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MISCELLANY.

If my Husband were to do so?

A DOMESTIC INCIDENT.

"Poor woman! What a thousand pities it is for her!" said Mrs. Grimes, with feeling; "I wonder how she stands it. If my husband were to do so, it would kill me."

"I could never stand it in the world," added Mrs. Pitts. "It is a dreadful situation for a woman to be placed in! Mr. Larkin used to be one of the best of men, and took the best possible care of his family. For years there was not a happier woman in town than his wife, but now it makes one's heart ache to look at her. Oh! it must be one of the most heart-rending things in the world, to have a drunken husband."

"Well, all I've got to say," spoke up Mrs. Peters with warmth, "is, that I don't pity her much."

"Why, Mrs. Peters! How can you talk so?"

"Well, I don't. Any woman who will live with a drunken husband don't deserve pity. Why don't she leave him?"

"That is easier said than done, Mrs. Peters."

"I should think it a great deal easier to leave than to live with a drunken brute, and have my life tormented out of me. If my husband should do so, I reckon he and I would part before twenty-four hours."

Now Mrs. Peters' husband was a most excellent man, and a sober man withal; and his wife was tenderly attached to him. In regard to his ever becoming a drunkard, she had as little fear as of his running off and leaving her. Still, when she made this last remark, she looked toward him (for he was present) with a stern and significant expression of her countenance. This was not really meant for him, but for the imaginary individual she had supposed as bearing the relation toward her of a drunken husband.

"You would, would you? Mr. Peters replied, to the warmly expressed resolution uttered by his wife."

"Yes, that I would!" half laughingly and half seriously, retorted Mrs. Peters.

"You don't know what you are talking about," spoke Mrs. Grimes.

"Indeed, then, I do! I consider any woman a fool who will live with a drunken husband. For my part, I have not a spark of sympathy for the wives of drunkards—I mean those who live with the men who beggar and abuse them. Mere disgusting brutes—the very sight of whom ought to turn a woman's stomach."

"You were never placed in such a situation, and therefore are not competent to decide how far a woman who continues to live with a drunken husband is or is not to blame. For my part, I am inclined to think that, in most cases, to live with a husband, under such circumstances is the least of the two evils."

This was said by Mrs. Pitts.

"I think you are right there," resumed Mrs. Peters. "A woman feels toward her own husband, the father of her children, and the man who in life's spring time won her best and purest affections, very differently from what she does toward another man. She knows all his good qualities, and remembers how he would still love her but for the mad infatuation from which he feels it impossible to break away. The hope that he will reform never leaves her. When she looks at her children, even though abused and neglected, she cannot but hope for their father, and this hope keeps her up."

"Any woman is a fool to feed herself up with such fancies. There is only one true remedy, and that is separation. That's what I'll do, and every woman of sense ought to do. Don't tell me about hope of reforming. It's all nonsense. You wouldn't catch me breaking my heart after that fashion for any man, Not I!" said Mrs. Peters.

The more Mrs. Grimes, and Mrs. Pitts, and others present, argued their side of the question, the more pertinaciously did she

maintain the position she had assumed, until Mr. Peters could not help feeling somewhat vexed and some little hurt. He being her husband, and the only one who could possibly hold the relation toward whom all her indignation was directed, under the imagined possibility of his becoming a tippler.

After a while the subject was dropped, and at the close of the evening the friends separated and went to their homes.

It was, perhaps, two months from the period at which this conversation occurred, that Mr. Peters left home early in the evening to attend a political meeting, politics at the time running high, and hard cider flowing as freely as water. He was in the habit of attending such meetings, and of partaking of his portion of the cider, and at times something stronger; but as he was a sober man, too, of strong good sense and firm principle, the thought of his ever partaking too freely never crossed the mind of his wife.

Regular in his habits, he was rarely out after ten o'clock, on any occasion. But this time, ten came, and eleven, but he was still away. This a circumstance so unusual, that his wife could not help feeling a degree of uneasiness. She went to the door and listened for him, after the clock struck eleven, and stood there some time, expecting every moment to hear the sound of his footsteps in the distance. But she waited in vain, and at last re-entered the house with a troubled feeling.

At last the clock struck twelve, and almost at the same time she heard her husband at the door, endeavoring to open it with a latch key. In this he was not successful, from some cause; and thinking she might have turned the key, Mrs. Peters went quietly and opened the door for him. She found that she had not locked it.

As she lifted the latch, the door was thrown open suddenly against her, and her husband came staggering in. As he passed her he struck against the wall of the passage—rebounded, struck the other side, and then fell heavily upon the floor.

The dreadful truth flashed instantly upon her. He was drunk. For a moment her heart ceased to beat, her head reeled, and she had to lean against the wall to keep from falling. Then all the tender emotions of her heart rushed freely into activity. It was her own husband who lay before her, overcome by the master spirit of strong drink.

With almost superhuman strength she raised him up, although a large man, and supported him with her arm until she got him up stairs, and laid upon the bed. By this time he seemed perfectly stupid, and only mumbled incoherent replies to the frequent and tender importunities of his wife.

After some time she got him undressed, and in bed. But he grew more and more stupid every moment.

"Oh! what if he should die!" the poor wife moaned anxiously, while the tears that had at first gushed out still continued to flow freely. She also washed his face with cold water, and tried various means to arouse him from the lethargy of drunkenness. But all to no purpose.

At last, despairing of success, she lay down beside him, in tears, threw her arms around his neck, and laid her face against his. She had lain thus for five minutes, when her husband called her name in a whisper.

Oh, how eagerly did she listen, after her response to his call.

"If my husband were to do so?"

As he said this, still in a whisper, but a very expressive one, he looked her steadily in the face—with a roguish twinkle of the eyes, and a quivering of the lips, the muscles of which could with difficulty restrain from writhing these expressive organs into a merry smile.

Mrs. Peters understood the whole scene in a moment, and boxed her husband's ears soundly on the spot for very joy, while he laughed until his sides ached as bad as his ears.

In all after discussions upon the various unfortunate relations of man and wife, Mrs. Peters was very careful how she declared her course of action, were she placed under similar circumstances. If in any case she was led unthinkingly to do so, the remark of her husband, made with a peculiar inflection of the voice—"Oh yes! If my husband were to do so"—had the happiest effect imaginable, and instantly put an end to the unprofitable discussion.

"I AM GLAD TO SEE YOU."

There are more lies contained in these words than in all the written speeches of a law shop, and yet the expression is on the tip end of almost every one's tongue. Take an instance: Madam has pickles or sausages to make, and is up to her ears in pots and kettles, when Mrs. Somebody enters with her six little ones, all dressed off as neatly as if they had just been for six months imprisoned in a band-box. "Bless me I'm exceedingly glad to see you!" It is a whopper—it's a down-right lie. In her heart she wishes her and all her brood to t-h-e. We like to have said it. When we hear a person say, "Do call again and see me," it sounds so much like "John show the gentleman the

way out." There is no such thing as politeness. To be what the fashionable world calls polite, we must necessarily be a hypocrite.—The true characteristic of sincerity is bluntness, and a sincere man will never have the back-ache. It is our vanity that makes the vanity of others intolerable.

[From the Note Book of Sir George Simpson.]

MEN AND WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA.

Of the women, with their witchery of manner, it is not easy, or rather it is not possible, for a stranger to speak with impartiality, inasmuch as our self-love is naturally enlisted in favor of those who, in every look, tone and gesture, have apparently no other end in view than the pleasure of pleasing us. With regard, however, to their physical charms, as distinguished from the adventitious accomplishments of education, it is difficult even for a willing pen to exaggerate. Independently of feeling or motion, their sparkling eyes and glossy hair are in themselves sufficient to negate the idea of tameness and insipidity—while their sylph-like forms evolve fresh graces at every step, and their eloquent features eclipse their own inherent comeliness by the higher beauty of expression. Though doubtless fully conscious of their attractions, yet the women of California, to their credit be it spoken, do not "before their mirrors count the time," being, on the contrary, by far the more industrious half of the population. In California such a thing as a white servant is absolutely unknown, inasmuch as neither man nor woman will barter freedom in a country where provisions are actually a drug, and clothes almost a superfluity; and accordingly, in the absence of intelligent assistance, the first ladies in the province, particularly when treated, as they too seldom are, with kindness and consideration, discharge all the lighter duties of their household with cheerfulness and pride. Nor does their plain and simple dress savor much of the labor of the toilet. They wear a gown sufficiently short to display their neatly turned foot and ankle to their white stockings and black shoes, while perversely enough they bandage their heads in a handkerchief, so as to conceal all the hair except a single loop on either cheek; round their shoulders, moreover, they twist a shawl, throwing over all, when they walk, or go to mass, the "beautiful and mysterious mantilla."

The men are generally tall and handsome, while their dress is far more elaborate than that of the women. Round a broad-brimmed hat is tied a parti-colored cord or handkerchief; a shirt, which is usually of the finest linen, displays on the breast a profusion of lace and embroidery; and over the shirt is thrown a cotton or silk jacket of the gayest hues, with frogs on the back, and a regiment of buttons on the breast and cuffs. To come next to the nether man—the pantaloons are split on the outside from the hip to the foot, with a row of buttons on either edge of the opening, which is laced together nearly down to the knee; round the waist is a silken belt, which, to say nothing of its value as an ornament, serves the utilitarian purpose of bracing up the inexpressibles; and underneath, through the gaps aforesaid, there peers out a pair of full linen drawers, and a boot of untanned deer-skin, the boot on the right leg invariably forming the scabbard for that constant companion, the knife. But our dashing friend, to be appreciated by the reader, must be placed on horseback, the quadruped being generally as gay as his master. The saddle, which is encumbered with trappings, rises both before and behind, while at either side there swings a wooden shovel by way of a stirrup. Thus comfortably deposited on his easy chair and pair of foot-stools, the human half of the centaur propels the whole machine by means of enormous spurs, with rowels to match; setting rain at defiance from head to heel, without the help of any of your patent water proofs. To say nothing of the broad-brimmed hat, his legs are protected by a pair of goat-skins, which are attached to the saddle bow, and tied round the waist, while his body is covered by a blanket eight feet by five, with a hole in the centre for the head. This blanket or serape appears to be to the vanity of the men, what the mantilla is to that of the women. It varies in price from five dollars to a hundred, sixty dollars being the ordinary rate for a fine one; it is made of cloth of the most showy colors, sometimes trimmed with velvet, and embroidered with gold. With such painted and gilded horsemen, any thing like industry is of course out of the question and accordingly they spend their time from morning till night in billiard playing and horse-racing, aggravating the evils of idleness by ruinously heavy bets.

