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MISCELLANY.

From Godey's Lady's Book for January.

ATALANTA UPON SKATES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Somewhat more than twenty years ago, in a fine old mansion on the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, lived General Paul Leroux, formerly of the French army, and a devoted Bonapartist. On the final fall of Napoleon, he had emigrated to Canada with his family, and a portion of his once princely fortune.

General Leroux was a widower, with two twin children, Henri and Eugenie, at your service, my reader. These two, having lost their mother in early childhood, had spent some years with relatives in Switzerland. In that wildest country, in the midst of a large household, herself the especial pet of her grand-uncle, a veteran soldier, Eugenie Leroux was allowed all the wild and healthful freedom of a peasant girl. At the age of sixteen, when she accompanied her father and brother to the New World, she could boast but few lady-like accomplishments and aristocratic airs; but she was lovely, with the promise of extraordinary beauty, bewitchingly naïve in manner, and as brave and vigorous as a young Zingara. She was passionate in spirit, impetuous and wayward; fiery and fearless in her resentments, but quick and generous to forgive; ardent and devoted to the death in her loves and friendships. Henri Leroux was possessed of a fine intellect, but was of a delicate physical organization; gentle in spirit, sensitive, studious and religious, the fair beauty of his face, the subdued tone of his voice, and his quiet manner, all went to render him a most remarkable contrast to his sister. But I will not dwell further upon his character, as his future life is to form the subject of a subsequent sketch.

On reaching his Canadian home, General Leroux procured a governess and master for his daughter. Mademoiselle Eugenie soon acquired a good knowledge of English, and made rapid progress in music, for which she possessed remarkable talent; but she indignantly overthrew her embroidery frame, tossed her paint brushes into the river, and sent her Latin grammar after them. Her poor governess resigned, in despair, all hope of making a fine lady out of the wild girl of the Alps, whom an indulgent father, good, easy, and permitted to follow, in all things, her own untrammelled impulses.

Our heroine's early residence in Switzerland had colored her entire after-life and character; and the daughter of a soldier, she was, perhaps not unnaturally, soldier-like and somewhat masculine in her tastes. She neither trembled, fainted, nor shrieked with exquisite sensibility and delicate nervousness at the roar of ordnance, the peal of musketry, or the sharp crack of the rifle. She loved them rather, and at the gleam of arms and the exulting swell of martial music, there ever flashed from her kindling eyes the bold spirit of a Joan d'Arc. As a horse-woman, she was absolutely unrivalled in all the Canadas—at least, so said her riding-master. She could row like Grace Darling, swim like a mermaid, and then her skating—"Her skating! Good gracious!" cries my fair reader, in feminine consternation. Wait a bit, honey, and consider. Skating is an amusement which has been too long monopolized by our natural enemy, as some lady writer—Miss Martineau, Miss Hannah More, or Miss Robinson Cruise—call the sterner sex. It is a graceful, a delightful, and most invigorating exercise. I speak not unadvisedly, for in my early childhood, I too acquired the singular accomplishment, and I only blush for the false delicacy which has since prevented me keeping myself in practice.

But Eugenie, fearless of the censures of the over-refined, and spurning the impertinent observations of the *canaille*, pursued with enthusiasm the favorite pastime of her Swiss winter-life; and no sooner did the ice of the St. Lawrence become of a reliable thickness, than, accompanied by her twin brother, she might be seen performing her graceful evolutions thereon for hours together. Her skill and swiftness became proverbial, and many were the delighted witnesses of her varied and extraordinary feats. But it is time she was introduced personally to my reader.

On the afternoon of a keen but sunny day in January, Eugenie and Henri Leroux laughingly descended the bank of the river, and mingled with a small company of skaters. Mademoiselle Eugenie, then a strikingly beautiful brunette of eighteen, was suitably, though somewhat coquettishly, attired in a short skirt and tightly fitting jacket of dark blue cloth, richly trimmed with black fur. Upon her head she wore a small fur cap; her raven hair was put plainly back, the rich brown of her complexion was brilliant with a glow of pleasure, and her large dark eyes were flashing back the sunshine.

After amusing herself as usual for awhile, Eugenie observed a burly English corporal, with whom she had a slight skating acquaintance, progressing leisurely toward her, drawing a miniature sleigh. This, she presently saw, contained the first-born of the corporal's house, a stout boy of about half a year old, well wrapped in furs and flannel, and rosy-

cheeked with the healthful wintry air. Eugenie glided along by the little vehicle, chatting pleasantly, and delighting the proud father by her praises of his pretty child, till suddenly a wild thought darting through her brain, she caught the infant from the cushions, laid it on her head, after the Swiss manner, putting up one hand to steady it, and was off like a flash! As for the corporal, "his sensations were more easily imagined than described," to use a novel expression. He stood stupefied and transfixed for a moment, then gave a cry, between a groan and a yell, and then started in pursuit. He was a tolerable skater, but he knew not with whom he had to compete. Eugenie was now rods ahead of him; looking back and laughing provokingly; now passing so near that he was almost grasping her dress; now circling about him with fearful rapidity. At last the poor man became furious, swore roundly at the mischievous girl, and called for aid in rescuing his child. Three or four, Henri among the number, laughing heartily, set out in eager pursuit; but Eugenie, after eluding them at every point, flew back to the little sleigh, lowered the child from her head, kissed him hastily, laid him smiling and unharmed upon his pillow, and was off again.

Among the interested though inactive spectators of this strange scene, were two British officers, then stationed at Montreal—Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Thurston. The former was highly connected and the heir to considerable wealth, had a soldierly appearance, a symmetrical form, and a fine manly face, happy and withal innocent in its expression.

Thurston was a man of the world, with a peculiarly English physiognomy; was considered handsomer than his companion, to whom he was an attached and devoted friend.

On leaving the river, after Eugenie and her brother had disappeared, Hamilton maintained a thoughtful silence until he reached his quarters, when he exclaimed—"Thurston, we must make the acquaintance of General Leroux, for, by the powers, I would give my commission to know that girl! She is a glorious creature—a *glorious* creature!"

"Fudge, Hamilton; she is a merciless little savage—a very ogress, running away with babies, and frightening worthy fathers out of their wits."

