

# Stamstead Journal.

WHOLE No. 279.

STANSTEAD, MARCH 20, 1851.

VOL. 6.—NO. 19.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY,**  
AT STANSTEAD, CANADA EAST, BY  
**L. R. ROBINSON.**  
OFFICE—Wool's Building, Rock Island.

**TERMS:**  
In advance, or if paid within three months, \$1.25  
If not paid within three months, but with-  
in the year, 1.50  
After the expiration of a year, 1.75  
And 25 cents additional for each year's delay.  
No paper discontinued, except at the option  
of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.  
All communications by mail must be post-paid.  
All Letters and Papers from any part of the  
United States, should be addressed to  
"Derby Line, Vermont."

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
Six lines or less, first insertion, 2s. 6d.; subse-  
quent insertions, 6d. each. Ten lines, or over,  
first insertion, 1s. per line; each subsequent inser-  
tion one penny per line.  
A liberal discount will be made to yearly  
advertisers.  
Advertisements without written directions,  
will be inserted until forbid, and charged by the  
line.

**AGENTS.**  
V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent,  
is an authorized agent for this paper, to obtain  
subscriptions and advertisements in the cities of  
Boston, New York and Philadelphia.  
Postmasters, or others, obtaining five sub-  
scribers and remitting the money in advance, shall  
be entitled to one copy gratis during the continu-  
ance of the club.

Melbourne,	C. R. Christie,
Luton,	Morcy & Co.
Slipton,	G. K. Foster,
Sherbrooke,	J. Griffith,
Brompton,	J. Rankin,
Lennoxville,	J. P. Cushing,
Compton,	S. G. Smith,
Bury,	N. Ellis,
Hersford,	A. Workman,
Abbotsford,	P. W. Evans,
Granby,	W. Frost,
Shefford,	A. Wood,
Stukely,	G. A. Godard,
Charleston Village,	L. Kathan,
Hatley, (West)	J. Sweeney,
Harnston,	J. Thornton,
Coaticook,	H. Cutting,
Georgetown,	I. Bullock,
Outlet "Magog,"	S. Buswell,
Potter,	Milton R. Bowker,
Brome,	J. B. Hunt,
Bedford,	S. W. Stone,
Piko River,	A. L. Taylor.

**JOB PRINTING.**  
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BILL HEADS, LA-  
BELS, BALLS, WEDDING, BUSINESS AND VISIT-  
ING CARDS, &c. &c.  
Neatly printed on short notice at the Journal Job  
Office. Orders respectfully solicited.

## THE AGRICULTURIST.

Method proposed by Dr. Klotzsch, for  
the Protection of the Potato Plant  
against Disease.

The potato, which is an annual  
plant, represents, in the tubers devel-  
oped from the stem, the perennial  
part of a plant. For while the du-  
ration of its development is analogous  
to that of annuals, its functions coin-  
cide exactly with those of dicotyle-  
donous shrubs and trees.

The potato plant differs from all  
those plants which are cultivated for  
economical purposes in Europe, and  
can only be compared to those or-  
chidaceous plants which yield salep,  
and which are not yet cultivated a-  
mong us.

The tubers, both of the potato  
and of the salep plants, are nutri-  
tious, and agree in this, that the cells  
of the tubers, grains of starch, with  
more or less azotized mucilage, are  
collected, while the cell walls possess  
the remarkable property of swelling  
up into a jelly, and thus becoming  
easily digestible, when boiled with  
water.

But while the tuber of salep con-  
tains only one bud, or germ, the po-  
tato usually develops, several, often  
many, germs.

The potato plant, like all annuals,  
exerts its chief efforts in developing  
flowers and fruit. Like all annuals,  
too, it has the power of shortening  
this period of development, when the  
power of the roots is limited; as al-  
so of lengthening it when the extent  
and power of the roots are increas-  
ed.

We observe in nature that plants  
with freely developed roots often have  
a weak, sickly aspect, but yet come  
to maturity in flower and fruit sooner  
than stronger individuals, well fur-  
nished with roots.

In perennial plants we observe a  
second effort, which is directed to-  
wards preparing and storing up nu-  
tritious matter, for the consumption  
of the plant. The preparation of  
this nutriment is effected by the phys-  
iological action of the leaves, under  
the influence of the roots. The stron-  
ger and larger the former are, the  
more is this preparation of food de-  
layed.

The nutritious matters are stored  
in the colored stratum of the bark in  
shrubs and trees, and in the tubers  
in the potato and salep plants. Not  
only, however, the nutritious matters,  
but also the cells, owe their origin to  
the physiological action of the  
leaves.

On considering these things, it

follows, that the potato plant requires  
more care than is usually devoted to  
it. Hitherto the whole cultivation  
consisted in clearing off weeds, and  
hoeing up the earth round the stems.  
Both of these measures are, indeed,  
necessary, but they are not alone suf-  
ficient; for the plant is cultivated,  
not on account of its fruit, but for  
the sake of its tubers, and our treat-  
ment should be modified accord-  
ingly.

The chief points to be attended  
to, with a view to the attainment of  
this object, namely, the increase, of  
tubers, are—  
1. To increase the power in the  
roots, and  
2. To check the transformation  
which occurs in the leaf.

We obtain both ends simultane-  
ously, if, in the 5th, 6th, and 7th  
week after setting the tubers, and in  
the 4th and 5th week after planting  
out germs furnished with roots, or at  
a time when the plants reach the  
height of 6 to 9 inches above the soil,  
we pinch off the extreme points of  
the branches or twigs to the extent  
of half an inch downwards, and re-  
peat this on every branch or twig,  
in the 10th and 11th week, no mat-  
ter at what time of day.

The consequences of this check  
to the development of the stem and  
branches, is a stimulus to the nutri-  
ent matters in the plant in the di-  
rection of the increase, both of roots  
and of the multiplication of the  
branches of the stem above ground,  
which not only favors the power of  
the root, but also strengthens the  
leaves and stalks to such a degree,  
that the matters prepared by the phys-  
iological action of these parts are  
increased and applied to the forma-  
tion of tubers, while at the same time  
the direct action of the sun's rays on  
the soil is prevented by the thick foli-  
age, and thus the drying up of the  
soil and injurious consequences are  
avoided.

The checking of the transforma-  
tion in the leaf is equivalent to the  
interruption of the natural change of  
the leaves into calyces, corolla, stam-  
ens, and pistils, which is effected  
at the expense of the nutrient mat-  
ters collected in the plant; and these,  
when this modification of the leaves  
is arrested, are turned to account in  
the formation of tubers.

Led by these views, I made, in  
1846, experiments on single potato  
plants, carefully marked by pinching  
off the ends of the branches. They  
were so readily distinguished in their  
subsequent growth from the plants  
beside them, by more numerous bran-  
ches, larger and darker foliage, that  
in truth no marking was necessary.

The produce from these plants of  
tubers was abundant, and the tubers  
were perfectly healthy; while the  
plants next them which had not been  
so treated, gave uniformly less pro-  
duce at the same time the tubers  
were rough on the surface, and in  
many instances attacked with the  
prevailing disease. This experiment  
was incomplete, and did not give a  
positive result, but it was yet encour-  
aging for me.

In the middle of April, 1847, an  
experiment was made on a low-lying  
field with the round white potatoes,  
generally cultivated here, a variety  
which had not suffered much from  
the disease which first appeared here  
in 1845. The potatoes were planted  
in the usual way by an experienced  
farm servant.

After weeding them in the end of  
May, I renewed my experiment by  
pinching off the points of the branch-  
es of every second row, and repeated  
this in the end of June. The result  
surpassed all expectations. The  
stocks of the plants not treated on  
my plan, were long, straggling, and  
sparingly furnished with leaves, the  
leaves themselves, small and pale  
green.

In the next field, potatoes of the  
same variety were planted on the  
same day and left to nature. They  
appeared in the first six weeks health-  
ily, even strong, but gradually ac-  
quired a poor aspect as the time of  
flowering and fruit approached, and  
finally exhibited precisely the same  
appearance as the rows not treated  
by pinching off the extremities in the  
field in which my experiments were  
made.

The harvest began in the surround-  
ing fields in the middle of August,  
and was very middling. The tubers  
were throughout smaller than usual,  
very scabby, and within these fields,  
to a small extent, attacked by the  
wet rot.

In the end of August, the differ-  
ence between the rows treated by me

and those not treated, became so strik-  
ing that it astonished all the work  
people in the neighborhood, who were  
never tired of inquiring the cause.—  
The stocks of the rows left to them-  
selves were all now partly dried,  
partly dead. On the contrary, the  
rows treated as above were luxuri-  
ant and in full vigor, the plants  
bushy, the foliage thick, the leaves  
large and green, so that most people  
supposed they had been later plant-  
ed.

But the difference in the tubers  
was also very decided. The tubers  
of the plants in the rows treated on  
my plan were not, indeed larger, but  
vastly more numerous, and they were  
neither scabby nor affected with any  
disease whatever. A few had push-  
ed (which was to be ascribed to a  
late rain,) and were apparently in-  
completely developed, while scab and  
wet rot attacked more and more the  
tubers of the other plants, which al-  
so fell off on the slightest handling.

Although I am far from believing  
that I am able to explain the nature  
of the potato disease which has visit-  
ed us of late years, yet I feel certain  
that I have discovered a means of  
strengthening the potato plant to  
such a degree as to enable it to resist  
the influences which determine such  
diseases.