In a word, the Californians are a happy people, possessing the means of physical pleasures to the full, and knowing no higher kind of enjoyment. Their happiness certainly is not such as an Englishman can covet, though perhaps a Californian may with reason disparage much of what passes under the name in England, the accumulating of wealth for its own sake, the humoring of the caprices of fashion, and the embittering even of the luxuries of life by blended feelings of envy and pride. But whatever may be the

merits or the demerits of California happiness, the good folks thrive upon it. They live long, warding off the marks of age for a period unusual even in some less trying climate, and with regard to the women, this is the more remarkable, inasmuch as they are subjected to the wearing effect of early wedlock, sometimes marrying at thirteen, and seldom remaining single after sixteen. In the matter of good looks, both sexes merely give nature fair play, scouting as well the cares as the toils of life."

CHOOSING A COW.

'Squire Wick, who lives not a thousand miles from the capital of the Pine Tree State was a great favorite with the late Judge Cranch. Several years since, while visiting the Judge, the latter invited the former to walk over his premises. Among other places they visited the barn yard, and the Squire was struck with admiration as he gazed upon the noble herd of cows, which had just been drove up for milking. He expatiated upon their beauty, their different 'good points,' &c. with as much freeness as would a first rate stock-breeder, but the fact was he knew but precious little about stock, and some of the good points which he pointed out, caused the judge to laugh some in his sleeve.

"Well, Squire, said the Judge, which will you take? I am going to make you a present of one of them—now choose which you will have."

"Really, judge, this is entirely unexpected. I have no objection to receiving the present, but I had rather your honor would make the selection—receivers should not be choosers."

"If you accept the present, you must make the selection. Being a good judge of stock, you will not be likely to cheat yourself," and the eccentric judge smiled a knowing smile.

The Squire donned his gold-bowed spectacles, and after some fifteen minutes scrutiny, he turned to the judge and said,

"I apprehend you wouldn't like to part with that fat, short-horned, thick-necked cow?"

"I have no choice—make your selection," said the judge, his risibles almost choking him.

"I don't want to rob you of your favorite cow, but if you have no choice, I should prefer the very fat one—she has many good points."

"No favorite—no robbery at all—the fat cow is yours. My man will drive her to your house before milking."

The squire returned home highly pleased with his present, and made haste to inform his wife. In about an hour the cow was driven into the squire's yard, by the judge's man. The squire despatched his servant girl a stout, healthy daughter of Africa, to milk the new cow,—the fattest, best pointed cow in the village. In a few minutes, in came the ebony lass, giggling and sneezing and perhaps blushing, though no signs of it were perceived. 'Squire Wick knew something was the matter, but he didn't smell the rat by a long chalk. There Dinah stood 'rounded up' with laughter, the empty pail dangling about every which way.

"What on earth is to pay, Dinah?" he inquired.

"Oh, lor, massa, nuffin, only—ki-hi-hi-i-i-he-he-he-c-c-c!"

The squire looked to the wife—the wife looked at the squire—then both looked at Dinah who had 'conniptioned' with laughter, and settled down by the door, her face covered with an apron, and her laughing machinery shaking her sides at a tremendous rate.

The squire's mad was up. "Dinah," said he, at the top of his voice, "tell me what is the matter, or I'll throw you out of the house!"

Dinah rose and mastered herself long enough to say—

"Oh, lor, massa, nuffin, only dat cow of yours be—a GEN'L MAN COW—ki-hi-hi-i-i-he-he-c-c-c!"

CHANGES OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Though the surface of the earth, as it now exists, appears very stable and immutable, yet how many changes can be traced upon it, even within the periods of authentic history! Herodotus mentions that the Athenians hunted the wild boar in the forests of Mount Lycabettus, whereas now there is scarcely a shrub to be seen growing there. Hymettus, Pentelicus, and Parnassus, were also clothed to their summits with fruit-trees; now their sides are bare rugged rocks, with only a few stunted trees and shrubs. The soil must have been gradually washed down to the plains by the action of the elements. As proof of this, in the plain of Olympia late discoveries have found the columns of the temple of Jupiter nearly twenty feet below the present surface of the ground.

In the first century of the Christian era, when Britain was invaded by the Romans, the whole central parts of the Island were either covered with dense forests, or consisted of lakes and marshes. The clearing and cultivating of the country has not only changed the value of the soil, but rendered the climate infinitely more wholesome, and has tended to elevate the general temperature. The same

effects have been produced in the vast territories of North America within the last three centuries, by the indefatigable energies of the Anglo-American colonists. Wood, from having been once superabundant, is now actually becoming a scarce commodity in some of the older States. In South America, again, very singular changes are being effected by the agency of natural powers. In the neighborhood of Lima, Mr. Darwin mentions the existence of a plain, now dry and barren, but covered with ruins and marks of ancient cultivation. Near it was the dry course of a considerable river, whence the water for irrigation had formerly been conducted. The gravelly channel and water-worn rocks of its former course were distinctly visible, but an eruption of the earth forming an elevated ridge of hills, had crossed its channel, and fairly raised its lower part high above its source. The consequence was, that the flow of water was directed into quite a different channel, and the former fertile valley was left dry and sterile. On the elevated coasts of Peru, the same observant traveler marked in a bed of shale, which had been bodily raised to the height of eighty-five feet, along with shell and sea-weed, "a bit of cotton thread, plaited rush, and the head of a stalk of Indian corn," evidently proving that this elevation has taken place since man inhabited this part of Peru.

Similar changes of the relative level of land and sea have also been traced in many situations on the shores of Britain. Marine shells, of the same species as those at present existing in the seas, have been found in strata now elevated several hundred feet above the level of the sea, evidently showing that such elevations have occurred within the present geological era, and at periods comparatively recent. Thus, while the ever-ebbing and flowing ocean would appear at first view to be continually changing, it is in fact more immutable than the land around which it beats, and on which it is ever making inroads.

EDUCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.—Commence early with your instruction. A mother is capable of teaching her child obedience, humility, cleanliness, and propriety, while it is almost an infant; and it is delightful to think that the first instructions can thus be communicated by so tender and natural a teacher. Remember that it is by combining affectionate tenderness with firmness in refusing what is improper, that you secure your children's happiness; and if they are early trained to be docile and obedient, the future task will be comparatively easy.

Education must, however, be always regarded but as the means to an end; for all requirements are useless, unless they make us better in our relations as parents, children, husbands, wives, and unless they lead us to the practice of that divine precept of our religion, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Let us suppose, then, that you have secured the benefits of a good education for your children—that they have attended an infant and afterward an adult school—that they have been advanced in the different branches of instruction, as far as is necessary for the pursuits in life to which they are destined—still, are you not called upon as parents to take care of their moral training? Is there not danger, even after the best precepts have been imparted, that your children may risk being corrupted by your own example?

If you suppose that your vices can be hidden from your children, you are greatly mistaken; for the quickness of perception in children enables them immediately to see through such deception. If, with the words "Thou shalt not steal" in your mouth, you nevertheless overreach, or make use of anything not your own, or take undue advantage of others, you are practically teaching your children to be dishonest. Can you expect them to have a horror of drunkenness if they ever see you drunk, or if tripping is talked of by you as an object of gratification? If you encourage your child by promises to confess a fault and afterward punish him for it, do you not practically discourage his telling the truth? Or if you hold that nothing is to be told that can injure your own interest, and say "Remember not to tell," or "You must not say so and so," can you expect that your child will not lie whenever it suits his own purpose? If you are passionate and intemperate in your language, overbearing or insolent, will not your children be infected by your example? And are you not rushing in the bud the truly Christian qualities of gentleness, forbearance, and charity?

It has been well said that drunkenness expels reason, distempers the body, inflames the blood, impairs the memory, is a thief to the purse, a beggar's companion, a wife's woe, and children's sorrow. You must abstain from this vice altogether if you wish to train your children up to a proper fulfillment of their duties, and to secure to them happiness.

THE ROMANCE OF LIFE.—During the performance of the *Battle of Sedgemoor*, at the Adelphi Theatre, Glasgow, when a favorite actress was upon the stage, a tall, military looking gentleman suddenly started from his

place, and, with a look of intense interest, gazed upon the actress. The actress, perceiving this, turned towards him, and, with a look of surprise, asked him who he was. He replied, "I am a soldier, and I have just returned from the battle of Sedgemoor."

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seat in the pit, loudly exclaiming, "My wife, by heaven! my own Ellen!" Excitement and astonishment of course ensued; and an explanation taking place, resulted in the discovery, that the gentleman was Lieut. Lewis, in very truth the lady's husband. He had been on foreign service for many years, and was now accompanied by the lady's son, a fine fellow of two-and-twenty, and upwards of six feet in height. Each believing the other dead, the lady had married a Mr. De Bourgh, who died about eighteen months ago. Last week accompanied by a respectable body of friends, the happy pair, both being of the Catholic persuasion, appeared before a clergyman, who after hearing the particulars, again formally reunited two hearts whom fortune and the chance of war had put asunder.—*English Paper.*

Newsboy Wit.—A gentleman crossing one of the New York ferries, the other day, was accosted by one of those peripatetic vendors of cheap literature and weekly newspapers, who are to be found in shoals about all our public places, with "Buy Bulwer's last work, sir? Only two shillin'!" The gentleman willing to have a laugh with the wretch, said, "Why, I am Bulwer, myself!" Off went the lad, and whispering to another, at a little distance, excited his wonderment at the information he had to impart. Eyeing the pretended author of "Pelham" with a kind of awe, he approached him timidly, and holding out a pamphlet, said, modestly, "Buy the 'women of England,' sir? You're not Mrs. Ellis, are you?" Of course, the proposed sale was effected.

A Spirited Irish Lass.—A whimsical incident happened not long ago, on board one of the emigrant ships lying at the Custom house Quay, Dublin. Among the passengers were a strapping country girl and her sweetheart, who intended to be married on the other side of the Atlantic. The fair emigre had a little fortune of £200, which she had discreetly placed in the hands of the captain. She had hardly done so when her intended asked her for some of it, and on her refusal, coolly bade her good morning, and disembarked. The deserted damsel rushed to the side of the vessel, but instead of throwing herself overboard, she addressed the crowd on the quay, telling her story, and finished by offering herself on honorable terms to any young fellow who would take the place of her faithless swain. A handsome young mason, who happened to be among the standers by immediately offered himself, and was accepted on the spot. The captain very properly sent to make inquiries about him, and found that he was, as he represented himself to be, a single man; and the parties to this extemporaneous match sailed with that very tide for the shores of America.

From the Southern Planter. THE POTATO.

