

Stanstead Journal.

AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY L. R. ROBINSON.

WOOD'S BUILDING, ROCK ISLAND.

WHOLE No. 217.

STANSTEAD, DECEMBER 27, 1849.

VOL. 5.—No. 9.

MISCELLANY.

Louis Napoleon's Egeria.

Most great men, like Numa, have their one female counsellor, whose sympathy and advice are more than those of all friends beside. Here is a description of the Egeria of Louis Napoleon. It appears in a London paper:—

"The government of our governors has given us some little occupation also. The discovery of the real author of the President's letter on the Roman affairs has been the topic of much discussion and of great interest. It is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that it was penned by Madame d'A—, who is, for the moment, our real and bona fide President. This lady, not a young woman, but a second George Sand, has been for some years gradually setting her feet into the shoes of that illustrious lady, and at length, on the day poor George was forced to flit and abandon them altogether, Madame d'A— stepped into them at once, and strutted about in them with great self-satisfaction, although now and then, to be sure, they do pinch her a little, and cause her to hop and skip fantastically enough. They say that she much coveted another article of attire which George Sand had adopted *con amore*, but which, unfortunately, great as was the hurry of her flight, she did not leave behind her. Madame d'A reigns triumphant at the Elysee Bourbon.— She is bent on conquering the unconquered Princess Lieven, and they are pitted one against the other, to our great delight and diversion. She is industrious and indefatigable, with great talent for intrigue, and some pretensions to personal beauty, or our President would none of her.

Her history is one more example to add to the illustrations of mistakes which accumulate in this country, thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. She was married, while yet a child, to the Marquis d'A—, a man of forty years of age, of great fortune, of unblemished character, and of high principle. The lady herself declares him to the world as an *homme de bien*. But alas! an *homme de bien* was but ill calculated to satisfy the artist dreams of the young wife. She sighed for poetic love, for genius, for inspiration. M. d'A— indulged this longing inasmuch as in his power lay, by inviting to his house every artistic celebrity which came across his path, and by the most liberal patronage of art in all its branches. For two successive seasons the house of the marquis was the rendezvous of all the talent and science which Europe could produce. The roving heart of that fair lady, however, not yet fixed by any one in particular, or perhaps equally struck by all, preserved a semblance of constancy to her husband during all this time; but at length the arrival of —, the great pianist, the mighty devourer of ladies' hearts, the moral ogre, whose soul sickens at other food than ladies' sighs, arrived in Paris, and the blow was struck. From that moment her home, her husband, her position, her name, her child, were all alike forgotten and forsaken. For some time longer she continued to live—a lie; and then, weary of deceit, fled to join —, who had departed for Vienna.— It appears that the love on her side was sincere—she remained with him through poverty and scorn. She refused to leave him even when tempted to do so by the most generous offers on the part of her husband, who, with noble forgiveness, offered her an independent home and fortune if she would but return to France, and thus put an end to the scandal which her flight had occasioned. It was only when — himself, wearied of the obscurity in which he was compelled to remain while he had the burden of so much love to support, to which task he was totally incompetent, fled from her, in secret, in silence, and by night, that she awoke from her dream, and beheld her guilty love in all its hideous deformity. He had fled to Munich with a nobler and a richer lady: she retired to poverty and obscurity, seeking to earn by daily toil the independence she had forfeited for him.

"It was then she wrote the history of her error, the story of her delusion, and its cure; the meanness and the cowardice of the man whom she had dressed in poetic colors were placed in contrast with the noble conduct of the husband she had despised. The success

of the work was immense, and vengeance was complete:—was never again received in Paris, with the same enthusiasm; he avoids Paris, indeed to this hour, and declares that the Parisians have no soul. After this adventure Madame d'A—, now placed by the success of her romance amongst the brightest stars of literature, was sought out by one ever on the watch to secure to himself the tact and ready wit of clever women.— For four years and more she edited his paper, which is considered by many to be the best which issues from the Paris press, finding the *bon mots*, moulding the politics with a boldness often met with bitterness by the *Times*, little dreaming that the combat was against a woman.

"At the revolution of February, she resigned her sceptre to another lady, who wielded it now with even more success, and retired for a while with the intention of repose.— But her restless, agitated soul, could not long brook the calm and quiet of a retired life, and we find her once more, after menacing for some time a journey into Austria, to devote herself to Jellachich, of whom she had become the devoted slave, from reading the accounts of his daring exploits, as written by herself in her own newspaper, riding quietly side by side with the President, in the close green carriage which turns out of the Elysee every day at half past three o'clock, and wends its way in cautious fashion to the Bois de Boulogne, while the English lady who occupied that place till now, drives with yet more steady pace along the Cours la Reine; and if by chance the two vehicles meet in the Bois, she bows to the inmates of the green *coupe* without anger and without emotion, and teaches the two children by whom she is accompanied, to nod and kiss their hands from the carriage window. They, too, seem to possess some claim upon the President, perhaps because they were born at Ham during his captivity there, and the beautiful sabot maker, their mother, is since dead. However, the English lady has adopted them, and brings them up as her own. Would you not think, on hearing all this, that we were chronicling some passages in the life of Louis Quatorze, and telling of all that happened with Maintenon and Montespan, and poor La Valliere, dead to the world, and buried in her convent cell?"

To the Editor of the Stanstead Journal.
A Reply to Dr. Cowles' Lecture on the Brain and Nervous System.

BY E. D. NEWTON, P. P.

It is true that the brain must be supplied with vitality from the blood. But being thus supplied, it is only ready for action, and not forced to act because thus supplied. The theory is this: Mind is simply the product or function of organization in operation. We not only say that the stomach digests food, that the liver secretes bile, that the heart propels blood along the arteries, but we say the brain thinks. And although this principle may be disputed, it can never be refuted. Hence there are as many faculties of the mind as there are organs to manifest them. To explain still further, we say motives prompt the brain to act, and it never acts except in obedience to some motive or cause sufficient to call out some one or all of the faculties it is capable of manifesting. Now when a proper motive is placed before an individual to call forth a certain faculty, say cautiousness or fear, if there is a full development of healthy brain in the region of cautiousness, it will be manifested in proportion to the size of the organ, and so of every other faculty. This the discovery and history of Phrenology fully confirms; while the experience of every practical phrenologist exactly corresponds with the same.

In stating that the cat has its secretiveness, the dog its combativeness, &c., he further says the fox has his cunning or cautiousness, the deer marvelousness, &c. That cunning is the result of cautiousness I have yet to learn. Drs. Gall, Spurzheim and Caldwell, Messrs Combe, Fowler, Grimes, Jones, and many others, teach that cunning is the result of secretiveness large. And if, as he states, deer manifest marvelousness, I should be greatly delighted and instructed, as no doubt would many others, to have the Doctor show how or wherein they manifest it.

Again he states, that we do not attribute a single property of the intellect to animals. This is false, for does not every animal possess individuality besides the external senses? Some of them are possessed by all animals. "Besides," says he, "there are animals still lower, that manifest the same faculties, which have no brain at all." But what animals do you refer to? Where are they? Name them, for if this be indeed so, that mind is manifested where there is no brain, then Phrenologists have all deceived themselves, Phrenology is a humbug, and Dr. Cowles has the immortal honor of making one of the greatest discoveries, and setting the Phrenological world right upon one of the cardinal principles of their philosophy, for their prominent doctrine is, "where there is no brain there is no mind." But the Doctor's argument on the objection which

he says "is weightier still," is surely a laughable one. He says, "Differences in the physical condition of the brain, do not always occasion corresponding manifestations of the intellect." And then to get along with his argument, he shifts his position from the brain to the cranium, as he says, "In the first place this is seen in the want of similarity between the fulness of the cranium at any point, and the brain which lies under it. Surely, Doctor, you must have been hard up for materials to make out your objection, which you say is 'weightier still.' To say that the manifestations of the intellect do not correspond with the physical condition of the brain, and then appeal to the configuration of the cranium for support, is certainly a curious twist for an M. D. to give his argument. What novice in phrenology does not know that the shape of the cranium or skull does not in all points exactly correspond with the shape of the brain? But because it does not, does that prove that the manifestations of the intellect do not correspond with the physical condition of the brain?"

His argument amounts to this; Because the intellect is not manifested in proportion to the outer surface of the skull, therefore the manifestations of the intellect do not correspond with the physical condition of the brain. What nonsense! An illustration will sufficiently show the falsity of the argument. Suppose the same learned Doctor should prepare and put up in a certain shaped vial, a medicine to cure the diarrhoea, and state that one vial was an infallible cure. But through mistake, a vial of the same form should get filled with a medicine of an opposite character, and that they should be taken by one of his patients and he should die immediately, and in consequence of this, the argument should be raised that the Doctor's assertion about the curative properties of his medicine was false because the effects produced did not correspond with the shape of his vial? Would he be willing to admit it? Would such an argument be valid? Certainly not.

The Doctor next speaks of the frontal sinus, "into which you might introduce your finger." Now this cavity does not appear until about the age of puberty; and then only extends over the organs of Individuality, Eventually and Locality. In rare cases, it covers Weight and Size also. This cavity is rarely one eighth, and never more than one-fourth, of an inch deep, except in diseased cases. So that a cavity into which "you might introduce your finger" is a little too far from the truth. Often have the precise organs diseased been pointed out by phrenologists. But the Doctor says he has witnessed one case of inflammation of the brain in a Mr. Brown, (where there was a failure of memory and language) which on making a *post mortem* examination, was "comparatively healthy" in the anterior portion of the head. What kind of memory was affected, and how healthy is "comparatively healthy?" Suppose three persons: the first is sick, the second is comparatively healthy, but the third is healthy.

Boston, Nov. 20, 1849.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Montreal Annexation Association to the People of Canada.