Should any one be deterred from  
continuing the cultivation of pota-  
toes, on account of the manipulation  
here recommended, which may be  
performed by women and even by  
children, I would remind him that  
the same field planted with potatoes  
is capable of supplying food to twice  
as many persons as when employed  
to growing wheat.

*Annals of Agriculture in Prussia, edited by the  
College of Rural Economy.*  
Dr. Klotzsch presented to the King  
of Prussia a memorial offering to give  
to the world his method of prevent-  
ing disease in potatoes, provided he  
were assured of a remuneration of  
2,000 dollars, (about £400.) if, after  
three years experience it should be  
found efficacious.

The King handed the memorial to  
the Minister of the Interior, who re-  
quested the College of Rural Econ-  
omy to discuss the matter with Dr.  
Klotzsch.

The president of the college un-  
dertook the arrangement, and, after  
Dr. Klotzsch had explained to him  
privately his method, reported most  
favorably of it to the College, which  
unanimously recommended that the  
very moderate remuneration asked  
for by Dr. Klotzsch should be secured  
to him on the following conditions,  
which were accepted by him.

1. That the College of Rural Econ-  
omy should be the judges of the  
efficacy of the proposed method.  
2. That their decision should be  
given, at latest, within three years,  
provided the potato disease against  
which the plants are to be protected,  
should appear during that period.

The Minister of the Interior ap-  
proved of the recommendation, and  
authorized the College to conclude  
an agreement with Dr. Klotzsch.

The agreement has been conclu-  
ded, and now the method is publish-  
ed that it may be tried and tested as  
widely as possible by comparative  
experiments, similar to those made  
by Dr. Klotzsch himself. The cost of  
it is stated not to exceed 1s. 6d.  
per acre in Germany.

*Effect of Expiration in Plants, by Profes-  
sor Leibig.*  
"Any one would be bitterly disappointed,  
who on the principle, that 'where cannot be  
too much of a good thing,' should take off  
more than is here recommended, in order to  
use it as fodder."

## CHOICE SELECTIONS.

**Caught in his own Trap.**

Translated from the French for the Albany Advs.  
A girl, young and pretty, but a-  
bove all gifted with an air of adora-  
ble candor, lately presented herself  
before a certain Parisian lawyer, (we  
translate the incident from the French  
journals for the benefit of our home-  
made attorneys,) and thus addressed  
him:  
"Monsieur, I have come to consult  
you upon a grave affair. I want to  
oblige a man I love, to marry me in  
spite of himself. How shall I pro-  
ceed?"  
The gentleman of the bar had of  
course a sufficiently elastic consci-  
ence. He reflected a moment; then,  
being sure that no third person  
overheard him, he replied unhesita-  
tingly.  
"Mademoiselle, according to our  
law, you already possess the means  
of forcing a man to marry you.—  
You must remain on three occasions

alone with him; then you can swear  
before a judge that he is your lover."  
"And that will suffice, Monsieur?"  
"Yes, Mademoiselle, with one fur-  
ther condition."  
"Well?"  
"That you will produce witnesses  
who will make oath to their having  
seen you remain a good quarter of  
an hour with the individual said to  
have trifled with your affections."  
"Very well, Monsieur. I will re-  
tain you as counsel in the manage-  
ment of this affair. Good day."

A few days afterwards the young  
girl returned. She is mysteriously  
received by the lawyer, who, scarce-  
ly giving her time to seat herself,  
questions her with the most lively  
curiosity.  
"Well, Mademoiselle, how do mat-  
ters prosper?"  
"Oh! all goes on swimmingly. I  
have passed a half hour with my in-  
tended. I have been seen to go up  
stairs and come down again. I have  
four witnesses who will affirm this  
under oath."  
"Capital! capital! Persevere in  
your design, Mademoiselle; but  
mind, the next time you consult me  
you must tell me the name of the  
young man we are going to render  
happy in spite of himself!"  
"You shall have it without fail."

A fortnight afterwards, the young  
person, more naive and candid than  
ever, knocked discreetly at the door  
of her counsel's room. No sooner  
was she within, than she flung her-  
self hastily into a chair, saying that  
she had mounted the stairs too rap-  
idly, and that emotion made her  
breathless. Her counsel endeavored  
to re-assure her; and made her in-  
hale salts, and even proposed to un-  
lace her garments.

"It is useless, Monsieur," said she,  
"I am much better."  
"Well, now do tell the name of the  
fortunate mortal you are going to es-  
pouse?"  
"Are you very impatient to know  
it?"  
"Exceedingly so."  
"Well, then, the fortunate mortal,  
be it known to you, is—yourself!"  
said the young beauty, bursting into  
a laugh. "I love you; I have been  
three times *te te te* with you, and  
my four witnesses are below, ready  
and willing to accompany us to the  
magistrate," gravely continued the  
narrator.

The lawyer, thus fairly caught,  
had the good sense not to get angry.  
The most singular fact of all is, that  
he adores his young wife, who, by  
the way, makes an excellent house-  
keeper.

## Jenny Lind and the Blind Boy.

A poor blind boy, who is highly  
gifted with musical talents, and who  
resides in the northern part of the  
State of Mississippi, had expressed  
such great anxiety to hear Jenny  
Lind sing that his friends raised a  
subscription to send him to this city  
to gratify his wish.

On arriving here, he accidentally  
took lodgings in the same hotel with  
Mr. Kyle, the celebrated flutist. One  
evening Mr. Kyle, hearing some very  
wild and sweet flute tones, listened  
for some time in surprise, and as the  
sounds died away, he said to him-  
self, "Well, that fellow thinks he can  
play, but now I'll just show him  
what I can do." Taking up his  
flute, he played the air of the "Last  
Rose of Summer," with variations.  
The blind boy listened with breath-  
less delight, and following the sound,  
he came to the door of Mr. Kyle,  
and stood there until the last notes  
ceased. With a feeling of impu-  
se he could not restrain, he knocked at  
the door. "Come in," said Kyle,  
and not recognising the lad, he said,  
"What do you want, sir?" "I am  
blind," said the boy, "and have been  
drawn hither by your sweet music.  
Do tell me who you are." "I am  
but a poor musician," said Kyle,  
"and am travelling with Jenny Lind,  
as flutist." "You are!" exclaimed  
the lad; "Oh! sir, do take me to  
hear Jenny Lind; I have come a  
long way to hear her sing, but the  
price of tickets is so high, that I am  
too poor to buy one. Can't you take  
me to hear her, sir?" he continued,  
with great feeling; "I have heard  
she is so good, so generous, so pretty,  
and sings so sweetly, that I never  
shall be happy till I hear her."

Mr. Kyle felt deeply for the boy,  
and promised that he would take him  
to hear the lovely Swede. Accord-  
ingly, he took the blind boy that  
night and seated him in a chair be-  
hind the scenes. The sweet songs  
of the Nightingale affected the lad

deeply, and produced upon him var-  
ied sensations. But when Jenny  
sang "Home, Sweet Home," he melt-  
ed into tears. On her retiring she  
was attracted by the sound of the  
boy's sobbings, and inquired who he  
was. Mr. Kyle then told her the  
history of the lad in a few words,  
which much interested her, and send-  
ing for him the next day, the poor  
boy left the generous songstress one  
hundred dollars richer than when he  
reached the city.—N. O. Picayune.

## The Whaleman's Adventures in the Southern Ocean.

BY THE REV. H. T. CHEEVER.

The adventures of a clergyman,  
who adopted a voyage in a whaler  
as a means of restoring exhausted  
strength, present an abundance of  
material both for amusement and in-  
struction. The naturalist will find  
a great many new particulars respect-  
ing the mammoth of the ocean, and  
the reader who delights in descrip-  
tions of hair-breadth escapes and  
perilous incidents, will be pleased  
with the dish set before him. There  
is, moreover, a spirit of cheerful piety  
and truthfulness pervading the  
narrative that are very pleasing.  
Every branch of, and every circum-  
stance connected with, the whale  
fishery, is glanced upon, and the hab-  
its of the animal form by no means  
the least entertaining portion of the  
book. What a whale has the power  
to do, when he takes it into his head  
to turn upon his assailants, may be  
gathered from the following ex-  
tract:—North Star.

But the most dreadful display of  
the whale's strength and prowess,  
yet authentically recorded, was that  
made upon the American whale-ship  
Essex, Capt. Pollard, which sailed  
from Nantucket for the Pacific Ocean  
in August 1819. Late in the fall of  
the same year, when in latitude 40  
deg. of the South Pacific, a school of  
Sperm whale were discovered, and  
three boats were manned and sent in  
pursuit. The mate's boat was struck  
by one of them, and he was obliged  
to return to the ship in order to re-  
pair the damage. While he was en-  
gaged in this work, a sperm whale,  
judged to be eighty-five feet long,  
broke water about twenty rods from  
the ship, on her weather bow. He  
was going at about the rate of three  
knots an hour, and the ship at near-  
ly the same rate, when he struck the  
vessel just forward of her chains.—  
At the shock produced by the collision  
of two such mighty masses of  
matter in motion, the ship shook like  
a leaf. The seemingly malicious  
whale dived and passed under the  
ship, grazing her keel, and then ap-  
peared at about the distance of a  
ship's length, lashing the sea with  
fins and tail, as if suffering the most  
horrible agony. He was evidently  
hurt by the collision, and blindly  
frantic with instinctive rage.

