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THE AGRICULTURIST.

Cutting and Curing Grain.

Experiments have pretty well settled the fact that wheat should be cut while the grain is in the state called *doughy*. This conclusion was, indeed, reached several years since in regard to wheat, but it has been by the experiments of Voelcker, been clearly shown to be applicable to oats. (See Cultivator for 1850, p. 269.) and it is also known to be equally applicable to Indian Corn. At first, it was feared by some that there would be a great shrinkage of the grain cut in this stage, which would amount to absolute loss. It is proved however, that the sap of the stems or straw, is sufficient to perfect the grain, and that the grain under such circumstances even possess some valuable properties which it has not when it remains uncut till dead ripe.

Mr. Colman states that he found by many inquiries in England, that "the best rule for harvesting is not when the stalk below the head has changed color, and the circulations have consequently ceased, but when the grain though it has ceased to yield any milk upon pressure, is yet soft." The advantages of cutting at this stage are briefly given as follows: "Wheat cut early affords more grain, yields less bran, makes better flour, wastes less in gleaming, gives better straw, and enables the farmer to do the work more leisurely."

C. W. Johnson, in the Farmers' Encyclopedia, observes—"Grain, if not reaped until the straw is wholly yellow, will be more than ripe, as the ear, generally, except in the late seasons, ripens before the entire of the straw, and it is observable that the first reaped usually affords the heaviest and fairest sample. The indications of ripened wheat are few and simple. When the straw exhibits a bright golden color from the bottom of the stem nearly to the ear, or when the ear begins to bend gently, the grain may be cut. But as the whole crop will not be equally ripe at the same time, if, on walking through the field and selecting the greenest heads, the kernels can be separated from the chaff when rubbed through the hands, it is a sure sign that the grain is out of its milky state, and may be reaped with safety; for although the straw may be green to some distance downwards from the ear, yet if it be quite yellow from the bottom upwards, the grain wants no further nourishment

from the eath, and if properly harvested, it will not shrink. These tokens will be found to sufficiently indicate the ripeness of wheat, barley and oats; but that of rye arises from the straw losing some of its golden hue, and becoming paler."

Some of the most valuable experiments which have been reported on this subject, are those of Mr. Hannam, in the 12 and 13 volumes of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture. The trials were made under his own direction, and with great care. He cut samples of wheat at five different times, as follows:

No.	Flour.	Second.	Bran.
1.	75 lbs.	7 lbs.	17 lbs.
2.	76 "	7 "	16 "
3.	80 "	5 "	13 "
4.	77 "	7 "	14 "
5.	62 "	11 "	15 "

Thus it appears that No. 3, which was cut two weeks before it was fully ripe, was superior to the others; giving more per bushel than No. 6, (cut when fully ripe,) by 6½ pounds of flour, and a gain of about fifteen per cent. on the flour of equal measures of grain; 100 pounds of wheat of No. 3, makes 80 pounds of flour, while 100 pounds of No. 5, yields 72—showing an average of 8 per cent in favor of No. 3. In grinding it was found that No. 5 ground the worst—worse than No. 1. There were in No. 5 a greater quantity of flinty particle which would not pass the bolt, than in any of the other lots. The bran from No. 5 was also much thicker and heavier than that of No. 3.

Mr. Hannam concludes therefore that in cutting wheat before it is fully ripe, there is a gain of fifteen per cent of flour upon equal measures, a gain of 14 per cent. in the weight of straw, and a gain of 7s. 6ds. sterling in the value of every quarter (500 lbs.) of wheat. Many trials have been made in this country in cutting wheat at various stages and the results agree, generally, with those above given.

But when grain is cut before it is ripe, it is necessary that it should undergo a process of curing, before it can be stored in the barn or stack.—Hence it is usual to place the sheaves in shock for several days, according to the state of the weather, or the degree of moisture in the straw.—But it sometimes happens that loss is occasioned, more or less by the sprouting of the grain while it stands in shock—especially in warm, showery, or damp weather. This was the case last year, in the western part of this State, and it is not unusual in other States. To guard, as well as possible, against loss from this cause, the shocks should be put up in the best manner.

Caps, made of cotton cloth, have been used for protecting hay while in the process of curing. They cost but little, and have proved very useful in protecting hay from rain—many farmers who have used them, have derived an advantage in one season, more than sufficient to pay their cost, and the caps will last, with proper care, many years. We see no reason why they might not be used to profit in curing grain in shock.—*Albany Cultivator*.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The following is a return of the census of such localities as have taken the same under the provisions of the Act 10 and 11 Vic. Cap. 14, in an address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General:

Aylmer, Ottawa County,	1,004
St. Johns, Village of	2,459
Montreal City,	48,093
Buckingham Township,	1,290
Lochaber,	936
Pette Nation Seignior	2,610
Montreal County,	17,185
Phillipsburg Village,	445
Quebec City,	37,365
Chambly Village,	599
L'Assomption "	1,035
Lachine "	1,010
Laprairie "	1,663
Carleton Bonaventure	753
Shoolbred "	993
Maria "	1,199
New Richmond "	1,114
Restigouche "	977
Matapédia "	277
County of Quebec	17,166
County of Portneuf	15,905
County of Rouville	23,427

Three Rivers Town 3,675
Ste. Therese de Blainville Vil-
lage 1,030
William Henry Village 2,894
St. Ours 546
Montmorency County 17,424
Cote St. Louis, Montreal 849
Terrebonne County, viz.
St. Vienne 2,110
St. Francois 992
Terrebonne 1,926
St. Anne 1,550
Lacorne 1,350
Sherbrooke Town 1,006
St. Hyacinthe County 24,790
Gaspé County 2,770
Missisquoi County 12,444
Stanstead County 12,547
Shefford County 12,404
Sherbrooke County 14,765
Richelieu, 8 Parishes 18,219

Of the above Counties, &c., the Census returns are complete.
W. C. CROFTON,
Secretary of Registration.

