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MISCELLANY.

A WEST INDIA TRADITION.

When the island of the Western main and the Gulf of Mexico became colonies of England, and men began to found their new homes associations, and ties, it is natural to suppose that these, in creating a new society, must have possessed an organization more active impetuous than that belonging to these quieter souls, who only walked in the soft slippers of their grandfathers, found their path smooth, and marked out for them from the cradle, and who slept securely in the bosom of peace.

In the year 18—, a young officer of infantry, married some two or three years to a beautiful girl, scarcely twenty years of age, was quartered with his regiment at one of the West India Islands. He was of a mild, unobtrusive, and obliging nature, and was much loved by all who knew him. These endearing qualities were heightened by a lofty and cultivated intellect, by a courage which shrank not from the greatest dangers, when there was necessity of its exhibition. His name was Edward Belville, and his young wife almost adored him, while he in turn dearly loved the confiding girl who had trusted her happiness in his hands. A little child, now about a year old, beautiful as light, had blessed their union, and their joy was complete.

The principal inhabitants, most of them wealthy planters, merchants, traders, and members of law, physic, and divinity, were gay, dissipated, and fond of pleasure; and suppers, parties &c., followed one upon the other in rapid succession, at most of which the officers of the garrison were to be met. Hitherto, for reasons readily accepted (the sure mark of good breeding and true courtesy,) the excuse which Belville pleaded as reason for not accepting the repeated invitations given him, had left him in peaceful enjoyment of his domesticity; but he had at last accepted the invitation which one of the wealthiest and most influential of their residents had given him, and both he and his wife had consented to attend.

The evening came, and the large rooms in the elegant house of the gentleman, whom we shall designate as Mr. C., were crowded with the *élite* of the island, and the military, naval, and smart civilian dresses, the magnificence that distinguished the attire of some of the ladies, the gorgeous silks, the splendid jewels, and flashing decorations, the extraordinary and almost indescribable beauty of some of the tropical flowers which adorned the head-dresses of the women,—the bustle, the ornament, the laughter, the merry voices, the streaming made all formed pictures of enjoyment not to be met with except on such occasions.

Belville and his wife were there, and both were radiant with happiness. After having danced once or twice together they had for a time become separated, and Mrs. Belville had accepted the hand of one of her husband's fellow officers, while Belville himself was dancing with the wife of his host, and the enjoyment of all was at its height.

Meanwhile the happiness and amity which reigned among the members of the party, were about to be destroyed by the presence of a man whose frightful and abominable passions had constituted himself an evil angel wherever he appeared.

He was a man of not more than five and thirty years of age, of fine stature, and of general form, with a countenance of a most noble and attractive kind. In fact he was a perfect model of manly beauty, and the eye had seldom rested upon features cast in a more classic mould. But within this mould was placed by nature, as if in mockery of her own beauty, a heart which was actuated only by the worst, the basest, the most murderous passions. He was an officer in the British Navy, and his name was Captain Mandeville.

It was with this man that Mrs. Belville was now dancing. He had been invited to the ball as a matter of courtesy, though he was known and abhorred by most—to Belville he was a stranger and he was not displeased to see that a stranger paid her those attentions against which no man could complain, but after the dance had broken up, and the gentleman had led the ladies to their seats, Belville, who happened to be crossing the room close to the place where Mr. C.'s wife sat beside the duelist, and he observed her turn deadly pale, start, and shrink from the man who was whispering to her, and had hold of her by the arm, her features expressed much abhorrence and horror, that the husband could not be ignorant of the meaning attached to those wretched, but infamous words.

Fred with an overwhelming torrent of wrath the husband instantly crossed over to them, and disengaging his wife from the other's hold, said, with a collected air, and in a calm tone—

"You are a scoundrel, sir!"

This exclamation was heard by several present, and each cast a glance of dismay on the other, for the men who knew the captain best, knew also, that there was but one step between Belville and death.

As for Captain Mandeville, the change that

took place in his countenance was absolutely frightful. First a red glow like a rush of blood suffused his face, and concentrated in his eyes; his lips grew white, and his features writhed with the expression of the most fiendish malice.

"Soh! soh! my little officer," said he (you must be brought to order, must you! Well, we shall see!)

"Out of my way, you insolent vagabond!" exclaimed Belville, "or I shall use means more violent to rid the room of one who by his actions is unfit for the society of men, least of all, of women."

Mrs. Belville was half fainting across her husband's arm; he was moved by passions which until then he had been a stranger to. The gross insult, the audacious insolence, the just anger which he felt, all contributed to overthrow totally the philosophic equilibrium of his general temper.

"Sir," said the other, with a tone of scorn and a look of withering contempt, "you are little better than a fool. I have done your wife the pleasure of whispering some soft things in her ear, after having led her in a dance, a courtesy which a man like myself—and he drew himself up with an air of the most irritating and provoking insolence, seldom offers to the wife of a mere plebeian who is not sufficiently elevated to my rank, even though he wears a uniform."

At this juncture, several gentlemen interfered as well as they dared; for Mandeville was a man of whom they stood in actual dread, and it seems he was only adding insult upon insult in Belville's case, in order that there might not be the shadow of a chance of escaping a duel without making the most abject submission, and in humiliating the manhood of one officer, cast a disgraceful slur upon the remaining officers of the garrison; for Captain Mandeville, with his atrocious hardness, was capable of fighting the whole regiment, man by man. Among the number who interposed was the host, Mr. C. Touching Lieut. Belville on the arm he said in a low tone, "For God's sake make no reply, but come this way and carry your wife into Mrs. C. You must not get embroiled with this man," he added, hurriedly.

"Why?" asked Belville, in a tone of voice which made the other start; "why?"

"Because he will kill you if you do" was the answer.

"Ah!" and then Belville said, "Come, now, let us go."

"Ah!" said the captain, in a voice that all heard, "poor, jealous pate, who carries a sword for ornament, and fears to use it; let him go and take his wife with him; and drawing the glove off his hand, he contemptuously flung it at Belville's face, who, pale and ghastly, merely smiled as he carried his half fainting wife away.

A murmur of indignation now rose on all sides, and those who could not avoid being struck by the bravery of the captain, felt a certain abhorrence for a man who could, in such a cold-blooded manner, compel another to demand satisfaction of him in order that he might exhibit his skill and murderous propensities by driving a bullet through his victim's heart.

Captain Mandeville heard this murmur, and heeded a circle of men and women gazing upon him with sullen looks and dark averted eyes. As if to dare all and every one present, he merely folded his arms, and steadily gazing on each individual, said, "Well, then as you look so displeased, I am waiting for an invitation."

At this instant the commanding officer of the garrison advanced. "Captain Mandeville," said he, "neither your rank nor your notoriety shall protect you further. Men must not be insulted with impunity in this gross manner. It is the conduct of a brave not a gentleman, who merely punishes insult, but does not offer it."

"What then, you mean to fight? This was the only answer it appears Mandeville could make.

"I know not whether you are indeed a man with whom another could go without incurring a loss of honor" responded the general, with emphasis.

"Indeed!" ejaculated the captain. "Do you know, general, that you are merely sheltering yourself behind a subterfuge—"

"Hah!" and the face of the old soldier became suffused with a red heat, as he advanced a step towards Mandeville.

"Stop, general—pardon me; this was my quarrel alone," said Belville, in a tone portentously calm and calm. The indignation of the insulted man appeared to have dilated his form and limbs, to have increased his stature, and certainly gave wonderful increase to his strength.

The instant that Belville had taken his wife within, and applied restoratives to her, she partially recovered. Terror-stricken, as she beheld and comprehended the appalling dangers which menaced her husband, she exclaimed, embracing him, "Oh! Edward, what will become of me!"

"Look upon me," returned he, with solemn earnestness; "think upon me as one who has been forced by Providence into some terrible danger, but as one who has, in encountering it, to defend something more than life. This man may kill me—he may not. You know

what I would shun for your sake, and that of our child; but no human power can save me either from shame, which will make a suicide, or from meeting this man. My wife, my honor is in your hands, what shall I do?"

"Meet him," she replied, in a firm voice, but with death-like cheeks. "Meet him, my husband. If God wills that you should fall, I shall mourn your loss as a man whose honor or was priceless. Oh! my heart, I know not what I say."

"Say no more," returned Belville, hastily kissing her lips; and then leaving her in care of Mrs. C.—, returned to the hall at the moment that the captain was including the general in his insult.

"So, sir," said Captain Mandeville, brutally; "so you have plucked up courage to return, eh? Surrounded by your friends, you will no doubt venture to fight!"

"Undoubtedly I will," replied Belville; "but before it comes to that, you will listen to me as I did to you."

"Hum! this fellow can surely never mean to work upon me to make an apology," muttered the captain; "because, unfortunately, it is not a possible thing," and he shook his head as though self-convicted.

"The proof," began Belville, with frightful calmness—frightful to all around, for almost the whole of the guests had gathered in a circle, male and female. "The proof that you are a bravo, and not a gentleman, either by rank or descent, is that you are vulgar enough to suppose that dueling has the slightest regard to conventional rank. The next is, that your blood is polluted and filthy, for you are descended from the Countess of —, who was a mistress to the king and twenty courtiers—one as notorious as Messalina. I tell you this in order to show you how remarkable terse and applicable is the manner in which yourself address others."

The captain was livid; his eyes were filled with blood; the veins on his temples were swollen, and his frame shivered with irrefragable rage. Silent, deadly, and withering, already he felt his sword gliding through Belville's heart, and then an internal gleam of triumph crossed his face. Belville continued:

"When one gentleman insults another, it is from some adequate cause. Men do not covet the lives of others as you seem to do.—The insulted party is not abused like a felonious vagabond; nor is it usual for men to insult women. You are, sir, a most unique specimen of quarter-deck insolence, of tyrannical intolerance, and you have carried this to such a height that nothing but a punishment proportioned to these repeated outrages on society is left you."

"We shall fight—we shall fight," exclaimed the captain, grinding his teeth, and with his eyes glowing like those of an angered snake.

"We most assuredly shall, sir; but I have not done with you yet, because I mean to act with you after your own fashion. If a low blackguard insults me in the street, I either pass by, or chastise him."

"You chastise! Well!"

"And before fighting with you, I will chastise you," continued the young officer with noble calmness, which entirely confounded the other.

"You will chastise me! Go on;" and nervously beating his heel against the ground, he waited for the sequel.

