

Stamstead Journal.

AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY L. R. ROBINSON.

WOOD'S BUILDING, ROCK ISLAND.

WHOLE No. 208.

STANSTEAD, OCT. 25, 1849.

VOL. 4.—No. 52.

MISCELLANY.

CHEMISTRY FOR GIRLS.

Something that every woman should read.
—This is properly styled a woman's age, for the inquiry, "What profit?" meets us every where. It has entered the temples of learning, and attempted to thrust out important studies, because their immediate connection with hard money profits cannot be demonstrated. There is one spot, however, into which it has not so generally intruded itself—the female academy—the last refuge of the fine arts and fine ladies. Thither young ladies are too frequently sent merely to learn how to dress tastefully and walk gracefully, play, write French, and sicken spoons—all pretty, but why not inquire "what profit?"

I take my pen, not to utter a dissertation on female education, but to insist that young ladies be taught chemistry. They will thereby be better qualified to superintend domestic affairs, guard against many accidents to which households are subject, and perhaps be instrumental in saving life. We illustrate the last remark by reference merely to toxicology.

The strong acids, such as nitric, muriatic, and sulphuric, are virulent poisons, yet frequently used in medicine and the mechanic arts. Suppose a child, in his rambles among the neighbors, should enter a cabinet shop, and find a saucer of aqua fortis (nitric acid) upon a bench, and, in his sport, seize and drink a portion of it. He is conveyed home in great agony. The physician is sent for; but before he arrives, the child is a corpse. Now as the mother presses the cold clay to her breast and lips for the last time, how will her anguish be aggravated to know that in her medicine chest, or drawer, was some calcined magnesia, which if timely administered, would have saved her lovely, perchance her first and only boy. Oh, what are the bouquets and fine dresses in the world to her, compared with such knowledge!

Take another case. A husband returning home, on a summer afternoon, desires some refreshing drink. Opening a cupboard, he sees a small box, labeled "salts of lemon," and making a saucer of this, he drinks it freely. Presently, he feels distress, sends for his wife, and a certain that he has drunk a solution of oxalic acid, which she has procured to take stains from linen. The physician is sent for; but the unavoidable delay attending his arrival is fatal. When he arrives, perhaps he sees upon the very table, on which the weeping widow bows her head, a piece of chalk, which, if given in time, would have certainly prevented any mischief from the poison.

Corrosive sublimate is the article generally used to destroy the vermin which sometimes infest our couches. A solution of it is laid upon the floor in a tea-cup, when the domestic goes down to dine, leaving the children up stairs to play; the infant crawls to the tea-cup, and drinks. Now what think you would be the mother's joy, if having studied chemistry, she instantly called to recollection the well-ascertained fact, that there is in the hen's nest an antidote to this poison? She sends for some eggs, and breaking them, administers the whites. Her child recovers, and she weeps for joy. Talk to her of novels—one little book of natural science has been worth to her more than all the novels in the world.

Physicians in the country rarely carry scales with them to weigh their prescriptions. They administer medicines by guess, from a tea-spoon or the point of a knife. Suppose a common case. A physician in a hurry leaves an overdose of tartar-emetic, (generally the first prescription in cases of bilious fever), and pursues his way to another patient, ten miles distant. The medicine is duly administered, and the man is poisoned. When the case becomes alarming, one messenger is dispatched for the doctor, and another to rail in the neighbors to see the sufferer die. Now there is, in a canister in the cupboard, and on a tree that grows by the door, a remedy for the distress and alarm—a sure means of saving the sick man from threatened death.—A strong decoction of young hyssop tea, oak bark, or any other astringent vegetable, will change tartar emetic into a harmless compound.

Vessels of copper often give rise to poisoning. Though this metal undergoes but little change in a dry atmosphere, it is rusted if moisture be present, and its surface becomes covered with a green substance—carbonate or the protoxide of copper, a poisonous compound. It has sometimes happened, that a mother has, for want of knowledge, poisoned her family. Sourkrout, when permitted to stand for some time in a copper vessel, has produced death in a few hours. Cooks sometimes permit pickles to remain in copper vessels, that they may acquire a rich green color, which they do by absorbing poison.

Families have often been thrown into disease by eating such dainties, and many have died, in some instances without suspecting the cause. That lady has certainly some reason to congratulate herself upon her education, if, under such circumstances, she knows that pickles rendered green by verdigris are poisonous, and that the white of an egg is an antidote. Illustrations might be

multiplied, but our space forbids. Enough has been shown, we hope, to convince the utilitarian that knowledge of chemistry is an important element in the education of the female sex; that without it they are imperfectly qualified for the duties devolving upon them in the domestic relation, and poorly prepared to meet its emergencies.

E. THOMPSON, M. D.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

In the fall of 1846, I was travelling eastward in a stage coach from Pittsburg over the mountains. My fellow travellers were two gentlemen and a lady. The elder gentleman's appearance interested me exceedingly. In years, he seemed about thirty—in air and manner, he was calm, dignified and polished, and the contour of his figure was singularly intellectual. He conversed freely on different topics until the road became more abrupt and precipitous—but on my directing his attention to the great altitude of a precipice, on the verge of which our coach wheels were leisurely rolling, there came a marked change on his countenance. His eyes, lately filled with the light of intelligence, beamed wild, restless and anxious—the mouth twitched spasmodically, and the forehead was beaded with a cold perspiration. With a sharp convulsive shudder, he turned his gaze from the giddy height, and clutching my arm tightly with both his hands, he hung to me like a drowning man.

"Use this cologne," said the lady, handing me a bottle, with the instinctive goodness of her sex.

I sprinkled a little on his face, and he became more composed; but it was not until we had entirely traversed the mountain, and descended into the country beneath, that his fine features relaxed from their perturbed look, and assumed the placid, quiet dignity that I had at first noticed.

"I owe an apology to the lady," said he, with a bland smile and gentle inclination of the head, to our fair companion, and some explanation to our fellow traveller also; and perhaps I cannot better acquit myself of the social debt, than by recounting the cause of my recent agitation.

"It may pain your feelings," said the lady, "on the contrary it will relieve them," was the respectful reply.

Having signified our several desires to hear more, the traveler thus proceeded:

"At the age of eighteen, I was light of foot, and I fear (he smiled) light of head.—A fine property on the bank of the Ohio acknowledged me sole owner. I was hastening home to enjoy it, and I delighted to get free from a collegelife. The month was October, the air bracing, and mode of conveyance a stage coach like this, only more cumbersome.—The other passengers were few—only three in all—one grey-headed planter of Louisiana, his daughter, a joyous, bewitching creature about seventeen, and his son about ten years of age. They were just returning from France, of which country the young lady discoursed in terms so eloquent, as to absorb my entire attention.

The father was taciturn, but the daughter vivacious by nature, and we soon became so naturally pleased with each other—she as a talker, and I as a listener—that it was not until a sudden flash of lightning and a heavy dash of rain against the windows elicited an exclamation from my fair companion, that I knew how the night passed us. Presently there came a low rumbling sound, and then several tremendous peals of thunder, accompanied by successive flashes of lightning. The rain descended in torrents, and an angry wind began to howl and moan through the forest trees.

I looked from the window of our vehicle. The night was dark as ebony, but the lightning showed the danger of our road. We were on the edge of a frightful precipice.—I could see at intervals, huge jutting rocks far away down its side, and the sight made me solicitous for my fair companion. I thought of the mere hair breadths that were between us and eternity; a single little rock in the track of our coach wheels—a tiny billet of wood—a stray root of a tempest-torn tree—restive horses, or a careless driver—any of these might hurl us from our sublimity existence with the speed of thought.

"'Tis a perfect tempest," observed the lady, as I withdrew my head from the window.—"How I love a sudden storm!—there is something so grand among the winds when fairly loose among the hills. I never encountered a night like this, but Byron's magnificent description of a thunder storm in the Jura recurs to my mind. But are we on the mountain yet?"

"Yes, we have begun the ascent."

"Is it not said to be dangerous?"

"By no means," I replied, in as easy a tone as I could assume.

"I only wish it were daylight, that we might enjoy the mountain scenery. But, what's that!" and she covered her eyes from the glare of a sheet of lightning that illuminated the rugged mountain with brilliant intensity.

