and earnestly requested me to accept the trust of administering on his estate after his decease, and of becoming the guardian of his daughter; his wife, he said, being too feeble in health, and otherwise unequal to the management of so large a property. I apprised him that his brother, in such a case, could by our statute claim those trusts; and thought he would never consent to forego his right and suffer a rival estate to go into other hands. He then proposed making a brief will and me the executor. That I, also, firmly declined, knowing how much Old Jude's persecutions, were to be dreaded by those who crossed him where he conceived he had interests at stake. The Colonel, who appeared disappointed at my refusal, then remarked, by way of explaining the reason of his request, that though his property would probably be safe in his brother's hands should the latter continue to be prospered, yet should he meet with any great reverses in his own affairs, temptations might arise, to which it were better for all parties that he should not be exposed. The Colonel then asked, and finally drew from me a solemn promise that if his brother took charge of his property, as he supposed he must, that I would keep an observant eye on the manner the trust was discharged, see that his wife and daughter were never wronged, and in all things act towards them as a friend and father. He then handed me what he assured me was an exact inventory of all his property, together with an appended schedule of all debts honestly due from him, duplicates of which, it seems he had prepared and kept for an emergency like the present one. With these papers, which I have kept under lock and key ever since, I left my dying friend, who, as I understood, sent immediately for old Jude, proposed to him the same trusts he had offered me, and, in the last words he ever uttered, charged him to be kind and just to the widow and fatherless. So you see now, Lot, why I should interest myself in all that concerns the family of my lamented friend."

"I do. But have you contrived to keep up all the while this supervision of their affairs without the fact being known? As long as I lived with you I never knew or suspected anything of the kind."

"No nor any others, I presume. Yes, I have kept it up with anxious vigilance. At the time I accepted this secret, and certainly very unusual trust, and for several years after, I had not, it is true, but little expectation of ever being called to exercise it, except in the mere offices of friendship. But it was not long before I began to have reasons to think otherwise. And my suspicions being thus early aroused, I have traced Old Jude, from that time up to the present, through all his secret and subtle windings of iniquity, not only respecting his brother's affairs, but his own, which in the way he was managing, I thought it part of my duty to investigate."

"Do you then think him guilty of managing to defraud his niece and ward of a portion of her property?"

"If he claims any of the property that now passes for his, I do,—not only a portion, but the whole."

"What, Sir! how am I to understand you, Mr. Stacy?"

"That if Lucy was paid off all that justly belongs to her, Old Jude would not be left with a shilling in the world!"

"You astonish me; and I can scarcely realize this of the so generally accounted rich Jude Hosmer; nor can I conceive how it can be, that with his sharpness, with his extreme economy in family expenses, and with no vices to impoverish him, he has not even gained instead of losing property."

"True he has sharpness in deal, even to the most unconscionable exaction, economy to pinching, and none of what you mean by vices; but instead of the latter, he has pursued, instigated by his insatiable thirst for gain, a course of secret crimes, and it was this which, at length, proved the principal source and means of his impoverishment and losses. He began at first by bribing witnesses in his law-suits; and his success for awhile, as is often the case with those who enter on a career of crime, blinded him to the final consequences. These bribed men, under threats of exposing him, or of volunteering to those seeking new trials in important suits, to do away or explain their former testimony, have continued to make fearful drafts on his purse. Besides this, the public became so generally impressed with a belief in his foul practices, that after a while he stood not even a fair chance of obtaining his just rights before our courts and juries; and he consequently lost several heavy suits, when he ought to have recovered. He next went into the purchase and sale of counterfeit bank bills, of which you recollect, there were suspicions afloat at the time. Well, Sir, the story of those prisoners whom he doubtless helped to escape was all true; and yet it embraced only one

branch of his extensive operations, in which, finally to save himself from infamy and prison, he had to silence a combination of his accomplices and agents, who found it easier and safer to plunder him than the public, by paying them, in all, enormous sums of money.— And having had quite enough of this, and become almost desperate by his losses, he lastly, in seeming expiation of the noted adage "whom God would destroy he first makes mad," plunged into heavy speculations in the paper cities, then just got up, as a test on human gullibility, one would think, and this gave the finishing blow to his own private property."

"But is it not generally understood," asked Lot, that his brother's estate, at the same time, has turned out badly through unexpected indebtedness and defective titles?"

"Yes, but that story all come from Old Jude, and has been given out from time to time, during the past half dozen years, to prepare the public mind for a quiet accomplishment of his designs on the estate."

"What first led you to suspect any such designs on this estate?"

"Why, I was not quite satisfied, at the outset, that he should have taken out letters of administration and guardianship on the bonds of the widow alone, and I think the court should have required further bonds, in so large an estate; but he declining to procure other signers, the court, knowing him to be very wealthy, appointed him on the bonds he offered. I did not like the aspect of the thing, however, at the time, I remember; for it looked to me, as if he was glancing at the probability of his wishing at some day to appropriate a portion of the estate to himself, and was thus guarding himself against the troubles that might arise in being watched and called to account by bondsmen."

"But at the death of the widow was he not required to give new bonds, and by that time, also, to settle the estate?"

"Yes, he was notified to that effect, and here the Judge of Probate was clearly delinquent in duty in not enforcing its requirements.— But as he appeared so willing to give new bonds when the subject was named to him, though he always had some plausible excuse for not doing it then, and as every one considered him so rich that it could only be necessary as a matter of form, he has been always suffered to pass on without any bond but his own. And so he has managed with regard to a settlement with the court. The great bulk of the estate was in notes and mortgaged securities, of which he never returned any inventory, and having pretended to sell the real estate to pay debts and expenses, the amount and situation of the estate were, as he supposed, known only to himself. Well, though he was several times told by the different judges, that he ought to settle, yet as he seemed always willing, though never quite ready, he was permitted to glide along, as with his bonds, partly through the negligence of the judges, there being no one interested that could call him to account, and partly through their fears of attempting to enforce the law on a man of his influence; for in addition to the power incident to wealth, Old Jude was often a warm politician, when he could make any thing by it, and always contrived to exercise so much influence in the election of the judges, that they were made to feel that their term of office was in a great measure in his hands. Thus in regard to the management of this estate, I have sometimes thought I could see an almost literal fulfillment of the significant words of one of the old prophets respecting the approaching corruptions of the Hebrew government—'The great man uttereth his mischievous desire, and so they wrap it up.'"

"All this looks, indeed, like a forewarning for the execution of some such design as you allude to; but how far has he proceeded in fact?"

"So far that little remains to be done. About the time he met with the first serious reverses in his own fortune, which I have named, he commenced changing the notes and securities of his brother's estate into his own name; and I soon found, that just about in proportion as he lost his own property, he prepared the way for embezzling that of his ward. And thus, in realization of his brother's fears, he has gone on till he has destroyed, as he believes, all evidence, by which any parcel or portion of that property can be identified. These acts, with many more I could name, when taken in connection with what he has latterly declared to his niece and others about the failure of the estate, afford sufficient proof not only of the intention, but the act, of embezzling the whole of his brother's extensive property, or at least turning its rightful owner off with some paltry setting out in furniture. But with all his precautions, he will be afraid of the investigation his course might have to undergo, in case his niece married one whom he could not hope to bind."

"And has he never suspected you in the part you have been secretly acting?"

"I think he has; but he is by no means aware how much I know of him. And not suspecting my motives and the moral obligations I am under to ferret out his misdeeds, he probably thinks what I do know will only be made use of in making up a bad opinion

of him. But he evidently fears me; and he has much more reason to do so than he dreams of; for in following him in matters that really concerned me to know, I have become possessed, as I before intimated, of most, if not all, of the dangerous secrets of his dark, tortuous and plotting career. And I tell you, Lot Fisher, that Old Jude Hosmer, as much as he is feared and courted by others, and as firmly and as strongly as he thinks he has planted himself, stands tottering on a precipice, from which I think I have the power to hurl him to destruction."

"This is as new to me as it is surprising," said Lot, thoughtfully, "but how do you propose to make use of this power?"

"To compel him to do justice to his niece. If he will do this, his crimes against the State, as the occasion has passed by, shall be kept still secret, if he offends no more. But should he refuse the condition I shall place before him, and attempt to stand out, he must then be overthrown by every means that can be brought to bear upon him. And you, Lot, must be the man, as the husband of Lucy Hosmer, to take the lead in fighting the great battle which will then ensue."

"If I was the husband of Miss Hosmer, I should probably take proper measures to secure her rights; but as I am not, and have not the least authority to act for her, how do you propose that I should avail myself of the knowledge you have imparted?"

"I would lay the whole case before her. She will keep the secret; and she will, also, have the sense to perceive, that her interest and her happiness alike require, that she make you, as soon as she is of age, her legal protector, whether her uncle consent or not."

"No," said Lot, after a thoughtful pause, "I can never do that. All that I could say would be to tell her, in effect, that she was entitled to a fortune—that I would prosecute her uncle and recover it, if she would marry me. No, never! It would carry with it an air of mercenary calculation, that I will never have associated with my name."

"I spoke as a lawyer, you have spoken as a lover. And perhaps it is well for us, in this mercenary world, that there is one passion devoid of selfishness. I am not surprised that you take this view of the subject.— Still the emergency seems to require that some step to apprise Lucy of her rights should be taken soon—before she is of age, which is some time this year, I think. It would probably alter her resolution about waiting for her uncle's consent to her marriage. And besides this, there is danger that Old Jude, as soon as she can legally act for herself, will be coaxing her for a settlement, which, unless she is previously informed of her rights, he will have in his own way. Perhaps I had better see her myself."