Our officers found little difficulty in gaining an *entree* into the hospitable mansion of the courteous Gen. Leroux, and ere many months were past, they were on a footing of familiar intercourse with his family. Captain Hamilton's admiration for Eugenie finally deepened into love, and many things seemed to augur favorably for the success of his suit. The father and brother of the lady were both won over by the many excellencies of the young soldier's character, his intellectual qualifications and the charm of his manner; but the heart of Eugenie herself was not so easily conquered. Her lover soon ascertained that many of her feelings, tastes and early prejudices were opposed to the interest he sought to create. First of all, her *amor patriæ* was far stronger than that of most women, she passionately loved *la belle France*, and as passionately hated her enemies. Then she cherished in the depths of her soul, that wild, enthusiastic, adoring love for Napoleon which none but a true Bonapartist can fully understand.

When a mere child, she had seen the great hero—she had a distinct recollection of his face, of his winning smile, as he addressed a few playful words to her. Henri Leroux even declared to Hamilton that her right cheek, which had received the imperial salute, had been *tattooed* from that time, no less august lips having pressed the sacred spot. To her father and brother, Eugenie never spoke of the glorious days of the empire but with mournful enthusiasm—of the emperor but with tears; yet to Captain Hamilton she talked proudly of the deeds and reign of the great king-maker, and entered into many an animated discussion of his merits as a ruler and a general.

Hamilton, like every English soldier, was a worshipper of Wellington, and could never be brought to admit that the generalship of the conquered surpassed that of the conqueror. Such discussions sometimes add a piquancy to friendship, but no degree of discord is healthful for *love*—and our lovers had some serious disagreements. But reconciliations always followed, Eugenie usually concluded, in her calmer moments, that a live friend was better than a dead emperor, and frankly sending to the aggrieved gentleman some pacific message.

During the summer and fall, General Leroux was absent on a tour through the States; and, as Henri was much engrossed by studies, Captain Hamilton was left a fair field for his wooing operations. He roged and walked, sung and read English with Mademoiselle, and all would have gone on smoothly had he not also talked. But the ghost of Bonaparte was never laid; and that unfortunate last battle, when the "little corporal" was defeated by *fate*, not by Wellington, was fought over again almost daily.

On the return of the General, Capt. Hamilton thought best to consult with him, before making a formal proposal to Eugenie. To his great joy, the kind father made no opposition to his suit—leaving the matter wholly in his daughter's hands. But Eugenie was too arch a coquette to decide at once—again and again requested time for consideration, until weeks slipped by, and the merry skating days had come round again.

It was a clear, luminous moonlight night late in December, when Capt. Hamilton and Lieut. Thurston met at the house of General Leroux. Thurston had but that day returned from Quebec, where he had been spending some months; and was, therefore, not altogether *au fait* of the state of affairs between his brother soldier and Mademoiselle Eugenie. The friends, though they did not come together, found they were bound on the self-same errand—to solicit the honor of attending upon Mademoiselle to a military ball which was to be given on New-Year's eve. As neither gentleman would resign his claims in favor of the other, a playful altercation ensued—Eugenie declaring herself unable to decide. At this point, Henri laughingly proposed that, as the night was magnificent, the important question should be decided by a skating match; or that Eugenie should play "Atalanta upon Skates."

The gentlemen joyfully assented; Eugenie clasped her hands with childish glee, and retired to don her skating costume. This was somewhat different from the one which she had worn a year before; the trimming being of white fur, and for the sake of greater conspicuousness on this occasion, she had placed in her cap a long white ostrich plume. The effect of this dress was to render her more bewitchingly beautiful than ever, as she came bounding into the drawing room for her companions. General Leroux, after gazing on her proudly for a moment, embraced her tenderly, and declared his intention of joining the little party, to see that no harm befel her, and to see that all went fair in the race.

In their way to the river, Captain Hamilton, whose arm Eugenie had taken, looked with sudden seriousness into the roguish eyes of his companion, and whispered—"May not a question of more moment than that of escorting you to this ball, be also decided to-night?"

"In the same manner, Monsieur?"

"Yes, and may the swiftness of my heels avail, where the eloquence of an adoring heart has failed?"

"As you will," she replied laughing merrily.

"Overtake me, and I surrender prisoner for life; but fail, and it is the lost Waterloo of your wooing. Remember!"

The moon was at its full, and the ice-bound St. Lawrence lay like a broad sheet of glittering silver.

The race was soon fairly begun. Thurston at first seemed likeliest to win, but laying out all his strength in desperate efforts to head Eugenie in her marvelous evolutions, at length sunk down utterly exhausted; and the provoking girl turned and flew past him, like a wild bird on the wing. The field was now left to Hamilton, who had infinitely more at stake, and he swore a mighty oath (to himself) never to yield until the victory was his.

It was a scene of singular excitement. Hamilton, though an admirable skater, never seemed to gain on Eugenie, except by her own permission; for she would now and then flag, as though about to pause, place her hand on her side, and drop her head, as from weariness. Hamilton would redouble his efforts, and the next moment she would be flying about him in bewildering circles, nearer and nearer, till the ring of her skates, and her merry laugh were in his ear; and then away shot her little form with incredible swiftness, till far a-down the river her long white plume was floating in the moonlight.

At length Eugenie called back—"I am getting tired of this Capt. Hamilton. You can never overtake me; but stop where you are, and I will come to you!"

Hamilton paused, and soon beheld his innamorata swiftly approaching. As she drew nearer, however, she glided along more leisurely and coquettishly. Ah! moment of thrilling rapture to the lover, when he watched that magnificent creature coming slowly, but steadily towards him, with her head archly inclined to one side; her luxuriant hair loosed from her cap, and falling over her shoulders; her arms crossed upon her bosom; her lips apart, and her eyes flashing gloriously, and not unlovingly, upon him! Nearer, nearer; he reached forth his arms with a cry of joyful welcome! Nearer, nearer; he could see her breath, silvered into small clouds, by the frost of the still night!—when she bowed her head, and shot beneath his extended arm, like a winged arrow!