In a few minutes he seemed to re-  
cover himself, and started with great  
speed directly across the vessel's  
course to the windward. Meantime  
the hands on board discovered the  
ship to be gradually settling down at  
the bows, and the pumps were or-  
dered to be rigged. While working  
at them, one of the men cried out,  
"God of mercy! he comes again!"  
The whale had turned at about one  
hundred rods from the ship and was  
making for her with double his for-  
mer speed, his pathway white with  
foam. Rushing head on, he struck  
her again at the bow, and the trem-  
endous blow stove her in; the  
whale dived under again and disap-  
peared, and the ship filled and fell  
over on her broadside, in ten minutes  
from the first collision. After incred-  
ible hardship and suffering in their  
open boats, on the 20th of Dec. the  
survivors of this catastrophe reached  
the low island called Ducies, in lat.  
24 40 South, lon. 124 40 West. It  
was a mere sand-bank, nearly bar-  
ren, which supplied them only with  
water, and very scantily sea-fowl.—  
On this uninhabited island, dreary  
as it was, three men chose to remain  
rather than again commit themselves  
to the uncertainties of the sea. They  
have never since been heard from,  
the island being seldom visited. On  
the 27th of Dec., the three boats,  
with the remainder of the men, put  
away together for the island of Juan  
Fernandez, at a distance of about  
two thousand miles. The mate's  
boat was taken up by the Indian, of  
London, on the 19th of Feb., ninety-  
three days from the time of the cat-  
astrophe, with only three survivors.  
The captain's boat was fallen in with  
by the Dauphin, of Nantucket, on

the 23d of the same month, having  
only two men living, whose lives had  
been eked out only through the last  
resort of hunger in the wretched,  
which words sludder to relate! Out  
of a crew of twenty, five only surviv-  
ed to make the ear of the world tin-  
gle at the recital of their strange, e-  
ventful story.

"The World's Rejected Exhibi-  
tion."—I understand that there will  
be a grand Exhibition in London in  
opposition to the one in Hyde Park  
in May. It is well known that in-  
numerable applications have been  
made to the Commissioners of the  
World's Fair for space, that these ap-  
plications have been made too late,  
and that the intended exhibitors are  
consequently greatly disappointed.—  
It is believed too that much favorit-  
ism has been practised by the Com-  
missioners, and many persons who  
have devoted their skill, their time  
and their capital in the preparation  
of valuable and important articles,  
now feel deeply aggrieved and mor-  
tified that such articles cannot be  
seen by the millions of persons who  
are expected to visit London from  
and after next May. It is this feel-  
ing which has suggested the propos-  
ed "World's Rejected Exhibition,"  
which will contain the whole of the  
articles which have been rejected at  
the Crystal Palace, and an immense  
number which have been prepared  
too late, or have not arrived in town  
in time. Therefore, "The Rejected  
Exhibition" will have strong support,  
and be popular.—London Cor. Phil.  
N. A.

The velocity of the electric fluid  
on the wires of the magnetic tele-  
graph, according to Professor Loom-  
is's recent astronomy, appears to be  
10,000 miles in one second—or, in  
about one second the globe would be  
passed around—quick enough for or-  
dinary purposes. This velocity may  
not be uniform, and this is far less  
than given by Wheatstone in Eng-  
land. The difference in the condi-  
tion of the wire, and its magnitude,  
as well as the tension of the electri-  
city, as suggested by Professor Loom-  
is, may influence the velocity of the  
fluid on the wires.

Fox Stories.—The facetious edit-  
or of the "Commonwealth," after  
giving a couple of fox stories from a  
correspondent, appends one of his  
own. His correspondent's stories  
are quoted from a work by Dr. Mur-  
phy, and evince the remarkable sag-  
acity of the fox. The Poughkeepsie  
"American" thus gives them in brief:

One instance that a fox swam  
from the shore of the Hudson River  
with a bunch of moss in his mouth,  
concealing his body under water, to  
a flock of geese, and seizing one re-  
turned and hid it under the leaves on  
the shore; but soon came back with  
another fox, to enjoy with him the  
repast. In the meanwhile, however  
the person who had witnessed the  
secretion of the goose removed it,  
and the two foxes, after looking blank  
at each other, fell to fighting.

The other relates that a respect-  
able farmer of the town of Rochester,  
in the County of Ulster, had forty-  
four turkeys. One morning they  
were missing; on searching, they  
were found killed by a fox, and laid  
in piles with necks crossed, five in  
a pile, until the last heap, which had  
four—as if the animal had been cap-  
able of counting and dividing.

The "Commonwealth" editor's  
story is as follows:—

We once saw a "Fox" that could  
rock the cradle, build fires, bring  
water, make beds, and do almost any  
other work about the house. He had  
been so long in the family which do-  
mesticated him, that on certain occa-  
sions he would cry precisely like a  
human being. He rode regularly  
with the family to church, where he  
observed all the orders of exercises,  
with as much formality and exact-  
ness as any one in the house. He  
always set up on the seat like one of  
the family, and would, moreover, on  
the entrance of a stranger, step into  
the aisle, and offer him his seat with  
every mark of courteous politeness;  
besides many other marvellous things,  
too tedious to mention.

The "American" relates the fol-  
lowing:—

We have a "Fox" in these parts  
whose sagacity plans and "builds"  
houses of substantial masonry; and  
on certain occasions, he laughs  
"precisely like a human being." He  
could, as we believe, moreover, "bring  
water" and "make beds," as well as  
the "Fox" spoken of above. We be-

lieve he is in the habit of attending church too, and demeaning himself with a propriety unexceptionable.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Rev. Mr. Tabor:

Sir,—In common with the "noble hearted brethren" of your Order, you like to deal in loud and pompous denunciations much more than in close and consecutive arguments.—Listening to you, we are assured that Nature and Revelation are against us; while the views for which we contend are "God-dishonoring." But as we are determined to rest our system upon other than unsupported assertions, we can afford to smile at your ex cathedra deliverances.

The reader has seen ere this what the testimony of Revelation is on the subject in dispute, and I now purpose to give a verse or two from Nature, in order that he may perceive the harmony between these departments of the divine economy.

Here is a man, who, when young, had bestowed upon him a liberal education; he was the object of affectionate solicitude to parents who looked forward in hope that he would become a useful and honored member of society. But in an evil hour he yielded to temptation; entered the circles of dissipation; and now, having brought down the hairs of his parents with sorrow to the grave, he has wasted his substance, and destroyed his constitution. Poverty, like a strong man, has him in its embrace; while the fruits of his dissipation—expressed in weakness, suffering, and disease, forbid the idea that he should ever rise from his present wretchedness; much less reach the hopes that were fondled for him by his indulgent parents. His penitence, and deep toned sorrow, avails him not; nought remains for him but suffering and sorrow while he lives. Having long and repeatedly violated the laws of God or Nature, he is now, so far as this life is concerned, without hope; while insulted Nature relentlessly exacts her penalty to the utmost.

Here, a community is informed of the approach of a fearful epidemic whose course is marked by dissolution and death. But the lips which speak of the disease also announce the existence of an effectual prophylactic; the timely use of which gives full security and health. Some listen and attend, while others hear and are incredulous. The disease arrives. Those who listened and received the warning, are safe; but those who treated the matter lightly are suffering the consequences of their infidelity. Stricken down, disease triumphs. Oh that we had listened, say they, and followed advice! but now it is too late.—We might have been preserved even as others; but now our chance is gone; and suffering and death are inevitable. Is this a possible case? Then how significant the voice of Nature!

But the point on which it is supposed that Nature is against us is in the act of God as a Father denouncing to endless misery, those who, as subjects of His creative energy and providential care, are His children. This is a view that Universalists like to dwell upon; and after dilating with much fervour and eloquence upon a representation, against which every sober expositor of the Bible denounces, they appeal to the feelings thus excited and gain a verdict quite to their satisfaction.—Then Nature, forsooth, is against the doctrine of future and endless misery! A sober and reflecting person will, however, see the importance of examining a subject of this kind unbiassed by such excitements. He will know that such a state of mind is by no means favorable for such an investigation. Thus calm and dispassionate, he is prepared to receive instruction from the following incident as highly illustrative of the case he would investigate.

The Honorable A. B. is both a Father and a Governor. As a father he is kind and affectionate; while as a governor he is firm, judicious and impartial. On his family he has bestowed every attention under the promptings of a wise and loving heart. But on one son this attention has availed nothing. Having borne long with him, while any hope remained of reclaiming him, he has been compelled at length to eject him from his house, that the peace of his family may not be destroyed. At length the son has been charged and convicted of an offence whose penalty is imprisonment for life. The sentence comes to the father for confirmation—how shall he act? As a father, or as a governor? As a governor of course, and the son is imprisoned. Is Nature insulted by this act? No, she is honored, and the clap net ratatory and declarations of Universalism is repudiated as a silly and mischievous thing.

But Mr. Tabor says the doctrine of future and endless misery is "God-dishonoring."—Yes, he does; and it is not the first unsupported statement he has put forth in this discussion. We are now accustomed to them.—They cost little—except in reputation—to make them; and there is hope that they may answer an end. Universalists are sufficiently cute in discussions with their opponents to keep the scene of warfare out of their own country; they fear an exposure of their own principles. I will now, with your leave, Mr. Tabor, just step over "the line," and call attention to a view of your system in one or two of its sparkling characteristics. The reader will then judge with what grace a Universalist can charge his opponent with "God-dishonoring" tenets.