MR. EDITOR,—Many theories have been advanced upon the subject of the deterioration of this, almost necessary article of food—none of which appears to have met with general sanction. If the following ideas should be deemed worthy of further notice, they are at your service:

I have repeatedly noticed that where I have planted the potato one year, the following spring many volunteers have sprung up, and upon pulling up the vine, I have invariably found a good sound potato attached to the root. This suggested the idea, that *under the earth was the natural element* of this vegetable, and that it should never be removed from it except for immediate use, or re-planting. And that the rot has been produced gradually by some peculiar action of the atmosphere, and perhaps light, to say nothing of the possible effect of throwing them into bulk, where they usually lay through the winter, subject of course to the various chemical changes to which all vegetable substances are liable, under like circumstances. That the potato loses much (probably little less than twenty-five per cent.) by being exposed to the atmosphere, may be easily proved by weighing a bushel when first taken from the ground, and subsequently at different times, after exposure. May not much of the properties essential to its purity be thus lost by *evaporation*, as well as by the changes which *take place in the heap*. I think so. "Every thing after its kind," is a scripture maxim—few would think of keeping a fish alive out of water, or a bird under it. Why, then, may it not be as essential to keep the potato in its *proper element*—but it is a vegetable! True! but do vegetables grow upon men's noses? Certainly not. Are not the laws which govern the vegetable as imperative as those which govern the animal kingdom?—These are facts which should not be lost sight of in our reasoning upon the subject.—We know, from experience, that parsnips, carrots, celeriac, the potato, artichoke, and other vegetables, are best preserved by letting them remain where grown until wanted for use. May not the same be said of the potato? There is another fact I have observed. I have never seen a *frosted* potato taken from the ground in the spring, after remaining covered through the winter by the earth in which it grew. This is an important fact, and one which I believe will hold good—the potato may freeze, but there appears to be a property in the earth which extracts the frost and leaves it as fresh as if it had never been touched by cold. This fact, I think, I have demonstrated by experiment. Last year, in consequence of the season, neglect, or some other cause, my crop was very unproductive, so much so indeed, as to induce me to decline digging at the usual time; the whole crop was left in the ground, except such as was taken up from time to time for immediate use. The result has been, that I have been

eating throughout the winter, potatoes resembling more in appearance and flavor, "new potatoes," than any I have ever had before. A few days since, in ploughing my vineyard, in which they were planted, I turned up what remained, some of which I have exhibited in this place, and they have been universally pronounced "new potatoes," and inquiry made "if they were raised in a hot bed." They were firm, plump, and in every respect similar to a recently raised article. I consider this experiment worth a dozen theories. It is, however, due to truth to say, that they were not wholly exempt from rot, owing, doubtless, to influences previous to planting, which has caused the general deterioration. "In the beginning all things were created"—the potato amongst the rest—how has it preserved its distinctive properties from the creation up to the time of its "civilization," (which is comparatively of recent date,) by being taken from its *native element*? We have no evidence of the fact; has it undergone any essential changes by cultivation? Doubtless it has. May not these changes, produced by mismanagement and a consequent loss of its *original properties*, be able to account for its present liability to disease? These are mere speculative questions, I know, and better calculated to amuse than instruct, but nevertheless, not wholly devoid of interest, and may lead to practical results of great benefit to society. *Volum sat.*

DRUMMALS.

Fredericksburg, April, 1847.

GUERRILLA WAR ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The following is the order issued by Canales. It was found upon the Alcalde of Guerrero, who was at the time in company one of Canales' Captains, and in conjunction with him, as was supposed, taking measures to carry it into effect. Lieut. Bee, of Capt. Lamar's company of Rangers, happened to come upon them, arrested them both, and brought them to Camargo.—*V. O. Picayune, May 14.*

FRONTIER BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.
Camp in San Augustin, April 4, 1847.
I this day send to the Adjutant Inspector of the National Guards the following instructions:

I learn, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most horrible massacre at the rancho of the Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses, and by the side of their families, twenty-five peaceable men, and immediately shot them.

To repel this class of warfare, which is not war but atrocity in all its fury, there is no other course left us than retaliation; and in order to pursue this method, rendered imperative by the fatal circumstances above mentioned, you will immediately declare martial law, with the understanding that eight days after the publication of the same every individual who has not taken up arms (being capable of so doing) shall be considered a traitor, and instantly shot.

Martial law being in force, you are bound to give no quarter to any American whom you may meet or who may present himself to you, even though he be without arms. You are also directed to publish this to all the towns in the State, forcibly impressing them with the severe punishment that shall be inflicted for the least omission of this order.

We have arrived at that state in which our country requires the greatest sacrifices; her sons should glory in nothing but to become soldiers, and as brave Mexicans to meet the crisis. Therefore, if the army of invasion continues, and our people remain in the towns which they have molested, they deserve not one ray of sympathy; nor should any one cease to make war upon them.

You will send a copy of this to each of your subordinates, and they are authorized to proceed against the chiefs of their squadrons or against their colonels or any other, even against me, for any infraction of this order—the only mode of salvation left.

The enemy wages war against us and even against those peaceable citizens who, actuated by improper impulses, desire to remain quiet in their houses. Even they kill, without quarter; and this is the greatest favor they may expect from them. The only alternative left us, under these circumstances, is retaliation, which is the strong right of the offended against the offending. To carry this into effect attach yourself to the authorities. Your failing to do this will be considered a crime of the greatest magnitude.

All the officers of the troops are directed to assist you in carrying out these orders, and it is distinctly understood there shall be no exceptions. Neither the clergy, military citizens nor other persons shall enjoy the privilege of remaining peaceably at their homes.

The whole of the corporation shall turn out with the citizens, leaving solely as authority of the town one of the members who is over the age of sixty years; at the same time, if all the members are capable of bearing arms, then none shall be excepted; leaving to act some one who is incapable of military service. You yourself must be an example to others, by conforming to this requisition.

And I send this to you for publication, and charge you to see it executed in every particular, and communicate it also to the commanders of the squadrons in your city, who will aid you in carrying into effect these instructions; and in fact you are directed to do all and every thing which your patriotism may prompt. God and Liberty!

ANTONIO CANALES.

The Next Crop.—The Cincinnati Times says that thousands of acres in the west have been ploughed and sown this year, which have never before been cultivated, and present indications are favorable for a heavy harvest.

We learn from the Sherbrooke Gazette of the 27th ult., that the meeting held at the Magee House on the 20th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the existing Municipal and Road laws, was very thinly attended—there being but a small portion of the District represented. The meeting discussed the matters before them merely as a meeting of a portion of the inhabitants of the District, and adopted sundry resolutions as their views if the present statutes in force are to be amended, but the opinion of the meeting was in favor of a new system of Municipal policy, which should comprise in one act the Municipal, Road, and School acts. It is conveyed succinctly in the following resolution adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the townships would be materially benefited by a District Council, composed of Representatives from each Municipality as now defined, (one for a certain number of inhabitants,) whose powers should embrace the enactments in relation to, and the regulation of, Common Schools within the District, the provisions respecting roads, and road officers, and the ordinary regulations of Municipal policy; and that there exist in each Municipality as now defined, an auxiliary Council for the local convenience of the Townships acting in subserviency to, and in harmony with the District Council; and that the present School and Road Laws be repealed as far as they apply to this district.

A resolution was also adopted, that a committee of five be appointed to draft petitions to the House of Assembly, embodying the views of the meeting, and that these petitions be circulated through the District for signatures; that if generally approved of, they should be forwarded to our township members, requesting them to use their exertions to obtain the desiderata desired.

The following gentlemen were placed upon this committee:

Edward Hale, Esq. M. P. P.
S. Brooks, Esq. M. P. P.
G. D. Innes, Esq.
J. G. Robertson, Esq.
J. S. Walton, Esq.

The ship *Exmouth*, of Newcastle, England, from Londonderry, with 168 passengers and crew, for Quebec, was wrecked on the rocks at Ballanacree, on the west coast of Islay, with so great force that she went to pieces in ten minutes after she struck. The crew and passengers were all lost with the exception of three sailors, who were in the shrouds, and who were thrown upon the rocks, and were subsequently able to reach their way to a farm house.

A writer in a London paper has matured a plan by which he proposes in future to avoid railway collisions. He advises that an iron chair be constructed directly in front of the locomotive, and that one of the Directors should sit therein, on every trip. He thinks this "patent railway buffer" will effect the desired object.

Captain Ross, nephew of the celebrated arctic navigator, has recently submitted to the English government a plan for a new polar exploration beyond Spitzbergen. He proposes to have the crew arrive there towards the end of Summer, and await the winter.—For five months in the year, the Arctic sea is covered with thick ice, and Capt. Ross proposes crossing it on sledges, in quest of the archipelago, that is supposed to exist at the pole. The plan is an exceedingly bold one, and presents many material difficulties, especially in the means of supporting the animals who will drag the sledges. But Captain Ross seems to have taken all these matters into consideration.

We have received an account of a miraculous cure performed upon the person of "Sister Marie Susanne Dufresne, Hospital Nun of the Hotel Dieu, of Montreal."—The said "sister" was raised from the point of death by the application, (so the account says) of a *secular* made of a "piece of the cloth of the gown (*soutane*) of Messire Olier." The effect of the remedy was not immediate, but some twenty-four hours after it had been applied, she was able to rise and walk, although previous to this she was supposed to be in a dying condition, and had received the sacrament of "Extrême Unction." We do not learn what constitutes the peculiar virtue of M. Olier's garment, unless it be the fact that he was the founder of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery. The miraculous character of the cure, is certified by Bishops, vicars-general, father confessors, the lady Superior, and several sisters of the Order, at a Canonical Inquest held by the Bishop of Martyropolis, and others. It seems that this miracle

was of a somewhat different character from those usually received as facts, inasmuch as the effect did not immediately follow the cause, as in all well attested cases; and we must be allowed the expression, that these "most potent, grave and reverend fathers" have "missed a figure" in allowing so long a period to elapse between the application of father Olier's gown and its result. The *Witness*, a Protestant publication at Montreal, disposes of this case thus:

We might go on to any extent showing the absence of all the elemental characters of, or necessary conditions to, a miracle, and the consequent impropriety of ascribing this cure, however remarkable, to any but natural causes, but will conclude by summing up all that the evidence really establishes.

