

Stanstead Journal.

AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' ADVOCATE.

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CHOICE SELECTED TALES, &C.

LOSING AND WINNING.

A CAPITAL STORY.

CONCLUDED.

The pale and trembling Julia instantly despatched a servant for Mr. Eveleth, and in twenty minutes that gentleman arrived. He was instantly made acquainted with the business on hand, and without hesitation accepted for the furniture and dismissed the officer. Julia felt relieved of an enormous burden, when the officer left the house—though in her trepidation she comprehended how he was induced to go, and leave every thing as it was. As soon as she was sufficiently composed and collected to take up a pen, she wrote to her husband, giving an account of all that had transpired. Her letter despatched, she had nothing to do but to wait in torturing suspense, till she could see or hear from him. On the third evening, as she was sitting with her eyes resting on the carpet, alternately thinking of her husband, and her own embarrassing situation, and at times raising her heart to heaven for strength and direction—as she was then sitting in deep and melancholy musing, Mr. Westbury entered the apartment. Quick as thought she sprang towards him exclaiming—

“Oh, my dear husband, how glad I am that you are come! but what is the matter?” she cried, as he sank into a chair—you are ill?”

“I find that I am,” said Mr. Westbury. “My strength has just sufficed to fetch me home.”

Julia took his hand, and found it was burning with fever, and instantly despatching a servant for a physician, she assisted her husband to his chamber. The medical gentleman soon arrived, and pronounced Mr. Westbury in a confirmed fever. For twenty days Julia was in an agony of suspense. With intense anxiety, she watched every symptom, and administered every medicine with her own hands, lest some mistake should be made. It was in vain that the physician entreated her to take more care of herself, she could do nothing, but that which related to her husband. When nature was completely exhausted she would take an hour's troubled repose, and then be again at her post. On every account the thought of death was terrible. “To be lost to me,” thought she, “is unutterably dreadful; but, oh, it is a trifle compared to his being lost to himself! He is not fit for heaven. He has never sought the intercession of the great Advocate, through whom alone we can enter on eternal life.” How fervently did she pray that his life might be prolonged! that he might come forth from his affliction like gold seven times refined!

Mr. Westbury was exceedingly reduced, but there was no symptom of delirium, though weakness and pain compelled him to remain almost constantly silent. Occasionally, however, he expressed gratitude to Julia, for her unremitting attentions; he begged her for his sake, to take all possible care of her own health, for if her strength should fail, such another nurse—so tender, so vigilant could not be found. Julia entreated him to take no thought for her, as she doubted not that her heavenly Father would give her strength for the discharge of every duty.

Sometimes, when he was uttering a few words of commendation, she panted to say, “Aidez moi, au lieu de me louer;” but with a sigh she would bury the thought at the bottom of her heart and proceed to the discharge of her duties. Oftentimes she would kneel for an hour to gether at his bedside, when he appeared to be sleeping, with his hand clasped in her's dividing her time between counting his fluttering pulse, and raising her heart to Heaven in his behalf.

But Julia's constitution was unequal to the task she had undertaken. Protracted fatigue and anxiety did their work, and on the day that her husband was pronounced convalescent, she was conveyed to a bed of sickness. Unlike Mr. Westbury, she was in a constant state of delirium, induced by mental anxiety and unremitting watching. Most touchingly would she beg to go to her husband, as he was dying for the want of her care. It was in vain that she was told he was better—was rapidly recovering—the impression was gone in an instant, and her mind reverted to his danger. Her physician was anxious that Mr. Westbury should visit her chamber, as soon as he could do so with safety, hoping that the sight of him might change the current of her thoughts, and remove that anxiety that greatly heightened her fever. At the end of three days he was able to be supported to her chamber, and advancing to the bedside he said:

“My dear Julia, I am able to come and see you.”

“Thank heaven!” said Julia, clasping her hands, and then raising her eyes, she added, “Heavenly Father, I thank thee! But how sick you look, oh, pray do go to bed, and I will come and nurse you. I shall very soon be rested, and they will let me come.”

“I will sit by, and watch and nurse you now Julia,” said Mr. Westbury; “so try to go to sleep; it will do you good.”

“You called me Julia,” said she, smiling.—“Oh how sweetly that sounded! But I will

mind you, and try to sleep, for my head feels strangely.”

She closed her eyes, and Mr. Westbury sat at the head of the bed, watching her with intense interest. Presently her lips moved, and he leaned forward to hear what she was saying:

“Oh should he die,” she murmured in the softest tone: “Oh should he die without knowing how much, how fondly I loved him!—And oh! she added in a whisper, with an expression of deep solemnity on her features; “Oh, should he die without ever loving the blessed Saviour!—that would be the most dreadful of all!”

Presently a noise in the street disturbed her, and she opened her eyes. She did not see her husband, as she had turned her face a little on the other side, and calling her nurse, she said—“Do beg them to make less noise; they will kill my dear husband; I know just how it makes his poor head feel,” and she clasped her own, with her hands.

Mr. Westbury's feelings were much moved, and his debility was such that he could with difficulty restrain them. He found he must return to his own chamber, and taking his wife's hand, he said—

“I hope to be able to come and see you now, every day, my dear Julia.”

“Oh, do,” she said, “and always call me Julia, will you? it sounds so kindly?”

Scenes similar to this were constantly recurring for the next ten days. Mr. Westbury continued to gain in strength though his recovery was somewhat retarded by his visits to Julia's chamber, while she was gradually sinking under the violence of her disease.—The hopes however, which her physician gave of her recovery, were not delusive.—Within three weeks of the time of seizure, a crisis took place and the next day she was pronounced out of danger.

Soon after this, Mr. Westbury was able to attend a little to business, but all the time he was in the house was spent in Julia's chamber. One day after she had so far recovered her strength, as to sit up for an hour or two at a time, he chanced to be left alone with her.

“My dear Julia,” said he as he took her emaciated hand, and folded it between his own, “I can never express my gratitude for your kind attentions to an unworthy husband; nor my thankfulness to Heaven that your precious life did not fall a sacrifice to your efforts to save mine. I hope to prove by my future conduct that I have learned to appreciate your value.”

He spoke in the softest tones of love, while his eyes were humid with tears.

“Do you love me?” said Julia.

“Love you! yes, most tenderly, with my whole heart,” said Mr. Westbury, “more than anything; more than everything else on earth!”

Julia leaned her head on his shoulder and burst into tears.

“Why do you weep, Julia?” said Mr. Westbury.

“Oh, I am so happy!” said Julia. “There wants but one thing to make my cup of blessedness quite full.”

“And what is that, my dearest?”

“That you give your first, your best affections where alone they are deserved, to your Creator.”

“I trust my dear wife,” said Mr. Westbury, with deep feeling, “I trust that your precious intercessions for me at the throne of mercy have been answered. My bed of sickness was a bed of reflection, of retrospection, of remorse, and I hope, of true penitence. I feel as in a new world; old things have passed away, and all things have become new.”

Julia clasped her hands together, leaned her face upon them, and for a long time remained perfectly silent. At length she raised her head, and said, “Your fortune, I suppose is gone; but what of that? It was a trifle—a toy—compared with the blessings now bestowed. A cottage—any place will be a paradise to me, possessing the heart of my husband, and he a believer!”

“My dear Julia,” said Westbury, “my fortune is unimpaired. I was in danger of sustaining great loss, through the embarrassments of my banker in New York. But all is now happily adjusted. The difficulty here, was the result of malice. Elden was embittered against me, I doubt not, through the influence of his sister, of whom it is unnecessary to speak to you. He heard of my difficulties, and knowing that he should be perfectly safe, purchased that note against me, that he might avenge her by increasing my embarrassments. I have been recently informed that the unhappy girl looked on your pearls with peculiar malignity. Her feelings were too bitter, and too strong for concealment. Poor girl, I fear that she and her brother are kindred in heart, as well as blood. I now look with something like terror, at the gulf into which I wished to plunge myself, and from which alone my dear father saved me. I can never be sufficiently thankful for being turned, almost by force, from my rash and headstrong course; and for having a wife bestowed on me, rich in every mental and moral excellence, who loves me for myself, undeserving as I am, and not for my wealth.”

