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For Farmers and Breeders.

Small vs. Large Horses.

The following, on the comparative
value of large and small horses, is
from the *New-England Farmer*:

The arguments may all be in fa-
vor of great size, but the facts are
all the other way. Large horses are
more liable to stumble, and to be
lame, than those of middle size.—
They are clumsy, and cannot fill
themselves so quick.

Overgrown animals, of all descrip-
tions, are less useful in most kinds
of business, and less hardy than those
of a smaller size. If theory is to be
resorted to in order to determine such
questions, we suggest to the lovers
of overgrown animals, the following:
The largest of any class is an un-
natural growth. They have risen
above the usual mark, and it costs
more to keep them in that position,
than it would were they more on a
level with their species.

"Follow nature," is a rule not to
be forgotten by farmers. Large men
are not the best for business. Large
cows are not the best for milk.—
Large oxen are not the best for travel-
ing. Large hogs are not the hogs that
fatten best, and large hens are
not the hens to lay eggs.

Extremes are to be avoided. We
want well formed animals, rather
than such as have heavy large bones.
Odd as it may seem to the theist, the
short legged animals invariably prove
to be better travellers than any.—
Short legged soldiers are better on a
march, and the officers say they en-
dure hardship longer than those of
longer limbs.

On choosing a horse, take care by
all means that his hind legs are short.
If they are long and split apart like
a pair of dividers, never inquire the
price of the horse dealer; run for
your life, and make no offer lest you
be taken up.

Horses that are snug built are not
always fast travellers. It is no easy
matter to select a horse that is per-
fect in all points. Snug and tough
horses are not fast on the road. The
fastest trotters are not always made
for very hard services.

Training Colts.

I have a good two-year old colt,
that I wish to break, and not being
used to breaking and training colts,
I should be well pleased, if you
would inform me the best way. Any
information that you may give, will
be thankfully received.

H. D. CLARK, Florida, N. Y.

We commend to the attention of
our correspondent, the following judi-
cious directions, which we copy
from the *Valley Farmer*. The same
course must be pursued for a colt
two years old as for one younger,
only the task will be more difficult.
This course is strictly training, not
breaking.

There is no greater mistake than
to postpone breaking. It should, in
fact, be commenced at the very pe-
riod of weaning; it should, in this
manner, be commenced and prose-
cuted gradually, with gentleness and
kindness. Let the young animal be
daily handled, caressed, and led a-
bout, and let him occasionally be
rubbed down, and even at times tied
up for an hour or so. The man who
feeds the colt, should have the entire
management of him at this time, and
he should be a respectable person,
characterized by equanimity of tem-
per and a kindly disposition. Half
the battle in horse training consists
in this early management; many a
horse is spoiled and rendered perma-
nently intractable by early harshness
or improper treatment, and many a
horse that might otherwise have turn-

ed out a vicious, unmanageable brute,
has been moulded into a gentle, af-
fectionate, and useful servant by the
judicious treatment of those who first
inducted him into the knowledge of
his duty.

For the first year such treatment
will suffice; after the second winter,
the operation of training may com-
mence in good earnest. The horse
must be first bitten, but the bit at
first used must be small, and of such
form as will not hurt his mouth.—

The work of biting may occupy
three or four days. When the colt
becomes accustomed to the bit, he
may then have two long ropes at-
tached to it, slightly fastened to his
sides by a loose girth over the back,
and his feeder may thus drive him
as it were, round a field, pulling
upon him as he proceeds. This will
act as a first lesson in draught. If
intended as a saddle horse, a filled
bag may be thrown across his back
and secured there, and after a while,
when he has become used to this, a
crotch may be fastened upon his
back, the inferior extremities grasp-
ing his sides, and thus muring him
to the legs of a rider.

Portions of harness may now, from
time to time, be added, the winkers
being kept for the last. He may
now be put in a team, and it is bet-
ter he should be one of three, having
one before him and the shaft horse
behind him. It is best to begin
draught on the grass, where the colt
will not be frightened with the noise
of the wheels. He has enough to
occupy his thoughts without that,
and the grand secret consists in not
hurrying or confusing him. Let ev-
erything proceed gradually and by
successive stages, and above all, let
me entreat that no whip or harsh
language may be permitted to be used.

Breeders of horses are very apt to
fall into a common fault, viz: of
postponing the breaking of them to
a period comparatively advanced,
and then fancying that the training
can at once be effected. We have
endeavored to show that the work of
training should be a gradual and pro-
gressive one, and that it should rather
consist of a consecutive system of
judicious management than be con-
verted into a separate business, sud-
denly undertaken and summarily
performed. If the colt has been
trained as we recommended, much
subsequent trouble will be saved his
owner; if it were generally so treat-
ed, there would be fewer instances
of vice and sulkiness displayed by
the adult horse.

All horses, especially such as are
required for agricultural purposes,
should be broken into the saddle as
well as the harness. This is easily
effected when once the animal has
suffered himself to be yoked in the
team, as already described. Let his
accustomed feeder and handler be
the first to mount him; there is no
doubt that the colt will suffer him to
do so without struggling, and gentle-
ness alone is requisite to complete
the lesson thus auspiciously begun.
At the same time that mildness is
absolutely necessary, it is not less
essential that the colt be taught im-
plicit obedience to the will of his
master. For this purpose, however,
neither the whip nor spur, must be
employed, nor must he be shouted or
hallooed at; nothing is required but
firmness, steadiness, and patience—
the three great requisites in a suc-
cessful horse-breaker.

When the colt has acquired the
art of drawing and carrying, it will
be time to instruct him in, perhaps,
the most difficult part of his duty—
backing. This must be done cau-
tiously at first, by the long rope, and
gradually. Let first a light cart,
and then a loaded one be added; let
care be taken not to hurt the mouth
with the bit; many a good and val-
uable horse has been spoiled by this
bad management. Patience and gen-
tleness will effect everything; a con-
trary course of treatment will gener-
ate vice. Few, it may be said, al-
most no horses, are naturally vicious.
It is cruel usage which has first pro-
voked resistance. That resistance
has been followed by greater severi-
ty, and the stubbornness of the ani-
mal has increased. Open warfare
has ensued, in which the man has
seldom gained advantage, and the
horse has been frequently rendered
unserviceable. Correction must be
used to enforce implicit obedience af-
ter the education has proceeded to a
certain extent, but the early lessons
should be inculcated with kindness
alone. Young colts are sometimes
very perverse. Many days will oc-

asionally pass before they will per-
mit the bridle to be put on, or the
saddle to be worn; and one act of
harshness will double and treble this
time. Patience and kindness, how-
ever, will always prevail.

MISCELLANY.

A VISIT TO WINDSOR.

BY FREDERICK BREMER.

One day, one of my beautiful days
at—, we drove—in my amiable hois-
ess and myself—to Windsor, where
Queen Victoria was then residing
with her family. The castle and its
neighborhood are among the most
noble and most magnificent in Eng-
land, and deserves to be visited for
their own sake. Nevertheless, it is
possible that the chance which was
thus afforded me of seeing England's
Queen was the attractive power in
my case. I had been assured that I
might easily be presented, but there
was not attractive power enough to
draw me to the Queen on those
terms, as then various requirements
of the toilet would have to be taken
into consideration. Yet surely, for
such a woman, for such a Queen, I
might very willingly take a deal of
trouble, and put on my best clothes
—merely for looking into her eyes
and touching her hand.

Lightly rolled our easy little car-
riage on our way to Windsor. The
day was mild, but cloudy, we had
both umbrellas and parasols with us
that we might be prepared either for
rain or sunshine. We drove along
a garden-like, cultivated country,
here and there scattered with peas-
ants' cottages and pretty country
residences. After an agreeable drive
of two hours, we reached the park of
Windsor, which appeared to me ex-
tensive in noble trees, whilst it lack-
ed the romantic beauty and pictur-
esque characters of the royal parks
of Sweden, as Djurgarden, Haga,
and Rosenborg.

From the commencement of the
magnificent avenue, commanded by
the equestrian statue of George III.
on a rock, the Castle of Windsor
presents itself in magnificent perspec-
tive, with its battlemented walls
and tower, and its fluttering banner
reposing firmly and quietly on its
height, with a background of ethere-
al space.

The Normans first erected the
castle. William the conqueror,
charmed by the glorious prospect
from this height, fortified the castle
here by his own strong hand. And
all the English monarchs, who have
resided there, have left some mem-
orial of their love for that proud and
beautiful abode. The noble, mag-
nanimous Edward III., born at
Windsor, built nearly the whole of
the castle. The tyrannical, sensual Henry
VIII., the husband and murderer
of many wives, built the gate which
still bears his name. Bloody Queen
Mary celebrated here her honeymoon
with the husband so worthy of her,
Philip II. Queen Elizabeth built the
most magnificent of the terraces.—
Charles I. lived here, first as king,
and afterwards as prisoner. Charles
II. left here traces of his love of
pompe and luxury of all kinds.—
William III. and Queen Anne
beautified the park by planting av-
enues of elm and beech. George III.,
who lived almost entirely at Wind-
sor, restored the antique beauty of
the castle.

Windsor was his favorite residence.
There he abode in his youthful days
and during his whole life, abounding
in storms and victories: here he was
confined when the eyeballs of mind
and body became darkened; here
he might be seen wandering about
in his dressing-gown and long white
beard, the blind eyes rolling rest-
lessly, now and then striking on the pi-
ano a few notes, a few accords of
his favorite Handel, but deaf to the
sound of the bell which tolled for the
burial of his grand-daughter, the
heir of his crown, the beloved of his
people,—deaf to the rolling wheels
of the funeral procession which con-
ducted her to the grave, which seem-
ed as if it would not open for him.

Next came George the fourth, lav-
ishing gold and finery upon Wind-
sor, to make it a suitable home for
pleasure and dissipation.

But what did William the Fourth,
the sailor king, as he is called, and
the good Queen Adelaide. They
made Windsor a favorite place of
resort for the people, whose eyes they
did not shun, but whom they loved
to see around them, as parents do
their children.

Under Queen Victoria and Prince
Albert is Windsor less than ever a
home of pomp and festivity? No!
but more and more is the home of
human virtues, both public and pri-
vate. People do not talk of the
pleasures of the royal pair, but they
speak of their excellent schools for
poor children, and their excellent in-
stitutions for old servants. People
do not build inquisitive towers in the
enchanting neighborhood of Vir-
ginia Water that they may spy out
the secret pleasures of royalty, but they
drive thither to see the beautiful farm
which Prince Albert has designed,
where happy human beings dwell
and children play.