"You should be the one, if any body; but remember I can give you no authority; nor do I wish you, when communicating with her, to connect my name, in any way, with the subject."

"Certainly not; for I can appreciate the delicacy of the circumstances under which you are placed. But if I should conclude to have a talk with Old Jude, as I may, I should directly urge his consent to her union with you, hinting enough of what I know, if I could not get along without, to bring him to a compliance. For I can see, that no strong steps can be taken to secure Lucy's estate, which is greater than you even now dream of, till your union with her. Then if you and she wish it, I shall be ready to act, not only with all my skill as a lawyer, but with all my good will as a friend to you both."

"You know, Squire Stacy, how certainly I should retain you in any case which I could strictly call my own; and I doubt not Lucy would as certainly do the same. But, at present, I can only thank you for your kind intentions."

"Ay, Lot, but you may expect I shall be acting a little in anticipation of the only legal authority under which I can ever act; for no such authority, you are aware, could be conferred in the secret trust I accepted from Lucy's father. But whatever move I may make, it will be done with the utmost caution, and in a manner, perhaps, that you may not, at the time, comprehend; for expedients of no common character may be required to meet the doublings of my subtle opponent, who is really more to be dreaded, in a contest of this kind, than any three lawyers in the land. And here, before we part, let me enjoin the same caution and vigilance on you, not only in keeping all I have told you a profound secret, but by placing a double guard on your whole conduct. I know you have the best of all shields against the shafts of enemies and opponents of all kinds, a good moral character. But Old Jude is no ordinary opponent, and you know not what means he may resort to by way of preventing a connection, in which he doubtless sees much to fear."

The conference here ended and the parties rose to leave the place; when their attention was attracted by a slight ruffling noise, as of hastily moved paper, in the back room of the office, the door between the two rooms, being sufficiently ajar to admit the sound. The Squire instantly went into the room, and drawing up the paper curtain, which hung down over an open window in the rear of the

building, and which had doubtless occasioned the nose, looked out, but discovered no person, though an eaves-dropper, owing to a line of shrubbery, that stood near the building, could have easily escaped undetected.

"I was careless in leaving that door ajar, and still more so in not shutting down that window," said the Splice, as they now left the office; "but I think it could have been only some slight puff of wind that ruffled the curtain, so our secret is still with ourselves, I presume."

To be Continued.

**The Post Office and the Press.**—The Provincial Post-Office having been placed under local control, it is generally understood that a measure of Postal Reform will be brought before the Legislature in the coming session. We think provisions should be made to allow exchange newspapers which pass between publishers to be exempt from postage, as in the United States. This should not be asked as a boon to newspaper proprietors; but on another and much higher ground. The Legislature annually votes £20,000 for postage of Common School children; and how question the wisdom of the measure. The newspaper, with reference to political rights and duties as well as general information, is now and has long been especially to become the great educator of the people. It is manifestly the duty of the Legislature then to facilitate the circulation of newspapers. When we consider the amount annually paid from the public revenue for the promotion of education, can it be possible that no unnecessary restriction be imposed on newspapers. Economy requires it; for if a people be not educated they will be vicious; criminals will be multiplied, and the expense of punishing and attempting to reform them be increased. Motives of humanity, of economy, of consistency demand a removal of all unnecessary restrictions on the spread of intelligence, of which the periodical local press is the vehicle.—*Examiner.*

One Week Later From Europe.

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.**  
NEW YORK, Thursday Dec. 11.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, 25th ult., arrived at this port this afternoon. The Canada has had a very rough passage. She made the Highland Light last evening, and was boarded by the Newsboy, at 7 o'clock this morning, off the bar. The following is a summary of the news by this arrival.

The Europa arrived out in a little more than eleven days. Continental affairs still wear an aspect which indicates the beginning of another catastrophe, rather than the termination of that which has already occurred. In Austria and Prussia, a struggle is evidently about to take place, between the powers of monarchy and democracy, each being now arrayed in hostility against the other, and both apparently convinced that the sword must be the arbiter between them.

The whole of the intelligence from Vienna and Berlin represents those capitals as evidently ripe for renewed efforts to secure a constitution which shall place some restraint upon the royal will. The Kings themselves are gathering around them all their available military strength, in accordance with the avowal of the Prince of Prussia, that if the throne fall, it shall fall with honor.

Not the least significant circumstance, certainly not the least important one, is the feeling of disgust and derision which the people of one capital manifest towards the proceedings of the authorities in another.

The murder of Bismarck by the Austrian General, is regarded throughout Germany as a demand of war against the Frankfurt Parliament, which in its turn demands that Windschgratz and his council of war shall be forthwith punished.

In these facts we have the evidence of the existence of slumbering insurrectionary power, which a trivial accident may any moment suffice to call forth with fearful energy. The knot becomes daily more complicated, and the probability is that it will be deemed easier, to cut than to unravel it.

**THE CHOLERA.**—The total number of cases of cholera reported in London and vicinity up to Thursday, 25th November, was 397, of which 213 died, 95 recovered, and 89 were still under treatment. In the country there had been in all 98 cases, of which 57 proved fatal, 10 recovered, and 31 were still under treatment. In Scotland there had been 397 cases, 213 deaths, 95 recoveries, and 89 still under treatment.

**IRELAND.**  
*Dublin, Thursday Morning.*—The State Trials.—The argument on Mr. O'Brien's writ of error closed yesterday. On the application of counsel for the other prisoners, it was arranged that before judgement shall be given in Mr. O'Brien's case, one counsel shall be heard for each of them, as the points relied upon are exactly similar as those urged on behalf of that gentleman. The Court adjourned to this morning.

It was finally arranged that one counsel should be heard for each of the prisoners, before judgement in the present case, and that the counsel should confine themselves to the points of error, which had already been discussed in that case. The Court then adjourned to Thursday, when the first of the three counsel were to be heard.

On Thursday, Mr. Duffy served two notices—one upon the High Sheriff, and the other upon the Attorney General Warring; the former against excluding Roman Catholics from the panel in his case, and the latter for preventing him from challenging this panel.

his election is sought for by the enemies of the Republic, of all and every shade, who care nothing for him or his election, save only as the means of overturning the new government. For this unholy purpose, ultraradicals, socialists, and monarchists meet on common ground, and support a common candidate.

"It is," says the Siecle, "through hatred of the friends of our new Republic, that Louis Napoleon is to be borne to the Presidency. In voting for him, they seek only to wrest power from those who, having obtained it by a surprise, have not known how to wield it. It is not so much the candidate they reject, as the government they reject—reject too at the very moment when it has become regular and ceases to be exclusive."

The new President of France seems to have a plain prospect before him, who ever he may be. The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:—

Our peaceful days are already numbered, and on the 10th of December the storm will begin, the end of which may not be seen.—The *ex-Deputé* Legrand, Representative of a certain Left, has already declared to Louis Bonaparte, in his very teeth:— "Monsieur Bonaparte! as long as you are citizen and Representative, I have nothing against you; but if you should be chosen President, I will shoot you down like a dog, wherever I may meet you, nothing amiss! I know that the Workmen's Union, about 50,000 members strong, have resolved, in case Louis Bonaparte should be chosen President, to assemble in divisions and shoot him. One of us will certainly hit him," say they, and thousands cannot be guillotined, like an Alibaud."

**ITALY.**  
Letters from Rome, of the 6th inst., announce an insurrectionary movement among the Pontifical troops in garrison on the marshes on the Austrian frontiers. This explains the sudden departure from Rome of General Zucchi, the Minister of War, for Bologna and Ferrara.

From a letter from Turin, dated 11th of November, it appears the agitation for Italian independence is about to be renewed at Florence.

At Naples, 13th, tranquility continued to prevail, but much impatience was manifested for the return of the British Minister, since all proceedings in the Anglo-French mediation were necessarily suspended until his return.

The Epoca of Rome of the 13th, states that the tricolor ribbon hitherto worn by the Pope's body guard, has been proscribed by the commandant of that body. In the present state of the public mind, this otherwise trifling circumstance has created an immense sensation.

**PORTUGAL.**  
Our intelligence announces the commencement of a Miguelite movement. When the despatch left, a report very generally prevailed, that Marshal Saldanha had tendered his resignation in consequence of the Cabralists insisting on the suspension of the quarantine. The king was against the measure, but the queen supported the Cabralists.

The Portuguese judges had declared the arrest of political prisoners on the 17th June last, illegal. So the civilians had been liberated.

The Government has spread news that they have seized a legitimist correspondence from London, brought by Matthew Bailey, by which they had become acquainted with all their plans, and which correspondence compromised the leaders of that party and their first nobility. There is no doubt that Bailey brought a correspondence which fell into the hands of the Government; that Saldanha laid it before the Queen, that a Council of State was assembled, and that the queen and her husband insisted upon the suspension of individual guarantees and severe measures.

It is also said that Saldanha had the greatest difficulty to calm her irritated temper, and he assured her, upon his honor, that if left alone, he would take all the necessary measures. This accident is the cause of the reports that legitimist movements are taking place in the Northern Provinces, and that the legitimist Garcia has been arrested at Oporto and placed in the castle.

**CENTRAL ITALY.**  
A letter received in Paris states that M. Rossi, Foreign Minister of the Pope, was stabbed as he was proceeding to the Chamber of Deputies, of which wound we regret to learn that he has since died.

The Augsburg Gazette announces the prevalence of a general disposition to turbulence on the frontiers of the Papal States. Gen. Zucchi is said to have left Rome in great haste for the express purpose of putting an end to the disorders.

From the various reports, however, which are quoted by our informant, a collision with the Austrians would appear imminent.