It was now June, and as soon as Julia's strength was equal to the fatigue, Mr. W.

took her into the country for a change of air. They were absent from the city for some months, and made, in the course of the summer, several delightful excursions in various parts of the country. A few days after their return to their house in town, Julia asked Mr. W. if he had seen or heard anything of the Cunninghams.

“I have seen neither of them,” said Mr. Westbury, “but hear sad accounts of both.—Mrs. Cunningham is now with a party at Nahant. She has been extremely gay, perhaps I might say dissipated, during the whole season, and her reputation is in some danger.—Cunningham has become an inveterate gambler, and I am told that his face shows but too plainly that temperance is not among his virtues.”

“Poor creatures,” said Julia, “how I pity them for their folly, their madness!”

“I pity him most sincerely,” said Mr. W., “on being united to a woman who selfishly preferred her own pleasure to her husband's happiness. Her I have not learned to pity. Had she taken your advice, Julia—for most touchingly did I hear you warn her—she might have been happy, and her husband respectable. Now they are both lost! Oh, that every woman would learn where her true strength, her true happiness lies! Oh, that she would learn, that to yield is to conquer! to submit is to subdue!”

“None but the utterly ignoble and abandoned could long resist the genial influence of a cheerful, meek, patient, self-denying wife; nay, instances are not wanting, in which the most profligate have been reclaimed, through the instrumentality of a consistently amiable and virtuous woman! If the whole sex, my dear Julia, would imitate your spirit, and follow your example, the effect would soon be manifest. Men would be very different creatures from what they are, and few wives would have occasion to complain of unkind and obstinate husbands. A vast deal is said of the influence of woman on society; and they themselves exult in their power; but how seldom, comparatively, do they use it, to benefit themselves or the world! Let it be woman's first desire to make her husband good, and happy, and respectable; and seldom will she fall short of her object, and at the same time of securing her own felicity.”

The Field of Glory.

Allison gives a thrilling description of the appearance of the ground upon which the famous battle of Eylau was fought, on the morning after the battle:

“Never was a spectacle so dreadful as the field of battle presented on the following morning. About 50,000 men lay in the space of two leagues, (six miles) weltering in blood. The wounds were for the most part, of the severest kind, from the extraordinary quantity of cannon balls discharged during the action, and the close proximity of the contending masses to the deadly batteries, which spread grape at half musket shot through their ranks. Though stretched on the cold snow, and exposed to the severity of an Arctic winter, they were burning with thirst, and piteous cries were heard on all sides for water; or assistance to extricate the wounded men from beneath the heaps of slain, or loads of horses by which they were crushed. Six thousand of these noble animals encumbered the field, or maddened with pain, were shrieking aloud amidst the stifling groans of the wounded. Subdued by the loss of blood and tamed by the cold, exhausted by hunger, the foemen lay side by side amidst the general wreck. The Cosack was to be seen beside the Italian, the gay vine dresser from the smiling banks of the Garonne, lay athwart the stern peasant of the Ukraine. The extremity of suffering had extinguished alike the fiercest and most generous passions. After his usual custom, Napoleon in the afternoon, rode through the dreadful field, accompanied by his Generals and Staff, while the still burning piles of Serpallen and Surgraten sent volumes of black smoke over the scene of death; but the men exhibited none of their wonted enthusiasm; no cries of “Vive la Empereur” were heard; the bloody surface echoed only with the cries of the suffering, or the groans of wo.”

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

The New Tariff.

ARTICLES.	£	s	d
Sugar, Refined in loaves or crushed or Candy the cwt.	0	14	0
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
Bastard, and other kinds the cwt.	0	9	0
And for every £100 value,	12	10	0
Molasses, the cwt.	0	3	0
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
Tea, the lb.	0	1	0
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
Coffee, Raw or Green, the Cwt.	0	4	8
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
Other kinds, the Cwt.	0	14	0
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
Tobacco, Manufactured, the lb.	0	1	0
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
Unmanufactured, the lb.	0	0	3
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
Cigars, the lb.	0	1	6
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0

Snuff, the lb.	0	0	4
And further for every £100 value	12	10	0
Wine, In wood, value £15 the Pipe, of 126 gallons, or under, the gallon	0	0	6
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
In wood, value over £15 the Pipe, the gallon	0	1	6
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
In bottles or other vessels not made of wood, the gallon	0	4	0
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
Spirits and Strong Waters, of all sorts, for every gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon viz,			
Whiskey, the gallon,	0	0	3
And further for every £100 value,	12	10	0
Rum, the gallon,	0	1	3
And further for every £100 value,	25	0	0
Geneva, Brandy and other Spirits or Strong Waters, except Rum and Whiskey, the gallon,	0	2	0
And further for every £100 value	25	0	0
Spirits, Cordials and Liqueurs sweetened or mixed with any article so that the strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, the gallon,	0	3	0
And further for every £100 value,	35	0	0
Salt, the bushel,	0	1	1
And further for every £100 value,	12	10	0
Spices and Fruits, Nuts, Vinegar, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Sweet Meats, or Fruit preserved in Sugar, Candy, or Molasses, for every £100 value,	30	0	0

Animals of all kinds, Hams, Meats of all kinds (except Mess Pork,) Butter, Cheese, Flour, Barley, Buckwheat, Bear Bigg, Oats, Rye, Beans and Peas, Meal of the above grains and of Wheat not bolted, Bran in shorts, and Hops, for every £100 in value,	20	0	0
Anchors, Bark, Berries, Nuts, Vegetables, Woods and Drugs used solely in dyeing, and Indigo,—Bristles,—Burr-stones unwrought,—Chain Cables, the iron of the links of which is not less than five-eighths of an inch diameter and which are not less than fifteen fathoms in length,—Coal and Coke,—Grease and Seraps,—Hemp, Flax, and Tow undressed,—Hides, Junk or Oakum,—Lard,—Lead, pig and sheet,—Marble in blocks unpolished,—Oil Cocoa-nut and Palm only, Ores of all kinds of Metals,—Railroad Bars,—Bar and Rod Iron not hammered,—Charcoal, male or refined,—Boiler Plate, Sheet Iron not thinner than number sixteen wire gauge, and Hoop Iron not more than two inches broad, Spike Rods, Pig, Scrap and Old Iron,—Pipe Clay,—Resin & Rosin,—Saw-logs,—Ships' Water Casks in use,—Teasles,—Steel,—Broom Corn,—Wood used in making carpenters' and joiners' tools—Tallow,—Tar and Pitch,—Tanned Rope, when imported by ship-builders for the rigging of their ships,—Type-metal in blocks or pigs,—Wool, for every £100,	2	10	0

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not hereinafter declared to be exempt from duty, for every £100 value,

12 10 0

The following are exempt from duty, that is to say:

Anatomical preparations, Ashes, Pot and Pearl, and Soda, Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus, Printed books (not foreign reprints of British copy-right works) Maps, Busts, and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris; Paintings, Drawings, Engravings Etchings and Lithographs, Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of Antiquities; Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy or Botany, Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs, and Roots, Wheat, and Indian Corn, and Animals imported to improve stock.

Models of Machinery and other inventions, and improvements in the Arts.

Coin and Bullion.

Manures of all kinds.

Arms, Clothing, Provision and Stores of every description, which any commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall import or bring into the Province for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province, provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be paid or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and Carriages of Travellers, and Horses, Cattle and Carriages, and other Vehicles, when employed in carrying Merchandise, together with the necessary Harness and Tackle, so long as the same shall be bonafide in use for that purpose, except the Horses, Cattle, Carriages, vehicles and Har-

ness of persons hawking Goods, wares and merchandise through the Province for the purpose of retailing the same, and the Horses Cattle Carriages and Harness of any Circus or Equestrian Troop for exhibition; the Horses, Cattle, Carriages and Harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of Clothing specially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any Charitable Society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, Farming Utensils and Implements of Husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any Society incorporated or established for the encouragement of Agriculture.