We drove through avenues three
English miles long on each side the
park, composed of beautiful trees,
elms and beeches. The view of the
castle the whole way, with its round
tower and fluttering banner, is really
magnificent. We drove through the
little town of Windsor, and then up
to the castle. We first visited the
chapel, a beautiful antique building,
which powerfully moves the excited
mind to devotion, and then whilst
waiting for admission into the castle,
walked to and fro upon the Terrace
—Queen Elizabeth's work and place
of exercise; in truth, a promenade
fit for a proud queenly spirit. The
view from the point is so extensive
and free, that one seems to behold
half the globe at one's feet. Tho'
the vast expanse of meadow, the royal
Thames meanders, gleaming forth
like silver, while the spires of Eton
college raise themselves command-
ingly above a multitude of lesser
towers, country churches, villages
and towns, till at length, in the blue
distance, the horizon encloses the rich
and immense landscape in a half
circle. How Queen Elizabeth must
have felt as she gazed on this pic-
ture!

Elizabeth Tudor!—I love her not
for she was not a noble woman, how-
ever grand she might be as a sover-
eign; but I love her picture in history,
love it for the contrasts which it pre-
sents. The proud Queen on the ter-
race of Windsor, with half the world
at her feet; and then later, during
the last days of her life, heart-bro-
ken by the treachery of Essex and
his death on the scaffold, sitting si-
lently, with eyes riveted on one spot,
the finger pressed on the closed
lips, refusing medicine, wishing for
death, deaf to all words, excepting
those of prayer. How unlike are
the pictures! I think that I love
her best in the last, for she died with
a yet warm heart.

This Elizabeth stands, neverthe-
less, with a rare glory in history, al-
one in more than one way. Happi-
ness and misery, love and hate,
victories and the scaffold; the utmost
splendor of noon-day; and deepest
darkness of night; and amid all
these a will, an intellect, which knew
how to govern itself as well as oth-
ers—a very extraordinary human
life.

Beside this stands Queen Victoria,
as a sun-bright idol.

We went into the apartments of
the castle; I shall not say much of
their magnificence, or of their paint-
ings. I was more struck with what
I saw in Warwick Castle; besides
as the Queen was now residing at
Windsor, the most beautiful rooms
and the best pictures were not shown.
Of the latter, none made a deeper
impression on my memory than the
excellent portraits of Pope Pius VII.
and of Cardinal Gonsalvi, perhaps
in some degree from the remarkable
contrast in form and character, which
these presented with those of Eng-
lish statesmen, on the opposite side
of the gallery. The most refined
and the highest degree of intellectual
character is expressed in these beau-
tiful Italian forms. speaks in their
penetrating eyes, seems to exist in
the very touch of the tips of their
fingers; one might say that the no-
blest Italian wine flowed in their
veins.

Will Queen Victoria drive out to-
day? We inquired from some of the
castle attendants. No one could say
positively; the Queen had gone out
on horseback several times last week,
perhaps also to-day she might ride
out in the afternoon.

We had already been two hours
at Windsor, it was now past three
in the afternoon, and as we wished
to reach home before dusk, and as
we saw no sign of a royal cavalcade,
we determined to wait no longer,
but to set out on our homeward way.
We went down to the carriage which
had drawn up below, outside the
iron gates, the nearest approach to

the castle. Here we found about as
hundred persons assembled, mostly
of the lower class, although well
dressed, who appeared to be waiting
for something that was to come from
the castle, towards which they looked
up.

We had just taken our seats in the
carriage, when we heard it said, 'The
Queen is coming.'

So it was, Queen Victoria with
Prince Albert, and their attendants,
came riding down from the castle,
and on towards the iron gates, which
opened for them. We drew up our
carriage in order to see the Queen
as perfectly as possible; and that
was not difficult, for she came on
slowly, and looked quietly around
her. She was dressed in a black,
closely-fitting riding habit, a riding
hat, with a veil or ornament, and
rode a brown horse. To the left of
the Queen rode Prince Albert, on the
right an elderly gentleman, who
looked like a German. After the
Queen, upon a pony, rode her eldest
son, the young Prince of Wales, no
one on either side; after him a state-
ly lady and two gentlemen, with
three servants following. All were
dressed in black, all rode upon brown
horses; the whole cavalcade looked
as simple and unpretending as pos-
sible. I had my eyes riveted upon
the Queen. She seemed to me, be-
tween the two tall gentlemen, like a
little girl. I remembered the im-
posing figure and glance of our North-
ern Queen. I could not judge of the
much-praised and beautiful form of
the head on account of the riding
hat, which also concealed the upper
part of the forehead. However, the
small figure appeared to me remark-
ably well proportioned and elegant,
and she sat her horse, which seem-
ed to carry her as if in sport, grace-
fully and well.

She looked at us, and saluted us
with a short nod of the head. Then
came the little Prince with his hat
lifted from his head, and the light
locks raised by the wind, a delicate
looking boy, but with eyes and an
expression from which an angel
seemed to glance, so grave and gen-
tle did he look, that lovely nine-
years old boy! The sight of him
affected me greatly, and I could not
help saying in Swedish, 'God bless
thee, thou beautiful child!'

Some over-loyal little boys waved
their hats so zealously, that the
Queen said to them, 'Put on your
hats! you frighten the horses!'
And, turning the same moment to-
wards where we were, I saw an ex-
pression on her pointing under lip of
which I would willingly have seen
more, because there was in it sup-
pressed merry laughter.

But they rode on, the cavalcade
turned to the left into a by-road of
the woods, and vanished among the
great trees. I said farewell to the
hope of ever seeing more of Queen
Victoria; yet, nevertheless, I did see
more of her, thanks be to fate and
to my old Swedish umbrella, which
for the last time in foreign parts did
me now good service. Mrs. —
coachman, one of Queen Victoria's
loyal subjects, who had during our
drive to Windsor, been especially
desirous of avoiding a certain
heavy and sandy road, now found
reason for not avoiding it, probably
because he had seen the Queen take
the same road; and hence it was
that, to our surprise, we found our-
selves, after half an hour, ploughing
in the sand, close upon Queen Vic-
toria's train. After we had driven
slowly for a few minutes, the Queen
turned round and motioned with her
hand for our coachman to drive past
them. He obeyed, and just as we
came past the Queen, he dashed for-
ward in order to clear the way for
her Majesty. We had not gone fifty
yards, when, in consequence of the
rapid movement of the carriage, one
of the doors flew open, and all the
umbrellas and parasols flew up to
cast themselves on the ground at the
feet of Queen Victoria. I caught at
them, but to late to save my Swed-
ish umbrella, which resolutely seem-
ed to fling itself out of the carriage
upon the road. My Swedish um-
brella! my faithful companion in
America and the West Indies—no!
I could not leave it here to be tramp-
led upon by the feet of Queen Vic-
toria's horse. I must pick it up
even if from beneath that very horse's
feet.

'We must stop! I must get out!'
said I to my irresolute friend, 'I must
have my umbrella again!'

Mrs. — called to her coachman
to stop, and I alighted from the car-
riage. At the same time up galloped

the Queen and Prince Albert, laugh-
ing and nodding kindly to me, who
could not help laughing myself.—
Then they rode past us, one of the
gentlemen indicating to us that the
umbrella had been picked up and re-
stored to the hand of the coachman,
I was glad to have recovered my
faithful travelling companion, and
almost equally glad that, by means
of its self-sacrificing interposition, I
had received an impression of Queen
Victoria which could scarcely have
been improved.

There are countenances, which
we may see for whole days, and yet
not understand them until one has
seen a tear in the eye. Other coun-
tenances, there are, which are unex-
plained enigmas, until a smile, or a
good hearty fit of laughter lights
them up. And thus was it, when
Queen Victoria, laughing and nod-
ding to me, flew past me light and
airy as a fairy Queen. I at once
understood the magic power of her
person; for like sunlight break-
ing through the cloud, like a
flower bursting from its bud, was
the laughter in the Queen's coun-
tenance. This was in a high degree
of natural life, freshness, vivacity,
good humor, and a good deal of pec-
uliar character. After this, I can
easily comprehend what a noble lady
who often sees the Queen, said on
one occasion, in reply to my remark,
'What a little Queen you have!'
Yes, she is a little Queen, but on a
large scale! She seems to me al-
ways like a human being such as
God made her, while the greater
number of human beings seem to be
such as God did not make them!

A human being such as God made
her, natural, true in everything!—
What a beautiful idea. And the
greater part of human beings such
as God did not make them!—how
true!

Alas! educators, establishments
for education, books, the world—
they take care that we shall not be
that which God created us, and that
it shall sometimes require half a life,
nay, that we shall not succeed some-
times through the whole of life, in
discovering what the Creator really
intended us to be.

It is easy to see what a power of
fascination a Queen, perfectly natu-
ral in manner, and who possesses so
much that is naturally noble and
good in character, may exercise over
the human mind in this artificial
world.

On our return from Windsor we
passed Runnymede, so remarkable
in English history, which lies on a
little island in the Thames, where
Magna Charta was signed by King
John. The sweet idyllic land-
scape, now illumined by the rays of
the setting sun, scarcely recalled the
gloomy times, and the bitter contest
between the people and the kingly
power, which led to the concluding
of the contract between the two,
and which thus made the place re-
markable.

'From a good home it is not far to heaven!'
And if I carry with me, to my be-
loved home in Sweden, no other know-
ledge than that of the many good and
beautiful homes on earth, it is no
small gain for my long wanderings.
—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

Hints on Cleanliness.

The following facts, taken from
Dr. Alcott's new work, entitled 'Lec-
tures on Life and Health,' exhibited
in a manner somewhat striking the
necessity of ventilating and cleaning
cellars, wells, &c. In the early
part of my career as a medical prac-
titioner, I was called to the house of
a wealthy farmer whose numerous
family had been alarmed by the sud-
den appearance in their midst of a
severe disease, of the typhoid dysen-
teric character. I found the family
in great trouble, indeed the whole
neighborhood was greatly agitated
and distressed. On examination for
local causes of what seemed to be a
local disease—it was the month of
September—I found the cellar and
all the premises in a condition which
left little room for doubt.

The cellar had not been cleaned
that year, if indeed in two or three
years. It was full, so to speak, of
half putrid cabbage and cabbage
leaves, decayed potatoes, and ap-
ples, cider lees, remnants of animal
substances—some of them quite putre-
cent—and mouldy shelves and bins.
The house, well, vault, sty, and shed
almost said barnyard, were in a state
of concavity, or basin, and their fil-
thy contents, when put in a liquid
state by the rains or otherwise, ap-

Peared likely to have intercommu-
nication. Besides this, the sink was
close to the well, the water of which
was low. The premises were clean-
ed and ventilated; the sick—what
had not died—were taken care of,
and no longer permitted to inhale
carburated and sulphureted hydro-
gen gas; the alarm ceased; the rest
of the patients, except one, recovered,
and no more disease prevailed among
them, as far as I could learn,
for many years.