In Ferrara an attempt is said to have been made by the Papal free troops to undermine the fortress, which provoked a menace from the commandant that he would reduce the city to ashes.

The popularity of Pope Pius 9th is sadly on the wane, if indeed it be not already lost. The solemn procession of his holiness to San Carlos, on a recent occasion, is described as resembling the movement of a funeral. The streets were deserted, and the Pontifical only welcomed by the cries of a few noisy urchins, who were attracted by curiosity to the spot.

**NORTHERN ITALY.**  
The Journal of Milan of 12th ult., contains a proclamation of Marshal Radetsky, dated 11th, in which he announces his decision to exact an extraordinary contribution from the following classes:—

1st—the members of the late Provisional Government. 2d—all those who took an active part in the proceedings of the Provisional Committee. 3d—all those who took a leading part in the revolution, or who connived in that measure, either by their acts or writings.

The amount of this forced contribution is not known, but the quota payable by each

was to be signified at his address, and each amount was to be paid in to the town officers.

Before the end of six weeks, the property of those who failed to make good the payment, will be sequestrated. All sales or transfers of such property, which have been made since March last, are annulled, so far as respects this contribution, thus all sales of property of whatever description, or mortgage, are rendered impracticable.

Advices from Milan of the 19th say that a municipal deputation had waited upon Radetsky to protest against the forced contribution. He replied that he wanted money for the subsistence of his troops, and he would withdraw it on having a month's subsidies from those on whom the contribution had been levied.

The executions still continue at Milan, as asserted by the Journals of Genoa and Venice. At Turin the Journal L'Opinion has been seized for attacks upon the King and Government.

According to the Alba of the 14th the inhabitants of Leghorn had offered the new Ministry a patriotic donation of 2,000,000 livres.

The Concordia of the 19th quotes a letter from Venice of the 8th, announcing the arrest of a Secretary of the War Department, charged with having given the Austrian commander at Mestre notice of the projected sortie of the Venetians on the 27th ult.

The Congress on the affairs of Italy will be held immediately, at Brussels, when Lord Minto will represent England and M. De Tocqueville France.

**THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.**  
By Telegraph to the New York papers.  
LIVERPOOL, Saturday—11 A. M.

**ENGLAND.**—From Birmingham, we regret to learn the failure of the eminent firm of Lord & Co. The extent of their liabilities is said to be £50,000.

We regret to state that Lord Melbourne, formerly prime minister of England, died yesterday at Brocket Hall.

**SPAIN.**—We learn from Madrid that the Queen has quarrelled desperately with Narvaez, and refuses to see him. A ministerial crisis is expected.

**WIRTEMBERG.**—From Wirtemberg our advices state that ministry had resigned, owing to a dispute with the King, touching the imperative necessity of reducing his allowance from the national funds.

**SAXONY.**—The Chambers of Legislature have been closed by the King in person, in consequence of the tumults, commenced and expected.

**AUSTRIA.**—Rumors were current at Vienna that the eminent house of the Rothschilds were about to cease business, and wind up their affairs. Silver was very scarce.

**LONDON, Saturday Morning.**  
**ARRIVAL OF THE PENINSULAR MAIL.**—The Madrid steamer has arrived at Southampton, having performed a quarantine of eight days at Lisbon. She brings mails from Cadiz, Gibraltar and Vigo.

In the correspondence by this arrival we find that the Portuguese cabinet are still quarrelling amongst themselves, and that eventually the dispute may assume a rather serious aspect.

The cholera had made its appearance at Lisbon.

THE JOURNAL.

STANSTEAD, DECEMBER 21, 1848.

**NOTICE!**—ANDREW YOUNG, Jr. is an authorized Agent for the Journal, to obtain subscriptions, collect dues, &c.

Municipal Council.

The Council met at Georgeville on the 11th instant. Present, the Mayor and Councilors Bullock, Bigelow, Cleveland, Colby and Giddings.

The Secretary-Treasurer read minutes of proceedings of last session. Sundry Petitions, Memorials and Oppositions, relative to roads and bridges, were presented and received. Councilor Bullock reported unfavorably of the Council's interfering with the suits pending at Sherbrooke vs. Burbank and Plumley. Report received and concurred in.

Councilor Cleveland moved that the papers before the Council be acted upon without going into committee of the whole, as usual. Bullock objected, as much time would be saved by going into committee, on account of not being obliged to write motions, which the Rules required us to do in Council.

Cleveland.—By going into committee we give the parties a chance of being heard twice—once before the committee, and after that the council, which consumes much time uselessly.

Bigelow.—It would save repetition to dispense with the committee.

Giddings.—I do not like the idea of departing from our usual course of proceeding—I fear it will lead us into unforeseen difficulties; besides, the time saved by refusing opposing parties a second hearing, will be more than counterbalanced by that lost in writing out motions.

Some members commencing a conversation, were reminded that the rules required councilors to address the chair, and that no member could speak but twice on any subject, except by permission.

Cleveland.—attempting to speak, was called to order by Bullock.

Cleveland.—Mr. Chairman can I have the liberty to speak?

Mayor.—Yes, if you have anything new to offer.

Cleveland.—I wish merely to ask of councilor Giddings the reasons of his objection to

my motion. If I have violated the rules of the Council, it was far from my intent. I see I have, and will refrain from doing the like again. If my motion proposes a step clashing with the rules of the council, I would not press it.

Mayor.—The usual mode of procedure is to go into committee. If business could be expedited in another way, perhaps it would be better. I think road matters should be considered in committee.

Giddings.—It would be unjust to alter our rules without a full house.

Bullock.—The motion wears a worse feature than was at first apparent. It is a blow struck in the dark against our forms, and if persisted in—

Bigelow.—Do the rules forbid the motion? Is there anything in the act against it?

Colby.—Motion—motion.

Mayor.—The rules should not be violated.

Cleveland.—I am willing to withdraw the motion, as the point is of too minor importance to provoke debate. Withdrew his motion, and Council adjourned.

When the Council re-assembled, it went into committee of the whole on roads and bridges, Giddings in the chair, and took up the petition of Phelps and others, of Bolton, which was allowed; and that of David Peck and others, Potton, which after consideration and hearing Mr. Dorman on the part of the petitioners, was deferred for further consideration, and the committee adjourned.

**Tuesday, Dec. 12th.**—The committee convened at 8 A. M., and immediately rose and reported.

Mr. Bullock presented the petition of Willard Wood and others, for a road from Beebe Plain to Rock Island, and moved its prayer be granted, and a By-Law ordered of the road.

Cleveland.—It is improper to receive this petition, as it requires a local tax without a previous estimate, and the withdrawal of certain statute labor from roads now traveled and required to be kept up—both contrary to law. Read from Statute 10 and 11 Vic. & Geo. 3.

Bullock.—Has not the councillor sense enough to know and appreciate what follows that he has just read? Why does he read a part, and not all of the clauses pertinent to the matter under consideration? And how does he know that an estimate will not be made in the by-law? As I have said before, the Council has discretionary power in regard to the application of statute labor, and I should be sorry indeed if the Council should be deprived of its power by such miserable harping. Are we to be deprived of the power of receiving petitions? The member must not think to hoodwink the public thus. He will have to study hard to do it.

Cleveland.—It is hard to be twitted for want of sense, and branded an ignoramus; such expressions annoy me exceedingly, and I will not submit to hear them.

Giddings.—I consider the right of petition sacred, and shall not consent to establish the precedent of rejecting one. The motion was put and carried.

Councilor Bullock moved that the Council go into committee of the whole on roads and bridges—with Cleveland in the chair.

Cleveland.—I have strong objections to filling the chair. My opponent is scheming to obtain certain objects. I don't like to be a victim of intrigue. His measures are so unjust that I cannot consent to have them passed upon the County without the privilege of raising my voice against them. I cannot rest easy under the assertion of being an idiot.—Why put an idiot in the chair? Councilor C. took the chair.

Messrs. Davis and Austin took their seats.

The committee reported unfavorably of the Abbott's Mills and Belvidere survey of a road; favorably of the survey of a road in Barford, prayed for by Daniel S. Bacon and others; on the petition of D. Peck and others, and on the petition of Willard Wood and others. Adverse to the petition of Jas. Bickford and others, and favorably of the petition of N. Martin and others.

On motion the committee rose and reported. Mr. Bullock presented the petition of A. Abbott and others, for a road, which was received, and the D. G. Voyer ordered to proceed therein according to law.

On motion of Mr. Cleveland, Edward Remick, jr. was appointed D. G. Voyer.

On motion of Mr. Colby, James Boynton, (in place of Sweeney) Sylvanus Griffin, (in place of A. Burbank) Moses Perkins and Wm. Hawes were appointed Overseers of Roads and Bridges, Hatley.

On motion of Mr. Austin, Samuel Drew was appointed Overseer of roads and bridges in place of Burnham, Potton.

On motion, the Secretary Treasurer was ordered to take steps to draw from the Receiver General the Tavern License Fund, without delay.

Mr. Davis moved that the Secretary-Treasurer, as soon as he receives the aforesaid fund, make division of the monies in his hand to all the creditors of the Municipality in proportion to their respective claims, as audited by this council.

Bullock.—My constituents would censure me were I to assent silently to the passing of this motion. I cannot agree to divide these funds equally—there would be injustice in it. Stanstead has contributed mostly to them, and it is right she should share equally with those portions of the County who have paid in but little? Besides, how will you provide for the balance of the debts?

