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STANSTEAD JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
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For the Stanstead Journal.

My Native Lake.
I love to gaze on storied walls,
I love to stand in classic halls,
I love to muse in holy fanes,
And list the organ's solemn strains;
But more I love my home so fair,
Close by a lake all sheltered there—
Oh! give me back that dear old home,
And o'er the earth, no more I'll roam.
O lake of lakes! O peerless lake!
I must of my farewell take;
For thee no more, I may sail o'er,
As I was wont in days of yore.
Yet on a scroll thou art all mapped,
In fadless leaves thy image's wrapp'd,
These shall endure while ages roll,
My mind that scroll, those leaves my soul.
Dear home, dear lake, my heart, they make
A whole which time shall never break;
A union firm, which naught shall rend
While there on earth may be a friend.
O lake! I've seen thee smooth and fair
As Parian marble, standing where
Egean breezes softly blow,
And mythic gods once dwelt below.
And I've seen thee darkly swelling,
All beware! distinctly telling,
Then was I in heartiest glee,
When thou wast mad as thou couldst be.
My heart was high, my soul was full,
When 'gainst thy waves I used to pull,
My skill, thy foam, light dancing o'er,
Like maiden gay, o'er festal floor.
In peaceful calm, 'mid angry storm,
Oft have I seen a Naiad's form,
And heard her say in mandate mild:
"Come home, my child, come home my child."
And I to her: "Nymph, maiden fair,
Commanded, not yet may I repair,
For now doth call a mightier voice,
Which pants me not my eager choice.
But when that voice shall call no more,
When life's stern battle shall be o'er,
I'll hasten to this quiet shore,
And dwell with thee forevermore. W."

The following communications, intended for last issue, did not reach us in season for insertion.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO, July 10, 1858.

SIR:—Since my last letter some progress has been made in the Public business, but as yet no definite opinion can be formed as to the probable duration of the Session. The absorbing business topic just now is the Tariff, and many predict the downfall of the Ministry upon it. The country is already heavily burdened with debt, the customs duties are fully up to what consumers can bear, and still the revenue is inadequate to meet the expenditure. Economy, rigid economy, is indispensable, and something must be done to maintain the Provincial credit in the meantime. It is a painful task for the representatives of an already over-taxed people to feel themselves impelled by a sense of duty arising from the necessities of the case, to add to their burthens.

Retrenchment is promised, and a very trifling instalment offered in the proposed reduction of 20 per cent. on Ministerial Salaries, and 10 per cent. on all the Departmental Employees. If in addition to this the number of persons so employed were greatly reduced, and a proper and rigid surveillance had over the expenditure on Public Works, an immense amount might be saved. To return to the tariff, it is in some particular as near approach to free trade than heretofore, whilst in other features incidental protection to Canadian Manufactures is afforded. The 25 per cent list, I am afraid will lead to smuggling. I hardly need state that in principle I am a free-trader, but free trade on the one hand, with a 30 per cent protection on the other, is not quite the thing we require; and still with a population by far the greater proportion of which are consumers rather than manufacturers, I still prefer as low a scale of customs duties as may be possible, without destroying all chance of the necessary revenue, and the 30 per cent duties of our neighbours are not much in the way of our Eastern Townships population, inasmuch as we manufacture but little to send to their markets. And yet the protectionists turn with triumph to our trade returns and show that last year we exported in round numbers seventy thousand pounds worth of Wool, and imported the same year the same value in Woolen Goods. We exported £75,000 of Hides, and imported in the same year £80,000 of

Leather, and say they, had this raw material been kept, used and manufactured in the country, its value would have doubled, and at the same time would have given employment in the Province.

These arguments involve many in a labyrinth of doubt, and lest I should be thought to have gone beyond my depth, I will leave the matter in your and your readers hands. A Public Meeting was called to discuss the state of the Province on Friday last, which was not attended with any results save a gathering in great numbers, a disorderly row, and a hurried adjournment, *sine die*, by the Mayor. On the whole, however, it may be inferred that (inasmuch as the meeting was called by the political friends of Mr. George Brown, the senior Member for the city,) his position is not so absolutely strong as was supposed by the promoters of the demonstration. Mr. B. and his friends are possibly over-doing their work. In all such cases a reaction takes place sooner or later.

The Grand Trunk Bill has advanced a stage, and been shorn of one objectionable feature; it has two more stages to pass through, and could it receive a little further pruning at each, it might do. There is one comfort at least in reference to it; it asks no further loan from the Province.

I learn that the Crown Officers of the District of St. Francis, or those connected with the detective service, have made a final report, and that this branch of the Public Service is at an end.

Ministerial changes are announced, but I fancy that little, if anything, is known upon these points. All are more or less fertile in conjectures and imaginings, but no changes which ministers can prevent will take place until after the session closes.

The Public Accounts Committee have but little time for their labors, but I am informed that a majority of the members are quite disposed to spare no pains and trouble in making a thorough investigation. The draft report of the Chairman, which was some time since published in the papers, seems not likely to be adopted.

The weather for many days has been excessively hot, and the wheat crop of Western Canada is suffering immensely from the ravages of the weevil or midge.

Yours, very truly, T.

To the Editor of the Stanstead Journal.

SIR:—Having noticed in the Local papers reports of the Mustering of the Militia on the 29th ult., I wish to call attention to an evil practice connected therewith, which ought to be reprobated by every lover of good morals in the community, which is the practice of "waking up the officers," with which every one is but too familiar, and which has a debasing influence upon the morals of the younger portions of the community at least,—by which human life is jeopardised, and the quiet repose of night is disturbed.

When and where this practice originated I do not know, but presume it had its origin far back in whiskey drinking times, when it was considered commendable in all the dignitaries of Church and State to "stand treat," as the object of these nocturnal rambles seems to be to make their officers "shell out" that kind of "stuff," and it is deplorable that some Militia Officers who advocate "total abstinence principles," will on such occasions totally disregard their principles in that respect, and furnish means by which men are made brutes, and disgrace the company to which they belong.

Some more wholesome practice ought to be substituted, and I imagine it would be much more pleasant to both officers and privates—instead of "turning out" at midnight in Bacchanalian revelry—to enjoy their sleep undisturbed until morning. And if a demonstration of hospitality or respect must be made and secured, that it should consist of more substantial fare, and at the assembling of the company for muster or after their discharge. Such

a change can be made by the united decision and firmness of the officers of the Militia.

According to the report of your correspondent of the Muster in Hatley, Col. McConnell requested of those who were about to salute him on his arrival that they would wait "until he could secure his mare and foal." I shall not deny the record, and shall only say that it was a reasonable request, and argues well for the Col.'s caution and sagacity as a Militia Officer, considering that the process of saluting had then been going on some twelve hours or more by a promiscuous lot of young men and boys, some of whom had been deluged with intoxicating drinks. "Guns are dangerous playthings in the hands of small children, you know." On these occasions every kind of "hol-low ware" is sought for and used for "guns," and are not unfrequently burst by heavy loading. Two old "tub-irons," or "bellows-noses," from a Blacksmith's forge, were blown to atoms on the highway in Hatley, on the occasion referred to, doing no other damage than breaking one dog's leg, all the other dogs having got out of its way.

I have no objections to the firing of salutes, when under the direction of proper officers, and at suitable times and places, but to see—as on the occasion of the late muster,—an assemblage of boys in the streets firing with the muzzles of their guns pointing in every direction, interrupting the passing traveller, frightening horses, and running the risk of blowing out each other's brains, is what I deprecate. An enemy at a fair gun-shot distance from such "soldiers," would be in much less danger from their firing than would those of their own company. But I suppose that time and attention to the instruction of the officers will correct all these irregularities, and dangerous practices.

The last number of the Granby Gazette reports a serious accident which occurred to two individuals by this careless process of firing salutes, on the occasion of the celebration of the fourth of July in Granby.

MILITIA MAN.
Stanstead Co., July 12, 1858.

Boys' Farm Work for July.

We feel capable of writing elaborately on this subject. It is one in which we took a most unwilling interest several years ago—no matter about the number—twenty-something-or-other, we believe. Our first experience related to the shaking out of swaths, turning hay, raking after the cart, "mowing away," driving the cows to pasture, driving them home, milking morning and night, riding horse to plough out corn, lugging jugs of molasses and water, carrying luncheon, and being knocked round by the hired men. It is a beautiful thing to think of and remember. But that month was cut short by a painful and mysterious illness. We ascertained one morning that hoeing corn was the order of the day, and, as we were to be put into a field alone with a young man of a serious turn of mind, we were suddenly taken sick, and unable to go out. The real cause of the disease was not known to the friends of the patient, but it was in reality his wish to avoid the impending calamity of being talked to all day upon the subject of religion. The owner of the farm—the patient's employer—took down a large paper of thoroughwort, told the patient to go home and request his mother to steep it, and give him to drink of the gentle infusion until he felt better. He took the paper, also his hat, also his coat; and as soon as he was out of sight, sent the thoroughwort skittering over the fence, and with invigorated powers and a glad heart left the scene of his thralldom behind him forever. We would not justify this most flagrant piece of deception, but suggest as a palliation that it was a great time for spearing pickered and suckers o'-nights, which employment on the farm would not allow.