In the town where I now reside,
(Newton Mass.) is a large manufactur-
ing village, which ten or twelve
years ago had the reputation of being
sickly at the close of summer or
beginning of autumn every year—
A leading citizen who had just re-
moved to the village—a man of
great influence—declared publicly,
that from the nature of the case, the
disease must be of local origin.

The result after some delay, was
a thorough depuration and ventilation
throughout the village. Cellars and
wells were cleaned; bed-rooms en-
larged and ventilated; sties and
vaults attended to or removed to a
distant part of the premises, and ar-
rangements made to have fewer occu-
pants of each tenement. And mark
now, the sequel. For though I pre-
sume not to say that the whole
change has arisen from breathing a
better atmosphere, yet I will state
such facts in the case as can be sub-
stantiated. For about twelve years
the 'mysterious' annual visitor has
neglected to pay his visits, and the
villagers have enjoyed at least their
average amount of health.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, May 7.
After the report left, last night the
House went into committee *pro forma*
on Mr. Morin's resolution, to pay
members of the Legislative Council
for their attendance. The motion
was carried after a long discussion,
on a vote of 28 to 22.

Mr. Cartier from the committee on
Railroads reported on the Bill to
amend the Act incorporating the In-
dustry Village and Rawdon Railway
Company.

On the Bill to incorporate the
Perth and Kempsville Railway Com-
pany, and on the Bill to incorporate
the Prince Edward Railway Com-
pany.

Mr. Cartier moved that the In-
dustry and Rawdon Railway Bill be
read a third time on Monday next.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment,
that the Bill be committed for Mon-
day next, which was carried.

After adjournment, the speaker of
the assembly gave a grand ball at
the Music Hall. The Governor
General was present, and the mem-
bers of both houses.

General Rowan left for Montreal
this evening. A guard of honor ac-
companied him to the steamboat,
and a military salute was fired.

Quebec, May 9.
On motion of Mr. Street, the Bill
from the Legislative Council, to
amend the Montreal and New York
Railway Act, was read a second
time, and referred to the Railroad
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the
Report of the Committee of the
Whole on Mr. Stevenson's Bill, for
the incorporation of Harbor Com-
panies, was received.

On motion of Mr. Richards, the
Report of the Committee of the
Whole on the Bill to amend the Jury
Act of Upper Canada, was received.

Mr. Gamble moved an amend-
ment to the effect, that municipali-
ties should have the regulation of
fees to jurors, but it was lost.

Mr. Mackenzie moved the second
reading of the Bill to abolish the
office of Queen's Printer.

Mr. Hincks admitted that some re-
form might be made in the present
system, but he opposed the proposi-
tion to give out the work by con-
tract. That was found to work bad
in Washington. He stated the Gov-
ernment would give the subject at-
tention during the recess.

Mr. Brown held that the Bill
ought to be read a second time, and
its details examined in Commit-
tee.

Mr. Mackenzie spoke at length in
support of his Bill. He character-
ized the present system of Queen's
Printer as the most monstrous job in
the history of Canada, and printing
might be done for one-fourth the sum
it now costs the country. This
Queen's Printer, he said, had no
claim on the country, and if his
Bill were opposed, it could only be
for the purpose of encouraging cor-
ruption.

After some further conversation,
the amendment of Mr. Hincks was
carried.

The Bill to amend the Act relative
to the Grand River Navigation, was
read a third time, on motion of Mr.
Christie (Wentworth).

Mr. Sciotte moved the third read-
ing of the Bill to amend the ordi-
nance concerning the question of
parishes.

Mr. Brown objected to this Bill,
and is speaking on it as the report
leaves.

Quebec, May 10.
Last night, on motion for the
third reading of Mr. Sciotte's Bill to
amend the ordinance concerning the
question of parishes, Mr. Brown
said he would call the attention of
the House to the fact that this bill
provided for the erection of Roman
Catholic Parishes in Lower Canada;
that ecclesiastical commissioners were
to be appointed, under the great seal
to carry out the purposes of the bill,
but that they could not act without
the consent of the Roman Catholic
Bishops. He also pointed out that
the Bishops of the Civil Courts were
to act in the Roman Catholic Ecclesi-
astical Courts to be established un-
der the bill, and that the Roman
Catholic parishes to be thus erected,
were to be excepted for all civil pur-
poses. He declared that the Bill
was a direct recognition of the Ro-
man Catholic Church as the domi-
nant religion of the State.

Mr. Sciotte said the Bill contained
no new principle—nothing that was
not at present law. All that he pro-
posed was a difference in the appli-
cation.

The motion was carried on a di-
vision—Yeas, 31; Nays, 11.

A message was received from the
Legislative Council, agreeing to the
Bill to incorporate the London and
Port Stanley Railway Company,
without amendment; also to the
Bill to incorporate the Vaudreuil
Railway Company with amend-
ments, and a bill of their own to in-
corporate the Ontario, Simcoe and
Huron Railway Company, which
was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Christie (Went-
worth), the Bill to amend the Act re-
lating to the Grand River Naviga-
tion Loan was read a third time, and
the Bill to amend the terms of the
Circuit Court was read a second
time.

Mr. Tessier moved the second
reading of the Bill for the more
speedy distribution of the Statutes.

After some conversation, the mo-
tion was lost on an informality.

Mr. Sciotte moved the second
reading of the Bill to facilitate the
redemption of incumbrances on real
property in L. C.

Mr. Drummond opposed the Bill
and moved an amendment that it be
read a second time this day two
months.

Messrs. Cartier and Stuart sup-
ported the amendment, which was car-
ried.

Mr. Merritt moved the second
reading of the Bill to require certain
returns to be made to the Govern-
ment. He explained that certain re-
turns in relation to assessments in
U. C., had been discontinued, and
that inconveniences had been felt in
consequence.

Motion carried, and the Bill re-
ferred to a committee of the whole.

The committee then rose and re-
ported progress.

Mr. Lemieux moved the second
reading of the Bill to explain the
Act relative to causes *in forma pau-
peris* in Lower Canada. He explained
that the object of the Bill was to
apply this form of action to all the
events of Law in Lower Canada.—
He meant it to have special reference
to the Admiralty Court.

Messrs. Stuart and Cartier oppo-
sed the Bill.

Mr. Drummond supported it, and
the motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Langton, the
Bill for the recovery of rates impos-
ed by Municipal By-Laws in Upper
Canada, was read a second time.

The House went into committee
on the Bill, when a long debate took
place.

All the clauses of the bill were
adopted.

To-night Mr. Drummond moved
the third reading of the Seigniorial
Tenure Bill.

Mr. Lacoste moved an amend-
ment in reference to the mode of pay-
ing indemnity, but it was lost.
Messrs. Lemieux and Marchildon
only standing up for it.

Mr. Leblanc moved an amend-
ment to strike out the 36th and 37th
sections—motion lost.

The debate, which has lasted all
the afternoon, is going on as the re-
port leaves.

Quebec, May 11.
The Seigniorial Tenure Bill was
read a third time last night, after a
number of amendments had been
moved. Yeas, 37; Nays, 20.

The Bill to explain the Act of
Lower Canada, authorizing persons
to sue and defend *in forma paupe-
ris* was sent back to a Special Commit-
tee.

The Bill to amend the Assessment
Law of Upper Canada was read a
second time.

Mr. Mackenzie then brought for-
ward his resolution, declaring the ex-
pediency of abolishing the Court of
Chancery.

Mr. Richards opposed the resolu-
tion, declaring the expediency of
abolishing the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Richards opposed the resolu-

tion, declaring himself against med-
dling with the present system until
after further enquiry.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment
for a Commission of Enquiry, and
the debate was still proceeding when
the report left.

Quebec, May 12, 1853.
Mr. Mackenzie moved that a com-
mittee of seven members be appoint-
ed to report by bill, or otherwise, for
the abolition of the Court of Chan-
cery. Lost.

This evening the Bill to tax the
Roman Catholic freeholders of Three
Rivers, for the erection of a Cathed-
ral, was reported against by the
private bill committee, and thrown
out.

Quebec, May 13.
The House went into Committee
on the Legislative Council resolu-
tions of Mr. Morin, and after some
time, rose and reported progress, and
asked leave to sit again; and the
House going again into Committee
passed through several clauses of the
Assessment law amendment act, and
after some time, rose and reported
progress.

To-day, the bill to remedy certain
irregularities in the preparations of
the Jury Lists in the district of St.
Francis was read a first time, and
the rules being dispensed with, also
a second time.

The House then went again into
Committee on the reconstruction of
the Legislative Council. It is un-
derstood that the vote will be taken
to-night.

THE JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1853.

Sherbrooke, May 13, 1853.

Sir,—The special Term of the
Court of Queen's Bench, as you are
aware, was opened on the 11th, Hon.
Justices Rolland and Aylwin pres-
ent. In addition to the bills found
by the Grand Jury, on the 11th, (pub-
lished in last Journal) the following
were returned:—

Queen vs. Michael Dorion. True
Bill.

Queen vs. Edward Cummings.—
True Bill.

Queen vs. William Roach and oth-
ers. True Bill against all but Wil-
liam Roach and Thomas Boyle.

Queen vs. Robert McMahan.—
True Bill.

Queen vs. Martin Fahie. True
Bill.

Queen vs. John Dorion. True
Bill.

Queen vs. Francois Doucet. No
Bill.

Queen vs. Rody McDonald. No
Bill.

Queen vs. John Coote. True Bill.

The Grand Jury then made the
following

PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jurors of our Lady the
Queen in special Session assem-
bled would respectfully present.

That they deeply regret, circum-
stances of so aggravated a character
should have arisen as to require an
extraordinary Session of this Court
in a section of country heretofore dis-
tinguished, for submission to law,
and freedom from criminal offences.

In the investigation of the riots
which have occurred upon the line
of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic
Rail Road, the Grand Jurors are con-
vinced, and can only reiterate what
former Grand Jurors have so often
done with so little effect, that the
main cause of all these and similar
breaches of the peace arise from the
unrestricted sale and use of intoxi-
cating liquors. That Licenses should
be indiscriminately granted to persons
having no stake in the Country, and
located temporarily along a line of
Public Works, with a full knowledge
of the awful results, which uniformly
grow out of such a traffic, would
show a wanton disregard of good
order, of the peace, and prosperity
of the community on the part of those
in authority, which to the Grand Ju-
rors is inexplicable.

The local magistracy, aided as
they have been by the Honorable
Judges now sitting in this Court, can
do but little to remedy the evil or
protect life and property, while such
a state of things is allowed to re-
main, and the Grand Jurors would
earnestly call on the officers of the
Government whose duty it is to in-
troduce a measure into the Legisla-
ture, now in session to prohibit en-
tirely the issuing of Licenses to sell
spiruous Liquors to any individual,
without at least the sanction of the
Municipal Authorities, and further to
empower the local Magistracy upon
the conviction of any party for sell-
ing liquor without license to take
such measures in a summary way as
would effectually prevent a recur-
rence of the offence.