Annual Report of the Directors of the Pass R. R.

A copy of this Report for the year ending May 31, 1851, is before us, and from it we learn that the receipts for the year were as follows:

From Passengers,	\$64,101.67
" Freight,	\$0,374.69
" Mails,	3,898.21
" Express,	1,027.86
" Rents,	180.63

Total, \$149,583.11

The first six months of the year the cars run only to Wells River.

The expenses during the year, including running of cars, repair of road, cars, engines, &c. \$63,458.19

Two semi-annual dividends to Stockholders, \$65,541.00

Interest paid on bonds, 13,860.00

Leaving a balance of \$8,280.23, upwards of six thousand of which was appropriated for special damage by the great freshet a year ago or more.

The whole amount expended for repair of damage by this freshet was \$9,632.98.

We extract the following from the Report:

"The amount expended for the construction of the St. Johnsbury division (including some \$8000 properly belonging to the Wells River division for balances of land, costs in litigation cases, and sundry claims) is \$518,262.73. The original estimates being \$500,000.

This item has been increased by necessary outlays for branch tracks and Land for the accommodation of Masts and Lumber—great quantities of which are being transported upon the Rail-road instead of being rafted down Connecticut river as formerly. This account embraces also the interest on the floating debt.

It should also be mentioned that the extension of the road to its present terminus is 20-2-3 miles instead of 20 miles as was contemplated.

An additional outlay has likewise been made, beyond the estimates, for a passenger station at Wells River, new station grounds and buildings at McLeran's Falls, and for several tenements at St. Johnsbury for the accommodation of permanent employees.

But for these items, it will be seen that the cost would have been within the estimates. It is obvious at the same time that these items are consequent upon and coincident with a corresponding extension of the business of the Road.

The Road has been thoroughly built, and the embankments are believed to be well protected against the action of the river freshets. But a further expenditure should be made of some \$10,000 to \$15,000 for covering the bridges across the Passumpsic, rubbing around their abutments finishing the slopes and ditches in deep cuts, enlarging the Engine house &c.

The above amount of \$518,262.73 charged to construction account, includes some \$16,000 originally estimated for Cars and Engines, which at the time was supposed to be a sufficient equipment, in addition to the number on hand. But in consequence of the opening of railway communication down Connecticut river, it became apparent, during the last winter, that a much larger increase of freight cars would be required to accommodate the Lumber and other Merchandise which must always find its best market in that direction. The Directors therefore authorized the contracting for an additional number of Freight Cars and one more first class Engine, a part of which have been procured, and ap-

pear in the accompanying statement under the head of "New Cars and Engines."

Great credit is due to the Superintendent, Engineers and men, for their fidelity and excellent management in running the Road. No accident has occurred to the Passenger trains, nor has any injury been sustained by passengers nor by any of the employees on the trains during the year.

There has been no accident on the freight trains except the dropping of a brake in two instances, occasioning very slight damage not exceeding \$1.75.

It is worthy to record, that altho' the Road has been in operation nearly three years, there has occurred no collision of trains—no accident to the Locomotives, other than the bursting of a flue, and no injury to Passengers, except in one instance, where a man recklessly standing upon the car, and swinging outward, struck his head against a wood-pile.

Terrible Example of Lynch-law in San Francisco.

Our city, on the 10th inst., was the scene of one of the most appalling tragedies that has ever been enacted within our limits. An execution having taken place in the Public Plaza, known as Portsmouth Square, a body of citizens, acting as judges and executioners, and a multitude aiding and supporting them by countenancing the deed by their presence and non-interference.

The circumstances connected with the affair are these:—Owing to the vast amount of crime which has been perpetrated for a length of time, and the impossibility, by due process of law, of procuring the conviction of the guilty, of bestowing adequate punishment when convicted, or even of keeping them in safe custody, a number of our citizens resolved to take the law into their own hands.

They accordingly organized themselves into a protective and detective force, with a fixed determination to punish those whom they should find guilty of the commission of any felonious act. They accordingly procured quarters in a building on the corner of Sanson and Bush streets.

About nine o'clock on Tuesday night, a man carrying a bag, containing something apparently quite heavy, attracted the attention of the Whitehall boatmen at their station on Central wharf. He jumped into a boat with his bag, and pulled out towards the end of the wharf.

A few moments had elapsed before Mr. Virgin, a gentleman who keeps a shipping-office on the wharf, came down to the boat-stand in pursuit of a person who had just robbed his office of a small iron safe, containing a considerable sum of money. The man with the bag was at once suspected, and a number of the boatmen started in pursuit.