Boys will be expected to rise at four o'clock in the morning during the month, and go bareheaded and bare-footed, and with nothing but shirt and pants on, to the barnyard, for the purpose of subduing the lacteal fluid from the distended udders of the milky mothers of the herd, and, in buckets brimming with the blood-warm foam, bearing it to the portals of that room where the dairy maid stands ready to do it a good churn, or to make it "just the cheese." After this is done, he is

to drive the cows to pasture.—This office for a young and susceptible mind is one of considerable moment. The cows being hungry take occasion to grab mouthfuls of the dewy grass at every opportunity, and afford admirable facilities for kicking them, if the boy has proclivities toward that kind of exercise. If the way should be long, there is nothing, probably, more entertaining to the mind and conducive to the development of muscular power, than the stoning of red squirrels. A boy of a quiet turn will amuse himself with wishing his finger were a horse pistol, and, in imagination, will kill a game bag full of cat-birds and pee-wees, taking appropriate aim with the hypothetical fire-arm, and snapping his thumb for a percussion cap. Great slaughter is frequently performed in this way without overt sin. If he gets to the pasture bars without hitting the stone bruise on his heel against some miserable protuberance in his path, and limping a quarter of a mile to the tune of naughty words, he will do well.

Breakfast over, and the sun well up, he will go to the meadow to turn hay, where the mowers have been swinging and whetting their scythes all the morning. Being obliged to work alone, he will take it leisurely, as a matter of course; and when he hears the mowers laugh, he will wonder what under the sun they are laughing about. Then, perhaps, he will find a bumblebee's nest, and engage in a fight which will ultimately in a seizure of a tea-spoonful of honey. The next source of amusement will be a nest of young mice, which he will find squeaking in the grass. We have known a morning agreeably shorn of its monotony by finding a woodchuck in a trap, and in a pitchfork chase after a black snake. Well, the mowers will perform until the dew is off, and then they will take their pitchforks and help the boy, previously blowing him up for being so lazy. So the boy works on until lunch time, sucking, on all convenient occasions, at the sweetened water, which soon becomes sufficiently warm not to endanger his life.

In the afternoon, so soon after dinner as may be, the boy goes out to help give the hay another turn, and to rake it into winnows previous to tumbling it. Soon there appear in the west certain silver-crowned, ominous-looking thunder heads. These are remarked upon, and word given to hurry up. The boy is sent for the team, and, in the meantime, the rakes are busy. The cloud in the west begins to show its black bosom.—The air is down to perfect stillness, and becomes terribly hot and stifling. The boy strains his back to get the heavy yoke upon the cattle, and if he isn't afraid of thunder, bugely enjoys the excitement and the hurry. As soon as the cattle are attached to the cart, he is in it, with his long whip, and yelling at the animals as if he were at the head of a charge of light infantry, puts the awkward caterpillar. Its specific gravity being thus counteracted, it will readily float to the surface, and be wasted to the side of the bowl by the slightest breath of air. In a short time a fly will be hatched and escape, leaving its tiny house upon the surface of the water.

Any one who has had a cistern in the yard has doubtless observed the same effect, every summer, although he may be ignorant of the beautiful and simple process of development. If a pitcher of cistern or other water containing these animalcules is placed in a close room over night, from which all mosquitos have previously been excluded, enough mosquitos will breed from it during the night to give any satisfactory amount of trouble. In fact, standing by a shallow, half stagnant pool on a mid-summer's day, the full development of any number of "wiggly tails" to the mosquito state can be witnessed, and the origin of these disturbers of nights slumbers thus fully ascertained.—*Scientific American.*

Oh! that raking after the cart behind a man who pitches on a tumble at two fork's full! It is serious business, and induces perspiration. But the boy flies, and if he doesn't rake clean, gets sworn at. The cloud, meantime, grows blacker, and the rakers are hurrying the winnows into cocks. The thunder mutters, a cool breeze begins to sweep up, and after a world of hard work, too rapidly done for thought, the load is on, and turned homeward. The boy is told to rake after those who are piling the hay. At last, just as the load reaches the barn there is a vivid flash of lightning, a whisk of dust in the adjoining road flies into the air, the caps of the hay cocks take to wings, the great drops begin to fall, and the boy flies for the house with the rest, and enjoys the race hugely. As soon as the rain has swept over, he is directed to the barn to help mow away the load; and then, sometimes wholly swamped in hay, with the black clover leaves sticking to his sweaty face, and suffocating in the close air under the roof, he does that which would absolutely kill a boy delicately bred.

After this, perhaps, he is allowed to take the old mare to go after the cows with. After getting out of sight he puts the old mare to her best pace, but is not able to time her far want of a watch. The cows home, and milked, and various chores done up about the house, such as feeding the hogs, looking after a setting hen, and eating a supper of cold corn beef and potatoes with vinegar on them, he is ready for a frolic, the only one practicable being that of going in swimming and diving from a higher board and swimming further under water than any other boy in the neighborhood.

Speaking about the old mare, some of the boy's severest trials are connected with her. Riding horses to plough between corn is an exercise which intermingles the active and the passive elements in a remarkable degree. To be riding along quietly, without thought of rock or stump, attending affectionately to the flies about the ears of the creature one is riding, and to be brought up with a round turn which sends one upon a horse's neck or throws one over his head, and to pass through this experience without saying something wicked is a great trial. Besides some horses have such backbones! We have never tried the free mason's griddle, but think we know something about it.

This is a glimpse at the boy's farm work in July. It is rather tough, and would be unbearable did it not have a tendency to knit firm frames, and prepare for the work of life. Many a business and literary man filled in such scenes, by such toil as this, the abounding springs of his power and endurance. Yet we cannot help pitying the little fellows. It is anything but pleasant to them. They dislike the confinement and discipline of their lot. They are too often inconsiderately or harshly treated; but they must remember that it is these hard knocks that keep them in shape, and chasten the tone of animal life which when left to its natural developments will too often lead them to ruin.—*Springfield Republican.*

WHERE MOSQUITOS COME FROM. These pests of summer proceed from the animalcules commonly called "wiggly tails." If a bowl of water is placed in the summer's sun for a few days, a number of "wiggly tails" will be visible, and they will continue in size until they reach three-sixteenths of an inch in length, remaining longer at the surface as they approach maturity, as if seeming to live on influences derived from the two elements air and water; finally they will assume a chrysalis form, and by an increased specific gravity sink to the bottom of the bowl. A few hours only will elapse, when a short black furze or hair will grow out on every side of each, till it assumes the form of a minute caterpillar. Its specific gravity being thus counteracted, it will readily float to the surface, and be wasted to the side of the bowl by the slightest breath of air. In a short time a fly will be hatched and escape, leaving its tiny house upon the surface of the water.

Any one who has had a cistern in the yard has doubtless observed the same effect, every summer, although he may be ignorant of the beautiful and simple process of development. If a pitcher of cistern or other water containing these animalcules is placed in a close room over night, from which all mosquitos have previously been excluded, enough mosquitos will breed from it during the night to give any satisfactory amount of trouble. In fact, standing by a shallow, half stagnant pool on a mid-summer's day, the full development of any number of "wiggly tails" to the mosquito state can be witnessed, and the origin of these disturbers of nights slumbers thus fully ascertained.—*Scientific American.*

SIMPLE CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—An old friend handed us the following simple receipt, for publication. It has been practiced in his family for many years, with uniform success, even in the most alarming stages of the complaint: Take Indian corn, roasted and ground in the manner of coffee, (or coarse meal browned,) and boil in a sufficient quantity of water to produce a strong liquid like coffee, and drink a teacup full, warm, two or three times a day. One day's practice, it is said, will ordinarily effect a cure.—*Middleton Republican.*

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE AT MONTREAL.—The description of what this Victoria Bridge is, is not one for figures, either for height or length or of similitude. The work is the advancing, progressing, resisting, subduing power of human hands, its course defined by the human intellect. The preparation for the erection was enormous. It was no narrow strait like the Menai, no quiet placid stream as the Hudson, no easy breadth like the Thames, over which this way for the locomotive was to be thrown, but the giant St. Lawrence, a river that deserves that name, fed by the successive seas that reach to Sup'ior's Fond du Lac, a river taught in the gorge of the rapids, and its education not forgotten, a wild and savage current, and over this an iron road of a mile and a quarter's length was to be placed.

And while the unending rush of the open water was an obstacle that seemed to defy the labor of art, it was in the

farewell of winter, when the ice of a climate such as this, formed above in the Laprairie basin—a widening of the river just below Lachine, when thus taken up in mass, by the accumulation of the fragments that are broken in the descent at Lachine, comes down riding the terrible current like the destroyer—that structure of man's work must be mighty; the binding together of wood, the timber ever so heavy, and the knitting together, like the intricacies of a cane-brake, which would endure before this descending attack.— This must be encountered, and the commerce of the river respected. High up above smoke-pipe and spar, and what is most above all, above the swollen flood of the spring, must the bridge be placed. It was to a work like this that Mr. Ross summoned his energies, and the result of his skill is already in our sight.