FELLOW COLONISTS:

When those, whom we have the honor to represent, undertook to recommend to you, in the Address to the people of Canada published in October last, the consideration of the Peaceable Separation of this Province from Great Britain, and its Annexation to the United States, they were fully aware of the responsibility which they assumed, and were, therefore, anxious to adopt any such measures as would be perfectly safe for those whose co-operation they sought to enlist. They were ready to suffer whatever odium might for a time be cast on the movers in such a project; but they were resolved to do nothing which could cause civil commotion or personal calamity. Prepared to maintain the right of every people to choose that Government which they believe most calculated to promote their own happiness and prosperity, they would not ask assent to any proposition which, followed out, might bring those who thought with them into armed conflict with those who differed from them. Conscious of obeying no other motives than those springing from patriotism disinterested and sincere, it was yet not without some hesitation that they committed themselves to a course which, although just and lawful, might divide them from many of their fellow subjects, and from associations long endeared to them. The vast interest at stake—the welfare of themselves, their fellow countrymen and their posterity—urged them to proceed, and the favorable reception accorded to the expression of their opinion, has shown that they did not make a false estimate of the circumstances by which they were surrounded, nor of the good sense, justice and liberality of the people of Great Britain. If we refer for a moment to the condemnation passed on the Address by certain public writers of this Province, (who, we are convinced, do not express the sentiments of the great body of the people) we do so in no spirit of triumph. But it is of importance, for the advancement of the change we seek, to keep steadily before the public of Canada the fact, that this condemnation has not been confirmed by those in whose behalf it was professedly pronounced. Men in this Colony, who arrogated the right of speaking for the Government and People of Great Britain, declared that we asked an impossibility—something to which Great Britain would never consent—which she would put down at all costs, even at that of bloodshed. They even urged the infliction of punishment—such as arbitrary power is able to visit on the guiltless expression of opinion, without waiting to learn if those in whose behalf they would persecute were really offended. We now stand in a totally different position from that which was occupied by the signers of the original Address. The most influential organs of public opinion in the Mother Country, as well as the understood organs of the Government, have

spoken with as much distinctness as possible in reply to an unofficial demand. We now know with certainty that for which we had before only well founded belief—that the people of Great Britain acknowledge the right of the inhabitants of this Province to choose for themselves and to establish the Government which they deem best adapted to secure prosperity and comfort to the greatest number. We here place a few of these declarations on record, not as our title to rights which we did not possess before, but as valuable acknowledgments of their existence:

[Here follows two Extracts from the London Times of Oct. 31st, and Nov. 2d, that have already appeared in our columns, and are now omitted for want of space.]

From the London Weekly Despatch.

This movement is a fine and cheering example which is wonderfully well timed for the world's instruction. Here is no bluster and bravado. No vituperations are uttered for past wrongs. No appeal is made to the god of battles. A violent separation is not proposed; nor even one which shall be involuntary on the part of Great Britain. We are treated like rational beings, by those who act like rational beings themselves. The actual tangible loss of the present connexion is put in evidence, and, side by side, with it the actual tangible gain of the proposed measure. Canada exhibits her day book and ledger, and asks Lord John Russell to add up the columns, and see the account for himself.— Revolution, separation, independence, annexation, are words that conjure up the ideas of armed multitudes, troops in hot pursuit, desperate patriots, dying for the Queen, and dying for the people, courts-martial, and shootings, courts civil and hangings, sea fights and land fights, with a bitterness engendered by the result, whatever it may be, that alienates men's hearts through many a generation. All these associations, inevitable in European outbreaks, are superseded by these straightforward Canadians. They show how the whole is settled by logic and arithmetic.— The Duke of Wellington is not the least needed. A common accountant, or his clerk is all the extraneous aid the Cabinet requires. Revolution is tamed and civilized. The Peace Congress may be congratulated.

(From the Dundee Advertiser.)

In all likelihood, Canada will cease to be a British possession, and that in a very short time. There has been a tendency to this separation for a considerable time back, and we do not think that the loss of Canada as a Colony is to be regretted. On the contrary, we are convinced that both the Colonists and the British will be benefited. The operation of Free-Trade will relieve Colonists from the obligation of protective duties, and they will have no interest in continuing to submit to the British rule, except in so far as they require British protection against their enemies. If Canada be annexed to the United States, she requires such protection no longer. She will be as independent of England as America is, and England will be as independent of her as she is of America. Canadian produce will find its way to our markets as readily as ever, and our manufactures to the Canadian markets. We shall simply be saved the trouble and expense of her Government, and these have been of no trifling nature. We believe our Colonies have cost this country an amount of money which it is impossible to estimate—in wars, in protective duties, and in expenses of government. We shall not regret to see more of them follow the example of Canada, and be at the trouble and expense of maintaining themselves. There is no doubt that the majority of the Canadian population have a right to judge for themselves, and to choose what Government they please. It is said that they are under obligations to use, and that they are, therefore, not free so to choose. We say the sooner we cease from conferring obligations, the better for us. Hitherto we have paid dearly enough for maintaining our connection with this Colony. We shall now maintain all that is worth preserving—our commercial intercourse—without being taxed for it.

(From the Illustrated News.)

All these arguments are good as regards Canada; and could the Statesmen of this country believe that they were the sentiments of the large majority of the Canadian people, there can be little doubt but that they would agree to Annexation, which in such a case would sooner or later be accomplished in spite of them. Sooner or later, the independence of Canada is sure to be accomplished—as surely as the infants born yesterday shall grow into men; unless, indeed, we shall decree all our Colonies to be integral parts of the kingdom of Great Britain, and allow them to send members to Parliament, by the same right and for the same reason that we accord the franchise to London or to Manchester, to Middlesex or to Lancashire. It is possible that by such a course of proceeding we might preserve some of our larger Colonies for a time; but even with such a participation in British power, we doubt whether we could retain Canada for two generations, or the great continent of Australia for three. Their independence is a question of time; and it will be well for us at home if we have sufficient wisdom to know when the time has come, and sufficient virtue to reconcile our-

selves peaceably to that which is inevitable; To be deprived of Canada by force and the connivance of the United States, would be humiliation indeed; but to yield it up of our own free-will, would be but a small sacrifice. We question, indeed, whether it would not be again.

We seize the first opportunity to observe; that the magnanimous promptitude of the greater portion of the British Public to admit our rights, and to appreciate the feelings, and respect the motives which actuated the framers of the original Address, calls for the grateful acknowledgments of the People of Canada.

The response of the People of the United States to the Address, has not been less satisfactory than that from Great Britain. Not only has the Press generally declared in favor of receiving Canada into the Union, if she seek that admission in a legitimate and peaceable manner; but one of the States lying immediately on our own border, in the proceedings of its Legislature, has pointedly alluded to the fact that the admission of Canada was contemplated by the original articles of confederation, and has by the following Resolutions declared its desire to see that Union entered:—

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE, 1849.

No. 26.—Resolutions relating to the Annexation of Canada to the United States.

Whereas, by the original articles of the confederation, adopted by the States of this Union, it was provided that "Canada, acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of these United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this Union."

And Whereas, recent occurrences in the said Province of Canada indicate a strong and growing desire on the part of the people thereof to avail themselves of the advantages of the foregoing offer, and to apply for admission among the sovereign States of this Union;

Therefore, Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That, believing the admission of Canada into this Union to be a measure intimately connected with the permanent prosperity and glory of both countries, the Government of the State of Vermont is earnestly desirous to see such re-union effected, without a violation, on the part of the United States, of the amicable relations existing with the British Government, or of the law of nations.

Resolved, The peaceful annexation of Canada to the United States, with the consent of the British Government, and of the people of Canada, and upon just and honorable terms, is an object in the highest degree desirable to the people of the United States. It would open a wide and fertile field to the enterprise and the industry of the American people; it would extend the boundaries, and increase the power of the country; it would enlist a brave, industrious, and intelligent people under the flag of our nation; it would spread wide the liberal principles of Republican Government, and promote the preponderance of free institutions in this Union. We therefore trust that our national Government, in the spirit of peace and courtesy to both the British Government and the people of Canada, will adopt all proper and honorable means to secure the annexation of Canada to the United States.

We were always persuaded that the people of Great Britain would consent to allow the separation which we desired, without which consent we would consider it neither practicable nor desirable, provided that the separation were demanded by the majority of the people of Canada; but we know that many of our fellow Colonists thought otherwise, and were therefore waiting for the judgment of the people of Great Britain, before committing themselves to our movement. We can now confidently call on such persons to dismiss all considerations of that nature, and apply themselves only to the comparison of our present position with that which we must expect to occupy as a sovereign State of the North American Union. If the change be beneficial, nothing prevents its accomplishment. You have only, to will it. Motives for the change were set forth in considerable detail in the original Address to the people of Canada. Nothing has since occurred to make that statement less true. After all the vain attempts to show that a few expressions were exaggerated, or to disprove some isolated assertions, that representation of our condition remains unshaken. The belief in the more rapid progress of the United States than of Canada, does not, indeed, depend upon the evidences of any body of men who may address you to-day. The contrast is matter of daily, and to us of mortifying, observation. It has been related and deplored by every British traveller who has compared the two borders. All well informed men, even in England, have repeatedly heard it, and read of it. It is past all honest doubt or denial. We here adduce the evidence of some witnesses—of men uninfluenced by prejudices except what is in favor of British Rule.

(From the London Daily News.)

To all who are acquainted with Canada, or have read the publications respecting it which

have appeared for a series of years back, this (the Manifesto) quite intelligible. The contrast between the United States side of the boundary line and the Canadian has been the subject of frequent remark. A cool and dispassionate man of business, who visited Canada about a month ago, expresses himself, on this subject, in a letter that now lies before us, as follows:—

"I had often read of the contrast presented between the American and Canadian shores (of the St. Lawrence), but I could not have comprehended it in all its fulness unless I had witnessed it with my own eyes. On the one side all is life, activity, and prosperity; on the other it is like the stillness of death. Montreal is a very fine city, more like a European town than anything I have yet seen on the American Continent; but where the universal complaint is, that their trade is gone. The mercantile classes seemed to me to be unanimous in favour of Annexation; and one cannot wonder at it, when you find a merely nominal line separating them from the prosperity of their neighbors."

(From Lord Durham's Report.)

Under such circumstances, there is little stimulus to industry or enterprise, and their effect is aggravated by the striking contrast presented by such of the United States as border upon this province, were all its activity and progress. I allude to the striking contrast which is presented by the American and British sides of the frontier line, in respect of every sign of productive industry, increasing wealth, and progressive civilization. By describing one side, and reversing the picture, the other would also be described. On the American side all is activity and bustle. On the British side of the line, with the exception of a few favored spots, where some approach to American prosperity is apparent, all seems waste and desolation. Throughout the course of these pages, I have constantly had occasion to refer to this contrast. I have not hesitated to do so, though no man's just pride in his country, and firm attachment to its institutions, can be more deeply shocked by the mortifying admission of inferiority.