"You are perhaps one of the handsomest of men, I do not doubt it; you are proud of this beauty because it enables you to seduce and destroy innocent and pure women, you are proud of your strength, too, sir; I can with ease fling you out of the window; you enjoy the reputation of being the best shot and the best swordsman in the colonies; you do not know, sir, that I yield to no man in skill in these things, and you will find yourself after all in the condition of an audacious hound, who by his noise disgusts those around him, and is finally kicked out of the room."

"Take care," cried Mandeville, clenching his hands, "or it may be you who will be thrown out of the window."

"I repeat, sir, that you over-rate your strength then—"

"In truth no; for behold an example of it," and Mandeville sprang forward and struck Belville a severe blow on the chest.

With the speed of lightning, with a strength unequalled as its dexterity, Belville struck the offender on the mouth. The lips and left cheek were frightfully cut to pieces, and his mouth in an instant was full of broken teeth—the teeth which were so white and regular, and perfect, and a torrent of blood flowed. He was sent rolling across the floor like an inanimate carcass.

The form of Belville certainly gave little indication of the vast strength he had exhibited, and his naturally quiet and unobtrusive manners had inclined them to attach some little share of timidity to him. All questions, therefore, relative to this, were forever settled.

A few moments afterwards beheld Mandeville rise from the ground a horrible and ghastly object. He glared upon the calm and collected youth with the ferocity of a mad man, but was unable to articulate a word. The captain was helped away, and Belville took his wife home.

One issue only could come of this business, which was hourly expected; in fact people indifferent to the lives of either, but desirous of being amused, startled or appalled, grew angry at the delay which took place. They expected that the one should cut the other's throat before this, but several days elapsed and nothing of importance occurred.

The general had, in the meantime, sent for Belville and spoken to him thus:—

"Lieutenant Belville," and he took his hand and pressed it warmly, as a tear came into his eye, "you have, in my opinion, conducted yourself in this affair with a courage and a propriety which I have never seen surpassed. Pray do not interrupt me, sir," he added; "for believe me, I did not doubt your courage before, but with a wretch like this, more courage itself would scarcely be sufficient. A man of courage may turn pale before an assassin, and as such I regard him. I cannot myself move in this business, but any of my officers will be proud to do so.—You have the right to challenge him, as he insulted and struck you first."

"I have done so, general," replied Belville tranquilly, "but he has been laid up; tomorrow, however, we meet."

"And the weapons?" asked the general.

"Pistols," was the answer.

A shade crossed the face of the general.—"I would not lose you, Belville," said he, "for a peerage, believe me; but I cannot help fearing this man's skill."

"I cannot avoid it, but do not fear it, general," was the same calm answer. "I would avoid a duel if possible for many reasons, but, as such cannot be, I prepare myself to meet the consequences."

"And your wife?"

"My wife loves my honor and my reputation better than my life. I have concealed nothing from her, and she trusts in God."

"By heaven!" exclaimed the general, in amazement, "you utterly astonish me; but you are well worthy of each other. Go, my friend, and my prayers shall go with you.—I have faced death many a time, but I feel here something like dread, do you see?" and after a few more words he wrung the hand of his subordinate, and they parted.

As the lieutenant had said, the preliminaries for the meeting were arranged, and soon after the day broke, ere the heavy dews of the night were off the grass, kissing his pale wife and child, and receiving his embrace without a word of remonstrance, though there was an expression of deep and wordless despair written on her face which he did not dare to question, she returned his embrace, and it was not till he was gone that, clasping her child to her bosom, her unrestrained sobs could no longer be repressed.

The spot where the combatants met was a green and sheltered nook, giving to the spectator one of the most magnificent prospects down the slope of the island, and across the sea, that could possibly be had. Overgrown with the glorious luxuriance of nature, reeking with the rich odors of the fragrant plants and tropical blooms, it was little fitted for a deed of violence and blood. How often does man mar the beauty of the creation!

When Belville and his friends came to the ground, they met Captain Mandeville and his friends coming at the other side. The lieutenant raised his hat with a cold and polite air, which was returned; and then, with a stern, glittering eye, he looked so fixedly upon Mandeville that the latter appeared uneasy beneath its influence. His disfigured face appeared perfectly frightful. The unhealed scars, with their grim, red, and almost raw lips, the braided sunken lips was a certain proof that the face he had been so proud of, and which certainly, to do him justice, he had not hesitated to expose in every danger, had forever lost its attraction. But all his hideous looks and frowns were thrown away upon Belville; and Mandeville felt a sensation that he had not before experienced.

As there was not the slightest attempt made at an apology, the men took their ground with the deadly weapons in their hands.

"One!" They lifted up the pistols.

"Two!" Each deliberately leveled and covered his man.

"Three!" They fired simultaneously.—Belville was untouched, but Mandeville's left arm was shattered. He must in his negotiation have removed it, as his body hid it; and consequently Belville through tenderness or bad aim, might else have missed his foe. Mandeville had insisted, though he writhed with pain, upon a renewal of the duel. It was acceded to.

The next time, Mandeville, with a yell, leaped up into the air, and fell down dead! He had been shot through the lungs and heart. Belville walked solemnly home to his wife. He had killed his enemy, but there was blood on his hands. Years passed rapidly by, but he never forgot this event.

TRAIT OF A TRAITOR.—When body after body of the Hungarian troops at Villagos drew up before the Russians, and silently laid down their arms without any surmise of the treachery, Gorgey noticed at his side the young Remenyi, scarcely eighteen years old, and a virtuous on the violin. This youth had always been in the head-quarters of Gorgey; and often on the eve of a battle, or on the

morning after the combat, with his sweet melodies enlivened the heart of many an officer, and, as a new David, dispelled the gloomy thoughts of the Hungarian chief. Gorgey now called, and inquired what he was going to do, and whether he was provided with money? Remenyi replied, with the carelessness of a youth, "that with his violin he would fight his way through the world, but as to money he had none." Gorgey emptied his pocket, gave all his gold to Remenyi, untied some golden toys which were hanging on the chain of his watch, and said—"Take this, my lad, in remembrance of me." As Remenyi noticed amongst these trifling jewels a small silver key, he returned it to the General, with the observation—"But this key you got from your wife; I cannot take it; my lady would be displeased if you gave away what you received from her as a keepsake." "Take it only," said Gorgey; "after what I have done to-day, my wife in no case will smile any more upon me!"—*Pulozky's Memoirs.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO, May 17.

Sir A. McNab presented a petition from the Corporation of Hamilton, praying that they might be permitted to take up stock in the Great Western Railway, to the extent of £100,000.

Mr. Price presented a petition praying for the enactment of a statute for the better observance of the Sabbath.

PETITION FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Baldwin moved that this petition which was presented a few days ago by Col. Prince, should not be received. He hoped that this motion would receive the unanimous assent of the House.

Sir A. McNab hoped that the hon. member would not throw out the petition in the absence of the hon. gentleman who had presented it.

At that moment Col. Prince entered the House, and immediately addressed the Speaker. He said he had been informed out of doors, that the hon. Attorney General had moved that his petition should not be received. He could wish that the consideration of that question might be postponed for the present, and he would then be prepared to meet the Attorney General. He desired a postponement, because he expected to receive several other petitions of exactly the same nature, and if it would not inconvenience the hon. Attorney General, he thought it would be better for him to move for their reception all at once, otherwise he was prepared to go on at once.

Mr. Baldwin said, that in a case of this kind, there was, in his opinion, no time like the present. For his part he had not the slightest doubt as to what course he should pursue, from the very first moment that he heard of the petition.

Col. Prince said nothing was more common than for hon. members to postpone a motion, or the reading of a bill, without meeting any opposition, and in his opinion there was very little sense, and very little courtesy in the Attorney General's motion; but it was not the first act of tyranny or despotism to a member, or of injustice to a constituency that had been perpetrated by the present Administration, and it well became the leader of a Liberal Administration, and the great champion of the Reform party to stand forward with a motion, which, by destroying the right of petition, disgraced forever himself and his government. He (Col. P.) was not ashamed of his position, or of defending that petition—for well did he know the day when the hon. Attorney General would have said "Amen" to every word of it.

Mr. Baldwin.—Never!

Col. Prince continued. It was a paper couched in courteous, decent language, praying for good reasons enumerated in it, that this Province might be separated from Great Britain, and signed by men who were fully equal to the hon. Attorney General in wealth, intelligence, and moral and political virtues. But he had no doubt that the learned gentleman would get up and make a long speech to show that it contained in it something of a treasonable nature, as he had hinted in his letters, in which he (Col. P.) was given to understand that he might incur the risk of a prosecution. But he dared and defied the hon. gentleman to prosecute him; he would turn him out of court like a sheep-killing dog, with his tail between his legs. Did the hon. gentleman know anything about the Bill of Rights, that guarantee of our privileges, by the fifth clause of which the right of petition is secured? Did not the hon. gentleman well know that the best commentator on the law of England has laid it down as an axiom, that the subject had at all times the right of petitioning for the redress of such grievances as the common law could not redress. Now who would say that that was a case which even this house could redress? It was one of those cases in which redress could only be obtained from the Imperial Parliament, by the removal of the great burdens under which he and the other petitioners laboured. Yet he had no doubt that the honorable gentleman

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cate, was not always followed out, but he should not be surprised, and (looking directly at Col. Prince) he must say he would be grieved to find that an example was made of some one.

Mr. Cameron (Kent) was not prepared for the course that had been adopted on the present occasion. He stood in rather a peculiar position, and very possibly would be assailed with taunts and jeers for the course he was about to take; but he had never yet shrunk from what he considered his duty, much less would he do so on the present occasion. The hon. Attorney General's motion he confessed, took him by surprise. He had no doubt, however, that it was well considered by the hon. gentleman, whom he believed to be better acquainted with parliamentary practice than any one else on the floor of the House; but from all he had read he was firmly convinced that the subject had a perfect right to petition on any subject. He believed there was one precedent for an opposite course, derived from the practice of the neighbouring States, where the senate once refused to receive a petition praying for an amelioration of the condition of two millions of human beings, and he well remembered how every good heart honored John Q. Adams when he took the question up and insisted on the right of petition. The honorable gentleman then referred to the practice in the Imperial Parliament, which did not refuse to receive petitions in which the existence of the Holy Trinity was denied, or in which the Creator was termed the "monstrous God." And, on a still later occasion, when the petition of the Chartists for the "five points" was presented, Lord John Russell did not object to its reception although it involved a question which was eminently revolutionary and dangerous, but merely desired that no particular day should be named for it, in order to avoid a tumult. Now, although this petition was no doubt revolutionary, the people had just as good a right to say that they wished to throw off their allegiance as the hon. member who had spoken last, had to make use of a similar expression last session.