A long causeway of earth and stone is first built, reaching far out into the river, very broad, and with its side at such a slope as to make the advance of the ice gradual. This embankment is a great work in itself, and is forgotten only in the next step. In the river twenty-four piers are to be built. If it was all in prediction, I think the tourist would smile at the wild promises of the engineer as at the day-dream of the enthusiast. Out of these piers, these foundations for the bridge, sixteen are built and four in progress, leaving four for the ensuing year. There they stand, like sentinel towers, like vast fragments of an enormous wall, ten thousand tons in weight; ninety feet in length at their base, and so angled that the crushing ice glides up the slope, and, broken at the top, falls in a huge cataract of massive blocks on either side. In the last Spring the ice piled to their full height and went over. These stones, when they meet the first shock of the ice, are smoothed and bolted with irons, themselves clinched by plates. They throw aside the ice of the Spring, which, although it formed late, was very massive, and they stand as near the invulnerable as human hand can construct.

I am glad to have seen them in this unfinished condition, for an arch of the Roman age can not furnish more of the beauty of the graceful with the ponderous than these great structures sentineling this mighty river. At each end of the bridge a tabe is securely placed, and a just judgment of the bridge can be formed in an examination of these. I presume the idea of us concerning a tube to be used as a bridge, is that of a round one, like the tube of a telescope, an enormous iron cylinder. The reality is that they approach the square, not entirely so, but with sides of height greater than the breadth of top and bottom, the iron of the bottom thickened at the extremities, that of the top made strongest at the centre, to resist alike compression and elongation. The effects of the heat and frost are foreseen, and the sunshine is given room sufficient for its daily sport with the metal, by the use of rollers. Thoroughly painted, with its rivets in line, its ridges at intervals, close and secure, it seems like a long saloon. As for its capacity to bear the burthen of the locomotive and its train, let them roll through at the pace of a pedestrian, or roll through with the bird's flight time, the idea is not, after seeing the structure, in consideration. It has but one burthen— itself. That borne, its work is all done.

Four more of these tubes are to be laid in this year's work. It must be recollected that it is only from May to November that work can be done, for a Montreal winter is no time for up-air out-door employment. Twelve hundred men are employed. The preparations for every department of the work would suffice for the energies of most communities. To build in this deep rapid, the coffer-dams, in which working as securely as if in a mountain shaft, the masonry is laid, is of the most arduous undertakings. All manner of anchorage is necessary, and with these, with great cribs and piles, and whatever else can bind and hold, the contest is unceasing. If the pier will go up the river will go down, and it is only the sure supremacy of patient perseverance that brings these great masses of clenched masonry to the surface. When the foundation stones are once laid, six weeks suffice for the construction of a pier. Men work, steam works, and wheels and cylinders will lift and tug and build when human arm would weary and human heart fail.

Great frame-works of solid timber are built up, and on these the plates are brought for the tubes, and the riveters do their work; no fragile scaffolding, where there is a constant limitation of the labor by the insecurity, but a firm floor is made, and the clanking hammer swings clear and full. The sides are put together in the work-shops on the shore, and the next finds the proper arrangements ready

NOTICE

Those of our Subscribers who have hitherto been supplied with the Journal at Mr. Patton's Store, will hereafter find them at the Post Office, Stanstead Plain.

We would call attention to a change in the running of the steamer on Lake Memphremagog. The boat will hereafter run on Mondays the same as on other days of the week.

The wife of Mr. A. McPherson, of Georgeville, recently presented him a boy and a girl, at one birth, whose united weight without clothing, was 19 lbs. We are pleased to learn that all the parties concerned "are doing as well as could be expected."

Magog and its Visitors.

Our beautiful Lake is this season attracting even more than its usual number of visitors. A few days on the Memphremagog, besides having become quite indispensable to all who claim to belong to fashionable circles, or to care for good fish or good fishing, affords great pleasure to the curious in natural science, and the lovers of wild and picturesque scenery. A finer resort for the health and pleasure seekers of our cities can not be found.

The Mountain Maid, leaning gracefully on the arm of Capt. Fogg, welcomed last week the young ladies of Mrs. Sherman's (formerly Mrs. Peabody's) Family Boarding School, from Hanover, N. H. The Ladies came with their teachers for an excursion on the lake and mountains, and were so well pleased as to think of repeating it next year. The beauty and grace of the ladies was only equalled by the smile that played upon the waters. It was gratifying to witness the evident enjoyment and benefit which the School was deriving from the excursion. Other Schools will do well to follow the example.

Trotting at Stanstead.

SATURDAY, July 17th. Purse of \$1000.—Mile heats in harness, best 3 in 5. F. L. Brown's Lily Stewart, 1 2 1 2 1. D. W. Page's Kid Casey, 2 1 2 1 2. Time: 2:42—2:43—2:17—2:45—2:49.

A very close and exciting race. The attendance was large. We learn that there will be other matches during the season, and that one or more old favorites will be on hand.

A shocking affair occurred in Calais, Vt. on Friday last. A young man named Ariel Martin took his brother's rifle and went to the field of a neighbor named Jenison A. Wheelock, who was mowing, and shot him dead. He then went to a neighbor's named Goodale, where one Lucius Ainsworth was at work in company with Goodale and his boys, with whom he had some conversation. He then took deliberate aim at Ainsworth and shot him down. Goodale gave the alarm, and Martin was soon arrested. No reason was assigned by the assassin other than that he was "mad" at the murdered parties and meant to kill them.

It will be seen by the letter of our Toronto correspondent that the Police force of this District are withdrawn.

MR. EDITOR.—As my last communication on the subject of a new Cemetery did not call out a reply from the Committee, and as the Summer is passing away without anything being done about a new Cemetery, I would suggest that Mr. Dixon, Esq., Mayor of the Village Municipality, be requested to call another meeting of the citizens of these Villages to take into consideration ways and means for the object proposed. Hoping my suggestion will meet with approval, or that some one will offer a better one, I remain yours, &c. X.

Parliamentary.

On the 13th, in the Legislative Council the bills to incorporate the Villages of Stratford, to authorize the Grand Trunk to build a bridge at Sarnia, to incorporate the Huron Diocese Society were read a third time and passed. The Report on the Sabbath Observance Bill was then brought up, when Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere moved to send back the bill to the Committee to be amended so as to restrict it to Upper Canada.—Hon. Col. Tache then moved that it be considered this day three months, whereupon a sharp, and at times, rather fierce discussion ensued, which lasted till after six o'clock. The question was then taken, and the amendment was carried 14 to 11, by which the bill was lost. Several bills were then read a first time and the rest of the orders were postponed till to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

Immediately after meeting, the House of Assembly went into Committee of the Whole upon the proposed changes in the Tariff. Most of the items were passed rapidly without any discussion, but some debate arose upon placing papers among the articles paying fifteen per cent., Mr. Brown and others contending that the effect of the measure would be to benefit the paper maker at the expense of the printer.

A motion to reduce the duty from fifteen to five per cent. was lost. At half-past seven the House again went into Committee, and the question of the excise duties was taken up. The resolution imposing a duty on Whiskey and Beer were adopted, but upon the resolution proposing a tonnage duty, a rambling discussion took place, the cost of the Light-house and the proceedings of the Committee on Public Accounts were the chief subjects of debate. Finally the resolution was adopted and Committee rose.

for complete union with the one already placed. Each tube weighs about 300 tons, and the spans 240 feet, the center ones to be greater. Sixty feet above the water all this iron work is suspended. It is said that Stevenson saw an iron boat fall, and catch by bow and stern, remain suspended, and while he looked for its fracturing, it remained entire, and this was to him the origin of the Tubular Bridge.—Men may come from the Menai to the St. Lawrence to see the grandest display of this iron art. The river Mr. Ross has braved his dangers, the overcoming of which will associate his name with all that is most eminent in engineering.

Beyond all that I had expected to find of massive work, of combat with difficulty, of the secured and strong, in the Victoria Bridge resulted, and all this set in scenery such as if framed within the isle of St. Helier, and all of city and mountain, and river side, that the St. Lawrence in beauty portrays. I have given no coloring of the destination. We saw it amidst the gloom of a storm; but gloom or glitter, it has been one of those acquaintances with the result of art and labor that teach ineffaceably the lesson how much of power the Creator has given to the creature.

Finished—yes, even now, incomplete and unfinished—the Victoria Bridge takes rank as the noblest structure of art this continent has within it.—Cor. N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 12, 1858.

Att. Gen. Cartier's Bill to diminish expenses of witnesses in criminal cases in Lower Canada, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Terrill moved the House into Committee, further to amend the Act Incorporating the Stanstead, Sheffield and Chamblay Railway Company.

The Bill was reported with certain amendments.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

The first order of the day on the adjourned debate upon the Hon. Mr. Cartier's motion for first reading of Bill relative to Representation, and on the Hon. Mr. Cauchon's amendment. "That the Bill be read a first time this day three months," being read and Mr. John Cameron's amendment to the latter.

Some discussion ensued as to whether the measure should be proceeded with, owing to the meagre attendance of the members.