The baffled officer turning quickly, too quickly, alas, for his feet slid from under him, and he measured his length upon the ice! He suddenly recovered himself, to behold Eugenie pausing at a little distance, and resigned herself to extravagant merriment; her wild laugh ringing out like a peal of bells on the clear frosty air. Voxation and mortification gave our hero new strength, and he again set out with all the energy of desperation. This time he gained upon his treacherous lady-love. Eugenie became really alarmed, when, looking backward, she saw

him dashing on like an eagle in pursuit of a devoted wood-pigeon. She strove eagerly to reach the bank, but in vain. Hamilton saw with exultation that the prize would soon be his; he already stretched out his arms, when—she was gone, gone! and at his feet yawned a chasm in the ice! Fearless of death and the rheumatism, the gallant captain leaped to the rescue; and, as Heaven would have it, Eugenie rose in the same place where she sank, and was safely lifted from the water, and borne to the bank by her alarmed lover. She had chanced upon a spot but thinly frozen over; the thick ice having been cut and removed on that very day.

The poor girl was chilled into partial unconsciousness, and Hamilton knelt by her side and tenderly strove to revive her. Her father, Henri and the Lieutenant had reached the spot, but no one interfered with the office of her rescuer. He seemed not to notice the presence of others, as he bent over the fainting girl and chafed her hands and temples. At last, he pressed his lips to hers, and called upon her name in an agony of love and fear. As though she had received a powerful galvanic shock, Eugenie instantly sprang to her feet, rejecting with indignation and *haut cour* the further assistance of her presuming lover. Supported by her father and brother, she proudly walked homeward, hurt and mortified by the tragicomic termination of the evening's amusement.

The adventurers reached the house, with icicles depending from every point and edge of their attire, and found themselves pretty thoroughly chilled; but a change of clothing, and a trifle of *eau de vie*, soon set all right again.

Eugenie maintained her proud and silent reserve until, as Captain Hamilton was about leaving, General Leroux grasping his hand, said in a tremulous voice—

"My dear young friend, you have saved the life of my child; receive a father's blessing!"

Eugenie's heart was touched; she sprang forward impetuously, seized Hamilton's other hand, and looking up with tearful eyes, said, in a tone to be heard by all present:—"Let me also thank you, my preserver; I have been ungrateful, unwomanly; forgive me!"

A short time subsequent to the little adventure which we have narrated, Captain Hamilton was ordered to another station, where he remained during the winter; his *affaire de cœur* continuing in the mean time pretty much *in statu quo*. In the spring time he returned, but only to bid his friends adieu, as his company had been recalled to England.

On his announcing this to Eugenie, she threw aside her reserve at once, exclaiming—

"Holy mother, going! and I—how am I to endure the parting!"

"Great Heaven, Eugenie! is it possible that you love me at last?"

"I do, truly, tenderly; I can never love another—will never wed another! I tell you this my friend, because I cannot wed with you."

"Say not so, dearest; be my wife! go with me to England! I will make any sacrifice for your love. Say the word and I will leave the army, that I may never be the active enemy of your native country. Tell me, my love, will you be persuaded?"

"Oh! do not urge me, I entreat you! I cannot listen to you—I must not leave my father! A stranger in a strange land, his country, his emperor, his daughter—all lost to him; would he not die of a broken heart?—No, no; I will never forsake him!" and the poor child burst into tears.

Capt. Hamilton strode up and down the apartment, pale and heart-wrung with contending emotions; but he was too honorable, too truly noble long to hesitate, and respectfully taking Eugenie's hand in his he said—

"I honor you for your decision; I love you the more tenderly for this beautiful exhibition of filial piety. May God give us strength to endure our common trial, and permit me to return at no distant day to claim this hand."

Then, after holding her for the first time to his breast, and kissing away the tears which hung on her long, dark eye lashes, he turned hastily, and was gone. But he returned in a moment—he had left a glove, and Mademoiselle Eugenie pressing that same glove to her lips and heart, in her passionate sorrow. She was overcome with confusion, and could scarcely raise her eyes to her lover's as he hurriedly requested her to inform her father that he would wait upon him in the morning to make his adieu.

Early the next morning, Eugenie sought her father in the library, and with as much calmness as she could command, related the occurrence of the preceding evening.

The General, surprised and agitated, exclaimed—

"Is it possible that you love this man whom you rejected?"

"As sincerely as my departed mother must have loved you in your youth; but I could not make lonely the hearth of our home; I could not forsake you, my father."

"You are an angel, Eugenie! The best daughter that ever blessed a father's heart."

Yet I cannot accept this sacrifice; I cannot separate you from the man you love, and who is worthy of you—it would be selfish, sinful to do this. Go with Hamilton to England, his happy wife! Go, and take with you a father's blessing!—God forbid that I should cloud your young life with sorrow!"

"Father, dear father, do not call this a sacrifice! The spirit of my mother will aid me in my dutiful devotion to you. Heaven will smile upon me, and I shall be happy."

General Leroux sat in thoughtful silence for a moment; then, blushing like a very boy, he said—

"Look here, my daughter?" as he took from his bosom a miniature, set in brilliants, the portrait of a young and handsome woman, not the long dead mother of Henri and Eugenie.

"What does this mean, father?" said our heroine, turning deathly pale.

"It means," he replied, "that foreseeing that I could not always retain you to preside over my household, I have provided a substitute."

"Who and what is she?"

"Have patience, my love, and I will tell you all. While on my tour through the States, last autumn, I met with an old friend and fellow-soldier, an emigrant like myself, and his only child, a good and beautiful girl is she, who has promised to fill that void in my heart left by your mother, the place by my hearth stone to be left by you. I thought to have told you this long ago; but it was an awkward subject to broach; and the marriage has been once postponed on account of the death of a relative of Marie's."

"And so, my grand sacrifice was uncalled for?" said Eugenie, making an effort to smile.

"Yes, my love—I shall grieve deeply to part with you; but I shall not be comfortless. Now, I am going out; when Capt. Hamilton calls, you must receive him here, and may explain to him the change in your circumstances as regards me. Don't weep, my child—don't, I pray! I will visit you in England with Henri and—and my wife, in the course of the summer; and you will return to Canada, some time. God bless you, my darling!" and the exemplary father took himself off.