Col. Gage explained away the meaning of the words, which he was charged with using. Mr. Cameron continued. He was acquainted with only five of the petitioners, including Col. Prince, and they were all persons of respectability, but he was under the impression that in the Western Country there were not over 25 or 30 gentlemen of respectability in favor of independence or annexation. He had attended several public meetings in the county of Kent, and had argued against annexation on the same grounds as the hon. gentleman who preceded him. But by some means or other the reporters had never given him credit for his testimony in their favor. He had then, speaking as a commercial man, said, and he believed still, that we would have nothing to gain by a union with the United States and that we are substantially the freest people on the face of the earth. But in spite of all that, he did not think that the right method to deal with this case was to trample at once on the rights of hon. members, and on the rights of the people, for he felt it had been done already once too often this Session. He had been served himself in a similar manner last Session, by having a Bill thrown out on the first reading, and hon. members might rest assured, that he did not take such treatment very well. The proper course to have taken with that petition would have been, not to have said a word about it. It was not written in such a style as to have much effect upon the House, for still greater efforts had failed of success. Men of great influence had held meetings, hired presses, circulated addresses—in fact, taken every means to agitate the masses, and yet had failed, for the simple reason, that the masses were sound to the core, and their loyalty could not be shaken. He hoped the Hon. Attorney-General would withdraw his motion, therefore, and allow the petition to be quietly laid on the table.

Hon. H. Sherwood was in favor of the full right of petition, but he knew that cases had occurred, when the House of Commons, and even the Senate of the United States, had thought it necessary, in order to preserve peace and good order, to arrest a petition on the very threshold. And, in his opinion, this was a similar case. Hon. Members should remember that they were not given their seats in that House for the purpose of procuring a separation from Great Britain, but to maintain the existing connection, and to carry in to effect such reforms as may be necessary to the well being of the province. But could it be said, or did any hon. member imagine that they would be doing their duty to their constituents, if they allowed that petition to be laid on the table, which would be tantamount to a declaration that the question of independence or Annexation, was one within their power to argue. He did not feel disposed to admit anything of the kind, and he would consider it to be his bounden duty to support the Ministry, in the stand they had taken. At the same time he wished it to be distinctly understood that he admitted fully the right of petition, and that the petitioners should not be liable to any degree of punishment. All that he claimed was the right, a right which he would never consent to yield up, to check the progress of a petition, whenever he thought fit to do so.

The House then divided on Mr. Baldwin's motion.

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Badgley, Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of Norfolk, Boulton of Toronto, Boutillier, Burrill, Cameron of Cornwall, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayler, Chabot, Christie, Davignon, Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Ferguson, Flint, Forrier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Laeeste, LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, McNab, Malloch, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Methot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Scott of Two Mountains, Seymour, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of Durham, Smith of Frontenac,

Smith of Westworth, Stevenson, Tache, Thompson—57.
Nays—Messrs. Cameron of Kent, Dewitt, Holmes, McConnell, Papineau, Prince, Sartorn—7.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT NEW YORK. Seven Days Later from Europe!

The Steamship Europa arrived at New York from Liverpool via Halifax yesterday morning about 6 o'clock. The Europa made the shortest trip on record, having made the passage in eleven days and two hours. She spoke the America off Waterford.

The Atlantic, on her passage from New York to Liverpool, for the first five days made 300 miles per day. Her passengers issued a card announcing their belief that she is one of the swiftest and safest steamers afloat.

In the British Parliament Mr. Ewart has directed the attention of the House to the oppressive operation of the advertisement duty, and in the course of a very neat and telling speech, replete with strong argument against the injustice and inequality of this tax, he cited the example of the United States. "Any gentleman who had seen the newspapers of the United States would agree with him in thinking that the vast number of advertisements he found there must be a source of infinite commercial advantage to the whole community. Advertisements in the United States were the great vehicle of the interchange of thought. When Mr. Paulet Thompson brought forward the general subject of taxation, he stated to the House that, whereas in the United States the advertisements of that period annually numbered ten millions, in England they only numbered one million. If we compare the number of papers circulating in this country with the number of those circulating in the United States, the result was altogether in favor of the latter country."

Queen, Victoria, with her husband and family, propose at no distant day, to make another visit to Ireland. On this occasion the visit will be by way of Holyhead, to afford the Royal Family an opportunity of inspecting the tubular bridge at Bangor.

The Irish papers state that the sales of the encumbered estates are progressing in a manner which shows that capitalists do not despair of that hitherto unhappy and distracted country. In the course of four or five hours on Wednesday, property to the extent of £250,000 and upwards changed hands, at prices which are considered handsome by the sellers, and which, of course, the buyers think will prove remunerative.

M. Eugene Sue has taken his seat in the Assembly, and was the object of general attention. The hon. member placed himself on the same bench with Messrs. Vidal and de Flotte, with both of whom he cordially shook hands. M. Sue is a jovial-looking, dark-complexioned man, of seemingly about 40 years of age, although in reality 49, rather corpulent, dresses with care, and is altogether of a prepossessing appearance.

The editor of the *Paris Veu de Peuple* was sentenced by default on Wednesday, by the court of Assize of the Seine, to one year's imprisonment and 4000 francs fine, for a seditious libel on the subject of the budget.

Disturbances in Sicily.—Intelligence has been received that a very extensive organization is being formed in Sicily to once more throw off the hated yoke of the Neapolitan Bourbon. It is said that arrangements have been entered into for a considerable portion of the Neapolitan army to proceed to Rome, in order to protect the Pope in his own dominions, and that the moment of their entrance into Rome is fixed upon for a general rising in Sicily. This movement is calculated upon as being certain of success in one of two directions, if not both—first in Sicily itself, from the absence of the flower of the Neapolitan army; secondly, in Rome by the withdrawal of the only troops that can be depended upon to prevent another rising of nearly the whole of the Roman population. The heather is ripe along the whole coast—the first torch will produce a conflagration.—*Sunday Times.*

One Day Later From Europe.

Paris, Friday Evening, May 10.

It is the general feeling that tranquillity will not be disturbed. Bourse active. Fives opened at 98, and closed at 99.20. The members of the Mountain take no part in the proceedings of the members appointed to enquire into the new law and to select a committee upon it. The ultra Legitimists violently oppose the measure. Odilon Barrot supported it, but declined going on the committee. The Cassagnac party oppose the Bill. The report will be presented to the Assembly on Monday or Tuesday. The position of Paris has been reinforced by 15,000 men.

Germany, April 28.—Reports of settlement of the difficulties with England fully confirmed. The British Minister was about to renew diplomatic relations. An order has been given to release all the vessels, ships of war and others, in possession of the fleet. Mr. Wyse reports the past, and expresses satisfaction at the prospects offered by the future.

Germany.—The arrival of Princes at Berlin, to attend the Congress there, are numerous.

Spain.—Madrid, 4th.—The King appeared to be on the most friendly terms with the Ministers, and particularly with the President of the Council.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Night.

I have seen a letter to-day from Bangsport, (Bathurst) from an official source, which throws a flood of light upon the mysterious maneuvers of the so called Cuban expedition.

If the statements in this letter be true, this affair is far more extensive and comprehensive than you are aware of, and so I think you will be ready to acknowledge ere long.

The writer says: "Cuba, Barbados, Jamaica and Haiti, are, beyond all manner of doubt, destined to change their rulers, and ere another letter from me may reach you, the terrible work (for terrible it will be) will have commenced."

LATEST FROM HAVANA.—THE ISLAND IN COMMOTION.—Captain Remington, of the *barque Lynn*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday night from Havana, reports that the greatest alarm and consternation prevailed through all classes of the community respecting the reported invasion and insurrection. The cholera still prevailed, and about 50 deaths occurred daily. The slaves have been removed to the interior. Business was quite prostrate. The new Captain General, Conde Mirabe, arrived from Spain at Havana on the 10th inst., with 800 soldiers. The old batteries were being overhauled and new ones erected.

ARRIVAL OF THE OHIO.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA! Landing of General Lopez, and Surrender of Cardenas!—No Later from California.

New York, May 21, 4 P. M.
The Steamship Ohio, Capt Schenck, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at her dock at about 1 to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Gen. Lopez landed at Cardenas, about 90 miles from Havana, on the 17th inst., with about 500 men, and took possession of the town. The garrison consisted of one company of about 60 men, who made but a slight resistance. They were driven into a church, and after losing 3 killed, surrendered. The General landed in the Steamer Creole, which left New Orleans on the 7th inst. Several other vessels, containing in all 1200 or 1500 men, had left New Orleans previous to the Creole, but where they are to land is not known.

The greatest excitement prevailed at Havana, amounting to a panic. The city was under martial law, and several thousand militia had been enrolled, and arms were being delivered to them. The resident foreigners were called on to enroll.

There were 1500 troops at Matanzas, and 800 were despatched from Havana, at one o'clock A. M., on the 20th, to reinforce them and march against Lopez.

It was reported that the force under Lopez had increased to 2000, and that he was already half way to Matanzas.

On the 16th news was received that a large force was collected on Woman's Island, near Catoche, Yucatan. The General of Marines, with several vessels, and about 300 men, started immediately for that point. Just before the Ohio left, the Spanish Steamer Pizarro came in with 105 prisoners, taken from that Island.

It was said that they were mostly Germans and Irish. The report was that they were to be shot that day at 12 o'clock, or at least every tenth man shot, and the remainder confined in the dungeons of Moro castle.

The force on the Creole with which Gen. Lopez effected the landing, is only a small part of the expedition. It is known that some ten or twelve vessels have left New Orleans and different parts of the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points.

It was reported that Gen. Lopez had broken up the Railroad to Cardenas in several places. The merchants and bankers at Havana were removing their money to the fort for safety.

The Ohio, Georgia, and Falcon were obliged to anchor at the entrance of the harbor. Capt. Schenck protested through the American Consul to the Captain General, and demanded a safe anchorage, but was refused and told that he might go to sea as soon as he pleased.

None of the passengers except those having passports, were permitted to go on shore, and no communication was permitted between the passengers and officers of the town until a permit was obtained from the Captain General.

The Ohio was obliged to wait more than fifteen hours for a permit to transfer her passengers, after she was ready for sea.

The Ohio brings no later intelligence from California.

No arrival on the other side since our last advices, brought by the Georgia.

The Steamer Colon has arrived at Panama on the 7th, all well, 84 days from New York. She made a very fine passage out, her running time being 64 days. She was to sail on the 15th for San Francisco, crowded with passengers.

The Steamer West Point had passed the Straits, but had not arrived at Panama.