It has been stated to the Grand
Jurors during their deliberations, and
it is within the knowledge of some
Jurors themselves, that the inhabi-
tants in the lower part of the Dis-
trict are much alarmed at the state
of things as at present existing upon
the Quebec and Richmond line of
Rail Road. Riots are of frequent

occurrence and uniformly proceed
from the causes before alluded to.—
Some stringent measures should at
once be adopted for the protection of
property and life, in that section of
the country, otherwise serious breach-
es of the peace will occur, and much
additional expense caused the Prov-
ince.

To some it may appear as if the
Grand Jurors, expressed their views
too strongly upon the liquor traffic,
and exaggerated the evils resulting
therefrom, but after looking at the
universal testimony of the numerous
witnesses examined before us, we
cannot in our consciences, acquit of
blame, those who might have done
much to prevent so serious breaches
of the peace and the loss of property
and life, which has already occur-
red.

The Grand Jury have visited the
Jail and found it as clean as could
be expected considering the large
number confined there. They would
call the attention of the proper au-
thorities to the case of two women
confined there, for insanity, one of
whom has been there for nearly two
and a half years. Also to the brick
wall surrounding the Jail a part of
which requires to be immediately re-
built.

The Grand Jury would congratu-
late the District upon its growing im-
portance and the probability of its
still further advancement in prosper-
ity, and it is only to be regretted that
crimes of various kinds are more or
less frequent, and generally increase
as commerce and enterprise advance
the material interests of any coun-
try.

The Grand Jurors would return
their sincere thanks to the Honorable
Court for the excellent change deliv-
ered at the commencement of their
labors, and also to the prosecuting
Crown officer for the promptness
with which the indictments have
been submitted for their considera-
tion, thus occasioning no delay in
their proceedings, and in conclusion
they would hope that a long period
may elapse before it may be found
necessary to call another special
Court for the trial of Criminal offenc-
es in this District.

Respectfully submitted,
A. G. WOODWARD,
Foreman.

Grand Jury room,
Sherbrooke, May 6, 1853.

The Court, having discharged the
Grand Jury, adjourned.

On Monday, Michael Roach was
put upon his trial, charged with cut-
ting and wounding Mr. Sheriff Bow-
en.

Mr. Devlin, Counsel for Roach,
moved that the Petit Jurors in this
cause, made and returned to the
Court, be discharged, having been
illegally selected and summoned by
the Sheriff, who was a party inter-
ested in the conviction of the defend-
ant, the private prosecutor and the
principal witness in the case. The
Court examined the lists, and made
the following order:—

It appearing to the Court that the
Jurors summoned to serve in this
Term under the precept issued on
the 4th day of April last cannot leg-
ally execute the functions or dis-
charge the duties required of them,
not being persons included in lists
made according to directions of the
Law in that behalf and that the pan-
els returned by the Sheriff are illegal
and cannot be proceeded upon. It
is ordered that the Jurors summoned
be discharged and that a new precept
do issue, returnable the thirteenth
day of June next, to which day at
ten of the clock in the forenoon this
Court is adjourned.

The decision of the Court seems
not to have been based upon the fact
that the Sheriff was a party in the
case, but on account of some inform-
ality in making up the lists.

I cannot pretend to say that the
ruling of the Court was not proper
under the circumstances. The ac-
cused parties are entitled to an im-
partial trial, without an appearance
of illegality or unfairness. The
postponement, however, entails heavy
additional expense, and perhaps
will give some of the parties released
on bail an opportunity to take "leg
bail."

Yours &c., JUSTITIA.

The increase of crime, and
the impunity with which it is per-
petrated in this District, is a matter
which calls for active measures, as
well as serious reflection. Within
the space of but a few years, three
or four, some six or seven brutal
murders have been perpetrated, and
other offences of a less serious char-
acter have become so common as to
give a bad reputation to the District
abroad.

The question naturally arises,
what are the causes which have pro-
duced so great an increase of crime?
First and foremost, undoubtedly, the
influx of laborers of a low type of
character upon the public works in
the course of construction. Second-
ly, as is ably set forth in the pres-
entment of the Grand Jury, which we
publish to-day, the unrestricted sale
of intoxicating liquors, especially

upon the lines of railway. And
thirdly, the want of sufficient police
or peace officers to keep the disorder-
ly and criminally inclined, in sub-
jection.

The Grand Jury are undoubtedly
correct in attributing a large part of
the disorders which have occurred,
to the liquor traffic under our pres-
ent inefficient and inoperative license
system; and in recommending the
enactment of a more stringent law,
limiting the sale of spirituous liquors,
and preventing, by severe penalties,
the traffic upon the lines of public
works, they strike the axe at the root
of the matter. It does certainly ap-
pear reasonable to demand of the
Government that the Municipal au-
thorities should have the control of
licensing the sale of liquors in their
own borders.

In the debate upon Mr. Cameron's
liquor bill in the House, Mr. Hincks,
we think, suggested that the Gov-
ernment would give up to the Muni-
cipalities the control of licensing the
sale of ardent spirits. Should such a
scheme be hit upon in preference
to a general prohibitory, or "Maine
Law," it would still be necessary for
Parliament to pass an act for the
guidance of Municipal Councils in
the matter, under which they might
grant licenses for the limited sale of
spirits, or with a few exceptions, pro-
hibit it entirely. Perhaps, however,
a bill less objectionable as a whole
than that of Mr. Cameron, will, at
the next session, find more favor in
the Legislature. The people of this
District have good cause to complain
of the manner in which affairs are
allowed to proceed now. As the
case now stands, a horde of foreign
laborers are employed upon the rail-
ways being constructed through a
sparsely settled country, with free
access to liquor shops all along the
line, licensed by Government, and
without police to keep order. It is
true that the Government have issued
a proclamation authorizing an
armed force, but it appears that a
condition is appended, that the Rail-
way Company must bear expenses
Under these circumstances, either the
Railway Companies should prevent
the sale of whiskey on or near their
lines, or support a police force. It is
said, we cannot say with how much
of truth, that they have hitherto
manifested a cool indifference to the
wishes of the people through whose
lands their lines run—anything but
commendable. Perhaps the Grand
Jury neglected a part of their duty in
not presenting Directors and Con-
tractors, as well as rum-sellers.

On the 28th, the Canada Clergy Reserves
Bill was read a third time in the Lords,
and passed with some opposition from the Earl of
Wicklow.

The debate on the Income Tax was adjourned
to Monday, the 2d of May.

Lord Palmerston stated, that no prosecution
is to be instituted against Kossuth respecting
Rockets.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill was thrown
out on the second reading, in the House of
Lords.

Messrs. Hale were tried before the Bow
Street Police for having more than 50 lbs. of
gunpowder, and were fined. They were af-
terwards put on trial for manufacturing war
rockets, with a view of connecting Kossuth
with the affair.

The evidence was very flimsy. The case
is to go before a jury. Messrs. Hale refused
to be haled, and are confined in Gorse-nanger
Gael.

FRANCE.—The Empress was suffering from
severe indisposition.

The Emperor has granted a large tract of
land in Algeria for the settlement of the
Swiss.

The Loss of the Independence.—
A maritime correspondent of the
New York Tribune writes a severe
communication with regard to the
loss of the Independence, of which
the editor says:—

The writer speaks from his own
knowledge of the perished vessel.—
She was not only destined for river
navigation, but was notoriously un-
worthy, and unfit to carry passengers
on that coast; and her captain did
not dare to run her out of reach of
the land, for fear some accident
might sink her, with all on board;
and it was the necessity of keeping
near enough to the shore to be able
to beach her that ran upon the reef
which resulted in her destruction.—
Had she been a craft fit to put to sea
in, Capt. Sampson would have fol-
lowed the ordinary track with safety,
but knowing that every arrival in
port was a miracle, on whose repit-
tion he could not rely, he took the
course which, in case of disaster,
would be likely to kill the smallest
number of people. The result was
the death of a third of those on
board.

The inference from these facts is
irresistible, and we make it without
circumlocution. It is that the par-
ties who employed the Independence
for a route they knew her totally
and palpably unfit for, and who
crowded her, frail and menacing as
she was, with five hundred souls,
are morally responsible for the
deaths which have occurred. We
do not know who those parties are—
whether the proprietors of the Van-
derbilt line, in connection with which
she was running or persons of less
prominence and power; but whoever
they are, we say—and public opin-
ion will concur in the verdict—that
it would be difficult for reckless en-
dacity to cover itself with blacker
guilt than theirs.

There is nothing new, says the
Boston Courier, in denouncing this
Vanderbilt line as being most atro-
ciously regardless of the lives and
comforts of those who trust to its
vessels. Indignant passengers have
written volumes of complaints about
these steamers and their manage-
ment, but nobody takes any notice
of the history of wrong which every
man can read. The next craft
which leaves this side to connect
with some of the baskets which
traverse the Pacific, will be crowded
as full of passengers as though the

should place its necessity beyond question.—
It is well enough, perhaps, to heap reproach-
es and penalties upon Tucker, who is a dy-
ing man, and cannot feel very keenly or re-
sent them, but we must not be misled by the
eagerness with which the Company join the
cry, to relieve them from an overwhelming
responsibility in the matter. The Manage-
ment of the Railroad is in question, and it
must acquit itself.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

New York, May 11.

The Hermann arrived at three this morning.
The examination of Mr. Hale in reference
to the seizure of War Rockets at his Factory
at Rotherhithe, took place on the 23rd. No
decision was given by the presiding Magis-
trate.

Kossuth has published a letter in the Lon-
don papers, declaring that his private residence
has been watched by the Police spies, that
his letters have been tampered with, and that
he lived in daily terror, and demands to know
under what exceptional law these proceedings
are permitted.

The Canadian Clergy reserves Bill, after a
warm debate, passed through the House of
Lords on the 25th ultimo, by a majority of
four in favor of the Government.

In the Commons on the same day, the de-
bate on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's
budget was commenced by a discussion on the
proposed alteration of the Income Tax. It
was the general opinion in political and mer-
cantile circles, that the financial measure of
the Government would pass.

HALIFAX, May 12.

The steamer *Chantrel* arrived yesterday at
noon.

The Parliamentary news is of little inter-
est. The discussion was details of financial
schemes.

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Bill was read a third time in the Lords, and
passed with some opposition from the Earl of
Wicklow.

The debate on the Income Tax was adjourned
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The evidence was very flimsy. The case
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to be haled, and are confined in Gorse-nanger
Gael.

FRANCE.—The Empress was suffering from
severe indisposition.

The Emperor has granted a large tract of
land in Algeria for the settlement of the
Swiss.

Independence and those who were lost with her had never been heard of.

A special General meeting of the Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railway, is called to be held at Montreal on the 30th inst., to take into consideration the agreement for an amalgamation of that line with the Grand Trunk Railway.