Mr. Harwood thought it but rational that before a change was made it should be made to appear that Upper Canada had a greater population than Lower Canada. (Hear, hear.) Now his opinion, and it was based on the result of the last census, was that Upper Canada had not a larger population than Lower Canada.—(hear, hear.) But apart from all this, let the House look at the condition of the two Provinces before the Union. They would see that then Lower Canada, although in a manifest majority, did not cry out and insist on the same principle that is to be found in the motion before the chair. Therefore it was manifest that this motion had been brought forward prematurely; and not only this, but he would go further and say that even if it was shown that Upper Canada had a larger population than Lower Canada, yet it by no means followed that it should have a larger representation than Lower Canada. The hon. gentleman here alluded to the system adopted in the States, and contrasted it with the proposed and present system which existed here; and went on to say that it was well known that before the Union Lower Canada had no debt on her back, while the same could not be said of Upper Canada, and when the House came to take into consideration these and the other relations between the two Provinces, then and now, a conclusion could not be arrived at in favor of the present system, and altogether opposed to the proposed innovation. He could also assure the House that if Lower Canada would never submit to such a measure as the one under debate, it was evident that as all our rivers and lakes lead down through Lower Canada to the ocean, so should Upper and Lower Canada be united. And he appealed to the House to say, was not toleration in Lower Canada, very great?—(hear, hear.) In Lower Canada their chief wish was that Upper Canada should prosper. They did not desire to separate Upper Canada. But they did desire that Upper Canada should increase, and form a great agricultural country, and send down great traffic through the St. Lawrence. His great desire always had been, and now was that Upper Canada should continue to increase, and that Upper and Lower Canada should grow together in peace and unity into a great and powerful nation. The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid great cheers.

Mr. Somerville said the adoption of Representation by Population would be the means of blotting out the sectional differences between the two Provinces. He thought that the representatives of English speaking constituencies would agree with him, although he did not know the opinion of hon. gentlemen, and referred to the member for Stanstead County as not having expressed his views.

Hon. Mr. Terrill said that as his name had been mentioned it would appear as if he was desirous of shirking the question if he gave a vote without expressing any opinion on it. He would commence by stating a statement made by the last speaker to the effect that English speaking persons in Lower Canada found no sympathy with their fellow subjects, and that they had no means of obtaining redress for any grievance under which they might be laboring. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Somerville did not say that they had no sympathy with them, but they felt a difficulty in applying to the Upper Canada members of the Cabinet of the same origin as themselves, while they were represented by Lower Canadian members who were of a different origin.

Hon. Mr. Terrill had never found any inconvenience arising from this source. He had never found as much attention and courtesy from the members of the Cabinet of French origin as he did from those of English origin. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the question before them he had no objection in saying that if we were a homogeneous people, and living under the same laws and institutions, then he would be prepared to admit the principle of representation based upon Population, at least in theory (Hear, hear.) It was difficult to carry into practice such a principle in any country. It was not done so in the United States, for there a different principle prevailed, and territory was rather than population the basis of representation. As regards the question between Upper and Lower Canada he doubted that there was such a difference between their populations, and if Lower Canada was in a minority, they must remember that at the time of the Union they were in a majority, and that the Union itself was a compromise, and to alter that compromise now would be an act of injustice to the minority from Lower Canada, if indeed they were in a minority, which he very much doubted. With regard to the Double Majority, he had on a former occasion expressed his opinion on that question. He looked upon it as involving a great inconvenience, to which a ministry ought not to be subjected, and when he went thus far he had no hesitation in saying, that the propriety of things would lead ministers to the conclusion that they should not for a number of years continue to govern one section of the country by a majority from the other. (cheers) but so long as a ministry had a good working majority in the House they should not call upon to resign because they found themselves in an accidental one section or the other. If that principle were adopted no government could have any stability, because a new ministry formed under such circumstances would find itself in a minority in that section in which the other had a majority, and if the Opposition turned out the Ministry to day because they were in a minority in Upper Canada, they would, in forming a government, find themselves in a minority in Lower Canada. With regard to the Resolutions introduced by the hon. member for Sherbrooke, while he felt very much obliged to that hon. member for the extensive information he had conveyed to them, he thought he had failed to carry out his theory to any practical conclusion. So far as the Hudson's Bay Territory was concerned, he thought they should consider well the expense that the management of this territory would impose upon them; and they should also consider whether it would be wise for them to add to the burdens under which Canada now labours, the additional expense that a Union with the Lower Provinces would entail upon them, the expenditures of which already exceeded their revenue. Returning to the question before them, he found that by adopting the Bill now before them, they would give to the City of Montreal as many members as the old District of St. Francis and the present District of Bedford. (Hear.) The City of Montreal would thus be enabled to override the whole of the Eastern Townships. (Hear, hear.) The chief point, however, to be borne in mind was that to adopt this principle under present circumstances would be a great injustice to Lower Canada. (Applaud.)

Mr. Hogan supported the principle. In the present state of affairs, he would like to know if it would not be the best for the ministry to give to the people and to the House the information necessary to govern Upper Canada. For instance the information which any constituency desired, as to the government of the country must be got from their representative; and he would ask was it fair to take the advice of men in this House who had been denounced by their constituency, and who lost the confidence of the people, especially if those members were part of the ministry? He held that each section of the Province should consult the portion of the ministry from their own section of the Province; but could any one say that the present ministry could be so consulted, or that they had the confidence of either section of the Province. The people of Lower Canada must remember that in 1858 their representatives commenced the system of governing Upper Canada; and they must abide by the consequences now. It was his solemn belief, that had the Attorney General West at the beginning of the session resigned, and thus said he would not give in Upper Canada with a Lower Canada majority, his position this day would be infinitely stronger than it was at present. Had he but followed the example of Sir Robert Peel on a similar occasion, he would be now in a far better position than he could ever hope to be in as long as he follow up his present policy. To his own certain knowledge the population of Upper Canada was increasing in a very large proportion. He could not, however, and review constituencies, which had doubled in a few years, and those constituencies would insist on increased representation. At the same time he did not ask Lower Canada to allow Upper Canada to tyrannize over it, for he such a thing from him. He only asked what was fair and reasonable, and what was continually asked by growing States on the other side of the bay. It was only rational that in proportion as the demand grew for legislation that there should be legislators; and it would be as absurd for a small shopkeeper to say to a large one that both should keep the same number of clerks, as for Lower Canada to urge on Upper Canada that both should be equally represented. A case in point: there was Quebec which had a population of 50,000 (cries of Oh! oh!) Mr. Duncan.—The hon. gentleman only says that he knows nothing about Lower Canada. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hogan maintained his own opinion, and continued. He would ask had Toronto, which had a population of 50,000 (cries of Oh! oh!) and which was increasing in population, a right only to return two members, and Quebec not less than three members. (A voice, Quebec has a population of 75,000.) Mr. Hogan contended that the principle of representation by population, had would soon spread to the valley of the Ottawa, and yet the ministry were refusing to Upper Canada what its inhabitants were entitled to get; and what they must either have at the next election or a dissolution of the Union. (Cries of hear! hear! from L. C. members.) Either representation must become law or a dead lock must happen in the constitution of the country. (cries of Oh! and laughter.) He could tell the House too that Upper Canada was not prepared to stand any delay in the setting of this measure. The hon. gentleman then dilated on the great spirit and sufferings of the early settlers of Upper Canada, and went on to say that spirit was yet active in Upper Canada; and Upper Canadians were not prepared to relinquish not only their rights, but even their common humanity. The hon. gentleman then resumed his seat.

Mr. Dunkin was not found of the affirming of abstract principles by a Legislature, and

both the Bill of the member for Lambton and amendment of the member for Victoria, both affirmed an abstract principle.—They were both vague in their principles, but they both united in affirming that equality of Representation between Upper and Lower Canada should cease to exist.—The one said from 1861, the other, from this present time.—He denied that Population was the basis of Representation in the House of Representatives. In the Northern States a certain population of men, women, and children, sent a member, but in the Southern States, the number that sent a member was made up of the white population and three-fifths of the slaves were not looked upon as men, but chattel property. In the election of the President, population was not the basis of voting. The State of New York had 40 votes. Delaware was not a portion of its population had 3 votes. The vote of one man in Delaware was held to be as good as the votes of three men in New York. In Great Britain, the principle was not regarded. There was a fallacy in the demand for the recognition of this member unanimously. Another sent in a member by a majority of one vote. They could not make this Legislature represent even approximately the opinions of all the constituencies of the country. The true principle was to have the electoral districts so arranged with regard to other elements than those of population, as to have all the different opinions and interests in the country in some measure fairly represented. Territory should enter into calculation. It might be said—how many acres should have a vote? He did not care to lay down a theory, but held that backlying, sparsely settled districts should be so represented, as to enable them to hold their own ground against the front, thickly settled districts.—In like manner Lower Canada had the larger territory, Upper Canada boasted, whether correctly or not, that she had a large population. Put these two together and in fairness they should have an equality of representation, which had moreover formed a fundamental principle of the Union between the Provinces. It might be said—'as you say, Upper Canada really has not an excess of population, why are you afraid of it?' He was not afraid of it. He opposed Representation by Population, not because he was afraid of it, because it was an unsafe principle.—Reference had been made to almost every prominent public man in Upper Canada having been driven from political life? The member for Toronto would say the reason was that they had not thrown themselves into the movement for Representation by Population, and similar questions. He (Mr. Dunkin) thought a better reason was to be found in the absence, with a few exceptions, of small constituencies, which had acquired a high and established reputation, and who might not be willing to condescend to the means of procuring a seat that had to be resorted to by younger men, and who could not be expected to undertake the large amount of Crown Land and other local business imposed on the representatives of large outlying constituencies. This reason had been assigned by the senior member for Toronto for resigning his late constituency of Lambton, that he could not attend to the large amount of Crown Land business imposed upon him by his constituents. The case of Cornwall was an illustration of what he was arguing.—The hon. member now representing that town (Hon. J. S. Macdonald) had expanded his strength in his country's service, and probably if he had to canvass a large constituency, or to undertake the duties which the representation of a large constituency imposed, the country would probably be deprived of his services altogether. The hon. member, after giving some further arguments against basing Representation on Population, resumed his seat amidst the applause of the Ministerial side of the House.