The following articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actually settling therein, viz:

Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandize; Horses and Cattle; Implements and Tools of Trade of handy-crafts-men.

The personal Household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this Province, being subjects of her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles when imported directly from the United Kingdom, or from any British North American Province, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom or of such Province, respectively, viz:

Animals, beef, Pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa, paste, corn or grain of all kinds; flour, fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled; fish oil; furs or Skins the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea; gypsum, Horns, meat, poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, seeds of all kinds, skins, pelts, furs or tails undressed; wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

The following articles are prohibited to be imported into this Province, viz:

Books and drawings of an immoral or indecent character; base or counterfeit coin.

It is also determined for the protection of the fair Trader and of the Revenue, to provide against the fraudulent undervaluation of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, by the appointment of competent Appraisers, by giving to such Appraisers and to the Collectors the power to examine witnesses upon oath, by requiring the duly attested invoices, by the forfeiture of goods with regard to which such fraud may have been committed, by the proper examination of the goods, and by adopting such other precautions as may be requisite to prevent or punish such fraud; and to make such other amendments to the Customs' Act as experience has shown to be requisite for better attaining the objects thereof.

The Governor in Council is to have the power, in certain contingencies to increase the rates of duty to 10 per cent.

This contingency will arise in case the Provincial Treasury is subjected to any loss under the resolution to encourage Railways. The increase, if any, will be on duties, thus 10 per cent will be raised to 11 per cent, not to 20 per cent.

Extracts from the Act.

SECTION VI. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any duty is or shall be imposed on any goods imported into this Province, *ad valorem* or according to the value thereof, such value shall be understood to be the actual cash value thereof in the principal markets in the country where the same were purchased and whence they were exported to this Province, or if the goods were purchased in one country and exported to this Province from another country, then in the principal markets of the country where such goods were purchased by the persons importing the same into this Province; And it shall be the duty of each and every Appraiser and of every Collector acting as such, by all reasonable ways and means in his power, to ascertain, estimate and appraise the true and actual market value and wholesale price as aforesaid, of any goods to be appraised by him, any invoice or affidavit to the contrary notwithstanding, in order to estimate and ascertain the value upon which duty is to be charged as aforesaid.

VIII. And be it enacted, That with the bill of entry of any goods there shall be produced and left with the Collector if required by him, an Invoice of such goods, attested by the oath of the owner, and if the owner be not the person entering such goods, then verified also by the oath of the importer or consignee, or other person who may under this Act lawfully make such entry and verify such Invoice, in the form or to the effect of the oath or oaths provided for the case in the schedule B to this Act annexed, which oath or oaths shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed on such Invoice, or on the bill of entry (as the case may be) or be annexed thereto, and shall in either case distinctly refer to such Invoice, so that there can be no doubt as to its being the Invoice to which such oath is intended to apply, and shall be subscribed by the party making it and certified by the signature of the person before whom it shall have been made; and the Bill of entry shall also contain a statement of the value for duty of the goods therein mentioned, and shall be signed by the person making the Entry, and shall be verified in the form or to the effect of the oath

provided for the case in the said Schedule B. IX. And be it enacted, that in any such Bill of Entry as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the person making the same, to add such sum to the value stated in the Invoice as shall be sufficient to make the value for duty such as it ought to be under the provisions of this Act, and such value shall then, for the purposes of this Act, stand in stead of the value as it would appear by the Invoice; and no evidence of the value of any goods imported into this Province, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein, at the place whence and the time when under this Act they are to be deemed to have been exported to this Province, contradictory to or at variance with the value stated in the Invoice produced to the Collector, with the additions (if any) made to such value by the Bill of Entry, shall be received in any Court in this Province, on the part of any party except the Crown.

XVII. And be it enacted, that it shall always be lawful for the Collector, when he shall deem it expedient for the protection of the Revenue, and of the fair Trader, and subject always to any regulations to be made by the Governor in Council in that behalf, to detain and cause to be properly secured, and at any time within fifteen days to declare his opinion to take, and to take for the Crown, any whole package or packages, or separate and distinct parcel or parcels, or the whole of the goods mentioned in any Bill of Entry, and to pay, when thereunto requested, to the owner or person entering the same, and out of any public monies in the hands of such Collector, the sum at which such goods, packages or parcels, shall be respectively valued for duty in the Bill of Entry and ten per cent thereon, and also the fair freight and charges thereon to the part of Entry, and to take a receipt for such sum and addition when paid; and the goods so taken, shall (whether such payment be requested or not) belonging to the Crown from the time they shall be so taken as aforesaid, and shall be sold or otherwise dealt with in such manner as shall be provided by any regulation in that behalf, or as the Governor of this Province shall direct, and the net proceeds of the sale of any such goods, shall be dealt with as monies arising from duties of Customs; provided always, that if the net proceeds of any such sale, shall exceed the amount paid as aforesaid for such goods, then any part of the surplus not exceeding fifty per cent of such surplus, may under any regulation or order of the Governor in Council, be paid to the Collector, Appraiser or other Officer concerned in the taking thereof, as a reward for his diligence.

XIX. And be it enacted, that if any person shall knowingly and wilfully, with intent to defraud the revenue of this Province, smuggle or clandestinely introduce into this Province any goods subject to duty, without paying or accounting for the duty thereon, or shall make out or pass or attempt to pass through the Custom House, any false, forged or fraudulent invoice, or shall in any way attempt to defraud the revenue by evading the payment of the duty or of any part of the duty on any goods, every such person, his her or their aiders or abettors shall, in addition to any other penalty or forfeiture to which they may be subject for such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court before whom the conviction shall be had.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 28th April, 1849.

Mr. Boulton, of Norfolk, moved the following Address to His Excellency:

May it please your Excellency: We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, have witnessed with feelings of deep sorrow and indignation, the proceedings of a mob of riotous and disorderly inhabitants of this City, who, in a time of profound peace and tranquility, have committed several wanton and disgraceful outrages, as well upon persons as property, the most prominent of which is the destruction of the Building occupied by the two Houses of Parliament. At such a moment of excitement, we feel it to be due to ourselves and our constituents to assure your Excellency of the devoted loyalty and attachment of the people of Canada to the person and government of our beloved Sovereign, and of their earnest desire to preserve the connection with the Parent State.

We further beg leave to express to your Excellency our deep sense of the justice and impartiality which has uniformly characterized the constitutional Government of your Excellency, while assisted by the counsels of your former, as well as your present Advisers, without reference to the policy of either. While we sincerely hope that the tranquility of the City is now substantially restored, we feel it our duty to assure your Excellency of our cordial support of any measure which your Excellency may find it necessary to take for the preservation of the public peace, and we pledge ourselves to make good any expense that your Excellency may have found it necessary, or may yet find it necessary to incur for the accomplishment of that object.

After a long debate, which our limits forbid copying.

Mr. Wilson moved, in amendment, that a humble Address be presented to His Excellency, to express that, we, the Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, beg to assure His Excellency of our undiminished devotion and attachment to Our Most Gracious Sovereign and the Crown of Great Britain, and of the respect due to Her Majesty's Representative in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

That this City has been the scene of violence and outrage of a most deplorable and frightful character: the Public Records of the Province and the Parliament Buildings have

been burned by lawless men, private property destroyed, and serious injuries inflicted on several peaceable and loyal citizens.

That this House desire to express unambiguously its abhorrence and indignation at such outrageous and lawless acts destructive to the peace of society, order, and good government.

That this House is prepared by every constitutional means, to aid the Government in the suppression of violence, the restoration of order, and to assert the supremacy of the law.—Yeas: 17.—Nays: 12.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood moved, that the further consideration of the main motion be postponed until Monday next.—Yeas: 14.—Nays: 38.

Mr. Galt moved, in amendment to the main motion, that this House have viewed with the most profound regret the disturbance of the public peace in the City of Montreal during the last three days, and which has resulted in the destruction of the Parliament Building, with the Archives and Library,—the destruction of much private property, and injury to the persons of Her Majesty's subjects.

