

# Stanstead Journal.

BY L. R. ROBINSON.

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## POETRY.

### THE LUMBERMEN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Comrades! round our woodland quarters  
Sad-voiced Autumn grieves;  
Thickly down these swelling waters  
Float his fallen leaves.  
Through the tall and naked timber  
Column-like and old,  
Gleam the sunsets of November  
With their skies of gold.  
O'er us, to the south-land heading,  
Screams the gray wild goose;  
On the night-frost, sounds the treading  
Of the stately moose.  
Fast the streams with ice are closing,  
Colder grows the sky,  
Soon on lake and river frozen  
Shall our log-piles lie.  
When, with sounds of smothered thunder,  
On some night of rain,  
Lake and river break asunder  
Winter's weakened chain,  
Down the wild March-flood shall bear them  
To the saw-mill's wheel,  
Or, where Steam, the slave shall tear them  
With his teeth of steel.  
Here are mossy carpets better  
Than the Persian weaves,  
And, than Eastern perfumes, sweeter  
Scem the fading leaves;  
And a music wild and solemn  
From the pine-tree's height  
Rolls its vast and sea-like volume  
On the wind of night:  
Make we here our camp for winter;  
And through sleet and snow  
Pitchy knot and beechen splinter  
On our hearth shall glow;  
Here, with mirk to lighten Duty,  
We shall lack alone  
Woman, with her smile of beauty,  
And her gentle tone.  
But, her hearth is brighter burning  
For our work to-day,  
And her welcome at returning  
Shall our loss repay,  
Strike, then, comrades!—Trade is waiting  
On our rugged toil,  
Far ships waiting for the freighting  
Of our woodland spoil!  
Cheerly on the axe of labor,  
Let the sunbeam dance,  
Better than the flash of sabre  
Or the gleam of lance!  
Strike!—With every blow is given  
Freer sun and sky,  
And the long-hid earth to heaven  
Looks with wondering eye.  
Loud behind us grow the murmurs  
Of the age to come—  
Clang of smiths, and tread of farmers  
Bearing harvest home!  
Freedom, hand in hand with labor,  
Walketh strong and brave;  
On the forehead of his neighbor  
No man writeth Slave!

**Sore Throat.**—Mix a pennyworth of pounded capsaicin with a wine glass of brandy, pour a small quantity on a lump of sugar, and allow it to dissolve in the mouth every hour. The third or fourth generally enables the patient to swallow with ease.

**A Simple Rule.**—To ascertain the length of the day and night, at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of setting, which gives the length of the day.

A proverb saith, "Labor while the day lasts, for the night cometh when no man can work." There were no printers when this was written!

## MISCELLANY.

### MILITARY DRILL IN RUSSIA.

The following horrible scene is from a new work by the author of "Revelations from Russia," and gives an idea, though doubtless an exaggerated one, of the relation which exists between commanders and officers in the Russian army:

"Several of the riders were looking anxiously at the leaping-bar, and counting the number of holes at which it was placed, with trepidation, when the Grand Duke, to their discomfiture, caused it to be raised several pegs higher.

"Now," said the Grand Duke to one of his aids-de-camps, "I think that will do—go and try it."

"Monsieur," replied the colonel aids-de-camp, in an accent of involuntary supplication, "it is rather too high."

"What! dog!" roared Constantine—and the aid-de-camp, dreading more the wrath of the Prince than the barrier, at once spurred his horse upon it; but, in the first place, it was too high for his horse to rise to, and in the next he was too nervous to lift him, so the animal turned short round. The Grand Duke jumped in an instant on his charger, which a soldier held beside him, and leaping backward and forward over the bar, he came up to the colonel, and spat full in his face.

"There," he roared, "is it too high? Go to the barrack, hound—a month's arrest."

"I have erred," repeated the colonel, with humility; and watching till the Grand Duke's head was turned, to wipe his face, he sneaked off to the place of arrest.

Constantine now ordered another of the riders to take the barrier, who, although he was tossed about on the saddle, gained such desperate energy from the terrors of the Grand Duke behind him, that he forced his horse to clear it.

"Put up the bar a peg higher." And on a signal made, another unfortunate officer advanced to attempt the leap; but his hand conveyed a tremulous motion to the rein—once, twice, thrice his horse refused it. "Dash upon it; spur him at it!" thundered the Grand Duke.

The terrified rider spurred his horse, and the animal stopped suddenly short, flinging him over his head.

"Oh, the fool," said the Grand Duke—a month's arrest. Now get on again."

But he could not hold the bridle; his left arm was broken.

"Take him away, I am glad of it—I wish it was his neck! Put up the bar a peg higher. Now, you sit, get upon that horse, and take him over." And thus half a dozen horsemen were forced successively to attempt the leap, till they were thrown, or their horses thrown down, or the men injured against the barrier.

At length it came to the turn of the two degraded men. The Duke had caused the bar to be so constantly raised that there seemed no chance of their horses being able to leap it. But, if the barrier was before, the thunder of Constantine's voice was behind them. The ex-cadet first attempted, or feigned an attempt, of the futility of which he was beforehand persuaded, for his horse refused the leap. By this time the Grand Duke was furious. "Take him up to it with more life, hound—use the spur! Dash him to atoms against it! Break all his cursed bones, and your own too, or I will have them broken for you."

But the rider, smarting under his degradation to the ranks, had turned doggedly, and persisted in bringing his charger at a safe pace up to the leap.

"Get off, devil's head!" (*Chortova golova*) roared the Grand Duke. Begone to the guard house—I award you five hundred lashes!—Now you," he continued to the ex-lieutenant; "and if you don't take it, I'll find a way to drive you over—I will have both man and horse pricked over with lances!"

Thus admonished, the degraded officer, who was a good rider and well mounted, lifted his horse so energetically that he carried him over to the other side of the barrier, tho' indeed, grazing it with his feet.

"He touched—he touched!" said the Grand Duke, "bring him back."

He leaped back.

"Now again," said Constantine.

This time the horse fell headlong with his rider.

"Put him to it again," roared the Grand Duke.

But all the desperate efforts of the ex-lieutenant, from whose nose and mouth the blood was streaming the while, seemed unable to determine the affrightened and perhaps injured animal to rise again. At length the rider let the bridle reins drop in utter discouragement on the horse's neck.

"Let me crave ten minute's rest, your Imperial Highness."

"Did my horse touch, when I leaped it?" asked the Grand Duke.

"In the first place, the bar has been raised many pegs since; in the next, your Highness is better mounted," said the Lithuanian, growing reckless.

"Oh, he reasons with me; he argues; off your horse; to the barracks. Five hundred lashes with the other."

## FEMALE STRATAGEM.

AN ARABIAN STORY.

It is related that a young man of graceful stature and beautiful countenance, resided formerly at Bagdad, where he was most distinguished among the sons of the merchants. One day, while he sat in his shop, a lovely damsel approached: having looked at him, she perceived written over his door these words: "There is no cunning equal to that of men, since it surpasses the cunning of woman." "By my veil, then, I swear," said she, "this man shall be the sport of female cunning, and he shall change this inscription."

On the next day she returned most richly dressed, and attended by many slaves, under pretence of purchasing some article—she seated herself in the young man's shop. "You have beheld," said she, "the gracefulness of my person; can any one presume to affirm that I am hump-backed?" at the same time she uncovered part of her bosom. The young merchant was fascinated. "I appeal to you," continued she, "whether I am not well formed;" she then showed him her finely turned arm, and her face, which in beauty equalled the moon when near its fourteenth night, saying, "are these features marked with the small-pox, or, who shall dare to insinuate that I have lost the use of one eye?" The merchant requested to know her reasons for thus exposing to his view so many charms, generally concealed under a veil. "Sir," said she, "I am rendered miserable through the tyranny of my father, a sordid, avaricious man, who, though abounding in riches, will not expend the smallest trifle to establish me in matrimony." "Who is thy father?" enquired the merchant. "He is the Grand Cady," replied she, and then departed.

The young man, in a transport of astonishment and love, shut up the doors of his shop, and hastened to the tribunal, where he found the magistrate. "I come, sir," exclaimed he, "to demand in marriage your daughter, of whom I am enamoured." "She is not worthy," replied the judge, "of so handsome and so amiable a mate." "She pleases me," said the young man, "do not oppose my wishes."

A bargain was immediately concluded: the merchant agreed to pay five purses before the nuptials, and settled fifteen as a jointure. The father still told him how unsuitable the bride would prove, but the young man insisted that the nuptials should be celebrated without delay, and on the next night he was admitted to the chamber of his bride. But when he removed the veil that covered her face, he beheld such an object!—may the Lord defend us from the sight of so much ugliness! for in her was comprised every thing completely hideous. He passed the night as if he had been in the prisons of *Deylem*, among the monstrous demons. At dawn of day he repaired to a bath, and having performed his ablutions he returned to his shop, and refreshed himself with coffee. Many of his acquaintances passing by, amused themselves with jokes respecting the charms of his bride. At length the lovely form of her who had contrived this affair appeared before him. She was more richly and voluptuously ornamented than on the preceding interview; so that a crowd of persons stopped to gaze upon her. "May this day," said she, "be auspicious to thee, my dear *Olueddyn*; may God protect and bless thee! The young man's face expressed the sadness of his heart.

"How have I injured thee," replied he, "that thou hast in this manner made me the object of thy sport?"

"From thee," replied the beautiful stranger, "I have not experienced any affront; but if thou wilt reverse the inscription over thy door, I will engage to extricate thee from every difficulty."

The merchant instantly despatched a slave, desiring him to procure from a certain writer an inscription in letters of blue and gold, expressing "There is no cunning equal to that of woman, since it surpasses and confounds the cunning of men."

The inscription was soon traced, and brought by the slave to his master, who placed it over the door of his shop. Then, by the advice of the fair damsel, he went to a place near the citadel, where he concerted with the public dancers, bear-leaders, and those who exhibit the tricks of monkeys; in consequence of which, while he was sitting the next morning, drinking coffee with his father-in-law, the Cady, they came before him with a thousand congratulations, styling him cousin; the young merchant immediately scattered among them handfuls of money.