Eugenie had hardly time to dry her tears compose her face, and smooth her ringlets before Captain Hamilton walked into the library.

He was somewhat surprised at meeting Eugenie again, and expressed much regret at not being able to see her father. The poor girl was sadly embarrassed, and could utter little more than brief replies to the questions of her lover. After a few moments of painful constrained conversation, the Captain rose, kissed hastily the hand of his lady-love, and not trusting himself to look upon her face, left her once again to her tears. She stood like a statue of grief, and listened to his every step as he descended to the hall below. Then, scarce conscious of the act, she flew rather than ran down the stairs. Her lover heard her light step, and turned towards her. She grasped his arm, leaned her head on his shoulder, and murmured—

"If you must go, George, take me with you! I am not needed here; I shall die if you leave me!"

This was the first time Eugenie had ever called her lover "George." My gentleman-reader will please recall the feeling with which he first heard his own name, from the lips of the woman he loved.

Under such extraordinary circumstances Captain Hamilton soon obtained leave to delay for a short time his departure for England, and in the course of a week, his marriage with Eugenie took place, with all the rites of the English and Roman churches.

Of course, the bridegroom was pronounced elegant in white gloves and waistcoat; and the bride adorable in satin and orange blossoms. The usual number of jokes and champagne bottles were cracked, at the expense of the latter.

Then followed forced smiles, blessings, tears, the parting.

That night, hour after hour, in the lonely room which had once been Eugenie's, over a harp whose strings the delicate fingers of the most loved, might wake no more, leaned a pale and fair-haired youth, weeping wildly and bitterly, with the feelings that his twined heart had been torn asunder.

That night in his own room sat a tall and handsome man, yet in the golden meridian of life, gazing mournfully on the portrait of a beautiful girl, in a skating costume, which hung against the opposite wall. There was a strange quivering in the lip of the soldier, a strange glistening in his eye. Then he drew from his breast another picture, and he gazed on that till the smile of the lover shone through the tears of the father.

It is evening—the first evening at sea, and Captain Hamilton and his bride are on deck, watching the last point of American land, as it fades into the blue of the horizon:

"The winds blow fair—the vessel feels
The pressure of the rising breeze;
And swiftest of a thousand keels,
She leaps to the cheering seas!"

Eugenie's sweet eyes are filled with tears

as, stretching her arms towards the dim shore. She murmured—
"Adieu, dear adopted land! father, brother, adieu, adieu!"
Her husband folds her to his bosom, and whispers—"You have resigned much to follow me."
"Yes, all, home, friends, and it may be, my religion. And now, dear George," she adds, smiling through her tears, "will you not admit that Napoleon was the greatest hero the world has ever known?"
"Yes, yes, I yield at last; but in return for this concession, I take the liberty, my little Bonapartist wife, of kissing you on the Emperor's cheek!"

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

We hope that none of our friends will forget that this is the season to provide for the beauty and elegance, and comfort and convenience of shades. Who that has been sheltered from the heat of a summer sky, and reposed in the coolness of unobtrusive walks, will grudge a little labor during the spring, to augment the number of ornamental trees? Within a few years there has been a growing disposition to improve the streets of villages and private enclosures in this respect, and nothing can be more grateful to the eye or more conducive to health than the quantity and freshness of foliage which in some places conceal our walls and protect streets from the glare of a burning sun.

But there is still room for adding to this most acceptable of all embellishments. For ourselves we had rather see our streets and public grounds adorned and refreshed with verdure, than crowded with piles of monumental marble as high as heaven. More beautiful is the cedar of Lebanon than all the pyramids of Egypt. We hope that the inhabitants of our village will attend to this matter this spring. There is not a private enclosure or rod of our streets, that may not be made abundantly more lovely by a little labor. Every man, woman and child should at least transplant one tree.

In selecting trees for ornament, elegance of form and depth of shade should be consulted. From the almost endless variety which our forests afford, good taste will select those that are best adapted to different locations. Among the kinds in our view, most worthy of propagation, as well from the ease of culture as from the intrinsic beauty and density of the shade, is the maple.

GRASSHOPPERS.—Some of the Grasshoppers found in the Island of Borneo are as large as sparrows, and in Sir Edward Belcher's narrative of the voyage of the Samarang it is stated that a specimen presented to him by Mr. Booke measured more than four inches in length, and was of a delicate grass green color.

SALT A GOOD MANURE FOR CELERY.—A root and a stalk of Celery, weighing fourteen pounds without the leaves, and measuring fourteen inches in circumference, was exhibiting at a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. It was exhibited to show the value of salt as a manure for this plant, the gentleman who raised the article having made the experiment of treating a portion of his plants in the ordinary way, and manuring a part of them with salt. The former were of ordinary size and quality, the latter being both larger and of finer flavor, of which the specimen exhibited was an exemplification.

Mode of Grafting. A cloth covered with wax and wrapped closely around the bottom of the graft and the whole of the cut limb and split, is a very speedy and effectual way of grafting. The easiest and most expeditious way of preparing the cloth is to dip it into the wax when hot, and "strip" the cloth between two sticks, so as to squeeze from it all the composition possible, and spread it out until it dries or becomes cool. The process is very speedy, more so than any other, full as successful and very neat. If the weather is cold when the composition is made, the use of lard instead of tallow renders the cloth more pliable.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship *Hibernia* arrived at New York Sunday night at 11 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 25th ult.
There had been an exciting debate in the House of Commons, in regard to abolishing the game laws. No question had been taken at the latest dates. There were rumors of a breaking up of the Cabinet, and of the formation of a new one, formed by a sort of a coalition of the members of the present, and prominent members of the late Peel ministry, but nothing of a definite character had transpired.

IRELAND.

The great demonstration which took place at Dublin on the 21st, ended without any marked disturbance. Several of the leaders were taken into custody.

DUBLIN, March 22.—To-day the city has been in a state of great excitement. At 12 o'clock, Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell, accompanied by a large number of friends, both of the young and Old Ireland sections, moved from the Confederation rooms in d'Olier street to the head office in the Royal Exchange, to give bail for their appearance, in compliance with Mr. Porter's notifications. The shouting all along the line of route was tremendous, and more especially in front of the old Parliament House. By accident a troop of artillery was passing at the same moment with their guns, which appeared to quicken the enthusiasm of the procession.