A young woman, aged 26, of a lymphatic temperament, takes a cold, has shiverings, headache, difficulty of breathing, and a violent cough, not, however, attended by expectation. She is bled, blistered, and physicked repeatedly and copiously; this treatment continues nearly forty days, during which time she is plied with the religious ceremonies performed for the dying. She feels herself extremely weak, and is at last given over by the doctor. After being left to herself for three days, during which time she receives no remedies, and on the last of which she has the hope of recovery through the miraculous power of M. Olier, presented to her mind she suddenly recovers health, strength, and appetite in some considerable degree, and is very soon as well as ever. And after eliciting these facts, grave bishops, vicars-general, and father confessors pronounce the cure to be, in their opinion, a miracle. To every unprejudiced mind, we think it will appear very differently.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The latest accounts received at Vera Cruz from the Capital of Mexico, are to the 1st inst. The city was under martial law, and there was no talk or rumor of pacification. On the contrary, peace is denounced, and those advocating it stigmatized as traitors. The citizens were beginning to move off in great numbers in anticipation of the arrival of Gen. Scott.

A paper of the 29th ult. announces the arrival of an express from Santa Anna, in which he announces that his troops are daily increasing. He announces, moreover, his unshaken resolution to continue the war to the last gasp, and for this purpose he demands means and the efficient co-operation of all Mexicans.

On the 1st of May, President Anaya declared the city of Mexico in a state of siege, equivalent to declaring martial law. The reason assigned in the preamble of the decree is the necessity of providing for the defence of the capital and the common defence of the nation, by restraining the progress of the enemy.

The Governor of the Federal District of Mexico, in an address after the battle of Cerro Gordo, says:

"War and war only. War to the death. War as it was waged by the Morelos, the Galeanas, the Matamoros. Let us die rather than negotiate. He is a traitor who speaks of peace, who dares to propose the slightest truce. Mexicans, we are all one, and Mexicans only. Let us be unanimous; let there be but one cry, and let that cry be war.—Perish the Anglo-Saxon! Perish the Yankees!"

The Washington Union of May 26th, has the following:

Despatches were last evening received from Gen. Scott. He was still at Jalapa.—His advance on the Capital will be delayed for ten days or a fortnight, by the departure of the twelve months' volunteers.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 21st May, 1847.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

John A. Macdonald, Esquire, to be Receiver General of the Province of Canada, in the place of the Honorable Wm. Morris, resigned.

John A. Macdonald, Esquire, to be a Member of the Honorable Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

John Joseph, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Honorable Executive Council, in the place of Etienne Parent, Esquire, resigned.

Etienne Parent and Edmund Allen Meredith, Esquires, to be Assistant Secretaries of the Province of Canada.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 22d May, 1847.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

John Hillard Cameron, Esquire, to be a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in and for the Province of Canada.

Joseph Andre Taschereau, Esquire, to be a Circuit Judge in and for the District of Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 29th May, 1847.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint

Henry Sherwood, Esquire, a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in and for the Province of Canada, and
To be Her Majesty's Attorney General in and for that part of the Province formerly Up-

per Canada, in the place of the Honorable William Henry Draper, resigned.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Montreal, 27th May, 1847.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council of this Province,

Hammitt Pinhey, of the Township of March, and James Ferrier, of the City of Montreal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, 21st May, 1847.

GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments in the Militia force of Canada, viz:

REGIMENT OF SHEBROOKE.

First Battalion.

To be Majors: William Lleyd and Benjamin

Ponroy, Esquires.

To be Captains: George F. Bowen, Joseph Lougee, Benjamin T. Morris, Elam Warner, William Walker, A. T. Galt, Charles A. G. Tonnancour and William Farwell, Esquires.

To be Lieutenants: John Gamsby, Charles W. Whiteher, Benjamin Sleeper, Livingston E. Morris, Joseph S. Walton, William Parker, Edward Short, Walter Becket, Joseph Warner, Lyman Hunting, and William Whiteher, Gentlemen.

To be Ensigns: John Short, William Wilson, Preston Terrill, Charles Pennoyer, David P. Spafford and William Fling, Gentlemen.

To be Adjutant: Lieutenant Livingston E. Morris.

To be Quarter-Master: Samuel Brooks, Gentleman.

To be Surgeon: Moses Nichols, Esquire.

We regret to say that the forebodings of evil with respect to emigrants arriving in the St. Lawrence, are at this moment only too sadly verified. We have been favored with the sight of a letter from Quebec, from which it appears that a very large number of deaths have taken place on board of many of the vessels coming out. On board the *Agnes*, there have been fifty deaths; on board the *Wandsworth*, forty-five; on board the *Jane Black*, ten or eleven; on board the *George*, twenty; in all about one hundred and fifty. There are now, we learn, about two hundred and sixteen patients on shore in the hospital, besides two hundred and twenty others on board four ships, which are still detained at Gross Isle.

The Government, in the meantime, has been engaged in doing all in its power to alleviate the calamity. We understand that the Chief Emigrant Agent in Quebec, has engaged two experienced medical men, to go to the Quarantine Station, to assist Dr. Douglass in taking charge of the sick; and accommodation has been provided for 10,000 persons on the Island. He has also given the necessary orders for the erection of a Fever Hospital, on Wind-Mill Point, above the canal. This hospital will accommodate two hundred persons. A shed is also to be erected on the Island wharf.—*Herald.*

MORTALITY AN SEA.—Thirty-six of the steerage passengers of the *Barque Aldebaran* from Sligo for New York, died on the passage, and 105 were sick of fever and dysentery when the vessel was compelled to put into St. Johns. When the vessel left she had 418 passengers.—*ib.*

Peel the Bark off.—A raw down easter came to this city a while ago, and hired out to a cabinet maker, within a stone's throw of our sanctum. He understood lots of things, and, like a true yankee, managed to pass for a good deal more than he was worth. The proprietor one day showed a very pretty mahogany-venered bureau to the mechanic, and told him to "smooth it off," as the purchaser would call for it in the course of the morning. By and bye Johnny Raw made his appearance in the warehouse.

"Well, John, have you made that bureau shine well?"

"Wall, I guess it do n't look bad, but 't was a 'tarnal job, though. I could n't git at it any other way, and I took the foreplane and peeled the darned bark all off on't!"—*Boston Bee.*

Strawberry leaves eaten green are good for the summer complaint.—[Newspapers.]

We haven't heard of any complaint of summer yet in this vicinity.

The Weather.—Solomon says there is a time for everything, and some modern Solomons are so wise as to think the time for cold weather is in the winter. But it seems they know very little about it, for here it is Summer, and we have cold enough to satisfy any reasonable Greenlander. Vegetation is however, doing a great deal better than any one anticipated a month since, and is not far behind the same period last year.

Sixty Persons Poisoned in Texas.—According to a letter received at New Orleans from Shelby Co., Texas, the guests, 60 in number, at a wedding party at Wilkinson House, were all poisoned, bridesmaid, groomsmen and all. Thirty will die; 12 dead at the last accounts; Two of them were sons of Rev. Mr. Britton. None of the family injured, and old Wilkinson had absconded. It was supposed that the negroes had been employed to poison the coffee, by a disappointed suitor.

Hood once said, that phrenologists have never satisfactorily accounted for the fact, that when a man is puzzled, he scratches his head.

The city authorities in Boston have decided to grant no licenses for retailing ardent spirits the ensuing year.

Flour Speculation.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:

Immense orders for flour have been sent by telegraph to Buffalo within the last week. One house alone, supposed to be connected with the Rothschilds, has remitted \$50,000 for the purpose. Indeed, more money went up by Livingston and Welch's Express on Monday night, than was ever forwarded at any one time before, and chiefly for account of flour speculators.

The "kiss-me-quick-before-mother-sees-you" bonnet is giving place to the "rough and ready." The former is expected, however, to be resumed in 1848, which is leap year.

Dr. Johnson once said, that the most miserable man is he who does not know how to read on a rainy day. Perhaps he might have excepted the man who does know how but has nothing to read.

From a letter in the Quebec Mercury, dated Little Metis, 19th instant, we learn, that the Roy O'More, before reported to be in a perilous condition, was not expected to hold together another tide if the wind continued from the eastward. The whole of the cargo was under water. Means were being employed to save all that was possible.

On Wednesday last, the new ship John Goddie, Capt McKay, of New Glasgow, 391 tons burden, from Picton, went ashore, in thick weather, about 7 miles below Matane, and is likely to become a total wreck.—*Transcript.*

On Saturday afternoon his Lordship the Chief Justice proceeded to pronounce sentence on the following prisoners, convicted during the Assizes at Toronto:—Steven Turney, for the murder of William McPhillips, at the village of Markham, "to be executed on the 22d of June." James Hamilton, for the murder of Noah Eaton, in the Township of Chinguacousy, "to be executed on the 22nd of June."—This prisoner has since made a full statement and confession of his guilt.

By Last Evening's Mail.
MEXICAN NEWS.

Release of the American Prisoners.—A telegraphic despatch to the Merchant's Exchange, dated at New York yesterday afternoon, has the following:

We have some interesting intelligence from Mexico. Mr. Kendall, the correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writes from Jalapa, that Major Gaines, of the Kentucky Cavalry; Major Boland, of the Arkansas Cavalry; Captain Cassius M. Clay, of the Kentucky Cavalry, and Midshipman Rogers, prisoners of war in the Castle of St. Jago, in the suburbs of the city of Mexico, have all been liberated.

Midshipman Rogers, while on the way from Perote to the prison of St. Jago, was very badly treated by the Mexican guard.

The same correspondent writes that the Mexican Congress had signified its determination not to listen to any proposition from England, for the intervention of that government in the adjustment of the difficulties between this country and Mexico.

A later despatch to the Traveler contains the following:

There has been a skirmish between some of our troops and a party of Mexicans, 200 in number, (perhaps a guerilla party) within four miles of Vera Cruz, in which four Mexicans were killed.

A train with American stores for Santa Fe had been attacked, [not stated where] and several men killed and stores taken. Capt. Walker was in pursuit of the marauders.

The Northern States of Mexico talk openly of separating from the government, leaving Mexico to take care of herself, and refusing to furnish any further supplies to support the war.

The English mediation was rejected in the Mexican Congress by a vote of 44 to 33.

The guerillas were busy between Puebla and Mexico. The "diligence" was constantly attacked and robbed.

The peace party (Moderados) in the city of Mexico, were growing stronger and stronger every day, and more and more hold in the declaration of their sentiments.

Canalizo was near Orizaba with a small force, co-operating with Santa Anna.—*Boston Courier, May 29.*

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.—A letter from Mr. Kendall, to the New Orleans Picayune, dated Jalapa, May 11, contains the following:

Another diligencia has come in from the city of Mexico, full of passengers, and bringing news of not a little importance. Among the passengers was Mr. Kennedy, who, after being badly treated here about the 1st of April, was driven to the city of Mexico.