The judge was astonished, and asked several questions. "My father," said the young man, "was a leader of bears and monkeys; such has been the profession of my family; but having acquired some wealth, we now carry on the business of merchants with considerable success."

"But dost thou still," asked the judge, belong to this company of bear-leaders?" "I must not renounce my family," replied the young man, for the sake of thy daughter."

"But it is not fit," exclaimed the judge, that such a person should espouse the daughter of one who, seated on a carpet, pronounces the decisions of the law; one whose pedigree ascends to the relations of our prophet."

"But, my father-in-law," said the mer-

chant, "recollect that thy daughter is my legitimate wife; that I value each hair of her head as much as a thousand lives; that for all the kingdoms of the world I would not consent to be separated from her."

At last, however, a divorce was formally executed; the money which the merchant had settled was returned; and he, having applied to the parents of her who had contrived this stratagem, obtained the lovely damsel in marriage, and during a long succession of years enjoyed the utmost conjugal felicity.

## FARMER BOYS AND WINTER EVENINGS.

We copy the following good and timely suggestions from the Farmer's Cabinet:

"All know that it is by little and little that the bird builds her nest, and the bee her cell. Industry and perseverance will accomplish in time, far more than the unreflecting are apt to suspect. Farmer's boys, for instance, who would spend a couple of hours these long winter evenings in some useful study, or in the reading of useful books; would accomplish in three or four months, what would surprise one who is accustomed to loitering away these quiet portions of the day without employment.—Sixty hours in the month, saved from evenings, which might otherwise have been spent, would amount, in the course of a long winter, to as much time, as would enable a lad to accomplish as much as would several weeks' schooling. And the boy who will thus perseveringly attend to his own improvement, may rely upon it that his increased intelligence will not only add to his respectability, but he will be all the better fitted for the active and responsible duties of life, towards which he is often impatiently looking.

In selecting books for reading, we say to farmers' boys reject such as are founded on fiction, and deal with those only which deal instructive facts—as on natural history, voyages, travels, and biographies, ancient and modern history—that of your own country in preference to all others. You will worse than waste your time by devoting it to fictitious reading—which, though sometimes unobjectionable in its tendency, is quite of a contrary character, and seldom indeed really useful. As some writer has observed, you should be as particular in the choice of your books as in the choice of your friends. If you early contract a habit of devoting your leisure hours to useful reading, you will find the taste for it to "grow with your growth and strengthen with your strength"—and your minds will become improved by the exercise of the mental powers, as your bodies are by action.

If the young could but justly appreciate the inestimable value of knowledge—the power it has over ignorance—the influence it has in securing virtue, respectability, and even world thrif—they never would spend in frivolous amusement, or waste in idleness, a single hour of winter evenings, which they might devote to profitable study or reading.

Where there is no opportunity for farmers' sons to get books from libraries, their parents should by all means purchase them for them, if, possibly within their power. Even one or two good books each winter, would be of great advantage to them—and indeed, this number would be better than too many—as they would be likely to derive more profit from becoming well acquainted with the contents of a few, than from a superficial perusal of many. Once interested in reading or study, progress is certain, and profit ultimately sure.

"Knowledge is power;" it is pleasure—it is wealth. He who to a pure heart unites an enlightened mind, possesses a treasure, compared with which the costliest diamond is meaner than the common dust. Farmers' sons, we are addressing you in particular: improve whatever opportunities you have to inform your minds; be assured that when you shall have become young men, your influence and standing in society will depend a vast deal upon the extent of your knowledge.—A man is, in one important respect, superior to another, inasmuch as he is more intelligent than another—and ignorance must always pay tribute to knowledge. Store it, then, in your youth—for remember the truthful aphorism of Goldsmith—"The boy is father to the man."

Next to man's duty of providing for himself and his own household, is that of relieving, to the extent of his power, the wants of his fellow men in general,—and next to that, is the duty, (to say nothing of the interest,) of protecting and nourishing the animals placed under his care, and from which his own comforts are so largely derived. Winter is indeed a season of gloom and unhappiness to those who are in need of food, raiment or shelter; and in truth, however well provided the farmer and his family may be in these respects, if he has the common sympathy of humanity, he will find himself a stranger to peace of mind, while any of the animals dependent on him are miserable from hunger or exposure; but let every individual of his flocks and herds, receive the full care and

attention requisite to their comfort and enjoyment, and a consciousness of this will enable the owner to rest quietly on his pillow, though the storm may howl and rage around.

Besides the cutting and collecting timber and wood, and other business usually done in the winter, the farmer may do much in this season, towards forwarding the labors of spring. Every farmer should have a workshop, where, in stormy and inclement days, he or his men may be employed in mechanical work. If extensive operations are carried on, there should be a blacksmith's forge with an anvil and such apparatus as is necessary for doing small jobs. Implements should be made and repaired, and everything put in readiness for use. A little practice will enable any man of tolerable ingenuity to use the carpenter's or blacksmith's tools so well that he may save many a dollar.

Although the farmer is sometimes prevented from carrying on out-door operations by the severity of the weather, his time during this season may be as profitably employed as in any other part of the year. The leisure now enjoyed, permits his mind to be directed to subjects of interest and importance which he had not the opportunity to examine thoroughly, when more busily engaged. He has time for studying and laying plans for future operation—time for reading and for investigating the principles on which his art is based, a knowledge of which enables him to direct his labors understandingly. By reading he acquires information as to the state and condition of agriculture everywhere. In relation to the different branches of husbandry, he notes well the practices of others, and carefully compares them with his own—resolving to improve his system by adopting whatever is applicable to his circumstances. While prosecuting his inquiries, however, he should avoid a credulous assent to untried schemes and theories. Though he should examine freely, he should apply cautiously—he should endeavor to "prove all things, and hold fast that which is good"—counsel, which, though originally given in reference to spiritual concerns, should be held as a motto in all temporal affairs.

The farmer should also provide means for the intellectual improvement of his family.—The character of his sons and daughters, depends much on the opportunities they have at home for the acquirement of knowledge.—Many young men are made discontented with the life of a farmer, and are, perhaps, driven to habits of irregularity, from the want of that knowledge which would give them both "power" and pleasure. Every effort should therefore be made to render home pleasant. Books and periodicals, suited to the ages and capacities of both sexes should be provided. They should be such as will not only convey instruction in relation to the business affairs of life, but of a character also that will tend to improve the morals and elevate the higher sentiments.

Nor should the mind of the farmer himself be restricted to one subject or class of subjects, for in the whole range of nature there is nothing that bears not some relation to his happiness. Let him, then, study nature in all her shapes and forms—let him heed well her teachings,

"And mark them down for wisdom."  
Every season will afford opportunity, to the man of philosophic mind, for observation or for useful reflection and contemplative enjoyment:

"E'en winter wild, to him is full of bliss,  
The mighty tempest and the hoary waste—  
Abrupt, and deep, stretched o'er the buried earth,  
Awake to solemn thought."  
*Albany Cultivator.*

**THE BARE-FOOTED PRINTER BOY.**  
The Pittsburgh Morning Ariel, under this caption, gives a short history of a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, as follows:

Some thirty years ago, said he, a bare-footed boy floated down the Susquehanna river, on a raft, and arrived at Harrisburg, Penn. He came from the North, and belonged to a large family, with all his worldly goods tied in a little pocket handkerchief. He sought and obtained employment in a printing office as an apprentice. From an apprentice to a journeyman, from a journeyman to a reporter, then editor; the bare-footed printer boy worked his way against obstacles which the struggling poor only know. The persevering follower in Dr. Franklin's footsteps began to realize the fruits of his patient toil and privation. The young aspirant became printer to the State, and by frugal management was soon enabled to accomplish the darling object of his heart—the establishment of his mother in a home above want—in possession of every comfort she could desire. His brothers next were his care, and like Napoleon, he had a strong arm with which to aid them—an indomitable perseverance that nothing could long obstruct. In a few years, they too, with his sisters, were independent of the world—the once bare-footed printer boy was in possession of affluence, surrounded by young and affectionate family.

He did not stop here. He was the friend of the friendless, the patron of merit, the encourager of industry. He rose in honor and office, until the poor bare-footed printer boy, who entered a printing office at Harrisburg, hungry and weary, laid down his little bur-

**WINTER EMPLOYMENTS.**  
"Now shepherds, to your helpless charge be kind—  
Baffle the raging year, and fill their pens  
With food at will; lodge them below the storm,  
And watch them strict."

Next to man's duty of providing for himself and his own household, is that of relieving, to the extent of his power, the wants of his fellow men in general,—and next to that, is the duty, (to say nothing of the interest,) of protecting and nourishing the animals placed under his care, and from which his own comforts are so largely derived. Winter is indeed a season of gloom and unhappiness to those who are in need of food, raiment or shelter; and in truth, however well provided the farmer and his family may be in these respects, if he has the common sympathy of humanity, he will find himself a stranger to peace of mind, while any of the animals dependent on him are miserable from hunger or exposure; but let every individual of his flocks and herds, receive the full care and

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die on a pile of wet paper, and asked to become a Printer's apprentice, was last winter elected Senator in Congress! That man is SIMON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania.

### REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Late and important intelligence from Mexico has been received at New Orleans.

The rumors which have for some weeks been in circulation, that Gen. Paredes had at last declared against the government, appear at length likely to be verified by the course he is now pursuing. A revolution is now on foot, or has already been consummated.

The revolution in progress commenced with the 'Army of Reserve' stationed at San Luis Potosi. The agitation and ferment preliminary to an outbreak, probably gave occasion to the rumor which was in circulation at Vera Cruz on the 1st Dec., when the British steamer left for Havana. It was a fortnight after that that things reached a crisis.

On the 14th Dec. the commanding general of the department, Don Manuel Romero, invited to his residence at San Luis Potosi, the superior and other officers of the Army of Reserve, as well as of the garrison of the department. Being there assembled, Don Romero read to them a manifesto prepared for the occasion, in which the duties of the armed force of the country are pointed out, and political evils assigned for the act they are about to commit; which act is no less than a forcible change in the administration of the country. The principal reason is the hesitancy of the government in proceeding in a war for the recovery of Texas.