A division was taken on Mr. John Cameron's amendment, which was to the effect that the decennial census which must by law be taken in January, 1859, will in the opinion of this House render necessary a re-adjustment of the Representation in the Legislative Assembly, and that such re-adjustment should have Representation by Population for its basis, irrespective of any dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada.

On a division this amendment was negatived by 95 to 19.

A division was then taken on Hon. Mr. Cameron's Bill "the three months' hoist," which was carried by 62 to 42.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—The querist asks some people have of the sacredness of the marriage relation, is well illustrated by the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer:— "A lady came to this city a day or two ago, and made application to a lawyer for divorce, saying she was from the State of New York, and had come here for the purpose of effecting a separation, expecting to do so in about twenty-four hours. She appeared much disappointed when told she must be a resident in the State for a year before she could obtain her wish, and said that if she had to wait so long as that, she would return to her husband again, as the cause of their quarrel was only about a bonnet, which she wished to throw away, and he had urged her to wear it another month. Brutal and monstrous as that circumstance had shown him, she thought she might endure his presence a little while longer."

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—New York July 16. When the 6 o'clock train of last evening from this city, on the Erie Railroad, was at Skin Hollow, just this side of Port Jervis, a rail gave way, and the two rear cars were thrown down an embankment of thirty feet. Nine persons were killed.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown and son, of Tioga Valley; Louis Savy, wife and child, of New Orleans; Mrs. Adam Roy; William Childer (a boy), and H. Wood. Forty-seven were wounded, including J. W. Beals, Rev. E. Palmer, and Mr. Wallace of Boston.

SECOND DISPATCH.—New York, July 16. Further details of the Erie Railroad disaster show that only five persons were killed. Louis Lay and wife of New Orleans, reported killed, are Brown of Tioga Valley, also reported killed, are living, but badly injured. Each of the couple had a child killed. John W. Beals turned out in this city to-day. Nearly all the passengers who were able proceeded on their passage westward this morning.

On the 14th, in the Assembly a motion, for the abolition of School Inspectors in Lower Canada, by Mr. Somerville, and a motion for a Committee of the Whole on Academic Schools in Lower Canada, occupied the chief part of the afternoon. Both motions were lost.

The next motion was one by Mr. Piche, with reference to the Richelieu election, in which case the recognizances had been declared insufficient; and it was proposed again to refer the question to the General Committee on Elections.

A good deal of discussion ensued, on this point of order, which was decided by the Speaker against the motion. The decision of the Speaker was appealed from, but was maintained by a large majority.

Mr. Ntman then moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the position of the Dundas and Waterloo, and other roads, as regards their state of indebtedness to the Government.

The motion was opposed by the Government, on the ground that all the information asked for had already been given, and was finally negatived by a vote of 33 to 53. The North Wellington Election Committee reported that the election of M. Allan, the sitting member, was void; and a writ was ordered to issue for a new election.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald then brought up, in a very thin house, at half-past eleven, his Resolution of Want of Confidence in the Administration.

After a rambling speech from Mr. Mackenzie, the debate was adjourned till next day 10 A. M.

On the 15th, when the House met at half-past seven, the Inspector General moved for the concurrence of the House in the report of the committee of the whole upon the tariff, and an understanding was come to that the debate should be confined to the tariff, and that the general question of the financial position of the country should be taken up on Tuesday, on the motion for concurrence in the report of the committee of supply.

Mr. Brown spoke of some length in opposition to the measure, denouncing it as tending to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many—as being a protective tariff, and one that would produce smuggling, and be ruinous to the best interests of the country.

Mr. Cauchon also opposed the financial scheme of the government, saying that the calculations on which it was based, were false and fallacious.

Mr. Galt defended the tariff not as being decidedly protective but as being well calculated to rise the required revenue, and as affording incidental protection to those manufactures already established in the country.

The Inspector General shortly replied to some statements made by Mr. Brown, and pointed out the tendency of the proposed changes towards the *ad valorem* principle, and that the rates proposed were decidedly lower than those levied by Mr. Hincks in 1849.

Mr. McGee made a very able speech in support of the tariff, defending it on the ground of the protection it gave to home manufactures, and declaring his intention of voting for the whole proposition, with the exception of one or two trifling articles.

After some further discussion the report was adopted, and the House adjourned. On the 16th in the Assembly, the Inspector General brought forward, in Committee of the Whole, a scheme for the consolidation of the existing debt of the province, by calling in all outstanding debentures, and issuing in lieu of them Provincial Stock bearing four and a half per cent. interest. In this would be included the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, the unsatisfactory state of which, at present, must be injurious to the credit of the Province; but it is not intended, as we understand, to release the municipalities from their liability in any respect.

The great advantage of this scheme, as explained by Mr. Cayley, would be that the stock proposed to be substituted for debentures not being redeemable at any fixed period would be more negotiable—of a more uniform value—and would therefore naturally command a better price in the market.

This proposition was supported by Mr. Galt, Mr. Terrill, Mr. Dorion, and others, and opposed by Mr. Brown, who with great inconsistency, first said that the scheme was one which he had himself urged upon Mr. Hincks some years ago, then blamed Mr. Cayley for not having thought of it before, and ended by opposing it altogether.

Waterloo Gazette.—The Grand Lodge of Canada met at Toronto on the 14th inst. We are pleased to learn that a union was formed between the different Grand Lodges, by which "The Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada" ceases to exist, and the order in this Province are united under one head. The following gentlemen were elected Grand Officers for the current Masonic year: Wm. M. Wilson, Grand Master. Thos. B. Harris, Grand Secretary. Wm. Bellhouse, Grand Treasurer. A. D. Brown, Grand Senior Warden. J. K. Brown, Grand Junior Warden. E. Gustin, D. D. G. Master Eastern Townships District.

The Waterloo Advertiser and the Sherbrooke Gazette announce that the "New Judicature Act comes into force on the 1st of September next." The new Judicature system of Mr. Atty. Gen. Cartier was put in force by Proclamation in March last; an act in amendment of that Act has been passed during the present session, and will come into force in the new districts as soon as court houses and jails are erected, by proclamation of the Governor General. In the meantime the "criminal matters of the District of Bedford" are not transferred to Sherbrooke, but will continue in the District of Montreal as formerly. Is it possible that our legal neighbor of the Advertiser has mistaken a Lill introduced by Mr. Piche for a bona fide statute?

Mr. J. S. Macdonald's want of confidence motion came before the House on the 15th. The debate was very spiritless, and confined principally to that gentleman's friends. So little interest seems to have been felt that several leaders of the House were absent, including Mr. Brown.

The resolution was voted down by 48 to 37, showing a large number of members absent.

We learn that the house of Mr. L. S. Pond, of Barnston, was struck by lightning on Saturday morning last, and badly shattered. The family providentially escaped uninjured.

For the Stanstead Journal. This being a season of the year when bowel complaints are prevalent, perhaps it would not be out of place to mention the great cause of these diseases, and the means by which this cause may be removed—thereby save much suffering and perhaps many valuable lives.

It is a well known fact that water at all times contains more or less animalculæ, and at this season of the year it is wonderfully increased. Their existence is brief—generation follows generation in rapid succession, and the same laws and influences that favor their rapid growth hastens their decomposition. If the water is low in our wells and springs, it then becomes an essence of putrefaction: it is literally an animal poison.

There are no poisons so virulent in their character and so universally destructive to life as animal poisons. Among them are Hydrophobia, the bite of various kinds of reptiles, the sting of insects, and the various purulent diseases that the system is liable to contract—such as contagious diseases inoculation from malignant ulcers, and decomposing animal matter. There are many vegetable poisons that are very powerful and deadly. Their action upon the system is mark dly different. They produce no perceptible organic lesion (alteration in the tissues,) and for nearly all of them we possess an antidote. Not so with animal poisons, they universally produce an alteration or destruction of one or more of the tissues of the body. For none of which do we possess a sure antidote. By the foregoing remarks you will see why water impregnated with purulent matter may and does produce diseases of the bowels.—The glands and absorbents of the intestines are constantly irritated by having this substance presented to them, and in the performance of their functions become inoculated with this poison, ulceration and a destruction of the parts follow. The diseases thus produced are known as diarrhoea and dysentery. These diseases will be much more prevalent and severe in their character in times of drought.