The passengers say that at the capital there was no government, no order, no responsibility—all was anarchy. Anaya was still President *pro tem.*, but had neither influence nor authority. A new President is to be elected on the 15th of the present month—the tenth Chief Magistrate this distracted country has had within the last eighteen months. I can-

not stop to count them all up, but such is the fact.

The ladrones—guerillas I suppose they should be called now—are busy at work upon the roads, especially between Puebla and the city of Mexico. The same passengers were robbed the other day no less than seven times in one stage.

The States North of Mexico—Guadalajara, Guanajuata, Queretaro, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis, and others—talk openly of separating from Mexico, and letting her take care of herself. Not a dollar in the way of supplies are they sending on for the relief of the general government in its emergency.

There is certainly a party, and an influential one, in Mexico, which begins to talk of peace; and where four weeks since they did not dare breathe their sentiments, they now come out openly and avow themselves. Still the measure is far from popular. The peace party is composed of the more honest and intelligent property holders, the merchants, and perhaps the clergy—to these are opposed the military who have all disgraced themselves, and all the demagogues among the lawyers. If the priests could be made certain that they would continue to hold their rich benefices secure, they would probably be all in favor of peace.

On the approach of the Americans, it is said that Congress, with all the archives of the Republic, will move to the city of Morelia.

PROCLAMATION TO THE MEXICANS.—General Scott issued a Proclamation to the Mexicans, at Jalapa, on the 11th May. He says in the commencement that "whatever may have been the origin of this war, which my country saw itself forced to undertake by irremediable causes, which I learn are unknown to the greater part of the Mexican nation, we regard it as a necessity; such is it always to both belligerents, and reason and justice, if not forgotten on both sides, are in dispute, each believing them its own." He exhorts the people to peace, declares that the Mexican Church property has not and will not be touched, tells them he is marching on to the capital, and it is for them to determine whether they will have friendship or war.—He cautions them especially against encouraging a guerilla war, the evils of which will fall heavily upon themselves, and informs them that he shall address them again at Puebla and Mexico.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price (s. d.), and another Price (s. d.). Includes items like Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flaxseed, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Maple Sugar, Eggs.

BRIGHTON MARKET—May 21, 1847.

At market, 339 Beef Cattle, and 20 yokes Working Oxen, 35 Cows and Calves, 1100 Sheep and about 1200 Swine.
BEEF CATTLE.—Extra at \$7.75—First quality, 7.50—second 6.50 a 7.00.
WORKING OXEN.—Sales not quoted.
COWS AND CALVES.—Sales at \$23, 25, 35 and 44 each.
SHEEP.—Sales at 3.50 4 and 5.75.
SWINE.—At wholesale, 5 1-2 for sows and 6 1-2 for barrows—at retail from 6 1-2 to 8c per lb.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Providence preaching, the Rev. C. P. MALLORY will preach at Griffin's Corner the 1st Sabbath in June.

MARRIED.

In Brownington, on the 20th ult. by Rev. Mr. Twilight, Mr. JOSEPH WOOLLEY, of Derby Line, to Mrs. ANN B. HOVEY, of B.

WANTED,

At this Office, in payment for the Journal, Wheat, 1 Corn, Butter, Maple Sugar, &c., and last, though not least—CASH. Those who have not paid for the first Volume, are requested to heed this notice.
June 2, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has rented the Stand heretofore occupied by his late Brother, Phineas Hubbard, and that he has purchased the entire stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

—with most of the—

Groceries, Paints, Oils, Dye

Stuffs, Books, Stationery, &c.,

on hand, with the intention of commencing business on his own account.

He pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to secure and to retain that confidence which has been so long and so deservedly bestowed upon his predecessor.

As he has just received a supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES from Boston, his assortment is now very general and complete. He will sell at very low prices for CASH, or upon short and approved credit. Physicians and others wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
B. F. HUBBARD.
Stantead, June 1, 1847. 83w3

DR. JAYNE'S MEDICINE.—Dr. Charles Rabe of Greenville, S. C. one of the most scientific physicians in the United States, says—"your medicines give great satisfaction, and I recommend them in preference to others of the same kind, as I know they well deserve the preference."

Mr. J. B. Davis, Murfreesboro, Tenn. says—"your Vermifuge has made me great cures of dyspepsia.—Some of the cases had been given up by all our physicians to die."

C. O. Wilson & Co. Portland, Me. say—"There is a man here who has had the consumption, and has been using your Expectant and got cured by it."
Dr. E. Locke, Marion, Ohio, says—"I have used your Expectant in my practice, and can say I do not know of any remedy upon which I can place so much reliance in the treatment of Pulmonary affections."
For sale by T. C. BUTLER, Agent, Derby Line.

WILD CHERRY.—Repeives under the galls are generally hailed with satisfaction, and the same may be said of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which beyond all doubt has relieved many from almost equally sure death by lung complaints. Mr. Fowle, who deals in the article pretty largely—for people will buy more of it—sends us the following note which he has just received in the way of his business:

Irassburgh, VI. May 5, 1847.
Mr S W Fowle—Dear Sir—I am nearly out of the Balsam of Wild Cherry. You may forward, if you please, two or three dozens more. The medicine gives better satisfaction here in pulmonary complaints than any other that I have kept. I have tried it with perfect satisfaction upon myself—having been troubled with a severe cough for more than a year, and having profuse night sweats for the last month. I had tried various popular remedies without material benefit—at length I tried Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before I had finished the first bottle I found great relief. Two bottles have wrought a cure. Yours respectfully
HUBBARD HASTINGS.
For sale by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, VI.

TROY FURNACE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the Public that he has commenced business at the TROY FURNACE, where he is now ready to furnish

CASTINGS

of every description from Troy and Scotch Pig Iron.

IRON WARE,

such as Stoves, Cauldron Kettles, Plovers, and small articles: JOB WORK, such as Mill Irons, Starch Factory and other Machinery, will be furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms.
A large lot of PIG IRON for sale. Also Stoves. For further particulars the public are invited to inquire of Mr. J. P. WOOLLEY at the Furnace, or of the subscriber at Troy Village. Orders may be addressed to the subscriber, or to J. P. Woolley at the Furnace.
SAMUEL SUMNER.
Troy, VI. June 2, 1847. 83w4

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to the subscribers, are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made in order to save costs, special contracts excepted.
FOSTER, HOLMES & Co.
Derby Line, 31st May, 1847. 83w4

TARPAULIN COVERS, for sale by

DANIEL THOMPSON.
Sherbrooke, June 1, 1847.

THE ROYAL MORGAN

MAY be found at my stable throughout the present season. Service limited to Thirty Mares from the first of May to first of September.
TERMS—\$10 for a foal, without discrimination, payable in October, 1848. Good Mares sent 10 miles or more, will receive two weeks good pasturing gratis.
The above mentioned horse is the most thoroughly bred MORGAN now living, is now in fine condition, and warranted a sure foot getter.
SOLOMON STEELE.
Beebe Plain, Stantead, 29th May, 1847. 83w



Rock Island Boat and Shoe Shop.
REMOVED
To Gaylord's Building.

THE clouds are truly breaking and the public mind is awaking to the nothingness of 'sale work.'—They are abandoning the leather destroying establishments of Boston, Lynn & Co., not approving of their style of shaving—their lather being paste and gum—their razor, poor stock and a long stich. The following from Hitchcock, tells the tale in few words:
"Hobbling imposters by the dozen,
Whose object is to cheat and cozen;
A brood of rogues and jockeys' nurses,
To pick your pockets and your purses."
BELL tenders his Sunday compliments for the every day patronage of the surrounding public.
June 1, 1847.

Summer Fashions.

MISS F. GAYLORD has just returned with the latest New York and Boston FASHIONS, and is now ready to wait upon all who may favor her with their custom.
Those who wish, can be supplied with the latest style of PATTERNS.
Ladies' Dress Caps for sale.
Rock Island, May 26, 1847. 82

FASHIONABLE BONNETS.

JUST received, and now opening at the store of the subscribers, a large and choice lot of
Bonnets of the latest Styles;
consisting in part of FLORENCE, RUTLAND, PEARL and DUNSTABLE. Also, Ribbons; Artificial Flowers; and a variety of Fancy and Staple articles, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
KNIGHT & KILBORN.
Stantead Plain, May 19, 1847.

Orleans Co. Grammar School.

THE Summer Term of Eleven weeks commences on Tuesday, June first.

Terms as usual.
WM. JOSLYN,
J. F. SKINNER,
L. H. STONE,
PORTUS BAXTER,
L. CHAMBERLIN,
Brownington, May 10, 1847. 81w4
Prudential Committee.

COPAL VARNISH,

FIRST RATE article, cheap, by
KNIGHT & KILBORN.
May 3, 1847.

Marriage Licenses
For sale by JAMES GREEN, of Barnston. 82-1y

STALLIONS.
IMPORTED TALMA

TRAVELS from Sherbrooke on Mondays; stands on Tuesdays at Mr. Joel Barlow's, Richmond, until evening; on Wednesdays through the day at Hardy's Inn, Melbourne; and returning on Thursdays, at my Stable, Sherbrooke, always on Saturdays.—Terms as usual, \$6, or if preferred, for Mares from a distance, \$4 cash the single admission.
The Trotting Pony, MISLET JE, of the renowned Moscow, late PASSE CARREAU, sold at \$2,200, will accompany Talma, at \$2 usual terms, or \$1 cash the single admission.
GEORGE BARNARD.
8w-82

CIRCULAR.

THE subscriber will receive by the first Spring arrivals from Europe, a large and extensive assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, and GENERAL GROCERIES, all of which having been purchased for CASH, and the very lowest market rates;—feels confident in saying he cannot be undersold, and being determined to SELL LOW, will be happy to inform you of the general current prices, or receive a call from you when you visit Montreal.
The stock consists in part of
WINE—Port, Sherry, L. P. Maderia, L. P. Teneriffe, Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c.
BRANDIES—Champagne, Pale, Brown, 'Otard's,' 'Martell's,' &c.
HOLLANDS—DeKuyper & Sons, in Hogsheads and in Cases.
ALES—Leith and Edinburgh.
TEAS—Twankey, Old and Young Hyson, Souchong Imperial, &c.
CANDLES—London Sperm, and Belmont Wax.
SOAP—Brown and White Windsor, and Liverpool.
PEPPER—Black and White.
ALLSPICE; LONDON PORTER and BROWN STOUT.
ALSO—Linseed and Olive Oils; London Paints, &c.
J. B. TORRY,
No. 3 St. Eloi street, MONTREAL.
May 1, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Stantead and vicinity, that they have entered into connexion in business, and are now fitting up, and will have in readiness about the first of June, a complete set of Machinery for manufacturing WOOL into Kerseys, Sateenets, Mixed and Plain Filled Cloths. Also—TWEEDS and FLANNELS.
CARDING AND CLOTH-DRESSING as usual, and on terms as favorable as at any Factory in the Townships. With experienced workmen and first rate machinery, they intend their work shall recommend itself, and be done in a style second to none.
OSMYN SMITH,
DAVID H. MERRILL.
Stantead, April 30, 1847.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the above arrangement, the subscriber is under the necessity of calling on all having unsettled accounts for work done at his shop, and requesting them to call and settle the same immediately.
OSMYN SMITH.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.,
MONTREAL, March 30th, 1847.