That this House considers it their first duty to tender to the Government their assurance that nothing shall be wanting on their part to restore public tranquillity, and that they are ready to make provision for any measures judged necessary to protect the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects.

That whilst this House are of opinion that the restoration of peace is the first object to be achieved, they consider that they should be wanting in their duty to the country, if they did not express their opinion that to the advice of the present Executive Government, in recommending His Excellency to assent to the Rebellion Losses Bill, and to the manner in which that assent was given, is to be attributed the disturbances which have resulted so disastrously for the honor and prosperity of this Province; and that this House, fully recognizing the constitutional principle, that the Administration are to be held responsible for all acts of the Government, desire to express to His Excellency, their sincere regret that His Advisers should have taken that course which has caused insults to be offered to the Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty in this Province, as well as to this House, which are calculated to diminish the respect of the people for the Constitution under which they live.—Yeas: 14.—Nays: 37.

The question being then put upon the main motion, the House divided thereon, and it was carried in the affirmative.

Yeas:—Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Beaulieu, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton, of Norfolk, Boutillier, Cameron of Kent, Cartier, Canchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Ferguson, Fournier, Fougere, Hume, Holmes, LaTerriere, Lemieux, Marquis, McFarland, Merritt, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Smith of Wentworth, Tache, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wenshall.—33.

Nays:—Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of Toronto, Cayley, Christie, Galt, Guy, Sir Allan McNab, Malloch, McConnell, Papineau, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of Frontenac, and Stevenson.—16.

A committee was then appointed to prepare the Address.

The Orders of the day were postponed till Monday next.

Monday, 30th April 1849.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin reported, that His Excellency the Governor General will receive the Address of this House, of Saturday last, this day at three o'clock, P. M.

At the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker, with the House, attended upon His Excellency at the Government House, with their Address. And being returned:

Mr. Speaker reported His Excellency's Answer, which was read, as follows:—

Gentlemen, I receive with gratitude your loyal and dutiful Address. I lament the outrages of which this City has been the theatre during the few past days, and more especially the destruction of the building occupied by the Houses of Parliament, with the valuable Libraries, of which the Province had so good reason to be proud.

My confidence in the good sense, moderation and loyalty of the body of the people is, however, in no degree shaken by what has occurred.

It is satisfactory to me to receive the assurance that the course of justice and impartiality which I have followed, in the discharge of the functions of my high office, meets your approval. That course is prescribed to me by my duty to my Sovereign and to the inhabitants of the Province. A free people can hardly fail to discover, in the faithful observance of all constitutional guarantees, the best security for the preservation of their rights and liberties.

No efforts will be wanting on my part to secure the preservation of the peace of the City, and I sincerely trust that by the exertions of the Legislative and Executive Authorities, and the co-operation of all the friends of order this object may be accomplished.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, the Orders of the Day were postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, it was ordered, that one thousand copies of His Excellency's Answer be printed in each of the French and English languages.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock, A. M.

Wednesday, 2nd May, 1849.

The Hon. Mr. Baldwin presented the Report of the Committee appointed to ascertain what Original Bills pending in this House have been destroyed by the late fire, and consider and Report what course it may be proper to take with respect to such Bills, to enable the House to proceed with them from the different stages at which they had arrived;—and the Report and Titles of Schedules annexed thereto were ordered to be printed.

The Orders of the Day were postponed till to-morrow.

And the House adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock, A. M.

Thursday, 3rd May, 1849.

On motion of Mr. Christie, an Address was voted to His Excellency, representing that this House, having cause to believe that a great variety of public documents, records and papers relating to the Civil and Military Government of Canada, as well anterior as posterior to the division of the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, as also archives and papers, interesting as historic memorials of the early colonization and government of the country, belonging to the late Order of Jesuits, as kept by them from the first establishment of that Order in Canada to the suppression thereof, all highly valuable to the history of the country and its literature, are scattered throughout various of the public departments, (including those of the Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Crown Lands,) in a neglected, perishable and decaying state, it is the humble opinion of this House that the same ought to be, without loss of time, rescued from the ruin and annihilation which would thus appear to await them, and assuring His Excellency that any expense which may be incurred in the employment of a person duly competent to examine and appreciate, and to collect for safe keeping and preservation, the documents aforesaid, will cheerfully be made good by this House, when thereunto required.

Friday, May 4th, 1849.

Mr. Boulton, (Toronto), gave notice of his intention to move a series of Resolutions on the injurious effect of the Union of the two sections of the Province on Thursday next.

Mr. Holmes gave notice of his intention to move on Monday, for leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate a Company to make a Ship Canal to connect Lake Champlain with the River St. Lawrence.

Hon. Mr. De Sales LaTerriere moved to resolve, and the question being proposed, that this House, taking into consideration the deplorable events which took place in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, when a numerous and riotous assemblage of evil minded persons attacked about nine o'clock at night, the building in which this House was then sitting, in consequence of which the Archives as well as its Library were totally destroyed, and all the important business of this country violently interrupted; that this House, further considering the character of the riots, the burnings which have since taken place, and the tumultuous meetings which are daily held in several portions of this City, with the avowed object of threatening and controlling the acts of the Legislature, this House is fully convinced that its deliberations are no longer free, and that it is most urgent that the present Session should be closed.

Dr. Davignon suggested that the hon. member for Saguenay had better leave the matter in the hands of the Government.

Mr. Sherwood, (Toronto), had not seen the printed Resolutions, and, as this was a Government day, desired that the matter be put over until Monday.

After a few more words from hon. gentlemen, a motion of Mr. Baldwin to that effect was carried.

The bill to give effect to a Treaty with the United States, respecting the arrest of certain offenders was considered in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed.

THE JOURNAL.

STANSTEAD, MAY 10, 1849.

From Montreal.

In our last we gave a brief history of affairs down to Monday morning, at which time it became rumored through the city, that the Governor General was coming into town to receive the Address of the Legislative Assembly adopted on Saturday. This intimation again roused the mob spirit of the populace, and from an early hour crowds were seen assembling in all the large thoroughfares. A squadron of Provincial Cavalry under command of Capt. Jones, was out to form a body guard to the Governor, and preserve the peace. The garrison were also under arms in different localities. His Excellency was expected at 1 P. M., but did not reach the city until an hour later, when his carriage was driven rapidly through the streets to the Government House, unharmed by the mob.

When his Lordship left the Government House, instead of following Notre Dame St. the carriage was driven up Sanguinet street, and to Monklands, by Sherbrooke street. The mob finding themselves thus outwitted in their object of assaulting the Governor, ran up the Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, to head him in Sherbrooke st. They failed in this, however, but succeeded in smashing in the back of the carriage with a volley of stones, and some of the escort were struck with the missiles.

When the Members of the House left the Market House for the purpose of presenting their address to the Governor, the 71st regiment was drawn across St. Paul Street, at both ends of the Bonsecours Market. The mob, however, threw volleys of stones over the heads of the soldiers, and some of the members received severe injuries. The riot act was immediately read, and the officer in command ordered his men to charge upon the mob, which soon sent them scampering in all directions. Thus ended another disgraceful episode in the history of this most unfortunate Colony.

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comparatively quiet. The House are dispatching business preliminary to rising. Rumors of *emutes* in Upper Canada, have been rife in Montreal during the week, but are of a very vague character. Petitions to the Queen were being circulated in Montreal. The new Customs' Act is generally disliked by the commercial classes.

We regret to learn that the Dwelling-House, Barn and Sheds of Elder G. Sawyer, of Barnston, were destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. How the fire originated, is a mystery, as there was but little fire in the house, and the alarm was first given from seeing a smoke issuing from a manure heap, which upon being moved, showed the barn to be on fire. A strong wind prevailing, all efforts to save the buildings proved unavailing. Insured for \$580. The loss beside the buildings is estimated at \$300.

We notice in the Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer, a call for a meeting of the Kilbourn Family, to be held at Niagara Falls on the 16th and 17th of the present month.—All bearing the name (however spelt) are invited to attend.