All who receive the Bible as a revelation of the will of God, and Universalists profess to do so even as others, regard it as an honest expression of the divine mind; and that man is bound to follow it. That sin is a departure from that rule, and constitutes man's wickedness. In addition to this, Universalists

contend that our sufferings are the chastisements of our Heavenly Father for our sins, and to cure our sinfulness. That no sin escapes punishment; that it is inflicted as soon as committed; and that a just punishment is curative, and nothing else. In order that the harmony of this system may be fully apprehended we will look at it in the form of a dialogue.

Disciple.—Mr. Tabor, can you inform me how sin originated?

Mr. Tabor.—I can. We Universalists differ from the Orthodox in accounting for sin.—They ascribe it to the abuse of man's moral agency; we assert that "the immediate causes of sin are found in our natural constitution." We believe "that natural evil owes its origin to the original constitution of our animal nature, and that moral evil or sin owes its origin to natural evil."

D.—Let me understand you. Is moral evil or sin, the unavoidable consequence of our natural and original constitution?

Mr. T.—Assuredly; "a careful examination" will show you, that "the elements of which our bodies are composed, and in their combination in our constitution," are "ample provisions for the production of all manner of disorders to which they are incident," and that "the immediate causes of sin are found in our natural constitution."

D.—But am I to understand you, that man is constrained to sin through the influence of that constitution which God has given him?

Mr. T.—Yes. "God saw fit, in his plan of divine wisdom, to make the creature subject to vanity; to give him a mortal constitution; to fix in his nature those faculties which would, in their operation, oppose the spirit of the heavenly nature. It is, therefore, said, that God put vanity between the seed of the woman, and that of the serpent. And it was by the passions which arose from the fleshy nature, that the whole mind became carnal, and man was captivated thereby."

D.—But, Mr. Tabor, "this denies the liberty of the will, and makes God the author of sin."

Mr. T.—Well what shall I say in order to please? "If God produced a liberty of will in man, and that liberty of will produced sin, is there any great difficulty in seeing, that this is making God the original cause of sin."

D.—What is sin? Is it not "a transgression of the law of God?" And if such is the fact, does not your theory place God in the unenviable light of commanding one thing in his Word, and constraining another by his works?

Mr. T.—It is not true strictly speaking, (although in the Bible) that "sin is a transgression of the law of God." A more accurate definition of sin is given by Mr. Ballou (—one more accurate than the Holy Spirit has given!)—"Sin is the violation of a law which exists in the mind, which law is the imperfect knowledge men have of moral good."

Now, reader, what think you of Universalism? What think you of the man, who, avowing and abetting such a system can have face enough to charge even Mormonism as "God-dishonoring?" God, according to Universalism, is the author of all sin! And yes, He is always punishing it, and trying to correct it! Yes, reader, if Universalism is truth, every act of robbery, adultery, murder, or what else man commits, is committed by man as a machine, while the great agent is God!!! And he punishes man, the innocent instrument, for acts he could no more avoid than that axe, which being brought down with sufficient force by an agent, chops off the head of a subdued victim!!!!

I trust, Mr. Tabor, such an exposure of your *ism* will teach you the necessity of a little more modesty than you have manifested; if not I can increase the dose I assure you, and I am quite willing to apply it. You know from whence my quotations are taken. Of course you are thoroughly acquainted with your standard authors. It makes nothing to the case that I consider "Ballou on Atonement" one of the most absurd productions that was ever penned by man—and that "Jack the giant killer" is perfection in comparison with it. Oh! no, your "noble hearted brethren" have long held it up as an unanswered, and unanswerable book. You will not, therefore, feel to acknowledge it. An unanswerable book! Ha, ha, ha! one cannot help laughing outright.

The view which Universalism gives, as just shown, of the divine government, reminds one of the Spanish Romance, entitled "Don Quixote." The mind is at once taken over to that ludicrous scene, in which the hair-brained Knight, seeing the wind mills in the distance, imagines them giants, and determines to chastise and correct their insolence in throwing their arms out in defiance of him. The lance is couched, Rosinante is spurred, and away goes the Knight of Cervantes to tilt with the giant. The astonished squire, Sancho, looks on, but only to see the overthrow of the Knight and the steed in the unequal conflict. And what better, pray, in the light of Universalism, are the attempts of the divine Being to chastise and correct the sinful doings of man, who is impelled by influences of Omnipotent energy? Still the figure is incomplete; to make it altogether analogous you must first imagine the Knight having brains enough to make the mill, and set it going; and then, affecting anger at the doings he has arranged for and appointed, he sets about the threatened chastisement. And yet you, Mr. Tabor, dare to call the system of your opponent God-dishonoring!

JOHN BORLAND.

The influx of visitors in the Crystal Palace is incessant. The receipts from the 5s restrictive fee, amounted on one recent occasion to £300. A part of this fund is for the sick and indigent poor.

### Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the County of Stanstead.

held at Dr. M. F. Colby's, Stanstead Plain, both 11th, 12th and 13th March, 1851.

Present, his Worship the Mayor, Levi Bigelow, and Councillors Mansur, Clark, Sutton, Davis, Peasley, Perkins, Green, Hoyt, Merriman, Martin, Le Barron, Flanders and Gilson.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last Session, and they were declared approved.

On motions of the several Councillors, the following Petitions, Reports, Memorials and Oppositions were received in Council, to be considered in Committee. The Petition of Moses Blake and others, Stanstead; Petition of Daniel May, Magog; Memorial of John Bellows, Barnston; Petition of D. E. Atwood, Magog; Petition of Hazen Pomroy and others, Stanstead; Report of S. A. Humphrey, Barnston; Petition of J. G. Baker and others, Barnston; Report of E. S. Southmayd, Barnston; Deputy G. V. Report on the Libby Road, Barnston; Petition of Capt. John Gilman and others, Stanstead; Opposition of Wm and James Lorimer to the Lake Road; Opposition of Benjamin Martin to the Levi Martin Road; Petition of Daniel Colby and others, Barnston; Petition of Wm. Dresser and others, dismissed; Petition of Elphalee Cass, Stanstead; D. G. Voyer's Report on Roads asked for by Blunt, Bolton; by I. Hill and others, Barnston; by A. S. Abbott and others, Hatley; by Israel Brainard and others, Hatley; by I. Hurd and others, Barnston; by Levi Martin and others, Hatley; by S. Diamond and others; Petitions of James Austin and Son, and of Benjamin Austin, Bolton; two Petitions for Roads, Magog, prayed for by Lee Knowlton, were received; the Petition of Wm. Green, Bolton.

A general by-law of Roads for assessing the Road Labor on the valuation, was received in Council, and laid over to next Session.

TUESDAY, March 11.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, with Councillor Green in the Chair, on Petitions, Memorials, Reports, &c. and made the following Report:

The following Roads were concurred in and established, viz:

The Roads prayed for by Isaac Hill and others, Barnston; Israel Brainard and others, Stanstead; David Blunt and others, Bolton; Abial S. Abbott and others, Hatley; Samuel Diamond and others, Magog; Levi Martin and others, Hatley, and Opposition thereto, laid over till next session; the Petitions of Moses Blake and others, and of Capt. John Gilman and others, were concurred in, and the D. G. V. ordered to visit both roads and report the most favorable at the next Session of the Council; John Horn and others, Barnston, laid over, and D. G. V. to report on the same at next Session.

The Petition of J. P. Tibbetts and others, for fixing place for wharf at Georgeville, was dismissed.

The road prayed for by William Jones and others, was concurred in and established as a private road.

The report of S. A. Humphrey, Surveyor, Barnston, was concurred in, and the Secretary ordered to make out a tax on the West Division of Barnston for the amount asked for in said report, to repair three bridges in said Division.

The Petition for road prayed for by I. Hurd and others, Barnston, was concurred in, and a by-law made of the same.

The Petition of Lee Knowlton, now before this Council, when properly signed and presented to the D. G. V., the Secretary will give the D. G. V. a special order to visit said road and report at next Session.

The Petition of Wm. Green, Bolton, for permission to raise a bridge four feet across the Missisquoi river at Holland's Mill, (so called) was concurred in, provided said Green entered into certain stipulations with the Secretary; and if the said Green does not comply with the resolution passed by this Council, within ten days after receiving notice, the said Green be required by the Secretary to remove said mill-dam built so near said bridge as to endanger its safety, or pay all damages sustained thereto.

The Petition of Daniel Colby and others was concurred in, and the Secretary ordered to make out a by-law of the same.

The Petition of Hazen Pomroy and others, Stanstead, was concurred in, and the D. G. V. ordered to visit the same and report at the next Session.

The Petition of Elphalee Cass & others, Stanstead, was concurred in, and the Secretary was instructed to order the Surveyor of Roads and Bridges in said District to proceed to re-build the Burroughs Bridge, and make out an estimate of the cost, and present it at the next Session.

The Petition of Benjamin Austin & Son, was concurred in.

The Petition of James Austin was concurred in, and the D. G. V. order-

ed to visit the same and report at the next Session.

The amendment to the by-law passed at the Dec. Session, 1850, was dismissed.

The Petition of Alvin House and others laid over until called up by the parties.

The Petition of D. E. Atwood, Magog, laid over to the next Session.

The Petition of Daniel May and others was dismissed.

The Petition of Lee Knowlton for a road to Sherbrooke, was dismissed.