After the proceedings at the head office had terminated, the accused returned, and were welcomed in d'Olier street by an additional crowd, amounting altogether to not less than 10,000 persons, who, undeterred by the heavy rain, cheered and shouted most vehemently. The conduct of the O'Connell's, in offering themselves as bail for their adversa-

ries, has covered them with popularity.

AUSTRIA.

The revolution has ceased in Austria; Metterich has departed; peace prevails. The latest dates from Vienna are to the 17th. His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased, by a royal resolution of the 17th, to command the constitution of a responsible council of Ministers, for the deliberation and execution of the principles laid down in the Imperial patent of the 15th of March. This council of Ministers will consist of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Household, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of War. His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to command the Lord High Chancellor to make known to the Burgers of the capital his Majesty's satisfaction at the faithful loyalty which, in times of old, they displayed during the last few days, and to express to them, as the new constituted national guard, his high appreciation of their fealty and loyalty.

His Majesty, the Emperor, by an Imperial decree of the 17th of this month, in consequence of a humble petition presented to him, has been pleased to decree that bills of exchange which ought to have been presented for acceptance or payment from the 13th to the 15th of the current month inclusive, in Vienna, and in the places appertaining and included within the police circle, shall be valid for presentation on the 20th of this month.

Various addresses have been presented to the Emperor, expressive of gratitude and loyal attachment.

The procession by torchlight took place last night, (March 16). It commenced at seven, and lasted till ten. The whole city was splendidly illuminated, and the *tout ensemble* was the most imposing spectacle, perhaps, ever witnessed in Vienna.

Letters from Presburg of the 14th, say, that immediately the dismissal of M. Metternich was known, M. de Kossuth announced it to the Chamber of Deputies, and proposed that they should go in a body to the Archduke Palatine, to ask him to convoke the Chamber of Magnates to adopt an address of the deputies. The deputy Zala declared every one who should not join M. de Kossuth a traitor. The deputies went to the Archduke, who was addressed in their name by M. de Kossuth. The Archduke replied with much energy, and was loudly applauded. The address was to be sent immediately to the Emperor. The joy was universal.

PRUSSIA.

By the Cologne Gazette of March 22d, we have news from Berlin to the 20th inclusive. The Poles had been set at liberty, and had celebrated the event with a great triumph, accompanied by the people.

The King has nobly and promptly redeemed his pledge to forget past animosities. The following general amnesty appears in the *Allgemeine Preussische Zeitung*, of March 21.

"Yesterday, I declared that from my heart I have forgotten and forgiven. But, in order that no doubt may remain of my whole people being embraced in this forgiveness, and because I will not have the great future of our Fatherland now dawning upon us dimmed by painful reminiscences of the past, I hereby proclaim pardon to all who have been accused of or condemned for political offences, or offences perpetrated by the instrumentality of the press. My Minister of Justice, Uhlen, is charged to give immediate effect to this amnesty."

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, 20th March, 1848.
In the official Journal a circular of the Minister of Justice, giving directions for the fulfilment of the royal amnesty, immediately follows:

"All tribunals and the procurator-general in the Royal Court of Appeals at Cologne are to see to the immediate execution of the preceding royal decree, and in consequence to provide for the immediate liberation of all persons to whom the amnesty extends, provided they are not cumulatively detained on account of other crimes."

CHIEF, Minister of Justice.

Berlin, March 20.
There is a fine and kindly spirit evinced in this arrangement, by which the last act of the retiring minister is to be made one of clemency and oblivion for former grudges.

Some of the incidents which characterized the proceedings of the 19th in Berlin are given in the German papers, and are well worth transcribing.

It appears that the withdrawal of the troops in the forenoon took place contrary to the advice of the King's councillors.
The King replied to a deputation of citizens the same sentiments which are expressed in the proclamation "to his beloved Berliners," and imposed as a condition of the withdrawal of the troops, the clearing of the barricades. In answer to a remark of the King on the greatness of his power, a man who accompanied the deputation made the following firm reply:

"A victory, your Majesty, would in this case be equivalent to a defeat."

Thus, by degrees, everything was granted, change of ministry, release of prisoners made during the night, and withdrawal of the troops. It was a fine sight to see the retirement of the soldiers from the fearful service in which they had been engaged, the people showing their joy by waving of white flags from the windows, and by songs and shouts of joy.

The King granted the release of the prisoners in person, appearing for that purpose at the balcony of the palace.

ITALY.

THE CONSTITUTION OF ROME.
La *Legge Italiana* of the 18th, contains a formal proclamation of the new Roman Fundamental Constitution, by His Holiness Pope Pius XI.

The College of Cardinals (chosen by the Pope,) is to be constituted a Senate, inseparable from the same, and two Deliberative Councils for the formation of the laws, are to be established, consisting of the "High Council" and the "Council of Deputies."

The Judicial tribunals are to be independent of the Government, and no extraordin-

ary Commission Courts are to be in future established. The National Guard is to be considered an institution of the State.

The Pope convokes and prorogues the Legislative Chambers, and dissolves the Council of Deputies, being required to convoke a new Chamber within three months, which will be the ordinary duration of the annual session. The sessions are to be public. The members of the Senate are to be appointed by the Pope for life, and their number is not unlimited. The qualification of a Senator is the age of 30 years, and the plenary exercise of civil and political rights.

The Senate will be chosen *par preference* from the Prelates, Ecclesiastics, Ministers, Judges, Councillors of State, Consistorial Lawyers, and the possessors of an income of 4,000 scudi per annum.

The Pope will appoint the President and Vice Presidents.

BELGIUM.

The suspension of cash payments by the Bank of France, has been followed by a similar suspension in Belgium.

Letters received on the 24th, from Belgium state that an insurrection had occurred in Ghent, with a view to expel the Jesuits from that city. A mob of between two and three thousand, vociferating "Vive la Republique!" bent their course to the church and residence of the Jesuits, the latter which they demolished and then commenced operations upon the church; and but for the timely arrival of the cavalry, gendarmes and police, this splendid church would have been demolished and ransacked of its valuables. The city, however, still continued under great excitement, and it was feared that the mischief was not yet over.