Davis.—I cannot conceive that the people of the County will be pleased to have a fund lying in the treasury, and be assessed to pay off the debts of the municipality. For one I cannot consent to put the County to this unnecessary expense. As to the injustice of the division, the other Townships have paid tribute to Stanstead since my earliest recollection. The balance of liabilities can be made up by licenses hereafter, and the municipality cleared of debt without a resort to a tax on property.

Cleveland.—If Stanstead has paid most of the licenses, she has more taverns and stores, and therefore the more travel and custom. I pay £5 in Stanstead to taverns where I pay 2s. in any other Township of the municipality. Where is the injustice in Stanstead's contributing most when she receives most? To let money lay in hand, and pay taxes to discharge our liabilities, is unjust.

Giddings.—It is my desire to lay hold of any expedient that may save us from taxes. I would avoid this as long as possible. I have heard creditors of the Council in my Township say that they would rather lay out of their pay another year than have to be taxed to pay the Council's debts. The funds of the Council belong to the municipality generally.

Bullock.—I perceive I am, as usual, in the minority; yet I wish to reply to the arguments of councilors who have spoken.—Councilor Davis has referred to the expense of collecting a tax. I pretend to say it need not cost us a cent for collections—there is a way to have them made, even in case of suits, without expense to us. Send tax rolls to the proper officers; where there's a will there's a way. Stanstead, in the first instance, turned over to the council some eighteen pounds and odd; has furnished about the same sum for show licenses, and nearly all of the tavern and store license fund, and it looks to me unjust that she should be forced to share this with those townships who have paid but at rifle into the general fund. I am perfectly willing the money should be put out on interest, and when the proper time comes for distribution, let each portion of the County receive as it has contributed. It is not improbable but we shall go back into Township Councils, and then will be a proper time to make a division of the funds.

Cleveland.—The money received for show licenses was, it is true, paid in Stanstead; but look at the enormous amount the people paid the taverns in Stanstead, in consequence of attending those shows.

Bullock.—Tavern keepers are taxed highly and he believed that with all their custom, they did not make much money. It was curious how councilors' minds had turned.—He believed he had formerly conversed with members present and absent who had agreed with him on the subject.

Cleveland.—I was once of your opinion. The motion was here put and carried.—Ayes, Davis, Bigelow, Cleveland, Colby, Austin, Giddings, Nay, Bullock, Adj.

When the Council re-assembled, Mr. Bullock introduced a by-law of the road and bridge in Potton; which after considerable debate, (omitted for want of space) was duly read and passed. Also by-law of the Beebe Plain and Rock Island road, which was amended and passed.

Mr. Giddings introduced by-laws altering process verbals of roads in Bolton, which were passed.

Mr. Bullock moved an amendment to the general by-law on roads and bridges. Lost.

On motion, the Secretary-Treasurer was ordered to prosecute all Traders in this Municipality, who have not complied with the requirements of the by-law compelling them to take license—after a notice of thirty days in the Stanstead Journal.

Adjourned, to meet on the 2d Monday of March next, at Bates' Hotel, Stanstead Plain, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

We have given up our columns to Municipal matters this week, to the exclusion of almost everything else.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**  
Parliament is called to meet for the Dispatch of Business, on Thursday, the 18th day of January next.

The libel case Gogy vs. Messrs. Donaghue & Higan, commenced on the 18th.

The weather is very "dubersome!" "first it snows, and then it blews, and then it thaws, and then it friz," and "don't do anything else," except rain.

There are still some cases of cholera reported at New York, but it seems to be confined to that city.

The "California fever" is prevailing very

extensively in the United States. Thousands are making preparations to emigrate thither.

We received the following short and pithy communication from a good friend and subscriber. It tells its own story:

Mr. Editor—I wish, through the columns of the Journal, to complain of an insufferable nuisance existing in your village, viz., the drove of vagrant cows which are turned into the street to forage upon the hay and other property of persons visiting the place on business. If the owners of these cows are too poor to support them, let them come up like men and ask for assistance, and not turn their miserable, starved brutes out to steal a living. Yours, HAY & OATS.

If you want the milk of human kindness thickened into the cream of benevolence, or the cream of benevolence transferred into the butter of beatitude, all you have to do is to fly around and do good. As Dobbs very justly says, there is more sunshine in one act of kindness, than in all the month of July.

In an old book of sermons, by an obscure divine of the name of Mison, we are reminded that "It is one among the many proofs of the wisdom of Providence that the world was not created in the midst of winter, when Adam and Eve could have found nothing to eat; but in harvest time, when there was fruit on every tree and shrub to tempt the willing hand."

#### MARRIED.

In Compton, on the 11th instant, Mr. AL-EXANDER LEVINSTON of Clifton, to Miss ELEANA HUMPHREY of Compton, by Rev. J. Green.

Also, in Barnston on the 12th inst. Mr. FRANCIS CLIFFORD to Miss ADELIA WAY, both of Barnston.

#### DIED.

In this town, on the 13th instant, LUCY THAYER, relict of the late Deacon Reuben Bings, aged 87 years. She, with her late husband, removed from the United States to this country with some of our earliest settlers. She had nearly accomplished her fiftieth year as a resident in the Township of Stanstead. In her eighty-seventh year when she died, she had for fifty years maintained a profession of the Christian religion—the consolations of which she much needed through a long period of widowhood—and during a protracted and wasting disease of which ultimately she died. Her end was eminently peaceful—affording much comfort to a large circle of relatives and friends, by whom she was much and deservedly esteemed.—Com.

BY-LAW of a Road from Beebe Plain to Rock Island in the Township of Stanstead.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the road, established by this Council, on the 13th day of June 1848, between Beebe Plain and Rock Island in the Township of Stanstead, and to make provision for opening, making and keeping in repair the said road and the bridge connected therewith:

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the authority of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the County of Stanstead, constituted by the 10th Act of the Provincial Statute 10th & 11th Victoria, chap 7.—That the said road thus established, as a Public By-Road, shall commence on lot No. 1 in the 7th range of lots in the said Township of Stanstead, in front of Stuart's Store, so called, on Beebe Plain, thence along the south side line of said lot to the eastern extremity of the village of said Beebe Plain, thence following the road, as now marked and traveled, across lot No. 1 in the 7th range, No 1 and 2 in the 8th range, and No. 1 in the 9th range, and intersecting with the road leading from Stanstead Plain to Derby Line, on the north side of Wood's shop, in the village of Rock Island: Provided, however, that such alterations in the said road may be made, or deviations from the present marked track, as may be determined by the Surveyor and two or more overseers of the division at a meeting called by the Surveyor for that purpose.

II. And be it enacted, That the said road and the bridge connected therewith, across the river, shall be made and kept in repair by a tax upon all the rateable property on lot No. 1 and 2 in the 7th range, No 1 in the 8th range, and the south half of No. 1 in the 9th range of lots in the said Township of Stanstead, save and except, however, that part of the south half of lot No. 1 in the 9th range owned and occupied by Col. A. Kilborn: And the said tax shall be assessed and apportioned upon all the proprietors and occupiers thereof and thereon, according to the valuation of their rateable property respectively, and not according to the front or superficies as heretofore.

III. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor of the division, and he is hereby required, with the least possible delay after the passing of this By-Law, to procure a practical Surveyor, and cause the said road and bridge to be surveyed, and accurate specifications thereof to be prepared, with an estimate of the cost of making the same: Provided, that in making such survey, it shall be the duty of the engineer to preserve, as nearly as practicable, an easy and uniform grade,—and the specifications shall require that the road shall be made 18 feet wide between ditches sufficiently raised in the centre, with ditches and water courses, where necessary to carry off the water.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor of the division, also to call a public meeting of the inhabitants interested, on or before the second Monday in the month of January next, by notices to that effect, posted up at two or more of the most public places in the vicinity of the said road, at least eight days prior to the day of the meeting; and the said notices shall name the place, day and hour of the said meeting, as well as the object: And the building of

the said road and bridge, agreeable to the specifications as aforesaid, shall be put up at public auction, or outcry, and shall be adjudged to the lowest and best bidder.

V. And be it enacted, That the person who shall bid off the building of the road and bridge as aforesaid, shall enter into bonds with the Secretary Treasurer of this Corporation, in a written contract, with two good and sufficient sureties, and conditioned, that the said contractor shall well and faithfully build the said road and bridge, agreeable to the specifications thereof, and within the time therein specified.

VI. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary Treasurer, immediately after the said contract shall have been made and entered into, to cause an assessment to be made upon all the rateable property specified in section 2d of this By-Law, of a sum sufficient to cover the amount of said contract, and the expenses of the survey of the road and bridge, together with the amount required (if any) to pay for the land through which the road passes: And the said sum so assessed shall be apportioned upon all the proprietors and occupiers liable thereto, according to the valuation of their rateable property respectively, in the said locality:—And it shall be the duty of the Secretary Treasurer to furnish the Surveyor of the division, with a tax-roll of the said assessment and rate, and the said Surveyor shall forthwith cause copies of the said tax-roll to be posted up at two or more of the most public places in the vicinity, and if the same shall not be paid within thirty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of such Surveyor, and he is hereby required forthwith to sue for and collect the same before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction, and shall pay the same when collected, into the Treasury of this Corporation.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary Treasurer to divide the said assessment into three instalments, the first whereof shall be equal to one third of the sum to be paid for the building the said road and bridge and all the expenses of survey and land, and shall be paid on or before the first day of June 1849. The second and third instalments shall each be equal to one third of the aforesaid sum to be paid for the building the said road and bridge, and expenses of survey and land, and shall be paid, the second on or before the first day of January 1850, and the third on or before the first day of June 1850, and the contract for the building the said road and bridge shall be made and conditioned accordingly.