The contrast which I have described is the theme of every traveller who visits these countries, and who observes on one side of the line the abundance, and on the other the scarcity of every sign of material prosperity, which thriving agriculture and flourishing cities indicate, and of that civilization which schools and churches testify even to the outward senses.

(From Dr. Dixon's Tour in America.)

I found the country full of complaints and dissatisfaction from one end to the other. The people everywhere, and of all shades of politics, spoke the same language. Their fortunes were wrecked, their commerce destroyed; their agriculture, the sinews of the Colony, enfeebled, ruined.

On the enactment of Lord Stanley's Bill respecting the admission of Canada Four into this country, a vast outlay in building mills took place, which mills, belonging to one of our friends, a new building of great size, and which must have cost many thousand pounds in its erecting, stood still. This I understood was generally the case.

In the present state of things, cast off by the Mother Country, and left to their own resources; a growing credit, and monetary resources; a prodigious mercantile and commercial navy; an active, industrious and virtuous people; a Government capable, in all respects, and equally disposed, to foster, protect, and strengthen all its possessions;—we say, with all these staring them in the face, the policy of this country has made it the plain, palpable interest of the Canadians to seek for Annexation. This is as clear as any problem in Euclid.

From a letter by the Great Apostle of Temperance, Father Chiquiquy, addressed to the Melanges Religieuses of October 18th, 1849, on his return from the United States.

"I do not exaggerate when I say that there are not less than 200,000 Canadians in the United States, and unless efficacious means are taken to stop this frightful emigration, before ten years two hundred thousand more of our compatriots will have carried to the American Union their arms, their intelligence, and their hearts. It is no part of my present plan to examine the causes of this deplorable emigration; but, that when a people en masse quits its country, it is because that unfortunate country is struck with some hideous plague—is decaying by some cancer.

God has placed in the heart of man love for his country, and when a man turns his back upon his country, and with the eye moistened by tears bids it an eternal adieu, it is because something essential has been wanting to him in that country. It is because he has wanted bread, room, or just liberty. I leave others to say which of the three has been deficient in Canada. All that I can assure you of is, that in the United States these three essential elements of the life of nations are found in abundance."

Nor is the decline in prosperity caused by the reversal of the protective policy of the Mother Country, by any means less evident than when the former Address was issued. We need go into no proofs of this allegation; they have been recently proclaimed by those who are opposed to the course we desire to adopt.

Under these circumstances, encouraged by Great Britain and the United States to act with freedom, in the exercise of an enlightened judgement, do you see any other probable means of escape from a position of acknowledged inferiority than that which has been set before you by the advocates of Annexation? Those who have protested against the Address to the People of Canada, have declared their belief that the evils of which we complain, and which they recognize, might be removed by judicious legislation. They are now told that Great Britain can do nothing to restore our past advantages. Thus says the London Times on this subject:—

"It must be admitted that the latter have

advantages, though not all equally oppressive nor all of the same origin. They have been planted and thrown under protective laws. Those laws are now abrogated; and abrogated—as the people of Canada have the sense to see—without a chance of re-enactment. So far they suffer in common with our Colonies, the effects of a bad and obsolete Colonial system. The change, however, is made. The Colonists know that what has been done will not be undone, and that the grain crops of Western Canada must compete in the markets of England with the grain crops of the United States, of Poland, and of the whole world. They are suffering from the revolution."

In this particular, as in every other, the views of those who addressed you in favour of Annexation have been fully confirmed. Is there any brighter hope from another quarter? Our opponents maintain that present causes of complaint would be removed by the attainment of reciprocal free trade with the United States. It is perhaps too soon to affirm as a positive fact that this advantage cannot be obtained; but it is quite clear that those who lately vaunted most loudly the benefits to accrue from it, now despair of securing it. They have already begun to depreciate it as something of very inferior utility.

For the social and political disadvantages under which we labour, adequate remedy other than that which we advocate, has never been proposed. The most able British writers—those best acquainted with the Colony, acknowledge, and at the same time deplore them as inseparable from the Colonial condition, and inevitable while that condition continues. Our country is of no account in the congress of nations, as individuals we are practically excluded from the honours of the Empire, while men, who have no permanent interest in our welfare, acquire riches, and obtain honours on our soil. We have no common objects of national pride and solicitude; but as citizens of the United States, we should attain a nationality worthy of our highest aspirations.

These sentiments have been so well expressed in a late work, "The Colonies of England," by J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M. P., that we here transcribe his language:— "The career that lies between two men, one of whom has been born and lives upon the Southern shore of the St. Lawrence, and the other on the North of that river, is a striking example of the observation here made. The one is a citizen of the United States, the other a subject of England, a Canadian Colonist. The one has a country which he can call his own; a great country already distinguished in arms, in arts, and in some degree in literature. In his country's honor and fame the American has a share, and he enters upon his career of life with lofty aspirations, hoping to achieve fame for himself in some of the many paths to renown which his country affords. She has a Senate, an army, a navy, a bar, many powerful and wealthy churches; her men of science, her physicians, philosophers, are all a national brotherhood, giving and receiving distinction. How galling to the poor colonist is the contrast to this, which his inglorious career affords! He has no country, the place where he was born, and where he has to linger out his life unknown to fame, has no history—no past glory, no present renown. What there is of note is England's. Canada is not a Nation; she is a colony—a tiny sphere, the satellite of a mighty star in whose brightness she is lost. Canada has no navy, no army—no literature—no brotherhood of science. If then a Canadian looks for honor in any of these various fields he must seek it as an Englishman; he must forget and desert his country before he can be known to fame."

If all these substantial arguments in favour of Annexation remain unchanged, or have been strengthened by lapse of time, you will certainly not be deterred from pursuing the course indicated as desirable, by the arbitrary commands of those who assume to be your masters. Those who addressed you were known to be beyond suspicion of seeking personal emolument from the public funds. They employed no force but that of reason—they repudiated every means but that most lawful—the assent of every constituent authority in the State. They desired to fortify, and where necessary, to create a public opinion in favour of their views, which should be manifested not on paper merely, but in that authoritative way which the constitution has contemplated, in giving to the people the right of electing their legislators. They therefore did not endeavour to obtain all the names which might have been procured to the document they put forth. They were satisfied, when they had enrolled sufficient adherents without solicitation to show that they were not a few deluded men, acting without warrant of wide spread public thought. How have they been repudiated? Their opponents have sent agents through the most populous counties immediately adjoining the city unexpectedly favored by the removal of the Seat of Government. As well there, as in this city, they have employed against us every influence derived from official patronage, and yet how trifling has been their success?

In the absence of argument, persecution has been resorted to by an Executive, affecting to owe its existence to the Popular Will, against such as dared assert the right, not of British subjects merely, but of intellectual beings,—the right of thought and of free discussion. Fellow Colonists, will you submit to have your free political action suppressed by such means? Are your servants to dictate to you the subjects which may engage your attention and prohibit others under pain of their interference and censure? We trust not. We feel assured that you will be the more inclined to support those who have been opposed by means which we will not characterize otherwise than as oppressive. We now call on such of you as are favourable to our views to exert yourselves in order that the great ob-

ject before us may be speedily attained. All agree in believing that Annexation is inevitable; a mere question of time. It is our conviction that there can be no settled policy—no established public credit—no cessation of political strife—no prosperity—until we reach the state to which we are destined. Let us then unite to secure it as early as possible. JOHN REDPATH, President.

R. MACRAY, } Secretaries.
A. H. DORRIS, }
Montreal, Dec. 15th, 1849.

ADVICE GRATIS.—One of our exchanges says: "Be content as your mouth is full and body covered—remember the poor—bless the penny gill—don't rob your neighbor's hen roost—never pick an editor's pocket nor entertain the idea that he is going to treat—keep due care to the denuce—black your own boots—sew on your own buttons, and be sure to take a paper and pay for it."

THE JOURNAL.

STANSTEAD, DEC. 27, 1849.

27 We publish to-day a requisition to Mr. McConnell, from the Inhabitants of this County, expressing briefly their opinions in regard to a peaceful Separation of this Colony from Great Britain, and its Annexation to the United States, and calling upon him for an exposition of his views.

It is not now known how many signatures have been obtained, but it is probable that we shall publish in our next issue returns from all the Townships in the County, together with Mr. McConnell's reply.

We are informed that in consequence of the bad season of the year, and a want of proper organization, the County has been but imperfectly canvassed. The large number of names obtained, therefore, shows pretty conclusively the popularity of the movement in this County.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

Seven Days Later From Europe!

The Hibernia left Liverpool on the 1st December. The news by this arrival is of little importance. There had been several duels among members of the French Legislature none of which had proved fatal.

Some alarm had prevailed during the week in consequence of the increasing unsatisfactory state of the relations between Austria and Prussia. The resolution displayed by Prussia in following up the long talked of assembling of a German parliament which is fixed for the 31st of January next, at Erfurt, has called forth very serious declaratory notes from Austria. It is said that two cabinet councils have been held in London, to take the subject into consideration, and unless Austria lowers her tone, the danger of a rupture would be imminent.

The Pope, finding that his friends in Paris are no longer in the ascendant, has become alarmed, and refuses to return to Rome. Gen. d'Hilliers has assumed his functions in lieu of Gen. Rostolan, but the policy of the French has not advanced one step towards the solution of this Roman difficulty.

From Constantinople, the news only confirms the previous pacific course of events. It is confidently stated that the British fleet has orders to withdraw from the Dardanelles, and that diplomatic relations have been resumed between the Porte and Russia.

The United Service Gazette has the following item:— We have heard from good authority that Lord Palmerston is determined to allow of no American interference in Nicaragua affairs, and that at all events British interests shall not be menaced on either side of Nicaragua.

From Washington—Organization of the House.

On Wednesday, the 19th, the Whig and Democratic members of Congress held caucuses. The Whig caucus made a proposition that each party should appoint a committee of six who should confer together and decide upon a plan for organizing the House. This proposition was agreed to, and the committees appointed.