Water is as essential to life as the air we breathe, but if it be such a deadly poison what are we to do? Simply to make a laboratory of our tea kettles. In other words prepare the water by boiling before drinking it. In this way you act chemically upon all impurities and render them inert.

Those that are in good health should drink water in its crude state very sparingly and those that are in the least inclined to diseases of the bowels should drink no water that has not been recently purified.—Water that has been boiled may be made more palatable by adding ice.

The habit some have of drinking two or three glasses of cold water at a time is very injurious. It not only overloads the stomach—which is heastly—but it injures its powers of digestion. By the presence of such a large quantity of cold water the circulation of the stomach is for a time nearly suspended. In order to bring this mass of water to the temperature of the body there is a great expenditure of animal heat and

The Old Folks Room.
The old man sat by the chimney side:
His face was wrinkled and wan,
And he leaned both his hands on his stout
cane as if all his work were done.
His coat was of a good old-fashioned gray,
The pockets were deep and wide,
Where his "specks" and his steel tobacco box
Lay snugly by his side.
The old man liked to stir the fire;
So near him the tongs were kept;
Sometimes he mused as he gazed at the coals;
Sometimes he sat and slept.
What saw he in the embers there?
Ah! pictures of other years;
And now and then they wakened smiles,
But often started tears.
His good wife sat on the other side,
In a high back pig seat chair,
I see 'neath the pile of her muslin cap
The sheen of her silvery hair.
There's a happy look on her aged face,
As she busily knits for him,
And Nellie takes up the stitches dropped,
For grandmother's eyes are dim.
Their children come and read the news,
To pass the time each day;
How it stirs the blood in an old man's heart,
To hear of the world away.
'Tis a homely scene, I told you so,
But pleasant it is to view;
At least I thought so myself,
And stretched it down for you.
Be kind unto the old, my friend,
They're worn with this world's strife,
Though bravely once perchance they fought
The stern fierce battle of life.
They taught our youthful feet to climb
Upward life's rugged steep;
Then let us gently lead them down
To where the weary sleep.

ORIGIN OF COAL.—An elderly London lady and a Staffordshire "old fogey," while waiting before the fire in a railway station, were overheard, says the *Birmingham Daily Post*, in the following scientific dialogue: "What do you think is the origin of coal? Old gentlemen—Oh, the flood—the flood, ma'am. It threw all things into chaos—into confusion, ma'am, (throwing his arms all about to suit the action to the word), and they all got mixed up together, you see; and then they settled down again in strata and layers, like; and then they ignited from time to time and became coal. Lady (apparently greatly astonished, pleased, and satisfied in her mind)—Indeed! Old gentleman in continuation—Then there's fossils, too; and there's trees down the pits, only they've got no leaves hardly. Lady—Oh, geology's a lovely science. Old gentleman—It is, ma'am. Lady—Only it's not studied as it ought to be—is it sir? Old gentleman—No, ma'am; but it's more studied than it has been.

IN FAVOR OF FAT MEAT.—Dr. Dixon, in a late number of the *Scalpel*, in an article on "Diet," assumes that the "use of oil would decrease the victims of consumption nine-tenths, and this is the whole secret of the use of cod liver oil." The following is a summary of observations on this subject made by Dr. Hooker:
1. Of all the persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-two years, more than one-fifth cannot eat fat meat.
2. Of persons at the age of forty-five, all excepting less than one in fifty habitually use fat meat.
3. Of persons who, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-two, avoid fat meat, a few acquire an appetite for it, and live to a good old age, while the greater portion die with phthisis before thirty-five.
4. Of persons dying with phthisis between the ages of twelve and forty-five, nine-tenths, at least, have never used fat meat.
Most individuals who avoid fat meat also use little butter or oily gravies, though many compensate for this want, in part at least, by a free use of those articles, and also milk, eggs and saccharine substances. But they constitute an imperfect substitute for fat meat, without which, sooner or later, the body is almost sure to show the effects of deficient calorification.

A Rich Scene.
A few days since I chanced to stumble into an auction sale of damaged dry goods where the bids were spirited, and the large crowds of males and females were vying with each other in their offers, when a pair of blankets were put up, and a dozen bids were raised for them. The puzzled auctioneer, however, caught the highest, which was, I think, a dollar, from a female who seemed determined to have them at any price, when, ere he could say "going," a male voice cried out "dollar fifty," from the opposite side of the room.
"Two dollars," echoed the woman, elbowing her way through the dense mass of females who were separated from the males by a long counter upon which the glib-tongued functionary walked to and fro with the goods.
Turning to the other side, he commenced anew his stereotyped vocabulary of choice and amusing figures of speech till he touched the finale.
"Two fifty," nodded the man.
"Thank you sir. Going at two fifty."
"Three!" screamed the woman.
"Four!" replied the man.
"Go the fifty?" said the auctioneer, turning to the woman with a half-suppressed smile on his sober visage.
A nod from the woman.
"Four fifty I am offered, go me five? Come, don't be afraid, they're worth double the money."

"Yes, and that's all."
"Sold!" cried the knight of the hammer almost bursting with laughter, "to Captain Smith, for five dollars."
"Smith!" exclaimed the woman, "what, my husband?" raising herself on tip-toe to catch a glance. "Why, you good-for-nothing man, you've been bidding against your own wife! O, you impudence! but I won't have them in the house!"
Luck in Farming.
There are few words oftener upon the lips of a certain class of farmers than LUCK.
Smith is a "lucky dog," because his corn never rots, his wheat never winter-kills, his sheep never get into his rye, and his cows never invade his meadows or orchards. His crops are better than his neighbors', his butter brings more in the market, and even his wife and children have a more contented look than other people. Every thing he touches thrives. What a lucky man Smith is!
Now, the fact is, luck has nothing to do with Smith's success in life. If you watch the man, you will find that every result he reaches is anticipated and planned for, and comes of his own wit and work. It is the legitimate reward of his labors, and it would have been had luck if it had turned out otherwise. His corn always comes up, because he always selects the seed himself, and hangs it up by the husks in the garret, where it is thoroughly dried. He does not plant until the sun has warmed the soil enough to give the germ an immediate start. His wheat fields he drains with tile, and the water that used to freeze and thaw on the surface, and throw the roots of the wheat out and kill them, now passes down into the drains and runs off. His fields are green and beautiful in the spring, when his neighbors are russet, brown and desolate. His fences are in good repair, and his animals are not made brachy by the continual temptation of dilapidated walls. His wife and children are comfortably clothed and fed, and are not kept in a continual fret and worry by a husband and father, who has no system or energy in the business. "A time and place for every thing," is his motto carefully carried out. The shoemaker is always called in when his services are needed, and none of his household get wet feet, catch cold, have the lung fever, and run up the doctor's bill of twenty dollars, for want of a cent's worth of leather at the right time in the right place.
Smith does not believe in luck. He knows that health in the family and thrift upon the farm depend upon a thousand little things, that many of his neighbors are too lazy or careless to look after. So while they are at the tavern, or loafing in the village, or running a muck in politics, he is looking after these little things, and laying his plans for next year. He has good corn even in the poorest year, because the soil has the extra manure it needs to bring out good, long, plump, well capped ears. He meant to have eighty bushels to the acre, and he has it, good measure, and running over. Talk to him about luck, he will say to you,
"It's all nonsense. Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his breeches pockets, and his pipe in his mouth, looking on and seeing how it will pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come out right. He rarely fails. At least I never did."
Smith is right. Attend to your business, and you will have good luck.—*American Agriculturist.*

COLD WATER TO CURE SCALDS.—I placed a large tub of cold water, with plenty of ice in it, by the side of a large kettle full of water, which was boiling fast. I then rolled up my sleeve above the elbow, and thrust it into the kettle of boiling water up to the elbow, then immediately back into the tub of ice water, letting it remain a few seconds, then into boiling water again, repeating this process ten times in a minute, without injury or inconvenience, not even making my arm look red. From this experiment I suggested the propriety of using cold water baths instantly after being scalded. I have practiced the above remedy with entire success during the last ten years. Cold water is always handy where there is hot water. The sooner cold water is applied after scalding, the surer will be the cure.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

TAPPED TOO LOW.—Mose is a good judge of human nature, and in describing men and things makes use of many quite original figures of speech, some of which are more remarkable for force than for grace or elegance. Somebody, on one occasion, was praising a young lawyer as "a confounded smart fellow," and asked Mose if he didn't think he was about the toughest man in the county?—"Yes," said Mose, "smart talking man, but tapped too low."
"What do you mean by that, Mose?"
"Why, just this—if you tap a barrel of cider too near the bottom it always runs empty. That man was tapped too low."

NOT BAD.—The editor of the *Nashua*, (N. H.) *Telegraph* in speaking of the fun engendered in mock sessions of the legislature, relates the following:

which is certainly too good to be lost in these days of "bowel complaints."
"On another occasion, our old and esteemed friend Dyer H., no matter what his real name was, was a member, when, we think it was Tom Whipple, who moved, with all the solemnity of a judge, that "Dyer H." be allowed to take the name of Dyer E." Perhaps the House didn't "roar again."