The army names Gen Paredes for its chief, and its doings were fully approved by the Governor and Assembly of the department of San Luis Potosi on the 14th Dec. They declare the movement to be entirely patriotic, and express their belief that it will be sanctioned by the nation.

The action of the Junta, in fact, we may fairly presume to have been dictated by Gen Paredes. He adopts the usual transparent disguises of usurpers to cover his designs.

On the 20th Dec., a meeting of the officers stationed at Tampico was held at the residence of the commandant General of the department, and the proceedings of the army at San Lu's were laid before them. They then approved formally, the solemn act of the army, by affixing their names to a document in which they recite that it is the only possible course to save the nation from the ruin into which it is succumbing, through the apathy and incapacity of the administration.

They declare that the government has given unequivocal proof that it does not wish to make a campaign against Texas, thus opposing itself to the wishes of the nation; and that, with the utmost effrontery, in the face of the entire world, it is treating with the United States for the sale of Texas, and perhaps that of California. They then adopt as their own the action of the Reserve, and urge General Arista to unite his forces with those of Paredes.

No act of violence whatever occurred.—The plans of Paredes had been so fully matured, and the dissatisfaction with the Government was so general and unanimous, that there were none to oppose the revolt.

A letter received in town from a respectable commercial house, and dated on the 23d Dec., states that he had actually commenced his march upon the city of Mexico at the head of 6000 men, and expresses the conviction that the affair may be settled then.

The writer is of opinion that Paredes will refuse to treat with Mr. Sillwell, (the U. States Commissioner,) and probably declare war and send him away.

**Dreadful Accident.**—The Wayne County (Pa.) Herald gives the following account of a sad accident at Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

On Monday an immense mass of slate, about seven acres in extent, fell from the roof of one of the mines of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Carbondale, upon the workmen below. The spot where the slate fell was nearly a mile from the mouth of the mine. Three persons were taken out seriously injured, one of whom a boy, died soon after the accident; of the others, hopes are entertained of their recovery. The boy who died was riding a horse at the time of the accident, and is supposed to have been killed by the force of the air rushing towards the mouth of the mine—the horse was also killed. The other two persons that were taken out were also injured by the rushing of the air. About one hundred and fifty men who were at work mining, some distance from the place of the accident, escaped—but, horrible to relate, fifteen persons, who were at work propping up the mines, were either crushed instantly, or are walled in without any hope of being rescued, as it will take weeks to remove the immense mass of slate which has fallen in; and if yet alive, will be compelled to die one of the most horrible of all deaths—that of starvation!

One of the fifteen above mentioned, however, has been fortunate enough to escape uninjured, after an incarceration of forty-eight hours; but it is expected all the rest must perish.

A rather novel affair took place in New Haven, Conn., a few days since. It appears that a colored steward, on board a steambot, said to be a reputable man in his vocation, and to possess considerable property, had taken a fancy for a marriage above his condition; or more properly, a few shades above his complexion, and had accordingly formed an acquaintance with a white girl of eighteen, whose heart he finally carried, as Othello did that of his mistress, by detailing, probably, his feats in the dangers of steambot navigation.

This female, who, perhaps, like Desdemona, although in a different sense, had "wished that Heaven had made her such a man," concluded that amalgamation was no such terrible affair, after all, and agreed to become the partner of the colored gentleman. The pair was published, and married by one of the pastors of the African Churches, and were about proceeding to the New York boat in a carriage.

A relative of the girl, wishing to save her, if possible, from the effects of her folly, or at least retain her until her father, who resides some miles from town, could be sent for, had her arrested and brought before a Justice, who found her guilty of fornication, according to complaint, and, by her own consent, sent her to the county prison.

Her husband, however, determining not to surrender his prize so tamely, had her brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, when her marriage, &c. being proved, she was released to the protection of her swarthy lord, and the couple soon after left the city.

### From the Montreal Gazette, Jan. 23. SAINT LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD.

A special general meeting of the proprietors of this Company was held yesterday at Rasco's. A number of gentlemen attended from the Townships, and also a deputation from the friends of the line designed to connect Sherbrooke with Boston, by way of Stanstead. The attendance of the inhabitants of this city was not very numerous, but was highly respectable.

William Molson, Esq. was called to the Chair.

The Hon. Geo. Moffat, M. P. P., then on the part of the Committee, read the Report, which has already been laid before the public; and appeared in this paper. The Hon. gentleman then proceeded to address the meeting. He said that the object of the committee in calling the subscribers together, was to know whether the work was to be carried out, and whether they approved of the committee's mode of doing so. Since they met last, the committee had formed a very strong opinion that the work ought to be carried out. They saw yet no necessity for abandoning it, nor did they see any route so likely as it to command the commerce of the St. Lawrence. There was no engineering difficulties, the line was the shortest, and, therefore, it was to be presumed it was the cheapest, and could not fail, ultimately, to secure and to increase all the trade we now possessed. When the committee originally contemplated it, it was purely commercially and not at all politically, and he wished now to state that no intention was now entertained of burying it forward until our relations with the United States were placed on a satisfactory footing. It could not escape any one who looked at the actual condition of our commerce with the valley of the St. Lawrence, that, unless something was done, the trade was about to pass into other channels. To the west of us, four or five different new routes were laid down, and if these were cheaper than that by the Saint Lawrence, or that which we now projected, they would infallibly carry off our trade. His belief was, that this route would be the cheapest, that we would keep what we had, and that, after some further improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, we should draw hither more and more of the western trade. He then alluded to the meeting recently held at Quebec, to promote a railway between that city and Halifax. He was free to admit that if the railway could be constructed to the Atlantic entirely through British territory, it would be highly desirable, and it would be much more agreeable to his own feelings if the sea could be reached by such a route. He admitted that it was highly desirable that political and commercial advantages, should, if possible, be combined, and he hoped this project would succeed. But if its authors expected to draw the trade of the St. Lawrence by that line, they would, he thought, be disappointed, and that going on their own data. At that meeting, one most talented gentleman who had taken great pains to collect statistical information, had delivered a most eloquent and patriotic speech, in which he stated the length of the projected line at 550 miles. To carry off the trade of the St. Lawrence to the west of Montreal,—for every thing to the west of it must, of course, pass it before it could reach Quebec,—must be added the distance between these two cities, 180 miles, making 730. The distance from Montreal to Portland certainly would not exceed 230 miles, and they hoped to reduce even that, giving a difference in its favor of 500 miles. Is it conceivable that when goods had only 230 miles to go, they would seek a route of 730? Then, as to cost. Mr Young supposed that £5000 a mile would suffice for the execution of such a railway, and they, the committee, believed the calculation was well founded. At that rate, the cost of the line from here to Halifax, would be £3,650,000—to Portland, £1,150,000, showing a difference in favor of the latter of two millions and a half. But it was stated that the Imperial Government was highly favorable to this project, and hopes were held out that a grant of money would be obtained, and lands granted by the Provincial authorities, which would raise two millions of the capital. Still there would be £1,650,000 to be raised by private subscription, which exceeded by half a million, the whole requirements of the Portland line. Another most essential point was the relative rate at which freights could be taken on the two routes. Mr Young had estimated that a barrel of flour could be taken from Quebec to Halifax for 68 cents.

From Quebec to Halifax, 68 cents. Add from Quebec to Montreal at the same rate. 22 "

At one penny a mile for 730 miles, 60s 10d

At one penny a mile for 230 miles, 19s 2d

Difference in favor of Portland, 41s 8d

However praiseworthy the project was, however powerful the influence arrayed in favor of that to Halifax, if a line were made for commercial purposes, that to Portland must be preferred. As to comparative time, he did not dwell much on that. If one route was shorter by land, the other was shorter by sea. A steamer would generally be sooner at Halifax than Portland, but, with reference simply to transit on a railway, taking the rate of 25 miles an hour as the basis, there would be a difference of 19 hours in favor of Portland—that between 26 hours and 7. These 19 hours might be lost by sea, though it would often happen, from the fogs and ice, that Portland would be the more accessible port of the two. He would only say that the committee had no wish whatever to throw cold water on the Halifax project. They had no such feeling, they would be glad to see it succeed, and its friends deserved credit for the attempt, for if of no advantage to trade, it would be of much advantage to the country. To conclude, there could be no doubt that if they did not do something they would rapidly lose their trade.

Mr. Moffat was followed by the Hon. N. A. Morin, who addressed the meeting very energetically in the French language, enforcing the arguments of the preceding speaker.

The resolutions were then all moved, seconded and carried unanimously, as they appear below. No further debate ensued, but at the conclusion, the Hon. Mr. McGill said he wished he could draw the attention of the proprietors of real estate in city to the vast advantages which the completion of this Railroad offered them. If they could succeed, it would be the means of bringing an enormous quantity of foreign produce into the city, as well as of augmenting our own. This would employ more people, require more room for storage, and augment the value of real estate of every description. He was informed that the railway from Boston to Albany had added to the value of the property in the former by seven to eight millions of dollars. He was sorry to have to say that many of our most extensive land and house owners had not registered their names in the Company. He hoped that when their eyes were opened to their true interests, they would help the Committee to raise the thousand shares which they yet wanted taken up; and he was glad that so many gentlemen connected with the local Press were present, and he hoped to have their powerful aid in appealing to this class of persons, and show them where their true interests lay. He was sorry to see so few of them present, and that there were some who were subscribers to the stock had not come there to favor the Committee with their countenance and support.—It was not the purely commercial men who bought and sold, who had no property in the place, who would alone benefit by an increase of business. They would profit in a much less ratio than those whose property was immovably in the city.

Benjamin Hart, Esq., said that, in consequence of its railroad, Albany had doubled in size and population within the last five years.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman, prefaced by some highly complimentary remarks by Hon. Mr. McGill.

The following are the resolutions, in the order in which they were passed:

1. That this meeting approve of and adopt the report of the Committee of Management, published on the 6th of January, and just now read.

2. That this meeting, while approving of the recommendations of the London Committee, feel undiminished confidence in the ultimate success of the enterprise in which they are engaged, and entertain no doubt that if the present peaceful relations are maintained with the United States, the Company will be placed in a position to commence the work in the course of the present year.

3. That this meeting approve of the course suggested by the Committee for the management of the Company's affairs, until it can be finally organized by the election of Directors.