The following is a copy of the Extra issued from the Montreal Gazette Office, on the day of the burning of the Parliament Buildings. The days are not "lang syne" when such language would have been termed "seditious." We are sorry to observe in this and other instances, some portion of the Provincial press have adopted the questionable principle that the end justifies the means. They will undoubtedly see their error when the hour of cool reflection arrives. Mob law is a game at which all parties can play, and once established by suzerainty, as it bids fair to be in this Colony, no Legislature will be safe in enacting measures in any form obnoxious to any portion of the people. Nor does it end here. If public grievances may be righted by the strong hand of physical force, private grudges may be avenged in the same manner! We warn the apologists for the late *emute* in Montreal, that they are opening a door which they cannot shut.

In the case of the Rebellion Losses Bill, a majority of our representatives have seen fit to enact a measure, (all admit in a constitutional manner) which is repugnant to the party not in power. That measure it is admitted both here and in England, was a part of the policy of the Home Government for removing the last vestiges of the rebellion, and conciliating parties who were sufferers by it. That it was wise policy for the present Administration to carry out this measure, we do not contend; or for Lord Elgin not to reserve it for the action of Her Majesty. Upon these points the opinions of men will vary according to their party predilections. But upon the question of

Proving our opinions Orthodox
By apostolic blows and knocks.

candid and reflecting men will agree. If we are acting under a Constitution which guarantees the rights of all, there are constitutional means to prevent tyranny and redress our wrongs, without a resort to force.

The disgrace of Great Britain accomplished—Canada sold and given away—the Rebellion Losses Bill passed—the Governor pelted with rotten eggs!!

This afternoon it was generally rumored in town, the Governor General would proceed to the House and give his sanction to certain Bills; but it never was supposed the Rebellion Losses Bill would be one of them.

Asbamed of the part he was about to act, and expecting to steal a march upon the public feeling, Lord Elgin sneaked down to the House an hour after the time appointed, and after it was believed he had given up his intention, he made his appearance in the Chamber of the Legislative Council.

After assenting to several Bills of little importance, the Clerk read, with as little desire to attract attention as possible, THE REBELLION LOSSES BILL, And to the eternal and damnable disgrace of Great Britain, REBELLION IS THE LAW OF THE LAND.

This announcement was received with groans and stamping of feet. There were several other Bills to be assented to afterwards; but the galleries, in disgust, rushed from the Council Chamber, "muttering curses both loud and deep,"—curses which will bear effect some other day.

The few persons who had collected outside, on learning what had passed, burst into yells, hooting and groans, for "the last Governor of Canada."

When Lord Elgin—no longer deserves the name of *Excellency*—made his appearance in the street, to retire from the Council Chamber, he was received by the crowd with hisses, hootings and groans. He was pelted with rotten eggs, he and his Aids-de-Camps were splashed with the savory liquor—and the whole carriage covered with the nasty contents of the eggs and with mud. When the eggs were exhausted, stones were made use of to salute the departing carriage, and he was driven off at a rapid gallop, amidst the hootings and curses of his countrymen.

THE END HAS BEGUN.
Anglo-Saxons! you must live for the future. Your blood and race will now be supreme, if true to yourself. You will be English (at the expense of not being British.) To whom and what is your allegiance now? Answer each man for himself.

The puppet in the pageant must be recalled, or driven away by the universal contempt of the people.

In the language of William the Fourth, "CANADA IS LOST AND GIVEN AWAY."

A Mass Meeting will be held on the Place D'Armes, this evening, at eight o'clock. Anglo-Saxons to the Struggle. NOW IS THE TIME.

By Express and Magnetic Telegraph. FOR THE BOSTON ATLAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX, WITH £200,000 IN SPECIE. One Week Later From Europe!

Intervention of France in the Cause of the Pope—Continued Triumphs of the Hungarians over the Austrians—Battle between the Neapolitans and Catalans—Success of Neapolitans—Destruction of Catania—Surrender of Syracuse—Triumphs of the Danes—Troubles in Germany—Arrival of the Overland Mail in London—Increase of Cholera in France, &c.

St. John's, New Brunswick, May 4th, 3 o'clock A. M.

The Royal Mail Steamship America, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Halifax yesterday, at about 1 o'clock A. M. with one week later European intelligence.

It will be noticed that the French Government have come to the important resolution of an armed intervention to reinstate the Pope at Rome. A force adequate to the emergency has already sailed to Civita Vecchia. The warlike contest between the several states of the continent continues with unabated fury, and with the most disastrous results to all the parties engaged. The Danes are now enforcing a strict blockade of all the German ports, and it is stated that emigrant vessels will not hereafter be allowed to pass unmolested.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on the 19th ult., the Navigation Law Bill being under consideration, Mr. Gladstone moved a clause empowering the Crown, on application of any Colony, to sanction a conveyance of goods and passengers from one part of such colony to another in other than British vessels. The proposition was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

On Monday in the House of Lords, in reply to a question, Lord Lyndhurst said that the British Government, though aware of the intended French intervention in Rome for the restoration of the Pope, had taken no part in suggesting or promoting it, though they have acknowledged they did not disapprove of it.

Jenny Lind has been married at Bath to Mr. Harris, and retired from the stage.

It is stated that a commercial treaty is about to be formed between England and France, the leading features of which will be the free admission of brandy, wine and fruit from France, and coal, iron and twist from England. Whatever advantages may be conferred upon French vessels by the alteration of the Navigation Laws, are to be liberally reciprocated by the Government of the Republic.

IRELAND.

From Ireland we have the usual quantity of misery and crime, but there is nothing of special importance. The jury in the case of Mr. Duffy, of the Nation, have again disagreed, and he has been set at liberty on bail for his appearance at the next commission.

FRANCE.

In the National Assembly on Monday, the President of the Council of Ministers, made a communication relative to the intervention of France in Italy. He stated in substance that the "coupe coup" of the victories gained by the Austrians over the Piedmontese would be felt throughout the whole of Central Italy—that the crisis appeared to be imminent in the Roman States, and that France would not remain indifferent to such a state of things. He added, the protection of natives of France in Italy—the necessity of maintaining the legitimate influence which France no longer possessed in Italy—and the desire which the French government felt to contribute towards obtaining for the Roman people a good government, based upon liberal institutions, rendered it a duty to the Assembly to make use of the liberty which the Assembly has granted to it by its vote of the 20th of March, to occupy temporarily part of the territory of the Peninsula. The Minister added that it was impossible for him to enter further into details, but he could affirm, that out of the intervention of France would arise efficacious guarantees for the interest of their (the French) policy and for the cause of true liberty. In finishing his speech, M. Odillon Barrot read a project of law, granting a credit to the government of 1,200,000 francs, to meet the additional expenses required for the support of a war footing during three months, of the troops forming the expedition. At the request of the Minister, the Assembly immediately met in its bureau, to appoint a committee to make a report on the urgency of the project of the law in question. The communication of the President of the Council was listened to by the Assembly with profound silence. M. Julien Favre presented the report of the Committee, which was unanimous, on the urgency demanded by the Government. A debate ensued on the project of law proposed by M. Odillon Barrot: the first clause, 1,200,000 francs to enable the Government to meet the expenses of putting the expedition for Civita Vecchia on a war footing, was passed by a majority of 395 to 283, making in favor of the Government 122. The second clause was passed without a division. On the ensemble of the bill, the division for the bill was 393 against 106, making a majority of 287. But on this occasion the Mountain party having abstained from voting, the total number of votes was only 499, which is one less than the number re-

quired by the regulations. The vote was consequently null; a second vote was taken on the question on Tuesday, when the measure was carried by a majority of 388 to 131. It appears from the accounts from Paris, that the government had determined to send an army of 14,000 to Rome to assist the Pope, General L'oudinot to command. The President of the Council says, that care will be taken to secure a free and liberal government to the Roman people. Rumors were in circulation in Paris on the 18th, of the modification of the Ministry. General Lamoriciere is spoken of for the Minister of War, and General Bedeau for that of Foreign Affairs. The cholera is largely on the increase in Paris, and many persons of opulence have become its victims. Up to the 19th there had been 1762 cases, of which 1022 had proved fatal.