VIII. And be it enacted, That all claims for land taken for the aforesaid road, shall be formally entered with the Secretary Treasurer and made in writing by the claimant, naming also, on his part, three appraisers, on or before the first day of the first session of this Council after the passing of this by-law, and not afterwards.

IX. And be it enacted, That the proprietors and occupiers of rateable property who are, by this by-law, held and required to make the road and bridge herein described, shall be exempt from the performance of statute labor on any and all other roads which such proprietors and occupiers may have been heretofore held and required to labor on, and they and each of them are hereby released from such labor to the extent of their tax respectively under this by-law, so long as they shall be taxed for the making of the aforesaid road and bridge, and no longer, any Process Verbal or By-Law, heretofore made and provided, to the contrary notwithstanding.

X. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary Treasurer to cause this By-Law to be immediately published in the Stanstead Journal: And all persons are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ENACTED by authority of the Council for the Municipality of the County of Stanstead, this twelfth day of December one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, at Georgeville in the Township of Stanstead.

CARLTON AYER, Mayor.  
INCREASE BULLOCK, Secretary Treasurer.

MUNICIPALITY } Georgeville,  
COUNTY OF STANSTEAD. } Dec. 15, '48.  
NOTICE is hereby given to all Traders, who have not taken license under the hand of the Secretary-Treasurer of this Municipality, that I am required by a vote of the Council, to enter prosecution against all delinquents, after a notice of thirty days in the Stanstead Journal.

INCREASE BULLOCK, S. T.

EYE AND EAR.  
DR. F. A. CADWELL,  
Oculist and Jurist,

FROM Montreal and Quebec, will make a professional visit to the Town of Sherbrooke on or about the first of January next, where he will remain sufficiently long to enable the afflicted to receive the benefit of his experience in this difficult and important department of the Medical profession.

Dr. C. begs leave to state that for several years past his chief attention has been directed to the Medical and Surgical treatment of the Eye and Ear, and having an extensive and successful practice, enables him to assure the afflicted, or the friends and guardians of those who may require assistance from such hands, that on the occasion of his visit at Sherbrooke, they may avail themselves of as great an amount of relief as human means can effect. All diseases of the Eye or Ear, whatsoever, from the slightest derangement of either organ, to the most confirmed cases of Deafness or Blindness, will receive prompt, and in most cases, successful treatment.

Letters and References, highly respectable, will be furnished on the occasion, and may be examined by those who desire it. 164

NOTICE.  
THE subscriber having closed business, hereby requires all persons indebted to him by note or account, to settle the same by the 1st of February next. All so doing will save cost. ASA WAY.  
Barnston, Dec. 16th, 1848. 164w3

#### TICKETS

In J. Woolley's Lottery can be had of the following persons, viz:  
Knight & Kilborn, J. Christie, T. W. Wyman, J. Bates, Stanstead Plain.  
J. Jones, Gilman & Holmes, Baxter & French, O. Morrill, T. Taylor, Rock Island.  
French & Baxter, Derby Line, Vt.  
Thornton & Gilman, Barnston.  
H. Cutting, Barford.  
P. Hitchcock, West Hatley. 164

C. W. WHITE,  
LAND AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT  
AND BROKER.  
St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.

OFFERS his services for the purchase and disposal of Properties, Bank and other Stocks, forwarding claims and petitions, and for the transaction generally of all Agency Business entrusted to him.  
Dec. 20, 1848. 164w5

BUTLER'S  
Newland's Liniment.  
Prepared from the original Recipe only by  
T. C. BUTLER,  
Dealer in Drugs and Medicines,  
Derby Line, Vt.  
Merchants and others supplied on liberal terms.

The extracts below will show the demand which exists for this truly celebrated medicine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. So great is it in some parts, that some graceless scoundrels have taken up the name of Indian so as to push off their trash under the reputation of the original medicine:  
From Amanda, Ohio.—Dr Wm. Wright—Apprehending that I shall be out of your valuable Indian Vegetable Pills before your agent will come through this region to supply me. I beg you to forward me a quantity in some way or other. The Pills are doing admirably here, in spite of the opposition of some would-be doctors, who have exerted all their influence to prevent people from buying them; and if I have a continued supply I shall be able to sell many of them. Yours,  
JOHN H. SANDERSON.

From Sea View, Va.—Dr Wm. Wright—I have nearly got through with the Pills you left and sent me, and I think I could in a short time sell six or eight dozen more. The quicker I get them the more I shall sell as your Pills are liked and approved of generally more than any other medicine we have had among us for some time. In fact I do not know of a single instance where they have been tried and disapproved of. Some of the physicians don't like them, but I reckon they never have tried them, and self-interest will generally be consulted. Yours, LUTHER NOTTINGHAM.

These celebrated Pills are for sale by T. C. Butler, and by Agents in each town in Canada. 141

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

THE BY-LAWS of the COLLEGE having received the sanction of the Executive, its Books are now open for the REGISTRATION of MEMBERS.

It is required of such as desire to Register that they forward to the Undersigned (post-paid) their name, legibly written in full, their age, birth-place, date of Provincial License, and the College Fee, viz., Ten dollars in Current Money of this City.

All such as signed the Petition to the Legislature for the Act of Incorporation, are entitled to Register forthwith, provided that at the time of their signing they were in possession of a Provincial License to Practice Medicine, &c. &c., and, in virtue of the By-Law which refers to Membership, the Books of the College shall be kept open during a period of Six Months from the time of the passing of the said By-Law, viz., the 10th of October, 1848, for the Registration of every member of the Profession who desires so to do, provided such member had been in possession of a Provincial License to practice Medicine, &c. &c., four years at the time of the passing of the Incorporation, viz., 27th July, 1847.

FRANCIS C. T. ARNOLDI, M. D.  
Registrar and Treasurer.  
Coll. Ph. & Surg. L. C.  
58 CRAIG STREET,  
Montreal, Nov. 24, 1848.

The Official Gazette, the Montreal Pilot, Minerve and L'Avenir; the Quebec Mercury, Gazette, Canadian and Journal; the Missisquoi News, Stanstead Journal and Sherbrooke Gazette; the Three Rivers Gazette and Echo des Campagnes, will insert this once each week for four weeks; and send the first and last number of each journal containing the advertisement to the Registrar and Treasurer, Montreal, with the account. 163

COOKING STOVES!  
(SPALDING'S PATENT.)

A supply just received, and will be sold cheaper than they have ever been offered in this vicinity before. N. B. These Stoves are made of the very best material, and are about 40 lbs heavier than any other of the same pattern ever let here.

KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.  
Stanstead, Dec. 12, 1848.

THE PRINTER WANTS,  
CASIL, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Fire Wood, &c. &c., in payment for the Journal. Produce at fair prices, will be received from those in arrears, if delivered before the first of February next. Journal Office, Dec. 6th, 1848.

RICHMOND ACADEMY.  
Rev. A. L. TWILIGHT, Principal.  
M. S. MARGARET ROBERTSON, Preceptress.

Tuition, per Term of twelve weeks, from 10 to 15s. Board, (with the Principal) per week, 7s. 6d. Good rooms to let to those who board themselves. Whole expenses of a year at this Seminary, £20 5s. Winter Term commences November 25th.

JAMES R. LAING, } Trustees.  
G. K. FOSTER, }  
THOMAS STEEL, }

SAVE YOUR STRAW!  
THE subscribers having re-commenced the manufacture of PAPER at their New Mill, Rock Island, would notify Farmers to save their Oat and Wheat STRAW, to exchange for Paper, Books, or other Goods.

—A L S O—  
Wanted in exchange for Books and Paper, SWINGLE-TOW, and RAGS of all descriptions.

S. & S. REED. 161  
Nov. 29th, 1848.

MUFFS, Boas, Tippets, &c. &c. as low as the lowest, at FOSTER'S.  
Nov. 7.

#### FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, his Farm, situated on the road from Lennoxville to Waterville, midway between the two villages, comprising 210 acres of superior land, 90 acres of which is cleared, and in excellent condition, being well fenced and watered; a good Farm-House, Wood-Shop, two Barns 30 by 40 each, an excellent Apple Orchard, and a good Sugary. An unquestionable title will be given, and possession immediately, if required. For further particulars enquire on the premises.

WILLIAM JONES.  
Ascot, Nov. 30, 1848. 165-3w

#### NOTICE

IS hereby given that I have released to my son George P. Smith, the remainder of his minority; and shall not claim his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

TIMOTHY SMITH.  
Stanstead, Dec. 6th, 1848. 163  
Witness—Harry House, James Fraser.

#### DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned would give public notice, that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the title of A. L. & C. DAMON & Co. has been by mutual consent dissolved; and that Dr. B. Damon is duly authorized to receive payment of all debts due the said firm and give receipts for the same.

AARON UPTON DAMON,  
CHARLES DAMON,  
BENJ. DAMON, M. D.  
Hatley, Nov. 1, 1848.

All persons indebted to the late firm of A. U. & C. Damon & Co., or to the undersigned, either by note or account, must make payment on or before the first day of January next. B. DAMON.  
Hatley, Nov. 1, 1848.

#### FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

GILMAN & HOLMES  
RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of their customers and the public to their New and Splendid assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS! A more choice, elegant, or varied assortment, we venture to say, cannot be found in "these dignins," or one purchased more favorable to Low Prices; and we do positively declare that we will sell as cheap as the cheapest, (and cheaper if we can.) Our motto is—"We prefer the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling."

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.  
Rock Island, Nov. 8, 1848.