4. That the Committee of Management be requested to make the necessary arrangements with the London Committee for the purpose of giving effect to the views stated in their Report, in reference to the subscribers in England, so as to promote the advancement of the Company's affairs to the satisfaction of all parties interested, and that they also enter into such agreements with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Co. of Maine, as may be mutually beneficial, and further, that they employ a party of Engineers for obtaining a more correct survey of the proposed route.

90 " Montreal to Portland at same rate, 28d " Difference in favor of Portland route, 61d "

This made a difference of 3s 1d per barrel. He sincerely hoped this railway would be made. It was most desirable for political purposes that it should be so; but when made, he did not see the most distant chance of its being maintained from commercial resources. With respect to the merits of the two termini, Halifax was a little nearer to England than Portland; but he believed that freight and insurance were much the same from both. Portland was less liable to fogs in summer, and to ice in winter. In the speech to which he had referred, it was assumed that freights by the ton might be two to four cents per mile. Take the medium—three. This would give an advantage of fifteen dollars the ton to the Portland line, and even on the basis of two cents, the difference would be ten dollars in its favor. On passengers the comparison would be similar.

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5. That the proceedings of this meeting be communicated by the Committee of Management to the Provincial Committee in London, for the information of the Stockholders in England, and also to the Directors of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company at Portland.

THOMAS STEERS, Sec'y.

## THE JOURNAL.

STANSTEAD, JANUARY 20, 1846.

### IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ENGLAND!

The ship Liberty, Capt Norton, arrived in New York, from Liverpool, on Saturday afternoon, bringing news from Liverpool to the 13th ult.

The most important item of news by this arrival, is the resignation of the Peel Ministry, and the summoning by the Queen of Lord John Russell to form a new Ministry—the repeal of the Corn Laws being the rock upon which the Peel Administration have split, the new Ministry have been chosen with reference to effecting this object.

The London Herald of the 12th Dec. says, "Sir Robert Peel's Government is at an end. All the members of the Cabinet yesterday tendered their resignation, which her Majesty was pleased to accept."

The formation of the new ministry is announced as follows:

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord John Russell; Chancellor, Lord Cottendam; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Earl of Clarendon; Secretary for the Colonies, Viscount Palmerston; Secretary for the Home Department, Marquis of Normanby; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baring; President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdown; President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Labouchere; Vice President, Mr. Sheil; First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Minto; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Fortescue; First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Earl of Bessborough; Ambassador to Paris, Lord Beauvale; Ambassador to St. Petersburg, Marquis of Clanricarde.

Parliament was prorogued 10th ult. to the 30th December, and it was thought it would be further prorogued to the 1st of February.

The accession of the Palmerston ministry to power, is, if it has not changed its character, a belligerent one, and far less disposed to make amicable treaties with the United States than the Peel and Aberdeen ministry. It will be recollected that Lord Palmerston and M. Thiers came within an inch of involving England and France in a war, and that Lord Palmerston denounced the Ashburton treaty as a "capitulation."

### PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Additional batteries are being erected at Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke and other places on the coasts of the island. A great number of traversing platforms, 16 feet long, to be fixed by pivots to the masonry of the embrasures, are in progress of construction at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and some idea may be formed of the quantity of work now performed in the carriage department; where about five or six years ago only about 100 hands were employed in that branch, there are now between 350 and 360 men employed, aided by many new improvements in machinery, equal to the work of a great number of hands. The contractors for timber for the Royal Arsenal have not been able to supply the extra demand for seasoned timber, in consequence of the great and unanticipated consumption, and the dock yards have been had recourse to. Numbers of large guns have been forwarded to Jersey and other exposed Islands, and to the Cape of Good Hope and other Colonial possessions, and the greatest activity prevails to strengthen every place at home and abroad, for securing them in the event of being attacked. A number of the block ships, heavily armed, will soon be ready for their respective stations, and add greatly to the defence of the coast.

The disease among cattle has again broken out in South Lancashire, and many farmers have lost the greater portion of their stock. The present disease appears to be a violent affection of the lungs, and in many cases it is quite incurable.

The London Times states that 700 railroad companies will be unable to advance to the Accountant General the sum of £35,000,000, necessary to be deposited, in compliance with the standing orders of the House of Commons.

**IRELAND.**—A quarrel has broken out in the Repeal camp. Mr. O'Connell at the head of one party, is disgusted with the earnestness and plain speaking of the other party—the revolutionists. He is getting alarmed at the growing zeal of such men as Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Duffy, and has determined to destroy the credit of them, and of their journal, the Nation.

The Northern Whig states, that the Government have determined on giving employment under the Drainage Bill in every district where it shall be shown that there is want of employment.

### LATER from ENGLAND! ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER HIBERNIA!

The Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia, arrived at Boston on the 23d inst. from Liverpool, which port she left on the afternoon of the 4th, and consequently made her passage in a few hours short of 19 days, including the detention at Halifax.

The alarm excited respecting a famine is subsiding, and the price of bread-stuffs is giving way.

The most important news, by this arrival, is the unsuccessful attempt of Lord John Russell to form a Whig Ministry—and the return of Sir Robert Peel and his party to office. Resignation of the Peel Cabinet, &c.—

On the 10th of Dec. the Peel Ministry tendered its resignation to her Majesty, which the Queen accepted. It is generally believed that the difference of opinion among the Cabinet, on the subject of the Corn Laws, was the cause of this resignation. We copy the following remarks from the London Morning Herald, of Dec. 12th, and as the Herald is still the Ministerial Organ, they are important. It will be observed that the Herald calls the announcement of the Times, of the 4th ult. respecting the total repeal of the Corn Laws, an "infamous fabrication." The Herald says:

"We stated yesterday that the whole Cabinet had resigned. Such is the fact. Whatever is Sir Robert Peel's opinion upon the subject of the corn laws, the country may be well assured that he never did propose, and in office or out of office never will either propose or support any change in the corn laws, unaccompanied by what he believes to be full compensation to the landed interest, through all its gradations. Whence that full compensation is to be obtained we are utterly at a loss to conjecture, but it is no more than an act of justice to the late Premier, as we suppose we may call him now, to repeat it, that he never did propose, as the infamous fabrication of the Times asserted, an unqualified and total repeal of the corn laws. Nor, as we firmly believe, will he ever propose to support any such measure. This is most important, because, whatever difference has existed in the Cabinet has been merely a difference in degree and not in species."

The Queen immediately sent for Lord John Russell, and commissioned him to form a ministry. A ministerial interregnum of ten days followed, during which time all kinds of rumors were circulated respecting the arrangements which Lord John Russell was endeavoring to make with his party. Just as an official announcement was expected to be made of the formation of a Free Trade Cabinet, Lord John Russell, on the 20th Dec., informed the Queen that he had not succeeded, and could not succeed, in forming a Cabinet, and he consequently resigned the commission confided to him.

The refusal of Lord Grey to act in the Cabinet, with Lord Palmerston as Foreign Secretary, is said to be the cause of Lord John Russell's failure in his attempt to form a ministry.

The London Spectator, evidently from an official source, gives the following as the reasons for the break-down of the Whig attempt to form a Government:—

"Coming to London, in compliance with a summons from the newly appointed Premier, Lord Grey traveled with a companion high in the Whig councils, who attended all the meetings in Chesham place after their arrival. To that companion Lord Grey communicated his determination to take no part in any Ministry of which Lord Palmerston should hold the Foreign Department; and he had every reason to rely on the belief that the sentiment so expressed would have been communicated to Lord John Russell. Whether it was so communicated or not, Lord Grey took care that Lord John Russell should not be ignorant of his views, although they were so presented as to avoid the appearance of dictation. On the evening of Wednesday on which the Whigs had determined to undertake the Government, Lord Grey went home and wrote a letter to Lord John, in which he urged great caution in distributing the offices of the new Ministry, pointed out the necessity of making it as little as possible like a revival of the Melbourne Cabinet; impressed on the expectant Premier that no regard to personal feelings ought to interfere in the allotment of offices; and stated that his joining the Government, though he promised it his cordial support in any case, must depend on his being satisfied with all the arrangements regarding offices. Lord John Russell must have known Earl Grey's opinions in regard to Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, and could scarcely have misunderstood these hints. If he was in doubt, he should have asked for an explanation. When at last no choice was left to Lord Grey but to declare his peremptory objection, he did so in a way which forbade every suspicion of personal feeling.—The Colonial Office, with the leadership in the house of Lords, had been offered to himself. He objected to placing Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Department, because such an appointment would create alarm among foreign powers, and also among the great bulk of the community at home, including a larger proportion of the Liberal than of the Conservative party; without himself criticising Lord Palmerston's policy, he objected to his being placed in the Foreign Office, simply as a fresh difficulty in the way of a Liberal Ministry. At the same time, Lord Grey distinctly declared that he should be most happy to have Lord Palmerston as a colleague in any other department; and in order to such an arrangement, he offered to yield the Colonial Office and the leadership in the House of Lords, if it were thought advisable to raise Viscount Palmerston to the British Peerage for the purpose. Lord Grey, therefore, so far from evincing personal dislike, expressed perfect willingness to act not only with, but in some degree under, Lord Palmerston; and so far from being dictatorial or "impracticable," he showed the utmost disposition to accommodate his own pretensions, or to waive them altogether, if he could not conscientiously act with the new Cabinet, as Lord John Russell might choose to form it."

The Queen, on the 20th ult. sent for Sir Robert Peel to form a Government. A Cabinet Council was held in the evening of the same day, at the official residence of the Premier, which sat till after midnight.

The New Cabinet. The Standard, Ministerial organ, of the 23d ult. says: We are assured that Sir Robert Peel will be enabled

to retain the co-operation of all his former colleagues, with the exception of Lord Stanley.

The question to be decided at the Council—summoned at short notice on Saturday night—was simply this: Shall the Queen and the country be left at such a crisis without a Minister and without a Government?

The decision of the Duke of Wellington, and of those of his colleagues who had, in the first instance, dissented from the views of Sir Robert Peel, was not to leave him to pursue his arduous and patriotic course alone, but to share the burthen with him, and give him all the aid which their high station, their known ability, and disinterested integrity, so well enabled them to afford.