GERMANY, PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.
Germany is still in a state of great confusion. The Prussian Government is said to have obtained the assent of a few of the small States, such as Hesse Cassel, Brunswick and Wiemar, to the assumption of the Imperial dignity by the King, but these only form a small part of the States of Germany. Austria is of course violently opposed to a plan which would transfer the Imperial dignity from the House of Hapsburg to that of Brandenburg; and Bavaria, the third State in Germany for population and influence, is scarcely less so. Both France and Russia are strongly opposed to the change. All these difficulties might perhaps be got over if the smaller States of Germany were unanimous in favor of the union with Prussia, but this is not the fact. It is doubtful if the old German Empire can be restored. The following significant paragraph appears in the 2d edition of the Cologne Gazette of the 18th: "A new Prussian note, bearing date April 13, and intended as an answer to the Austrian one of the 8th, has in the clearest and most unequivocal manner declared to the Olmutz Cabinet, that the Prussian Government would not be deterred by the opposition of the Austrian Ministry from assisting with all its power in a speedy formation of a Union Confederated State, and that it is firmly resolved to uphold and protect the work thus accomplished with the concordance of the German Princes."

The Austrian Empire is still in as great difficulty as ever, for it is very clear, from the retreat of all the divisions of the Austrian army towards Pesh, that they have been repulsed by the Hungarians. The great struggle now is for the possession of the Hungarian fortress of Comorn, on the Danube, which the Austrians have besieged for several weeks, and which the Hungarians are endeavoring to relieve. If they should succeed, the cause of Austria will be desperate in Hungary. The Imperial army, besieging Comorn, is now exposed to a three-fold attack from the North, the South, and from the garrison of the fortress itself. Vienna papers to the 14th furnish positive information of the occupation of the important position of Waitzen by the Hungarians.

ITALY.
Italy is still in indescribable confusion. The Republicans have been put down in Genoa, after having had the command of that beautiful city for nine days. In Tuscany, there has been a general rising in favor of the Grand Duke; and the man who was recently Dictator is now a prisoner. The landing of the French at Civita Vecchia will doubtless put an end to the Roman Republic, and be followed by the restoration of the Pope. Venice is besieged by the Austrians, by sea and land, and must surrender.

SICILY.
In Sicily the struggle has commenced with dreadful ferocity, and a desperate battle took place on Good Friday, between the Neapolitans and the Swiss troops and the people of Catania, which continued all night, and ended in the defeat of the Neapolitans. A great number of them were killed, and the city was afterwards sacked and plundered. The terror caused by this defeat, has caused the city of Syracuse to surrender without resistance. Palermo is now the only place of much strength in the hands of the Sicilians. A desperate resistance is expected there, but with very little chance of success. Information has been received that the city was in flames in three places; the most beautiful edifices were in ruins, and the renowned Library and Museum of Natural History entirely destroyed.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.
On the 18th the Danish Minister of War published the following order of the day:—"Kings and Sovereigns are daily sending troops into the Duchies, to second the efforts of the rebels against their legitimate Sovereign. The combats which daily take place against superior forces produce only an effusion of blood without decisive results. The army has, in consequence, received orders to quit the Sundewitt, and return to the Island of Alsen, to await there the moment when it will be possible to attack the enemy man to man. The Danish detachments next Dupe had been attacked and carried by the Saxons and Bavarian troops, and the loss of the Germans in this affair is calculated at from 150 to 200 men. Several additional captures have been made by the Danish vessels, and it is stated that German emigrant ships will not be exempted.

INDIA.
The details of the battle of Gojariat confirm the report by the Indian Mail of the 17th March, of the victory gained by Lord Gough. The British captured 53 of the 59 guns which the Sikhs brought into action, together with all their camp, magazines, ammunition, etc. The loss on the part of the British was five officers and 92 men killed. The war of the Punjab is considered at an end.

At the late fire at Toronto, Mr. Richard Watson, publisher of the Upper Canada Gazette, perished in the flames while endeavoring to save some of the property in the establishment of the Patriot.

MARRIED.
In this town, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. R. V. Hall, MANSON E. HUNT, to ASENATH

M. SHURTLEFF, daughter of the late Lothrop Shurtleff. A piece of the bridal loaf from the bride is acknowledged.
At Derby Line, on the 5th inst., by Levi Spalding Esq., PHILIP ADOLPHUS BARKER, late of Compton, to AMELIA CAMPBELL, of the same place.

DIED.
OLIVE C. BARTLETT, wife of Abel T. Bangs, of Stanstead Plain, departed this life on Friday the 4th instant, 43 years of age. A brief but severe illness of twenty days, brought her down from all the appearance of robust health to the chilling embrace of death. Her extremity was God's opportunity. Having sought the Lord in the entire abandonment of her all into the hands of the Savior, He was found of her. Thus was she enabled to repose with implicit confidence in the word of God, and calmly to sleep in Jesus. Her departure is mourned by her husband and family, who deeply deplore their great loss; while a large community is sensible that a friend endeared to them by a generous, kind, and sympathetic spirit, is no more.—Com.

STANSTEAD SEMINARY,
THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on Monday the 21st of May.
JOHN A. JAMESON, Principal.
MISS M. J. PARSONS, Preceptress.
MISS JULIA A. PIERCE, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
Tuition from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per Quarter. Music, with use of Instrument, \$8.00.
Rooms for such as wish to board themselves.
Board from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week.
J. A. JAMESON.
Stanstead, May 8, 1849. 184w4

Spring and Summer Fashions.
THE subscriber has received the Spring Reports of the latest and most fashionable styles for Gents.
Wearing Apparel,
and is now prepared to cut and make up anything in the Tailoring line, in a superior manner. He has on hand a small assortment of well selected Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Trimmings, &c.
which he will furnish to customers very low for cash. Those in want of fashionable and well made Clothing, are invited to call. Cutting for others to make up, done with neatness and dispatch.
WM. SIVRIGHT.
Derby Line, May 8, 1849. 181

SPALDING & JONES
HAVE just received from Boston, a large lot of FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the season of the year. And they would respectfully request all who are looking for Good BANNETS, to call and examine their stock before purchasing, as they are confident their Goods are bought at such prices that they can compete with any concern in the country. One thing is certain, that for CASH they will not be UNDERSOLD.
Rock Island, May 8, 1849.

Best Bargain yet for Saleratus!
MAY be had at the Old Yellow Store,
9 lbs. (A. A. Adams) Pure Saleratus for 75 cts.
16 Fine Liverpool Salt,
25 pounds for \$1.00
Making 25 lbs. modern improved Saleratus for \$1, and allowing purchasers to mix to suit their own tastes.
Rock Island, May 6, 1849.

Keep THIS Before the People!
"THE game is up!" The Rock Island Saleratus "mine," which only last week promised such a abundance of the "pure" article, is completely exhausted!! The third day the "works" refused to "weigh out" another dollar's worth!!! The public may consider it a lucky circumstance, however, as Rumor says the last few yields proved to be a mixture of Salt and Saleratus!
KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.,
N. B. We have no objection to a "run" upon salt, saleratus, or any other article, provided it be taken "smoothly," but we most decidedly further competition with a party, who knowingly pains off upon the public a mixture, and takes full pay for a pure article.
13 lbs. Pure Saleratus for \$1.00 cash. Salt by the bushel.
Stanstead Plain, May 8, 1849.

Cheaper Still!
YOU can buy at Spalding & Jones', 6 lbs Saleratus for 50 cents, and 20 lbs Ground Rock Salt for 50 cents, making 26 lbs saleratus and salt for \$1.00.
We leave it optional with the purchaser, to have them done up together or in separate parcels.
May 8th, 1849.

Crochery,
A small lot of very choice patterns, just received from Boston.
Rock Island, May 8, 1849.
FOSTER & Co.

HANGING Paper just received from Boston. Also a splendid lot of Curtain Paper, cheap and no mistake.
FOSTER & Co.