We understand that measures are about to be taken by the Directors of the St. Lawrence, Sheffield and Chamblay Railway Company for the proper organization of the same, and that subscription books will shortly be opened.

The steamship S. S. Lewis, of the Nicaragua line of steamers, was lost on her way from San Juan del Sud to San Francisco with the passengers of the "Prometheus," which left New York on the 19th of March.

The Lewis went ashore in a fog near the same place where the Tennessee was lately wrecked. It is reported that no lives were lost.

A dreadful accident had occurred at the head of San Francisco Bay. The boiler of the steamer Jenny Lind exploded, killing 18 persons outright, and scalding 30 more so severely that no hopes were entertained of their recovery.

We learn from the Sherbrooke Gazette, that on the 28th ult., a laborer on the railway named John McGee, while in a state of intoxication, was brutally struck over the head with a club by a man named Sullivan, from the effects of which blows McGee died on Sunday week. The occurrence took place near Waterville. Sullivan had not been arrested.

It appears that Gov. Lano, of New Mexico, has been doing a little annexation on his own hook, having proclaimed the territory of Morilla Valley to be under the jurisdiction of the United States. This movement, however, does not meet the approval of President Pierce, who has removed Gov. Lano and appointed David Merriweather of Kentucky in his place.

The Sherbrooke Gazette should not presume to ask impertinent questions, in relation to the views of other journals, or descend to the use of cant in reference to pleasant answers, based upon a fair construction of such questions, while his own columns exhibit evidence that the "filthy lucre" derived from advertising the cause of the "woes and horrors" of the traffic he speaks of is as welcome to him now as ever.

Prices of Beef cattle at Brighton 12th inst.—Extra, 8 1-4 a 8 1-2; first quality 7 a 7 1-4; second 6 a 6 1-4; third 5 a 5 1-4.

LATEST NEWS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Atlantic arrived at New York on the 11th. In Parliament the debate on the budget continued, and a motion repudiating the continuance of the income tax, was negatived by 71 majority. Mrs. Stowe is now the guest of the Duchess of Sutherland. At Birmingham two Roman Catholic bishops had been imprisoned for debt consequent upon a bank failing, with trust funds.

It is reported that Santa Anna has sought aid from Spain, to repel anticipated aggressions from the United States.

No news of importance from other parts of the continent.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.—We learn from the Boston Atlas of the 17th, that the ship William and Mary, of Bath, Me., from Liverpool with emigrants and railroad iron, was stove by striking on a sunken rock near the "Great Isaacs," and went down in a few moments, carrying with her nearly two hundred souls. The crew and a few passengers escaped in the boats and were picked up by a brig.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—15 PEOPLE CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Buffalo, May 13.—A terrible calamity has just occurred, a building on Main Street, occupied as a banking house by Robinson & Co., suddenly caved in, the roof and every story being carried through to the ground.

It is feared that between 15 and 20 workmen, and some people occupying the upper story, are beneath the ruins.

MARRIED.

In Magog, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. E. Mitchell, Mr. Elias J. Whittier to Miss Lucina M. Whittier, both of Orford.

In Magog, May 10th, by Rev. E. Mitchell, Mr. Arthur McCabe to Miss Ann McCaffrey, both of Stanstead.

ROCK ROSE.

In the late edition of the U. S. Medical Dispensary, we are told, says the writer, that the Rock Rose was first introduced into regular practice by Dr. Eli Ives, of New Haven, Ct., who considers it invaluable in all scrofulous diseases. In the same work, it is stated that Dr. Isaac Parrish, of Philadelphia, has employed it with great success in his practice for scrofulous diseases. Allusion is also made to a work published by D. A. Tyler, M. D., of New Haven, Ct., as containing interesting and important testimony of the wonderful efficacy of the Rock Rose, from which the proprietors of Myers' Extract have taken the liberty to quote, and to use the words of Dr. Tyler, to make known to the public the virtues of an plant so much neglected. He says, as an older member of the profession once remarked to me, the Rock Rose possessed far more alternative powers than the popular Sarsaparilla.

For sale by T. C. Butler, Derby Line, Vt., and dealers in Medicines everywhere.—Manufactured by Wm. Franklin & Co., New Haven, Ct. [383w2]

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trust a minor, named Geo. W. Green, on my

account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting, and shall claim his earnings until he is of lawful age, he having been given to my care when six years of age, by his mother.

ALEXANDER COBURN.
Stanstead, May 12, 1853. 391w3

SALE OF HORSES.

At Gouin's, formerly Hardy's Hotel, MELBOURNE.
ON Wednesday, the 25th May, inst., the following Horses will be offered for sale: 1 pair white horses, heavy, 6 and 7 years old; 1 pair light iron gray horses, 7 and 9 years old; 1 pair bay horses 6 and 8 years old; 1 black horse, heavy, 6 years old; 1 bay mare, very stout, 8 years old; 1 bay mare, American, 8 years old; 1 chestnut horse, heavy, 9 years old; 1 black horse, half Canadian, 6 years old; 1 beautiful mare colt, (out of the celebrated Tonnancour mare, 4 years old; 1 fine bay colt, 4 years old; 1 filly, three-fourths French, 3 years old; 1 fine bay horse, 10 years old; one bay horse 5 years old; 1 black brood mare in foal by "Black Hawk," 6 years old.

TERMS.—Three months credit with approved endorsed notes, if required. Discount allowed for cash.

THOMAS CHRISTIE,
Auctioneer.

Melbourne, 12th May, 1853. 391w1

IT IS A FACT!

THAT FOSTER, HALL & Co. have received their NEW GOODS, and are shipping the whole crowd at selling cheap. It is now established beyond a doubt, that the

Pay Down System

is the best, both for the trader and purchaser. While it obviates the chances of losing by bad debts, it also gives to the person with money in his hand, the privilege of buying goods at a living rate.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have a Stock of Goods unequalled by any in this vicinity for its variety and cheapness, and while we are discussing those qualities over the counter, we will endeavor to show you that you are getting your money's worth.

Derby Line, May 17, 1853. 391

Conn. & Passumpsic Rivers RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, May 16th, 1853, PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows:

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave St. Johnsbury, at 1 45 and 9 20 A. M.
Arrive at W. R. Junction at 7 and 12 M.
" Concord, N. H., at 10 05 & 3 30 P. M.
" Boston, at 12 50 and 6 15 P. M.
" New York, City (via Springfield) at 7 30 P. M. and 12 M.

UP TRAINS.

Leave New York City at 4 30 P. M. and 8 A. M.
" Springfield at 8 05 A. M. and 1 45 P. M.
" Boston at 7 45 A. M. and 12 M.
" Concord, N. H., at 10 30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
" W. River Junction at 2 P. M. and 6 55 P. M.

Arrive at St. Johnsbury at 1 10 P. M. and 9 15 P. M.
On the arrival of the first Train from the South, Stages leave Pompanoosic, Thetford and Bradford for all towns in the interior—Wells River for Bath, Lisbon and Littleton daily, and for Lancaster, N. H. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—Barnet for Peacham and Cabot daily, and for Lancaster, N. H. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—St. Johnsbury, passing through Lyndon, Woodstock, Shelburne, and Glover to Barton, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and through Lyndon and Sutton to Barton Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and daily from Barton through Brownston to Derby and Stanstead—for Danville, Hardwick, and Craftsbury daily—for Concord, Lunenburg, and Lancaster Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in the morning—for Burke, Willoughby Lake, Charleston and Derby to Stanstead daily.

No change of Cars to Boston and Springfield.

For connections with other Roads, &c., see Snow's Pathfinder and Railway Guide.

ROBERT HALE, Sup't.
St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 10, 1853.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Derby Line, Vt., May 17, 1853.

Aldrich, Guy
Aldrich, Hiram
Abbott, A. A.
Allen, Phoebe
Albee, Geo.
Blagden, Alvah
Brown, Amos
Bisbee, Wm S.
Bailey, Abigail
Bartlett, Collins
Bashaw, John
Belknap, Wm.
Bennet, A.
Bouquet, E.
Brainerd, R.
Brown, S. S.
Bailey, James
Bacon, M. Jr.
Clark, Mary J.
Conner, E. W.
Cilly, A. P.
Gibley, Thos 2
Chase, J. T.
Clay, Joseph
Corliss, James
Cummings, Jos 2
Caswell, Dr.
Garry, Daniel
Dustin, Wm.
Danforth, C.
Davis, Jos.
Danforth, W.
Dresser, Clarissa
Ellsworth, Luther
Edson, Alice J.
Fuller, Dan'l
Fling, John
Faithwait, Chas.
Fosse, T. M.
Fuller, Rhoda T.
Gilman, David
Gilman, David
Hattin, Marshal
Haines, Maranda
Hill, Susan B.
Hall I.
Hubbard, J. M.
Hunt, Franklin
Howard, Jas.
Heath, Gilman
Hayden, Enoch
Heath, Philip
Hartwell, Alonzo
Jewett, Geo. R.
Kent, Amanda
Kelly, James
Knight, Isaac
Lorimer, E.
Lec, E. D.
Ladd, Sam'l G.
Lock, Jas M.

New Advertisements.

New Tailoring Establishment AT BEEBE PLAIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Beebe Plain and the surrounding country that he has taken a shop over Beebe & Co's. Store for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He would say to those in want of a fashionably made garment, that if they will give him a call, they can have it done in good style, and as well made as at any shop in this County.

Garments made by him warranted to fit in every case.

CUTTING done for others to make, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

One price and pay down. The public are invited to call and give him a trial and judge for themselves.

391 F. CASWELL.
Beebe Plain Stanstead, May 10, 1853.

NEW GOODS. SPALDING, GATES & Co.

HAVE this day opened a fresh supply of NEW GOODS from the Southern markets, and wish their friends and the public to examine them.

Rock Island, May 11, 1853.

G. R. HOLMES

IS now receiving direct from the Southern Markets a large and splendid stock of Spring and Summer Goods. He would call the attention of Ladies to his assortment of Dress Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. &c.

Rock Island, May 11, 1853.

First Arrival of Spring Goods ON ROCK ISLAND.

FOSTER & MORRILL would beg to say to their customers and the public generally, that they are once more prepared to exhibit a general stock of

NEW GOODS, adapted to the season, which must and will be sold.

May 2, 1853.

Barnston Corner Tin Shop.

THE subscribers would say to the public that they have commenced doing business in the above line, and have secured thorough workmen and a good stock, and feel confident that they can sell as good articles in their line, at as low prices, as can be bought at any other shop in the Eastern Townships. SHOREY & SHEPHERD.

JOHN B. SHOREY. N. SHEPHERD.
Barnston Corner, May 1, 1853. 389

NEW GOODS! MAY 3, 1853.

KILBORN & MORRILL.