On Saturday, the joint committee reported a proposition to the following effect: That the House proceed to ballot three times viva voce for Speaker, and if no candidate be elected, then the candidate who received the greatest number of votes on the 1st ballot, to be declared elected. After a warm debate of several hours, the House adopted the proposition of the committee. The three balloting were had without success, and on the result of the fourth being declared, it appeared that Mr. Comp. of Georgia, the Democratic candidate, was elected. Mr. Cobb received 102, Mr. Withrop 100, and there were 27 scattering. The Speaker was sworn in, and the House adjourned until Monday, when it was expected that the President's Message would be delivered.

27 The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 30 day of January next, to be observed throughout the Province as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the manifold and inestimable blessings which we have received at his hands, and especially for his great mercy in having removed from them the grievous disease with which many places in the Province have been lately visited."

27 An Annexation Meeting was held at Bedford, Township of Stanbridge, on Saturday, 15th instant, which was numerously attended.

Resolutions concurring in the sentiments of the Montreal Manifesto were adopted. An association called the "Annexation Association of the Township of Stanbridge" was formed, and Messrs. Solomon Warbridge, C. G. Martindale, Daniel Meigs, Chester Roberts, A. L. Taylor, Samuel H. Mills, Peter R. Martin, John Chandler and N. W. Stanton, were appointed a committee to administer the affairs of said association, with power to appoint a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and to add to their number.

27 Messrs. Rose and Johnson, Q. C. have had their commissions revoked for signing the Montreal Manifesto. Do some thirty or forty militia officers whose names have not yet been gazetted.

The Toronto Examiner, and some others of the ministerial press, in Upper Canada, censure the Government for making these removals for "opinions' sake." Those in favor of annexation should be grateful to the Governor General and his advisers for this step, as it will materially aid the progress of the public mind toward Annexation sentiments.

27 We publish this week an address from the Montreal Annexation Association, an ably and candidly drawn paper, which fortifies the positions taken in the

first address by incontrovertible testimony from English writers. We commend it to the attention of our readers.

Annexation in Stanstead County.

To JOHN MCCONNELL, Esq., M. P. P. for the County of Stanstead:

SIR,—The undersigned Electors and Inhabitants of the County of Stanstead, feeling that a great political change is necessary to the welfare and prosperity of this Province, and fully concurring in the principles set forth in the Montreal Manifesto, that a peaceful separation of this Colony from Great Britain, and a union with the United States, are the only means of relieving Canada from its present state of depression, respectfully request you to make public your sentiments and opinions upon this subject.

December 26th, 1849.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Walter Pierce
Elias Lee, Jr.
Ozro Moulton
J. W. Baxter
Isham Smith
Edward Worth
Win S. Hunter
Hugh Eder
Jacob Taylor
Anthony Hill
Henry Tracey
Hazen Pomroy
H. O. Wood
Benj. Atkinson
T. Davis
Ozmy Smith
A. Dutton
John Bean
Geo. T. Gates
A. F. Woolman
S. S. Paskham
W. Ball
Daniel Brown jr
W. Fox
Charles Worth
David B. Bagley
Albert Knight
S. C. Burns
Geo. Ruggles
G. W. Kent
Gardner Boynton
Jonathan Towle
John Towle
E. D. Whiteher
A. Paskham
Samuel Knight
F. Knight
Charles McClary
Gad Aldrich
Orin Hunt
George Pierce
Asher Chamberlin
Harvey Hawes
Nath. Bachelder
A. S. Peasley
Harry Searles
John Meigs
George Bachelder
S. R. C. Dunham
Henry S. Hunter
Lyman Boynton
Simon Worth
D. W. Mack
Joseph Lamb
James M. Caw
Jest Smith jr.
Wm. D. Smith
Daniel G. Heath
Taylor Hackett
John Barry
Willard Senter
Pearson Labbee
C. W. Cowles
Ezra Stoddard
John Cass
S. vanus Bates
John Cannon
P. Bessel
Lewis Boynton
Zeus Farrington
Joseph C. Peasley
A. Young jr.
W. K. Pool
S. W. Snow
Ozver Hartwell
Benjamin Denick jr.
W. G. Armstrong
Amos Ansdon
Henry G. Pierce
Hugh Steele
F. A. Ansdon
David A. Mansur
Abra. F. moore
Wm. H. Lee
M. S. Wheeler
F. Whitaker
L. Clements
Seth Caswell
Charles Pierce
Ezra Barry
Moody Fox jr.
G. C. Carrick
Gardner Blount
John L. Smith
Daniel C. Sutton
John Christie
Samuel L. French
Donard Stone
Abden Caswell
Warren Pike
Francis Jondro
Hiram Bishop
Charles B. Stone
Benjamin H. Wooster
Patrick McGuokin
Wm. P. Rix
Silas Danforth
Willis Danforth
Levi Brown
Benjamin Wyman
David McGuffee
James McGookin
Allen Martin
Lewis Aldrich
Jacob Worth
Zopher Mack
F. H. Sabens
Horatio Sherburn
Webster Martin
L. R. Robinson | Israel Wood
C. H. Stearns
Lucius Cox
Samuel Reed
Stephen Reed
Albert Young
Henry Fox
Joseph Morrill
George Danforth
George H. Rose
Wm. Hackett
Wm. Barnes
Horace Bodwell
Andrew Bodwell
Luther Danforth
Jacob Bachelder
David Robinson
Frederick N. Swan
J. B. Shurhill
Wm. Perry
B. Tuell
Gardner Ayer
Wm. Ayer
S. Clark
Joseph Cox
Edward J. Cox
Alex. Coburn
Thomas Colburn
Samuel Bailey
Wm. Davis
Valentine W. Eaton
Charles C. Colby
Joseph R. Norton
Sherburn S. Brown
James House
Isaac Small
Hiram M. Foss
Artemas Davis
Silvester Handy
Jonathan R. Brown
John S. Cole
Theo. Brown
John Q. Brown
Robt. Brown
Osborn Clark
T. A. Boynton
Albert Dresser
Daniel Martin
John Thornton
A. M. Gibran
Samuel Humphrey
Francis Baldwin
F. T. Bowen
E. B. Gustin
Gilman Buckman
John Sutton
Samuel Elliott
Jeremiah Horn
Wheeler Westcott
John Westcott
Timothy Munsey
Lewis Burbank
Andrew Munsey
Folsom Bean
Reuben Bean
Melvin Horton
Jesse Mosier
Charles Wallace
James Carpenter
Silvester Wheeler
John N. Perkins
Richard Baldwin
Oscar F. Baldwin
Walter Baldwin
Ezra H. Baldwin
Rufus A. Baldwin
Orange Chamberlin
Calvin S. Adams
Riley Clough
Ira Hill
Moses Kennaston
Joseph Hall 2d
Benjamin Hall
John Wright
Lyman Kathan
G. W. Kennedy
Hiram Abbot
John Harding
Peter G. Comstock
Ezra M. Fisher
James Brodie
Chester Webster
Rufus Wadleigh
Henry S. Poole
Clinton Little
Smith Bachelder
Ozver Crosby
Josiah Lee
James Stewart
Jethro Bachelder
Milton Bachelder
Ozro Pool
Horace Pace
Wm. Gordon
Richard Gunning
John C. Bailey
Elijah Ellis
Joseph B. Damon
Joseph C. Smith
Andrew Caldwell
James Grant
George McLane
Thomas Lawrie
Samuel Lewis
Stephen Clark
George Clark
Ebenezer Dix
Lawrence Abby
W. A. Martin
Peter Robertson | H. D. Moulton
D. D. Foster
Willard Wood
Clarence Davidson
John Burbank
Lyman Burbank
T. W. Hall
Alexander Hall
L. T. Jameson
A. L. Jordan
Charles White
A. A. Adams
John Champeneau
James E. Baxter
S. B. Rogers
Charles S. Stevens
Isaac Damon
Ozro A. Ladd
Russel S. Fletcher
V. T. Cushing
Charles W. Humphrey
Joseph Hall
David Young jr.
Hollis Storey
Walter Buckland
James Gardine
Harry Buckland
Samson A. Muer
Erasmus Buckland
Levi Hill Jr.
Asahel H. Elliott
Lewis Adams
Samuel Greenleaf
Porter Hackett
Hezekiah Ingram
Ephraim C. Little
Charles W. Lewis
George Roberts
Samuel Morgan
Abraham Sumson
R. C. Boynton
George S. Wheeler
Charles Morgan
John Lovell
George Burbank
Nathaniel Jereck
Robert McAlister
Daniel Heath
Lotis Baldwin jr.
Joseph Cox
Edward J. Cox
Alex. Coburn
Thomas Colburn
Samuel Bailey
Wm. Davis
Valentine W. Eaton
Charles C. Colby
Joseph R. Norton
Sherburn S. Brown
James House
Isaac Small
Hiram M. Foss
Artemas Davis
Silvester Handy
Jonathan R. Brown
John S. Cole
Theo. Brown
John Q. Brown
Robt. Brown
Osborn Clark
T. A. Boynton
Albert Dresser
Daniel Martin
John Thornton
A. M. Gibran
Samuel Humphrey
Francis Baldwin
F. T. Bowen
E. B. Gustin
Gilman Buckman
John Sutton
Samuel Elliott
Jeremiah Horn
Wheeler Westcott
John Westcott
Timothy Munsey
Lewis Burbank
Andrew Munsey
Folsom Bean
Reuben Bean
Melvin Horton
Jesse Mosier
Charles Wallace
James Carpenter
Silvester Wheeler
John N. Perkins
Richard Baldwin
Oscar F. Baldwin
Walter Baldwin
Ezra H. Baldwin
Rufus A. Baldwin
Orange Chamberlin
Calvin S. Adams
Riley Clough
Ira Hill
Moses Kennaston
Joseph Hall 2d
Benjamin Hall
John Wright
Lyman Kathan
G. W. Kennedy
Hiram Abbot
John Harding
Peter G. Comstock
Ezra M. Fisher
James Brodie
Chester Webster
Rufus Wadleigh
Henry S. Poole
Clinton Little
Smith Bachelder
Ozver Crosby
Josiah Lee
James Stewart
Jethro Bachelder
Milton Bachelder
Ozro Pool
Horace Pace
Wm. Gordon
Richard Gunning
John C. Bailey
Elijah Ellis
Joseph B. Damon
Joseph C. Smith
Andrew Caldwell
James Grant
George McLane
Thomas Lawrie
Samuel Lewis
Stephen Clark
George Clark
Ebenezer Dix
Lawrence Abby
W. A. Martin
Peter Robertson | John Sim
James Peabody
Seth Goodwin
Lots-Baldwin jr
Asaph Cleveland
Stanley Hill
Moses Clough
David Young
Levi Baldwin
John Sanborn
John Sanborn
David Niles
Timothy Morton
George E. Fuller
Calvin Farleton
Leahop Mathewson
John Kemp
Hiram Sylvester
Stewart Stoddard
John Mansur
Edress Vezina
Richard Clemon
A. W. Damon
Joseph Pier
James Boren
Oren R. Ingram
Richard B. Moulton
Jude Converse
John Converse
G. Buckland
J. D. Rodgers
Wm. Cleveland
Levi Cleveland
Rufus Hill
Wm. Ure
John Ferguson
Wm. Nicoll
James T. Stuart
George Stuart
James Farmer
H. Hazeltine
John Magee
Daniel Martin
James R. Farnum
Calvin Woodman
Charles V. Bacon
Cyrus Whitcomb
John B. Shorey
James Beeman
John Fox
Oscar McConnell
Nathan Rowell
Ruben Heath
W. C. Berkeley
F. W. Noyes
J. W. Boynton
Levi Henry
Joseph J. Cox
J. O. Parker
S. G. White
B. M. Colby
James L. Birron
Peter Thompson
Thomas Paterson
David Nixon
Nathaniel Howard
Wm. Bell
John Greer
Hollis Anderson
Freeman Smith jr
Amos Hall
Lewis Linton
George Wheeler
Thomas Ham jr
Elijah Hanson
A. C. Achilles
Michael S. Smith
Lewis Wheeler
Robert Gardyne
A. B. Cushing
Alpheus Lewis
Ivie Gammell
John White
John Humphrey
Robert Gammell
Carrie Traver
Erasmus White
Hiram Parker
George Mansergh
Benjamin Cate jr
Nathaniel Cate
Willard Atkinson
Calvin Verback
Moses Davis
Pheas Ware
Charles Comstock
Prescott Ware
Asa Ware
L. M. Verback
Cyrus Verback
J. Richardson
Sias Griffin
Theobald Thomson
Ira Hughes
Thomas Armstrong
Carse Granger
Carleton Whitey
David T. Williams
Wm. O. Swer
S. B. Boswell
A. C. Geer
G. O. Somers
A. B. Johnson
Whiting Call
Oren Turner
Horace L. Knowlton
Simon Fletcher
Peter Carroll
Wm. W. Oliver
Charles Turner
Jon Merry
Richard Bullard
Dennis Boylen
Osborn Judd
Wm. M. Atwood
Owen Dunigan
Thomas Cassidy
E. B. Oliver
Nason Hoyt jr
Oliver Young
D. E. Atwood
Asa Hoyt
Erasmus Young
George Abbott
W. Buswell
G. A. Fuller
George Anderson
Evans Turner
Almond Corey
Calvin S. Scanlan
Paul Hightcock
B. E. Langmyrd
A. Lewis
John Woodham
Hollis Woodard |
|--|--|--|--|