Peal after peal of crashing thunder instantly succeeded; there was a very volume of rain coming down at each thunder burst, and with the deep moaning of an animal in dread-

ful agony breaking upon our ears, I found the coach had come to a dead halt.

Louise, my beautiful fellow traveller, became pale as ashes. She fixed her searching eyes on mine, with a look of anxious dread, and turning to her father hurriedly remarked—

"We are on the mountains."

"I reckon we are," was the unconcerned reply.

With instinctive activity I put my head through the window and called to the driver, but the only answer was the moaning of an animal, borne past me by the swift wings of the tempest. I seized the handle of the door and strained in vain—it would not yield a jot. At that instant I felt a cold hand in mine, and heard Louise's voice plainly articulating in my ear the following appalling words—

"The coach is being moved backwards."

Never shall I forget the fierce agony with which I tugged at the coach door, and called on the driver, in tones that rivalled the force of the blast, while the dreadful conviction was burning in my brain that the coach was being moved slowly backward.

What followed was of such swift occurrence that it seemed to me like a frightful dream.

I rushed against the door with all my force, but it withstood my utmost efforts. One side of our vehicle was sensibly going down, down, down. The moaning of the agonized animal became deeper, and I knew from his desperate plunges against the traces that it was one of our horses. Crash upon crash of thunder rolled over the mountain, and vivid sheets of lightning played round our devoted carriage as if in glee at our misery. By its light I could see for a moment—only for a moment—the old planter, standing erect, with his hands on his son and daughter, his eyes raised to heaven, and his lips moving like those of one in prayer. I could see Louise turn her ashy cheeks towards me as if imploring protection, and I could see the bold glance of the young boy flashing indignation defiance at the descending carriage, the war of elements, and the awful danger that awaited him. There was a roll—a desperate plunge, as if of an animal in the last throes of dissolution—a harsh, grating jar—a sharp, piercing scream of mortal terror, and I had but time to clasp Louise firmly with one hand around the waist, and seize the leather fastenings attached to the coach roof with the other, when we were precipitated over the precipice.

I can distinctly recollect of preserving consciousness for a few seconds of time, how rapidly my breath was being exhausted, but of that tremendous descent I soon lost all further knowledge by a concussion so violent that I was instantly deprived of sense and motion."

The traveller paused. His features worked for a minute or two as they did when we were on the mountain; he passed his hands across his forehead as if in pain, and then resumed his interesting narrative.

"On a low couch in an humble room of a small country house, I next opened my eyes in this world of light and shade, joy and sorrow, mirth and madness. Gentle hands smoothed my pillow, gentle feet glided across my chamber, and a gentle voice hushed for a time all my questionings. I was kindly tended by a fair young girl, about sixteen, who refused for a length of time to hold any discourse with me. At length, one morning finding myself sufficiently recovered to sit up, I insisted on learning the result of the accident.

"You were discovered," said she, sitting on a ledge of rocks, amidst the branches of a shattered tree, clinging to the roof of your broken coach with one hand, and to the insensible form of a lady with the other.

"And the lady," I gasped, scanning the girl's face with an earnestness that made her draw back and blush.

"She was saved, sir, by the means that saved you—the friendly tree."

"And her father and brother," I impatiently demanded.

"We found them both crushed to pieces, at the bottom of the precipice, a great way below where my father and uncle found you and the lady. We buried their bodies in one grave, close by the clover-patch, down in our meadow."

"Poor Louise! poor orphan! God pity you!" I murmured in broken tones, utterly unconscious that I had a listener.

"God pity her, indeed, sir," said she, with a gush of heart-felt sympathy. "Would you like to see her?" she added.

"Take me to her," I replied.

I found the lady bathed in tears by the grave of her kindred. She received me with sorrowful sweetness of manner. I need not detain your attention by detailing the efforts I made to win her from her grief, but briefly acquaint you that I succeeded in inducing her to leave her forlorn home in the runny South, and that twelve months after the dreadful occurrence which I have related, we stood at the altar as man and wife. She still lives to bless my love with her smiles, and my children with her good precepts; but on the anniversary of that terrible night she secludes herself in her room, and devotes the hours of darkness to solitary prayer. 'As for me,'

added the traveller, while a faint blush tinged his noble brow at the avowal, 'as for me, that accident has reduced me to the condition of a physical coward at the sight of a mountain precipice.'

"But the driver?" asked the lady passenger, who had attended the story with much interest—"what became of the driver? or did you ever learn the reason of his deserting his post?"

"His body was found on the road, within a few steps of where the coach went over.—He had been struck dead by the same flash of lightning that blinded the restive horses."

The Great Four Mile Race

OVER THE UNION COURSE, L. I.

Won by Tally-Ho! Beating Boston and Free Trade, in 7:33 1-2—7:43 1-2—7:52—8:10 1-2.

As we predicted on the 29th ult., Tally-ho and Free Trade not only drove Boston into the thicket, but "sketch'd" her at that.—It is not the very best four mile race ever run in America it was certainly one of the most interesting. The weather was excessively cold, and for several days previous it rained incessantly. The race was postponed in consequence from Thursday to Saturday, and thence to Monday last. In consequence of a negotiation now pending to bring the horses together again, we defer this week a detailed report. The annexed synopsis will give our readers a pretty clear idea of the running:

Monday, Oct. 8, 1849.—Purse \$800, with an inside stake of \$500 each, for all ages, four mile heats. James Tally's ch. c. Tally-ho, 4 years, 2 1 2 1 O. P. Har's gr m Boston, 6 years, 3 2 1 2 Messrs. Green's br h Free Trade, 5 years, 1 dist.

N. Y. Spirit.

A correspondent of the "Spirit," speaking of the above race, says: "It seems that Tally-ho's race is unsurpassed in America, if not elsewhere." He is a Virginia bred horse, by the celebrated racer "Boston."

The Stars.

They have existed from the foundation of the world; they are the only unchanging objects that all eyes, which have been opened to the light and lifted to heaven, have seen, just as we see them now, and as all posterity shall see them to the end of time. Oceans change their beds; continents are submerged; rivers stray from their channels; mountains are undermined; forests disappear, and cities rise in their places—all earthly things are inscribed with mutability; but the stars change not. They are the same to us that they were to Adam and Eve in the bowers of Eden. They are the same to us as they were to Noah and his family, when they descended into the silence of an unpeopled world. They are the same to us they were to the sages of India, and the wanderers of the Hebrews, when sailing in their fragile barks upon the melancholy main. They are the same to us as they were to Minutades, on the plain of Marathon, on that memorable night before the destruction of the Persians, and the delivery of Greece. The very horoscope looked up the sentinels of the hostile armies, which still lingers in the heavens to meet the gaze of the beholder. They are the same to us as they were to the Psalmist of Israel, when at eventide he exclaimed—"When I consider the heavens, the work of thy fingers; the moon and stars which thou hast ordained; Lord! what is man, that thou art mindful of him? or the son of man, that thou visitest him?" And, finally, the stars, the unchanging stars—and oh, how touching the thought!—appears to us in the same placid magnificence as they did to the Redeemer of the world, when, having sent the multitude away, he went up into a mountain apart, and continued all night with God in prayer."

Aristocracy.

There are men—but we blush to call them men—who turn up their noses at the mechanic and humble laborer. Being liberally educated, as it is called, they look down with a sort of contempt on those who in some cases have contributed to their support.—"You need not despise a spinning-wheel," said an old lady to her pompous son one day, "for many a night have I worked at it to get money to send you to school." There are women too, who will not touch a needle with their delicate hands, who laugh at the poor and industrious who learn trades, or work in factories for a living. "La, how unrefined they are, she says with a scornful smile, as she lounges on the sofa, reading the last novel. We once knew a lady—shall we call her a lady?—of this complexion. She was loudly belaboring a poor, hard-working girl, calling her low and unrefined. "Why, said she, her father was nothing but a low mechanic." "Yes, remarked a woman present, her father was a mechanic. I knew him well for he lived in the same neighborhood with your mother, when she went out a washing." Reader, if you had been present, you would have seen a strange confusion of face, and heard a vain attempt to utter something too prickly to come out. It stuck in her throat. When we hear men or women speak lightly of the industrious part

of community, we feel just like tracing their genealogy. We have done so in several instances, and you would be surprised at what we learned. The most aristocratic man of our acquaintance is the grandson of a fiddler; the proudest woman, the daughter of a wash woman. It betrays a lack of good sense to condemn or look with contempt on any virtuous person, however poor he or she may be. The wise and good respect and love goodness wherever it is found.