The following important information we copy from the Courier & Inquirer.

"We learn by special telegraphic despatch, that the Senate yesterday, in Executive session, ratified the Treaty with England recently concluded between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer. The vote stood 42 yeas to 10 nays. It was supported by Messrs. Cass, Clay, King, Poete, &c., and opposed by Jefferson Davis on account of the clause in it which guarantees the protection of the Government to the Canal."

New Mexico.—Hugh N. Smith, the delegate to Congress from New Mexico, has addressed a letter to his constituents, informing them of the failure of his mission, and advising them to frame a State Government without delay, to incorporate into it the prohibition of slavery which now prevails, and to prepare to defend it, in the confidence that the great body of the people of the United States will stand by them.

From the Plains.—The St. Louis Republican has advices from St. Joseph, (Missouri) to the 10th inst. Large numbers of California emigrants continued to arrive, overland, with their stock and wagons. They generally crossed the river, ready to leave as soon as the grass was sufficiently grown to support their teams. Many thousands had left, taking with them forage to feed their stock from 10 to 20 days. The numbers to leave St. Joseph was estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000, and from other points from 10,000 to 15,000, say in all about 40,000—a largely outside figure, we hope. The season is 20 days later than usual. Corn and oats are selling as \$1 per bushel; dried apple and peaches at \$4

to \$6 per bushel; beans \$4 per bushel; flour \$3 50 per 100 lbs., and scarce at these prices. Horses, mules, and oxen were low, the supply being equal to the demand.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO, May 20.

Dunbar Ross, Esq., Member for the County of Megantic, took the oath and his seat.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Sir Allan McNab,

Resolved, That out of respect for the memory of the hon. Levis Peters Sherwood, a Member of the Honorable the Legislative Council, formerly a Member of the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, sometime Speaker of that House, and many years one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for that Province, this House will adjourn to such an hour on the day appointed for the funeral, as will enable Members to attend the same; and that this House do now adjourn.

The House accordingly adjourned.

Tuesday, May 21.

Fifty-four Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

Petitions received and read:

Of the Municipal Council of the county of Haldimand; of the municipal council of the township of Rainham; of the municipal council of the township of Glenelg; of the township council of Eron; of the municipal council of the township of Waterloo; of the municipal council of the township of Benick; of the municipal council of the county of Waterloo; of the township council of Woolwich; of the municipal council of the township of Eramosa; of the township council of Guelp; of the municipal council of the united counties of Wentworth and Halton, praying for the passing of an Act to repeal the Clergy Reserve Act, and to abolish the endowment of the Rectories, and that the funds accruing therefrom may be applied to purposes of general education and public improvement, according to the well understood wishes of the people.

Of the municipal council of the united counties of Wentworth and Halton, praying that the duties pertaining to the office of chief Superintendent of Education be merged in some one of the Departments of Government.

Of the Rev. Jacob J. S. Mountain, and others, the Minister, Wardens, and others, members of the Church of England at Co-man-du Lac, in Lower Canada, praying for an increased aid to Bishop's College, so as to place it on an equal footing with other Institutions of a like nature.

Of A. F. Holmes, M. D., on behalf of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, praying a renewal of the annual grant to the School of the said Faculty, and that it be restored to the amount granted in former years.

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved, that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of all Reports of Her Majesty's Attorney General for Upper Canada, relating to the reservation for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, of any and every Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament during the last Session, together with all papers and documents referred to in or accompanying the same, and transmitted to Her Majesty's Government.

Yeas—Messrs. Badgley, Boulton of Norfolk, Boulton of Toronto, Cameron of Cornwall, Cayler, Chaveau, Christie, DeWitt, Hopkins, Lyon, Sir Allan McNab, Malloch, McConnell, McLennan, Papineau, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of Frontenac, Smith of Westworth, and Stevenson—21.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boutillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Davignon, Sel. Gen. Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Ferguson, Flint, Forrier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Hall, Holmes, Johnson, Jobin, Laeeste, At. Gen. LaFontaine, LaTerniere, Laurin, Lemieux, Merritt, Methot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of Two Mountains, Smith of Durham, Tache, Thompson, and Viger—42.

Sir Allan McNab introduced a Bill to exclude persons from offices who have been concerned in creating them, or increasing their emoluments: second reading 20th inst. Hon. Mr. Boulton moved for leave to bring in a Bill to fix the time and place for the meeting of Parliament: Yeas 59. Nays 6.

The House resumed the adjourned debate upon the Address proposed on Friday last, in answer to His Excellency's Speech; and the said proposed Address being again read.

Mr. Prince moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. McLane, that the 12th and 13th paragraphs, beginning with the words "That this House," and ending with the words "expense of litigation," be left out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"That it is the opinion of this House that the Province is not in a condition to bear the heavy expense and delays, and complicated machinery of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, that the said Court is not required, and ought to be abolished, (it having failed in the purposes for which it was originally erected) and that equitable jurisdiction should be extended to the Superior and Inferior Courts of Common Law in Upper Canada."

Wednesday, May 23.

Twenty-three Petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

The Speaker acquainted the House that William Lorcker Felton and Joseph Gibb Robertson, Esquires, had entered into the usual recognizances required by law, on the subject matter of the Contested Election of the county of Sherbrooke.

The House resumed the adjourned debate upon the amendment which was, yesterday, proposed by Mr. Prince, to the motion for an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech; and the said amendment being again read, on motion of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, the words "it having failed in the purposes for which it was originally erected" were left out.

The question being then put on the amend-

ment as amended; the House divided: Yeas 47; Nays 45.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac, then moved in amendment to the proposed Address.—That the 12th paragraph be left out, and the words, "That the scale on which the Court of Chancery has been framed under the Act of last Session, and the consequent additional burden imposed upon the Public Revenue for its maintenance, are wholly disproportionate to the resources of the Province, and the wants of its people," inserted instead thereof. Yeas, 19; Nays, 39.

Hon. Mr. Robinson moved in amendment to the proposed Address, That after the word "litigation" at the end of the 13th paragraph, the following be inserted:—"That the construction and keeping in repair of Gaols and Court Houses in Lower Canada should be provided for by local assessment, as in Upper Canada, and not as heretofore be made a charge on the Public Revenue."

Yeas, 13; Nays, 37.

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved in amendment to the proposed Address, that all the words after "reflecting" in the 9th paragraph, be left out, and the words "a gradual increase in the Parliamentary Representation of the Province, according to population, and upon an extension of the elective principle to the Legislative Council, which this House observed with great satisfaction, has lately been recommended by Her Majesty's Government to the Imperial Parliament, while framing a new Constitution for one of the Sister Colonies," added instead thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon; it was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE JOURNAL.

STANSTEAD, MAY 30, 1850.

The Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, (an echo of the Speech) was moved by Mr. Ferguson on the 17th.—Various amendments have been offered.

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved amendments in favor of extending the franchise of Household suffrage, as well as the extension of the elective principle to the Legislative Council, which this House observes with great satisfaction has lately been recommended by Her Majesty's Government to the Imperial Parliament, while framing a free constitution for one of the sister Colonies.

Also in favor of reducing the expenditures of the Government. The three last paragraphs of the Address to be omitted, and the following inserted in stead:

"That while this House deeply regrets that the altered policy which the Parent State has felt it necessary to adopt for her own advantage, and quite irrespective of Colonial interests, has led many loyal men in this Province to consider whether they might not, with equal right, review their own position as Canadians, thus, substantially changed, to their detriment; yet this House is not prepared to censure with Your Excellency in the opinion that persons, many of whom have heretofore perilled their lives and fortunes, and sacrificed their property in the defence of the Unity of the Empire, should, while suffering under the adverse circumstances which have since befallen them, and which they believe are the result of that change of policy which they could neither avert nor control, and without any misconduct of their own, be now dealt with as persons, merely disloyal and scarcely less than traitors, and unworthy of being retained in Her Majesty's service, because they have ventured, in calm and temperate language, to discuss the causes of their misfortunes, and to submit for the consideration of the Parent State the unreasonableness of her placing them upon the footing of Foreigners with regard to her markets, while their Colonial dependence forbids their availing themselves of those advantages in Foreign markets which a really national character would not preclude them from acquiring."

"That this House is firmly convinced that the great body of the people in this Province will yield to no other portion of Her Majesty's subjects, in loyalty to Her Majesty and attachment to the Parent State, but they would fall in their duty to Her Majesty were they to abstain from expressing a strong opinion to Your Excellency, that it is not by distrusting some and punishing others, and sifting discussion, through fear of official displeasure, that erroneous opinions either of duty or interest are to be eradicated, but by upholding and maintaining the greatest guarantee of national freedom, the right of free discussion."

The subjects embraced in the Amendments offered, are in short—Extension of the suffrage—an elective Legislative Council—retrenchment—the Court of Chancery—jails and court houses in Lower Canada—and the dismissal of Magistrates.

The debate upon the Address was opened on the 21st, and bids fair to be very lengthy and spirited. The Address will be carried by a large majority.

A telegraphic despatch to Boston papers announces the rejection of some of the amendments.

A proclamation appears in the Official Gazette of Saturday last, constituting the township of Herford, in the County of Sherbrooke, a Port of Entry, instead of Compton and Eaton—to take effect from the first day of June next.

The Legislative Council passed an unanimous Address of loyalty to Her Majesty on the 17th. An address in reply to the Speech was adopted on the 16th without amendment; although several hon. members thought the Government had treated that

body shabby in removing the Seat of Government to Toronto contrary to a resolution adopted by them last session.

The Hon. L. P. Sherwood expired suddenly at Toronto on Sunday week, of an epileptic attack. Judge Sherwood was a member of the Legislative Council.

It is said that Mr. Crawford, Secretary of War, will shortly retire from Gen. Taylor's Cabinet.

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. H. J. Boulton moved the first reading of a bill to fix the time and place of the meeting of Parliament. Mr. Baldwin opposed it on the ground that it was a republican measure, a "bit by bit attempt to subvert the institutions of the country."

We notice the following petitions for Legislative aid:

L'Academie Industrielle de St. Laurent—for aid in support.

Bishop's College, Lennoxville—for increased aid. (From the Rev. J. Jones and congregation, Stanbridge.)

Riviere du Loup, two petitions—one for a grant for the construction of a bridge over the Rivier du Loup, and one for a grant to repair the bridge in the parish of Riviere du Loup.

Charleston Academy—for aid in support.

College of L'Assomption—for an additional grant in aid.

Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association—for a loan of £12,500, to enable them to retrieve the losses arising from the Indian outrage of last fall.