ARE now receiving from the Southern Markets, unusually large supplies of

FRESH GOODS, which with their former stock, renders their assortment very complete.

Without adopting the stereotyped practice of putting the variety, quality and cheapness of their wares, the subscribers will barely say, that they intend to keep on hand, at all times, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Fashionable & seasonable Goods, which they will be happy to sell, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on as favorable terms as can be bought elsewhere in town. Please call and see for yourselves.

C. A. KILBORN. OZMO MORRILL.

MAY 2, 1853.

New Goods Now Opening!

AT MORRILL, KILBORN & Co's., (OPPOSITE THE BANK, Derby Line.)

THE subscribers have this day received from Boston, LARGE additional supplies of seasonable

Fancy and Staple Goods,

which makes their assortment as GENERAL and COMPLETE as any in the country.

The subscribers adopted in the commencement of their business the Ready Pay and One Price system, with the intention of strictly adhering to it provided they met with sufficient encouragement. They take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge that the public have shown their appreciation of this system, by bestowing so liberal a patronage as to induce a full determination to persevere in a course which has given such general satisfaction to the buyer, and has been so much more agreeable to the seller.

Remember our motto—"Small Profits, Our Price, and Pay Down."

Please call and see.

MORRILL, KILBORN & Co.

STOVES, STOVES.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the people of the Eastern Townships, that he has made arrangements with the manufacturers of several of the latest styles of

Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves,

so that he can furnish them at very low prices. He has, among others, the latest improved

White Mountain, all sizes;
Eagle Air-Tight, 8 inch Ware;
Empire State, all sizes;
New York and Erie, 10 inch Ware;
Buck's Patent, improved;
Troy "Fashion";
Forest City, all sizes;
State of Maine, &c. &c.
Large and small Box Stoves of the latest styles.

All the Cooking Stoves furnished with copper bottomed Boilers and Iron Ware complete. Specimens of these Stoves may be seen one door North of C. Pierce's Shop, Rock Island. Also at Kilborn & Morrill's Store, Derby Line.

MOSES PIERCE.
Rock Island, April 13, 1853. 386

ROOM PAPER.

FOR SALE by the subscriber at extremely low prices, a choice assortment of Room Paper, Window Shades, Writing Desks, Ladies' Work Boxes, German Baskets, Violins, Accordions, Berlin Wool, with patterns on paper and canvass, with various other articles too numerous to detail.

THO'S SMYTH.
Lenoxville Book Store, April 1st, 1853.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Professional and Business Cards, like the following, inserted by the year at very low rates.

NOTICE.

The Publications either of the American Tract Society, or of the American Sunday School Union, may be obtained of the subscriber at the Boston prices. BIBLES from 20 cents to \$35 a copy. MARRIAGE LICENSES as usual.

Stanstead, May 2, 1853. R. V. HALL.

WINN'S HOTEL, DERBY LINE, Vt.

T. WINN would inform his old friends and the public generally, that he now occupies his old Stand at Derby Line, where he will be happy to wait upon them.

April 12, 1853. 386

SPRING GOODS and Low Prices.

A GENERAL assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries on hand and constantly receiving, for sale upon reasonable terms by J. WILLEY.

Beebe Plain, April 6th, 1853. 385m3

GEORGE S. CARTER, ADVOCATE.

Willington Street, Sherbrooke. Mr. Carter attends the Terms of the Stanstead Circuit Court. 382:1y

DR. B. A. WILDER, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

127 Has removed to Derby Line, Vt. OFFICE AT N. WEST'S HOTEL.

THOMAS W. RITCHIE, ADVOCATE, SHERBROOKE.

Will attend the Stanstead Circuit. 371

W. L. FELTON, ADVOCATE AND ATTORNEY.

Will attend the Stanstead Circuit. Business Communications left at the Office of C. A. RICHMOND, Esq., N. P., will receive prompt attention.

Stanstead, Jan. 4th, 1853. 375f

CANADA HOUSE, BY I. R. WILKINSON, STANSTEAD PLAIN, C. E.

The Southern, Northern and Western Stages stop at this House. Connected with the establishment is a good Livery Stable. 352

W. W. JENNESS, M. D. HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, DERBY CENTRE, Vt.

Office at J. Bates' Hotel.

S. D. KIMBALL, Pension & Bounty Land Agent, BARTON, Vt.

267

Milliners and Dress-Makers.

MISS M. C. WOOD, of Burlington, Vt., and Mrs. E. FIELD, of Burlington, Vt., would respectfully inform the Ladies of Stanstead and vicinity, that they have taken a Shop over Foster & Morrill's Store, Rock Island, where they hope to receive a large share of patronage. They will make Shirts or Plain Bonnets, repair Straw Bonnets, lining and trimming, make Ladies' Caps, and cut and make Dresses on short notice.

Rock Island, April 19, 1853. 367

Millinery and Dress Making.

MISS H. F. WAY & H. DRESSER would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Stanstead and vicinity, that they have opened a Shop over Mr. Geo. R. HOLMES' Store, where any work entrusted to their care will be promptly done in a neat and fashionable manner. A stock of Millinery Goods will be received soon.

Rock Island, April 12, 1853. 366

AMERICAN YEAST POWDER.

Nothing is so destructive to health, by impairing the organs of Digestion, as sour and heavy bread. To avoid this and to have delicious Hot Rolls for breakfast, which may be eaten with impunity, being light and wholesome, and easily digested, use the AMERICAN YEAST POWDER.

With this Powder, Bread, Cakes, Rolls, Pastry, Biscuit, &c., can be made easier, quicker, lighter, cheaper and more wholesome than any other way. The celebrated cook, Mous. Compain, speaks as follows:

I have tried the American Yeast Powder, for the purpose of making Cakes, Pastry, Rolls, Biscuit, &c., and have found it to be an invaluable acquisition to the kitchen. It makes light and wholesome Bread, Rolls, &c., &c., and I cannot too highly recommend its general use.

Montreal, Dec. 29, 1852. S. COMPAIN.

For sale by merchants throughout the country. Sold in Stanstead by KILBORN & MORRILL.

FRESH IMPORTED SEEDS.

THE subscribers would call attention to their large Assortment of GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, just received per R. M. steamer, via New York from France. This Stock of Root Seeds is large, comprising those of the most value to the Farmer, as they will be found to produce the most profitable crop for feeding Cattle—such as

The large Red Mangel Wurtzel, weighing often 28lbs. Yellow Globe do.
Sugar Beet.
White Belgian Carrot. (Green above ground) weighing 14 to 20lbs.
Large Dutch Parsnip.
Yellow Swede, and Aberdeen Turnips.
White Globe and Red top do.
St. Denis Cabbage.
Quintal do.
Turnip Root do.
White, Yellow and Red Carrots.

—ALSO—
Red and White Dutch Clover,
Sainfoin, Lucerne, Timothy, Red Top Grass, &c. &c.
A general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds.

S. J. LYMAN & Co. Place d'Armes. Montreal, March, 1853. 381f

1000 Socks. Socks.

Paix wanted by March 22. C. F. HASKELL.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid harboring, A trusting, or employing HOSSEA PIER on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

SHERBURN PIER.

Barford, April 23d, 1853.

RAILROAD.

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings!

THE Daguerrean Car is still on the track, and will remain a short time longer on Stanstead Plain, for the purpose of furnishing a few more Likenesses if wanted, and the proprietors will guarantee that they will be far superior to any ever before taken in this place. Having a Car fitted up expressly for the purpose, a German Apparatus of the most scientific and complete description, with five years experience in the art, they feel confident that they can give satisfaction in all cases.

They would respectfully express their sincere thanks to the citizens of Stanstead and adjoining towns for their liberal patronage during the time that they have been here, and would earnestly invite those who have not yet secured Likenesses to give them a call. Improve the opportunity while you have it. Delays are dangerous, that we are sure. Then why not in season a likeness secure.

A. J. & G. W. BAKER.
Stanstead Plain, March 8, 1853. 381

ATLANTIC & ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

Open to Island Pond, Vermont, within 20 miles of Derby Line & Stanstead.

The Extension of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad to Island Pond, opens a direct and easy communication between the Cities of Portland and Boston, Northern New Hampshire, Northern Vermont and the Eastern Townships of Canada.

On and after Feb. 8th, 1853, Passenger Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) till further notice, as follows:—

Leave Island Pond for Portland and Boston at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Leave Portland for Island Pond, at 1 30 P. M., or on the arrival of the 7 o'clock, A. M., Train from Boston.

Leave Portland for South Paris at 7 15 A. M., and 1 30 P. M.

Leave South Paris for Portland and Boston at 6 A. M., and 12 20 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN, leaves Island Pond for Portland, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 P. M.

STAGES leave Island Pond on the arrival of the Train from Portland, for Charleston, Derby Center, Derby Line, Vt., and Stanstead, Canada East.

The Company will not be responsible for Baggage to an amount exceeding \$50 in value, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every \$500 additional value.

S. T. CORSER, Sup't.

MARRIAGE, HAPPINESS AND COMPETENCE.

WHY IS IT?

That we behold many families, scarce in the meridian of life broken in health, and with a consciousness of disease and ailments, depriving them of the power for the enjoyment of life in an ever increasing degree, and leaving a legacy of woe and misery to their posterity, arising from a condition of health, which is the result of a defective system.

Many of the causes of her sufferings at first—perhaps years before, perhaps during childhood, or the first years of marriage—were in their origin so slight as to pass unnoted, and of course neglected.

IN AFTER YEARS,

When too late to be remedied by any knowledge, we look back and mourn, and regret the full consequences of our negligence.

What would we not give to possess, in early life, the knowledge we obtain in after years? And what days, the nights of anguish we might not have been spared, if the knowledge were timely possessed. It is

MELANCHOLY AND STARTLING

To behold the sickness and suffering endured by many a wife for many years, from causes simple and controllable, easily remedied—or better still—not incurred, if every

WIFE AND MOTHER

possessed the information contained in a little volume, (with the reach of all) which would spare to herself

YEARS OF MISERY.

And to her husband the constant toil and anxiety of mind, necessarily devolving upon him from sickness of the wife, without giving him the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge which he would secure the happiness of himself, wife, and children.

SECURE THE MEANS OF HAPPINESS

By becoming in time possessed of the knowledge, the want of which has caused the sickness and poverty of thousands, and which would secure the happiness of herself, wife, and children, she might be able to secure that knowledge, by the means of a few lines, and thus secure her much suffering, and confer upon her children that blessing above all price—A healthy body, with healthy mind. That knowledge is contained in a little work entitled

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S

Private Medical Companion.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

POETRY.

The following melodious and touching poem is from the pen of the late lamented William Gaylord Clark, and was written by him for an early number of *The Knickerbocker Magazine*:

A SONG OF MAY.