The London Times comments with much placidity upon the good order which prevails in California, where it has two regular correspondents, and attributes the good conduct of the emigrants to "that scheme of self-control and self-government, which the social and national habits of the Anglo-Saxon emigrants have enabled them to provide."

THE PLACE FOR MADNESS.—An Australian paper states the following fact, which shows that settlement to be almost as fine a market for marriageable commodities as California: Out of fifty orphan girls who were sent to Moreton Bay, from the latest emigration ship, forty-nine are already married; the fifth, upon being asked "why she remained single?" said, "what although she had received an excellent offer, she could not get married because there was not a bridesmaid left for her; but she was anxiously awaiting the next draft of emigrants, when that little difficulty would be over." This is a fact.

A CONUNDRUM AND A CHARADE.—We find the following puzzles in the Sunday Mercury of this week. Both are good, and have the charm of novelty as well as humor.

The Con.—"How is it that the trees can put on a new dress, without opening their trunks?" "It is because they leave out their summer clothing."

The Charade.—"My first (syllable) is put on the table and under the table. My second is an article of food. My third and fourth is what all desire and none can do without.—My whole is one of the United States."

We venture to guess that the first is *Mat*—the second *Ri*—the third and fourth *Monday*—and the whole (the *Rest of "United States"*), *Matrimony*.

[Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.]

Matters and Things in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31, 1849.

Messrs. Editors.—There is no portion of our wide and growing Republic, which at the present time attracts more attention among all classes in New England, than Upper California, and I have thought, as the steamer leaves this place in the morning, "the first impressions" of San Francisco by an old Bostonian would not be wholly uninteresting to you.

The town of San Francisco is located upon the side of a hill, or rather hills, fronting directly to the East, and overlooking that superb bay of the same name, upon whose broad and magnificent surface the commerce of all Christendom might float in security.—The hills which flank the town are sandy, and have a few scattered scrub oaks, which here and there dot their sides, are exceedingly barren and uninviting. The hills rise very abruptly, and commerce, therefore, will be compelled to confine her marts immediately in the neighborhood of the shore, but there are miles of that, and there will of course be "room and verge enough" for all business purposes. Nothing astonishes a new comer so much as the prices of lands and rents. In your city they are dear enough in truth, but they are not a circumstance to these. Let me give you a few facts by way of illustration.

Thomas G. Wells, a branch of that flourishing banking house in Boston, Willis & Co., rents an office on Clay and Montgomery sts., 14 by 22 feet, at the immense price of \$800 per month, payable quarterly, in advance; enormous as this may seem, they were yesterday offered \$300 per month (\$3,600 per year) advance. The writer of this, for a room 24 by 50, offered \$1750 per month, but the owner demanded \$2000 and three months' rent in advance. As this last request was more pompkins beyond the contents of his pocket, he was forced to relinquish his intention of leasing.

The buildings, God save the mark! with a few exceptions, are of the flimsiest character imaginable, being generally composed of unplanned boards, and many of them mere canvass affairs. In addition to these structures, there are some 1000 tents scattered along the beach, in the back streets, and among the hills; many of them are occupied by mechanics and laborers at work in this place. For a small tent within half a mile of the Public Square, \$10 to \$30 per month is demanded for ground rent. But I cannot believe that these excessive rents can long exist; the base of them is the price paid for rooms for gambling purposes. A 20 foot room has yielded \$150 per day for this purpose.—That "profession," however, has "seen its best days," and is in a slow but sure decline.

The class from whom these professors reap such a harvest, has been composed of a few reckless, strolling Americans, Mexicans, Chilians, and other South Americans, who, having acquired huge sums of gold at the

miners, have returned to San Francisco and there rushed to the gaming tables, round which they have stood with almost instinctive ardor, until they were actually "cleaned out." This class of miners are now fast being succeeded by a prudent, industrious class of Yankees, who come out here not to waste but to make money; and mark the prediction if you will—their determination will generally be fulfilled. Gambling, from these circumstances, cannot be made to pay much longer; and hence it seems to me, from these causes, that rents must greatly fall, for no fair mercantile operations can be made to pay these rents, even at the almost fabulous prices which a few articles produce. The hardy, industrious miners are, as far as I can learn, doing well—some of them magnificently—but very many, whose constitutions and educations unfit them for the toiling hardships of the mines, return here in ill health, and with profound disgust for that employment. None but vigorous, persevering young men, with "hearts of oak," should venture to this place for the purpose of mining, for they alone are competent to its severe tasks. To such I am sure I can recommend the mines, confident that a month's toil will not infrequently yield more than years of labor upon the sterile plains and shores of New England. I might enlarge upon the enormous gains made by some of the lucky, but the press has teemed with statements until I am sure its readers have had enough.

Fitting testimonials of respect were, on Wednesday last, paid to the memory of the departed ex-President Polk. A procession, embracing the "upper ten" of this place, was formed in the square, and marched to the Baptist church, where an eulogy was pronounced. As I did not listen to it I cannot speak of its merits. The flags of more than two hundred vessels were at half mast, and the U. S. ships fired minute-guns during the day.

The Convention at Monterey will soon assemble. The steamer that bears this letter to you will carry a large number of members. Every body is anxious that Upper California should have some kind of government, and great confidence is felt that the Convention about to assemble, will succeed in accomplishing the object of its convocation.

Col. Fremont, we learn, has been appointed to succeed Col. Weller as Commissioner to run the boundary line between this and Mexico. It is thought that his acceptance will depend upon the action of the Convention; should that body nominate or promise him the nomination as candidate for Governor, he may decline the commission.

Hon. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, is still here. He has explored the mining regions, and gives the most flattering reports of their wealth. He has recently been quite ill, but is now, I am glad to learn, convalescent. I understand he will attend the Convention at Monterey. Judge Burnett, of Florida, who you will remember, lacked but one or two votes of being elected U. S. Senator, last winter, is also here, and I am happy to learn, will remain here through the winter. Even in the short time he has been here, he has won troops of friends. He is an out-and-out Whig, a man of eminent talents, &c.

I need not add more, as already you will have become tired of reading this scrawl, I fear. The Oregon will probably be here, and leave about the 20th of September. By her I will give you another, and will then endeavor to post your readers with the vessels in port, and a price current, but have not yet had time to obtain much important information. Adieu, gentlemen. Ever yours,
BOSTONIAN.

By Express and Magnetic Telegraph. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Seven Days Later From Europe!
Telegraph Office, Sackville, N. B.,
Wednesday, 1 o'clock P. M.
The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, Capt. Ryrie, with 118 through passengers, and with Liverpool papers to the 6th instant, (her day of sailing) arrived at Halifax between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning.

Commercial Summary.—The Commercial advices by this arrival are in all essential particulars the same as those received by the Canada Mail. There has been no improvement in trade, nor have any good effects been expected to follow. A bountiful harvest has been realized.

General Summary.—By far the most important political news by this arrival is the possible and even probable rupture of Russia and Austria with Turkey. It forms the chief topic of discussion in the English and French journals, as well as amongst all classes of the community, and in its paramount importance the Roman difficulty, as well as all other matters of national importance, appears to have been almost wholly lost sight of. The most recent accounts from Constantinople state that the Emperor of Russia had made a formal demand through a special Envoy to the Porte, for the surrender of Kossuth, Bem and other patriots, who played a prominent part in the late Hungarian troubles, who have sought refuge at Widdin, on the Danube, in the territories of the Sultan. The Turkish government, with a manliness which cannot be too highly commended, refused to be bullied into a compromise of its independence, and Prince Radzivil, after having ineffectually endeavored to bully the Sultan into a compliance with his demands, has taken an abrupt departure from Constantinople, and Count Tioff, the Russian Ambassador, has closed all diplomatic relations with the Porte.