New Fall and Winter Goods.  
KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.,

HAVE just received from Montreal and the Southern Markets, a more extensive General Assortment of seasonable FANCY and STAPLE articles than they have ever had before, or is usually kept in a country store. And as to VARIETY, QUALITY, and CHEAPNESS, they feel confident their stock will be found second to none in the County.

K. K. & Co. respectfully invite the trading community to give them an early call, and they have no doubt their goods will be found desirable, and prices satisfactory.  
Stanstead Plain, Oct. 24, 1848.

REMOVAL.  
DR. MONSELL, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada East, has removed from Beebe Plain to the Store of Marcus Child, Esq., (up stairs,) on Stanstead Plain.

November 22, 1848. 153

Millinery and Dress-Making.  
MRS. M. M. STARRETT, would announce to the Ladies of Stanstead and vicinity, that she has just received the latest WINTER FASHIONS from Boston, and is now prepared to wait upon all who may favor her with their patronage.

BONNET TIPS for sale.  
Rock Island, Nov. 22, 1848. 160

Miss J. A. TAYLOR,  
Milliner and Dress Maker,

At the Rock Island Hotel, would respectfully inform the public that she has lately returned from London with the latest and most approved styles of making Cloaks, Bonnets, Dresses, Caps and Head Dresses, and is now prepared to wait on all who may favor her with their patronage.

One or two Girls as apprentices to the above business wanted immediately.  
Nov. 22, 1848. 160w6

The terror which that dread disease, consumption, has for ages excited, is now no longer felt. Death's prime minister has been deprived of his horros, and consumption may now be classed with the curable diseases.

The Hungarian Balm of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchanan of London, England, and known as the great English Remedy, will speedily and effectually cure that fearful malady, consumption, in some of its most dangerous forms; and in all ordinary diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is the most perfect and admirable remedy that can possibly be used.

[By special Appointment] D. F. BRADLEE & SON 150 Washington-street, Boston, sole agents for the U. States and British Provinces. American price \$1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health. Sold by T. C. Butler, Derby Line. 157y1

ALMANACS! Dr. D. JAYNE would respectfully inform the public that he publishes annually for gratuitous distribution, by himself and his Agents, an Almanac called JAYNE'S MEDICAL ALMANAC, AND GUIDE TO HEALTH.—The calculations for this Almanac are made with great care and accuracy and for five different Latitudes and Longitudes, so as to make them equally useful as a Calendar in every part of the United States and British North America. They are printed on good paper, and with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and besides being the most accurate and complete Calendar printed in the United States, they contain a large amount of information suited to the wants of all, and of that kind too, which cannot be found in books.

Its catalogue of diseases, with remarks and directions for their removal is really invaluable, and make them welcome visitors in every house they enter. Every family should possess at least one of these almanacs. His Almanac for 1849 is now ready for distribution, of which he designs to publish at least Two Millions, and in order that all may be supplied, he invites merchants and store keepers to forward their orders to him as early as possible, and they shall be supplied gratuitously. Orders (post-paid) directed to Dr. D. Jayne Philadelphia, will meet with prompt attention. Families can obtain these Almanacs gratis of T. C. Butler, Derby Line, Vt.

#### NEW ARRIVAL OF MEDICINES.

THE subscriber having lately received the agencies for a few of the approved Patent Medicines of the day, offers for sale, either at wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz:

Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES,

—CONSISTING OF—  
Jayne's Expectoant, Jayne's Hair Tonic,  
Tonic Vermifuge, Hair Dye,  
Carmenative Balsam, Sensitive Pills,  
Alterative, Ague Pills.

Ayer's compound Cherry Pectoral;  
Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam;  
Euchan's Hungarian Balsam;  
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;  
Carter's Pulmonary Balsam;  
Power's Balsam of Aniseeds;  
Sears' Syrup of Liverwort;  
Thompson's Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha;  
Shaker's Cough Syrup;  
Vaughan's Lillontinige;  
Yowen's Serraniparilla;  
Correct's Shaker concentrated do;  
Shaker's Fluid Extract of Valerian;  
Fahnestock's Vermifuge;  
Lymon & Co's Worm Powders;  
Brewer's Worm Lozenges; do. comp. Cough do.  
Thompson's Eye Water;  
Wright's Pearl Ointment;  
Hays' Liniment for Piles;  
Dr. Beach's Family Medicines;  
Thomsonian Botanic Medicines in all their varieties  
Marshall's Catarrh Snuff, Jaundice Elixirs, and Indian Plaster.

PILLS.  
Brandreth's, Cooper's, Colton's,  
Herick's, Hubbard's, Indian Dyspep-  
Lee's, Mast's, Moffatt's,  
Thayer's, Wright's Indian.

Dalley's Pain Extractor; McAllister's Salve; Taylor's "Rough and Ready" do; Poor Man's Plaster; Oliver's Plaster; Dyachlon do; Adhesive do. (in rolls) or strapping, &c.

His stock of DRUGS & MEDICINES in general, is now very full and complete. To those who have hitherto been his Patrons, he tenders his sincere thanks. He respectfully requests a continuance of their favors, and invites others to call and examine for themselves.

Having purchased of Messrs. J. A. & G. Pierce, their stock of DYE STUFFS, he is able with these and his previous stock, to supply Clothiers with any articles they may require in this line, such as Indigo, blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Red Tartar, Madder, Lac dye, Aqua Fortis, Muratic Acid, Oil of Vitriol, Grain Tin, Quercitron Bark, Camwood, Newwood, Logwood, Fustic, Press Papers, Tenter Hooks, Card cleaners, Clothier's Jacks, &c. &c.

He has also a few Surgical Instruments, such as Scissors, Cupping Glasses, Lancets, Tooth Keys and Hooks, Serraniparilla, &c. Also the following Medical Books: Eberle's Practice of Medicine; Stewart on Diseases of Children; Doulglan's New Remedies; Beach's American Practice, and some few others.

Also a general assortment of Books for SCHOOLS and ACADEMIES, among which are Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Cooper's Virgil; Jacob's Latin Reader; Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Davies' Algebra; Comstock's Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; Olmstead's Philosophy; Swift's Philosophy; Mitchell's, Olney's, Smith's, and Peter Parley's Geographies; Cutler's and Lee's Physiologies; Porter's Rhetorical Reader; First, Second, and Third Class Readers; Adams' Arithmetic; Smith's Grammar; Webster's Dictionary, &c. &c., together with Religious and Miscellaneous Books of various kinds.

Paints, Oils, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Copal Gum, Gum Shellac, Gold Leaf, Bronze, &c.  
Writing Paper, Steel Pens, Quills, Wafers, Black, Red and Fancy Sealing Wax; Seals, Slates, Pencils, India Rubber, Drawing Paper, Blank Cards, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash or ready pay.  
B. F. HUBBARD.  
Stanstead, Sept. 13, 1848. 150

Rock Island Boot & Shoe Shop.

THE public who are in want of a good article in the BOOT or SHOE line, would do well to call and examine the work there manufactured before purchasing elsewhere.  
October 10, 1848.

BRISTLES  
Bought at BELL'S Shoe-shop for the Boston Brush Factory.  
Nov. 30, 1848.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.  
C. S. HENRY, having commenced business on Rock Island as a

Watch & Clock Maker & Jeweler,  
begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Music Boxes, &c., in the best manner.

From his thorough knowledge and experience in the business, having been for the last eight years employed in some of the first establishments in Montreal in the above line, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.  
Rock Island, Stanstead, August 15, 1848. 146

FOR SALE.  
ONE Ton Tallow,  
1-2 do Maple Sugar, by  
KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.  
Stanstead, Dec. 5th, 1848.

TO THE LADIES.  
AT Baxter, Haskell & Co's. may be found rich Velvets of every shade of color for bonnets; Silks and Satins, do do; rich Ribbons to match, and a magnificent assortment of Artificial Flowers, &c.  
October 20, 1848.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!  
AT Baxter, Haskell & Co's may be had splendid Mink and Otter CAPS from \$1 to \$12. Seal and Nutra do; also richest assortment of Muffs, Boas, Capes, &c. and a large assortment of Buffalo Robes, very cheap.  
Oct. 20.

LOOK AT THIS.  
OSMYN SMITH begs leave to inform all those who are indebted to him, either by account or note, that he is under the necessity of calling for payment of the whole of his claims this fall. He is obliged to adopt this mode of announcing his intentions, as few seem inclined to offer payment without it. All those who neglect to meet their demands, will shortly find them in the hands of an officer for collection.  
Stanstead, October 18, 1848. 155

GREAT BARGAINS.  
COOKING Stoves, Pipe, Nails Glass, Sole and Upper Leather, Groceries of all descriptions, Sheetings, Tickings, &c. may be had at great bargain of  
BAXTER, HASKELL & Co.

Ready-Made Clothing.  
GRAY Overcoats, Brown Cassimere do. Vests, &c. of a better quality than before offered, at the  
OLD YELLOW STORE.

THE WINTER OVERCOATS  
—Have arrived at the—  
Montreal Dry Goods Store,  
Stanstead Plain.

Also, a portion of their winter Dry Goods. The prices will be found quite as low as ever.  
Nov. 8. 158

BUFFALO Robes, a cheaper or better assortment cannot be found in this section. Also, Muffs, Boas, India Rubber Shoes, and Boots and Shoes, in great variety and at reduced prices, by  
GILMAN & HOLMES.  
Nov. 30.

LOOKING GLASSES.  
A SPLENDID assortment at 25 per cent. discount from former prices just received at the Old Yellow Store.  
Rock Island, Nov. 21.