**The British Ministry.** The following is an official list of the re-administration:

First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Robert Peel; Secretary for the Home Department, Sir J. R. Graham; Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst; Lord President of the Council, Duke of Buccleuch; Commander in Chief, Duke of Wellington; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Earl of Aberdeen; Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Haddington; President of the Board of Control, Earl of Ripon; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn; Commissioner of Land Revenues, Earl Lincoln; Secretary at War, Rt. Hon. S. Herbert.

The following are the new members of the Cabinet:

President of the Board of Trade, Earl Dalhousie; First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Ellenborough; Postmaster General, Earl of St. Germain; Secretary of the Colonies, Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

The London Gazette, of the 26th ult. contains the official notification of the further prorogation of Parliament from the 30th ult. to the 22d Jan., then to meet for the despatch of business.

**The President's Message.** This document did not cause in England the excitement that a great many persons supposed it would; on the contrary, it was considered less warlike in its tone than Mr Polk's Inaugural Address. The Sun of the 23d ult. says:

"The Message of the President of the United States, which has been made public this morning, has been the subject of general conversation in commercial circles. It is on the whole considered less warlike than was anticipated; and the Funds have in consequence advanced about half per cent. A saving clause exists in the Polk speech, to the effect, that should Congress originate any step for the settlement of the Oregon question, he would be most ready to acquiesce in it. As for the talk of maintaining the honor of the Republic in this matter, or after the twelve months' notice expires, actual and menacing steps will be taken to assert a right to the whole of Oregon, it is treated with something approaching ridicule in the city."

The editor of the Sherbrooke Gazette, announces the reception of the news by ship Liberty, by Express from Portland, in a slip dated Saturday, Jan. 24th. The same news was received here on Thursday by regular course of mail from Boston!

A meeting was lately held at St. Andrews, N. B., in relation to the constructing a Railway to connect that town with Quebec. A Committee was named, and £30,000 subscribed.

A very respectable meeting was recently held in Quebec, for the purpose of taking steps to construct a Railway between that city and Melbourne, Eastern Townships.

**Loss on the Lakes.**—The loss of life by disaster upon the Lakes is beyond calculation. A gentleman who is intimately connected with navigation in those regions, states that sixty lives have been lost, to his personal knowledge, since the opening of business last spring.

A man caught a person the other day stealing a political paper from his door, and by way of punishment compelled him to stop and read it.

A Clairvoyant has engaged a noted daguerrotype man to take a correct likeness of some of the inhabitants of the spiritual world.

The drought in Western Illinois is so great, that the people in some places have to carry their grain 100 miles to be ground.

At the conclusion of a meeting for the choice of town officers in a Down East village, a Mr Shote was chosen hog constable, which produced the following impromptu:

"The wisdom of the town now stands confessed,  
One SHOTE is chosen to govern all the rest."

Those who go for the annexation of Cuba to the United States, justify the measure upon the ground that that island was formed by the wash of the Mississippi river.

**NOTICE.**

The School Commissioners of Stanstead will please observe, that a meeting of the Board will be held at the house of the Secretary-Treasurer on Monday the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the transaction of such business as may be brought forward; and more particularly the proportioning to the 29 schools returned by the ex-commissioners, the Government grant for the six months ending the 1st of July last past, the sum of \$34 6 1 just received and now in the hands of the undersigned, directed to the present board for distribution. It must be distinctly understood that the teachers or committee-men in each and every district will furnish their respective commissioners with an authentic statement of the time that each teacher, male or female, kept during the first six months of 1845, and the wages or amount paid each teacher by the inhabitants in order that they may receive their proportion of the Government grant.

Also a meeting will be held at Mr. C. W. Brown's on Thursday the 19th of Feb. at 3 o'clock, P. M. of the inhabitants in Districts Nos. 17 & 21, better known as the Perkins and Pool Districts, in order to fix the petition for alteration of the division line between the two so as best to accommodate both; and appoint one or more delegates to attend and report the same at the Commissioners' meeting for approval.

P. N. SMITH, Chairman.  
Stanstead, Jan. 24, 1846.

**NOTICE.**—The School Commissioners for the Municipality of Barnston, will meet in the Bellows' school house, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of Tuesday the 10th day of February next, to pay the government money to those teachers who were under their control in the winter of 1844 only.

J. GREEN.  
**TWENTY-FIVE GALLONS**  
Fresh OYSTERS just received by  
J. B. JOHNSON.

No news of interest from Washington.

**Annexation of the Northern States to the British Empire.**—Under this caption, we find in the Montreal Herald of the 20th inst. the proceedings of a public meeting held at that city on the 16th inst., and said to have been attended by more than 2000 people.—It seems from the resolutions adopted, that the mania of "annexing" territory so recently displayed by our Southern neighbors, has had its influence in the far North—or else, as is not improbable—it is intended as a grave "take off" upon the recent demonstrations in Congress of an intention of extending the "area of freedom" by annexing Cuba, California and Ireland to the United States.

The first resolution is as follows:  
"That, judging from recent events in the neighboring Republic, it is not improbable that a disunion of the American States is not far distant; and as this meeting doubts not that those favorable to true liberty, both civil and religious, would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity of dissolving a connexion with men of habits and feelings diametrically opposed to their own, that the approaching rupture affords a favorable occasion of securing them an alliance with our peaceful Colony."

Resolutions were also adopted extending the right hand of fellowship to "our brethren in the Northern States," and authorizing a correspondence to be opened "with such States as, from their geographical position, and the tone of political feeling generally evinced by them, would be likely to appreciate such a change." Also,

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the boundary between the British possessions and the American States best calculated to establish and maintain permanent peace on this continent, would be, a line commencing at the Atlantic with the City of New York, extending along the Southern boundary of the State of New York, to its junction with the Northern boundary of the State of Pennsylvania, continuing the same along the Northern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and thence following the 42d parallel of latitude to the Pacific Ocean."

This is the most magnificent scheme of annexation that has yet been broached; and if "Uncle Sam" can not be persuaded to give it up peaceably, we go in for having the gallant Montreal Volunteers "enlisted for the Oregon campaign," take possession immediately.—It would make a splendid addition to this colony!

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**NOTICE.**

The School Commissioners of Stanstead will please observe, that a meeting of the Board will be held at the house of the Secretary-Treasurer on Monday the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the transaction of such business as may be brought forward; and more particularly the proportioning to the 29 schools returned by the ex-commissioners, the Government grant for the six months ending the 1st of July last past, the sum of \$34 6 1 just received and now in the hands of the undersigned, directed to the present board for distribution. It must be distinctly understood that the teachers or committee-men in each and every district will furnish their respective commissioners with an authentic statement of the time that each teacher, male or female, kept during the first six months of 1845, and the wages or amount paid each teacher by the inhabitants in order that they may receive their proportion of the Government grant.

Also a meeting will be held at Mr. C. W. Brown's on Thursday the 19th of Feb. at 3 o'clock, P. M. of the inhabitants in Districts Nos. 17 & 21, better known as the Perkins and Pool Districts, in order to fix the petition for alteration of the division line between the two so as best to accommodate both; and appoint one or more delegates to attend and report the same at the Commissioners' meeting for approval.

P. N. SMITH, Chairman.  
Stanstead, Jan. 24, 1846.

**NOTICE.**—The School Commissioners for the Municipality of Barnston, will meet in the Bellows' school house, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of Tuesday the 10th day of February next, to pay the government money to those teachers who were under their control in the winter of 1844 only.

J. GREEN.  
**TWENTY-FIVE GALLONS**  
Fresh OYSTERS just received by  
J. B. JOHNSON.

**JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for Coughs, Colds, &c.**—So many people are afflicted with these common every day disorders, that we deem it our duty to point our readers to a simple remedy, which we have tried and found efficacious. Jayne's Expectorant is a very valuable phial of syrup which we have lately used with effect in stopping a cough and loosening and breaking up a cold. It is a very agreeable medicine. This recommendation is not a bought puff, but entirely voluntary. And we feel that we can hardly do a greater favor to our readers in these days of cheating, than to recommend them as well tried, efficient remedies, especially those we have used ourselves. D. HENSHAW, Editor of the "Lynn Record," Mass.

**CANCER, GOITRE and SCROFULA CURED.**—Pretty ample experience has proved that Jayne's Alternative is a remedy for cancer, King's evil, bronchocele or goitre and diseases of the skin—which will not fail one time in a hundred of effecting a radical cure. It is also one of the most pleasant and safe articles ever offered for the relief of the afflicted. For sale by  
13 T. C. BUTLER.

**MARRIED.**  
In Stanstead, on the 21st inst. by Rev. R. V. Hall, Mr. Ralph Fogg of Holland Vt. to Miss Mary Stearns, daughter of the late Samuel Stearns of Stanstead.  
In Ascot, on the 16th inst. by Rev. L. Doolittle, Mr. Daniel Thompson, Merchant of Sherbrooke, to Miss Jane Johnson.

**500**  
House Cat Skins wanted, for which Cash will be paid if delivered soon.  
DAVID WHITE.  
Rock Island, Jan. 20, 1846. 12

**CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HATLEY.**  
**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Is hereby given, that at a quarterly meeting of the Municipal Council of said Corporation held on the 5th day of December 1845, a Resolution was passed to the effect, requiring each individual of the said corporation on or before the first day of March next, to pay to the Collector (Sumner Hitchcock) or into the office of the Secretary-Treasurer the amount of their respective assessments at the rate of three farthings in the pound on their rateable property, according to its valuation by the Assessors, which may at all reasonable hours be seen on the Assessment Roll in the office of the said Secretary-Treasurer at the store of Lewis B. Demick in said Township.—And that in default of such payment in manner and form aforesaid, legal proceedings will positively be commenced for its collection.

By order of the Council,  
JOSEPH C. CHASE, S. T.  
January 19, 1846. 12 6w.