England and France, through their respective representatives, have prevailed with the Sultan in keeping him firm to his first resolution. Already both in England and France cabinet councils have been held, to consider these grave circumstances. Not the slightest doubt can be entertained of the result. Should Russia persist in demanding the surrender of these devoted men, an European war is that to be inevitable. The Paris Journal des Debats, of Thursday, says: "We are glad to

learn that England and France are most cordially united in the determination to support their ambassadors, in the advice given by them to the Porte, respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees." A note has been drawn up by these two powers of a most energetic character, which it is thought will have considerable weight with the Emperors of Russia and Austria, to whom it is to be presented.

The firm language of the London papers with reference to this question is noticed with great satisfaction by the Journal des Debats. Prince Radzivil having returned to St. Petersburg to tell his tale of disappointment to the Czar, Fuad Effendi, the present Commissioner of the Danubian provinces has been sent by the Sultan to the Czar to anticipate Prince Radzivil's statement, and the attention of all Europe is anxiously directed to the north, to learn the issue of the affair. The Sultan has countermanded his voyage to Smyrna and the Archipelago. The army of Roumelia, 40,000 strong, is ordered to hold itself in readiness, and the local troops are being embodied there.

There is no reason to doubt but that the best accord prevails between the French and English Cabinets, and it is said that a powerful French and English squadron will be ordered into the Mediterranean forthwith to be ready for any emergency pending the issue of the absorbing question.

AUSTRIA.—Austrian politics are of subordinate interest. It is positively asserted, with every probability of the truth of the report, that the fortress of Comorn has surrendered, and thereby effusion of blood has been avoided. In the Southern provinces the excesses of the successful soldiery have caused martial law to be proclaimed. No single effectual step has been taken, as far as Austria is concerned, towards a settlement of the question relative to the unity of Germany.

IN PRUSSIA everything seems quiet, and the Chambers are transacting business with decorum and regularity.

ROME.—The manifesto of the Pope has appeared in an official form, and has been received with deep disappointment, if not resentment, in all quarters. This feeling was especially participated in by the French soldiers, several of whom were put under arrest for having torn down or otherwise defaced the copies of the manifesto affixed to the wall. The amnesty in particular was made the object of popular odium.

The attitude of the French military authority at Rome was quiet. It was awaiting orders from Paris, but de facto all its influence was against the measures ordered by the Papal Government. Whilst the Cardinals dared not walk the streets of Rome for fear of encountering the popular fury, the victims marked out by their inquisitorial decrees walked about freely. The Pope relying upon Austria or Spain, or both, and being promised funds from Russia, seemed to imagine that public opinion would come over to his side, and thus shut his eyes to the most obvious consequences. The debates on the subject in the French Chambers were anxiously looked for, and should the French troops be withdrawn from the Papal States, there are strong reasons to apprehend that a fresh revolution would immediately break forth.

FRANCE.—The Legislative Assembly renewed its sittings on the 1st inst., M. Dupin in the chair, and 488 members in attendance. The proceedings were simply of a formal character. M. de Tocqueville has demanded an additional extraordinary credit of \$140,000 francs, besides the sums already voted for the expenses of the Roman intervention, until the 31st Dec. next. The Minister did not anticipate the period when the troops might be withdrawn, but he assured the Assembly that the results already obtained, justified the hope that an occupation so glorious to the French army, would be speedily terminated.

Gen. Lamoriciere's mission to Russia has proved a complete failure, and he has left St. Petersburg on his return to Paris without being permitted to present his credentials to the Czar as the Ambassador of the French Republic.

It was reported at Vienna, on the 30th ult. that Gorgey, the ex-dictator of Hungary, had been shot by Count Zeeky, whose brother was executed by Gorgey's decree, at Cripel.

ENGLAND.—News from Sir John Franklin's Expedition.—A communication from the Lords of the Admiralty, under date of Oct. 4th, states that hopes are entertained that the news brought by Capt. Parker, of the True Love, arrived at Hull, from Davis straits, of Sir John Franklin's ship having been seen by the natives as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation. From the same source reports have been received that Sir John Ross's ships are in the South of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe. This hope is somewhat strengthened by a telegraphic despatch to the Admiralty, since received from the Mayor of Hull.

ANNEXATION.

(From the Quebec Gazette.)

The Montreal papers of yesterday contain an address, to which are attached some three or four hundred signatures, in favor of—"A friendly and peaceful separation from British connection and a union upon equitable terms with the great North American confederacy of Sovereign States." This friendly and peaceful separation, reminds us of the preference given by the old Scotch wife to civil over foreign warfare—"sheeh, sirs, if we are gawn to hae a war, let it be a civil war."

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

In reference to the movement at Montreal for Annexation to the neighboring Republic, we would for the present only express a hope that those gentlemen who take the lead in it have well weighed the importance of the step and responsibility attendant upon it, being no less than for the dismemberment of the Empire, involving the interest of certainly not less than 150 millions of British subjects, in-

cluding the million and a half of Canada. The Governments at Home, and in the Colony, have, it must be admitted, done much to dissatisfy, disgust and alienate, in a commercial and political sense, the Colonists, but the causes may pass away. We do not yet despair of seeing before long a return by the British Government to the Colonial protective system, and the revival of a more enlarged and prosperous trade than ever with the Mother Country. As to our political difficulties they are certainly only temporary and local; and must change, with the change of men who have reduced us to the present disorganized state.

For these reasons it appears, to us at least, that the annexation movement at Montreal, alluded to in the extract we give to-day from the Montreal Herald, is before the time, not to say precipitate, and ill-advised as to the manner. The projectors, will, we apprehend, find themselves neither morally nor materially supported to the extent they imagine, when the hour of trial shall arrive, as a result no doubt it will. We should rather have left the responsibility of the whole matter to the LEAGUE as a deliberative body, and in particular the initiative of a project so important, as Annexation implying an abdication of our allegiance (of itself no trifling assuredly) and a severance of the tie connecting us with the greatest and most powerful Empire under the Sun, the authorities whereof we are persuaded, very far from being prepared to consent to a dissolution of the tie, will put forth if necessary the whole energies of the Empire to preserve it intact.

(From the Quebec Morning Chronicle.)

Annexation is still the theme on which the press of Montreal delight to harp. It seems that our ills are attributable to our present state, and that we have only to be changed from Britons into Yankees to get rid of "all the ills that flesh is heir to."

An Influential class in Montreal impute all their evils to MISGOVERNMENT, and believe the only remedy to be ANNEXATION. That misgovernment has ruined an influential class in Montreal there is no room for doubt; and whose misgovernment was so destructive—Lord John Russell's or Mr. Lafontaine's?—True Lord John's domination could be got rid of by annexation, and with it that of the innocent Mr. Lafontaine; but would we be then perfectly independent or only the mere shadow of our former selves. How is it if the States are superior to Canada that any one remains here. Have Mr. W. L. Mackenzie's letters, while in exile there, been forgotten? The Herald tells us that we see constant prosperity in the United States; here faithful improvement followed by reverses, ending in a state of depression, which appears to have become permanent. Our contemporaries, we fear, when he penned these words, was too excited to remember that in 1835 there was quite a terrible state of things throughout the Union; and that even the merchants of that country always suffer with the English merchant.

Canada would most certainly improve in the event of either independence or annexation; but will the people as a whole be better off in consequence? Will the equalization of wheat tell much for us, who have a greater distance to transport it to a market? Will all the Herald has pointed out, as likely to happen in the event of annexation, not happen in the event of independence? Our contemporaries must pardon us if we cannot see through their spectacles; and must bear in mind that there are different roads to come at the same thing.

(From the Toronto Colonist.)

STATE OF MONTREAL.—Judging from the papers, private intelligence, and the accounts brought by parties returning from Montreal, the state of that city is so very excited, as to defy all description. Nothing but annexation is talked of. Mr. Holmes, one of the members for the city, either has resigned, or is about to resign his seat in parliament, and to come forward openly, as an annexationist.—This state of things is the consequence of the free trade policy of the home government.—It was foretold by Earl Cathcart, in one of his despatches, to the home government, but was not heeded. The people of Montreal were themselves so short sighted, to see the inevitable result, to which they were then hurrying. They are now the active movers in the accomplishment of the end. Time after time, we warned them of this, in our columns. The country must not be sacrificed, to gratify the party violence of Montreal. Upper Canada is British and will continue so.