DISSOLUTION.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of A. F. B. PATTON & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. CHAMBERLIN,
A. F. B. PATTON,
Stanstead, March 23, 1858.

AN ARTISTIC CARD.
TO THE LADIES and Gentlemen of Stanstead and vicinity, I would say that I have just completed my new Portable
Heliographic Fine Art Gallery,
at my father's residence, Cassville, where I shall remain but for a short time only, where any of my friends can avail themselves of any of the following styles of Art, some of which, in manipulation, are entirely new. They give a life-like and surprisingly brilliant effect, preserving full color to the necks, dress, flowers and jewelry, and will bear hanging. A similar process for inserting in Brooches, Lockets, Seals or Rings, is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Pictures taken in the following different styles:
PHOTOGRAPHS, Plain or in Oil Colors;
HELIOTYPE, STEREOTYPE,
CAMBROTYPE, MELANOTYPE,
LYFORDTYPE, SPEROTYPE,
OREOTYPE, BRONZE,
MARBLE, PEARL WHITE, &c. &c.
Pictures of deceased friends copied for inserting in Tomb-Stones, having the exact representation of the Marble in which they are inscribed, and warranted to remain permanent and perfect as the original. A small specimen or description of the marble will be required.
Orders from a distance will receive prompt dispatch. Address
B. F. LYFORD, Photographer,
Stanstead, P. O.

Dress-Making.
MISS BODWELL, grateful for the liberal patronage she has heretofore received, would say to the Ladies of Stanstead and vicinity, that she has opened a Shop in Mrs. Taylor's House, Rock Island, and is now prepared to wait upon all who may favor her with their patronage. She has received her
Spring Fashions
from Boston and New York for Dresses, Mantillas, Visites, Basques, Sleeves of every style, children's Dresses, Sacks, &c., and will continue to receive the Fashions every month. Patterns furnished for those wishing to buy.
Wanted,
2 or 4 good Seamstresses as apprentices to the above business.
Rock Island, May 12, 1858. 650

SIGHT DRAFTS
On England, Ireland and Scotland,
AND ON
Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, The Orient, and all other countries in Europe,
AND ON
Australia.
For sale by the
PEOPLE'S BANK,
Derby Line, Vt., May 3, 1858. 549

PASSAGE TICKETS
From Liverpool, Bremen, Hamburg and Antwerp to New York,
For sale at REDUCED RATES by the
PEOPLE'S BANK,
Derby Line, Vt., May 3, 1858. 649
Particulars, &c. furnished on application.

Black Sultan.
THIS fine young horse, (known as the Harvey Horse) is probably the purest blooded Morgan now in the country, being a lineal descendant by both sire and dam from the original Sherman Morgan. He was sired by the "Black Morgan" old in June next, is of a jet black color, 16 hands high, and weighs 1150 lbs. Sultan possesses in an eminent degree the merits of the far-famed Morgan race—beauty, style, docility, speed and bottom,—and has shown, although untrained, a turn of trotting speed which bids fair to place him at the head of trotting Stallions in this Province. He received the first premium of the Stanstead County Agricultural Society in 1856.
He will stand the ensuing season as follows:
Tuesdays at Merrill's Hotel, Common Centre; Fridays and Saturdays at T. Winn's stable, Stanstead Plain, and the remainder of the week at my farm, one mile south of Charleston Village, Hatley. Terms—Single service \$1; Season \$6; Warrant \$8. For single service or for the season pay down or satisfactory notes can be required. Pasturage for those who send from a distance. Mares left at the risk of the owner, and all mares disposed of considered in foal.
Hatley, May, 1858. I. F. HARVEY.

Young Morrill.
THE subscriber would call the attention of the Farmers of Stanstead & Orleans Counties to this fine representative of the Morgan race.—Young Morrill was sired by the well known horse owned by French Morrill, of Danville, Vt., the sire of more good horses than any other horse in Vt. The Morrill Horse was sired by Bulrush, and he by the far-famed Justin Morgan. His dam was a Sherman Morgan. Young Morrill is 1 year old, 17 hands high, and weighs 1000 lbs. He will stand on Saturdays at J. Woolley's stable, Derby Line, and the remainder of the week at the stable of the subscriber about a mile north of Libby's Mills, Stanstead.
Terms—\$5, \$3 and \$2. Pasturage furnished free a reasonable time—mares at the risk of the owner. All mares disposed of before foaling considered in foal.
C. M. STEVENS,
Stanstead, May 25, 1858. 652m3

Dandy Jack.
THIS fine young Black Hawk Horse was sired by the Bigelow Black Hawk; his dam a Le Boo, thus combining the blood of two celebrated races. Dandy Jack is 2 years old, a dark bay, 15 hands high and weighs 1000 lbs. He is a fine specimen of his race in beauty, speed, and all the qualities essential to the formation of a good horse.
He will stand the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber, one mile north of Stanstead Plain. Terms—\$4, \$6, and \$8. Mares disposed of before foaling, considered in foal.
AMOS BIGELOW,
Stanstead, May 19, 1858. 651m3

Ribbons.
A beautiful assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, for sale by
DALY & BROTHIER,
Stanstead, May 26, 1858.

MARBLE!
Wm. A. DUTTON,
STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the people of the Eastern Townships and vicinity that he is carrying on the
MARBLE BUSINESS
at both of the above-mentioned places. His Shop in Stanstead is one door S. out of the Journal Office. In the absence of the proprietor, orders may be left with the Editor of the Journal. He will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
Monuments, Head Stones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, &c. &c.
He also wishes the public to particularly understand that his Work will be sold as low as any other concern, not excepting those in Vermont; and for quality of Stock and Workmanship, he is willing to submit it to the test of comparison.
W. A. DUTTON
May 1, 1858. 650

BENJ. H. STEELE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public,
Derby Line, Vt.
Office over FOSTER & COBB'S STORE.
E. F. G. BODWELL,
AUCTIONEER,
STANSTEAD, CANADA EAST. 652
M. L. SCOTT, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
GEORGETOWN, C. E.
Office—Opposite C. S. Channell's Hotel.
HENRY H. BROWN,
Carriage, Sleigh, House & Ornamental Painter,
STANSTEAD PLAIN.

W. W. JENNESS, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
DERBY LINE, VERMONT.
Marriage Licenses
For sale at the prices fixed by Law, by
REV. H. J. CAMPBELL, Barnston.
B. F. HUBBARD,
DEALER IN
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINTS, DYE STUFFS,
Family Groceries, Books, Stationery, &c. &c.
STANSTEAD PLAIN.

Rev. R. V. HALL,
AGENT FOR THE PUBLICATIONS OF
The American Tract Society
The American Bible Society, and the
American Sunday School Union.
MARRIAGE LICENSES AS USUAL.
STANSTEAD PLAIN.

T. C. BUTLER,
DEALER IN
Drugs and Medicines
AND MANUFACTURER OF
BUTLER'S Premium American Shaving Soap,
" Miller's Condition Powders for Horses,
" Celebrated Liniment,
" Liquid French Polish,
" Water Proof Oil Blacking,
" DERBY LINE VERMONT. 533

CHARLES C. COLBY,
ADVOCATE.
Office in Mr. Pierce's Brick Building, [499]
STANSTEAD PLAIN.
J. F. MOULTON,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Stanstead Plain. 401
SAMUEL HUMPHREY,
AUCTIONEER,
BARNSTON CORNER. 114
Blanks
Of all kinds printed to order at this Office.—
Commissioners Court and Bailiffs' BLANKS kept constantly on hand. April 15.

25,000
Feet of Pine Lumber, for sale by
S. FOSTER. 623
Rock Island, Nov. 4, 1857.
\$32.50 PAYS for Board and Tuition in Common English, the Term of Fourteen weeks commencing March 18, 1858, at the
FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N.Y.
Superb Brick buildings, finely located on the Railroad, near Saratoga Springs. Superior facilities for Music, Painting, and French. Students received at any time, and charged only for the residue of the term. Diplomas awarded to Ladies who graduate. Send for a Catalogue, with full particulars. Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal, Ft. Edward, N. Y.