Wm Earl
Orson Cox
Otis Chilton
John Latham
A D Riddle
A E Damon
John Hovey
Benjamin Martin
John S Bowen
O D Eno
John S Gage
Samner Hitchcock
Nicholas Putney
Chester Woodward
Chancery Kezar
S W Darling
Lyman Darling
Mayer Colford
John Sylvester
Morris Kneal
Thomas Sweeney
Edward Ruld
William Exary 3d
Charles Cox
John Lord Sen
John Harvey Sen
George Badger
Franklin Adams
Jesse Kezar
Joseph Putney
Luke Wadleigh
Moses Bacon jr

Total number of names above, 600.—
The List will be completed next week.

John Sandfield Macdonald, Esq. has been appointed Solicitor General for Upper Canada. A new writ for the County of Glengarry will issue without delay.

Hon. Mr. Caron has resigned his seat in the Executive Council, but retains the Speakership of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Chabot, one of the Members for the city of Quebec, has been appointed chief commissioner of Public Works, in place of Hon. J. H. Price, resigned. It is rumored that Mr. Merritt is about to resign his place in the Ministry.

Wm. Miller, noted as the founder of a sect called "Millerites," or Adventists, died at his residence, Low Hampton, N. Y. on the 20th instant, aged 68.

From a notice of Mr. Miller in the Boston Atlas, we copy the following paragraph:

"Mr. Miller was regarded with much affection by his neighbors, who esteemed him as a benevolent, intelligent man, and a kind neighbor. For many years he was a most assiduous student of history and Scriptures, in the study of which he became impressed with a conviction that the fifth monarchy predicted by Daniel to be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, under the whole heaven, for an everlasting possession, (see Dan. 7th chap.) was about to be consummated. It becoming known that he entertained these views, he was importuned by many to write out his opinions, and afterwards to defend them in public. After refusing so to do for many years, he at length complied, and has been principally known to the public as a lecturer on prophecy."

The Rutland and Burlington Railroad, connecting Lake Champlain with the Atlantic, was opened for public travel on Tuesday the 18th. This road was considered one of the hardest to construct in N. England, but an actual estimate shows the average cost of the road to have been, including proper fixtures, stations, road furniture and apparatus, less than \$25,000 per mile.

Mr. S. Foster, Jr. of this village, killed a 9 months old pig a few days since, which weighed 331 1-2 pounds. Can it be beat?

Petitions are being circulated through the United States designed to induce Congress to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Austria, "by reason of its tyranny, its barbarous punishments, its sanguinary atrocities and judicial murders in Hungary, Austria and Italy."

Three men were killed and three badly wounded by the fall of a "trestle work" on the line of the Vermont Central Railroad, near Burlington, on Monday last.

THE PARKMAN MURDER.—The Post says, that the trial of Dr Webster will not take place before May. The reason for keeping the evidence before the coroner's jury secret, is the fear, that, if disclosed, an unbiased jury could not be obtained.

No Pay.—The Union says, that the members of the house do not draw pay, while they fail to organize.

MARRIED.
At Derby Line on the 1st ultimo, by Levi Spalding, Esq. Mr. Richard McGuffee to Miss Louisa Fox, both of Stanstead.

On the 15th inst. by the same, Mr. Wm. Partlow of Stanstead, to Miss Mary Jane Armstrong of Holland.

On the 23d inst. by the same, Mr. Edwin Shirriff to Miss Hulda Wheeler, both of Stanstead.

THE GRIST MILL
AT WATERVILLE, having been put in complete repair, is now open for custom.
Persons from a distance can be accommodated at the rate of 30 bushels per hour.
Wheat and Corn always on hand and for sale at low prices, for cash only.
G. G. STEVENS,
Agent for Estate S. Brooks.
Compton, Dec. 20, 1849. 217w3

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
THE public are hereby informed, that the Derby Line Post Office has been removed from the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Cobb, Hollins & Co., to my house, next door East of Woolley's Foundry, where a new and convenient office has been fitted up.
T. C. BUTLER, P. M.
Derby Line, Dec. 24th, 1849. 217

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE Inhabitants of the Township of Stanstead are hereby notified that a Public Meeting will take place at the Church, Griffin's Corner, on the 28th day of December instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a School Commissioner in the place of Mr. Hugh Elder, who has left the country.
L. K. BENTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Stanstead, Dec. 15, 1849. 216-2

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
At FOSTER'S.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office, Stanstead, Canada, Dec. 13th, 1849.
Atms, Dorothy
Bullock, Ira H
Berry, Ebben
Bangs, Eli 2
Blake, C P
Bean, Samuel
Brown, Benj H
Biss, Blinda
Beamon, James
Bell, John
Barry, John
Carrick, John
Campbell, Angus
Chandler, Henry
Clark, Marilla
Clark, John
Cunning, George
Chamberlain, Sophia
Coffey, Catharine C
Cofford, Betsey Ann
Cory, Mary S
Calkins, Daniel
Davis, Joseph
Duff, Esther
Duffy, John 2
Dustin, Elderkin
Durkee, Heman
Easton, Cyrus
Eastman, Mary M
Fox, Amos
Fox, Moody jr
Gallaher, Dan'l
Glassford, H A 2
Gustin, Lyman H
Gustin, John
Goff, E W
Gale, R W
George, Stuart
Hoben, Michael
Hall, Benson
Hitchcock, Angeline
Holmes, Albe
Harley, Sylvester
Knyon, Alvin
Lowe, J M or W S

Lewis, Annie
Little, Cyrus
Ladd, S G
Larkin, John
Lee, Lucinda
Lee, Henry
Morrill, Isaac
Morrill, Hazen
McKaw, John
McDonald, Donald
Mark, D W
Moulton, Lucius
Moire, John
Moore, Sarah
Moulton, Rev Abiel
Moore, Robert
Mitchell, Edwin A
Parker, Lefe Y
Peabody, F T
Paul, Sarah
Ranna, Mr.
Rebans, P B
Reece, James
Rogers, George
Smith, Osmy
Smith, Joseph J
Senter, Willard
Taplin, Johnson
Tilton, Mark
Taylor, John
Wheeler, Ira
Whitcomb, Enos F
Watson, John

French Letters.
Patrice, Hubert
Champlin, Louis
Provancher, Joseph
Marquette, Pierre
Richer, Francois
Senville, Baptiste
Bellerose, L H
Charpentier, Charle
Lafont, Louis
B. F. HUBBARD, P. M.