**NOTICE.**  
I hereby give notice that I have given my sons Alanson and James Lewis Jr. the remainder of their minority; and shall not claim their earnings or pay debts of their contracting after this date.  
JAMES LEWIS.  
Derby Line, Jan. 19, 1846. 12

**MAKE ROOM**  
**For More New Goods!**  
W. BROOKS being about to visit the markets for the purpose of making his interim purchases of Winter and early Spring Goods, now offers for sale at reduced prices, his present stock of Dry Goods, in order to make room for fresh supplies. Please pay a visit to the

**BAZAAR**  
on Stanstead Plain and you will be satisfied both as to the quality and cheapness of the entire stock. 11  
January 15, 1846.

**YOU**  
Will just be in time to procure a good bargain either in the way of Dress, Cloak, Shawl, Veil, Muff, Boa, or any other kind of

**DRY GOODS,**  
at the fashionable Dry Goods Store of  
W. BROOKS,  
Jan. 15. on Stanstead Plain.  
Give a call and you will be sure to be suited. 11

**STILL LEFT**  
**A variety of Cloaking and Dress Patterns,**  
—consisting of—  
Plaids, Merinos, fig'd and plain Orleans cloth, Paramattas, Cashmeres, DeLaines, and Clusans, and will be sold at quite reduced prices either for cash or produce, at  
W. BROOKS'.  
Stanstead Plain, Jan. 15, 1846. 11

**Farmers, I Want**  
In exchange for almost every description of Dry Goods and Groceries, as many bushels of wheat, oats, corn, &c. &c. as you can spare. You may expect full value for your Grain, and Goods at the lowest cash price in return.  
W. BROOKS'.  
Stanstead Plain, Jan. 15, 1846. 11

**HULLING MILL NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having built a new Hulling Mill at Libby Town, Barnston, is now prepared to manufacture Oat Meal and Hulled Barley. Those wishing to have Oats or Barley hulled this winter, will please to bring them in before the first of March, as the mill will then be stopped until next Fall.  
GEORGE LYON.  
Barnston, Jan. 12, 1846. 11 3v

**MEDICINES.**  
Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, Dr. Larbor's Extract of Lungwort, N. H. Downs vegetable balsamic Elixir, Dr. Carter's compound pulmonary Balsam, Dr. B. Brandreth's vegetable and universal Pills, Ewing's celebrated Pills, for sale by  
A. L. TAYLOR,  
agent for Pike River and vicinity.  
January 15, 1846. 11

**OFFICE OF LOSSES IN 1837-8, L. C.**  
Wardrobe of the Legislative Assembly,  
Montreal, December 22, 1845.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that the COMMISSIONERS appointed for Inquiry into the LOSSES sustained by Her Majesty's Subjects during the Troubles in Lower Canada of 1837-8, and also arising from and growing out of the same, sit DAILY in the WARDROBE of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, in this City, from TEN o'clock, A. M., until THREE P. M.

All Claims to be made in writing, and addressed to J. G. BARTHE, Esquire, Secretary to the Commission.

J. G. BARTHE,  
Sec. Com. on Losses.  
To be inserted twice a week in all the Public Papers of Lower Canada until further orders. 9-1f

**EDWARDS & DICKERMAN,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
Derby Centre, Vermont.  
J. L. EDWARDS. WM. M. DICKERMAN.  
8 Cm.

**D. C. CHANNELL,**  
ANNOUNCES to the people of Georgeville and vicinity, that he has opened a new Tailoring Establishment at Georgeville, where, he is confident, from the experience he has had under the instruction of the most fashionable workmen, he can execute all orders in the Tailoring line in a style equal to any in the Province. All garments cut and made in his Shop warranted to fit.

**CUFFING**  
For others to make up, done on short notice.  
Georgeville, Dec. 23, 1845. 8 6m

**The Whole Hogs!**  
Wanted by BAXTER, FRENCH & Co.  
20 TONS PORK,  
for which Cash and the highest price will be given.  
Dec. 10.

**CHOICE GROCERIES!**  
JUST received a choice assortment of  
**Liquors;**  
Holland Gin; Cogniac  
Brandy; Jamaica Spirits;  
Malt Whiskey; Port and Sherry  
Wines of the best qualities kept constantly on hand.

—ALSO—  
A general assortment of GROCERIES;  
Teas; Tobacco; Snuff; Starch; Sugar, Loaf and Muscavado; Codfish; No. 1 Herring, &c.  
DANIEL THOMPSON.  
Sherbrooke, Nov. 6, 1845. 1

**NEW ARRIVALS.**

THE undersigned has just received a general assortment of GOODS suited to the season: Among which may be found Black, Blue, Brown and invisible Green BROADCLOTHS;  
Pilot Cloths; Buck and Doe Skins checked and striped; Gala Plaids; Cobourg; Orleans; plain and fig'd Alpaccas; Mouse-lin de Laines; Saxony; fancy hdk'fs; Cashmere shawls; plaid do. a large variety; double Blankets; Carpeting; Counterpanes; horse blankets; mufflers in variety; Glasgow cravats and silk h'd-kerchiefs; gloves and hosiery; a large assortment of PRINTS;

bleached and gray cotton; flannel shirts and drawers; table cloths; diaper; patent oil cloths; Umbrellas; regatta shirtings, &c. &c.  
DANIEL THOMPSON.  
Sherbrooke, Nov. 6, 1845. 1

**NOTICE.**  
LEWIS B. DEMICK begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Hatley and vicinity, that he has on hand a splendid assortment of all kinds of GOODS usually kept in a country Store, which he is determined to dispose of by the 20th of March next; and he would say to all reasonable persons who have Cash to spend, to call and take Goods at their own prices.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods the same as Cash.  
Hatley, Dec. 30, 1845.

**NOVASCOTIA PLASTER,**  
Ground, for sale at Pike River, by A. L. TAYLOR.

**Ladies and Gentlemen.**  
IF you wish for a very superior article in English Broad Cloths,  
a call at the Brick Store on Stanstead Plain will satisfy you, that they can be had there for fully less money than from the generality of retail stores in Montreal. 11

**TRUNK & HARNESS MAKING.**  
THE subscriber has just opened a Shop under White's Hat Shop, where he will be happy to wait on customers with any kind of work in the above line of business.—Call and see for yourselves.  
J. B. JOHNSON.  
Rock Island, Jan. 15, 1846. 11

**New Arrivals.**  
A Keg of TRIPE just received at JOHNSON'S;  
ALSO:  
Fresh Oysters and Burlington Apples. Apples by the barrel or smaller quantity. Oysters to suit customers. Nuts, Raisins, Honey, &c.  
Jan. 15. 11

**"There is nothing like Leather."**  
Upper and Sole Leather, also Boots and Shoes for sale very low for money—or what is quite as good—produce, by W. BROOKS at the Bazaar.  
Stanstead, Jan. 15, 1846. 11

**Salt, Salt, Salt!**  
For sale at Pike River at 1s. 6d. per bushel (French measure) by the sleigh load,  
A. L. TAYLOR.  
Jan. 15, 1846. 11

**SPALDING, FOSTER & CO.,**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

—AT THEIR—  
**OLD STAND,**  
—a complete assortment of—  
**SEASONABLE GOODS,**  
which will be sold at a very low rate for cash or good credit. Their motto is,  
**Large Sales and Small Profits!**

Among their stock may be found, Black, Blue, Green and Mix'd BEAVERS for overcoats; Bl'k, Blue bl'k, Blue, Q. W. Green, and Brown BROADCLOTHS; plain and fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tweeds; Trimmings of every description; Cashmeres, De Laines, Orleans Cloth, Cobergh, Alpacca, Alpine, Gala Plaids, and Cambleteens. A large lot of plaid Shawls, and a few bl'k silk, Filled and Cashmere do.

Mens' and Ladies' Rubbers; Walking Shoes; Kid Slips, and Children's. Buffalo Robes; Capes; Muffs; Boas; Neck Ties; Fur trim'd Gloves; Caps.  
Alpacca aprons; Gloves; Hosiery; Mitts; H'dk'fs; Cravats; Umbrellas; Table cloths; Linens; Cambrics; Laces; Flannels, &c. And  
—1001—

more articles, which they cannot here enumerate. 1f  
Rock Island, Nov. 1, 1845.

**BAXTER, FRENCH & CO.,**  
—AT THE—  
**YELLOW STORE,**  
ROCK ISLAND.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their old customers and the public generally, that they have just returned from market with a splendid assortment of

**New Goods!**  
purchased entirely with Cash, and they pledge themselves to sell at as low prices and on as favorable terms as any Store in the Eastern Townships, either for Cash, good Credit, or in exchange for the Produce of Farmers.—And they say to all wishing to purchase goods, call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. 1f  
November 1, 1845.

**Buffalo Robes,**  
For sale by D. THOMPSON.  
Sherbrooke, Dec. 9, 1845.

**OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS,**  
Montreal, 19th Dec., 1845. }  
**NOTICE.**

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, Three Rivers, on THURSDAY, the FOURTH day of AUGUST, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, at the hour of ELEVEN, in the forenoon:

That Real Estate, known as the Saint Maurice Forges, situated on the River Saint Maurice, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, comprising the whole of the Iron Works, Mills, Furnaces, Dwelling House, Store House, Out Houses, &c., and containing about fifty-five acres more or less. The purchaser to have the privilege of buying any additional quantity of the adjoining land, (not exceeding three hundred and fifty acres,) which he may have at the rate of seven shillings and six pence per acre.

The purchaser will also have the right of taking Iron Ore, during a period of five years, on the ungranted Crown Lands of the Fiefs of Saint Etienne and Saint Maurice, known as the lands of the Forges, which right shall cease on any portion of the same from the moment said portion is sold, granted, or otherwise disposed of by the Government, who, however, shall be liable to no indemnity towards the purchaser for such a cessation of privilege. Also the right (not exclusive) of purchasing Ore from Grantees of the Crown, or others, on whose property Mines may have been reserved to the Crown. Fifteen days to be allowed the present Lessee to remove his chattels and private property.

Possession to be given on the second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required down at the time of sale, the remainder to be paid in three equal annual instalments, with interest. Letters Patent to issue when payment is completed.

Plans of the Property may be seen at this Office..  
D. B. PAPINEAU,  
Com. Crown Lands.