After a sharp pull they overhauled him, when he threw his booty overboard. After a very severe struggle, one party of boatmen succeeded in capturing him, while another fished up the bag, which proved to contain the stolen safe. He was conveyed on shore, and at once taken possession of by some of the Vigilant Committee, who conducted him promptly to their head-quarters, where he was tried in presence of one hundred and eighty members of the conclave, sitting with closed doors, by them convicted, and sentenced to be hung in Portsmouth Square that very night.

The precise mode of trial was of course a secret. During the time of its progress the citizens had accumulated in large numbers about the building, and in Portsmouth Square. The bell on the engine-house at the latter locality having rung as a signal to apprise the citizens of the proceedings going on.

The populace were very much excited, but more orderly than we ever recollect to have seen so numerous an assemblage on any similar occasion. Some disapprobation was manifested at the secrecy of the committee and proceedings, but when the result was known, there was a very general approval manifested, although there were many who deemed the punishment of death too severe for the offence, and others thought he should be executed in broad daylight.

As soon as the sentence was passed, the bell on the California Engine House, near by, commenced ringing the prisoner's funeral knell. Capt. Benjamin Ray, of the police force, applied at the door of the committee-room, and demanded the prisoner,

but was refused several times; and although others of the police force were on the ground, they saw it was of no use to attempt a rescue.

About one o'clock, Mr. Samuel Brenan came out, and ascending the bank opposite, announced the committee's deliberation, stating that the prisoner had been fairly tried, convicted upon the strongest testimony, and had offered no defence except a denial of the robbery. He gave the name of Jno. Jenkins, and professed to be a native of London.

Mr. B. stated that he had been allowed another hour to prepare himself for death, and that Rev. Mr. Mines had been sent for to visit him. The crowd present promptly approved of the action of the Committee. From that time the excitement began to increase, and the matter was freely discussed by knots of citizens at the street-corners, about the committee-room, and in the Square. A very large majority were in favor of the execution.

The prisoner was perfectly calm during this time, and indulged in a cigar. The clergyman promptly responded to the request to pray with the prisoner, and remained with him for nearly an hour. If we are correctly informed, his presence had no particular effect upon the condemned man, who, doubtless, anticipated a rescue by the police. About two o'clock, the doors of the committee-room were opened, and the condemned man was for the first time presented to the populace.

He was a tall man, with great muscular developments, and with rather a forbidding countenance.—He was smoking, and appeared rather pale, but composed; his arms were pinioned, and his hands tied behind him, while he was surrounded by a rope thickly manned by armed men. Many others closing on them, determined to prevent his escape—in this manner, followed by a large crowd, he was conducted to the Public Square.

This arrival was announced with a shout, and every description of reprobation—the wildest scene of confusion and excitement prevailing we have witnessed for a long time. The moon, obscured by clouds, shed no light, and the picture presented was wild and awful in the extreme. Some person climbed the liberty pole to rig a block for the execution, but a loud shout of "Don't hang him on the liberty pole," arose; voices screamed out to the "Old Adobe," and a rush was made for that edifice upon the corner of the Square, formerly occupied as a Custom-House.

A rush was immediately made for the end of the building, a block rigged, and a long rope run through it; in the meantime, a number of the police made several attempts to obtain possession of the prisoner, but they were roughly handled and prevented; had they persisted, they would have been riddled with balls. Several citizens denounced the execution, and sought to aid the police.

The prisoner, by this time, was nearly dead with fear and rough handling, when a rush was made towards him, a noose thrown over his head, rope manned by twenty ready hands, and the heavy form of the convicted felon swept through the air, and dangled from the block. A few fearful struggles, a quiver of the hempen cord, a few nervous twitches, and the crowd gazed upon the lifeless corpse of him upon whom such speedy and terrible vengeance had been executed by an outraged people. As he swung to and fro, and turned round and round, a feeling of awe appeared to spread through the crowd, who could not be otherwise than impressed with the terrible occurrence.

Slowly they dispersed; but when day broke, there were still many gazing upon the swollen purple features of the dead man. At six o'clock, the Marshal, Mr. Crozier, repaired to the spot, cut down the body, and consigned it to the dead-house.—Thus ended the first execution which ever took place in San Francisco, where more crime has been committed in the past year, than in any other city of the same population in the Union, without one single instance of adequate punishment.

Of the guilt of Jenkins, there was no doubt. He had been known to the police for months as a desperate character from the Penal Colonies, where he had passed many years as a transported convict. The coroner's inquest upon the body of the executed man, went extensively into the evidence connected with the whole

proceeding, and in their verdict implicated the members of the Committee of Vigilance as the cause of his death.

The trial and conviction of Jenkins was not the act of an inflamed and excited mob; his case was adjudged with calmness and deliberation, his guilt fully established, and the penalty of death imposed by a set of men respected and esteemed by their fellows. Assuming a responsibility imposed on them by stern necessity, with a full perception of their accountability to their fellow-men, and to their Maker, who but He shall adjudge or condemn them? We dare not.

There may be difference of opinion, there is undoubtedly, as to the punishment of burglary and theft with so extreme a penalty as death. The ordinary usages of modern times recognized capital punishment for murder and arson in the first degree only. It must be borne in mind, however, that a terrible example was necessary. We sincerely pray that our city may never again witness the re-enactment of the scene of Tuesday night.