NOTICE.
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about three weeks ago, TWO YEARLING HEIFERS, one a deep red, the other red and white and white faced. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.
E. F. HUBBARD.
Stanstead, Dec. 10, 1849. 215-3

CARD.
DR. GILBERT being about to leave Hatley for a time, has arranged with Dr. CHALLINOR, lately of Montreal, a gentleman in whom he can place the fullest confidence, to succeed him.
Dr. C. will therefore, from this time, reside in Charleston Village, and purposes practising his profession on the same terms as Dr. G. has hitherto done.
Hatley, Nov. 28, 1849. 214-4

To Shoemakers.
A. & J. W. TOWN have constituted Gilman & Holmes agents for the sale of their Lasts, Brogans, &c. You will find at their store, Rock Island, a full supply of the following:
Mens' right and left Lasts; Womens' straight lasts; do Fine block do do right & left gaiter do do do mounted do do Kid slip do do coarse and fine do Boys' right and left do do straight block do do straight do do do box trees, ironed do. Cack do. Split Pegs of all sizes. The above will be sold at manufacturers prices with the addition of duties.
G. & H. have also on hand, a good assortment of Shoe-makers Tools—Shoe-thread, Shoe-nails, Zinc, and Copper Points, and Boot Webbing.
Nov. 20, 1849.

Rock Island Ready-made Clothing DEPOT.
GILMAN & HOLMES are now offering for sale the largest, best and cheapest assortment of Ready Made Clothing, that can be found within 60 miles.
Henry Gray Over and under coats from \$2.50 to 7.00
Brown, blue, Olive and visible Green broadcloth, and beaver do lined thro'out and wadded 7.00 " 16.00
Under sack coats of do 5.00 " 12.00
Tweed Sacks and business coats, 3.00 " 8.00
Vests of all kinds, 1.00 " 4.00
Pantaloons do 1.50 " 5.00
Overalls, .50 " .75
Buffalo Overcoats, 10.00 " 18.00
Also an assortment of Regatta Shirts, Under shirts and Drawers. Persons desirous of purchasing Goods in the above line will best consult their interest by calling and examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
November 20, 1849.

Who wants to go to California?
WHOEVER does let them call at the "Old Yellow" where they will find a lot of the best ready made California Coats, at 50 cents less for cash than can be had from any establishment who have advertised prices. The Clothing at Baxter, Haskell & Co's. will be found of a superior description, and the workmanship all warranted.
They have also on hand a very good selection of Beaver, Doeskin, Tweed, and other cloths for Overcoats, with a goodly variety of Broadcloths, and Cassimeres.

FOR THE LADIES.
They have a complete assortment of Furs in sets and singly.
—ALSO—
Dress Goods, Cloakings, Velvets, cold and black, with suitable trimmings throughout.
The Glass Ware and Crockery are of the latest styles.
Their whole stock of Goods will be found of a first rate quality, the clerks civil and attentive, and the customers waited upon with cheerfulness and alacrity.
Nov. 28, 1849.

TAILORING!
William Sivright,
IN spite of opposition here and elsewhere, still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business at the OLD STAND,
Derby Line, where he will be found prepared to answer all calls in his line of business with promptness and despatch. Garments entrusted to him to make, will be executed in the most Approved, Fashionable and Durable manner.
Fashions for Winter of 1849-50, have been received.
Garments cut for others to make, on short notice.
Derby Line, Dec. 5, 1849.

10,000 Yards of Sheetings, Tickings & Drillings, at old prices, call and see at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.
October 24, 1849.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
THE usual Winter arrangements for the Northern Mail having commenced, the following will, until further notice, be the hours of arrival and departure of the different Mails, at this Office.
The Northern Mail, via Sherbrooke, arrives every day in the week, Tuesdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., and departs every day in the week, Sundays excepted, at half-past 10 o'clock A. M. Mail closed at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Montreal Mail, via St. Johns, arrives on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock P. M., and departs on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Letters for this route to be landed in one hour previous to the time of departure.
The Montreal Mail via Waterloo, arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock P. M., and departs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock A. M. Mail closed at 9 o'clock of the evenings previous to departure.
The Barnston and Coaticook Mail arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half-past 11 o'clock A. M., and departs at 1 o'clock of the same days.
The Derby Line Mail is despatched every day in the week, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., or immediately after the arrival of the Northern Mail, and returns after the arrival of the Southern Mail.

The Office will be open for the delivery of letters on Sunday, for half an hour previous to Divine Service in the morning; for half an hour at noon, and from 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening.
B. F. HUBBARD, P. M.
Post Office, Stanstead, } 215-3w
December 10th, 1849.

NOTICE.
WE have appointed French & Baxter, of Derby Line, sole Agents for Canada and Northern Vermont for the sale of our Boots. Those wishing can have them as low as French & Baxter, with freight added, as can be purchased in Boston.
J. PARKER & CO.
Lisbon, Nov. 23, 1849.

TO THE TRADE.
FRENCH & BAXTER call the attention of ALL wishing a first rate article of Thick Boots, to the above notice of J. Parker & Co. We have on hand, and will receive from the manufacturers, the following kinds of Boots:
Double Sole Boots, warranted;
Double half-sole and Welt do;
Gents. welted do;
18 inch leg California Mining Boots;
12 " Common do;
14 " Single Sole and Welt common do;
All of which will be sold at Boston Prices, freight added: All Orders promptly attended to.
Derby Line, Dec. 4, 1849. 214

NOTICE.
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 4th of November last, a two-year old Heifer. The owner can have her by paying charges.
L. K. BENTON.
Stanstead, December 1, 1849. 214

DR. WISTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—For Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c.
This celebrated and infallible remedy was discovered some ten years ago. Since that time it has, by its own merits, been rapidly, surely and safely working its way through the opposition of quacks and counterfeits, until by its true value and intrinsic excellence, it has gained for itself a most enviable popularity and established itself in the confidence of an intelligent and enlightened public, from one end of the continent to the other. The testimony of thousands who have been relieved and cured by this valuable article, will show that it stands unrivalled—at the head of all other medicines for the cure of diseases for which it is recommended. The genuine Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry is now for sale by duly appointed agents, and all respectable dealers in medicine, in all the large towns and cities throughout the United States and British Provinces.

CORNETS.—The original and only genuine Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, was introduced in 1838, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years it has proved efficacious as a remedy for coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.
Sold by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt. 205

From the distinguished Geo. E. Buddington, M. D. Coxaecia, N. Y. as to the virtues of Corbett's Sarsaparilla, and the Shaker Fluid of Valerian.
Coxaecia, Nov. 18, 1848.

Messrs. E. Brinley & Co.—You are, I believe, the Proprietors of a compound of Valerian, and also Corbett's compound syrup of Sarsaparilla. From my experience of the value of the Fluid Extract having used it under the last year quite freely, in my capacity as assistant under Dr. Stedman at the city institution, South Boston, Mass. I feel it unwilling to be without it in my practice.

I have given a bottle of this medicine to Dr. John Ely of this place, and requested him to give it a trial. He has done so, and is now enthusiastic in its praise. I am sure it is true of Dr. J. B. Henshaw, who is now using it in his family. As to the Sarsaparilla, our community use much of different preparations of this article. From my knowledge of the merit and the absence of any good results following their use, I consider it my duty as a physician to discontinue them. But the article of Dr. Corbett comes attended with names sufficient to establish for it a reputation that cannot be shaken, and insures for it a sale commensurate with its value. It is the only article of Sarsaparilla I have any confidence in and shall not hesitate freely to recommend it. Truly your obdt. servt.
GEO. E. BUDDINGTON.
Sold by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, and by agents throughout the United States and Canada. 205y1

Desirable Property for Sale.
THAT OLD TAVERN STAND in Georgeville, formerly known as the Channel Stand, and now kept by J. C. Tuck, consisting of a House 36 by 80 feet, part brick; Horse Stable 40 by 50; New Barn 30 by 40; New Shed 20 by 60; Large Wood Shed, and other Out Buildings. There is a never failing supply of water on the premises.—Connected with the above are 100 Acres of excellent Land, 80 of which are under improvement, the remainder Wood Land. For further particulars, application may be made to CHAS. S. CHANNELL, Georgeville, or to LEON L. CHANNELL, Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y. 194

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings.
GENTLEMEN who intend purchasing anything in the above line, will do well to call at the Old Yellow Store, for we can astonish them both in styles and prices.
BAXTER, HASKELL & CO.

1000 PIECES of low-price American Prints at wholesale; also—25 pieces black Alpaca, very low price, at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.

To Rent or Let on Shares.
A suitable Tenant for one or two years, a valuable Grist Mill with an Out Kilm, a Saw Mill and Carving Machine, with a never-failing stream of water. Also, a Farm attached if required. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Frost Village, Sherbrooke.
W. H. FOSBER.
November 13th, 1849. 212w13

To Carpenters and Joiners.
YOU will find a better assortment of TOOLS at Gilman & Holmes' than at any other store in the vicinity. Among which are the following:
Steel and Iron Squares; Sliding T. Bevel and Try do. Carpenters Adz. X Saws, hand and splitting do, compass do. Augers and auger bits of all sizes, Braces with 36 bits of the best quality. Spring and ball braces, socket chisels, firmer do, long paring do, Gouges, Plane Irons, Jointers, Jack and smoothing planes with single and double irons, rabbit and match Planes, Plough do with 7 irons, Filleters, Brass, Copper and Sky-light Spirit Levels, 2 and 4 fold boxwood rules, Ivory pocket do, Nail Hammars, patent saw sets, Gouges, Spoke shaves, screw drivers, scratch awls, compasses, &c.
Those of you wishing to purchase please give us a call. We shall take much pleasure in showing you our stock.
GILMAN & HOLMES.
Rock Island, Nov. 28; 1849.

Foster's Mountain Compound.
For the Preservation and Reproduction of the Human Hair, for beautifying, curling, softening, darkening, itching, itching, &c.
The following paragraphs were recently cut from Boston papers:
From the Boston Morning Post.
Foster's Mountain Compound for the preservation of the hair, has lately attracted a great deal of attention, and is rapidly coming into general use.
The Mountain Compound is an article of great excellence, and has been used with happy effect by numerous persons who recommend it in the strongest terms.
From the Chronotype.
Foster's Mountain Compound—Though not entirely bad yet, we intend to use some of this dew of the mountains for the special benefit of our bump of veneration, and report its effect. By the way, as the mountains, especially the most distinguished of them, have been much afflicted with baldness, anything with their endorsement comes to us with great weight.
From the Boston Atlas.
MOUNTAIN COMPOUND.—We learn that Mr. Foster has devoted much time, and great care, to the composition of this compound—and we have no doubt, from what we have heard of it, that it is highly valuable for the purposes for which it is offered.