The spring's scented buds all around me are swelling—
There are songs in the stream, there is health in the gale;
A sense of delight in each bosom is dwelling,
As float the pure day beams o'er mountain and vale;
The desolate reign of Old Winter is broken—
The verdure is fresh upon every tree;
Of Nature's reviv'ling charm, and a token
Of love, oh thou Spirit of Beauty! to thee.
The sun looketh forth from the halls of the morning,
And flushes the clouds that begirt his career;
He welcomes the gladness and glory, returning
To rest on the promise and hope of the year;
He fills with rich light all the balm-breathing flowers,
He mounts to the zenith, and laughs on the wave;
He wakes into music the green forest-bowers,
And glides the gay plains which the broad rivers lave.
The young bird is out on his delicate pinion—
He timidly sails in the infinite sky;
A greeting to May, and her fairy dominion,
He pours on the west-wind's fragrant sigh:
Around, above, there are peace and pleasure—
The woodlands are singing—the heaven is bright;
The fields are unfolding their emerald treasure,
And man's genial spirit is soaring in light.
Alas, for my weary and care-buried bosom!
The spells of the spring-time arouse it no more;
The song in the wild-wood—the sheen of the blossom—
The fresh-welling fountain—their magic is o'er!
When I list to the streams—when I look on the flowers,
They tell of the Past, with so mournful a tone,
That I call up the throngs of my long-vanished hours,
And sigh that their transports are over and gone.
From the wide-spreading earth—from the limitless heaven,
There have vanished an eloquent glory and gleam;
To my veiled mind no more, is the influence given,
Which color'd life with the hues of a dream.
The bloom-purple'd landscape its loveliness keeps—
I deem that a light, as of old, gilds the wave;
But the eye of my spirit in loneliness sleepeth,
Or sees but my youth, and the visions it gave.
Yet it is not that age on my years hath descended—
'Tis not that its snow-wreaths encircle my brow;
But the newness and sweetness of Being are ended—
I feel not their love-kindling witchery now!
The shadows of Death o'er my path have been sweeping—
There are those who have loved me, debarred from the day;
The green turf is bright, where in peace they are sleeping,
And on wings of remembrance my soul is away.
It is shut to the glow of this present existence—
It hears, from the Past, a funeral strain;
And it eagerly turns to the high-seeming distance,
Where the lost blooms of earth will be garnered again.
Where no mid-mead the soft, damask-rose cheek shall nourish,
Where Grief bears no longer the poisonous sting;
Where pitiless Death no dark sceptre can flourish,
Or stain with his blight the luxuriant spring.
It is thus that the hopes which to others are given,
Fall cold on my heart in this rich month of May;
I hear the clear anthems that ring through the heaven;
I drink the bland airs that enliven the day;
And if gentle Nature, her festival keeping,
Delights not my bosom, ah! do not condemn:
O'er the lost and the lovely my spirit is weeping,
For my heart's fondest raptures are buried with them!
The exquisite sadness of these lines is as natural as their melody is beautiful. They will remind the reader of the kindred feeling expressed by Byron, in the tribute which he pays to the young and gallant Howard, who fell at the battle of Waterloo:
"And when I stood beneath the fresh green tree,
That living waves where thou didst cease to live,
And saw around me the wide fields revive
With fruits and fertile promise, and the Spring
Come forth, her work of gladness to contrive,
With all her reckless birds upon the wing,
I turned from all she brought to all she could not bring."

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

"THE BEARDED WOMAN."

As if that was a curiosity! I can see legions of them any day (without collapsing my pocket-book by a trip to Armory Hall) lying and mining aimless through creation, on their patent leather toes, behind a dieckey and moustache. Poor, silly creatures! they excite my commiseration, and I sometimes feel as though I should like to take them out with a pair of sugar tongs, spread them out on a rose leaf and feed them with a pap spoon. A pretty bit of live satire that bearded woman is, to be sure! Wonder they don't challenge her, for invading their feminine territory.
I meet so many of these "bearded women," that it is a perfect relief to me to see a huge, broad-shouldered, full-chested Anakim of a

Vermont, with a fist like a sledge-hammer, a voice like Mars and a stride like Hercules. I can get up something akin to respect for such an embodiment of masculinity;—but these be-whiskered, be-seented, be-eravated, be-jewelled, be-everlastingly-leisured Lilliputian dandies—these bearded women—Betty! throw up the window, and loosen my bodice. I'm faint!
FANNY FERN.

[Musical World & Times.
"The Boston ladies, when promenading, cross their arms in front, and look like tressed turkeys."

Well, you ought to pity us, because we have no such escape valves for our awkwardness as you have;—no dickeys to pull up—no vests to pull down—no breast pockets, side pockets, flap pockets, or vest pockets to explore—no cigars between our teeth—no switch cases in our hands—no beavers to twitch when we meet an acquaintance. Don't you yourselves oblige us to reef in our rigging, and hold it down tight with our little paws over our belts, under penalty of being grappled by one of your buttons, as you tear past us like so many comets.

Is it any joke for us to stand *ris-a-vis* with a strange man, before a crowd of grinning spectators, while you are leisurely disentangling the "Gordian knot," instead of whipping out your pen-knife, and sacrificing the offending button, as you ought to do?

Is it any joke to see papa scowl, when we ask him for the "needful" to restore the lace or fringe you tore off our shawl or mantilla? Do you suppose we can stop to walk gracefully, when our minds have to be in a prepared state to have our pretty little toes crushed, or our bonnets knocked into a cocked hat, or our skirts torn from our belts, or ourselves and our gaiter boots jostled into a mud puddle?

Do you ever "keep to the right as the law directs?" Don't you always go with your heads hind-side before, and then fetch up against us, as if we were made of cast iron? Don't you put your great lazy hands in your pockets, and tramp along, with a cane sticking out from under your arm-pits, to the imminent danger of our optics? "Trussed turkeys," indeed! No wonder, when we are run *a-foot* of, every other minute.

—Olive Branch. FANNY FERN.

"If every pain and care we feel
Could burn upon our brow,
How many hearts would move to heal
That strive to crush us now."

Don't you believe it? They'd run from you as if you had the plague. "Write your brow" with anything else but your "troubles," if you don't want to be left so. You have no idea how "good people" will pity you when you tell your doleful story! They will "pray for you," give you advice by the bushel, "feel for you,"—*everywhere but in their pocket-books*,—and wind up by telling you to "trust in Providence," to all of which you feel very much like replying as the old lady did (as she found herself spinning down hill): "I trusted in Providence till the tacking broke!"

Now, let me tell you—just go to work and hew out a path for yourself; get your head above water, and then snap your fingers in their pharisaical faces! Never ask a favor until you are drawing your last breath; and never forget one, if you find a generous soul on terra firma. "Write your troubles on your brow!" That man was either a knave, or, what is worse, a fool. I suppose he calls himself a poet; if he does, all I have to say is, it's high time the city authorities took away his "license."

—Olive Branch. FANNY FERN.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

The *Cleveland Herald* has the following touching comment on charity:
"We heard to-day a little incident, which, though it occurred some time since, was a most gratifying proof of the happy results of charity properly bestowed. A gentleman had observed a little girl clad in rags, passing him with a bottle which she carried to a grocery to be filled with whiskey, and with which she returned home. One bitter cold morning, when the snow drifted through the streets, he saw the child struggling homeward through the storm with the omnipresent bottle, her little bare legs glowing with the effects of cold. He called her into his house, which she entered reluctantly, and his wife, one of those never backward in deeds of kindness, clothed the child with warm hose, and a comfortable cloak, and warm and happy, she went home still bearing the bottle which was the sole cause of her own and her sister's sorrow. Her father owed the gentleman a considerable sum of money. Evening came, and the drunken father visited the gentleman, but this time he was a sober man; that day the contents of the bottle had remained untouched. "Oh, sir," said he, "I owe you money." "No," was the reply. "I cancel the debt, but you must stop drinking." Tears stood in the man's eyes as he said: "Sir, I owed you and you clothed my child, when whiskey made me a brute, and I neglected and starved her. I'll never taste a drop again." And he has not. That simple act of charity and kindness had touched a chord which a thousand lectures or words of remonstrance would never have reached."

A Belle's face, in a bonnet of a score of years since was like a rose at the bottom of a coal scuttle. Now it stands forth from her bonnet like that rose bursting from the bud.

EMIGRANTS.—During the month of April 22,221 foreign emigrants arrived at the port of New York.

No amount of preaching, exhortation, sympathy, benevolence, will render the condition of our working-women what it should be so long as the kitchen and the needle are substantially their only resources. —*Tribune*.

Store Pipe and Tin Ware,

Of excellent quality, and at low prices, manufactured and sold by the subscriber. The public are requested to call and examine his stock.
A. J. SHOREY.
Barnston Corner, March 30th, 1853. 384

JUST RECEIVED

1000 Gallons of High Wines;
200 Old and fine Brandy;
200 Gallons Holland Gin;
10 casks different kinds of Wines;
1 Pipe best Scotch Whiskey;
900 lbs. H. B. Salmon, very nice;
900 do Mackerel;
2000 do Codfish;
200 bushels Liverpool Salt;
100 Bags Fine Ground Rock do.
1400 lbs. Saleratus,
and a very large stock of
Dry Goods, Crockery & Hardware.

The above will be sold at wholesale or retail at the very lowest prices, no mistake. Please drop in when trying the market.
C. F. HASKELL.
Rock Island, March 22, 1853.

SPORTSMEN. Have a few nice fowling Guns for sale.
SPALDING, GATES & Co.

IMPORTANT NEWS

TO THE People of Vermont and Canada!

DR. J. B. HIBBARD, who for eleven years has treated successfully thousands of cases of every variety of Chronic Diseases, throughout the State, and whose Physicians, Surgeons and Faculties have been incalculably made extensive arrangements in partnership, to supply every town and village, with new and pure FAMILY MEDICINES, improved, that were the means used to perform such ASTONISHING CURES, even to the doctors.

His Extract of *Sarsaparilla*, *Yellow Dock*, and *Wild Cherry*, &c., that thousands have proved its efficacy by the name of

"Alterative Syrup,"

which has been wonderfully improved, and warranted to cure any Chronic diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, UTERUS, GLANDS, BRONCHITIS, LUNGS, NERVES, &c., &c., where there is a possibility. In DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, DIARRHOEA, the BOWELS and KIDNEYS, its beneficial effects are almost immediate. One day's trial will convince the most skeptical. Dr. HIBBARD'S

Alterative Tonic Pills, Anti-Bilious Physic and Worm Physic,

has also been very much improved, but they need no particular description, as almost every family in Vermont, in fifteen years have used them, and none who do know them will be without them.

These Medicines are now to be had, fresh and pure from the Laboratory of Dr. HIBBARD & Co., and compounded under his personal supervision. AGENTS supplied at 50 per cent. discount for cash, or 33 1/3 on Commission.