The Canada Gazette will please publish this advertisement, and the other newspapers in Lower Canada, in the language they are printed in, once a fortnight till the day of sale. The Chronicle and Gazette, Kingston and Toronto Herald, will also insert the above. 9

**We prefer the Nimble Sixpence to the Slow Shilling!**

**JOHN G. GILMAN & Co.,**  
WOULD respectfully call the attention of all who wish to purchase Goods low, to the large and splendid assortment of  
**NEW GOODS**  
which they have just received. Being determined not to be UNDERSOLD in any article which they deal in, they pledge themselves to all who will favor them with a call, that they shall not go away dissatisfied either with the price or quality of their goods.  
**CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES**  
Rock Island, Nov. 6, 1845. 1f

**THE ODD CORNER.**

**A LUDICROUS YANKEE NOTION.**

We are firm believers in the true efficacy of the adage "laugh and grow fat," and it is by no ordinary effort that we constantly strive to profit by the injunction—he never enjoys a joke by which he cannot make something. "What is it worth to me?" is the question he asks of himself before he ventures to laugh. All are not so, however, and we remember a case in point.

There was a clock pedler who made a "cheap 'n' shiners" by vending wooden clocks, perchance nutmegs and hams, in the slave states; and who, in the course of his peripatations, reached a town in Arkansas. The day before his arrival a slave stealer, who was sentenced to receive one hundred lashes at the whipping post, had escaped from jail, and it so happened that our Yankee clock merchant bore a striking resemblance to the escaped culprit. The poor pedler had scarcely completed his task of shutting up his wagon, and seeing his "animal" well bestowed before the manger, ere he was seized by the town constable and carried to jail, in spite of his protestations that he never stole a black sar-pint of a nigger in all his life. The constable knew, they said, that he was the man, and in two hours the sentence regarding the whipping was carried into effect.

Sure enough the time came. Our Yankee was led to the post, and, as they say on board a man-of-war, "seized up."

The lash fell. Our Yankee laughed aloud, and seemed to enjoy the flogging with great relish: for until the fiftieth lash, he had laughed and shouted with great glee. The whipper paused in the exercise of his vocation, looked at the culprit with amazement, and then resumed his task, muttering that the man was certainly deranged. To make a long story short, the sentence was entirely carried into effect; still our Yankee kept up his mirthful exclamation.

The sheriff standing near, said to him, "why, this seems to me to be a very serious matter, rather than a laughable one."

"Wal, I know," continued the Yankee, indulging in the broadest kind of guffaw, "but it tickles me like thunder to see how dardny you are all sucked in. Why, I ain't the chap!"

And still chuckling over the "suck in" his floggers had experienced, he went his way.

**Appeal to a Jury.**—Gentlemen of the Jury—I quote from Shakespeare when I say to you, "To be or not to be—likened—that's the question." My client is a national stump machine; he flings his wrath in pailful, and it is dangerous to run a snag against his interest. Let me be made fodder for a fool, and chowder for a powder-mill, if he is guilty, notwithstanding the criminal absurdities alleged against him in this indictment. Do you believe that my client is so destitute of the common principles of humanity—so full of the fog of human nature—so wrapped up in the moral insensibility of his being, as deliberately to pick up a tater, and throw it at the nasal protuberance of the prosecutor? No! not while you can discern a star in the Northern sky—while the waters of the Ohio roll—and the race of buffaloes nestle on the Rocky Mountains—this immutable principle will remain—that my client is a GENTLEMAN!—tater or no tater!

**Surgical Operation—the last.**—The latest remarkable surgical application we find in the papers, is of a man in Missouri, who had his soul entirely extracted from his body by the operator, "just as easy." At last accounts, the patient was quiet, and the physician "doing well."

**Of service, one way or the other.**—Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, once pressing the Duke to take a medicine, with her usual warmth, said: "I'll be hanged if it does not prove serviceable." Dr. Garth, who was present, exclaimed: "Do take it then, my lord duke, for it must be of service one way or the other."

To take advantage of any person's ignorance to charge him an unreasonable price for any commodity, is theft; and the fact that the law makes no provision for the injured person, only adds meanness to the dishonesty of the action.

Somebody says, that a South Carolina Judge has decided that bowing three times to a girl is equivalent to an engagement of marriage. Boys must look out.

Tasso being told that he had an opportunity of taking advantage of a very bitter enemy: "I wish not to plunder him of his honor, nor his wealth, nor his life, but his ill will," was his answer.

The Corporal is getting a new press, which is to go by 'hard cider' power.—[Mail. The Mail man talks marvellously often of 'hard cider,' 'brandy,' and the like. Nothing else seems to run in his head.—[Boston Star.

Women want nothing but husbands, and when they have got them, they want every thing.—[Yankee B'ade. The editor of the 'Blade,' has recently con-bubulated. Any other comment would be superfluous.

Taking a negro by the head because he refuses obedience, is "a seizure of wool for the non-payment of duties."

**Punctuality.**—A punctual man is very rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently settled, and he never meets with any difficulty in raising money to pay large demands.—Small debts ruin credit, and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill, up which he cannot ascend.

**WANTED, WANTED, WANTED!**

5000 Yards Gray Cloth;  
10,000 Pairs Wool Socks;  
10,000 lbs. Butter;  
10,000 " Tallow;  
10,000 Bushels Wheat;  
10,000 " Oats;  
in exchange for Goods at as low prices as can be purchased in the Eastern Townships, no mistake. BAXTER, FRENCH & Co. November 1, 1845. Itf

**School Books,**  
For sale by J. G. GILMAN & Co.

**Look at This!**  
LADIES, if you wish for a Silk Velvet, Satin or Silk Bonnet, you cannot fail of being pleased if you will call at J. G. GILMAN & Co's. Nov. 6.

**Loaf and Muscarado Sugar,**  
For sale by J. G. GILMAN & Co. Nov. 6. 1

**Cheap, Cheap, Cheap!**  
BLACK and plaid Alpaccas; black and drab Orleans and Gala Plaids, may be had very cheap at J. G. G. & Co's. Nov. 6. 1

**CASH,**  
And the highest price paid for all kinds of Shipping Furs, at the Yellow Store. Nov. 1. Itf

**B. F. & Co. keep a complete assortment of Wet and Dry Groceries,** and will supply tavern keepers on the most favorable terms. Itf  
November 1, 1845.

**Sheeting,** Ticking, Drilling, Wicking, Batting and Wadding, cheap as the cheapest, at J. G. G. & Co's. Nov. 6. 1

**FUR, FUR, FUR!**  
Muffs, Boas, Tippets, &c. at B. F. & Co's. Nov. 1. Itf

**MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!**  
"Those that have Cash to spend, Prepare to spend it now."  
At B. F. & Co's. you will find a splendid stock of Goods, that will make your cash leap from your pockets, if low prices and choice goods will do it. Itf  
Nov. 1.

**Oils.**  
Boiled Linseed Oil; Raw do. Lamp do. Sweet do. Castor do. at S. F. & Co. Nov. 1. 1

**LAMP OIL,**  
A superior article, at B. F. & Co's. Nov. 1, 1845. Itf

**Heavy Sheetings,** Ticking, Batting, Drilling, Yarn, &c. &c. For sale by B. F. & Co. Nov. 1, 1845. Itf

**Paints.**  
WHITE Lead; Red do. Spruce Yellow; French Green; Chrome do. Chrome Yellow; Prussian Blue; Turkey Umber; Ter de Sena, may be had by calling on S. F. & Co. Rock Island, Nov. 1, 1845.

**Paints and Dye Stuffs,**  
A good assortment at B. F. & Co's. Nov. 1. Itf

**LADIES' and Gents. plain and fig'd India Rubber Shoes,** for sale by J. G. G. & Co. Nov. 6. 1

**FURS! FURS!**  
JUST received by the undersigned Muffs and Boas in variety; Gloves and Gauntlets; Fur Caps South Sea Seal and many other kinds; blue caps with fur bands; do with dog skin bands; Imitation lamb do.; common seal caps, &c. DANIEL THOMPSON. Sherbrooke, Nov. 6. 1

**TEA.**  
CALL at J. G. Gilman & Co's. if you wish for a superior article of Young Hyson Tea. Nov. 1. 1

**Sole and Upper Leather,**  
For sale by J. G. GILMAN & Co. Nov. 6. 1

**A large lot of Winter Shawls,** For sale by J. G. G. & Co. Nov. 6. 1

**NAILS AND GLASS,**  
For sale by B. F. & Co. Nov. 1. Itf

**Spalding, Foster & Co.,** Will not be undersold by any on Sheetings, Ticking, Wicking, Wadding, Drilling, Batting and Yarn, of equal quality. Rock Island, Nov. 1. 1

**Hardware.**  
A general assortment of Hardware just received. Also, a quantity of Nails, Glass and Putty; Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils boiled & raw; Turpentine and Copal varnish. D. THOMPSON. Sherbrooke, Nov. 6. 1

**Ladies' and Gentlemen's' BOOTS & SHOES;** Morocco and Kid Slips; pumps; prunella boots and shoes; Canadian moccasins, for sale by DANIEL THOMPSON. Sherbrooke, Nov. 6. 1

**MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.**

To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.  
The undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has heretofore been so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man, from New York, have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this City are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type now cast in the Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the mean time he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their support.

Prices the same as in the United States. Old type taken in exchange for new, at 6d per pound.  
Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent advance.  
CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE, Lemoine-street.

**T. TAYLOR,**  
Clock and Watch Maker, Silver Smith and Jeweler, Rock Island.

Respectfully informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches.

T. T. flatters himself that from the long experience he has had, and the thorough knowledge he possesses of the above business, he will give general satisfaction.

All watches entrusted to him to be repaired shall be promptly attended to, and carefully repaired and warranted. Watches and a general assortment of Jewelry constantly on hand for sale. He has also on hand a first rate Galvanic Battery, and is prepared at all times to galvanize watches, jewelry or any other article, with gold or silver on short notice.  
Rock Island, Stanstead, Dec. 1845.  
N. B. Piano Fortes and all other musical instruments tuned and repaired. 5tf

**A. G. STARRETT,**  
Respectfully informs the public of Stanstead and vicinity, that he carries on the Cabinet Business in all its finest branches, such as

Mahogany Secretaries, Sofas, Centre and Card Tables, Bureaus, &c., all of which are made in as good style, and upon as moderate terms, as can be had in any of the Northern or Southern Cities.  
His establishment is over Morrill's Store, Commercial Street, Rock Island, Stanstead, C. E. Call and judge for yourselves. November 1, 1845. Itf

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters; ALSO  
Lee's and Brandreth's Pills, A fresh supply just received and for sale by SPALDING, FOSTER & Co. Agents for Stanstead and vicinity.