Lowell, Oct. 6, 1847.
Mr. Foster: Sir—According to my promise, that if your Mountain Compound proved effectual in restoring my hair, I would record it in writing and send it to you.—I now proceed to do so, and indeed I feel a pleasure in doing it for the benefit of others.
My head was so irritable with humors when I began to use your Compound, that I could not rub it with a brush as direction required, but I rubbed it on gently with my hand every day; my head was quite bald on top and thin at the sides. I have now just done using seven bottles of your Compound, and it has completely restored my hair to full thickness and cured my humors entirely. My hair is also more soft and silky than it used to be. Yours truly,
HENRY JOHNSON.
For sale by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt.

HAY CUTTERS
AND
CORN SHELLERS,
By KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.
Nov. 6th, 1849.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having this day purchased of G. W. BELL, all claims in that Establishment long and familiarly known as the
Rock Island Boot and Shoe Shop,
would respectfully inform the surrounding public, that the business will be continued as heretofore in all its various branches, and in a style second to none in this country.
For proof of this, call and see.
J. & F. STEVENSON.
Rock Island, Stanstead, Oct. 10, 1849.

New Fall Goods.
SPALDING & JONES
HAVE received from Boston, NEW FALL GOODS adapted to this Market, and will sell on receive from Montreal all such varieties as will make their stock highly desirable for their customers. We shall sell our Goods
Unusually Low for Cash!
And will not be beat no-where nor no-how.
Rock Island, Oct. 3, 1849.

Notice Extraordinary.
THE Emperor of China has seen fit, through his great kindness and foresight, to appoint BAXTER, HASKELL & Co. of Rock Island, his special and sole Agents for selling his pure, unadulterated, country packed, fine flavored TEAS, sends the following notice: To all whom it may concern, GREETING.
Know ye, married men and women—the most rational part of community;—Know ye, old bachelors and old maids, who like a splendid cup of Tea, and ought to take the wiser and better part and get married.—Know ye young men and maidens, (who will doubtless make excellent judges of tea)—That having implicit confidence in Baxter, Haskell & Co. of Stanstead, I, the Emperor of China, (that great Tea nation) do hereby appoint them my special and confidential agents to sell my pure and unadulterated Teas. They will supply the pure Old and Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson skin and black Teas, at Wholesale and Retail. I advise those desiring to purchase, to call on my said Agents.
(Signed) HI-YANG-KI-TRIK, Emperor.
Pekin, China, 1849. 208

Teas! Teas! Teas!
GILMAN & HOLMES continue to keep that cheap Gunpowder Tea which has for more than 12 months defied all competition. Its combination of fine flavor with great strength, cannot be equalled.—In offering our Teas to the public, we rely upon their good judgment and discrimination for success, rather than through the aid of agency of a HI-YANG-KI-TRIK. (High Yankee trick.)
October 31, 1849.

MISS J. A. TAYLOR,
MILINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
At the Rock-Island Hotel,
WOULD announce to the Ladies of Stanstead and vicinity, that she has just received from Boston her Fall and Winter Fashions, and is now prepared to work in the above business in the latest and most approved style.
A variety of Dress Caps and Bonnet Shapes constantly on hand and for sale.
Rock Island, Oct. 30, 1849. 209

FOSTER & Co.
ARE not to be undersold by any live man in Stanstead.
Rock Island, Oct. 16, 1849.
Gentlemen,
WE think you will find a better assortment of calf Boots, calf Jersey Tees, and Goat Brogans, than at any other place,—call and see for yourselves, at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.
Also,—Metallic Rubber-Over-Shoes.

SEPT. 15, 1849.
First Arrival of Fall and Winter GOODS!
KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.
HAVE received from BOSTON, a General Assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE Articles adapted to the Fall and Winter Trade. Variety, Quality and Cheapness, their Stock will be found second to none in this market. Please call and see.
Stanstead Plain.

LOOK AT THIS!
3 DOORS SOUTH OF THE CANADA HOUSE,
T BANGS' Grocery Store, you will find (except the "Arden") all kinds of Family Groceries,
Confectionary, Nuts, Sugar-Sands, Tea, Sugar, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Cream Tartar, Soda, Camphor, Cayenne, Coffee Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Salsaparilla, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Lemons, Herring, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Combs, Papers, Pins, Pencils, Pens, Needles, Thread, Brushes and Umbrellas.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Also,—Connected, an OYSTER and READING-ROOM, with Boston and Montreal daily papers. Oysters by the Keg as soon as the weather will permit.
A. T. BANGS.
Stanstead, Oct. 8, 1849. 206

To the Ladies Especially.
THOSE who are desirous of purchasing Rich Goods at Great Bargains, are particularly invited to call and examine GILMAN & HOLMES' New and Magnificent assortment of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, Cloakings, Shawls, Bonnet Stuffs, Furs, &c
Among which are comprised a large lot of Lyons and 14-het Cloths;
Printed and cold Cashmeres and DeLaines;
Black Alpaca and Orleans;
Cold do with satin stripe and check;
Black and cold Coburgs;
Plain black and cold fig'd Silks;
Check'd and spotted Cloakings;
Gala Plaids in great variety;
Fancy Woolen and Damask Shawls;
Basket and Highland do
Ladony Long do
Uncut Bonnet Velvets;
Bonnet Ribbons and Face Flowers;
Gimps, Trimmings, Velvet Ribbons;
Silk Worsted, Linen and Cotton Braids and Buttons for Trimmings; Linen Laces and Edgings; Veils; Kid, Cashmere and silk Gloves;
Also, a splendid assortment of Berlin Woollen, Sample Canvas and Patterns; Muffs, Boas, Victorias; India Rubber and Kid Shoes, &c.
All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
GILMAN & HOLMES.
Rock Island, Oct. 17, 1849.

AT THE TOP OF THE STATES,
DERBY LINE, Vt.,
FRENCH & BAXTER
(Opposite T. Winn's Hotel)
WHOLESALE & RETAIL;
WE have just received, and are receiving every week from Boston and N. York, a full supply of West India Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Leather, American Prints, &c.

a part of which we will enumerate:
TEAS, Black, Gunpowder, Old Hyson, Young Hyson; Tobacco; Leaf and Crushed Sugar; Muscovado and W. I. do; Lamp Oils; Linseed oil; White Lead; Cassia; Cloves; Cream Tartar; Cocoa; Currants; Citron; Camphor; Cayenne; Green and Ground Coffee; Sperm and Tallow Candles; Copperas; Cigars; Ep. Salts; Fish; Ground and Whole Ginger, Pepper and Spice; Indigo; Ground Log, Red and Cam. Woods; Madder; Alum; Mace; Nutmegs; Pepper Sauce; Mustard; Rice; Raisins; Scarlet Dye; Sal Nitre; Soap; Salad Oil; Macaroni; small; Tomato Ketchup; Pickles in large and small Jars; Varnish; Paints; Table, Dairy and T. I. Salt. ALSO,
The largest stock of Boots & Shoes, Buffalo Robes, Prints, Alpacaes, Fur Caps, &c. Call and see.

THE place to get the worth of your money, is at FRENCH & BAXTER'S, Derby Line.
October 24, 1849.

One Word More.
FRENCH & BAXTER defy competition in the article of black and brown German Broad-cloths, fancy Cassimeres and Vestings. They have a small stock, but selected for this particular place, that will please the most fastidious; call and see them, and let us tell you prices.
Oct. 24, 1849.

TRIPE.
A few Kegs Tripe, at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.
Ladies;
YOU will find at FRENCH & BAXTER'S, Derby Line, Vt., a magnificent lot of gaiter Boots, walking Shoes, French Kid Slips, high-cut Run-Rounds, excellent Fies, bronze Slips,—light-colored Gaiters, half Gaiters, and a great variety of children's Shoes, and in fact anything in the way of Shoes and Boots.—ALSO, A large lot of Metallic Over-Shoes, Brogans, and Bunkins.
Oct. 24, 1849.

SOLE LEATHER.
4767 lbs. of Superior Quality,
JUST received, and will be sold low for CASH, by
KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.
Nov. 28, 1849.

To Connoisseurs in Tobacco.
BAXTER HASKELL & Co. have all the varieties of the fancy brands, viz:
Gold Leaf,
H. C. (original package), } TOBACCO.
Aromatic,
Jones' Extra,
Rock Island, Oct. 30, 1849.

Oh yes, just drop in at FRENCH & BAXTER'S,
AND see their Stock of Goods. They will be most happy to show you their stock and give you prices, and they have no doubt that they can sell you your Fall supply of Goods.
October 24th, 1849.

Stoves! Stoves!!
COOKING, Double and Single Box Stoves from the Waterloo Foundry,
CHEAP FOR CASH
by KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.
Nov. 6, 1849.

The Poet's Corner.

MERRY OLD CHRISTMAS.

There is an old man whom all of us know, With a merry bold pate, and a beard white as snow...

Our forefathers had him as we had him now, With the ever green trees round his ever glad brow...

Good luck! what mad pranks the old joker has seen, When the girls were entrapped 'neath the mistletoe green...

From the Olive Branch.

WHEN'S THE GOOD TIME COMING!

When's the good time coming, boys? When's the good time coming! Long we've looked for it in vain...

A fellow who was kicked down three pair of stairs for using improper language at an evening party...

On a sailor's gravestone, in the Brooklyn navy yard, are the following words to be seen:

"What's the matter, Bill?" "Mammy has fell up stairs and stuck a knot hole in her hand, and John went for a hoo-jack to pull it out."

"Are those bells ringing for fire?" inquired Simon of Tiberius. "No indeed," answered Tib; "they have got plenty of fire, and the bells are now ringing for water to match."

"A western editor noticing the marriage of Eli Saint and Mary Dawson, very piously remarks that Mary's name is now registered among the Saints."

The man with the carpet bag says, always travel with baggage if you wish to ensure respect. He who carries a dirkey in his hat is not considered "much pumpkins" by a hotel keeper or porter.

"Ah!" said Mrs. Bounce to her husband, "these times ain't as they was when you was captain of an oyster skiff, and I used to wear my hair down on my neck, and we had bean soup every day for dinner, and could get trusted at the grocery."