The Petitions of Col. A. Kilborn, and Capt. Samuel Gilman and others, were dismissed.

The Petition of Richard Baldwin Jr., asking additional tax for repairs on the bridge at Coaticook, was dismissed.

On motion, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the Mayor resumed the Chair.

Three accounts of the Deputy G. V. were ordered to be paid.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to take the necessary steps for the collection of the arrears due on the Bacon Bridge Tax.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to request the Editor of the Stanstead Journal to insert the proposed new Road By-Law in the columns of his paper.

On motion, the D. G. V. was ordered to take the necessary measures for establishing a public highway from the Government Road in Pottou to the Lake shore.

Moved by Councillor Clark, that this Council take efficient measures to pay Sanford Kinney the balance due him for building the Pottou Bridge.

On motion, the claim of Alden Plumley and A. Burbank was taken into consideration, and the Council voted to take immediate measures to liquidate said claim.

On motion of Councillor Flanders, it was voted that all arrears of rates and taxes due the late Corporation of Hatley be collected and applied to the liquidation of the claim of Plumley & Burbank, due them from the late Municipality of Hatley and that part of Magog formerly Hatley, and that the Secretary post notices at the following places, viz: West Village of Hatley, and at the Outlet of Magog Lake, requiring the said arrears to be paid within three months from March 1, 1851, to the Collector, J. Le Barron.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to get printed two dozen copies of the Standing Rules of this Council.

On motion of Councillor Hoyt, the Petition of Carlton Ayer and others for the repeal of the Tavern License Law, and complaining that the Merchant and Distiller are not under any restrictions whatsoever, be dismissed from this Council, as they do decidedly decline giving it their support.

Councillor Perkins advocated the favorable consideration and concurrence in the prayer of the Petition.

Mayor Bigelow said he did not so much complain of the stringent and penal enactments of the Law, as he did of the partial application of its provisions.

Councillors Le Barron, Martin, Hoyt, Clark, Sutton, Gilson and Merriman spoke decidedly against it, so much so, that Councillor Perkins rose and acknowledged that they had whittled him off pretty well at both ends. The discussion resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions.

The attention of this Council having been called to the provisions of the Act for the more effectual suppression of Intemperance, 13 & 14 Vic. C. 27, by the Petition of C. Ayer and others, Hotel Keepers, it is

RESOLVED, as the opinion of this Council, that it is highly expedient and necessary, for "the more effectual suppression of Intemperance," and in justice to Tavern Keepers affected by Act 13 & 14 Vic. Cap. 27, that said Act be so amended as to apply equally to all persons vending spirituous liquors, both as it respects its penal provisions and the obtaining of Licenses.

On motion of Councillor Le Barron, the above resolution was carried unanimously.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary be ordered to draw up a Petition founded on the preceding resolution, signed by him for this Council, and forward copies of the same to the several branches of the Legislature at its next Session, accompanied with a copy of these resolutions.

On motion, the above resolution was adopted.

On motion, the Report of the Committee of the Whole on Petitions, Memorials, Oppositions, &c. was received and concurred in.

Moved by Councillor Flanders, seconded by Councillor Mansur, that this Council do now adjourn, to meet at M. F. Colby's Hotel, Stanstead Plain, on the second Monday of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. K. BENTON, Sec. T.

Stanstead, March 15, 1851.

Two steamers—the St. Louis and Oregon, on the Mississippi River, exploded and burn-

ed a few days since, with but few days interval, destroying about 60 lives.

### THE JOURNAL.

STANSTEAD, MARCH 20, 1851. £

Some of our readers have expressed dissatisfaction with our devoting so much space to the discussion between Rev. Messrs. Borland and Tabor. The discussion will close with the present number unless Mr. T. sees fit to reply.

### RAILROADS.

The delegates from this quarter to Portland—Messrs. McConnell, of Hatley, Colby, of Derby, and H. B. Terrill, of Stanstead—have returned. We understand that they were received with great cordiality and hospitality by the people of Portland, and the object of their mission taken into favorable consideration.

A meeting was held at North Troy, Vt. on the 11th, by the friends of the proposed line through the Missisquoi Valley. The meeting is said to have been numerously attended, and resolved to take the necessary preliminary steps to forward the enterprise.

The Canada Railroad engineers have contrived a plan for crossing at Rouse's Point without "bridging" the Lake, which is thus described: On the Vermont side a very extensive pier has been made by driving piles for some thousands of feet from the shore, to such a distance from the bank as to reduce the channel to the width of 400 feet. A large vessel has been built of such dimensions as exactly to correspond with this 400 feet channel, and upon the deck of this vessel iron rails are laid. Thus, when she is swung into the gap, there will be the continuous track required for the carriages, as there would be if there were really a bridge; and when the trains have passed over, there will be again the 400 feet of clear water way for the passage of craft.

An injunction has been granted against the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, to restrain them from proceeding to construct the extension of their road to Swanton.

A road from Rouse's Point to Plattsburg, connecting with the extension of the Saint Johns Road, at the termination of the Ogdensburg, is in contemplation. The road between St. Johns and Rouse's Point, it is supposed, will be completed by 1st July next, thereby forming a direct communication between Montreal, New York and Boston.

### UNITED STATES.

Since the adjournment of Congress the Senate has been in Executive session, for the purpose of acting on appointments.

We notice the following items in their proceedings: John Davis offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate whether arrangements are likely to be made with Great Britain for a free navigation of the St. Lawrence. Adopted.

The resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report at the next session full and complete statements of the trade and commerce of the British American Colonies in 1850 and 1851, was adopted.

A fugitive slave case was brought before the U. S. Commissioners at Philadelphia recently, and the alleged fugitives given up.—The parties were a colored woman about forty years of age far advanced in pregnancy, and her son, a lad of ten years. Much sympathy was manifested for the unfortunate woman by the ladies of Philadelphia. When the decision of the judge was made known outside, a large crowd of blacks became excited, and considerable disturbance ensued, which was quelled by the arrest of seven of the most prominent rioters.

A fugitive was given up at Pittsburg, Pa. on the 13th.

At Paulding, Miss. a negro violated the person of a white lady, and afterwards murdered her and her son. The citizens turned out en masse and burned him alive!

Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, has written to Hon. G. P. Marsh, American Minister at Constantinople, informing him that a national vessel will be at the service of Kossoob and his companions, should the Sublime Porte consent to allow them to leave his dominions.

The intelligence brought by the Asia, indicates that Lord John Russell will be called to resume the reins of Government which he threw up so hastily.

The Whig administration have been in office about five years, which is to be ascribed to the fact that all other parties are divided and confused to such a degree that no compact and harmonious opposition could be effected. The overthrow of Lord John Russell's administration was caused by the coalition of elements which were united only for the destruction of a common foe. When called upon to find substitutes for the defeated ministry, the dis-ordered compound is dissolved, and their chosen leader obliged to confess his inability to carry on the Government.

The Canada Gazette extra contains a proclamation proroguing Parliament till the 17th of April, not then to meet for the despatch of business.

An action brought against the Sheriff of Quebec, to test the validity of the new tariff of costs, has been decided in favor of the defendant.

FAT USS.—Mr. Moses Barnet, of Compton, killed a Hog on the 14th inst. which weighed 742 lbs.

Mr. Joseph Kezar, of Hatley, recently killed a Hog 22 months old, that weighed 710 lbs. including the rough fat.

At a meeting of the Directors of the People's Bank, held at Derby Lane on the 12th inst. Harry Baxter, of Barton, was elected President, and — Sheafe, of Westminster, Vt., Cashier.

### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The people of Toronto held a great meeting on the 12th, to consider the propriety of addressing the Governor General in relation to removing the Seat of Government from Toronto to Quebec at the termination of the next session. The Mayor presided, and briefly stated the object of the meeting.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood moved an Address, setting forth the objections to a removal. The Address states that there have been three removals of the Government since 1841, involving the expenditure for the purchase and repair of sites and public buildings, and other attendant expenses, little short of £150,000, of which sum £25,000 were charged in the Public Accounts of last year. The address concludes as follows:

"This unexpected determination to abandon Upper Canada, should your Excellency be advised to persist in a course so strongly indicative of indifference to the terms of the Address of the Legislative Assembly, and the consequent inequality of the measure of advantage apportioned to Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, have an inevitable tendency to revive these heartburnings, which all right-minded men have deplored, and for the removal of which they looked with confidence to the just administration of the Government under the constitutional exercise of the Royal Prerogative."

It is not too late to avert this danger—in your Excellency's hands is vested the power, and we feel it our solemn duty to implore your Excellency to make use of that power, to prevent consequences the full evil of which may not at this moment be foreseen, but which may endanger the peace and well-being of the Province."

After some debate, the address was unanimously adopted. Also a motion that an address be presented to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

It is not probable that the Governor General will retract what he said in reply to the Grand Jury of the County of York on this subject.

A Fire.—A fire broke out in the garret of the "Albion House" in this village, on Monday morning last, which burnt the roof badly, and would have destroyed that and adjacent buildings had there been any wind. The inhabitants of this village apparently place a firm reliance upon the goodness of Providence in the matter of fires, as they fail to provide the common articles requisite on such occasions. Their security, like that of an old lady we read of, may be sadly shaken one of these days. The venerable matron in question, always dated from the "time our horses ran away," and said that she "had the most implicit reliance upon Providence until the brooding broke!" when her faith gave way.