OLD AGENTS are desired to return the old Stock by Express or otherwise, and new will be returned for it, and a new receipt for the same amount given, as the receipts taken by Mr. A. GATES, are now payable to Dr. HIBBARD & Co. for his agency has ceased.

There will be no more Travelling Agents, as the facilities for transportation are so great and cheap that it is a useless expenditure, and also pregnant with frauds and counterfeits.

All orders and communications addressed to DR. J. B. HIBBARD & Co., 106 Wall Street, New York, will be attended with dispatch.

N. B. The Proprietors deem it unnecessary to advertise the numerous certificates in favor of these Medicines, as they are too well known to require it. 367y1

Putnam's Monthly Magazine.

PUTNAM'S Monthly consists entirely of original articles by eminent American writers. It is intended to combine the more various and amusing characteristics of a popular Magazine, with the higher and graver qualities of a Quarterly Review, aiming at the highest order of excellence in each department. Its pages will be devoted to the interests of Literature, Science and Art, in their best and pleasantest aspects. An elevated national spirit—American and independent—will be the guiding principle of the work. When its articles require pictorial illustrations, they will be occasionally given.

TERMS: \$3 per annum; or 25 cents a number. The postage to any distance does not exceed 9 cents per quarter. Clubs of six, Postmasters and Clergymen, will be supplied at \$2. The work will be sent free of postage, on receipt of \$3, promptly in advance.

G. P. PUTNAM & Co.,
10 Park Place, New York.

Fine Flavored Fresh Teas.

UNIVERSALLY approved, very cheap. Try them! Also, best Sugar House Molasses and Muscovado Sugar, at GEO. R. HOLMES.

Rock Island, Jan. 11, 1853.

Great Chance For Bargains!

THE subscriber being anxious to dispose of his present stock of Dry Goods previous to making his spring purchases, is now offering them at greatly reduced prices.

J. M. JONES.
Hatley, Feb. 15, 1853.

DERBY LINE, Nov. 2, 1852.

W. SIVRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall and Winter Fashions, and is prepared to get up gentlemen's garments in a superior style. He has also received from Market an excellent assortment of Black and Blue English and German Broadcloths, Overcoatings, Pants, Stuffs, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, &c. &c., which will be sold at prices that will beat both the old and new line traders.

Persons residing in Canada will do well to give him a call before purchasing their Winter supplies of clothing.

Tailoring carried on as usual in all its branches. Garments cut for others to make up, &c. &c.

CARPENTERS & JOINERS,

YOU will find a better assortment of TOOLS at GEORGE R. HOLMES' than at any other store in the vicinity. Among which are the following: Steel and Iron Squares; Sliding T. Bevel and Try do. Carpenters Adz. X Saws, hand and splitting do. compass do. Augers and auger bits of all sizes. B. rakes with 26 bits, the best quality Spring and ball braces, socket chisels, firmer do, long paring do, Gouges, Plane Irons, Joiners, Jack and smoothing planes with single and double irons, rabbit and match Planes, Plough do with 7 irons, Filisters, Brass, Copper and Sky-light Spirit Levels, 2 and 4 fold box-work rules, Ivory pocket do, Nail Hammers, patent saw sets, Guages, Spoke shaves, screw drivers, scratch awls, compasses, &c.

Those of you wishing to purchase please give me a call. I shall take much pleasure in showing you my stock.

GEORGE R. HOLMES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

JUST received at Barnston Corner, and at Drew's Mill's, Barford, in addition to the former stock, the following Goods:—
100 Piesley's and other Prints.
50 Alpaccas, Circassian Cloths, Coburgs, Orleans and Delaines.
Black and Colored Velvets.
Lined Diaper, and Table Covers.
Verona Serge.
Lamb lined Kid Gloves.
Gents and Ladies Wool Gloves.
Sheetings and Shirtings.
Bishop's and Victoria Lawns.
50 pairs Mackinaw Blanket
50 Counterpanes.
50 Horse Blankets.
Carpet Bags.
Gait and Scotch Plaid.
Red and White Flannel.
Scotch and Long Shawls.
Black Indiana Shawls.
Black Lace Veils.
Mufflers.
150 Coats, Vests, and Pants.
Red Flannel Shirts.
Flannel Drawers.
150 pairs Thick Boots, first quality.
50 Boys
100 "Women's Calf Booties, and Shoes.
Women's and Misses Calf Foxed Gaiter Boots, Sole and Upper Leather.
Stoves, Store Pipe and Hollow Ware.
Wine Vinegar.
Best Sago and Rice Starch.
Pale Seal Oil, Salmon, Herrings, Pickled and dry Codfish.
30 bbls. Superfine Flour,
Sugar Pickles,
Cust Meal, Rice,
Table Cutlery,
Pocket Knives, &c., with a general assortment.
Shelf Hardware.
4 Tons best Table Butter,
1000 lbs. Cheese.
Buffalo Robes, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH, FARM PRODUCE, OR SHORT CREDIT!!

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us an early call, we promise you good attention, good Goods, and low prices.

ADAMS & THORNTON.
Barnston, Oct. 11th, 1852.

BARNSTON CORNER

DRY GOOD STORE AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!!

HUMPHREY & SHOREY

HAVE just received their Fall and Winter supplies of NEW GOODS from Montreal and Boston, consisting of a general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

HARDWARE AND GLASS, CUTLERY, &c.

Their Tailoring Establishment, the largest in the County, is recommended to the notice of all who want Good Work and a Good Fit. A large number of hands are kept constantly employed, and orders will be quickly disposed of, and all work done to order, warranted to fit. In connection with the above may be found an assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Consisting of Buffalo, Beaver, and other Over Coats, Grey, Satinett, Tweed, and Doe Skin, Frock, and Sack Coats, with a variety of Cassimere, Doe Skin, and Satinett Pants, and Vests.

Feeling grateful for past favors and anxious to receive a share of public patronage, we would say that if low prices and good Goods will give satisfaction, we will do our best to satisfy all.

Barnston Corner, Oct. 20, 1852.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S

LIST OF

British Periodical Publications.

Delivered Free of Postage.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The North British Review (Free Church.)
The Westminster Review (Liberal.)
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the fatherly care of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "The Green Hand," "Katie Stewart," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

—TERMS—

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 per ann.

For any two " 5 00 "

For any three " 7 00 "

For the four " 8 00 "

For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 "

For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00 "

For do and the four " 10 00 "

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & Co., Publishers,
97 Fulton street, entrance 54 Gold street, New York.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "Farmer's Guide," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols. royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, \$6; in paper covers for the mail, \$5.

This work is not held "Book of the Farm," lately resuscitated and thrown upon the market.

Shoemakers Fixings.

YOU will find at FOSTER & MORRILL'S, complete assortment of Shoemakers Tool sets, &c., &c.

THICK Boots and Butler's Newland's Liniment, Genuine Articles, at

SPALDING, GATES & Co's.

Rock Island, C. E., Aug. 25th, 1852. [354]

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

THE following lot of SUGARS have just been opened and are ready for sale at a living price, (alias ten per cent.)

500 lbs. Crushed Loaf Sugar at

500 " Granulated " "

500 " Coffee Crushed " "

500 " Muscovado " 2d quality.

2000 " Muscovado

FOSTER, HALL & Co.

Derby Line, Aug. 24th, 1852.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A NEW and full assortment of the most modern now in use, just received and for sale at the lowest prices, by

GEORGE R. HOLMES.

Rock Island, Dec. 29, 1852.

GENTLEMENS' CLOTHING.

G. R. HOLMES

RESPECTFULLY solicits an inspection of his Stock in the

WOOLEN DEPARTMENT,

Which is now extensively and completely assorted in all varieties of

Black and Colored Cloths;
Black and Colored Cloths;
Venetians, Tweeds and Doeshkins;
Fancy Vestings;
Neckchiefs, Ties and Handkerchiefs;
Stocks, Braces and Gloves;
Shirts, Shirt Fronts and Collars;
Hats and Caps;
Ready Made Clothing of almost every description.

A large lot of Gents and Boys Boots and Shoes;

All of which he can confidently recommend as Goods that will give universal satisfaction in quality and price.

Rock Island, July, 1852.

Boots and Shoes.

GENTLEMEN, you will find at FOSTER & MORRILL'S, Heavy Custom made Thick Boots, Calf and Kid do; Congress do; Calf, Goat and Enamelled Leather Half Boots; Calf, Thick and Goat Shoes, &c. Also, Ladies Foxed Gaiters; Patent Tip do; Enamelled and Jenny Lind do; Bloomer do—something new—Cushman Ties; Patent Leather Slips and Ties; Misses Fancy Shoes and Gaiters; and in fact everything in the above line, and in prices we will beat the crowd. No Mistake!

Rock Island, May 1, 1852.

HARNESSES.

HEAVY Working Harnesses, Silver and Brass Hame do do Brest Pite do do Common do do Also, Bridles, Martingales, Halters, Double and Single Lines, Circingles, Long and Short Holdbacks, &c., &c., for sale by

Geo. R. HOLMES.

Newland's Liniment.

PREPARED BY C. V. MORRILL.

PUT up in one, two, four and six doz. Boxes, which makes it far better for sending off—For sale by the dozen or single Bottle, by

FOSTER & MORRILL.

Rock Island, May 1, 1852.

Stoves. Stoves.

NOS. 6 7 8 9 & 10 Improved Empire State Cooking Stoves.

The above, as improved, being enhanced in beauty and strength as well as in the additional depth of the ash pit, is the most perfect Stove for general use now extant.

Nos. 3 & 4 Star Air-Tight Parlor Stoves.

Nos. 1 2 3 & 4 Fluted Box Stoves, together with the Waterloo Cook and Scotch Box Stoves, for sale at the lowest rates by

FOSTER & MORRILL.

Rock Island, Jan. 19, 1853.

J. TINKER & CO.

HAVE now on hand and are constantly manufacturing at their establishment, all varieties of CABINET WARE, CHAIRS, &c., where all who may desire anything in the Furniture Line, may be assured of finding what they wish, or willing hands to furnish it in a very short time.

Being often in Boston, we are prepared to supply any article in our line of the very LATEST STYLE AND PATTERN, and think we are warranted in saying that our work both as to quality and price, will compare favorably with any establishment in the State.

We have on hand and are constantly manufacturing

BEAUTIFUL SOFAS,

of all styles and prices.

Sideboards and Secretaries;

BUREAUS,

with Top Drawers and Looking Glasses, Mahogany and Common, of all patterns and prices.

A large variety of

Common, Parlor, Dining, Extension, Card, Centre, Dress, Toilet, and Work

TABLES.

LIGHT AND WASH STANDS,

—desirable patterns—

BEDSTEADS

of every grade and price, and in fact every article required in the cabinet line.

In addition to our stock of Cabinet Ware, we are prepared to furnish at all