100 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 Bags Dairy Salt,
For Sale at LOW PRICES by
A. T. FOSTER.
CABINETWARE SHOP.
THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Fitch Bay and vicinity, that he will manufacture Furniture, &c., at the Shop formerly occupied by John Taplin. Coffins made to order on short notice. Orders left at Hall's Store, will be promptly attended to.
WILLIAM HOOVER,
Fitch Bay, Stanstead, May 3, 1858. 649

FOR SALE
A GOOD Second-hand PIANO.
Derby Line, March 24, 1858. 642
A Large Stock of
BOILER and Raw Oil, White Lead and Varnish just received at the Mammoth Store.
HASKELL & KATHAN.
A FEW Barrels Cistern Cement, for sale by
A. T. FOSTER.
READY MADE COFFINS,
WILL be kept on hand by
DAVID C. LIBBY,
Rock Island, Nov. 24, 1857. 626

Moffatt's
Life Pills and Phlegm Bitters.
THE reputation of these very celebrated vegetable remedies is now unequalled by any others in this country or in Europe. They are established as the most universal family medicine now in use, and they will maintain their pre-eminence as the most reliable and comprehensive medicine ever acquired. The usual modes of puffery would be unworthy of them and is unnecessary.
Thousands and tens of thousands of persons now living in perfectly restored health, can testify, as thousands have testified, to their prompt and decided efficacy not only in all ordinary derangements of health, from Impaired Digestive Functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Rheumatic and Inflammatory Colds, Coughs, Nervous Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Failure of Flesh, Headache and Impure State of Blood and other Febrile, but also in Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, other Intermittent Fevers, Jaundice, Bronchitis, Croup, Pleurisy, Exaltation of the Heart, Rush of Blood to the Head, Suffering from the Joints, Limbs and Organs, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Jaundice, Dropsy, Scirrh (how-ever inveterate), Habitual Costiveness, Serous and Bilious Looseess, Obstinate Headache and Giddiness, and an immense number of other maladies which require no dieting nor confinement, are perfectly mild and pleasant in their operation, but will powerfully restore health—that greatest of all earthly blessings—to the most exhausted and dilapidated constitutions.
Prepared and sold by Dr. WILLIAM B. MOFFATT, 335 Broadway, N. Y. 639

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE subscriber now offers for sale his well known and desirable FARM, situated on the main road from Stanstead to Hatley. Said Farm contains 250 Acres of Land, about 150 of which are under improvement and in a high state of cultivation, with a small orchard.—The remainder is well timbered, containing two good sugar orchards. The whole is well watered with never failing springs and a durable stream of good water running to the
Buildings,
which consist of a good Dwelling House, and 3 large Barns, with all suitable Sheds and outbuildings. Title undisputable. Terms reasonable.
For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
THOMAS ORANGE WOOD,
Stanstead, July 21, 1857. 608

Conn. & Pass. Rivers Railroad, NOTICE.
ALL persons who have subscribed for Stock in the Connecticut & Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Company on condition that assessments should not be called for oftener than once in ninety days, or once in three months, are hereby notified that the following assessments are laid, viz: Ten dollars on each share payable the first day of January next, and ten dollars on each share every succeeding three months thereafter until the whole amount of one hundred dollars on each share. Payment may be made at the Treasurer's Office in Boston, or at the following places, viz: The People's Bank, Bank of Orleans, Bank of Lyndon, Bank of Bradford, Passumpsic Bank, or of E. Cleveland, agent, at Coventry, Vt. By order of the Directors,
N. P. LOVERING, Treasurer.
Boston, Oct. 16th, 1857. 621

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
THE undersigned begs to announce to the inhabitants of Stanstead and surrounding country, that he has opened, one door south of Winn's Hotel, Stanstead Plain, a
Tin Shop,
where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
TIN, SHEET-IRON, BRASS & COPPER WARE,
Wholesale and Retail. Also,
RUSSIA IRON SUGAR PANS,
SAP SPOUTS of 1.5x Tin, a superior article. Sugar Ladles, &c. &c., all of which he will sell at a low figure for cash, produce, or short approved credit.
Stanstead, February 12, 1856.
N. B. Any quantity of old Brass, Copper and Paper-rags wanted as above, for which a fair price will be paid.
A. HALL.

Tanning Business.
THE subscriber has purchased the Tannery in Hatley formerly owned by Mr. Sutton, and is now prepared to do
CUSTOM TANNING.
From his experience in the business the subscriber feels confident that he can give good satisfaction to his customers.
CASH PAID FOR HIDES.
HOSEA EDSON.
Massawippi, Dec. 29, 1857. 631

A. T. FOSTER
Has just received a large addition of
NEW GOODS
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.
Which together with his former stock will render his assortment
Full & Complete
As any on Rock Island, ALWAYS EXCEPTING LIQUORS.
Rock Island, Oct. 29, 1857.
SOLE LEATHER, on hand and for sale by
Rock Island. A. T. FOSTER.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
A GOOD assortment of custom made and fashionable Clothing. Suits made to order, at
FOSTER & COBB'S.
Derby Line, Vt. June 17, 1856.
Heavy Mess Pork,
SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Lard, Salmon, Herring,
White Fish, Codfish, Halibut,
For sale at the Cheap Corner.
F. PAQUETTE.
Rock Island, November 18, 1856.
Flour! Flour!
Just received by
A. T. FOSTER.

Fish in Great Variety.
Hudson Bay Salmon,
Mackinaw Trout,
Delicate White Fish,
Pickled Herring
and Codfish,
For sale at
ROCK ISLAND, Oct. 10, 1857. BAXTERS'.
The Place to buy Room Paper,
JUST received 1700 Rolls latest styles Room Paper.
HASKELL & KATHAN.
Rock Island, June 27, 1858.
300 LBS. Live Geese Feathers for sale by
FOSTER & COBB.
Rock Island.
TRUNKS and Valises, for sale by
G. R. HOLMES.
25 WOOLLY'S best PLOUGHS, for sale
HASKELL & KATHAN.

SPRING ARRIVALS!
KILBORN & MORRILL,
ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THEIR STORE,
ON STANSTEAD PLAIN,
A LARGE STOCK OF
NEW GOODS,
Of all kinds, adapted to the
SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.
OUR stock has been carefully selected with a view to suit the wants of our customers, and will be sold at very low prices. The public are invited to call and examine Goods and prices.
Stanstead, April 28, 1858.

A Large and full Stock of NEW GOODS,
EMBRACING AN UNUSUAL Amount and Variety,
—AT—
FOSTER & COBB'S,
DERBY LINE, VERMONT.
Salmon,
Salmon Trout,
Mackerel,
White Fish,
Pickled Cod,
Herring,
Tongues and Sounds,
Halibut,
Table Codfish,
Pork,
Lard,
Flour, &c. &c.
For sale by
G. R. HOLMES.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Boots,
Shoes,
Buskins,
Congress Booties,
Misses and Children's
Shoes and Booties, &c.
For sale by
G. R. HOLMES.

THE MAMMOTH STORE
IS again filled to the ridge in the Attic with a splendid assortment of
Furniture,
something much better in every respect than ever before offered for sale by us.
25 New Style Sofas,
300 Case Seat and Back Chairs,
25 Large Rocking Chairs,
25 Sewing Chairs, (something nice)
100 Wood Seat Chairs, (very cheap)
25 Rocking Chairs,
50 Bedsteads, (some that cannot be beat)
The most of the above stock has just been received from large Manufacturing Companies in the United States and is finished at our Store. Please call and look at the above, together with a good assortment of other Furniture, which will be sold at prices that will induce you to sell or give to the poor the old, and buy new.
HASKELL & KATHAN.

IMPORTANT TO STOVE BUYERS.
THE undersigned is receiving, and will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of
Stoves and Hollow Ware,
from the well known Foundry of ALLEN & TAYLOR, Waterloo. By calling you will see the "Improved Clinton Air-Tight Cook Stove for 1857."
The Improved Fancy Double Air-Tight, and
Single Air-Tight Parlor Stoves,
of various sizes. Also,
A variety of HOLLOW WARE, of almost every description, all of which he will sell for cash at a lower figure than they have heretofore been sold for.
A. HALL, Wm. Smith,
Stanstead Plain, Oct. 12, 1857. 620

NOTICE.
THE following assessments have been laid on, all Subscribers for the purpose of extending the Road, viz:
10 per cent on each share payable Sept. 1, 1857. Also 10 per cent on each share payable every succeeding sixty days thereafter until the whole amount of One Hundred Dollars on each Share shall have been paid.
Payments may be made at the Bradford Bank, Passumpsic Bank, Bank of Lyndon, Bank of Orleans, People's Bank, E. Cleveland, Trustee, Coventry, Vt., or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 7, Merchant's Exchange, Boston.
Per order,
N. P. LOVERING, Treasurer.
June, 1857. 4605

The greatest discovery of the age
KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Cures all kinds of humors from the worst sort of ulcers down to a common pimple. Try it, it will do you good. For sale by
FOSTER & COBB.
Derby Line, August 1, 1855.

200 PAIRS Thick Boots that cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction, also a nice assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Lace and Congress Gaiters, Slips, Walking Shoes, &c. &c.
Derby Line, Vt.
Morrill, Kilborn & Co's.

GREENOUGH'S Non-Explosive Fluid and Campfire for sale by
Derby Line, Vt. FOSTER & COBB.

THE STANSTEAD JOURNAL
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT STANSTEAD, CANADA EAST
By **L. R. ROBINSON,**
Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum; or \$1.25 in advance. For Advertising rates, &c., see first page. JOB PRINTING of every variety executed with neatness and dispatch.
All Postmasters are authorized Agents. All persons interesting themselves in procuring subscribers for the Journal, will be dealt with in the most liberal manner.
Remittances by mail will be at the Publisher's risk, if registered.
All Letters must be postpaid to insure attention.

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Correspondents and Exchanges in the United States will please address us at Derby Line, Vermont.
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