The loss by the fire is estimated at \$125. Insured in the Mutual.

The "cod-fish aristocracy" of Montreal were nicely "sold" by a runaway laiter or valet, who represented himself as a Spanish grandee, a short time since. He sported the euphonious title of *Signor Olivier Mendoc*, *Marquis de los Caninos*, and hinted that he was a political refugee, but had managed to secure his immense property, which, however, was not immediately available. The bait took. The pseudo Marquis became the "lion of the day"—"the observed of all observers"—"whom not to know, was to be yourself unknown." He was *fidet*, flattered and caressed; scheming names marshalled their blooming daughters, and the phreatic pocket books of ambitious papas were placed at his disposal. Matters went on in this way for some time, until a certain memorable evening when the *marquis* gave a wise supper to a select party of his especial admirers. While the noble host and his guests were enjoying the delectable, a message was brought to him, upon which he begged to be excused for a moment, and left the room—and sed *velate, has not yet returned!* He left his Montreal friends various little *sonnets* in the way of unpaid bills and money borrowed, and, unkindest of all, the visiting card of all the "first families" who had basked in his favor, exposed to the vulgar gaze of plebeian eyes! Among the "mourning" is a Notary, who had advanced the noble youth £250.

Great Robbery.—A daring robbery was committed at the depot of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, on the 12th inst. Henry M. Witter, the messenger of the Norwich banks, was robbed of a carpet bag containing forty thousand dollars which he had in charge to carry to Boston under the following circumstances: While lying upon a sofa in the ladies room of the depot, no other person being present, a man entered the room and took a chair near him. A moment afterward the stranger inquired the time of night, and as Mr. W. turned his head toward the window, the man drew a "hilly" or slung shot, and struck Mr. W. several times on the forehead, partially stunning him and causing him to roll upon the floor. As soon as W. had recovered from the effects of the blow, he cried out for help, when several persons came to his assistance. The robber, however, had in the mean time made good his escape, taking with him the carpet bag. Among the money stolen was ten \$100 bills on the Quinchebank bank, Norwich; also \$1100 on the Mystic bank, in \$20's and \$10's. A reward of \$5,000 is offered—\$3,000 for the money and \$2,000 for the detection of the robber.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans to New York, announces the death of the celebrated trotting mare *Lady Suffolk*—the fastest trotter in the world.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Royal mail steamship Asia arrived at New York yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, from Liverpool which port she left March 1, at noon. She arrived at Sandy Hook Thursday evening at 8 1-2 o'clock. The following reports of the news brought by this arrival was telegraphed to the evening papers:—

There had been no English ministry organized when the Asia sailed. There was some talk of the Duke of Wellington's being placed at the head of affairs.

ENGLAND.

The Ministerial crisis. (From the London Standard, Feb. 28. The country will be sorry to hear that Lord Stanley has failed in forming a ministry, and in consequence restored to her majesty the commission with which she had graciously entrusted him.

His Lordship had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, yesterday afternoon, when his inability to complete his administration was made known to Her Majesty, and no doubt the circumstances which led to this result. Shortly afterwards, a royal despatch was forwarded from the palace to Lord John Russell, at his private residence in Chiswick Place, and in all probability his Lordship has been again commanded to reconstruct his Cabinet, though we do not find any intimation in the Court Circular that his Lordship had any interview with Her Majesty during the course of yesterday. Both Houses of Parliament re-assembled this evening, when it is confidently expected that Lord Stanley and Lord John Russell will be permitted by Her Majesty to give full explanatory statements as to the part each has taken in fulfillment of the duty imposed upon them respectively, by their gracious sovereign.

The Committee for the regulation of the Spanish debt is still actively occupied in the examination of the question, and with greater sincerity of purpose than on any previous occasion.

The American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence had the honor of dining with Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on Saturday last. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, accompanied by Col. T. B. Lawrence, left town on a visit to the Duke of Rutland, Belfour Castle, France.

FRANCE.

The intelligence from Paris is without interest. The Moniteur denies that the President intends to hold a review of 600,000 on the Boulevards.

Monday was the anniversary of the revolution. The afternoon and night passed off in Paris with the utmost tranquillity.

PRUSSIA.

The ministerial papers contradict the late rumor of warlike measures. They state that an understanding has been effected at Dresden, between the agents of Prussia and Austria.—The "Neue Preussische Zeitung" states the results of the plenary sittings of the Congress, held at Dresden on the 23d ult. In that sitting the kingdoms of Germany supported the Austrian possessions. The smaller States opposed them. The kingdoms of Bavaria and Saxony have moreover protested against the competency of the Conference to pass resolutions tending to restore the old federal diet. No resolutions of any kind have been adopted. A fortnight's term has been fixed for further and more positive declarations.

AUSTRIA.

Prince Schwarzenberg's stay at Dresden will be protracted beyond his original intentions. The plan of an Austrian intervention in the Herzegovina had been discussed in the last Cabinet Councils. An Austrian corps will occupy the Federal fortress of Landau. By advices from Vienna of 22d ult, rumors were still rife of an Austrian expedition against Switzerland.

The Venetian Gazette declares that all the subjects now illegally residing abroad, are, according to previous decrees, relieved from all obligations as Austrian subjects, and relieved also of their property. Certain recusants are permitted to make submission and will recover their rights. These individuals not comprised in the amnesty of the 12th of Aug. 1849, and the capitulation of Venice of the 22d, are alone excluded.

TURKEY.

A telegraphic despatch from Zara, of the 18th ultimo, states that the insurgent chief Karas had taken refuge in the Austrian territory.

There is very little news from Rome. The Pope has announced three members of the ex-Roman Constitutional Assembly, and others have obtained an intermediate period of provisional liberty. The Turin papers give a rumor that the Northern powers have addressed a note to the Piedmontese Government, demanding the expulsion of the Italian emigrants, the suppression of the liberty of the press, and an immediate reconciliation with the Court of Rome. It is also stated that the greatest activity prevails in the Piedmontese war office, and that extensive preparations are making for the defence of the country.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Papers and letters to 26th December have been received. The colonists have been actively engaged making preparations for a vigorous resistance to any incursion, by forming themselves into a militia, and taking garrison duties upon themselves, in the towns on the frontier.

THE CLERGY RESERVES. Montreal papers contain copies of important despatches in relation to the Clergy Reserves. The first is a Despatch from the Governor General, covering the Address from the Legislative Assembly, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to recommend to Parliament a measure for the repeal of the Imperial act, 3 and 4 Vic. chap. 78, and for enabling the Canadian Parliament to dispose of the Clergy Reserves, &c. The Governor General briefly states the facts in connection with the passage of this Address at the last session, and regrets the revival of agitation on this subject.

The second is a Despatch from Earl Grey, bearing date Jan. 27, 1851, which is as follows:—

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Earl Grey to the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincaidine. Downing Street, Jan. 27, 1851.

My Lord,—I have hitherto deferred answering your Lordship's Despatch No. 198, of the 19th of July last, in which you transmitted to me an Address to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, because when this Despatch reached me the Session of the Provincial Legislature having already been brought to an end, and that of the Imperial Parliament being about to close, nothing could for some months be done on the subject referred to, and I, therefore, thought it advisable that it should be reserved for that full and deliberate consideration of Her Majesty's Government, which its difficulty and importance demand.

I have now to instruct your Lordship to inform the House of Assembly, when it shall again be called together, that their Address to the Queen, which was transmitted to me in your Despatch, has been laid before Her Majesty, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive it very graciously. You will further inform the House that while Her Majesty's servants greatly regret that a subject of so much difficulty as that of the Clergy Reserves should after an interval of some years have again been brought under discussion, it has appeared to them, on mature deliberation, that the desire expressed by the Assembly in this Address ought to be acceded to, and they will accordingly be prepared to recommend to Parliament that an Act should be passed, giving to the Provincial Legislature full authority to make such alterations as they may think fit in the existing arrangements with regard to the Clergy Reserves, provided that existing interests are respected.

In coming to this conclusion, Her Majesty's Government have been mainly influenced by the consideration that great as would, in their judgment, be the advantages which would result from leaving undisturbed the existing arrangements by which a certain portion of the public lands of Canada are made available for the purpose of creating a fund for the religious instruction of the inhabitants of the Province, still the question whether that arrangement is to be maintained or altered is one so exclusively affecting the people of Canada, that its decision ought not to be withdrawn from the Provincial Legislature, to which it properly belongs, to regulate all matters concerning the domestic interests of the Province.

It has, therefore, appeared to Her Majesty's Government that it would be impossible for them, consistently with the principles on which they have always held that the Government of Canada ought to be conducted, to refuse to comply with the prayer of the Address of the House of Assembly; and they have had the less difficulty in coming to this conclusion, because they have observed with satisfaction that the Assembly, in their Address, have recognised the claims of those who are now in the enjoyment of incomes derived from the funds raised by the sale of the land in question, and have not asked that, in any alteration of the Act of Parliament now in force, authority should be given to the Provincial Legislature to interfere with the continuance of these incomes for the lives of the parties by whom they are received.

The course thus taken by the Assembly is alike consistent with sound

policy and with justice, and has obviated what would have otherwise been a great difficulty in the way of accomplishing the object they have in view.