WREATHS, Flowers, Taps, Ribbons,
Crapes, for Bonnet Linings, &c. &c., just received by
FOSTER & Co.,
Rock Island, May 8.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the first of December last, 5 OLD SHEEP. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.
WM. LAMPIER.
Stanstead, May 3, 1849. 184w3

NOTICE.
I hereby certify that I have given my sons Horace and Joseph A. Webster, the remainder of their minority, and shall not claim their earnings or pay debts of their contracting after this date. JOSEPH WEBSTER.
Broome Corner, May 1, 1849. 184w3

The Bonnets have Come.
Splendid assortment of Florence, Rutland, Pearl, Birds-Eye, Pedal, Highland, and Fancy Coburg Bonnets, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest by
GILMAN & HOLMES.
May 9th, 1849.

NOTICE.
THE drawing of Ware's Lottery has been postponed to Saturday, May 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Stanstead, May 9, 1849.

THE HORSE "LONGUEIL."
THE proprietors of this celebrated French Horse—(better known as the \$1000 Horse) hereby notify the public that said Horse will be kept the present season by their Agent A. T. Bangs, at his stable on Stanstead Plain. Terms as before—\$9 Leap, \$7 season, \$10 to insure a Foal. All mares disposed of having a warrant, will be considered with fail.
JOHN MEIGS, Secy.
Stanstead, May 2, 1849. 183

NEWLAN'S LINIMENT,
WARRANTED to be the genuine article, prepared and sold by
B. F. HUBBARD, 183
April 30, 1849.

FIELD Carrot Seed, at
FOSTER'S,
May 1, 1849.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
MENS' Thick Boots, custom made; Calf do; Goat Shoes; kip do. a heavy stock at low prices for sale.
FOSTER & Co.
Rock Island, May 1, 1849.

A SPLENDID lot of Hats, Silk, Palm Leaf, and Leghorn, at
FOSTER'S,
Rock Island, May 1, 1849.

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-cough, and Consumption.

THIS beautiful preparation is not a secret compound, the articles of which it is composed being freely made known to the public, and have long been recognized as the best yet discovered, for the cure of Pulmonary complaints in all their forms. The most distinguished physicians in this and other countries before whom this preparation has been laid, have bestowed upon it unqualified praise as an article of rare excellence and one better calculated to cure all forms of pulmonary diseases than any other known remedy.

The editor of the London Lancet says: "We can speak with confidence of its intrinsic merit. Dr Perkins, the venerable President of the Castleton Medical College, 'considers it a composition of great excellence for the cure of the most formidable type of disease in our climate—consumption.' Prof. Cleveland, of Bowdoin Medical College, writes: 'I have witnessed the effects of your Cherry Pectoral in my own family and that of my friends, and it has given great satisfaction in cases of both adults and children.'"

Dr Valentine Mott, of New York city, says: "It gives me pleasure to certify in favor of this beautiful and truly invaluable remedy, for diseases of the lungs." Dr Geo. Combe, M.D., of Edinburgh, Scotland—Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, writes: "This new medicine chemically adds another proof that the sciences and arts are rapidly advancing in America." NEW ENGLAND TESTIMONY.—From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls, Mass.:—"Dr J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir—I can unhesitatingly say, that no medicine we all give such satisfaction as yours does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of coughs and lung complaints. Our physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects." D. M. BRYANT.
Prepared by J. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by the principal Druggists in the United States, and by B. F. HUBBARD, Stanstead, May 1, 1849. 183m3

TEMPERANCE LEVEE.
THE Members of Tent No. 4 of Rechabites, Griffin's Corner, will hold a Levee on the occasion of the GRAND TENT Quarterly Meeting on the 15th of May next. All the friends of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend. Refreshments will be provided for the occasion by Mr. Wm. Drew. A Tent is to be erected sufficiently large for two hundred and fifty to sit down to dinner. P. S.—An Address will be delivered on the occasion. Services to commence at ten o'clock precisely.

ALVIN HOUSE, } Committee
D. W. MACK, } of
ERASTUS WHITE, } Arrangements.
ANDREW BODWELL, }
J. K. GILMAN, }
Griffin's Corner, April 25, 1849.

APRIL 25, 1849.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of NEWLY GOODES from Boston, which we can sell at very low prices. We never bought goods as low as at this time, and we never have sold Goods as low as we will sell them now. Call and see us, and we shall be happy to show our Goods, and if you agree with us, to sell. Prints lower than ever offered in town. Good styles and poor quality at 1c. per yard. Come and see us, and if good Goods at low prices will tempt you, we shall trade. FOSTER & Co.
Rock Island, Stanstead.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE
"A LITTLE LONGER."
READ the extremely modest advertisement where they talk of buying and selling Goods so very cheap, and then please to bear in mind that you can do BETTER STILL with your money at KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co., on the Plain, May 1, 1849.
N. B. 1 yard wide Cotton cloth for 5 cents per yd.

Bonnets! Bonnets!
French Lace Bonnets,
Super Cardinet, do
Turp, do
Florence, do
China Pearl, do
Fancy & Misses do
A large lot just received from Boston, at lower prices than ever offered in this Province.
FOSTER & Co.
Rock Island, April 25, 1849.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated on the shore of "Mooz Lake, opposite Magdon's Point, 1 1/2 miles from the Narrows Bridge, in Stanstead. Said Farm consists of 150 acres of excellent land, 50 of which are under improvement; well Watered, Fenced and Timbered; a good framed Dwelling-House with a 10 ft. Shed adjoining; two 10 ft. Barns and a 30 ft. Shed adjoining a good Hog House, &c. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
ELISHA MILLER.
Stanstead, April 25, 1849. 182m3

For Summer Coats, Pants, &c.
THE subscribers are now opening the best assortment of TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, and other Summer Stuffs for Gents, wear, ever brought into Stanstead. Also, HATS, CAPS, Calf Boots, and SHOES. Gentlemen, please call, and we will give you better bargains than you can get elsewhere in town.
KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.
April 12th, 1849.

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm of COBB, ROLLINS & Co. is this day by mutual consent dissolved.
All debts, demands and accounts due the said firm, are to be paid to R. H. Rollins or D. B. Cobb. All debts against the firm are to be paid by said Rollins and Cobb.
PORTS BAXTER,
L. CHAMBERLIN,
D. B. COBB,
R. H. ROLLINS.
Derby Line, February 20th, 1849. 173

St. Lawrence & Atlantic Rail Road.
NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 4th day of March, the Trains will leave the Company's Terminals at Longueil at 1-2 past 9 o'clock, A. M., stopping at the intermediate places; and returning, leave St. Hyacinthe at 4 o'clock, P. M.
THOMAS STEERS, Secretary.
Montreal, March 1, 1849. 176

DEPOT STORE,
DERBY LINE, VERMONT.
FRENCH & BAXTER

HAVE just received, and are receiving every week, direct from Boston and New York, the following described Goods—and have on hand—
1000 lbs. Brown Havana Sugar,
1000 lbs. Clarified do do
1000 lbs. Portonico do do
1000 lbs. Muscovado do do
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, East Boston refined,
1000 lbs. Crushed Sugar,
1000 lbs. Pulverized do
200 Chests Tea, Old and Young Hyson, Black and Skin,
100 Boxes Tobacco,
20000 Yards Sheetings,
10000 Yards Ticks, Drills, &c.
1000 lbs. Batting, Wicking and Wadding,
20000 lbs. Boston Nails,
1000 Bushels Turks Island Salt,
1000 Bags fine Dairy Salt,
100 Boxes Raisins,
1000 No. 4 Shaker Broom,
5000 lbs. Codfish, Mackerel, Salmon and Halibut,
All the above cheap for Cash, and cash only. As we have adopted the one-price CASH system, call and get your value received for your CASH. Call and see for yourselves, with your CASH, and get your Goods FOR CASH, which is better for all than this long Credit System.
Derby Line, March 15, 1849.

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.

NEW BONNETS, &c. &c.
NOW opening at KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co., on the Plain, a lot of Elegant
Fashionable Bonnets,
Also Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Muslins and other Dress Goods, &c. Ladies, please call.
April 12th, 1849.

1849!
First Arrival of Spring and Summer GOODS!

KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co. are now receiving from Boston, a very extensive and General Assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES
Their Stock will be found to comprise a much greater variety of Fashionable Goods than is usually kept in a country Store. For particulars, please call and see. N. B. CHEAPER FOR CASH than ever before offered in this section.
Stanstead Plain, April 12, 1849.

SALE BY AUCTION.
THERE will be sold, at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 15th May, 1849, at the house of Joseph Ward, Griffin's Corner, A Lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
—ALSO—
One good Work-Horse,
One two-year-old Colt,
Several Cows and Sheep,
Sleighs, Harnesses, Horse Cart,
Cheese Press, Sugar Utensils,
One Loom and one Single Wagon.
—AT SAME TIME—
A very excellent assortment of Summer HATS and CAPS, newest styles.
The Public are hereby notified that great bargains may be expected, as the whole will be sold without reserve.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Purchasers over \$5 will be entitled to a credit of 3 months. Notes with good security will be required in all cases.
Sale to commence at TEN o'clock A. M.
JOHN CHRISTIE, Auctioneer.
Stanstead, May 1, 1849. 83-2

NO PUFF!
THE subscriber having obtained from Dr. F. A. CADWELL, the knowledge of preparing a good number of new and valuable Remedies for Diseases of the Eyes and Ears, intends to keep those Remedies constantly on hand.
He invites those who may be afflicted with weakness or inflammation of the Eyes, and those who may require safe and efficient applications to the Ears, in cases of Deafness, to call and examine for themselves. The reputation of Dr. Cadwell is well known. It is with his kind permission that the above notice is published.
Stanstead, April 30, 1849. 183

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Merry & Abbott, was dissolved on the 20th day of March, 1849, by mutual consent, and Ralph Merry 2d is duly authorized to receive payment on all debts due the said firm, and give receipts for the same.
RALPH MERRY, 2d,
Bolton, April 23, 1849. CALVIN ABBOTT. 183w3

LADIES' SHOES.
LADIES' Walking Shoes, Slippers, cold Ties, half Gaiters, cold and black; bronzed Buskins; Rubbers of a beautiful quality. A large lot just received by
FOSTER & Co.
Also—A lot of Boys' boots and shoes and children's shoes.
May 1, 1849.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES
IN all their varieties; Paints, Dye-stuffs, School-books, Writing Paper, Quills, steel Pens, Drawing Paper, Bristol board, Card board, Drawing Pencils, Slates, sealing Wax, Wafers, Letter Envelopes, &c., on hand and for sale by
B. F. HUBBARD.
Stanstead, April 30, 1849. 183

To the People of the Eastern Townships.

War with Montreal Market!
CHEAPER THAN can be EXPECTED!
THE subscriber offers for sale at his Store in the village of St. Cesaire, next house to the Church, Good Canadian FLOUR in barrels and in bags; SEED WHEAT, and other kinds; OATS, BARLEY and PEAS.
At lower prices than the Montreal Market.
L. SOUPRAS.
St. Cesaire, March 31, 1849. 179w8

CHEAP FOR CASH!
15000 yds American Sheetings, Heavy 8 cts. Extra stout, 8 1/2 cents per yard;
3000 yds American Prints;
Beautiful styles and warranted fast colors. Prices low according to quality.

2000 yds Ticks and Drills:
Ticks 12 1/2 to 17 cents per yard.
1000 lbs American Yarn, very best 20 to 22 cents.
16000 " American Nails, \$5 per 100 lbs.
2000 " Pure Saleratus.
Nail Rods, Iron and Steel, Grind Stones, Window Glass, Steel & Iron Shovels and Spades, Manure Forks, Hoes, Oil and Paints, Whiting & Putty Sps, Turpentine, Varnish, Neat's Foot and Pure Lamp Oil, Paint and Varnish brushes, Tallow and Candles.
100 bags Dairy Salt, 100 bls. Liverpool, do.
60 Chests Teas, as follows:
Fair quality Young Hyson, 25 cts per lb.
Good do do 45 do
Very good do do 50 do
Extra, can't be beat, 60 do
Superior Old Hyson, 60 do
Hyson, 40 do
Good Black Tea, 40 do
Very Superior do 60 do
Best of Coffee, 12 1/2-2 do
75 boxes Tobacco, from 12 1/2 to 35 cents per lb.
2000 lbs. Sole Leather; Upper do; Boots & Shoes, shelves full of HARDWARE and CROCKERY, &c.
KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.
Stanstead Plain, March 13, 1849.

Book-Binding.
ANY persons having Old Books, Files of Newspapers, Pamphlets, Magazines, &c., wishing to preserve them, can have them bound neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously, by sending or leaving them at the Shop of
ASA GAYLORD.
Rock Island, March 20, 1859. 177

10,000 lbs. Old Colony Nails,
A superior article to any ever before offered in this market. Mechanics and others are invited to examine these Nails and compare with others for proof of the above statement. BAXTER, HASKELL & Co.
March 12th, 1849.

QUINCY HALL
AGRICULTURAL WARE-HOUSE,
BY RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON,
BOSTON.

THE subscribers have just received from the above extensive establishment, a supply of Agricultural Implements, Machines, &c., consisting in part of the celebrated

IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS,
Do EXPANDING CULTIVATOR.
Common do do
Do Plow do
Improved SEED SOWER.
Do HAY CUTTERS.
Revolving HORSE RAKES,
GRAIN CRADLES,
BRUSH HOOKS,
THERMOMETER CHURNS.
Cylinder do &c. &c.
Catalogues, containing descriptions and cuts of a great variety of other Implements and Machines kept at the above establishment, (which can be furnished at the shortest notice) may be seen at our Store.
The Improved Eagle Plows are the most popular of any now in use in the United States. The highest premiums have invariably been awarded to these Plows in every State in the Union where they have been exhibited for that purpose. They are made of the very best materials and the workmanship surpasses anything of the kind ever before introduced into this section of country.
These articles are furnished here at the Boston prices, with merely the additional charge of transportation and duties.
Agriculturalists and others, are respectfully invited to call and examine the above Stock, whether they wish to purchase or not, as we are confident they will consider themselves well paid for the trouble.
KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.,
Stanstead, March 20, 1849. 177

MACHINE CARDS.
SPALDING & JONES, Agents for the sale of Massachusetts Machine Cards, have received a large stock which are of superior quality to any heretofore kept at the Line. Prices Lower. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.
April 3, 1849.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned being about to close their business, request those indebted to them to make immediate payment.
GEO. W. KENNEDY & Co.
Stanstead, February 20th, 1849. 173

BAXTER, HASKELL & Co.
HAVE just received a large supply of GOODS adapted to the present season, which they are selling at prices lower than ever before offered in this market. Purchasers will do well to call at the Yellow Store before purchasing elsewhere.
Rock Island, March 10, 1849.

SPALDING'S Patent Cooking Stoves. Also, GRINDSTONES of the best quality, at
FOSTER'S.

JUST received, a large supply of
GROCERIES, SALT,
FISH, MACKEREL, SALMON,
Cheaper than ever, at the Old Yellow Store.
March 10, 1849.

KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.,
AGENTS for the Sherbrooke Cotton and Fall Factories. A supply constantly on hand.
March 13, 1847.

COOKING and BOX STOVES of superior style and quality, for sale at prices that cannot fail to please. Also, Stove Pipe, by GILMAN & HOLMES.
Nov. 30, 1848.

BE WARNED.
BAXTER, FRENCH & Co. would say they have been due from one to eight years, (and there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue.) These demands must be paid or arranged before the 15th of May next, or they will be handed to an Attorney for immediate collection (special contracts excepted.)—They will purchase any good, saleable, young Neat Cattle on their demands at fair prices.
Rock Island, April 1, 1849.

Hanging Paper,
FOR SALE as cheap as can be bought elsewhere, by
ASA GAYLORD.
March 4, 1849. 179

PURIFIED COD LIVER OIL!
THIS new remedy for consumption, scrofula, rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, and all diseases of the chest and lungs, is for sale by
B. F. HUBBARD.
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