The Cuba Expedition.—The President of the United States has ordered a naval force of 170 guns to the Gulf of Mexico, to preserve the neutrality of the United States. If the news from that quarter contained in another part of our paper, be correct, the American squadron are too late to prevent the landing of Lopez and his confederates. It is said that Great Britain, France and the United States are parties to a treaty with Spain, by which the latter is guaranteed the possession of Cuba. There is danger of serious difficulties arising between the United States and other powers, should these adventures prove successful.

Among the printed notices of motions for the 21st instant, is one from Mr. McConnell, inquiring of Ministers, whether they intend to renew the Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture in Lower Canada this Session, which will otherwise expire at the end of the same?

The examination of the Wentworths, charged with the murder of J. L. Parker, of Manchester, N. H., was concluded at Berwick, Me., on Wednesday last. Justice Hayes decided that they should be given up to the authorities of New Hampshire, with the consent of the Governor of Maine. They will probably be re-examined at Manchester, together with Horace Wentworth, W. Clark and Brown.

The season thus far has been wet and cold. "Seed time" has been anything but propitious to the hopes of the farmer. It is not so late, however, but that the "harvest" may be bountiful.

It is a curious fact in the grammar of politics, that when statesmen get into place, they become often oblivious of their antecedents, but are seldom forgetful of their relatives.

Three prisoners escaped from the Irashburg (Vt.) Jail on Friday night last. A reward of \$150 is offered for their apprehension.

A man in Nashua, N. H., killed his youngest child, aged two years, and then cut his own throat, on the 11th inst. Rum was the cause.

There will be preaching at the Griffin Corner Church, next Sunday, at 10 1/2 A. M., and in the afternoon.

The Last Dog Story.—The Westfield Standard tells the following dog story:

The Messrs. Johnston of this place, have a large dog in their store, which entered the sleeping apartment of a clerk connected with the store, a few nights since, and waking him by barking, conducted him to a molasses cask which had "sprung a leak" and was fast losing its contents. After seeing all secure, the dog permitted the clerk to notice, and returned to his "watching" above stairs.

Montreal Correspondence of the Journal.

MONTREAL, May 25th, 1850. Sir,—To-day being the anniversary of the birth of our excellent little Queen, is observed as a Holiday at the Custom House, Court House, Banks and other public offices. Time, however, is too precious at this season of the year, for Merchants to squander it, and the claims of loyalty have been disregarded by the mercantile community. They are busily employed attending to their legitimate business and the celebration is confined to the Military and paid officials. If the merchants were paid to lay idle, I presume they would not object to the repose and pay, but having to bear a large share of taxation necessary to liquidate the expense attendant on the amusements of the paid loyal, they have resisted

loyal calls and are pursuing "the calm and even tenor" of their occupation. In some respects "red letter days" are not altogether fruitful, but I apprehend that the *speaking*, which is inseparable from them, is injurious in the main.

Only seven members voted for the reception of Col. Prince's petition for Independence. The vote was not a test of the strength in the House, as several members (among them Perry) who are favorable to Independence were not present when the petition was presented. The speeches of Papineau and Cameron in favor of the reception of the petition, were very good indeed, and cannot fail to exercise considerable influence over the honest electors, who are not seeking personal favors from the Government. Sir Allan McNab has presented a Bill to prevent Members of Parliament from holding any office, which may be erected under measures passed by themselves. This Bill is an indirect censure on Chancellor Biske, who got into Parliament, with the hope of getting out of it, as Chancellor—and he succeeded. It is not probable that the Bill will pass, as the Members are personally interested in its rejection, having sundry private speculations in view. The necessity for such a measure, however, is daily becoming more apparent. Our entire system of Government is based on bribery and corruption, and is the greatest humbug ever palmed off on any people having pretensions to intelligence. Another flagrant abuse of patronage has just come to light.—An important vacancy recently occurred in the Quebec Customs. The situation was subordinate, and the subalterns, naturally enough expected to be promoted, but, no, their claims have been overlooked, and a Mr. Tascherou (a Lawyer, I am informed) who was never inside of a Custom House before receiving his appointment, has been hoisted into the vacancy. His elevation secured somebody's vote, and that was apology enough to cover the dirty disregard of the claims of men who have been in the Department for many years. That the people will eventually tire of this abominable system of bribery and injustice, I do not doubt, but I fear the change in their sentiments will not be thoroughly effected until after the offices are all filled with healthy and prudent incumbents. As Colonists, we have long been accustomed to being patronized, and, as a natural consequence, we are deficient in that high sense of independence which should characterize freemen. We look up to the Government for everything, and the government look down upon us, use us, flatter us, and cheat us. The transfer of patronage from the Government to the people, would go far towards rousing a healthy public feeling, and apprehension of this will induce our servants de jure, our masters de facto, to cling to the patronage of power.—I do not wish to have my remarks understood as being pointed particularly at the present Administration, but as general in their application. When the Conservatives were in power they bought Robin by giving him only five offices, and "jobs" were perpetrated in behalf of Dr. Danlop and Gowan. To "cheat" the people has been the study of every Administration since the Responsible system came into vogue. The evil lies in the system and will only disappear with it. The duty of every true patriot is plain before him. The elective principle must be introduced into every department of the government unobscuredly. Ministers must be reduced to a proper level. Patronage must be taken from them altogether, and placed in the hands of the people, who seldom directly do a wrong thing, although they too often acquiesce in the dirty jobs of those who assume to speak for them.

There is no hope whatever of secularizing the Clergy Reserves. I state this on the authority of a letter received here from an eminent Member of the Lower House. Lafontaine and McNab will give Price's measure the most determined opposition, and will defeat it. In fact, it is believed, that Mr. Price introduced his Bill, merely to afford Ministers an opportunity to escape from responsibility. The Upper Canadian portion of the Cabinet will support about their desire to secularize the Reserves, but they will not heartily set at the work. The Priests of Lower Canada have Lafontaine in their clutches, and he "can choose his colleagues" according to the *Globe*. This declaration of the official organ is unaccountably honest. It conveys what the sagacious observed long ago, and publishes to the country that Mr. Lafontaine is the "one man power." Is it not a pleasant prospect?

The weather defies description. The "coldest inhabitant" has been reluctantly compelled to admit, that the season altogether beats his "experience." Vegetation is backward enough for the middle of April, and we are now hard on June. Cold, chilly rains are the order of the day, and a fair hour, only portends a storm. NOBODY.

Produce Prices Current. Montreal, May 27.

Cambridge Market—May 23, 1850. At market, 284 Cattle, about 284 Beeves, and 100 Stores—consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, and 3 year olds. Prices.—Beef cattle, extra, \$6 75; first quality, \$6 25; 2d quality, \$5 87; third quality, \$5 35; ordinary, \$4 00 to \$5 00. Working Oxen.—\$70, 78, 90, 96 and 107. Cows and Calves.—\$24, 27, 32, 40, 23, 28. Sheep and Lambs.—By lot \$1 84, 2 00, 2 50 a 3 00. Extra at 4 00, 5 00, 7 00 a 9 00. 715 at market, nearly all sold. Swine.—1 1/2 to 3 1/2. Retail 5 to 6 c.

Remarks.—The market continues active and sales are readily effected. Mr. C. Russell of Hadley, Mass., sold one very extra pair of twin five year olds for \$7 00 per cwt. 63 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, and 27 over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, loaded with cattle, sheep, horses and swine. N. B. Beef—Extra, includes nothing but the best large oxen, well stall-fed at least one year. First quality consists of large fat oxen, stall-fed at least several months. Second quality includes the best grass-fed oxen, the best stall-fed cows, and the best three years old steers.

For Sale by the Subscribers: BRIGHT Macorado, } SUGARS; Refined and Crushed, } Brandy, Gin, Spirit; "Fryer's" High Wines, 50 O. P. Port, Madeira, } WINES; Sherry & Tensiff, } Langusta and Roasted Coffee; Tawney, Young Hyson; Hyson, Hyson Skin; Congou and Soucheang; Flour, Pork, Salt; Coddish, Salmon, Mackerel.

ALSO—Alum, Copras, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Peppers, Pepper, Ginger, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Raisins, Currants, Liquorice, Rice, Barley, Saleratus, Starch, Blue, Indigo, Epsom Salts, Paper, Glass, Putty &c. &c.

ROBERTSON & HUTCHINS, Corner of St. Gill and College Streets, Montreal, May 29, 1850.

STILL THEY COME! SPALDING & JONES have just received from Boston their usual supply of Spring and Summer Goods, to which they most earnestly invite the attention of all. Bear in mind that S. & J. will sell Goods a shade cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere in the county. May 28, 1850.

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BRING ON YOUR CASH! THE Latest Styles and Largest Stock of NEW GOODS, —May be had at— BAXTER, HASKELL & CO'S.

Just drop in, they are going with a perfect rush! Remember that our motto is "Cheaper than the Cheapest!" Rock Island, May 28, 1850.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE BOSTON WEEKLY MUSEUM

On Saturday, June 16th, this paper will enter upon its third volume under the most favorable auspices. It will be printed on new type, and though its form and style and character will be unchanged, many improvements will be made in it. The success which has attended it thus far enables the publishers to make great outlays, and no pains or expense will be spared to render it worthy the support of the reading public.

The MUSEUM has two distinctive features:— 1. No story is ever continued in its columns; each number being complete in itself. 2. Each number contains one piece of popular music. The MUSEUM contains from one-quarter to one-third more reading matter than any other literary paper in the United States. It also contains a less amount of advertisements. It is also printed on finer and better paper than is used by any other journal of its size and price in the world.

Among the contributors engaged for the new volume is Henry William Herbert, the popular and graceful writer of chivalric tales. Many other well-known authors (who have never written for the Museum) are also engaged to write, whose names we are not now at liberty to announce. Mr. Arthur will continue to furnish the admirable moral tales. We assure the public that this department of our paper shall equal that of any other paper.

Engravings of popular men shall also be given in our paper, and our motto will be "never give them." Translations from the German, French and Italian will also be given. Original and select poetry, and humorous sketches, will be ever, and a place. Nothing in short, shall be lacking, to make up an entertaining and useful paper.

TERMS. To MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. One copy, one year, \$2.00. Four copies, " " 8.00. Eleven " " " 21.00. Specimen copies sent, free of charge, to all in want of them, and who will write us to that effect, post paid. All orders to be addressed to CHARLES A. V. FURNAM & CO., No. 12 School Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW MILLINERY SHOP. MISS LONNER

WOULD beg to inform the Ladies of Stanstead and vicinity, that she has located herself at the house of Mr. PAVY VERRILL, Rock Island, for the purpose of carrying on the above mentioned business. Boston Spring & Summer Fashions just received. Ladies Dress Caps for sale. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Stanstead, May 24, 1850.