You will cause copies of this Despatch to be laid before both Houses of the Parliament of Canada at their next meeting. I have, &c. (Signed) GRAY.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincaidine, &c. BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.—Sixty Indians killed.—Seventy-two Americans massacred.—The correspondent of the Alta California, dated San Juan, Sunday, Jan. 18, 1851, says: An express rider from Mariposa county arrived in this city this evening. He has brought intelligence of a battle between four hundred Indians and a party of fifty or sixty Americans, under the command of Captain James Burney. The despatches containing this intelligence are dated at "Aguto Prio," and they state that the Indians were strongly entrenched in one of their villages. Their position was attacked at the dawn of day, on or about the morning of the 9th inst., by the Americans, led on by Captain Burney.

The battle was a hard-fought one and lasted three hours. The result was that the Indians were driven from the village, with a loss of sixty killed, and from ten to twenty wounded. Eight Americans were wounded, two of them mortally. One of the latter was Lieut. S. Keane, and the other a Mr. Little. The deceased are particularly noticed in the despatches as having behaved with courage and intrepidity. After the battle, the Americans burned the village and retreated. They were pursued and constantly fired upon by the Indians, during a retreat of ten miles. But the most horrible intelligence contained in the despatches is that of the massacre of seventy-two men by the ruthless savages. The massacre took place near Rattlesnake Creek. The men were working in a gulch or chasm, and had stacked their arms, not apprehending any danger. The Indians came upon them by stealth, and having secured their arms, massacred them one by one in detail!

A CARD. Timothy Taylor tends his sincere thanks for the very able and efficient manner in which his neighbors exerted themselves in saving the Albion House from being burned down on the morning of the 17th inst. He feels satisfied that nothing short of almost superhuman exertions could have saved the premises from total destruction.

MARRIED. At South Troy, Vt. on the 13th inst., by Rev. W. G. Piper, Mr. HENRY E. GATES of Derby Line, to Miss ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of Curtis Phelps, Esq. of Troy. We received a nice slice of the bridal loaf with the above notice.

At East Bolton on the 12th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. A. Flanders, Mr. STEPHEN PARKER of Stokely, to MARY JANE, daughter of G. Page, Esq.

DIED. In Berston on the 17th inst. ELIZABETH A. daughter of John and Lydia Kenness. In Holland on the 27th ult. Mrs. HANNAH ANNE, wife of Daniel Absey, aged 54 years and 5 months.

In Hatley on the 1st of January last, Mr. WILSON A. VAN, aged 32 years. At Lowell, Mass. on the 12th inst. MARY A. daughter of Cheney and Caroline L. Taylor, aged 1 year and 9 months.

She had left this world of care and pain, We cannot call her back; But we may go and meet her there, And share her happy lot. [Com.]

BRIGHTON MARKET.—March 6th. At Market 600 Beef Cattle, no stores. 20 pairs working oxen, 50 cows and calves, 1000 Sheep and 800 Swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Extra, \$7, a 6.25; first quality, 5.50; second quality, \$4 75; third quality, \$4 a \$4.50. Working Oxen.—\$45, 50, 60, 75, 90 a 100 Cows and Calves.—\$21, 29, 35, a 40. Sheep and Lambs.—\$3 00, 4 00 5 00 a 6 00. Steers.—1 1-2 for sows to 5 1-2 for barrows. At retail, from 5 1-2 a 6.

Montreal, Friday, March 14. Ashes.—Sales at 25c. 6d to 28c 9d for Pots, and 27c 6d to 27c 9d for Pearls.

PEOPLE'S BANK. THE Stockholders of the People's Bank are notified that an assessment of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS on a Share, has been ordered on the Capital Stock of said Bank, payable on or before the 20th day of April next.

HARRY BAXTER, LEVI SPALDING, PORTER BAXTER, DANIEL WEBSTER, D. B. COBB. Derby Line, March 12, 1851. 270

Agricultural Notice. THE Inhabitants of the County of Stanstead are requested to meet at CARLTON AYER'S Hotel, Hatley, on the 7th day of April next, for the purpose of electing Officers for the Stanstead County Agricultural Society the ensuing two years. By Order, L. K. BENTON, Secretary. Stanstead, March 17th, 1851. 270w3

NOTICE. THE Executive Committee appointed at a Rail Road Convention held on Stanstead Plain on the 21st of January last, are hereby requested to meet at the Derby Line Hotel on Monday the 24th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M., to receive the report of the Portland Delegation, and for other purposes connected with the duties of said Committee. CHAS. A. KILBORN, Secretary. March 17, 1851.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET. THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, Saw Mill and Water Privilege now occupied by Elton Norton. The Farm consists of 75 acres of land, about one-half of which is under improvement. There is a good Saw Mill with sufficient water power; a good house frame, and an old house and barn. The above mentioned property is situated about two miles north of the Head of the Bay in Stanstead, on the outlet of Long Pond. ELTON NORTON, 279 Stanstead, March 17, 1851.

CHENEY & CO'S. BOSTON, LOWELL, NASHUA, MANCHESTER, CONCORD, FRANKLIN, LEANON, HANOVER, WELLS RIVER, ST. JOHNSBURY, DERBY LINE AND STANSTEAD EXPRESS, Through in Twenty-four Hours! LEAVES BOSTON EVERY Tuesday Morning, and arrives at Derby Line and Stanstead Wednesday morning at half-past 7. LEAVES STANSTEAD Wednesday, 4 P. M., and arrives in Boston next day (Thursday) at 7 P. M. B. P. CHENEY, Boston, Mass. } Proprietors. W. WHITE, Concord, N. H. } F. D. MERRILL and A. B. NELSON, } Agents. ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt. } T. C. BUTLER, Agent for Derby Line and Stanstead, Canada East. N. B. All Packages, Boxes, &c. intended to be forwarded by Express, should be delivered at the Express Office, (T. C. Butler's Line Store) entered upon the books and labeled, by or before 3 o'clock, P. M. Derby Line, March 12th, 1851. 278

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of the firm of Taylor Wadleigh & Son, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All accounts with said firm will be settled with Taylor Wadleigh. TAYLOR WADLEIGH, HORATIO WADLEIGH. Hatley, March 10th, 1851. 273w3

Cornina, or Corn Starch. A NEW and superior article for Puddings, Pies, Custards and Blanc Mange, for sale by SPALDING & JONES. Stanstead, Feb. 12, 1851.

S. D. KIMBALL, Pension & Bounty Land Agent, BARTON, Vt. 267 THE GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES. Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

Each number of the magazine will contain 144 pages octavo, in double columns.—The volumes of a single year, therefore, will present nearly two thousand pages of the choicest of the Miscellaneous Literature of the Age. A carefully prepared Fashion Plate will accompany each number. New Volumes commence with the June and December Numbers. Terms.—Three dollars a year, or twenty-five Cents a number. The First Volume is now ready, neatly bound in muslin, at Ten Dollars. The work may be obtained of Book-sellers and Periodical Agents, and of the Publishers. Liberal arrangements will be made with the Trade, with Postmasters, and with Agents, for efforts in circulating the work, and specimen numbers will be supplied gratuitously to them. The Publishers will supply mail and city subscribers when payment is made to them in advance. Clubs supplied upon liberal terms. Muslin covers for each volume will be furnished by the Publishers and Agents at Twenty-five Cents each. Persons desiring the work early will please to furnish their names and address to the Agents. Orders for numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Through its hundred and forty-four pages are scattered the richest gems of periodical literature, which in the present day includes some of the most finished writing the world ever saw. De Quincey, Lever, Martineau, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Tennyson and numerous anonymous authors of rare talent, may be said to be contributors to this Magazine, for their choicest productions are made tributary to its columns. [N. Y. Commercial.] If there is any truth in the "spiritual rappings," the spirit of Goldsmith will give some good knocks in the way of thanks to Harper for the superb manner in which the illustrations of the "Traveler" have been reproduced in the New Monthly. [Baltimore County Advocate.] It is indeed a matter for congratulation that our periodical literature has lately assumed a character so much more substantial and elevated; and nothing has contributed more to it than this noble publication. It is in every way worthy of its unparalleled success. [N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.] Imagine a man going through all the conversational circles of the town for a month, with the celerity of seven-lagged boots, and with the memory of Sir Walter Scott, picking up for presentation all the bon mots and sparkling sentences he has met with. Something like this, in the circles of English literature, does the editor of "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" appear to do. But the work does not deal in reports of Magazine articles only; it gives forstalling passages of new books when only announced, which will come to liberate like the order of forthcoming elowder to a hungry man. N. O. Bulletin. The Publication has sprung, at a single bound, into the largest circulation ever known to the infancy of such an enterprise, and we must say it has richly merited this good fortune. [Southern Christian Advocate.] An hour after the last number was received, large numbers of our most intelligent citizens might be seen with a copy in their hands, and a good-natured smile on their faces, thinking of the "good time" they were to have in reading the choice selections that make up the number. The great mass of really intelligent people are precisely suited with the admirable selections contained in the ample and beautifully printed pages of the "Monthly," which are really and truly the cream of the literature of Great Britain. But there are other features of the magazine which entitle it to superiority. These are the Monthly Record of Current Events, and the carefully prepared Literary Notes. The former contains a mass of carefully prepared information, and the latter the best criticisms of the day. [Buffalo Courier.] There is nothing in the country so cheap and excellent as this. [Albany State Register.]