COUNTER ANNEXATION PROTEST.

WE, the undersigned, Inhabitants of the City of Montreal, owing and acknowledging allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen, having read a certain Address to the People of Canada, in which separation from British connection and a Union with the United States of America are recommended as presenting the only practicable remedy for the evils which affect this Province—do hereby solemnly and deliberately record our dissent from the precipitate and ill-advised conclusions which the authors and signers of that Address have arrived at.

We believe there is nothing in the present depressed condition of Canada which may not be promptly and effectually remedied by the adoption of a well considered system of Legislation, without having resort to a measure revolting to our feelings, revolutionary in its character, and tending to the dismemberment of the British Empire. These views we are prepared to maintain by all Constitutional means. Anxiously alive to the importance of promoting the material interests of this our native, or adopted country, and of preserving unanimity and good will amongst all classes of our fellow citizens, we cannot but express an earnest hope that means may be devised, without delay, to restore prosperity to this Province, cement the tie which has so long existed with the Mother Coun-

try, and allay an agitation which may otherwise prove formidable.

John Young, Wm. Edmonstone,
Thomas Ryan, W. C. Meredith,
James Gilmour, Christ. Dunkin,
J. O. Moffatt, (son of W. H. Gan,
Hon. Geo. Moffatt.) John Gannon,
Hugh Allan, H. E. Montgomerie,
W. F. Allan, W. H. Fleet,
W. B. Cumming, George Moffatt, Jr.,
John Dyde, (son of Hon. Geo.
Andrew McGill, Moffatt.)
F. Griffin, R. D. Collis,
R. P. Isaacson, Starchan Bohune,
Wm. F. Coffin, and about 500 others.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Provincial Legislature, residing in the City of Montreal and its vicinity, have read with astonishment and regret, a certain Address to the People of Canada, recently published by divers persons with the avowed intention of exciting in the midst of our population a movement in favor of the separation of this Province from Great Britain, and of its annexation to the United States of America.

Sincerely attached to the institutions which the Mother Country has acknowledged, and convinced that those institutions suffice, through a system of wise and judicious legislation, to secure prompt and efficient remedies for all the evils which this Province can complain of, we consider ourselves urgently bound to protest publicly and solemnly against the opinions enunciated in that document.

We deem it our duty, at the same time, and without awaiting the concurrence of the other Members of the Legislature—upon the approval of whom, with few exceptions, we may, however, confidently rely—appeal to the wisdom, the love of order, and the honor of the inhabitants of this country, and to call upon them to oppose by every means in their power an agitation tending to subvert a Constitution, which, after having been long and earnestly sought for, was received with feelings of deep gratitude towards the Metropolitan Government;—an agitation, moreover, which can result in nothing beyond the continuation of the scenes from which this city has already so severely suffered, the disturbance of social order, and a renewal of the troubles, commotions, and disasters, which we have had to deplore in times now past.

Montreal, 15th October, 1849.
J. Leslie, M. L. C.
Jos. Courret, M. L. C.
A. N. Morin, M. P. P., Comte de Bellechase.
L. M. Viger, M. P. P., County of Terrebonne.
Malcolm Cameron, M. P. P., County of Kent.
J. H. Price, M. P. P., South Riding of York.
Lewis T. Drummond, M. P. P., County of Shefford.
N. Dumas, M. P. P., County Leinster.
Geo. E. Carter, do do Vercheres.
Pierre Davignon, do do Rouville.
L. Laveste, do do Chambly.
Wolff, Nelson, do do Richelieu.
A. Jobin, do do Montreal.

THE JOURNAL.

STANSTEAD, OCT. 23, 1849.

The Annexation movement at Montreal, furnishes an excellent theme for newspaper comment, both here and in the United States. The Upper Canada press, so far as we have observed, are more or less opposed to annexation. In another place we give extracts from some of the Canadian press upon the subject; also, a protest now in circulation in Montreal, together with a protest signed by certain members of the Provincial Legislature resident in that city.

In the Town-ships, it is apparent that the feeling in favor of annexation is quite prevalent. This is very natural, as interest—dollars and cents—points that way, under existing circumstances.

A writer in the Sherbrooke paper, argues that if separation from the mother country ever takes place, it must be through the action of the Legislature. He therefore recommends the formation of annexation societies in each electoral district, for the purpose of discussing the question, and to nominate annexation candidates at the next general election.

The present No. concludes the 4th Volume of the JOURNAL. During the ensuing year we purpose making some material improvements in the typographical appearance of the Journal—provided we can raise the "needful" for that purpose. We have thought of giving those indebted for a year or more, a "rousing" dun, but upon reflection have concluded not to say anything about it, as all such parties are doubtless intending to send or bring on their subscriptions immediately.

The Delegates of the British League appointed at the Kingston meeting, to confer with delegates from the Lower Provinces, met at Montreal on Friday. New Brunswick only was represented. Their proceedings have not been made public.

A Convention of the League is summoned to meet at Toronto on Thursday, the 1st of November next.

The Montreal Courier states that the Government has determined to abandon all the prosecutions against the parties arrested and held to bail on the charge of complicity in the recent disturbances in that city.

The Montreal Annexation Address is said to have received 1200 signatures in all, at the latest advices from Montreal to New York by telegraph. Among these are names of gentlemen from various parts of the country. Among the prominent signers may be mentioned, J. DeWitt, MPP, Benj. Holmes, MPP, J. Rose and F. G. Johnson, Q. C.; W. Workman, J. Fishingham, J. Torrance, and other prominent commercial men of Montreal.

The Transcript states that in some instances the names of parties have been affixed without their knowledge or consent.

The Sherbrooke Gazette's man, with his usual fairness, misrepresents us in his last number. We have never declined expressing our individual opinion in favor of annexation, as the Gazette intimates. In regard to the Montreal movement, there have recently been so many "flashes in the pan" among the politicians of that city, that any new move is looked upon as a "nine days wonder," fated to be again superseded by something else. In speaking of the Montreal Address, we stated that an agitation of the question of annexation, should not be entered upon lightly or prematurely. We were not aware that the preliminaries of such an agitation had been settled, and were not prepared to go blind-fold—"slap-dash"—into a movement so hastily matured. That such is the general feeling out of Montreal, is apparent from the tone of the press throughout Upper Canada, at Quebec, and elsewhere. The general feeling seems to be that annexation will be the last resort. Time will test the truth of this opinion.

By the way, the public cannot fail to admire the consistency of Mr. Walton. In years past, he has been a most rampant supporter of British connexion, British institutions and laws, in contra-distinction to every thing Republican or American, although a Yankee by birth and education of the true "nasal-twang" breed. It was formerly his practice to copy articles into his paper reflecting upon the government and morals of his native country, with the greatest gusto. Next we find him an active member of the "British American League," and together with his fellow delegates at Kingston, adopting an address and resolutions, a fundamental principle of which was, that British connexion must be maintained. Now, the republican-ism of the United States is just the thing for Canada, in his opinion. Without wishing to intimate anything derogatory to the political honesty of the editor of the Gazette, we beg to inquire whether he had not better place some sort of protection about his own glass tenebrent, before throwing stones at other people?

The Government of the United States have met British legislation upon the subject of the Navigation Laws in a most liberal spirit. The act of Parliament goes into operation on the 1st of January next. The Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. has issued instructions to officers of the customs, notifying them that after the 1st of January next, British vessels from British or other foreign ports, will be allowed to enter American ports with cargoes of the growth, manufacture or production of any part of the world, on the same terms as to duties, imposts and charges, as vessels of the United States and their cargoes.

A requisition is in course of signature at Toronto, for a public meeting of the inhabitants to be forthwith convened by the proper authorities, for the purpose of enabling all good subjects of Her Majesty, without reference to local politics, to express their firm adherence to British connexion, and their hostility to any attempt to effect a union with the United States.

It will be seen by the Niagara's news, that there is a "right smart chance" for a general war in Europe, growing out of the refusal of the Turkish Porte to deliver up the Hungarian exiles to Russia. If England and France maintain the attitude assumed by their ambassadors, the "Northern Bear" must either lower his arrogant tone to the Turk, or fight a triangular battle with powers capable of humbling his assumptions. The Paris Journal des Debats says:

"We are glad to learn that England and France are most cordially united in their determination to support their ambassadors in the advice given by them to the Porte respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees."