**Buchan's Hungarian Balm.**  
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Croup, Asthma and CONSUMPTION! For sale by B. F. & Co. Nov. 1.

**School Books**  
For Sale by Spalding, Foster & Co. Nov. 24, 1845.

**Philadelphia mill Saws**  
The true kind; Steel and Iron Shovels, (American) Hunt's Cast Steel Axes, the most celebrated axe manufactured in New England, for sale by Spalding, Foster & Co. Nov. 24. 4tf

**PRIME QUALITIES**  
OF Y. H. Tea, for sale at B. F. & Co's. Nov. 1. Itf

**400 lbs.**  
Snake Root, Wanted  
by Baxter, French & Co., if delivered within 60 days. Dec. 6, 1845.

**W. S. HUNTER,**  
House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,  
Shop, main street, Stanstead Plain.  
N. B. Pure white marble Grave Stones furnished at the shortest notice, and terms moderate. All orders in the above line of business executed with neatness and dispatch.

**Leather.**  
Sole Leather, Upper do. Harness do. and Calf Skins, may be found at SPALDING, FOSTER & Co's.

**Fur and Cloth Caps**  
For sale by J. G. G. & Co. Nov. 6. 1

**DRIED APPLE**  
For sale by D. THOMPSON. Sherbrooke, Dec. 23, 1845.

**Fulled Cloth**  
Wanted in exchange for Goods, by DANIEL THOMPSON. Sherbrooke, Nov. 6. 1

**EXTRACT OF LUNGWORT.**



**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR Consumption and Liver Complaint.**  
There is not room in a newspaper advertisement to publish the numerous certificates of cures, but the invalid is referred to a medical pamphlet to be had of any of the agents gratis. Such proof as we are constantly laying before the public must convince all, that Dr. Larbor's Extract of Lungwort is the only medicine in the world that will cure all who are predisposed to consumption, liver complaints, or troubled with coughs, colds, asthma, pleurisy, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, difficulty of breathing, tightness across the chest, palpitation of the heart, bronchitis, throat complaints and all affections of the pulmonary organs.

All the certificates shown to the public, prove conclusively one thing—that the Vegetable extract of Lungwort is possessed of certain powers in healing the lungs, and restoring energy to those who are supposed to be fast sinking into the grave, over every other remedy ancient or modern.  
All are invited to call and get Dr. Larbor's Medical Guide for lung and liver diseases, from any of the agents. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietors. THOMPSON & CO. Albany.  
Agents—T. C. Butler, Derby Line Vt. J. C. Bingham, St. Johnsbury Plain; Dana, Weeks & Stanton, Danville. Just received a fresh supply. Dec 22. 9 24

**THE PILES.**  
A CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTEED!

Dr. UPHAM'S Internal Remedy for the cure of Piles Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, Inflammation, soreness and ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; inflammatory and mercurial Rheumatism; impurity of Blood; weakness and inflammation of the Spleen, and for the relief of married ladies.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York City, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public. Mark this: it is an internal remedy—not an external application, and will cure any case of piles, either bleeding or blind, internal or external, and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—speedy & permanent. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each box contains 12 doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose.—It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects.—This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the Cause, renders the cure permanent and certain.

**INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.**—Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others in all diseases of an inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In inflammation and congestion of the Liver & Spleen, inflammation, soreness and ulceration of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, and bladder; in inflammatory and mercurial rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

**PURITIES OF THE BLOOD.**—For all Impurities of the blood, arising from the imprudent use of mercury, or other causes; for all diseases of the skin and scrofulous affections; in all cases where the blood is powerfully determined to the head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's Electuary is entirely unrivalled.  
TO MARRIED LADIES.—Married ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease the Piles, with consequent inflammation of the stomach bowels and spine, weakness of the back, flow of blood to the head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for ladies in any situation, and the most useful cathartic that can be used, as it will not only remove the piles, and all inflammatory diseases, without pain or irritation, but will ensure a safe and speedy cure.

**CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTEED.**—The Electuary contains no mineral medicine, no Ales, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change to diet necessary. It taken according to directions a cure for life GUARANTEED.  
J. S. HOGGIFORN, 130 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.  
Agents.—Derby Line, T. C. Butler; Montpelier, Clark & Collins; Burlington, Peck & Spear; Montreal, W. Lyman & Co.; Concord, N. H. Clark & Collins, and by the dealers generally. 12 24

**JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT** always cures Asthma—two or three large doses will cure the croup or hoarseness of children in from fifteen minutes to one hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of whooping cough, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable, with consumption, spitting of blood, and other pulmonary affections, have been restored to perfect health by it. It never fails in giving relief.  
For sale by T. C. Butler. 11

Lowell, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844.  
Dr. D. Jayne: I have used your medicine, (so universally known by the name of Jayne's Expectorant,) in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have become more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough Expectorant, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not, if given in proper doses, occasion a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most other expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient like other nauseating medicines which have been used by the faculty. In a word it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by. I remain yours, &c. LUTHER BRIGHAM, M. D.  
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—The virtues of this efficacious and cheap medicine for the cure of consumption and other diseases cannot be too well known.—Very many lives have been saved by it.—N. Y. Morning Atlas. For sale by T. C. BUTLER, Agent. 12

**Newland's Liniment.**  
This sovereign remedy for rheumatism, burns, bruises, sprains, swellings, sores and pains of every description, in a few months has secured to itself the highest reputation, and the increasing call for it has induced the proprietor to give it a more general circulation. Just received a new supply at the Line Store, by T. C. BUTLER, Agent. Dec. 22, 1845. 8-20

**Philadelphia, N. York & Boston**

**MEDICINE STORE.**

T. C. BUTLER,  
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be constantly supplied with the very Best and most Popular and Valuable Medicines, from the above mentioned and other places, with which he will be happy to supply all those who will favor him with their custom.  
N. B. All Medicine and other Preparations sold by him warranted genuine, as he receives them direct from the proprietors. Pamphlets to be had gratis, by calling at the  
LINE STORE, where may be found the greatest Variety of Medicines ever offered in this part of the country. Please call and see.  
Derby Line, Vt., Nov. 6, 1845.



**Diseases of Cold and Variable Climate.**  
This is the best Remedy ever known to man for Cough, Asthma, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First stages of Consumption, &c.  
For Sale at the Line Store by Nov. 6, 1845. T. C. BUTLER, Agent.

**THOMPSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR AND WOOD NAPHTHA.**

For the Prevention and Cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and Liver Complaints.  
Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha.—It is not our practice to recommend an article unless we have some proof that what we say has a foundation in truth; but the medicine which heads this paragraph has been more than once represented to us by persons who have experienced its remedial virtues, as in all respects a very valuable preparation, and worthy the attention of those suffering under pulmonary consumption. Mr. Thomson, the proprietor, we learn is a gentleman of education and respectability, and incapable of palming a worthless medicine upon the public.—German-town Telegraph.

A new supply just received at T. C. Butler's Line Store. Jan. 19, 1846.  
**DR. TAYLOR'S Balsam of Liverwort.**  
For Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Lungs. Liverwort, even in the common mode of using it, is known as the best article for the lungs—or discovered; and it is obvious that a highly concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb must be invaluable. It is warranted not to contain any mercury or mineral substance. For sale by T. C. BUTLER, Agent, at the line store. 2

**MOFFAT'S Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters,** No. 335, BROADWAY, N. Y. For sale by T. C. BUTLER, Agent for Derby Line and vicinity. Nov. 26. 4

**DALLEY'S**  
(The Original and only genuine)  
Magical Pain Extractor Salve.  
The Wonder and Blessing of the Age?  
This salve when thoroughly known will be earnestly sought after by every humane Doctor and parent. Not only does it rapidly cure what anything else can, but in addition cures a host of diseases which have ever defied the skill of every age. A new supply just received at T. C. BUTLER'S Medicine Store. Dec. 20, 1845.  
**FEVER SORES.**—Capt. David Vermilya, of Cayuga co. a gentleman of wealth and respectability, for 14 years suffered everything by fever sores in both legs; latterly they inflamed, swelled and pained enormously, even up into his body. He lay on his bed attended by two physicians, and one Botanic physician, all expecting he could live only a short time longer. D. B. Smith Esq. of Port Byron, sent him some of Dalley's Pain Extractor salve, which instantly stopped further pain and reduced the inflammation and swelling, so that in four days only, he was enabled to ride to Port Byron to thank his benefactor, and proffered \$500 for saving his life.

**SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,**  
Do. Roman Eye Balsam, do. Clove Anodyne, do. Chinese Shaving Cream, prepared by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands. Also, Dr. H. F. Perry's Vermifuge, or "Dead Shot" for Worms,  
a highly concentrated and chemically combined preparation, capable from the promptness of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm. A fresh supply of the above medicines just received Jan. 13, 1846. by T. C. BUTLER, Agent.

**INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.**  
McALISTER'S All-Healing Vegetable Ointment or the World's Salve, an excellent article, just received at T. C. Butler's Medicine Store. Price—small boxes 25 cents. Large do. 50. Dec. 20. 8\*

**CLOCKS.**  
New Style of Clocks, for sale Cheap, by T. C. BUTLER, Agent. Nov. 26, 1845. 4

**The Great American Remedy Southern Balm.**  
Dr. Shecut.—In the winter of 1842, I was afflicted with a severe cough. I was recommended by a friend to try your Southern Balm, and I experienced very great benefit from its use. Subsequently I recommended it to several of my friends having lung complaints, many of whom derived very great benefit from it; and it is my candid opinion that of all the medicines for lung affections puffed up from day to day in the newspapers, there is none so valuable as your Southern Balm. JOHN M. HOWE, Dentist, 305 Grand st. New York.  
For sale by T. C. BUTLER.