We learn from Antwerp, by a letter dated Monday, all the Jesuits has removed the whole of their valuables from the town, and taken flight.

King Leopold has given his ministers full leave to make any proposition they may think advantageous to Belgium. This declaration is understood to refer directly to the abandonment of monarchy itself if the nation shall generally demand it. The *Politique*, which was the organ of M. Nothomb's Ministry, published an article calling for a dissolution of the Chambers, that the country may express its opinion on the fundamental question of the form of the constitution. It speaks in this plain manner:—

By that declaration, royalty has rendered homage to the sovereignty of the nation. If the country be tempted to follow the example of France, it will choose representatives known for their republican tendencies. If the contrary, that example will only confirm the attachment of Belgium to the constitutional regime. The election will give rise to an unequivocal manifestation.

RUSSIA.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—The Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, in an ukase directed to the Minister of War, has commanded the immediate organization of all the military reserves. A large portion of the army of Russia is to be placed on a war footing, and to be assembled on the 1st (13th) April. This step, says the decree, "is required by the events transpiring in the west of Europe, manifesting the sinful design of subverting legal authorities. The alliance of friendship, and the treaties by which Russia is connected with the neighboring powers, impose upon us a sacred duty to take timely measures for placing a portion of our troops upon a war footing, that, in case circumstances should demand it, a firm front may be opposed to the direful spread of anarchy." Beyond these preparations, it is not anticipated at present that the Emperor will take any steps beyond the confines of his own dominions, the tranquility of which will not, it is expected, be sensibly disturbed.

POLAND.

REVOLUTION IN CRACOW.—On the 18th, the inhabitants of Cracow proclaimed a Republic. Fifteen thousand insurgents are under arms. On the previous day, the Governor was compelled, by the people, to release 100 political prisoners, implicated in the recent insurrection.

DENMARK.

Letters from Kiel, of the 13th March, state that a courier has brought very important news from Copenhagen. The press is entirely free, and popular meetings are authorized.

A letter from Altona, of the 14th March, speaks of the imminence of the rupture between Denmark and the German duchies, in consequence of the Resolution of the King to effect the incorporation of the Duchies, without further delay. Such a determination would necessarily provoke a war with the Germanic Confederation. It was said that military measures are already being adopted by Denmark.

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 14th instant, announces that a report was circulated that a Russian fleet was to pass through the Sound, for the purpose of assisting the King of Naples. The Danish people had conveyed artillery to the coast, to oppose the passage of the Russians.

SAXONY.

In Leipzig, on the 18th, the town was illuminated, in honor of the victory gained by the inhabitants of Vienna over Metternich, and the announcement of a constitution to Austria. An address of congratulation was signed by numerous inhabitants to their "Brothers in Austria."

SWEDEN.

The news of the proclamation of the French Republic created great excitement in Stockholm; the students assembled, and had a grand torchlight procession, crying, "Vive la Liberte!" "Vive la Republique Francaise!" "Vive la Suede!" "Vive Charles!" "A bas les Jesuits!" The police very wisely abstained from all interference, and the students, after parading the city, quietly dispersed.

HANOVER.

March 18th.—Last night some feeble attempts were made to produce an *emete* at this place, which however were speedily

frustrated by the people. His Majesty has this day issued a proclamation expressive of his grateful acknowledgements to those who so promptly caused the laws to be maintained.

The Hanoverian Gazette contains a decree signed by the Minister of the Interior, abolishing the censorship of the press, but at the same time providing for the punishment by law of those who shall punish political libels against the established order of things.

BAVARIA.

The French Government has received a telegraphic despatch, announcing that the King of Bavaria had abdicated; no dates or other particulars are given, the telegraph being interrupted by the weather.

LUXEMBURG.

The *Paris Patrie* of the 23d ult. says:—"The Republic is proclaimed in Dutch Luxemburg with the exception of the town of Luxemburg itself, which is under the cannon of the fortress. This news is official."

SPAIN.

From all quarters of Spain come assurances of complete quiet. A solitary tribulation, Cayetano Burgos, had presented himself for pardon in Catalonia, and a fray with the smugglers had taken place in Galicia.

The *Populaire* contradicts the report of the *Clamor*, that any intention was entertained by the Government of advancing Montpensier to the head of the artillery.

GREECE.

The Kingdom of Greece appears in a ferment, with troops marching in every direction. It is more than probable that the reign of the imbecile Otho is drawing to a close.

THE JOURNAL.

STANSTEAD, APRIL 20, 1848.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—An arrest of persons supposed to be engaged in the manufacture and vending of spurious money, took place in Barnston on the 12th inst.—A search instituted for counterfeit money and the various implements used by the "fraternity," was successfully continued through the week by the various officers employed. Eight persons were arrested and secured, viz. Samuel Davis and his son, and a young man named Hanks, in his employ; Elijah Hanson, Harry Hollister, two men by the name of Durkee, and another whose name we have not learned. Two others were apprehended but made their escape. Spurious notes on various banks in the United States, to the amount of \$15,000 to \$20,000, were found, principally upon the premises of Davis and Hollister. A considerable amount of base coin—gold and silver—was also discovered, consisting of quarter eagles, Mexican dollars and American half dollars, together with the implements used in coining, among which were several dies, and a machine for stamping coin called the "big bogus." Also a press for printing copper plates, withinking materials, paper, &c., and several plates, two of which had never been used.

The parties arrested have been carried to Sherbrooke, where a preliminary examination takes place to-day (Tuesday.)

We understand that this "haul" has been made through the vigilant exertions of State's Attorney PRENTISS, of Derby Line, with the assistance of the effective force of officers on this side of 45.

From the amount of "snags" found, and the discovery of so many implements used in the manufacture, it would seem that a considerable amount of business has been transacted at the "*Barnston Bank*" during the past winter. The honest and law-abiding citizens of Barnston (and there are many such) will rejoice at the breaking up of the haunts of the desperate and lawless men who have long made that Township a reproach.

The News from France.