THEIVING.—We understand that the premises of several individuals in the North part of this Town, have recently been molested by thieves, and property to a considerable amount, such as harnesses, wearing apparel, &c. stolen. No traces of the villains have yet been found.

Two young men were arrested in Hatley last week, and taken back to Chelsea, Vt. jail, from which they escaped some time since. They were awaiting trial for having broken into and robbed the Wells River depot last Spring.

We understand that M. G. Hubbard, a tailor residing on Stanstead Plain, was arrested to-day (Wednesday) and examined before Magistrates Child and Pomroy, for burglariously entering the store of B. F. Hubbard, and stealing therefrom money and other articles to the amount of about \$40. Hubbard confessed the deed before the Magistrates, and will be committed to Sherbrooke Jail to await his trial at the next criminal term.

By the Niagara's news it appears that hopes are entertained of Sir John Franklin's safety. Since the reception of this news, it has been happily corroborated by news of a similar nature, and later date. The barque McLellan, from Davis's Straits on the 1st of August, arrived at New London, Conn., on the 15th inst. The captain of the McLellan states that while lying in an indentation of Baffin's Bay, the natives of the coast came on board an English whaler lying there, and reported that there were then in Prince Regent's Inlet two large ships, which had been fast in the ice four seasons. Also that the crews were alive. Hopes are entertained that Sir John has been enabled to work his way out during the latter part of the Summer.

ANNEXATION.—The Herald of yesterday, we are glad to perceive, is barking back on this subject already. He makes use of the following language, in reference to the extract from the Kingston Chronicle and News which appeared in our columns yesterday:

"The Kingston Chronicle alone, treats the question with common sense. The writer in this paper admits the evil under which we labor, and in order to promote the interests of the country, is ready to accept even the extreme remedy of annexation. But this he thinks, should be the *demerit resort*. We think so, too; but we believe we have come to the point, where we have no other choice that promises safety. We would put annexation on no other ground than that pointed out by a common sense view of the interests of the people at large. If they are best consulted by British connexion, we are ready to put up with past affronts, and remain British. If they are likely to be best promoted by annexation, our loyalty has ceased to burn so strongly, as to make us postpone them to enjoyment."

The two days previous, our contemporary would admit that nothing else but Annexation would answer our case. He now yields that if the interests of the people can be consulted by British connexion, he is ready to put up with past affronts and remain British; and only if they are likely to be promoted by Annexation, is he ready for it.

We felt satisfied that the position we had taken was that which "common sense" dictated, and it is precisely that which our contemporary now falls back to. It was clearly our opinion that the framers of the Address, and the Committee which took the precaution first to procure signatures and then publish it, had assumed an extreme, and so to speak, an isolated, position. They were convinced in their own minds, but they took no pains to ascertain whether the bulk of the people were likely to sustain them. Had they done so, they would have found that the country was not ready to go with them; and, being men of intelligence and prudence, they would have found it for their interest to have taken a course which, while it opened the question for discussion, and that is about all that the present Address will effect,—they would have stood a good chance of existing, in the ranks, all who possess the "common sense" not to be frightened at Annexation, but who wish to exhaust all means of relief, before they present the knife to be applied.

What will be the effect? Precisely what we told them the day the document appeared. The minds of the people are not made up for so extreme a movement, so hastily resolved upon, and so authoritatively urged upon their acceptance. —*Montreal Gazette.*

MARRIED.
In Stanstead, by License, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. A. Moulton, Mr. ISRAEL WOOD of Hatley, to Miss LYDIA M. MOULTON of Stanstead, daughter of Elder A. Moulton. The Printer's fee was duly received.

By License, in this town on the 24th inst. by Rev. R. V. Hall, Mr. LEMUEL STEVENS of Stukoley, to Mrs. LURENA MILLER, of Stanstead.

DIED.
In Stanstead, on the 17th inst., of Apoplexy, MARY ANN, wife of T. W. WYMAN, aged 26 years and 8 months.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY!
The great Remedy for consumption, and the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage. Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding in the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, Pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the pulmonary organs. Beware of Imposition! The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to provide for themselves, but thrive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deservant.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient consumption, asthma, liver complaint, coughs, bronchitis, and all similar affections, than any other remedy ever known, there will be, and now are found those so villainously wicked as to connect a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.

This is to caution dealers and the public generally against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. Butts on the wrapper. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.

Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia, now prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by S. H. W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents throughout the country.

Sold by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt. 205

Brighton Market—Oct. 17th.
At market during the week, 1100 beef cattle, 900 stores, 8 pairs working oxen, 18 cows and calves, 2000 sheep and lambs, and 1000 swine.
Beef Cattle.—A few extra, \$6 00; first quality, \$5 75; 2d quality, \$5 50; 3d quality, \$5 25.
Stores.—Yearlings \$6 a 8; two years old \$5 01 a 15; three years old \$4 a 25.
Working Oxen.—\$65, 68, \$75, \$80.
Cows and Calves.—\$19, 22, 24, 25, 30 33.
Sheep and Lambs.—\$1 37, 1 50, 1 62, 2 00 and 2 50.
Swine.—4 to 5. Retail 5 1/2 to 6c. Fat Hogs 4 1/2.

NOTICE.
DR. BENJ. DAMON being about to leave the Province, has left in his hands for collection, all Notes and Accounts due him. Also, all Notes and accounts due the late firm of A. W. & C. Damon & Co. with instructions to put in suit all defendants remaining unpaid on the 1st of December next. For the convenience of those indebted in Hatley, I will attend at A. W. Damon's in Hatley, on the 21st and 23rd of November next to receive payment of all those wishing to settle the same.
SAML'A. HUMPHREY, Bailiff.
Barnston, Oct. 20, 1849. 208.5

AT THE TOP OF THE STATES,
DERBY LINE, Vt.,
FRENCH & BAXTER
(Opposite T. Winn's Hotel.)
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

WE have just received, and are receiving every week from Boston and N. York, a full supply of
West India Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Leather, American Prints, &c.

a part of which we will enumerate:
TEAS, Black, Gunpowder, Old Hyson, Young Hyson; Tobacco; Leaf and Crushed Sugars; Muscovado and W. I. do; Lamp Oils; Lincseed oil; White Lead; Cassia; Cloves; Cream Tartar; Cocoa; Currants; Citron; Camphor; Cayenne; Green and Ground Coffee; Spruce and Tallow Candles; Copperas; Cigars; Ep. Salts; Fish; Ground and Whole Ginger, Pepper and Spice; Indigo; Ground Log, Red and Cam Woods; Madder; Alum; Mace; Nutmegs; Pepper Sauce; Mustard; Rice; Raisins; Scarlet Dye; Sal Nitre; Soap; Salad Oil; Maccaroni; Tomato Ketchup; Pickles in large and small Jars; Varnish; Paints; Table, Dairy and T. I. Salt. ALSO,
The largest stock of Boots & Shoes, Buffalo Robes, Prints, Alpaccas, Fur Caps, &c. Call and see.

Don't be deceived.
FRENCH & BAXTER have got a better, lower price, and larger lot of TEAS than any other concern in this section of country. If you doubt the truth of this statement, call and we will make our word good.
Derby Line, Oct. 21, 1849.

THE place to get the worth of your money, is at FRENCH & BAXTER'S, Derby Line.
October 21, 1849.

One Word More.
FRENCH & BAXTER defy competition in the article of black and brown German Broad-cloths, fancy Cassimeres and Vestings. They have a small stock, but selected for this particular place, that will please the most fastidious; call and see them, and let us tell you prices.
Oct. 21, 1849.

Oh yes, just drop in at FRENCH & BAXTER'S,
AND see their Stock of Goods. They will be most happy to show you their stock and give you prices, and they have no doubt but that they can sell you your Fall supply of Goods.
October 21st, 1849.

WE have a few half-chests of that nice black Ning-yong Tea left—a few boxes of Oolong and Sou-chong Tea at old prices. FRENCH & BAXTER.
Derby Line, October 24, 1849.

TRIPE.
A few Kegs Tripe, at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.

GOD FISH.
A splendid article of Cod Fish, at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.