Yet we fear that it is almost hopeless against hope. It can scarcely be anticipated that one victim will be sufficient to deter the host of villains who infest our city from the commission of their nefarious acts. They may rely upon it, nevertheless, that a prompt and condign punishment will be visited upon them if detected in the commission of crime.

A spirit is aroused which will not be suffered to slumber until the city is purged from one end to the other.

The orderly, quiet, and honest citizen has nothing to fear; but for all others, a reign of terror has commenced.—*Alta California, June 14th.*

THE HADDAMS.—Persons who have made the passage from New York to Hartford by water, must have a lively remembrance of the innumerable 'landings' on the Connecticut River—especially the 'Haddams'.—A stranger to the route was on board of a Hartford boat one night, and, being rather nervous, he had only worn down into a quiet snooze just as the boat jingled at Saybrook. He was not fairly awakened by the first landing, but, by the time the bells against the wharves at Lyme and Essex, respectively, he was thoroughly aroused. In a short time the pilot's bell again sounded, *ting a ling*, and our traveller thrusting his head out from his berth asked 'what place is this?'

'East Haddam,' was the reply. The usual backing, bumping, and bustle was soon over, and the boat again joggled on its way. The traveller was trying to compose himself to sleep, when the bell again smote his ear with its *ting a ling, gungling*.

'What place is this?' he asked, of a passenger who was 'thrashing' about the cabin, preparing to land.

'This is Haddam,' was the answer.

Again the traveller essayed to snatch a brief moment of repose.—Just as he was becoming insensible to the nippers of the bed-bugs, the infernal bell gave another signal to stop the boat, and another passenger tumbled out to make the landing.

'What place is this?' roared the traveller, losing all patience.

'This is Old Haddam.'

'Any more Haddams on this cursed river?'

'Two more—and then a dozen more landings.'

'Two more did you say?'

'Yes—Middle Haddam and Upper Haddam, and then—'

'That's enough!' shouted the traveller, 'I wish the devil had 'em!'

Yaukee Blade.

One day when the flag ship of an American Commodore was lying in the bay of Naples, she was honored by a visit from the King and Royal Family, with suite, who came out in gilded barges and the full parade of royalty. The ship was dressed from deck to truck in holiday attire; side-boys were mustered at the ropes, the marines presented arms, the guns thundered forth a royal salute, and the commodore welcomed his guests to the quarter-deck with the politeness befitting an officer of rank.

One of the suite, a spidre-shank'd and gaudily attired Neapolitan, strayed away from the party, and cruising about midships, espied a wind-sail, an object he had never seen before. As it was full expanded by the air, he took it for a pillar,

and folding his arms, leaned against it, when it yielded to his weight, and he disappeared below, heels over head, with a velocity that was actually marvellous, as was his escape from any injury. The mishap happened to have only one witness.—This was a veteran tar, who approaching the quarter-deck, and touching his hat, said, respectfully: "I beg pardon, Commodore, but one of them are kings has felt down the hatchway." Olive Branch.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, July 25.

Hon. Mr. Badgley, from the standing committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, reported on the bill to empower the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain Railroad Company to make a branch Road to the Province Line east of the River Richelieu, and to construct a bridge over the said River; and the bill and report were committed for to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin moved.—That the engrossed bill to repeal the several Acts of the Parliaments of Upper and Lower Canada now in force for the trial of controverted Parliamentary Elections in the two sections of the Province respectively, and to provide by one general act for the trial of all Parliamentary Election Petitions, be now read the third time; yeas 46, nays 3.

An engrossed bill to provide for the expense of the River Police at Quebec, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill to provide for defraying the expense of the River Police at Montreal, was read the third time and passed.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the four following bills without amendment:—

Bill for the further amendment of the administration of the Criminal Law.

Bill relating to Land Patents whereby any waste or other Lands of the Crown in Lower Canada are granted, and to dispense with certain formalities therewith connected occasioning unnecessary delay and expense, and to amend a certain Act therein mentioned concerning such Land Patents.

Bill to amend and make permanent the Acts in force in Lower Canada for the establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies therein.

Bill to amend the Act therein mentioned enabling her Majesty to direct the issue of Debentures to a limited amount, and for granting relief to the City of Quebec.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enlarge the Representation of the People of this Province in Parliament, being read;

Hon. Mr. LaFontaine moved. That the Bill be now read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved to resolve, in amendment, That any increase in the Representation of the People in Parliament should be based upon the gradual increase of Population; and in accordance with this principle that every Town, County, Riding, and City now represented with a population of not more than twenty thousand shall be represented by one Member, and if more than twenty thousand and less than forty thousand by two Members, and if containing more than forty thousand then by three Members; and a debate arising thereupon.

On motion of Mr. Gagy, it was ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till Tuesday next.

SATURDAY, July 26.

Mr. Smith of Durham obtained leave to introduce a bill to establish the legal rate of interest at seven per cent. in Upper Canada.

An engrossed bill for the better management of the Provincial Penitentiary, was read the third time.

Hon. Mr. Price moved, that the bill do pass; yeas 28, nays 8.