THE PROPRIETORS OF SHARES OF THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified and required to pay to the Treasurer, at the Company's Office, No. 18, Little St. James Street, in this City, the THIRD INSTALLMENT OF FOUR POUNDS SIXTEEN SHILLINGS per Share, on or before the FOURTH DAY OF MAY now next ensuing.

Persons residing in the District of Saint Francis may make their payments at the Agencies of the City Bank at Sherbrooke or Stantead, as may be most convenient, from locality.
By Order,
THOMAS STEERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Canada and Montreal Gazette, and the Minerve, at Montreal; the Sherbrooke Gazette, at Sherbrooke; the Stantead Journal, at Stantead; and the Official and Quebec Gazettes, with the Canadienne, at Quebec, will please to insert the above to the 31st of May next. 75-5w

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HEREBY intimate to the MERCHANTS of the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, that they have now on hand a large and well assorted Stock of SHELF and Heavy Hardware, which they offer for SALE at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, at their Warerooms in St. Gabriel Street, on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co.
ANDERSON, AULDJO, EVANS & CO.
MONTREAL, 27th February, 1847. 71w

NO APOLOGY FOR WEARING A WIG.

Haddonfield, N. J. Feb. 21, 1846.
DR. JAYNE—Sir: I take great pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Hair Tonic which I obtained of you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. My hair had, for a long time, been exceedingly thin, but, for two or three years past, it had so fallen out that my head had become almost entirely bald. I was under the necessity of concealing the baldness by combing the hair on the sides over it. But now, after using a bottle of the Tonic, I have as luxuriant a growth of hair as I ever had.
C. C. PARK, late Pastor of the Baptist Church at Haddonfield, N. J.

HERDS GRASS and a prime article of Clover Seed, for sale by

SPALDING, FOSTER & Co.
Rock Island, May 1, 1847.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

BY the subscriber, 2 or 3 steady Young Men, from 17 to 18 years of age, as Apprentices to the Hatting Business.
DAVID WHITE.
Rock Island, May 6, 1847. 79w

FLORENCE BONNETS, latest style, just received by

SPALDING, FOSTER & Co.
Rock Island, 10th May, 1847.

OLD YELLOW STORE.

HERDS Grass and Clover Seed—Garden Seeds—Carrot and Turnip Seed by the pound,—also White Clover Seed, for sale by
BAXTER, FRENCH & Co.
May 12, 1847.

HERDS GRASS and Clover Seed—also,

TURNIP (Rutabaga) and Field Carrot Seed, by the pound, at
KNIGHT & KILBORN'S.
May 3, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

WE take this opportunity of informing those wishing to purchase

IRON & STEEL,

that we have lately received a large addition to our former stock, which renders it more complete than any other in this part of the Country.
We have on hand the following descriptions of Iron and Steel, besides others not enumerated:
Scotch and English Iron from 1 to 5 inches wide;
Do Square 7-8 to 1 1-4;
Svædes do, a good assortment both flat and square;
Russia do flat bars;
Best refined round do 3-16 to 1 3-4;
Cast, Blister, German and Spring Steel;
Canada Plates; Sheet Iron for Sapp Pans;
Sugar Kettles, different sizes.

WE HAVE ALSO ON HAND—

3000 lbs. "Nova Scotia" Grind Stones, rough and finished; 20 boxes Indian Pond Scythe Stones, No 1. Lamson's Scythe Snaths, } by the
Phillips, Messer & Co's, grass & cradle Scy's, } doz or
Warner's, do do do } single.
American Cut Nails, "Eagle Factory;"
Few sizes Canada do;
Nail Rods, P S I, old Sable;
Steel, steel pointed and Iron Shovels; Muck Forks;
Hunt's Axes;
2000 ft. Canada Glass, 7 & 9 and 7 1-2 & 8 1-2.
A good assortment of CROCKERY, latest styles.
A great variety of SHEET HARDWARE.
—The largest stock of—

DRY GOODS

in this County.
Any and all of the above GOODS will be sold at the lowest remunerating prices for Cash, Produce or Good Credit.
SPALDING, FOSTER & Co.
Rock Island, March 4, 1847.

LOOK AT THIS!

MAY be had at the establishment of the subscriber at Rock Island, Stantead,
Mahogany Secretaries, Bureaus,
Sofas, Tables, of all descriptions,
Work Stands, &c. &c.
all made in the most fashionable style, and sold for the very lowest prices to suit customers. Please call and examine. Such articles as are not on hand will be made at the shortest notice. Looking Glass Plates of all sizes constantly on hand and for sale.
ALBERT G. STARRETT.
April 29, 1847. 78

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having leased the Brick Blacksmith Shop lately occupied by Mr. Samuel G. Burns, on Stantead Plain, is now prepared to execute all orders in the above line, with neatness and dispatch.
HORSE-SHOEING
done on the shortest notice by a mechanic that thoroughly understands that branch of the business.
He would also take this method of returning his thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been engaged in the
SADDLING & HARNESS
business on Stantead Plain; and by furnishing good work at low prices, he hopes for a continuance of patronage. He is selling good common Hame Harnesses from \$8 to \$10; Brass and Silver tip'd do. from \$12 to \$18; Brass and silver mounted Harnesses from \$15.00 to \$40; Saddles from \$8 to \$20. Trunks, Traveling bags, Bridles and Halters, &c. &c. proportionately low for cash or approved credit.
FREDERICK A. AMSDEN.
Stantead Plain, April 27, 1847. 78

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD beg to announce to his patrons and friends that he is still anxious to supply all those with GOODS who may favor him with a call, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser, having lately received additions to his former stock, such as Teas, Tobacco, Raisins, Coffee, Snuff, Manure Forks, Pitch Forks, Cast Steel Hoes, Scythes and Axes, together with a general assortment of English, American and French Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware.
—ALSO—
He would beg to intimate that he continues to manufacture Tin and Sheet Iron in all its varieties, and will furnish at wholesale or retail at such prices as cannot fail to induce a purchase by all who may favor him with a call. In conclusion he would say, that he will not be undersold by any.
JOSEPH ROGERS.
Stantead Plain, April 12, 1847.

LOOK OUT!

DO not risk your life and property by using an old harness, but call at MARTIN & HIBBARD'S, at the old stand of J. W. Martin, where you will find an article that will not fail to suit either as to price or quality. Also, TRUNKS both great and small, cheap and good. Call and see, and we promise that you shall be satisfied.
J. W. MARTIN,
BENJ. HIBBARD.
Stantead Plain, April 12, 1847. 67m3

DR. HILDRETH,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Hatley and vicinity, that he is now prepared to attend Professional call, and hopes by a proper attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
Massachusetts, March 8, 1847. 71-3m

DR. MONSELL,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, [London].
BEEBE PLAIN.
Terms according to the customs of the country.
December 1, 1846. 57 6m

MACHINE CARDS.

A Good assortment constantly on hand and for sale by SPALDING, FOSTER & Co.
Agents for Manufacturers.

ASTHMA. Wm. B. MOFFAT, M. D.: Dr. Sir—

Through the agency of Robert A. Robinson, your only agent for Armstrong county, I have been able to receive the benefit of your most excellent "Bitters and Pills." I have been very severely troubled with "Asthma," and found that it was altogether out of my power to procure any certain remedy for the cure of said disease: but since I have been using your medicines, I have received great benefit. With the use of one bottle of the Bitters and one box of Pills I have received more benefit than from all the medicine I have taken for twenty years.—Also, my son, who has been afflicted with the same disease, has received a great deal of benefit. In fine, all who have tried it within my knowledge have received considerable benefit from the use of your medicines, and I consider them the most useful and by far the best medicines in present use.
HENRY McBRIDE.
Rural Valley, Armstrong co. Pa. June 11 1844.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Eagle, Mich. Nov. 3, 1845.
DR. MOFFAT: Dr. Sir—The perusal of this, I presume, will justify this communication. I have been afflicted with the Liver Complaint for the last 3 years, and at times could not speak loud, as my voice was all gone. But by your agent, W. F. Jenison, who prevailed on me to make use of your Bitters and Pills, I have made use of two bottles and two boxes, and am restored to very good health, but an still making use of the same medicine. Yours respectfully, LORETTA DEWITT.
For sale by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, VI.

POETRY.

THE SUBLIME AND THE RIDICULOUS.

'Tis sweet to hear the linnets on the bough,
Filling the soul with rapturous delight!—
But what a bore it is to hear a row
Between two tom-cats fighting in the night!

'Tis sweet to see the maiden in her bower,
And listen to the murmuring of a brook;—
But if some truant school boys passing by,
Should push you in, how foolish you would look!

To watch the mother with her child, is joy,
As down her cheek the tear of love is trickling;
But how she'd blush that pretty little boy,
Should get at the gherkins she'd been pickling!

There is a sound delightful to the ear,
'Tis distant music o'er the waters stealing;—
But oh! 'twould never move a man to tears,
To hear a boy upon an organ grinding.

THE LAWYER.

Much has been said 'gainst what I hold,
A very ill-used race;
A thousand stories have been told,
Of 'smirk' and 'sly grimace';
And 'frowns,' and 'becks,' and 'wreathed smiles,'
And 'forty-cornered faces.'

A hundred queer things people say,
Of the thousand lies they've told;
The many rogues they've helped to free,
The juries they've cajoled,
And all of this to gratify
A horrid thirst for gold!

Of how two millers went one day,
To law with one another;
How one LEX got one mill away,
The 'other LEX the other;

(No doubt the lawyers served 'em right,
For making such a pothor.)
How they always take the strong man's side,
And crush the weak man's;

The honest put in duranee vile,
The rascals then let go;
But I am very sure it is
Not altogether so.

Why, I have known of lawyers, who,
(For proper fees—fourscore!)
Stood up like Knights of Chivalry,
For loveliness and youth,
Fought earnestly and manfully,
For justice, right and truth.

I've known of lawyers who'd as lief,
Defend the right as wrong;
As quickly give the weak relief,
As tho' he were the strong;
(If sure their client had the cash
To keep the thing along!)