The intelligence brought by the steamers *Washington* and *Hibernia* from the new republic, seem to indicate anything but harmony among the discordant elements which at present compose the Provisional Government. Lamartine, by far the greatest man in the new government, has twice had his life endangered by his colleagues. Once by Lagrange, who drew a pistol upon him, but finally quailed before the stern glance of Lamartine, and was disarmed by the bystanders. His fierce excitement for several days turned his brain, and he has since been confined in a mad house. In the other instance, his life was endangered by Ledru Rollin, the leader of the communists. The other members of the Provisional Government having told him that he must restrain his opinions, or resign, he advanced to a window looking out on the Place de la Greve, to summon his band of communists to the rescue. Garnier Pages drew his pistols, and threatened to shoot him down if he approached the window; upon which a general struggle ensued, and report says that Ledru Rollin endeavored to stab Lamartine.

The result of the election of delegates to the National Convention, is looked for with intense interest. Should the more violent and radical party, of whom Ledru Rollin may be considered the leader, succeed in electing a majority of that body, the scenes of '93 may be anticipated in Paris.

The monetary affairs of France are in a bad state, and trade of all kinds has been suspended.

Matthew Ryan, Esq. of Montreal, has been appointed Revenue Inspector for the district of Montreal, vice J. M. Ferrer, Esq. removed.

Navigation has commenced on the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.

Tan Pansamner.—Hon. Henry Clay has issued a manifesto, in which he consents to be a candidate for the Presidency, provided he receives the nomination of the Whig National Convention. The Whigs of Massachusetts are strenuously advocating the claims of Mr. Webster to the nomination. General Taylor is likewise willing to hazard his hard earned reputation by accepting the nomination. It is not improbable that the Whigs will eventually settle upon the General as the most "available" candidate. General Scott has been already put *hors du combat* by a "fire in the rear."

The Democratic party have not yet manifested any marked predilection for particular candidates. Levi Woodbury's name is, however, mentioned with favor by some of the Northern papers of that party.

The hon. Receiver General has been returned for the County of Terrebonne by a majority of 1715.

MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTREAL, April 17th, 1848.

There has been little stirring of interest to your readers since the prorogation of Parliament. Mr. Ferrer has been removed from the Customs department, and Matthew Ryan appointed in his place. This makes not a little "rustling" among the political prints, who are easily "stirred up" by a very short "pole." It is understood that Toussaint Peltier, Esq. is to be the new judge, vice Justice Gale who retires.

The ice is now out of the River, and the Steamers have commenced their trips.

The propriety of getting up a meeting here to congratulate the French nation upon their successful revolution, has been mooted in certain circles, but I think that cooler counsels will prevail, and this demonstration be deferred until it is shown that the French people are capable of maintaining a government upon principles of rational liberty. The examples they have hitherto given the world in their revolutionary schemes, have not favorably impressed thinking men. The elements of anarchy and discord are already evident in the "Provisional Government" of a little more than a month's duration. If such men as Lamartine, the poet, historian, and statesman; and Arago, the scientific giant, can retain their influence over the turbulent Fouriéristes, Communists, and Jacobins, there will be truly happy days in store for the people of France. But should the power fall into the hands of the "Levelers," we may look for scenes like those that disgraced and polluted the history of the first French Revolution.

It is supposed that the Emigration Act of the present Parliament will have a tendency to somewhat lessen the amount of emigration the present season. It is said also that emigrants will be retained at Grasse Isle until ready to be forwarded to their destination, which excites the ire of those who anticipated "turning an honest penny" by their being removed to this city, as last season.

You may expect to hear from me occasionally, should there be matters of sufficient interest "stir up" to be worth writing.

Yours,

VERTY.

ST. DOMINGO.—A letter from Port Payer says a conspiracy to murder the president and his wife Haytien had been discovered in the nick of time; the chief conspirator, General Pardo, minister of the interior, had been shot, with his brother and two others, and more were to be tried. The country was quiet Feb. 5.

HALLIFAX PAPERS.—To April 6th have been received, S. B. Hobbs, president of the legislative council of Nova Scotia, has resigned in consequence of the passage of a bill, giving a majority of the legislative power to remove them at pleasure without cause given. Eight or ten other members issued a protest against the bill.

There were 50 members of the Mexican congress at Queretaro, March 19; fifteen were in the city of Mexico, ready to attend, and the government had ordered elections to fill all vacancies—so that they would be ready for the treaty when it arrived.

A paragraph is going the rounds stating that the most ferocious dog will not attack a man while seated on the ground, and without a weapon. We have somewhere seen it stated that the fiercest mastiff is terrified at the appearance of a naked man—and burglars have often made use of this article to avoid detection by the vigilant watch-dog. A writer of credibility says that once when about to bathe in a pond, his faithful and affectionate dog whined piteously when he had slipped to his shirt. But when he dived that the poor brute uttered one long howl, and scampered like a March hare over the hill. He had no conception of man in the abstract. His conception of such an animal was made up of coat and pantaloons.

Curran, when a boy, undertook to rob an orchard guarded by a dog, approaching backwards on his hands and feet, in a state of partial nudity. The consequence was that the faithful animal almost killed him, and the distinguished advocate never undertook to steal fruit afterwards.

OUR RAIL ROAD. A party of Surveyors are now engaged locating the road between St. Hyacinthe and Melbourne.

The Township Directors held a meeting at Sherbrooke last week, at which it was determined to commence operation at once on the line of the railway at Melbourn, although not much progress can be made grading, until the surveyors complete the location, which it is expected will be accomplished early in May.

We understand that Capt. Pomroy is authorized to make arrangements with stockholders, to allow instalments to be paid in work on the road.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

Our harbour begins to have a stirring appearance—the water has fallen to its proper level, and were it not for the piles of ice left by the high tide on the wharf, every semblance of winter would have disappeared.—There were yesterday four schooners in the port and two steamboats, the *Recluse* and the *St. Louis*, from Sorel. The *St. Louis* will run between Montreal and Laprairie until the Prince Albert is ready, which will be in a few days. She will start on her first trip this morning, at a quarter to eight o'clock.—The *Montreal* was expected from Sorel by some persons yesterday evening, by others not till this morning. She is to start for Quebec this day, at 4 P. M. Cabin passage, 15s., steerage passage, 5s. The *Quebec* is expected up from Quebec on Saturday. The *bateau* from Laprairie yesterday afternoon brought no passengers from beyond Plattsburg. Passengers by the *Champlain* boat had not arrived at St. Johns when the cars left, but were expected last evening.