An engrossed bill to abolish the right of Primogeniture in the succession to real estate held in fee simple or for the life of another, in Upper Canada, and to provide for the division thereof amongst such of the relatives of the last proprietor as may best accord with the relative claims of such parties in the division thereof, was read the third time, and passed, 35 to 7.

Mr. Gagy moved, that the bill to extend the provisions of the Act authorising the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada for constructing Roads, be now read a second time.

Mr. Armstrong moved in amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months; yeas 35, nays 10.

Mr. Ross moved, that the bill to vacate the seats of Members of the Legislative Assembly in certain cases, be now read a second time.

Mr. Boutillier moved in amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months; yeas 39, nays 3.

The bill to amend and consolidate the laws affording protection to Magistrates and others in the performance of public duties, was amended in committee, and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

MONDAY, July 28.

On the motion of Mr. Hincks, the portions of the Journals of the House of Assembly of the late Province of Upper Canada, of the 5th February, 1838, relating to the subject of the endowment of certain rectories, were read. This having been done,

Mr. Hincks then moved his series of resolutions, providing for a legal investigation into the legality of the Rectory Patents, premising, that it was exceeding desirable, for all parties, that the vexed question of the rectories should be settled. He had framed the resolutions with a sincere hope that they would receive the support of all parties.

Mr. H. Sherwood approved of the resolutions, believing that they had been framed with a view to the settlement of the question, and in no spirit of hostility to the rectories.—He suggested that the expenses of counsel on both sides should be borne by the province, and that the rectors should be allowed to employ their own counsel.

Mr. Mackenzie commented on the harmony which existed on this question between different parties in the House, and deduced from the circumstance a belief that it was the result of a compromise to shirk this question, for electioneering purposes. It was twaddle to talk of leaving the question of the rectories to be settled by lawyers; lawyers had given their opinions long ago; the people had made up their minds in reference to the rectories, and the only honest, manly course, on the part of the Parliament, would be, to pass a bill abolishing the rectories. There was no need for further parley. If the government entertained an idea that the rectors had a right to the rectories, let a bill be passed saying so; if, on the other hand, they deemed the rectories an evil, let an end be put to them, taking care to provide for the interests of the present incumbents. It was painful to see the Inspector General sacrificing his real views on the question at the bid of the Lower Canada party led by the Attorney General East. His majority had already stood in the way of religious reforms and public education, and now they were to stifle the public opinion of Upper Canada, in regard to one of the most scandalous and dishonest transactions that could be found in colonial history.

Mr. Hincks said it was due to the Attorney General East to state most distinctly that he (Mr. H.) cordially agreed with him on this question, and was quite willing to take the responsibility of the course now proposed. He would not be a party to any proceeding by which vested rights—patents given by the Crown—should be disturbed by Act of Parliament. He defied the member for Haldimand to point to a single expression that he (Mr. H.) ever uttered, during his public life, that warranted the conclusion that he ever entertained any other views. He said now, as he had always said, that if these patents were legally vested in these parties, he was prepared to maintain them.

Mr. Mackenzie said he would accept the Inspector General's challenge. He held in his hand a document signed "W. W. Baldwin, President," and "Francis Hincks, Secretary," published in the *Correspondent* and *Advocate*, in which the friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the province were requested at the then approaching election, to withhold their suffrages from all who would not pledge themselves to oppose the creation of Rectories in future, as well as the abolition of those already established.

Mr. Hincks said there was not a word in that document which he was not prepared now to maintain, or which was inconsistent with his course on this occasion. He attached no importance to what people might say out of doors. He should abide by his own views, and cared nothing about public opinion in the matter.

Mr. LaFontaine contended that courts of justice, and not Parliament, should be left to settle disputes of this nature. The question was one purely of equity.

Mr. Notman asked why the people of Canada should be taxed to protect persons who might be proved to have no legal right to the property they now held. He was satisfied that the whole system of the rectories was unjust in the extreme; and contended (in warm and energetic terms) that the time had come when the people of the province would insist on all denominations being placed on an equality. He had given notice of a bill to test this question. He should put it to the House in its broadest aspect, in order that the country might learn who those were that declaim at elections in favor of

religious equality, but who forgot their promises and principles as soon as they became possessed of power; and who maintain the privileges of one class of Christians at the expense of another.

The motion was put, and carried by 58 to 3; the minority being Messrs. Hopkins, Mackenzie, and Notman.

THE JOURNAL.

STANSTEAD, AUGUST 7, 1851.

Good News from St. Johnsbury.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Company was held at St. Johnsbury on the 29th ult., and a unanimous resolution adopted to extend the road to Derby Line. This is cheering news, and will, no doubt, have a favorable influence upon the location of the St. Lawrence road. The resolution is as follows:—

"Resolved, That the Directors of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad be instructed, so soon as a sufficient amount of stock shall be subscribed for at par, payable in cash, to place the building of the road under contract, from its present terminus at St. Johnsbury, to Barton or Derby Line, with as little delay as possible."

The resolution was freely discussed, and the opinion generally expressed, particularly by Boston Stockholders, that Derby Line must be the terminus of the Road; but they would commence operations as soon as sufficient stock was raised to carry it to Barton.