STANSTEAD SEMINARY. THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 31st of June, and continue eleven weeks. The Female Department will be under the charge of Miss HARRIETTE M. IVES, who will also instruct the French classes in both Departments.

TERMS. For common English Branches, 10 c. Higher Branches, and Languages—Greek, Latin, French and Spanish, 12 c. Instrumental music will be taught in the Institution by a competent teacher. DANIEL P. JACOBS, Stanstead, May 22, 1850.

"SOME PUMPKINS." Farmers, Look at This!!!

FRENCH & BAXTER will contract with any one, or with all that wish, for one or two Tons of Dried Pumpkin, to be delivered as soon as practicable next Fall, at our Store, Derby Line, Vt. Now is your time to procure some of the California gold. Derby Line, 20th May, 1850.

ESTURAY. CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the first of May, a two-year-old bay Mare Colt, black mane and tail, with a piece of rope around her neck. The owner can have her by paying charges. BALLARD CLARK, Stanstead, May 22d, 1850.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

THE subscribers are now receiving from the WELL KNOWN and JUSTLY CELEBRATED Establishment,

QUINCY HALL AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, Boston.

A fresh supply of the following articles, viz: Celebrated Eagle Plow; "Self Sharpening;" Side-Hill, and other kinds; Cultivators, (different kinds); Seed Sowers and Road Scrapers; Corn Shellers and Hay Cutters; Grain Cradles and Bush Hooks; Hoes, Shovels, Manure Forks, &c.

We have catalogues showing all the articles kept at the above establishment, and can furnish those we have not on hand at short notice if required.

We continue to afford these articles on the same favorable terms as heretofore, viz. Boston prices with the additional charges of freight and duties.

Please call and see. No charges for showing. A KNIGHT & CO. Stanstead, April 24, 1850.

N. B. Points, Handles and Beams to suit all the different kinds of Plows. An extra Point given with each Plow sold.

SPRING 1850. GOODS.

A. KNIGHT & Co., at the old stand of Knight, Kilburn & Co., have received from Boston a GENERAL ASSORTMENT

of Fancy and Staple Goods adapted to the Spring and Summer Trade, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be had of any other concern in the country. For CASH they will try to beat the lot. Please call and see. Stanstead, April 15, 1850.

FRENCH & BAXTER,

HAVE a large stock of the following articles, which will be sold very low, at Wholesale or Retail:

Nails, Pepper, Glass, Spices, Grindstones, Ginger, Groceries, Rice, Salt, Leaf Sugar.

Derby Line, April 24th, 1850.

Spring 1850. Styles. BONNETS! BONNETS!! BONNETS!!! TO THE TRADE.

FRENCH & BAXTER

HAVE just received a large Consignment of Straw Goods, Ribbons and Flowers from the manufacturers, and will supply the trade at Boston prices. We invite the attention of the Merchants of Canada East. to April 24, 1850.

FRIEND! That Lot of New Goods

Has come to Town, and is now being opened at FOSTER & CO'S. TEMPERANCE STORE!

DIRECT from Boston, a large assortment of "NEW SPRING GOODS," consisting of Fancy Dress Goods, Cloths, Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, &c. &c., which are ready for public inspection. All use drop in and see what they have on hand now, and they will inform you that they have more coming, so that you want they can surely supply. Ladies' best call in at the "Temperance Store," they are prepared to please you. Further particulars on next arrival. Rock Island, May 7th, 1850.

New Fashions. MISS J. A. TAYLOR, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, AT THE ROCK ISLAND HOTEL, WOULD announce to the Ladies of Stanstead and vicinity, that she has just received the Spring and Summer Fashion, and is prepared to wait on all those who may favor her with their patronage.

Ladies' Dress Caps kept constantly on hand for sale. Ladies' Bonnets cleaned and repaired at short notice. May 11, 1850.

ROCK ISLAND, MAY 1, 1850. FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS. GILMAN & HOLMES

HAVE just received from Boston a large and general assortment of staple and fancy DRY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the Public. Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call, and examine both goods and prices. Be it understood, now and henceforth, that we will not be undersold.

Spring 1850 Fashions. WILLARD WOOD, HAS just received the Spring and Summer Fashions for Gentlemen's Garments, and is now prepared to wait upon those who will favor him with their patronage, in as good style as any in the vicinity. Particular attention paid to Cutting for others to make up. May 15, 1850.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificials, &c. JUST received from Boston. Latest styles and lowest prices, at April 15, 1850. A. KNIGHT & Co.

HERD'S GRASS SEED. 53 BUSHELS very best Herd's Grass Seed for sale by GILMAN & HOLMES. Rock Island, April 24, 1850.

Seed! Seed! Seed!

BAXTER, HASKELL & Co. beg to inform the Farmers that they have procured from the French country a very superior article of Seed Wheat, which together with the following, they offer at low prices: 100 bushels superior Seed Wheat; 75 do do Herd's Grass Seed; 1500 the Clover Seed; 75 bushels Large French Peas; 100 do Barley. April 1, 1850.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

THE Subscribers beg to inform their friends in the Townships, that they are now receiving a general assortment of DRY GOODS,

which they will offer very low. OGLIVY & CAMPBELL, 160 St. Paul Street, corner of St. Joseph, MONTREAL. 236w4

FRENCH & BAXTER

DERBY LINE, VT.

HAVE just received, (and are constantly receiving) from Boston and New York, the following splendid stock of Teas and Tobacco:

75 half Chests Y. H. Tea, (superior) } Cargo of 40 " " extra fine, } Sea 20 " " common, } Witch. 20 " " Mattr super. } 25 " " Gunpowder; 25 Boxes extra fine do 20 Chests Tawney, & splendid article; 25 Boxes Ning Yung, extra; 100 Small Boxes, 6 lbs. each;

The above are the most splendid Teas, for the prices asked for them, that were ever brought into this country. They are unsurpassed in STRENGTH, or fineness of FLAVOR.

25 Boxes extra quality Tobacco, 8's; 29 do Good do 8's; 20 do do do 5's; 20 do Common do 10's; 25 do Myers's Aromatic, 3's; 20 do Sutter's, do 3's;

In Tobacco we defy competition! In Teas, all we ask is to have you call and see them, and we are sure to sell! Derby Line, April 24, 1850.

Coat and Pant Stuffs. A GOOD assortment quite fresh and cheap at A. KNIGHT & Co. April 15, 1850.

\$100 REWARD!!

WHEREAS some person or persons entered my stable on the night of the 10th inst., and there stabbed one Ox, one Cow, and a Mare: Any person that will give such information as will convict the Assassin, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE SHURTLEFF, Stanstead, May 15th, 1850. 237

Delaines and Prints. A SPLENDID lot for Spring wear just received at the cheap Cash Store of A. KNIGHT & Co. April 15, 1850.

DERBY ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 29th instant. Tuition and other expenses as usual. A. NORCROSS, Principal. May 14th, 1850. 237-3

MOST ASTONISHING CURE ON RECORD.

The following letter is deserving special notice as to the virtues of Dr. Corbett's Syrup of Sarsaparilla! It is from the well known and gentlemanly Conductor of the Concord Rail Road, L. P. WRIGHT, Esq. Boston, Feb. 28, 1849.

EDWARD BRINLEY & Co.—Gentlemen.—In May last, 1848, I was prostrated for several weeks with an Inflammatory Brain Fever, which left me in a most weak and feeble state. A friend advised me to try a bottle of Corbett's Concentrated Sarsaparilla, which I did with the happiest results. Before I had completed the first bottle I was conscious of a decided improvement, both in strength and in my general health. I have since used several additional bottles, until my health is better, and my constitution apparently stronger than it has been for years.

To those similarly afflicted as myself, and indeed to all troubled with constitutional Debility, Loss of Appetite, Impure Blood, whether produced by actual sickness or otherwise, I can cheerfully recommend the Sarsaparilla, as, in my opinion, it is the most effective and health restoring Medicine known.

Yours truly, E. Brinley & Co. Druggists, Boston, sold by T. C. Butler, and by their agents generally.

Among the many blessings attendant upon improvements in the social condition and the advances of our race in intelligence, is the prolongation of human life. With the increase of intelligence has grown up a knowledge for the elements of health, and a regard for them, and commensurately with the strides of science have we acquired the means of arresting disease, and averting its ravages. Notwithstanding the progress we have made, statistics show that even now, one sixth of the whole population die annually of consumption.

One of the most important diseases of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 20, 1838.

Mr. S. W. Fowler.—Dear Sir: Prompted by a sense of gratitude for benefits received from the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I submit the following statement: Previous to my taking the Wild Cherry, I had been obliged to give up my business in consequence of a severe affection of the lungs. In this distressed state I was ordered to try your remedy for consumption. I did so, and in the course of a few weeks, I was restored to comparative good health, so that I have since been able to attend to my ordinary business. Indeed, my present state of health far exceeds my most sanguine expectations. Yours truly, JOHN RURNS. Sold by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt. 235

CHEAPER THAN EVER, (AT THE OLD YELLOW STORE.) BAXTER, HASKELL & CO.

WOULD inform the trading community generally, that they have received within the past six weeks, from Montreal and Boston, a larger supply of West India Goods and Groceries than was ever offered before on Rock Island; and they feel confident they can sell cheaper than can be purchased this side of either city—consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

50 Chests of that superior Y. H. Tea, at 50 cents per lb. 20 Boxes assorted qualities Tobacco, 1,500 " Mackerel, 800 " Pickled Cod-fish, 500 " White Fish, 3,500 " Dry Cod-fish, 10,000 " American Nails, 1,000 " Dry White Lead, 500 gallons raw and boiled Oil, 100 " Lamp do, 300 bushels coarse Salt, 100 " fine do, 200 bags fine ground Rock Salt.

Also—Glass, Vary, Paints and Dye Stuffs, together with a very general assortment of Tin and Hardware, &c. &c. April 1st, 1850.

NOTICE.

ALL debts due to the late Dr. Wm. MONSELL, must be settled either by Note or otherwise, on or before the first day of June next, to save costs.

The Widow Monsell, residing at the house of C. Richardson, Esq., will give receipts for the same. Stanstead, May 6th, 1850. 236-4

Seed! Seed!

CLOVER Seed, Herd's Grass Seed, Seed Wheat, Seed Barley, do Oats, Carrot do do Turnip, and all kinds of Garden Seeds, for sale as cheap as the cheapest, by FOSTER & Co. April 2, 1850.