What great harm is it, if they have
Set people by the ears?
Then clipped away their purse or lands,
With their sharp legal shears?
I think their rightful plunder make,
Of such belligerent dears!

What great harm is it, if they have
A little mischief done?
Locked up an honest man or two,
And helped the rogues to run?
And as for taking their big fees,
I'd like no better fun.

RIPE BREAD.

Bread made of wheat flour, when taken out of the oven, is unprepared for the stomach. It should go through a change, or ripen before it is eaten. Young persons, or persons in the enjoyment of vigorous health, may eat bread immediately after being baked without any sensible injury from it; but aged or weakly persons cannot; and none can eat such without doing harm to the digestive organs. Bread, after being baked, goes through a change similar to the change in newly brewed beer, or newly churned buttermilk, neither being healthy until after the change. During the change in bread, it sends off a large portion of carbon, or unhealthy gas, and imbibes a large portion of oxygen or healthy gas. Bread has, according to the computation of physicians, one-fifth more nutriment in it when ripe than when just out of the oven. It not only has more nutriment in it when ripe, than when just out of the oven. It not only has more nutriment, but imparts a much greater degree of cheerfulness. He that eats old ripe bread, will have a much greater flow of animal spirits than he would were he to eat unripe bread. Bread, as before observed, discharges carbon and imbibes oxygen. One thing in connexion with this thought should be particularly noticed by all housewives. It is, to let the bread ripen where it can inhale the oxygen in a pure state. Bread will always taste of the air that surrounds it while ripening; hence it should ripen where the air is pure. It should never ripen in a cellar, nor in a close cupboard, nor in a bed-room. The noxious vapors of a cellar or a cupboard never should enter into and form a part of the bread we eat. Bread should be light, well baked, and properly ripened before it should be eaten.—Bread that is several days old may be renewed so as to have all the freshness and lightness of new bread, by simply putting it into a common steamer over the fire, and

steaming it half or three quarters of an hour. The vessel under the steamer containing the water should not be more than half full, otherwise the water may boil up into the steamer, and wet the bread. After the bread is steamed, it should be taken out of the steamer, and wrapped loosely in a cloth, to dry, and cool, and remain so a short time, when it will be ready to be cut and used. It will then be like cold new bread.—Im. Farmer.

BEES.—To stop bees from fighting and robbing one another, break the comb of the robbers so that the honey will run down among them, and they will go to work at home. I had two hives of bees destroyed last month by being robbed, and should have had another robbed, if I had not received the above information.—Cultivator.

Young Fruit Trees, which lack vigor of growth from too poor a soil, should be stimulated with a coating of old manure spread round them and spaded in as soon as the frost leaves the ground. All fruit trees, except of the largest size, which do not stand in ground kept constantly cultivated by the hoe, should have the soil for several feet kept well spaded round them. Soap-suds, especially for peach trees, are fine.—Cultivator.

J. A. & G. PIERCE,

HAVE just received a large assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, being the richest and most fashionable stock they have ever had the pleasure of offering their friends and customers. It is unnecessary to particularize the many different patterns of new and beautiful styles of Cloak and Dress Goods, SHAWLS, &c.

but the ladies may be assured that the latest styles may be found at our establishment.—For particulars they will please call and examine. A well selected stock of Fancy Goods of all kinds. Also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, BROADCLOTHS, of various qualities and prices; Overcoat Cloths, an excellent assortment; Cassimeres, Vestings, Cravats, Gloves, and a variety of woolen Goods for winter use.

FURS. Muffs, Boas, Tippets, Caps, Gloves, &c. A large stock of English, French and American PRINTS. DOMESTIC GOODS. Of every description. Brown Sheetings, Ticking, Flannels, Drilling, Carpetings, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, Batting and Wadding.—Also, a complete assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS and HARDWARE. A choice selection of GROCERIES, Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Tobacco, &c. &c., all of which will be sold upon as reasonable terms as at any establishment in the country. Staunstead Plain, Oct. 20, 1846.

CHEAPER THAN EVER! JOHN G. GILMAN & Co. are selling for 50 cents per lb. an article of Young Hyson Tea, as good if not better than any that can be bought in this County for the price.—Also an inferior article for 35 cents. Beat it who can! Dec. 21, 1846.

THE OLD YELLOW STORE ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE OF "Bent this who can?" AT Baxter, French & Co's, you will find A good article of TEAS for 30 cents, 30 cents, 75c. 80c. & 90c. per pound.—ALSO—A fresh supply of Whiskey, Rum, Brandy, Gin and Wines, at wholesale or retail. Dec. 31, 1846.

Positively the Last Call! THE undersigned are compelled to say to those indebted to the old Firm of Baxter & French, (whose demands are from two to five years' standing,) that the same must be paid without delay; and unless attended to immediately, they will be obliged to force collections, however disagreeable it may be. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Rock Island, Oct. 20, 1846.

LADIES, JOHN G. GILMAN & Co. have an excellent assortment of Bonnet Velvets and Satins, which they are selling very cheap. Call and see. Nov. 2.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! A LARGE lot just received and for sale CHEAP, by Knight & Kilborn.

BOOTS. A SPLENDID article of THICK BOOTS, BAXTER, FRENCH & Co's.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE has effected cures perfectly astonishing, not only of cancer and other diseases of that class, but has removed the most stubborn diseases of the skin, swellings, liver complaint, dyspepsia, &c. This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates disease wherever located. It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstructions in the pores of the skin, and reduces the enlargements of the glands of the body. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole materia medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nausea accompanying the idea of swallowing medicine.

CHEAP GOODS.

The best Bargains GOING may be OBTAINED AT Knight & Kilborn's ON THE PLAIN.

K. & K. having received full supplies of Fall and winter Goods, are prepared to offer at Great Bargains their entire stock, which comprises an unusual great variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery, Groceries & Hardware. K. & K.'s stock having been selected with the greatest care and attention as to style, quality, &c., and no pains having been spared to secure the best bargains CASH IN HAND could procure, both at PRIVATE SALE, and at AUCTION, they feel confident all who favor them with a call will be fully satisfied that they have a choice selection, and that they REALLY are giving Great Bargains.

N. B.—While we invite the attention of the Public to our supply of Fall and Winter Goods, we cannot allow the opportunity to pass without returning our warmest thanks for the very liberal share of patronage we have received, and intimating to our customers that we intend to merit a continuation of their favors. We remain the Public's obt' humble servants, KNIGHT & KILBORN.

Oct. 29, 1846.

BAXTER, FRENCH & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR Fall and Winter stock of Goods! WHICH they say, without fear of contradiction, is the largest and best selected stock they have had for three years; and what is still better, were bought entirely for Cash, and at such bargains as will sell them to those wishing to purchase and are in want of GOOD BARGAINS, without looking further. Baxter, French & Co., are determined to sell low for cash, (we mean as we say) very low for CASH, and will not be undersold by ANY ONE. For the five year's patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, we tender our thanks; and we say to all, that our endeavors to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor us with a call, shall not be wanting. Rock Island, Oct. 1846.

CHENEY & CO'S.

Boston, Concord, Haverhill & Stanstead EXPRESS! THE subscribers continue, under the arrangement made by WALKER & CO. with the Directors of the Concord Railroad, to forward Goods to and from Boston, with each Passenger train. Notes and Drafts collected at all towns on the route between Boston and Canada. Also, forwarded to Western and Southern Cities by Harnden & Co's and Thompson & Co's Expresses.

GOODS Purchased and Carted to the Railroad Depot in Boston for 50 cents per ton.—Merchandise from any part of New Hampshire or Vermont, directed to the care of CHENEY & Co., Concord, will be carted in Boston for 50 cents per ton. Packages will be received and forwarded from Boston to all parts of New Hampshire and Vermont. OFFICES—at Harnden's, 8 Court Street Boston, and at the Depot, Concord.

N. B. The subscribers, only, are responsible for the loss or injury of property of any description entrusted to their care; no risk being assumed by the Concord, Nashua, or Lowell Rail Road Companies.

CHENEY & Co., Boston, CHENEY & Co., Concord, } Ag'ts. T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, } B. P. CHENEY, 8 Court Street, Boston. NATHL WHITE, Depot, Concord, N.H. Leaves Boston for Stanstead every Monday, at 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M. 621f

Caps, Caps, Caps.

CLOTH CAPS manufactured by the subscriber, wholesale or retail, suitable for the season, cheaper than an article of the same quality can be purchased in Montreal or imported from the States. Those wishing to purchase by the dozen can be furnished at the stores of J. G. Gilman & Co., Rock Island. Knight & Kilborn, Stanstead Plain. L. C. Ball, or W. Brooks, Sherbrooke. M. W. Copp, Georgetown.

Those wishing to purchase a good article at a low price, and to encourage Manufacturers in the Townships, are most respectfully invited to call upon me or at the above mentioned Stores, where samples may be seen and prices and terms obtained. All orders promptly attended to, and all favors gratefully received. JOSEPH WARD, Griffin's Corner, Sept. 22, 1846. 471f

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a general assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, cheap as the cheapest. DANIEL THOMPSON, Sherbrooke, Sept. 26, 1846.

OILS, &c. NEAT'S Foot, Raw and Boiled Linseed, and Lamp OILS; Candles; Spirits Turpentine; Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., cheap, at Oct. 29. KNIGHT & KILBORN'S.

VARNISH. A Superior article of FURNITURE Varnish will be sold at \$2.50 per Gallon, and WARRANTED first quality, or subject to be returned if not. Orders enclosing cash going North, will be furnished free of duty to the purchaser. All orders must be addressed to T. C. BUTLER, Agent, Derby Line, Vt. April 15, 1847. 7612

CAUSE OF PREMATURE DEATH.

WHEN we have often had warnings, by pains in our head, in our side; when we have felt dull, and heavy, and moping, and have paid these feelings no attention, the corrupted humors poison the bowels, and the various vessels that contain them, and the severity thus goes on increasing, burns, compresses, corrodes, the parts with which it comes in contact, and finally masters the principle of life, the blood, and the patient arrives at the end of his existence. This is premature death, because proper means would have restored the health of the patient by expelling the corrupted humors, which did the evil, from the body.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Are the best remedial agent known for expelling the corrupt humors from the body. Agents—Derby Centre, H. Hinman; Newport, P. Page; Coventry, E. Cleveland; Troy, J. Bates & Co.; Barton, Strong & Jewett; Derby Line, Cobb, Rollins & Co.; Lowell, Anassa Paine; Glover, Simons, Conant & Co.; N. Troy, L. M. Parkhurst; Craftsbury, W. E. Paddock; Westfield, A. Hitechock; Brownfield, F. D. Merrill; Frisburgh, G. Worthington. 1538

Purify the Blood. Goodwin's Indian Vegetable and Sarsaparilla BITTERS.