This resolution and the present and future prospects of the road, were ably discussed by Messrs. Mussey of Boston, Nesmith of Franklin, Terrill, French and Smith, of Stanstead, Baxter of Derby, Tilden of Boston, and others.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors for the ensuing year:—

Messrs. Erastus Fairbanks, Josiah Stickney, William Thomas, Wm. F. Weld, Benj. B. Mussey, Fitz Henry Homer, Oliver Dean, Edmund Raymond, John C. Lee, Asa Low, Elijah Cleveland, Arthur Latham, Lewis H. Delano; Samuel L. French, and E. B. Chase. Erastus Fairbanks was re-elected President, N. P. Lovering, Treasurer, and Henry Keyes, Secretary.

The St. J. *Caledonian* remarks as follows:—"The discussion upon the resolution of progress, was full, candid and spirited. All in attendance appeared desirous to continue the road to Derby Line, and to enter upon its construction so soon as it should be deemed expedient, and the necessary means could be obtained. This was the design when it was commenced, and there was no hesitancy in reaffirming the original purpose of those foremost in the enterprise."

This fair and open action of the Company, settles two or three mooted points. There have been plenty of croakers who have argued that the road would not be located to the Line at this point, "because (say they) it is quite probable that the St. Lawrence road will be located far East of this point, and consequently the Passumpsic will strike off East to meet it." The resolution of the Passumpsic Company answers this objection. If the St. L. Co. wish to connect with the Passumpsic, they must come to Stanstead to do it, as they originally virtually (if not positively) agreed to do.

This question of location will be shortly settled now, and we trust satisfactorily to this part of the country.

THE HOUSE.

On Tuesday 29th, Mr. Gagy complained that the reporters did not report his speeches, and therefore moved, under a rule of the House, that the galleries be cleared. The motion was carried—division not given.—Thus, to gratify the spleen of the doughty Col. the public were excluded from the House during the day.

During the evening, Mr. LaFontaine's bill to augment the representation was read a second time by a majority of 55 to 18. This lacked one vote of the two-thirds majority required to give effect to the bill. What course will be taken will appear on Friday, when it is set down for consideration in Committee of the Whole. Perhaps a measure to re-arrange the existing representation may be introduced and carried.

Wednesday, 30th, An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Sherwood to amend the rule under which one member can clear the galleries. Lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. Notman moved for leave to introduce a bill to abolish the rectories, which was negatived without debate, 43 to 8.

The afternoon was occupied with a discussion of Mr. Boulton's resolutions against the removal of the seat of government from Toronto until the expiration of four years. The resolutions were thrown out by a vote of 48 to 12.

Mr. Robinson moved that the House resolve itself into committee to take into consideration the propriety of opening the navigation of the River St. Lawrence to vessels of all nations. Mr. Hincks opposed the motion in view of the reciprocity negotiations at Washington, and succeeded in staving off a vote on the main question.

On Thursday, 31st, a motion by Mr. Lemieux for the recalculation of Judges who are Seigniors in cases where Seigniorial rights are called in question, led to a long debate, in which Messrs. Lemieux, Chabot and Armstrong spoke of Mr. LaFontaine as a renegade who had forfeited all claims to their confidence by his tergiversation on the question of the tenure. The bill received the six months hoist on motion of Mr. LaFontaine.

The *International Magazine* for August, appears with new type and improved paper, finely embellished with engravings. The

publishers announce that it will hereafter be of a somewhat lighter character than heretofore, and that each number will be complete in itself, with the exception, perhaps, of some of the most brilliant tales of foreign miscellanies. The present number is a good one, containing many articles of value. The pages devoted to monthly notices, are richly worth the subscription price to persons of literary tastes. Published by Stringer and Townsend, New York.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Steamships Niagara and Washington have arrived from England during the week, bringing seven days later intelligence. The news is unimportant. In the House of Commons, the bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament, has again been rejected by a vote of 114 to 108. A bill has reached its third reading in the Commons, enabling parties to lawsuits to give evidence in their own cases, and also enabling wives to testify in all except criminal cases, in which their husbands are interested.

A fierce onslaught upon the salaries of the Bishops of the Establishment, has been commenced in the House, and by the Press. A law was passed in 1831, limiting the lowest bishop's revenue to \$22,500, and the highest, that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to \$75,000. It is alleged that this law has been grossly evaded, and the funds which ought to have gone to the minor clergy had been taken from them. A return made in 1831 showed that while the average income of the 5,230 curates employed in the kingdom was \$395 each, the bishops had from \$30,000 to \$95,000. The news from the continent is unimportant.

A Case of Crime and Mystery.

As various conflicting reports are in circulation in regard to the fate of Sprague, we give briefly all the circumstances in regard to it that we can obtain.

As we stated last week, the body was found on Tuesday, and a Coroner's inquest held on Wednesday. We were not present, but understand that the body was fully identified by the clothing and its general appearance. His throat was cut, apparently at one blow, sufficiently to sever the large arteries of the neck, a wound which of itself would produce death almost instantly. The body was fully clothed with the exception of pantaloons and shirt, and the flesh where covered appeared firm and sound. The action of the water had removed the flesh in part from the head and other parts of his person exposed. Around the neck, and drawn into the wound, was a handkerchief recognised as belonging to deceased.—The ends of this handkerchief were tied together and another handkerchief tied to it in the form of a noose, apparently to hold a weight. One hand was gone to near the wrist, and the fingers of the other to the first joint. We are not aware that the body displayed other marks of violence. It is supposed that the pantaloons were taken off for the purpose of being filled with stones for weight, and the shirt torn off to be used in tying them up.