Continued from First Page.

would assert loudly that it was such a position as they ought not to receive, although he (Mr. Baldwin) was the very man who should have presented it and pressed it forward; and, and his hon. friend on the left (the Inspector General) along with him. But times were sadly changed, and fat births of £1250 a-year had completely altered the politics of those hon. gentlemen; so that he had not the slightest doubt that, with all the dignity of Bushaws with three tails, they would set themselves into quiet opposition to him and his petition. But what reason could be alleged for its rejection? It could not be shown, and he defied them to attempt it, that, in the mode of drawing it out, it was in any one respect contrary to Parliamentary Rules. But the reason, if there were any, was on account of the prayer contained in it. However, that was not the time to take up the question of Independence, but it would come very soon, and would be prepared to move an amendment to the address for the express purpose of discussing that question and he would then show that the Hon. Attorney General was not such an anxious defender of the Imperial Government previous to getting a seat on the Treasury benches. He had the documents in his possession, and he could prove it.

Mr. Baldwin.—Very good. Col. Prince continued. He said the petition was drawn up in courteous language, strictly according to Parliamentary rule and had been respectfully signed; at the same time, he would admit that he had struck off several signatures with his own hand, and with the consent of the parties themselves, and he had taken care to strike them out in such a manner, that there could never be recognized, for if they were, the poor devils, who held petty offices under Government, would be devoured in the same fashion that the prey of the Alligator was devoured.

Mr. Papineau said, that this was a most extraordinary case. An hon. member presented a petition to the House, couched in the most courteous language, and vouched for by him to be most respectfully signed, and another hon. member, without assigning any reason, interposed himself, for the purpose of preventing the petition from reaching our Sovereign, and thus making known to her wishes of her people. And by whom was that extraordinary step taken? By a member of an Administration, who in the House and out of the House, had, either from a total ignorance of the first principles of constitutional law, or through a mere wanton exercise of power, placed themselves in such a position that they could not expect this Session to pass over without being called to account for their numerous acts of tyranny and oppression. This was merely another example of that arbitrary system, which had induced the same hon. gentleman to attempt to destroy the freedom of election by sending letters in his own name to an hon. member of that house, on the eve of his election, threatening him with the loss of his favor in the event of his pursuing a particular line of conduct. The man who was guilty of such a gross infraction of the liberties of the subject was not only unworthy a seat as member of the Cabinet, but he was even unworthy a seat in that house. (Laughter and ironical cheers from the Ministerial Benches.) In the one case, gross injustice was done to the candidate and the constituency; in the other, a wrong was inflicted on the people and their Sovereign. But in every case the same design on the part of the Ministry was observable, to crush the slightest appearance of independence in members or in their constituencies. It was only the day before yesterday, that they trampled under their feet the rights of individual members by refusing to allow an hon. member leave to introduce his bill, under the pretence that it would interfere with some project of their own, although it was impossible for them to be acquainted with its merits as it had not been printed, nor even read to the House. He could assure them that there was not a single right which they claimed, that was not equally vested in every individual member of the House.—What was the intention of the Ministry? Did they suppose they could stifle discussion on this question, or on the Address, or on any of the other numerous questions which would give hon. members an opportunity of reviewing their conduct ever since they, by using every exertion, had got themselves into power.

Did they imagine that hon. members were imbued with so deep a reverence of old forms and old constitutions, that they were to sit passively and approve of what others were hired to applaud? Was it not enough that by means of a corrupt press they insulted and calumniated every one in the House and out of the House, who did not bow down to them? Had they not paid premiums to guilt, provided it were at their feet in adulation? Had they not neglected their official duties, which were performed for them by hired partisans in order that they might have leisure to attend to political intrigues? Had they not corrupted and vilified everything with which they came in contact—and did they now imagine that it was in their power to reduce that House to the same degree of abasement to which they had fallen themselves? They would no doubt make every exertion to prevent that petition being laid on the table, and it was not impossible that it might be thrown out for want of sufficient support, but hon. gentlemen should remember that, as had been repeated several times, it was strictly according to Parliamentary rule in every respect, and that its prayer was sanctioned by the reiterated statements of the ablest English statesmen, that the detention of Canada, after the other Provinces had become independent, had been a curse, and a ruinous expense to England. If English Statesmen would avow such opinions, what possible danger could there be in laying that petition on the table; but the truth was that those hon. gentlemen, who in former times rejoiced in the name of Liberals and Reformers, and whose loyalty was looked upon as very doubtful, wanted now to make it appear

that other persons could be accused of disloyalty. By their professions of liberality and their abundant promises, they had obtained the power they coveted, and then they duped the country, and they duped him.

Was it from the men who in former times contended so ardently for electoral institutions—who carried the ninety-two resolutions—that he should have expected such a mode of despatch, but under which every day practice proves that they are anything but responsible; and that in spite of all their professions—and in fact in direct opposition to the whole tenor of their political life before the Union. But he was happy to see that it was so, as it made them infinitely more ridiculous than anything else could have done. Only two years ago they were elected with a majority of three to one, and at the next general election they will be weighed, tried, and found wanting for their acts during this session, and they will prove that in working this system, which is radically bad from its first clause to its last, no set of men could be trusted. He had been laughing at for terming this the Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration, and told that it ought rather to be called the Lafontaine-Baldwin Cabinet, and indeed the hon. Attorney General East appeared to be the first premier with the power of rewarding at will. There was an instance in point, and he would mention it. A member of the bar of the lowest rank, and who employed his newspaper in vilifying all those opposed to the gov., had been appointed Law Officer to the Trinity Board, not so much apparently for the purpose of rendering services to the Trinity Board as to obtain a reward for his services to Premier the first, and that member of the bar stood convicted in a court of justice of attempting to get money under false pretences, for he was informed by the Court that he had not given value for the money that he pretended to be entitled to, but that Parliament had given value for it, and that he was guilty of a dereliction of duty by taking such a part as prevented him from giving his vote for the public benefit. That was one of the effects of this new fangled system of responsible government, which is working the ruin of the colonies, as it destroys all confidence in our public men, and turns them into corruptors, to struggle and strive with each other for plunder, and to tyrannize over the House, the Governor-General and the people. But the Ministry must understand that they no longer possess the confidence of the people.—They must understand that the next election will drive them from the government. And the hon. Attorney General East should also understand, that he is hereafter rejected by the country in which he was born, and which stood by him through good and through evil, but which he deserted in order to gratify his vanity with an election for the city of Montreal; and even there he has lost his power, for his hon. colleague had met with a general approval of the manly course he had adopted, as far as the people dared to express themselves. He would therefore advise that hon. gentleman and the other members of the cabinet to accustom themselves to consider this subject, so that they need not be surprised when their inevitable doom did arrive. The hon. gentleman then concluded, after a repetition of the argument that the ministry had no right to interfere with the reception of this petition.

Col. Gage said he could have no hesitation in admitting that the general rule was in favor of the hon. member for Essex. At the same time, there could be no kind of doubt that the House had a right to interfere in certain cases where the welfare of the community appeared to be in danger. And in his opinion, if there was one question more than another calculated to agitate society, and if he might so term it, resolve it into its primitive elements, it was the one involved in the petition presented by the hon. member for Essex, and he could not sufficiently express his regret that such a petition should be found in the hon. gentleman's hands.—For that reason he was prepared to support the motion of the Att. Gen. and the rather, because the member for Essex had stated that he expected to receive more petitions of the same character. In that case it appeared to him still more necessary to take steps at once to convince the country that they would not permit it to be unnecessarily agitated. He looked upon it as a most insane project to propose at this moment the independence of the Province. Where was the Army? the Navy? Where the ordnance to protect its independence, or the men to draw up such a constitution as would withstand the shocks to which it would be subjected? Its independence would not last for twenty-four hours. He did not say that the country would be conquered by an armed force; but it would be overrun by bands of loafers and vagabonds from the neighboring republic. He did not wish it to be understood that he imputed to any man a desire to bring about such a state of things. He only spoke of the inevitable result, and he deemed it necessary for him at once, on this occasion, to assure the ministry that whatever steps they took in order to carry out their object, should meet with his hearty support; and he could assure them that he did not care what class of men stood up in defence of their allegiance, he would stand by that class, and support them through thick and through thin. He had always said so in private, and he was happy of having that opportunity to make his opinions public. We are at this moment the freest people in the world! A good government with but slight taxation, and it appeared to him that we ought to take pride in the consideration that we are Englishmen, and can boast, as subjects of that great empire, that we have a thousand ships on the sea, and a hundred thousand soldiers under arms to protect us in the full enjoyment of our rights and privileges. He confessed that he looked upon this attempt upon our liberty with the utmost indignation, and apprehended that the course taken by the government could not be objected to with any propriety. What would be thought of a man who should rise in the Imperial Parliament and propose that the United Kingdom should be annexed to Russia. Why, he would be looked upon at once as a candidate for the strait waistcoat and the dark cell.—And he held that that was a case precisely analogous to the present. Now, he did not rise to defend the ministry; throughout his whole political life, he had been opposed to them, and he still reserved to himself that right, whenever he should think proper to exercise it, but he should be happy to know what bearing the remarks of the hon. member for St. Maurice had on this question.—The government may have damaged themselves in the opinion of that gentleman, or of those who think with him, but that was not the question at issue. And it must be admitted that the government had preserved order throughout the entire Province, and that the people had pursued their different callings in peace and security, and that fact in his opinion, ought at least to gain them some credit with the hon. member. He would conclude with observing that an intimation on the part of the government, of an intention to propose

Concluded on 2d Page.

To the Merchants of Canada East. FRENCH & BAXTER.
TAKE this opportunity to say to the Trade, that they have just returned from New York and Boston, where they have purchased an **Extensive Stock of Teas**,—at the *Spring Tea Sales*; and their purchases are just as low as the largest Tea Houses in Boston. That they save one or two Commissions in their direct purchase, and our expenses being small, we can and will sell cheaper than can be purchased in Boston. We make the statement, and will fulfil it to the letter.—Tobacco, in all quantities and prices, at better bargains than can be had elsewhere.
Derby Line, Vt., April 10, 1850.

NOTICE. MONK'S LANDS.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Agent by the Rev. EDWARD G. MONK, of Newport, England, for said Monk's Lands in the Township of Potton, with full power to Lease or Rent the same, and to collect Rents and Dues and give receipts for the same, and to transact all such other business connected with the said Lands as may be necessary.
All persons are hereby notified and required to abstain from cutting Timber or otherwise trespassing on said Lands, as all such parties will be dealt with according to law.
LEVI BIGELOW, 192
Georgetown, July 10, 1849.