Ladies,
YOU will find at FRENCH & BAXTER'S, Derby Line, Vt., a magnificent lot of gaiter Boots, walking Shoes, French Kid Slips, high-cut Run-Rounds, excelsior Laces, bronze Slips, light-colored Gaiters, half Gaiters, and a great variety of children's Shoes, and in fact anything in the way of Shoes and Boots.—Vt. 80.
A large lot of Metallic Over-Shoes, Boots, and Buskins.
Oct. 21, 1849.

Gentlemen,
WE think you will find a better assortment of calf Boots, calf Jersey Ties, and Goat Brogans, than at any other place,—call and see for yourselves, at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.
Also,—Metallic Rubber Over-Shoes.

Farmers look at this.
IF you want to get your families well shod with Boots and Shoes at less prices than ever, call at Derby Line, Vt., on FRENCH & BAXTER.
October 21, 1849.

Notice Extraordinary.
THE Emperor of China has seen fit, through his great kindness and foresight, to appoint BAXTER, HASKELL & Co. of Rock Island, his special and sole Agents for selling his pure, unadulterated, country pickled, fine flavored TEAS, sends the following notice: To all whom it may concern, GREETING.
Know ye, married men and women—the most rational part of community;—Know ye, old bachelors and old maids, who like a splendid cup of Tea, and ought to take the wiser and better part and get married.—Know ye young men and maidens, (who will doubtless make excellent judges of tea)—That having implicit confidence in Baxter, Haskell & Co. of Stanstead, I, the Emperor of China, (that great Tea national) do hereby appoint them my special and confidential agents to sell my pure and unadulterated Teas. They will supply the pure Old and Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson skin and Black Teas, at Wholesale and Retail. I advise those desiring to purchase, to call on my said Agents.
(Signed) HI-YANG-KI-TRIK, Emperor.
Pekin, China, 1849. 208

Wanted Immediately,
2 GIRLS as Apprentices to the Tailoring business. THOMAS BARRETT.
Rock Island, October 24, 1849.

10,000 Yards of Sheetings, Tickings & Drillings, at old prices, call and see, at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.
October 21, 1849.

1000 PIECES of low-price American Prints at wholesale; also,—25 pieces black Alpaccas, every low price, at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.

1000 bushels Turk's Island Salt, at FRENCH & BAXTER'S.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY give notice that I have relinquished to my son RILEY CLOUGH, the remainder of his minority, and shall not claim his earnings or pay debts of his contracting after this date.
ISAIAH CLOUGH.
Barnston, Oct. 24, 1849. 208.3

Stray Horse and Colt.
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 16th inst. a black HORSE, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old, with a star in his forehead, and long switch tail. Also, a black yearling COLT. The owner can have them by paying charges.
ALEX. COBURN.
Stanstead, Oct. 22, 1849. 208.3

CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICE.
THE Office of the Collector of the Customs for the Port of Derby, within the Vermont District, is removed to Derby Line, and is kept in the first building North of T. Winn's Hotel.
All persons will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.
HENRY F. PRENTISS, Depy Collr.
Derby Line, Vt. Oct. 15, 1849. 207.3

FOSTER & Co
HAVE just received from Boston and Montreal a splendid assortment of
GOODS
adapted to the season, which in variety and cheapness, they confidently say, "can't be beat."
Stanstead, Oct. 16, 1849.

To the Ladies Especially.
THOSE who are desirous of purchasing Rich Goods at Great Bargains, are particularly invited to call and examine GILMAN & HOLMES' New and Magnificent assortment of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, Cloakings, Shawls, Bonnet Stuffs, Furs, &c
Among which are comprised a large lot of Lyonsese and Ribet Cloths; Printed and cold Cashmeres and DeLaines; Black Alpaccas and Orleans; Col'd do with satin stripe and check; Black and cold Colours; Plain black and cold fig'd Silks; Check'd and spotted Cloakings; Gala Plaids in great variety; Fancy Woolen and Damask Shawls; Basket and Highland do Lady's Laces do Uncut Bonnet Velvets; Bonnet Ribbons and Face Flowers; Gimps, Fringes, Velvet Ribbons; Silk, Worsted, Linen and Cotton Braids and Buttons for Trimmings; Lioen Laces and Edgings; Veils; Kid, Cashmere and silk Gloves.
Also, a splendid assortment of Berlin Wools, Sample Canvases and Patterns; Mulls, Boas, Victorines; India Rubber and Kid Shoes, &c.
All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
GILMAN & HOLMES.
Rock Island, Oct. 17, 1849.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office, Stanstead, Canada, Oct. 18th, 1849.

Atkinson, Moses
Annis, Dorothy
Ayer, John
Bailey, Abigail
Benson, Elias
Blake, Mead
B-ger, Geo
Ballard, E A
Berry, Ebon A
Bean, Harriet
Barry, John
Blake, Catharine
Brown, Daniel
Chadwick, Ann M
Cass, Elphalest
Cass, John C
Cory, Mary S
Comstock, Martin
Coburn, Calvin
Clark, John
Cunning, George
Collins, Harriet
Cooper, Francis
Clifford, Joseph
Dustin, Albert
Davis, Daniel
Davis, Daniel B
Davis, Joseph
Duffey, John 2
Davis, R. Hamah P
Eaton, Cyrus
Fisher, Joshua 2
Gustin, Elisha
Gerald, Thomas F
George, Stuart
Greenleaf, W C
Hall, Minerva
Hall, Bannan
Hutchcock, A A
Hurd, J E
Hubbard, Lydia A
Hartwell, O
Haynes, Chs.
Jones, Wm
Johnston, Janet
Kenyon, Alvin
Lewis, Mr
Linsey, H
Lee, Ele
Lord, Ruth
Larkin, Jonn
Lee, Erasmus
Morrill, E I
McClure, Catharine
Mitchell, Edwin A
Mougah, G. George
McDonn'd, Donald
McCaw, James
Poole, Walter
Pyer, Sally
Parker, Life Y
Peabody, F S
Quinn, John
Robbins, P B
R-ord, Jesse
Randall, Nathaniel
Randall, Charles
Rinna, Mr
Saites, Abraham
Senter, Willard
Stone, Alfred S
Spencer, Wm P
Teelhurst, Joshua
Tuck, John C
Webb, James
Watson, John 2
Wilkey, George
Ware, A-a
Wilcox, Lydia
Webster, Daniel
French Letters.
Lefebvre, Louis
Ruber, Francois
Lenville, Baptiste
B-lerose, Louis 2
Papineau, Joseph
Lafont, Loisont
Boulangier, Louis
Blanchette, Joseph
Charpenier, Joseph
Champlin, Loui
Gaudette, Joseph
B. F. HUBBARD, P. M.

LADIES
YOU will find a greater variety of Dress Goods at FOSTER'S than you have seen in this country for a long time. No mistake!
Oct. 16.

NOTICE.
THOSE indebted to the subscriber by Note or book account, will confer a favor by immediate settlement. Call at the old stand, Rock Island.
G. W. BELL.
Stanstead, Oct. 17, 1849. 207

Book-Binding.
GREEN BUILDING, UP STAIRS, ONE DOOR NORTH OF D. WHITE'S.
Books ruled and bound up in good style. Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern. Particular attention paid to binding Old Books, Magazines, &c. Prices low. Terms, pay down.
A. A. BARRY.
Rock Island, Oct. 18, 1849. 207

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
At FOSTER'S.

NOTICE
I hereby given, that the Board of School Commissioners will meet at D. W. Mack's on Saturday, the 31 day of November next, to examine such persons as are desirous of engaging in School Teaching in this Municipality the ensuing Winter. All such as have not Diplomas or Certificates of a former examination, will be subject to an examination before the present Board. Otherwise not permitted to teach in this Municipality under the penalty of not sharing any portion of the Government or local School Fund.
By Order, ALVIN HOUSE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Stanstead, Oct. 6th, 1849. 203.4

LOOK AT THIS!
3 DOORS SOUTH OF THE CANADA HOUSE, AT BANGS' Grocery Store, you will find (except the "Arden") all kinds of
Family Groceries,
Confectionary, Nuts, Sugar-Sands, Tea, Sugar, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Cream Tartar, Soda, Camphor, Cayenne, Colice Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Salaratus, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Lemons, Herring, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Combs, Papers, Pens, Pencils, Pens, Needles, Thread, Brushes and Umbrellas.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Also,—Connected, an OYSTER and READING-ROOM, with Boston and Montreal daily papers. Oysters by the Keg as soon as the weather will permit.
A. T. BANGS.
Stanstead, Oct. 8, 1849. 206

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having this day purchased of G. W. BELL all claims in that Establishment long and familiarly known as the
Rock Island Boot and Shoe Shop,
would respectfully inform the surrounding public, that the business will be continued as heretofore in all its various branches, and in a style second to none in this country.
For proof of this, call and see.
J. & T. STEVENSON.
Rock Island, Stanstead, Oct. 10, 1849.