Every man has, in his own life, follies enough; in his own mind troubles enough; in the performance of his duties deficiencies enough; in his own fortunes evils enough—without being curious about the affairs of others.

Dr. Francklin, endeavoring to kill a turkey by an electric shock, received the whole battery himself, when he good naturedly observed, that, instead of killing a turkey, he had nearly put an end to the existence of a gosse.

A writer of a love tale in describing his heroine says:—"Innocence dwells in the rich curls of her dark hair." A critic, commenting on this passage, says—"Sorry to hear it; we think it stands a perilous chance of being combed out."

When Mr. Jefferson was asked respecting his religion, his memorable answer was:—"It is known to God and myself alone. Its evidence before the world is to be sought in my life: if that has been honest and dutiful

to society, the religion which has regulated it cannot be a bad one.

"The boy at the head of the class will state what were the dark ages of the world." "Boy hesitates." "Next, Master Jones, can you tell me what the dark ages were?" "I guess they were the ages before spectacles were invented." "Go to your seats."

"Sonny, I don't see anything growing about here, what does your father raise on this land?" "Well, he raises backsmutts, grass-hoppers, hantals, tumblid-ages, and some other wog-tables. Yesterday he raised a double-feshioned pig pen 'nigh the window, and another raised Carn."

DR. WISTER'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.—For Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colic, Asthma, Bronchitis, Group, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c.

CAUTION!—The original and only genuine Wister's Balm of Wild Cherry, was introduced in 1828, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended.

From the distinguished Gen. E. Biddington, M. D. Coxack, N. Y., as to the virtue of Cobett's Sarsaparilla, and the Shaker Fluid of Valerian.

Messrs. E. Brinley & Co.—You are, I believe, the Proprietors of the Shaker Fluid Extract of Valerian, and also Cobett's compound syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Desirable Property for Sale. WHAT OLD TAVERN STAND in Georgetown, formerly known as the Chenille Stand, and now kept by J. C. Tuck...

Book-Binding. GREEN BUILDING, UP STAIRS, ONE DOOR NORTH OF D. WHITE'S.

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings. GENTLEMEN who intend purchasing anything in the above line, will do well to call at the Old Yellow Store...

Fall and Winter Fashions. THE subscriber has received the Fall and Winter Reports of the latest and most fashionable Styles for Gentlemen...

FURS. BUFFALO Robes, do Coats. Also a great variety of Muffs, Caps and Boas, Fur Gloves, &c.

COD FISH. A Splendid article of Cod Fish at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.

New Winter Bonnets. A VARIETY of Velvet, Satin, and other Bonnets of the latest style, beautifully trimmed, for sale cheap.

FOSTER & Co. HAVE just received from Boston and Montreal a splendid assortment of GOODS adapted to the season...

10,000 Yards of Sheetings, Tickings & Drillings, at old prices, call and see at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! At FOSTER'S.

Gentlemen, WE think you will find a better assortment of call Boots, calf Jersey Ties, and Goat Brogans, than at any other place...

Special Notice to All!

WE would like to assure those purchasing Goods with credit that we will sell for less than any Establishment who have a price list.

Our stock of Single Goods, also Fancy Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, will be found very complete.

REVENUE ACADEMY. REV. A. L. F. LIGHT, Principal, aided by competent Assistant Teachers.

NEW MEDICINE. DR. MASTA'S GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS.



FOR Billions of Inflammatory Fevers, Infection, Civil Fevers, Hoaxia, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Piles, Jaundice, Cholera, pain in the Stomach and Side, Headache, Periodical, Spasmodic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Impure Blood, and all Derangements of the Biliary System.

THE rapid sale of these Pills in many sections of the country where they have been circulated, is a sure evidence of their great value as a medicine for the diseases they are designed to cure.

1. They do not sicken and distress the stomach when taken. 2. Their effect upon the bowels is equally unattended with distress. 3. They relieve constipation and do not increase it.

FOR SALE. VALUABLE FARM, situated a few rods west of the Church in the centre of Stanstead, consisting of 140 acres of choice Land, 100 of which are under a good state of improvement.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. FRENCH & BAXTER have got a better, lower price, and larger lot of TEAS than any other concern in this section of country.

1000 bushels Turk's Island Salt, at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.

SHEEP Lead, Lead Pipe, Powder, Patent Fuse, and Sheet Zinc, at FOSTER & Co.

Crown Lands Department. Montreal, Oct. 26th, 1849.

IN consequence of the Removal of the Government to Toronto, Public Notice is hereby given, that all communications intended for this Department from parties residing in Upper Canada, are hereafter to be addressed to "The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto."

MACHINE CARDS. SPALDING & JONES, Agents for the sale of Massey's Machine Cards, have received a large stock which are of superior quality...

LOUR and CORN MEAL, for sale at FOSTER'S.

THE GREAT DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT, For all the Genuine and Popular Medicines of the Day, at T. C. BUTLER'S LINE STORE, at Wholesale and Retail.

SUPPLIES are now arriving by Chery & Cos. Express every week. His stock of Drugs, Medicines &c. is now much larger than he has ever had the pleasure of offering to his friends and customers.

BUTLER'S GENUINE NEWLAND'S LINIMENT, ALWAYS kept on hand for sale, wholesale and retail—merchants supplied with it to sell. It is one of the best medicines now in use for the summer complaint, &c.

SPANISH Sarsaparilla Root, for sale by T. C. BUTLER.

JUST received a new supply of the Purified Cod Liver Oil at BUTLER'S.

NEW supply of AYER'S Cherry Pectoral just received, and sold wholesale and retail by T. C. BUTLER.

NEW English Heave Powder, and Miller's condition Powders, for Horses, to be had of T. C. BUTLER.

HULL'S UNIVERSAL Family Physic, may be had at T. C. BUTLER'S.

Boot and Shoe Making. THE Subscriber, having commenced manufacturing BOOTS & SHOES, in the Shop formerly occupied by M. Dixon...

FOR SALE. VALUABLE FARM, situated a few rods west of the Church in the centre of Stanstead, consisting of 140 acres of choice Land, 100 of which are under a good state of improvement.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. FRENCH & BAXTER have got a better, lower price, and larger lot of TEAS than any other concern in this section of country.

1000 bushels Turk's Island Salt, at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.

SHEEP Lead, Lead Pipe, Powder, Patent Fuse, and Sheet Zinc, at FOSTER & Co.

Crown Lands Department. Montreal, Oct. 26th, 1849.

IN consequence of the Removal of the Government to Toronto, Public Notice is hereby given, that all communications intended for this Department from parties residing in Upper Canada, are hereafter to be addressed to "The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto."

MACHINE CARDS. SPALDING & JONES, Agents for the sale of Massey's Machine Cards, have received a large stock which are of superior quality...

LOUR and CORN MEAL, for sale at FOSTER'S.

NOTICE. HONK'S LANDS.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Agent by the Rev. Edward G. Mosby, of Newport, England, for said Monk's Lands in the Township of Pottou, with full power to Lease or Rent the same, and to collect Rents and Dues and give receipts for the same, and to transact all such other business connected with the said Lands as may be necessary.

All persons are hereby notified and required to abstain from cutting Timber or otherwise trespassing on said Lands, as all such parties will be dealt with according to law.

T. C. BUTLER'S North, or Canada and Variety Store, ADJOINING his house, and first door on Canada and Lee Street, one rod North of the great Iron Boundary Line Post.

BUTLER'S GENUINE ERASIVE SALTS. THIS article instantly removes stains of Ink, Iron, Mould, Fruit, &c. from Laces, Muslins, Linen, and Cotton Goods, without the least injury to the finest and most delicate textures.

LADIES, YOU will find a greater variety of Dress Goods at FOSTER'S than you have seen in this country for a long time. No mistake!

NOTICE. WE have appointed Messrs. FRENCH & BAXTER, of Derby Line, Vermont, our sole Agents for the sale of our Axes in Canada and Northern Vermont.

NOTICE. WE would call the attention of the Merchants of Canada and Northern Vermont, to the advertisement of BROOKS & BROTHERS, appointing us their Agents for the sale of their Axes.

ANOTHER NOTICE. WE would call the attention of the Merchants of Canada and Northern Vermont, to the advertisement of BROOKS & BROTHERS, appointing us their Agents for the sale of their Axes.

FOR sale by the subscribers £40 of Government Land Scrip. Terms cash. SPALDING & JONES. August 6, 1849.

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings! CHENEY & CO'S EXPRESS, Through from Boston to Stanstead in 2 Days.

CHENEY & CO. continue to transact business on the Railroad route from Boston to Canada. Notes and Drafts collected at all the towns on the route.

Sheetings, Yarn, Batting, Wicking. A LARGE lot of the above mentioned GOODS on hand; and we wish to be distinctly understood that our prices are as low as the lowest.

Boots, Shoes, &c. MENS' Thick Boots, custom made; Calf do; Goat Shoes; Kip do, a heavy stock at low prices for sale.

Leather! Leather! 52 Sides Sole Leather; 32 do Upper do of first quality, and as low as the lowest, at FOSTER'S.

Farmers look at this. IF you want to get your families well shod with Boots and Shoes at less prices than ever, call at Derby Line, Vt., on FRENCH & BAXTER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT STANSTEAD, CANADA.

CONDITIONS. One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A deduction of twenty-five cents will be made if paid in six months, and a deduction of fifty cents will be made for payment in advance.

AGENTS. Georgeville, Pottou, Bromo, Bedford, Pike River, Barnston, Coaticook, Hatley Village, Compton, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Brompton, Shipton, (Richmond), Eaton, Bury, Outlet Magog, Stukely, Frost Village, St. Ceairie, Melbourne, Abbottsford.

AGENTS. I. Bullock, A. Rankin & Co, J. B. Hunt, J. Sales, S. W. Stone, A. L. Taylor, J. Thornton, I. King, H. Cutting, L. Kathan, J. Sweeney, S. G. Smith, John Griffith, J. P. Cushing, Joseph Rankin, E. K. Foster, Morey & Co, N. Elba, S. Boswell, G. A. Godard, Capt. A. Wood, P. Phelps, Chas. Christie.