SARSAPARILLA
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM. VIZ:
Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Chronic eruptions, Eruptions, Pimples, or pustules on the face, Eclatosis, Itch, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, tubercular Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Scalding or Lambeage, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Acute or Chronic, Exposure or Impudience in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders.
In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most collected aids, the most salutary productions, and the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public, and has established on its own merits a reputation for efficacy and efficiency far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it is capable of doing for the thousands who have used it, is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.
ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.
The following striking and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate case of Scrofula, commands itself to all similarly afflicted:
SOUTHPORT, Conn., Jan. 1, 1848.
MRS. S. S. S. Gentlemen—Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year and finding no relief from the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg, and below the knee suppurated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use Sands' Sarsaparilla. The first bottle produced a decided and favorable effect, relieving her more than any prescription she had ever taken, and before she had used six bottles, the suppuration and discharge of her friends, she found her health quite restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health remains good, showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts, and think very highly of Sands' Sarsaparilla.
Yours with respect,
JULIE HIRE.
Extract from a letter received from Mr. N. W. HARRIS, a gentleman well known in Louisiana, Louisiana, Va.:
"Gentlemen—I have cured a negro boy of mine with your Sarsaparilla, who was attacked with Scrofula, and of a scrofulous family."
Yours truly,
N. W. HARRIS.
"Frederick's Hall, Va., July 17, 1848."
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—It seems almost unnecessary to direct attention to an article so well known, and so deservedly popular, as this preparation, but patients are often who wish to use the extract of Sarsaparilla are induced to try worthless compounds, bearing this valuable root; and we think we cannot confer a greater benefit on our readers than in directing their attention to the advertisement of the Messrs. Sands in another column. The bottle has recently been enlarged to hold a quart and those who wish a really good article will find concentrated in this all the medicinal value of the root. The experience of thousands has proved its efficacy in curing the various diseases for which it is recommended; and at the present time more than any other preparation is being made in preparing the system for a change of seasons—*House Journal, Sept. 1848.*
Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 109 Fulton-st., corner of William Street, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.
For sale by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt., March 27th, 1850. 230-contm

IN QUART BOTTLES.
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM. VIZ:
Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Chronic eruptions, Eruptions, Pimples, or pustules on the face, Eclatosis, Itch, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, tubercular Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Scalding or Lambeage, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Acute or Chronic, Exposure or Impudience in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders.
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For sale by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt., March 27th, 1850. 230-contm

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

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

ONE PRICE STORE.
(CASH ON DELIVERY OF THE ARTICLES.)
THE GREAT DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
For all the Genuine and Popular Medicines of the day, at T. C. BUTLER'S
LINE STORE,
at Wholesale and Retail.

JUST received at the Line Store, a new supply of

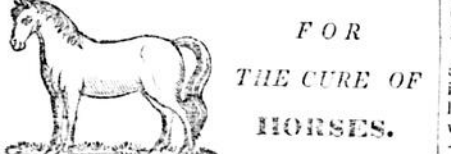


Fancy Goods and Toys;
Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines;
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, &c. &c.
Also—Teas, Tobacco, Molasses, &c.
Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call.
All orders inclosing cash, will be promptly attended to, and the articles forwarded.
T. C. BUTLER.
Derby Line, March 20th, 1850.

THE AMERICAN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
CAPITAL \$100,000. Incorporated in 1847.
The Premium rates are 25 per cent. less than other Co's.
PERSONS wishing to get their own, or the lives of their friends insured, will please call upon T. C. BUTLER, Agent for the company.
Derby Line, Feb. 13, 1850.

Begle's Hyperion Fluid,
FOR THE HAIR, just received from Boston, and for sale by
T. C. BUTLER.
Derby Line, Feb. 13, 1850.

BUTLER'S GENUINE NEWLAND'S LINIMENT,
ALWAYS kept on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail—merchants supplied with it to sell. It is one of the best medicines now in use.
See directions accompanying each bottle.
T. C. BUTLER.
Derby Line, February, 1850.



BUTLER'S PATTON'S LINIMENT,
FOR WOUNDS, scratches and swellings on horses and cattle, warranted genuine. Also,
NEW ENGLAND HEAVE POWDERS, and MILLER'S CONDITION POWDERS, for sale by
T. C. BUTLER, Agent.
Derby Line, March 20th, 1850.

THE GANTON TEA COMPANY'S SUPERIOR TEAS!!
A FRESH supply just received and for sale by
T. C. BUTLER, Agent.
Derby Line, March 20th, 1850.

Dr. A. SOUTHERN'S LINIMENT, warranted a sure cure for chilblains and soreness on the sides of feet and toes. The burning sensation and soreness will be cured by two or three applications. For sale by
T. C. BUTLER, Agent.
Derby Line, Jan. 16, 1850.

BUTLER'S GENUINE ERASIVE SALTS.
THIS article instantly removes stains of Ink, Iron, Mud, Fruit, &c. from Linens, Madras, Muslins, and Cotton Goods, without the least injury to the fibers and most delicate textures. Merchants supplied with it. Price 25 cents per box, with directions for using. For sale wholesale and retail by
T. C. BUTLER.
Derby Line, February, 1850.

HULL'S UNIVERSAL Family Physic, may be had at
T. C. BUTLER'S.
Derby Line, Oct. 30, 1849.

A large supply of HUNT'S LINIMENT, just received and for sale wholesale and retail by
T. C. BUTLER, Agent.
Derby Line, March 20th, 1850.

JUST received a new supply of the Purified Cod Liver Oil by
T. C. BUTLER, Agent.
Derby Line, March 20th, 1850.

SPANISH Sarsaparilla Root, for sale by
T. C. BUTLER.
Derby Line, March 20th, 1850.

BUTLER'S Hunter's Whooping Cough and Croup Syrup, a superior article for coughs and colds. For sale by
T. C. BUTLER.
Derby Line, March 20th, 1850.

NOTICE.
WE have appointed Messrs. FRENCH & BAXTER, of Derby Line, Vermont, our sole Agents for the sale of our Axes in Canada and Northern Vermont,—and those wishing can have them of French & Baxter at our wholesale prices.
BROOKS & BROTHERS.
New Haven, Vt., March 12, 1848.

ANOTHER NOTICE.
WE would call the attention of the Merchants of Canada and Northern Vermont, to the advertisement of Brooks & Brothers, appointing us their Agents for the sale of their Axes. All orders from the Trade will be promptly attended to. We shall have them constantly on hand to supply all orders.
FRENCH & BAXTER.
Derby Line, March 13, 1849.

LIFE INSURANCE.
The New York Life Insurance Company, TAKE risks upon those going to California by the way of Cape Horn or the Isthmus, on the most favorable terms.
J. A. FLETCHER, Agent.
L. RICHMOND, Examining Physician.
Derby Line, Vt. Feb. 6th, 1850. 223
SILAWLS! SILAWLS!
AT FOSTER'S.

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

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

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

Rock Island Ready-made Clothing DEPOT.
GILMAN & HOLMES are now offering for sale the largest, best and cheapest assortment of Ready Made Clothing, that can be found within 60 miles.
Heavy Gray Over and under coats, from \$2.50 to 7.00
Brown, blue, Olive and including Green broadcloth, and beaver do lined thru' out and wadded 7.00 to 16.00
Under sack coats of do 5.00 to 8.00
Tweed Sacks and business coats, 3.00 to 4.00
Vests of all kinds, 1.00 to 1.50
Pantaloons do 1.50 to 2.00
Overalls, .50 to .75
Buffalo Overcoats, 10.00 to 18.00
Also an assortment of Regatta Shirts, Under shirts and Drawers. Persons desirous of purchasing Goods in the above line will best consult their interest by calling and examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
November 20, 1849.

Boot and Shoe Making.
THE Subscriber, having commenced manufacturing BOOTS & SHOES, in the Shop formerly occupied by M. Dixon, (as a Tailor's Shop) on Stanstead Plain, takes this method to inform these in want of Boots or Shoes, that he intends to keep a good assortment of all kinds on hand, and will make at short notice any kind of work that may be wanted in his line, and at prices that cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser. Work warranted, and all tips mended gratis.
WILLIAM H. LEE.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to repairing.
Stanstead, July 17, 1849. 194

TAILORING!
William Sivright.
IN spite of opposition here and elsewhere, still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business at the
OLD STAND,
Derby Line, where he will be found prepared to answer all calls in his line of business with promptness and dispatch. Currents entrusted to him to make, will be executed in the most Approved, Fashionable and Durable manner.
Fashions for Winter of 1849-50,
have been received.
Garments cut for others to make, on short notice.
Derby Line, Dec. 5, 1849.
SHEET Lead, Lead Pipe, Powder, Patent Fuse, and Shot Zinc, at
FOSTER & CO.,
Rock Island, June 26, 1849.

Leather! Leather!
52 Sides Sole Leather; 22 do Upper do of best quality, and as low as the lowest at
FOSTER'S.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
MENS' Thick Boots, custom made; Calf do; Goat Shoes; Kip do; a heavy stock of low priced for sale.
FOSTER & CO.
Rock Island, May 1, 1849.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT STANSTEAD, CANADA.
CONTRIBUTORS.
One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A deduction of twenty-five cents will be made if paid in six months, and a deduction of fifty cents will be made for payment in advance.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, and arrears charged at the rate of \$1.50 per year.
Communications and letters, must be post-paid.
Advertisements.—Six lines or less, first insertion, 25 cents; each subsequent insertion, 10 cents. To be inserted over 10, per line first insertion, and 10 cents each continuation.
A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.—Advertisements with cut directions will be inserted until authorized, and charged accordingly.
THE PRINTING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

AGENTS.
Georgetown, J. Fuller.
Potton, A. B. Hunt.
Brome, J. E. Hunt.
" J. Soley.
Bedford, S. W. Stone.
Pike River, A. L. Taylor.
Barnston, J. Thornton.
" I. King.
Castleton, H. Colburn.
Haley Village, L. Kathan.
" West, J. Sweeney.
Compton, S. G. Smith.
Sherbrooke, John Griffith.
Lemoineville, J. P. Gushing.
Brompton, Joseph Rankin.
Stapton, (Richmond) G. K. Foster.
Luton, Murray & Co.
Bury, N. Ellis.
Outlet Magog, S. Boswell.
Stukely, G. A. Godard.
Frost Village, Capt. A. Wood.
Melbourne, C. R. Christie & Co.
Hartford, P. W. Evans.
Herbert, A. Workman, P. M.