For the cure of Jaundice, Dyspepsia, costiveness, heart burn, bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, languor, drowsiness, impurities of the blood and general debility of the system. Prepared only by Geo. C. GOODWIN, No. 76, Union street, Boston. For sale by T. C. Butler, Derby Line. Also, Dr. Kirtledge's Green Nerve and Bone LINIMENT. July

BAILEY'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA.

ONE of the best Medicines known for the Scrofula, or any disease originating from the impurity of the blood. \$0 75. BAILEY'S SWEET OF WILD CHERRY, for Croup, Cough, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Spitting of blood, and all pulmonary affections. 75. Bailey's American Vermifuge for worms, 25. Indelible Ink, with preparation, 25. " " without, 25. Military Shaving Cream, No. 1, 50. " do do do No 2, 75. " do do do No 3, 35. " do do do No 4, 28.

An emollient compound most excellent for shaving with either cold or warm water. All the above mentioned medicines &c. are for sale by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, at the Apothecaries' Hall, Brooklyn, N. York, and also by most of the Druggists and Apothecaries in the United States, and also by T. C. BUTLER, Agent, Derby Line, Vt. 9th March, 1847. 71-3m

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge.

Hundreds of children die every year from the diseases produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Cases are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's dance, locked jaw, dropsy, squinting, loss of feeling in the limbs, rickets, palpitation of the heart, eruptions, dry cough, severe pain paleness, emaciation, total decline of strength and consumption. They consume all the nourishment in the body and finally destroy the child. Winer's Canadian Vermifuge, is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It has been faithfully tried, and is universally approved of even by physicians. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is carefully compounded of the very best materials and there is not the least danger in using it. Price only 25 cents per bottle. J. S. Houghton, 130 Washington street, Boston, general agent for the N. E. States, and for sale by T. C. Butler, Derby Line, and by dealers in medicines generally in the U. S. and Canada. 151y

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

Important testimony of Druggists and Physicians. Burlington, Vt. Nov. 1, 1845. Dr. Bradley—Sir:—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. We can give you, if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from asthma, colds and coughs, but from those who have been brought up from the grave. As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed. Yours, PECK & SEAR.

Wabburg, Maine, April 7, 1846. Dr. Bradley—Dear Sir: I consider the Hungarian Balsam as an invaluable remedy for diseases of the lungs. My daughter about seventeen years of age, was seized about a year ago with a violent affection of the chest and side, attended with a short harsh cough, pain in the side, weakness and difficulty of breathing, hectic fever and chills, and other symptoms of quick consumption. She was very rapidly reduced in strength, and other remedies proving unavailing, I was induced to try the Hungarian Balsam, which I am happy to say, had the desired effect, and in a few weeks raised her from the state of debility and danger described to perfect health. Nothing else with which I am acquainted would I think, have saved her life. ANTHONY STRACCA. The above is a statement of facts. W. H. BARNARD.

Saco, Maine, May 25, 1845. Dr. Bradley—The Hungarian Balsam is beyond all question a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the lungs. I have used it in my family and practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of severe pulmonary disease, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted with the most certain remedy for such diseases with which I am acquainted. Yours truly, F. T. STORER, M. D. J. S. Houghton, 130 Washington street Boston, general agent. For sale by T. C. Butler. cop 15

DRIED APPLE, for sale by J. G. GILMAN & Co. March 17.

MARRIAGE LICENCES MAY at any time be obtained of Rev. E. S. INGALLS, Stanstead, Rev. R. SLIGHT, Compton, or of Rev. J. BURLAND, Melbourn. July 17, 1846. 381f

First Rate Sole & Upper Leather For sale as cheap as the cheapest, By Baxter, French & Co. At the YELLOW STORE.

SOLE and Upper Leather, Thick BOOTS both good and cheap, and HUNT'S AXES, For sale by J. G. GILMAN & Co.

TALLOW, Candles, and Lamp Oil of a superior quality, for sale by J. G. GILMAN & Co. March 17, 1847.

NEW ARRIVAL.

GOLD and silver pencil cases—Bristol board—perforated card board—Berlin wool and patterns—sample canvases—steel buttons for dresses—Polyglot pocket bibles; Young man's Guide; Letter Writers—note paper, envelopes, motto wafers and a variety of toy books; the French and American Cook book; the Gardener, cattle doctor, complete Horse Doctor, Pasture, &c. &c.

Essence of Sassafras—Valerian—Damask Roses, Vanilla; Essence of Ginger; Nitrate of Silver; superior Cologne; Lavender water; Orange Flower water; Croton Oil; Oliver's Plaster; Boston Premium starch; sc. da crackers; Prepared Grouts; Sago; Tapioca and rice, Fine sponge; syringes all sizes from 1-2 oz. to 12 oz. Essences of all kinds warranted; marking scrip and cream's hair brushes.

Also, Marlock's spiral spring window blind fastenings; Castle's each brated Virginia berry dew Tobacco in boxes of one pound each, one pound each; Rutabaga seed and the white field carrot seed, by the pound at Boston prices, will be found at the Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Derby Line Medicine Stores. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call. All orders enclosing cash will be punctually attended to and Goods sent agreeable to order. T. C. BUTLER, April 10, 1847.

HOVEY'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

FOR sale by P. & H. Keyes, Newbury; T. C. Butler, Derby Line, and Peck & Sear, Burlington, Vt. All who desire to purchase should give in their orders without delay. If the Agent have not a supply on hand, he will be able to state very definitely at what time they will arrive. April, 1847.

TEAS.

THE New York Canton Tea Company's superior Teas, will be constantly kept on hand at their agency, Derby Line, Vt. These teas are all put up in Catty boxes of Quarters, Halves and one pound each. Every package (in addition to its containing full weight, independent of the wrapper) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the tea therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. T. C. BUTLER, Agent, Derby Line, April 8, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED,

STEEL Bands; Steel Clasps, with double chain for Bead Bags; Steel Purse Clasps; Steel bag and purse Tassels; Steel Fringe, with Steel Boggles; Spoon Purse-silk; Gold Finger Rings; SILVER SPOONS and THIMBLES; Fancy Book-Binders; Cards and Card-Cases, some very nice; Silver Purses; Conversation Cards; Emery Cushions; Toy Watches; Children's Rattles; Ivory Whistles; Ivory Nursing Tubes; Glass Nursing Bottles; Hair Pins; Ivory Combs; small pocket Cork Screws; Tricerees; Paints and Ink; Tooth Brushes and Powders; Back and Side Combs; Blue, Green and White Spectacles, to suit all ages; Goggles and Eye Preservers; Harned's Vegetable Cosmetic Cream; Ox Marrow Pomade; Rowland's Medicinal Wash balls; Michol's Freckle Wash; Gouard's Powder Subtiles, for removing superfluous Hair; Marshall's Catarrh Snuff, and a thousand and two other things. Please call out sizes.

—ALSO AS ABOVE— Fresh Oranges; Lemons, Raisins without seeds, Muscated blue Raisins, Figs and Tamarinds, all kinds of CONFIRMATIONS; Motto Snaps, Cinnamon Rings, &c.; Peppermint, Cinnamon and Rose Lozenges, &c. &c., and for sale at the Line Medicine Store, by Feb. 9, 1847. T. C. BUTLER.

Newland's Linctament.

THIS sovereign remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, bruises, sprains, swellings, sores and pains of almost every description, in a few minutes has secured to itself the highest reputation, and the increasing sale for it has induced the proprietor to give it a more general circulation. It is with a degree of satisfaction that we see people of the highest respectability speaking in praise of this Linctament and telling of astonishing cures effected by its use. Not only health and ease are secured by it. The healing qualities of this Linctament are not confined to external use, but is found to be the best medicine for the liver complaint, dysentery, internal humors, and pains, and is a CERTAIN cure as far as it has been proved, for Erysipelas and nasal distemper.

The public will please read the following certificates: This certifies that the undersigned have used Newland's rheumatic Linctament in cases of lumbago—bruises—sprains, rheumatic pains and sores of different kinds; and know of others using it for the same, and as far as we have known of its use, it has given entire satisfaction and exceeded our expectations, and do recommend it to every family as an excellent medicine for the above complaints. JOHN ORCUTT, C. W. TOWNSHEND, NATHL JONES, WOLcott, Vt. JESSE B. NOYES, AVRON KELLER, Hydepark, Vt.

This certifies that I have used the Linctament sold by J. T. Newland in my family for lumbago, cuts, bruises, and find it an excellent medicine. I have also used it for the sore throat or swelled neck and found it to be a perfect cure. I have sold it in one particular case of fractured shoulder and the sufferer informed me he had immediate benefit—it being a case where he had employed physicians and surgeons, and could not get the use of his limb by their assistance. LEWIS H. NOYES, Hydepark, Vt.

This may certify that I have made use of Newland's Linctament in the following complaints, and have found it an extraordinary medicine. My wife was severely attacked with the dysentery in September 1842, and after trying many things without finding any relief, resorted to Newland's Linctament, which produced relief immediately. I have myself been for many years troubled with the liver complaint. I have of late made use of the Linctament from which I think I have received great benefit. I think it to be worthy the attention of the public. J. R. PETERSON, Morristown, Feb. 21, 1843.

All orders to be addressed to T. C. Butler, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Derby Line, Vt. who has it for sale wholesale and retail. A liberal discount to those purchasing to sell again. Price—large bottles, \$1.00; small bottles fifty cents.

More News from the North.

SCARF'S OIL.—The following has just been received from our agents: Burlington, Vt. Feb. 12, 1846. By way of just deference to your celebrated remedy, Scarf's Oil, we will add, that many of our customers for the article express their opinion with much gratitude, and some (to use their phrase) would not sacrifice the relief obtained for a fortune. Sales as you see, are better than formerly. Remaining in the meanwhile yours truly, PECK & SEAR.

Piles! Piles! Dr. Jackson's Pile Embrocation has gained a reputation never before equalled by any medicine. Read the following extract from a letter written by Messrs. Carter, Wilson, & Co., Boston. 'The Pile Embrocation is now selling well, and gives universal satisfaction.'

From the Philadelphia Sun. It never fails to cure the Piles, as well as that intolerable itching, that has its location in the same parts. Dr. Jackson's Pile Embrocation has gained a reputation never before equalled by any medicine. In three or four days it entirely relieves the pain, itching, and other symptoms of this disagreeable disease. Liniments, ointments, &c. are no longer used, and the Embrocation is the only medicine called for, particularly by physicians.