The verdict of the jury was in substance, that deceased was murdered by some person or persons unknown.

Mr. Sprague, (whose first name, we understand, was Burdett,) was many years since, a resident of Stanstead Plain, but more recently resided in the United States. He returned to Canada some time previous to his disappearance, and made his home alternately at Georgeville and Stanstead Plain, and had, we learn, no family. He was rather an eccentric person, very taciturn, and but little was known of him, except that he was reputed to have considerable money.

Near the time he disappeared, he came from Georgeville to Stanstead Plain, where he transacted some business, and stayed some days. On Sunday morning the 11th of Nov. 1849, he left with the avowed purpose of walking to Georgeville. It is supposed that he had from \$1500 to \$2000 about his person. He was seen at various places along the road to Georgeville, by different persons, and about noon was seen between the Narrows Bridge and Georgeville, but was not seen to enter that village. Not much remark was made of his disappearance for some days, from the fact that he was an eccentric person, and had been known to be absent for weeks without notifying his friends of his whereabouts. But finally some stir was made from an apprehension that he had committed suicide, and search was made for him in the vicinity of Georgeville, until the impression became general that he had either left the country or been foully dealt with. A trunk of his containing about \$1000 was found at Bates' Hotel, and, we believe, given up to some of his near relatives.

The case is a singular one, which perhaps never will be elucidated. That a foul and deliberate murder has been perpetrated in our midst, few will doubt. That the body of the victim should be thus brought to light after nearly two years, in a state of preservation sufficient to identify it, seems a Providential interposition to aid in clearing up the mystery. We presume that every measure will be taken by the officers of the Peace to ferret out the guilty and bring them to justice. It would seem to be a case in which the Executive should be invoked to offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers.

The Cuba Revolution.

Late advices from Havana bring intelligence of revolutionary movements in Cuba. Exaggerated reports have found their way into the newspapers. The N. Y. Commercial *Advertiser* sums up the news as follows:—"With all the accounts before us, and after carefully examining and deliberately weighing

all their statements, we judge the following to be about the actual condition of things in Cuba. The Isabel left Havana probably on the 23d, four days later than the Falcon;—and by the way, the news brought by her affords a striking illustration of the little value to be attached to the reports circulated in private letters. One of these brought by the Isabel, dated July 23d, says that the patriots "attacked Col. Conti, who was raising his troops across a river near Puerto Principe, killed three hundred, and took the Colonel and other officers prisoners." Whereas if the telegraph be correct, the regular papers by the Isabel say that the "troops" attacked were a party from his forces, consisting only of thirty men and nine officers, who were taken prisoners at Port Principe by the insurgents, while passengers by the Isabel unite in saying that the reported successes by the insurgents are greatly exaggerated.

That there has been considerable local disturbance in the mountainous district in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe there can be little doubt. Thither certain parties fled when in danger of arrest for being engaged in a conspiracy against the government, and their impunity from further proceedings on the part of the government probably encouraged others to join them. These formed themselves, it seems likely, into small guerrilla parties, and by occasional and sudden descents from the mountains upon the government troops, obtained temporary successes. It was probably by such a manoeuvre that Conti's thirty men and nine officers were taken prisoners.—But we have no idea that this amounts to anything more than a local insurrection. The mountain fastnesses will probably afford the guerrilla parties shelter for some time to come, and we shall hear more of their proceedings. The reports that numerous companies of the government troops had joined them, and that the movement was spreading, do not at all agree with the report, in the same despatch, that it was premature and had failed for want of arms." Both statements cannot well be true, of which, one would suppose, the intelligence of the reporter should have apprised him.

It is by no local guerrilla tactics—by no assembling of men in the mountain fastnesses—that Cuba is to be released from the Spanish yoke. Yet such, we apprehend, is the true character of the present disturbances. The avowed fact that the insurrection had spread to Matanzas and Santiago is not confirmed by the Isabel's later news. On the contrary, she brings word that the government at Havana was prepared for any emergency; that measures were taken to suppress the insurrection, and that not the slightest uneasiness or alarm was felt about the issue. We can well believe this to be the case. One fact mentioned in the Isabel's intelligence is alone sufficient to convince any reflecting person that the movement is not considered formidable, nor deemed to partake of the true character of a revolutionary movement—the markets at Havana remain unchanged."

A DREADFUL OUTRAGE.—We learn that on Sunday night last, two men entered the house of Mr. John Sloane, of Brompton, about 12 o'clock, and committed one of the most horrible outrages ever known in this part of the Province. Mr. Sloane, who is an old man nearly seventy years of age, was in bed with his wife in a small room in a back part of the house. He was awakened by some one entering his room, when he inquired what was wanted. The reply was "You will soon find out." A stout man immediately commenced beating him, jumped upon him in the bed, broke in several of his ribs, cut a large gash in his head, and beat him almost to a jelly.—His wife was also severely beaten and bruised, but managed to get out of the bed. The old man asked them if they intended to kill him, and they replied that they did. It appears that one man remained at the door, and that two others entered the bedroom and were engaged in the attack upon Mr. Sloane and his wife. After having been engaged for nearly an hour, (as the old man said) kicking and beating them with heavy clubs, the man at the door spoke and said, "Come, you have done enough,—he's an old man," when they all left the house. When the attack was made, the cry of murder was raised, which frightened a son of Mr. Sloane, the only other inmate of the house, who jumped out of a window and ran to a neighbor's near by, but before any assistance could be obtained the party had fled. Medical assistance was procured as soon as possible, but we learn that Mr. S. was so shockingly mangled and beaten that little or no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mrs. Sloane, although seriously injured, is not considered dangerous. As Mr. S. is a remarkably quiet and inoffensive old man, it is difficult to conceive what motive could have actuated the murderous ruffians. They were entirely unknown except that Mr. S. was confident from their voices, that they were old countrymen.