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. BOOTS AND SHOES. THE subscriber, believing in the maxim that a "numble shilling is better than a slow shilling," would say to the public that, in his manufacturing, and has for sale, an extensive assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, which for beauty and durability, can't be beat, and which will be sold for READY PAY at prices that shan't be beat. VIZ: GENTS' French Calf or Kid Boots, \$4.50 to 5.00 do American calf or goat Boots, 4.00 " 4.25 do Boots, calf or goat, short legs, 2.00 " 2.25 do Goat or calf Shoes, high 1.25 " 1.50 do Patney, or Thick Boots made to order. LADIES' Prunella Boots, \$1.25 to 1.75 do do Buskins, 1.00 " 1.12 do Kid, Goat or Calf Polkas, 1.25 " 1.50 do do Walking Shoes, 92 " 1.25 do Slips, 50 " 87 do do Spring heeled Slips, 75 " 1.00 do Kid, Goat, Calf or Grained Leather pegged Shoes, 75 " 1.12 Children's Shoes, 25 " 75 A liberal discount made at Wholesale. Orders promptly attended to. 77 Shop in MORRILL'S NEW BUILDING, Rock Island, C. E. HORACE A. PIERCE. February 18, 1851. 275 N. B.—No work warranted by me unless it has my label attached.

Connecticut & Passumpsic Rivers RAIL ROAD, Opened to St. Johnsbury, Vermont! ON and after MONDAY, January 6th, 1851, Passenger Trains will leave St. Johnsbury for Boston, &c., at 9.35 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 7 P. M. RETURNING—Leave Boston at 7.30 A. M., and arrive at St. Johnsbury at 4.55 P. M. The Trains South, communicate same day with the following places: Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Franklin, Windsor, Bellows Falls, Keene, Fitchburg, Worcester, via Nashua or Fitchburg; Montpelier and Burlington; connecting with the different Rail Roads at White River Junction, where half an hour is allowed for dining. The extension of the Passumpsic Railroad to St. Johnsbury, Sixty Miles further North than any other Rail-Road, in the direction of Northern New Hampshire, North-Eastern Vermont, and the Eastern Townships of Canada, affords facilities for passengers between the cities and manufacturing towns and the above sections of country, by which there is

A Saving of One Day's Time, and an escape from a tedious and uncomfortable journey by stages over bad roads to reach the same sections. On the arrival of the Up Train, STAGES will leave St. Johnsbury for Lyndon, &c., and arrive at Barton same night—passing through Wheelock, Sheffield and Glover, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and through Burke and Sutton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Also, Stages leave each of the principal stations for the towns in the interior. The second day from Boston, &c., passengers will reach the following places: Derby Line, Stanstead, Hatley, Compton, Lennoxville, Sherbrooke and Melbourne; Irapburg, Coventry, Troy and Richford;—Also, Newark and Charleston on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays;—Guildhall, Stewartstown, Colebrook and Canada, Vt. THROUGH HANDIE TRAINS daily between St. Johnsbury and the Boston and Lowell Depot in Boston. On Tuesday of each week a Train will leave St. Johnsbury with LIVE STOCK, and go through without stopping. ROBERT HALE, Agent. St. Johnsbury, Vt. January 1, 1851. 270

NOTICE. THE subscriber would say to all those indebted to him, that he has their accounts made up to the 1st of January, 1851, and would respectfully invite all to call and adjust the same immediately. Those expecting to pay in wood, grain, &c. are reminded that it is wanted forthwith. Boots and Shoes of all kinds will be kept on hand and made to order as cheap as the cheapest for cash or ready pay. W. H. LEE. Stanstead Plain, Jan. 21, 1851. 271w2

Not to be Beat by the Union. FOSTER & CO. WOULD say to those wishing to purchase Goods with money, that they have now on hand a better and more complete assortment than any other establishment in the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, which they will dispose of for CASH as low as any concern, not excepting the Union, and perhaps lower if you try us. We have the Goods and want the money. Rock Island, January 8, 1851.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!! THE Subscriber would say to the inhabitants of Stanstead and vicinity, that he is now manufacturing all kinds of WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS, SUITED TO THEIR WANTS. IN ALBERT YOUNG'S SHOP. Being thoroughly acquainted with this business, he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. By promptness and strict attention to business, and by making a superior article, which he will sell AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, he intends to deserve a share of public patronage, which he respectfully solicits. Those wishing to purchase any thing in this line, will find it to their advantage to call and examine quality and price before buying elsewhere. Old Chairs repaired and painted on short notice and on reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to. Don't mistake the place. Call and see. WANTED, in exchange for the above, 5,000 feet Bass Plank, 3,000 feet hard-wood lumber, 25 cords wood. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Chairs. C. W. DREW. Rock Island, January, 1851. 272

Gentlemen! WE can sell you Under Shirts, Drawers, Shirts, Pants, Vests, Coats, Over Coats, and Buffalo Coats at low rates. FOSTER & CO. Dec. 11, 1850.

Paper Hangings. WE have a good assortment at very low prices. Call and see. FOSTER & CO. Dec. 11, 1850.

NEW EXPRESS Between Stanstead & Sherbrooke Daily. THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has now established a regular DAILY EXPRESS between the above named places, which he will run in connection with Messrs. Cheney & Co's Express from Boston. Particular care and attention will be paid to all Packages, Parcels and Money matters, entrusted to this line. AGENTS. A. KNIGHT & Co. Stanstead. CHARLES BROOKS, Lennoxville. WM. BROOKS, Sherbrooke. As no exertion will be spared to secure the safety and speedy transmission of every description of parcels, at the risk of the subscriber, it is to be hoped that he will meet with a fair share of patronage. WARREN PAIGE. Stanstead, December 1850. 267

TAKE NOTICE. THE subscriber has just commenced running his new GRIST MILL, situated about a mile above Chamberlain's Mill, where he can do as much business, and do it as well, as any Mill in the country. He has two runs of splendid new Burr Stones, one run of new common Stones, and a Corn Cracker. Q. POMROY. Stanstead, Dec. 11, 1850. 266

THE "GREAT EXCITEMENT" WORKING ITS WAY NORTH! SPALDING & JONES HAVE just received their usual supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS. to which they would invite the attention of their customers and the public generally. S. & J. Spalding themselves that their stock will compare favorably, both as to quantity and quality, with any other in the Townships. To be seen and ascertained for a certainty that the "Live Man" can be found at the Old White Store, who will sell as low, and for cash, a shade lower, than any other man in the County. Rock Island, October 22d, 1850.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Canada Directory. THE Subscriber proposes to publish, by Subscription, so as to be ready for delivery in the fall of 1851, or earlier, if possible, A DIRECTORY OF CANADA, containing the names and business and professional men, in the principal cities and towns and villages in Canada, arranged 1st, Alphabetically by Cities, Towns and Villages, and 2nd, Alphabetically by Business and Professions in each, when the place is so large as to make the latter desirable. A short description of each Town or Village will also be given, with its distance from the City with which it is most centrally connected, and the Steamboat or Stage fare usually charged to reach it, together with such other information relative to the place as may be useful or interesting to the public. The work will be got up in one large octavo volume, printed well upon good paper, and bound substantially, and will be delivered to Subscribers at 15s per copy. As the expenses incurred in travelling and otherwise to collect the information for the work, will be necessarily great, the following terms have been decided on:— For Inserting the Name and Business in small type No charge. do. in large type, not exceeding 2 lines 1s 3d do. not exceeding four lines 2s 6d These rates to be paid at the time the information is received from the parties; but, as an inducement to subscribe for the work, it has been resolved, that every person ordering a Copy, and paying 25c of the time of so doing, will be entitled to have four lines inserted without charge, receiving credit for the 25c so paid, when the book is delivered.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Will be inserted at the rate of 25c per Page, when one page or more is taken, and at the rate of 30c per Page, when less than one Page is taken. As the edition of the Canada Business Directory will be a large one, and will circulate extensively, not only in the Province, but in the Commercial Cities of Great Britain and the United States, it will be a most eligible medium of advertising. Persons in business in the Country and in the smaller Towns, will find that the appearance of their names in the Canada Business Directory will be of great advantage to them, as in many instances Merchants doing business in the large cities are desirous of communicating with them upon matters of importance, but from the absence of a work, such as the one projected, they are unable to do so, whilst its appearance will at once obviate that difficulty. It would be almost superfluous to point out the many facilities which such a work will afford to Merchants in the Cities and Towns, for extending their business connections, and as care will be taken that Copies shall be placed in the Merchant's Exchanges and Reading Rooms, of the principal Commercial Cities of Great Britain and the United States, it will be for them, also, the very best channel of publicity which has ever been offered in Canada. The work is intended to appear in the Fall of 1851, or earlier if possible, and as a guarantee that the work will be faithfully carried out, it is, perhaps, sufficient to say, that the information will be collected by the Subscriber, personally, in the principal Cities and Towns, and that it will be printed and published by Messrs. Lovell & Gilsen of Montreal. Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to, or advertising in the work, are respectfully requested to address, post paid, ROBERT W. S. MACKAY, At Messrs. Lovell & Gilsen, St. Nicholas St. Montreal, August, 1850.

LOOK OUT!!! FRENCH & BAXTER this day notify all that are indebted to them by Note or otherwise, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of April, or an Attorney will settle them for us. We being fully convinced of the fact that long credits are ruinous to all. Derby Line, Feb. 1st, 1851.

At the Same Time. We will sell off our Stock of Retail Goods at cost and freight, being about 25 per cent less than Union prices. Call and see, and pay down. 273