GILMAN & HOLMES
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR
FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES
OF
GOODS.
CALL AND SEE.
October 3, 1849.

JUST RECEIVED
AT
BAXTER, HASKELL & Co's.
ROCK ISLAND,
A Large and varied Assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods,
OF the most substantial kind, and the very latest styles. For variety of Dress, Cloak and Bonnet Stuffs and Furs, they cannot be surpassed.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Prices as low as can be had from the cheapest. Further particulars next week.
October, 2d, 1849.

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

SEPT. 15, 1849.
First Arrival of Fall and Winter GOODS!
KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.

HAVE received from BOSTON, a General Assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE
Articles adapted to the Fall and Winter Trade. For Variety, Quality and Cheapness, their Stock will be found second to none in this market. Please call and see.
Stanstead Plain.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, August 3, 1849.
INDIVIDUALS holding Locations of Land, whether as Original Locatees or as their Devises, Heirs or Assignees, which remain unpatented, are hereby notified, that in conformity with the 5th clause of the Land Act, passed during the late Session of the Legislature, all Lands, upon the Grant of which Fees were payable, and which Fees are now due, or upon which settlement duties remain to be performed, or the performance of such settlement duties to be provided, will be forfeited and resumed, unless such Fees shall be duly paid, and such settlement duties duly performed, and the performance thereof proved to the satisfaction of the Government, by the THIRTIETH day of MAY, in the year 1851. The Fees to be paid into, and proof of the performance of the Settlement Duties to be filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.
MONTREAL, 3rd August, 1849.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to parties in arrears for Clergy or other Public Lands, that unless they pay at least One of the Installments due, with interest, within Six months from this day, their Lands will then be resumed and offered at Public Sale under the provisions of the Statute 12th Vic. Chap. 31.
And further notice is given to parties owing for Public Lands generally, that under the provisions of the said Statute, their Lands will be liable to be resumed and put up at Public Sale unless at least One of the Installments stipulated, with interest, be paid in each year.
The undermentioned Newspapers will insert the above notice a week during the ensuing three months:—Canada Gazette—La Minerve—Les Melanges Religieux—Montreal Transcript—Montreal Pilot—Misciquoi News—L'Echo des Campagnes—Stanstead Journal—Gazette des Trois Rivieres—Sherbrooke Gazette—Quebec Mercury—Le Journal de Quebec—Le Canadien—Gaspé Gazette.
August 15, 1849. 198

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, my wife Jane Elizabeth Allen, has left my bed and board without any provocation, I hereby forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.
LYMAN D. ALLEN.
Bolton, Oct. 5, 1849. 207.3

FARMERS COMPANY.
37,986 MEMBERS.
Office at Granville, Washington County, New York.
AS the design of this company is to insure none but the safest property, they have adopted the following LOW RATES FOR PREMIUM NOTES.
First Class—Dwelling Houses of brick or stone, with roofs covered with slate or metal, 3-4 of 1 per ct. of insured value.
Second Class—Dwelling Houses with shingle roofs, barns and out-buildings, 1 per cent of insured value.
Third Class—Tailors' shops, shoemakers' shops, and saddlers' shops, 1 1-4 per cent of insured value.
Fourth Class—Ware-houses, taverns, boarding-houses, academies, churches and school-houses, 2 per cent of insured value.
Fifth Class—Saw mills not exposed by forests, from 3 to 5 per cent.
Steam saw mills and all other hazardous property not named above, will not be insured in this company. This company are prohibited by their By-laws from insuring in blocks or exposed parts of villages, or from taking risks upon any kinds of mills, shops or machinery, which are considered hazardous, or from taking over \$2000 upon one risk. The policies of this company are free from the objectionable conditions found in the policies of many other companies, out of which so much litigation arises. In this the Agents are the Agents of the company; and their policies provide that the company shall be responsible for the correctness of all surveys made by its Agent; that all matters of difference may be settled by arbitration in the county where the loss happens, and that any one insured may at any time withdraw from the company by paying his proportion of the losses while his policy is in force. It appears from the rapid increase of business and unparalleled success of this company, that they are destined to supersede all other institutions of the kind; and it is a fact worthy of notice, that they have issued during the last year a greater number of policies than any other Mutual Insurance Company in the United States have members. With this extensive patronage, the flourishing and prosperous condition of the company, and their large accumulated cash fund, the Directors feel confident that their plan of taking none but small risks of the safest kind, is decidedly the most popular and only plan upon which a Farmers Company can succeed.

The first year they issued only 2,227 Policies; the second, 6,181; the third, 11,709; fourth, (from 15th May to 1st January, seven and a half months) 17,692; and the Directors feel confident of issuing over 30,000 policies during the fourth year, and of adding from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars to their present large cash fund. The increasing business and increasing cash fund warrant the belief that no tax upon premium notes will be necessary for a long term of years, and the Directors assure the public that all losses will be settled with promptness and liberality.

The undersigned having done an extensive business as Agent for this Company in Northern Vermont and Canada East, for the last two years, and being the only authorized Agent for taking applications in Barnston, Hatley, Compton and Stanstead, C. E., and having frequently witnessed the promptness of the Directors in paying losses where they have been incurred, do most cheerfully recommend this Company to the enterprising Farmers in Stanstead county and vicinity, assuring them that all who unite with this company will be dealt with liberally, promptly and honorably.
S. DANA KIMBALL, Agent.
Barnon, Vt. Feb. 6, 1849. 172

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

FOR SALE,
WHAT VALUABLE FARM, situated a few rods West of the Church in the centre of Stanstead, consisting of 140 acres of choice Land, 100 of which are under a good state of improvement, the rest wood-land, including a good sugar-orchard. The buildings consist of a good Farm-House, three good Barns, Sheds, and other out-houses. For further particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises. Credit will be given for a portion of the purchase money, if desired.
A. L. HARVEY.
Stanstead, Aug. 1, 1849. 196

Desirable Property for Sale.
WHAT OLD TAVERN STAND in Georgeville, formerly known as the Channel Stand, and now kept by J. C. Tuck, consisting of a House 36 by 50 feet, part brick; Horse Stable 40 by 50; New Barn 30 by 40; New Shed 20 by 60; Large Wood Shed, and other Out Buildings. There is a never failing supply of water on the premises.—Connected with the above are 100 Acres of excellent Land, 80 of which are under improvement, the remainder Wood Land. For further particulars, application may be made to CHAS. S. CHANNELL, Georgeville; or to LEON L. CHANNELL, Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y.
194

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

Wanted,
TWO GIRLS that understand Weaving, to work in the Sherbrooke Woollen Factory. Liberal wages will be paid. For further particulars, apply to A. LOOMAS, Proprietor.
Sherbrooke, August 21st, 1849. 199

Fall and Winter Fashions.
THE subscriber has received the Fall and Winter Reports of the latest and most Fashionable Styles for Gentlemen, and is now prepared to cut and make up anything in the Tailoring line in a superior manner. Those in want of Fashionable and well made Clothing, are invited to call.
Particular attention given to Cutting for others to make up.
Two or three Girls wanted immediately as Apprentices to the Tailoring Business.
THOMAS BARRETT.
Rock Island, September 19, 1849. 204

FURS.
BUFFALO Robes, do Coats. Also a great variety of Mulls, Caps and Boas, Fur Gloves, &c. as low if not lower than any other shop in the county.
FOSTER & Co.
Oct 16, 1849.
FOSTER & Co.
ARE not to be undersold by any live man in Stanstead.
Rock Island, Oct. 16, 1849.