This, we understand, is only one of a series of outrages committed recently in that neighborhood, or in the vicinity of the rail road line below.

Mr. M'Mannis, of Melbourne, we are told, had his house burnt by incendiaries last week. He had been threatened, and not deeming it safe to remain in it, had removed his family to a neighbor's, and the night following his house was set on fire and consumed. On Friday night of last week, as four Canadian carters were returning from Sherbrooke, having brought up a load of emigrants, they were attacked by four or five workmen on the rail road, their carts broken, their horses and part of their clothes taken from them, with one or two harnesses, and themselves beaten. On Monday the High Constable brought one of

the assailants to Sherbrooke, who was examined and committed for trial.

These are scenes heretofore entirely unknown to our peaceable population, and have created a good deal of alarm among the inhabitants on the line between this and Melbourne. The ordinary means of preserving the peace and bringing offenders to justice, are altogether inadequate to the present emergency. Persons who are living in the vicinity, and exposed to the midnight assassin, are naturally fearful of provoking vengeance, if they do anything to bring such men to punishment, and yet if prompt and decisive measures are not taken, life and property will be at the mercy of men who appear to think it no crime wantonly to destroy both. The outrage upon Mr. Sloane appears to us to call for the action of the Executive, by offering a reward for the discovery of the assassins.—*Sh. Gazette.*

Body Found.—On Wednesday last, the body of a man was found in Brompton, in the river St. Francis, near the house of Mr. Sloane, the old man who was so badly beaten on Thursday night. The body was that of a laboring man, supposed to have been one of the workmen on the railroad. It appears to have been dead several days. It bore marks of violence on his person. His name was Peter Jenkins.—*Ibid.*

A severe hail storm passed over Danville Green last Saturday morning. It commenced in a north-westerly direction from the Green, at a distance of about three miles, passing over the Green, in a South-eastern direction to a distance of about three miles, to Bolton's Mills, so called, where, or in the vicinity, its violence abated. The storm swept over a distance of six miles, in width a mile or a mile and a half—commencing with less violence, but increasing, and doing more damage upon the Green after it passed it, than it did before it reached the village. The crops within its range are nearly destroyed—the corn cut down to within about a foot of the ground, wheat and oats left fit only for fodder, the fruit destroyed, also, vegetables in the gardens. A large amount of glass was broken in the buildings—scarcely any escaping without the loss of more or less.—*Caledonian.*

The Disturbances in Cuba.

Correspondence of the Savannah News.

HAVANA, July 20.

Up to the present time there has been but one serious encounter with the troops of the Government. This engagement was with a body of 300 men sent from Havana in a steamboat as a reinforcement to the garrison at Neuviatas, under the command of Brigadier General Conti. The patriots observing their approach from their look-out on the mountain, hastened to the landing and attacked them immediately on their disembarkation. After a short skirmish, in which several were killed and wounded on both sides, 9 of the Spanish officers, including the commander of the detachment, Gen. Conti, were taken prisoners by the patriots; the remainder of the party effected their escape precipitately in the steamer which brought them.

After this brilliant little affair, so creditable and encouraging to the patriots, they retired to the mountains belonging to the range of Cabatas, which lie between Puerto Principe and Neuviatas, where they can fortify themselves with facility, and from thence open direct communication with the Northern coast, from which direction they expect to receive reinforcements, arms and ammunition, the latter of which they are greatly in need of.

In the first encounter with the patriots, the one near Carcorro, the Government succeeded in cutting off a few prisoners, among them a man by the name of Agnero, whom they threatened to shoot.

Learning this, the patriots in the mountain of Cubitas notified the Government officers that in case of the execution of their comrade, they would at once retaliate, by putting to death the 9 officers whom they had made prisoners at Neuviatas.

There is not, at present, any sign of revolution, or much excitement at Trinidad or St. Jago de Cuba.

The Government, whose chief aim is to prevent the arrival of reinforcements from any quarter to the patriots, holds all its naval forces in readiness to guard the coast, employing the steamboats and merchant sailing vessels for the transportation of its troops to the revolutionary districts.

The insurgents are in possession of four towns, Las Tunas, Seynhicon, Carcorro, and El Brazo. These four towns are within a circumference of 23 leagues, over which the glorious emblem of Cuba's future destiny, the white star, is now waving.

Our force is rapidly augmenting—in one day its numbers were increased from 1000 to 1200 men. The mountain where the patriots are posted is so inaccessible, in consequence of the badness of the roads, that there is no probability of the Government troops reaching them in any considerable numbers; it is, besides,

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