**Real and Personal Estate Lottery!**  
**CAPITAL \$2,400!**  
**104 Prizes—800 Tickets at \$3 each.**  
 To be Drawn at Compton Centre, on the 3d of January, 1849.

**MANAGERS.**  
 HOLLIS SMITH, Esq. Sherbrooke.  
 BENJ. POMROY, Esq. Compton.  
 JNO. W. BAXTER, Esq. Stanstead.

THE undersigned propose to dispose, by Lottery, of his valuable real estate, in the Village of Moie's River, two miles from Compton Centre, together with  
**100 No. 1 PREMIUM PLOUGHS.**  
 The Real Estate consists of,  
 1. A Dwelling House 30 by 40 feet, one and a half stories high; a Barn 24 by 30, and an 18 foot Shed, and 4 to 5 acres of land. The dwelling house is well finished, in good repair, papered and painted inside, and painted white outside. The premises are well fenced, with a good spring of water a few steps from the house. The barn on the northern part of this Lot will be reserved for the second prize.

2. A Lot containing six to eight acres of excellent tillage land, with a barn nearly new 20 by 35. The barn is on the lot connected with the first prize, and will have to be moved across the road by the holder of the second prize. This lot contains an excellent Village Building spot—the land is well fenced, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation.

3. An Iron Foundry, 24 by 40, two stories high, with an excellent Water Privilege.  
 4. A Store, 24 by 30 feet, one and a half stories high.

The personal property consists of One Hundred Woolley's No. 1 Premium Plows. The property has been valued by the Managers, and arranged into the following

**SCHEME.**  
 1 Prize, Dwelling House, Barn, Shed, &c. cash value, \$600  
 1 " 6 to 8 acres of Land and a Barn, cash value, \$250  
 1 " An Iron Foundry, cash val. \$200  
 1 " A Store, cash value, \$150  
 100 " 100 No. 1 Premium Plows, cash value, \$1,200  
 104 Prizes, Capital, \$2,400  
 800 Tickets at \$3 each is \$2,400.

The above scheme affords a rare opportunity to obtain valuable property, at a trifling outlay. The real estate is situated in a thriving village close to the line of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and is surrounded by one of the best farming portions of the Eastern Townships. A clear title to the four first Prizes is guaranteed by the Managers, and possession will be given at once.

The Ploughs are too well known to need commendation, they will be warranted equal to those usually sold at his Line Foundry, and will be delivered, those drawn in Sherbrooke County, at Compton Centre, and the others at Stanstead, one month after the drawing.

Should a sufficient number of tickets, to warrant the drawing, not be sold, the money will be promptly returned.

**JOS. WOOLLEY,**  
 Stanstead, Nov. 14, 1848.

**NEW GOODS.**  
**SPALDING, JONES & GATES,**  
 HAVE just received New Goods from Boston, New York, and Montreal, adapted to the Trade. Now is the time to make choice selections and take good bargains. Our stock is large, and consists in varieties calculated to comfort and adorn the whole family—"Cheap" is the motto. "Cash" is the one thing we do not give you. We will give you more Goods for the dollar than you ever got before. Please call and examine our stock and exceedingly low prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we are never undersold.  
 October 19, 1848.

**A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.**  
 JUST received, adapted to the season, which will be sold as low as the lowest. Call and see.  
**FOSTER & Co.**  
 Rock Island, Oct. 24, 1848.

**Eastern Townships Marble Works,**  
**ST. ANNE'S ID PLAIN.**  
**HUNTER & BROWN** keep constantly on hand White Marble of all qualities, manufactured into Monuments, Tablets and various kinds of every style and design, furnished cheaper than ever was offered in the Eastern Townships; workmanship warranted superior to any ever done in the country. The common produce of the country—not forgetting cash—received in payment. Credit given if required.  
**W. S. HUNTER, Stanstead, Plain.**  
 C. H. BROWN, Burlington, Vt.  
 Stanstead, October 23, 1848.

**TO THE TRADE,**  
 THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a good supply of  
**TEAS, TOBACCO, SNIFF, COFFEE, RAISINS, SHERRINGS, of different widths and qualities, TRINKETS, DRILLINGS, COTTON YARN, CARPET YARN, &c. &c.** and a pretty General Assortment of AMERICAN HARDWARE, SMALL WARES, &c. &c.  
 All of which will be sold by the quantity in the Trade, at as low prices as can be had elsewhere in this section. A fresh and heavy stock of the above Goods just received.  
**KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.**  
 Stanstead at Plain, Oct. 24, 1848.

**NEW GOODS AT THE OLD YELLOW STORE.**  
**BAXTER, HASKELL & Co.** would beg to inform their old customers and the trading community generally, that they have just received from Montreal and the Southern cities, a much larger and more general assortment of rich FASHIONABLE GOODS, than ever before offered in this market, comprising a very rich variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, Bonnet Velvets, Silks, Cloakings, &c. &c. which have been purchased for cash, and at prices corresponding with the present commercial depression in the cities; and they further assure the public that they will not be undersold by any concern in Northern Vermont or in the Eastern Townships.  
 Rock Island, October 20, 1848.

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
 LAST Spring two yearlings came stray, The Steer Grizzly, the Heifer Gray; They will be delivered to the owner, Half a mile North of Pinkham Corner.  
**DAVID BACHELDER,**  
 Stanstead, 14th Dec., 1848.

**To Merchants and Traders.**  
 WE take this opportunity to say to all that are purchasing Goods, that we have established ourselves in the Wholesale Commission Business, and are able to Store and Forwarding Agents for any that may wish. We have a complete and general assortment of  
**W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES;**  
 also AMERICAN HARDWARE,  
 consisting of Swords, Spades, Hoes and Forks of all kinds. Also a large stock of Domestic Goods, such as Sheetings, Cotton and Wool, Blankets, &c. &c. &c.  
 Buttons, Wadding; Yarn; Tanned and Carpet Yarns; Likewise Wooden Ware.  
**Tubs, Pails, Trunks, Boxes, Mats, &c. &c.**  
**SOLE LEATHER AND BOOTS.**  
 The above being intended for the Canada Trade, have been selected with great care. We invite all wishing to purchase any of the above, to call and examine for themselves, and we feel confident in saying that we can make the Goods and Prices satisfactory.  
**FRENCH & BAXTER,**  
 Derby Line, Vt. June 29, 1848.

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.  
 ANNUAL INCOME £200,000 STG.  
 THE rates of the BRITANNIA are lower than those of any other safe and established Office doing business in Canada. The subscriber solicits a comparison of the rates of the "Britannia" with those of the "Colonial" or any other Assurance Office. For explicit tables of the rates of the Britannia Company, reference may be made to the Montreal and Quebec Gazettes, Prospectuses, and every information can be had of the subscribers at the Head Office, No. 10, Great St. James Street, Montreal, or from either of the undersigned Medical Referees, at Sherbrooke and Stanstead.  
**J. B. MATHIAS,**  
 Agent for Canada.  
**MEDICAL REFEREES.**  
 Dr. J. B. JOHNSTON, Sherbrooke.  
 Dr. JOSEPH BRADTON, Stanstead.

**FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!**  
**Farmers Mutual Insurance Company.**  
 Office at Granville, Washington County, New York.  
 THIS Company is incorporated by an act of the N. York Legislature, and have been doing business under their present improved system three years, from the 15th of last May, during which time, as it appears from their last annual report, they have done the following business:  
 Whole number of Policies issued in 3 years, 23,301  
 Whole amount insured in the same, \$17,232,158.60  
 Whole amount of Premium Notes, 2,083,124.67  
 Whole amount of Receipts, 6,517,783  
 Whole amount of Losses and expenses paid, 12,729,388  
 Balance in favor of Company May 15, 1848, \$7,255,571.  
 which has accumulated without ever assessing their Premium Notes.  
 The 24 year this company issued 11,736 Policies, being about 1000 more than was ever before issued in the United States by a Mutual Insurance Company, in one year.  
 This Company insures upon the safest kind of property, and that at a much lower rate than is adopted by any other company, settling all matters of difference by arbitration in the County where the loss happens.  
 It appears from the rapid increase of business, and unparalleled success of this company that it is destined to supersede all other institutions of the kind.  
 The subscriber has done an extensive business as Agent for the last year and a half in Vermont and Canada East, and he is paid all losses by him, who he has insured, promptly and without arbitration. It is therefore giving the Farmers of the Eastern Townships an opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of insuring in this liberal company. Those wishing to insure in this company, before the agent has had an opportunity to call upon them, will please send in their names to T. C. BUTLER, Esq., Derby Line, Vt.  
 The subscriber has also been engaged in obtaining Pensions and Bounty Lands of the Government of the United States for the last two years, and will assist any claimant on the most liberal terms, charging nothing for his services, where he does not succeed.  
**S. D. CUMMINS,**  
 Insurance and Pension Agent,  
 Bolton, Vt. June 7, 1848.

**DR. WARREN'S Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry PHYSICAL BITTERS.**  
 30 Cents per Bottle.  
**SARSAPARILLA, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters,** have now become a standard medicine, universally approved by physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Scrophulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous Diseases; Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, biliousness, Liver complaints, costiveness, swelling of the Limbs, Ulcers, and running Sores, weak-ness of the Lungs, Pain in the Lungs, Tumors in the throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, bad Humors, Eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's Evil, chronic catarrhs, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, slow complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired. The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very easily dissolved to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.  
 As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood—strengthening the stomach and body—and checking all contagious diseases—the Sarsaparilla, Tomato, and Wild Cherry Bitters are entirely unparalled. Prepared and sold by  
**DAVID D. BRADLEE & SON,**  
 140 Washington Street, Boston.  
 Sold by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, and by Dealers in medicine generally throughout N. England, 150

**STRAYED,**  
 OR Stolen from the enclosure of the undersigned on the night of the 10th inst., a dark red Horse with black mane and tail, left ear cropped about an inch and a half, small star in the forehead, six years old. Any one giving information where the above described horse may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.  
**CHARLES BRYANT,**  
 Bolton, Sept. 19, 1848.

**LADIES and Gents Rubber Overshoes, Huffs, Bows, Caps, and Bandages,** for sale cheap, by **SPALDING, JONES & GATES,**  
 October 24, 1848.

**A. G. STARRETT**  
 HAS removed his Furniture Shop one door North of the Rock Island Hotel, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with their custom. He assures the public generally, that he will sell of the best quality, as cheap as it can be bought and freighted from New York or Boston. All kinds of Furniture will be received in payment.  
 Stanstead, June 20, 1848.

**GILMAN & HOLMES** are selling Heavy Sheetings 1 yd wide from 6 to 9 cents; Tickings 12 1/2 to 20 cents; Calicoes 14 to 17.  
 Nov. 8.

**COOKING STOVES.**  
**GRANGER'S Patent Cooking Stoves No. 3 and 4,**—also Parlor and Box Stoves 2 and 2 1/2 feet, (Scotch castings) are selling at reduced prices at **SPALDING, JONES & GATES,**  
 October 18, 1848.

**Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.**  
 THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE KNOWN.  
 This extract is put up in quart bottles for the purpose of clearing the blood, and is warranted to cure any skin disease, whether it be scrophulous, itching, itching, or debilitating the patient.  
**GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.**  
 The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it eradicates disease it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best fall and winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood, a power possessed by no other medicine. And it is the great secret of his wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the past two seasons.

**RHEUMATISM.**  
 This sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The rheumatic excess of the system is removed, the blood is purified, and the system is invigorated. It is a powerful remedy for the rheumatism which is produced by the use of mercury, and is the only medicine which is safe and effective in such cases. It is a powerful remedy for the rheumatism which is produced by the use of mercury, and is the only medicine which is safe and effective in such cases. It is a powerful remedy for the rheumatism which is produced by the use of mercury, and is the only medicine which is safe and effective in such cases.

**CONSUMPTION CURED.**  
 Charles and Elizabeth—Consumption can be cured. Elizabeth's Case, from the First Complaint, Cough, Catarrhs, Croup, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. &c. in the City of New York, New York, N. Y. D. J. B. MATHIAS, Agent for Canada.

**GIRLS READ THIS.**  
 You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, and are "out of spirits," use a bottle or two of Dr. Townsend's sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the blotches and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, and spirits and beautiful complexions—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

**GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.**  
 This extract is a sovereign and speedy cure for irregular menstruation, barrenness, leucorrhoea, obstructions, irregularities of the system, and for the general prostration of the system, whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by free copying, such as abortion. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weak and languid, from taking it at once become robust and energetic under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female system, which is the great cause of barrenness.

**TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.**  
 This Extract has been especially prepared in a pure and simple manner, so that it may be used by the most delicate and nervous of mothers, and is the only medicine which is safe and effective in such cases. It is a powerful remedy for the rheumatism which is produced by the use of mercury, and is the only medicine which is safe and effective in such cases.

**SCROFULA CURED.**  
 This certificate conclusively proves that this Extract has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.  
 Dr. Townsend—I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the scrophulous by the use of your extract. I have never before seen all cured so severely with bad sores; I have taken only four bottles; took from away for which I feel myself never deplored. Yours, J. W. CROSBY,  
 166 Wood Street, New York, March 14, 1848.

**OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.**  
 Dr. Townsend is daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the world.  
 It is a powerful remedy for the rheumatism which is produced by the use of mercury, and is the only medicine which is safe and effective in such cases.

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 October 18, 1848.

**THE GREAT DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT.**  
**LINE STORE.**  
**Fall and Winter Supplies just rec'd.**  
 THE following catalogue of Medicines, &c. will be found at the Line Store, together with a variety of other articles. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call.  
 Dr. D. D. Holmes' Medicines may be had at T. C. BUTLER'S North or Canada Store, viz: Blood purifying and fluid cleansing Cordial; Anti-poison vegetable essential Oil; Compound wound balsam; Infantile Vegetable Cordial; Vegetable Febrifuge; Dysentery Cordial.  
 For Horses.—Hovey's Heave Powders; Miller's Condition Powders; Punderson's dog Baler's Bait Kater; Dewee's Spavin Liniment; Farren's celebrated Arabian Liniment for pavans, &c.  
 Counterfeit Gold and Silver Detector 25 cents per bottle. This should be in every store and house in the country.  
 Ainslie & Gault's Scarlet Dye, a superior article; Stoughton's butters, warranted superior. Books, Inks, Paper, &c. &c.  
 All orders enclosing cash for medicines will be promptly attended to, and the articles sent to order.  
 Derby Line, October, 1848.

**GARSAPARILLA**  
 A BOTTLE OF GARSAPARILLA  
 NEW YORK  
 T. C. BUTLER, Wholesale and Retail Agent.  
 Derby Line, Nov. 8, 1848.

**BEST QUALITY**  
 OF Family Medicines for sale, by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Nov. 15, 1848.

**T. C. BUTLER'S**  
 FORTH, or Canada and Variety Store,  
 ADDING his house, and first door on Canada and Low Street, one rod North of the great Iron Boundary Line Post.  
 Stanstead, C. E. March 1, 1848.

**CHENEY & CO'S.**  
 Boston, Concord, Haverhill & Stanstead  
**EXPRESS!**  
 THE subscribers continue, under the arrangement made by WALKER & CO. with the Directors of the Concord Railroad, to forward Goods to and from Boston, with each Passenger train. Notes and Drafts collected at all towns on the route between Boston and Canada. Also, forwarded to Western and Southern Cities by Harnden & Co's and Thompson & Co's Expresses.  
 GOODS Purchased and Carted to the Railroad Depot in Boston for 50 cents per ton.—Merchandise from any part of New Hampshire or Vermont, directed to the care of CHENEY & Co., Concord, will be carted in Boston for 50 cents per ton.  
 Packages will be received and forwarded from Boston to all parts of New Hampshire and Vermont.  
 OFFICES—at the new Railroad Exchange, Boston; Depot, Concord; Depot, Lebanon; T. C. Butler's Line Store, Derby Line.  
 N. B. The subscribers, only, are responsible for the loss or injury of property of any description entrusted to their care; no risk being assumed by the Concord, Nashua, or Lowell Rail Road Companies.  
 B. P. CHENEY, Railroad Exchange, Boston.  
 NATHL WHITE, Depot, Concord, N. H.  
 W. WALKER, Jr., Lebanon, N. H.  
 CHENEY & Co., Boston.  
 CHENEY & Co., Concord.  
 T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt.  
 Leaves Boston for Stanstead every Monday, at 5 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

**STOVE PIPE,** at **FOSTER & Co's.**  
 Nov. 7, 1848.

**COOKING and BOX STOVES** of superior style and quality, for sale at prices that cannot fail to please. Also, Stove Pipe, by **GILMAN & HOLMES.**  
 Nov. 30, 1848.

**HENRY'S and Lathrop's AXES** for sale cheap as the best. Also, Axes and Sugar of first quality, by **GILMAN & HOLMES.**  
 Nov. 30, 1848.

**3000 LBS.** first quality Southern Saddle Leather for sale by **KILBORN & Co.**  
 Stanstead Plain, Nov. 30, 1848.

**J. SCOTT,**  
 AT his old stand, still continues to carry on the **GLASS & CHINA BUSINESS.**  
 Work made of the best London Glass, and of superior workmanship, and which he will sell for a fair price.  
 He takes this method to return his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last five years, and he hopes by strict attention to business, and by making good work, to receive the same for the future.  
 Stanstead Plain, March 22, 1848.

**E. G. JOHNSON,**  
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**  
**DERBY LINE, Vt.**  
 THE subscriber continues to do business at his old Office. The unsettled business of Johnson & Prentiss remains in his hands.  
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**HENRY F. PRENTISS,**  
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**  
**DERBY LINE, Vt.**  
 THE Office over Foster, Holmes & Co's Store. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.  
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**OVER COATS,** for sale by **FOSTER & Co.**  
 Nov. 7.

**PICTURE OF HEALTH.**  
 HEALTH is characterized by an individual by the absence of any pain, or any other sign of any part of his body being in a diseased state. It consists in having a good appetite, in easy digestion, free evacuation, without business or exertion, at least once in twenty-four hours, and without heat, dryness, or burning at the passage; the face of a healthy man is bright, and without a redness or inflammation, which is a sign of a present, or an approaching pain, or a bad habit in the mouth upon rising in the morning; the sources of an agreeable taste of the stomach; a clean tongue; a healthy, moist, shining complexion; and the skin is moist, and without any eruption of the skin; the hair is black, and without any loss of hair, or any other sign of a diseased state; the mind is clear, and without any disturbance, or any other sign of a diseased state; the person is in a state of perfect health, and without any sign of a diseased state.

When the state of the system does not harmonize with the above picture of health, it is of the greatest importance that it be restored to its natural state, for in the use of medicine, the greatest care should be taken to let a dose of medicine be given, when it will do good, but not when it will do harm. The use of medicine should be discontinued, as soon as the system is restored to its natural state, and the person is in a state of perfect health.

THE Proprietors of **Stearns & Co's** Stock of **The Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company**, are hereby notified and requested to call on the undersigned, at the Company's Office, No. 1, 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 71