The Canada, Highlander, Gildesleeve, and Passport, are expected to commence their regular trips between Lachine and the Upper Canada ports in connection with the Upper Canada Stage Line, in the course of next week.

The steamer *Saranac* which left St. Johns on Tuesday, at 4 A. M., arrived at Whitehall on the same evening.—*Montreal Transcript.*

THE *YANKEE BLADE* is acquainted with an individual who cannot lay the smallest egg of charity without the whole neighborhood cackling over it.

The usual places of resort for Dublin duellists, is called the "Fifteen Acres." An attorney of that city, in penning a challenge, thought most likely he was drawing a lease, and invited his antagonist to meet him at "the place called Fifteen Acres, *le the same more or less.*"

INSPIRING TO EDITORS.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming,
When printers shall be paid their dues,
Their children have new frocks and shoes,
In the good time coming;
The devil's puttee shall be paid,
His pantaloons sewed stronger,
And a bean new hat to crown his head—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming,
Subscription lists shall swell in size,
Proportioned to the enterprise,
In the good time coming;
And every merchant in the land,
Shall find his mind grow stronger,
Patronizing his town prints,
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming,
When an editor can pay his debts,
(Which now too often he forgets.)
In the good time coming;
He'll settle off his old accounts—
To make his credit stronger,
With half dimes in his job for change,
Wait a little longer—[or else vamoise.]

MARRIED.

In Hatley on the 10th instant, by Rev. C. Jackson, Mr. OSCAR MCCONNELL, son of John McConnell, M. P. for Stanstead Co. to Miss ROSELLA LEVETT, both of Hatley.

DIED.

In Barnston on the 28th March, Mr. Henry Lee, one of the early settlers of this town, aged 68.

Wanted Immediately,

ONE or TWO GIRLS as Apprentices to the Tailoring business.
HOLLIS SHOREY.
Barnston, April 20, 1848. 129

Stanstead Seminary.

THE LADIES' SCHOOL in connexion with this Institution, will commence on Monday the 15th day of May next.
F. JUDD, Secretary.

The following article we copy with pleasure from the Boston Mercantile Journal, March 1846, and we hope if any of our numerous readers are suffering from any of the complaints which it is said to cure, they will speedily avail themselves of it.

DR. WISTLER'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.—It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties.—Indeed this fact was known to the Aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since attracted the attention of Dr. Wistler, a highly respectable practitioner of Virginia. He investigated with care the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved & generally recognized a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections, and diseases of the chest and throat, discharges which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most other, we had almost said, all other classes of diseases.

For sale by T. C. Butler, Derby Line, Vt. 89y1

WALDOBORO, Me., April 7, 1848.

DR. BRADLEE—DEAR SIR: I consider the Hungarian Balm an invaluable remedy for diseases of the Lungs.

My daughter, about seventeen years of age, was seized, about a year ago, with a violent affection of the Chest and Lungs, attended with a short, harsh Cough, Pain in the Side, weakness and difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, chills, and other symptoms of a SPEEDY DECLINE, or QUICK CONSUMPTION.

She was very rapidly reduced in strength, and other remedies proving of no avail, I was induced to try Buchan's Hungarian Balm, which I am happy to say had the desired effect, and in a few weeks raised her from the state of debility and danger described, to PERFECT HEALTH. Nothing else, with which I am acquainted, would, I think, have saved her life.

ABJAH SPRAGUE.
For sale by T. C. Butler, Derby Line. 1031y

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Derby Line, Vt. March 31, 1848.

Austen, John
Ayer, Carlton 2
Annable, Jacob
Andre, M. Labonte
Allen, Charles
Allen, Benjamin
Achmon, John
Allace, George
Abbott, D S
Atwood, Benjamin
Austen, Sabina
Brown, David
Blake, Sherburn
Bacon, Jared
Bruce, Alexis 2
Barlow, Horace M
Bake, Louis
Brown, Eustace P
Blinn, Nathan M
Barker, Hugh
Beebe, Betsey
Bragg, Samuel G
Bailey, Elijah
Boynton, Sarah Ann
Brown, Mrs Sarah A
Benson, Mary
Brown, Julia D
Baldwin, Mary A
Burns Samuel C
Burroughs, David B
Burroughs, David
Billings, Melissa
Bowen, Jeremiah
Badger, Ezra 2
Baldwin, Lotes
Blake, Israel
Bailey, John
Brown, Wm H
Brown, Ozias S
Brown, William
Brown, Chester W
Bake, Maryette
Cass, Carlton
Ciley, Asa P
Curran, John & Chas.
Casswell, Seth
Cutting, Isaac
Capron, Horace
Clark, Asa S
Colley, Lorenzo
Clifford, Deborah
Cummins, Hubbard
Clelland, Joseph
Cooper, Francis
Chamberlin, Nancy R
Church, Squire
Cooley, Clarissa
Casswell, Henry J
Cole, Samuel Esq
Child, Betsey
Clifford, Maria
Crownhart, Henry
Cox, Orson
Clark, Hiram
Cooper, George F
Dustin, Hoel
Dew, Harriet Miss
Dennison, Simeon M
Dodge, Grover
Davis, William
Dearborn, Eben
Davis, Hiram
Dulphie, Pierre
Darling, Ann
Davis, Wm H
Ekins, Ralph B
Evans, Page W
Eastman, Elias
Ellsworth, Gershom
Ellison, Wm
Ellis, Sylvanus
Ellsworth, Resetta
Emery, Emile J
Frost, Washington
Fitz, Caroline Mrs
Fry, Hermon
Forsyth, Samuel
Flanders, Lydia A
Farnum, Charles W
French, Susan
Fouller, Betsey S
Glimes, Moses
Groves, James
Greenwood, Lewis
Griffin, Willard M
Gordon, Andrew
Gouroux, Ader
Gaffrey, Thomas
Glimes, Emily
Groves, Edward
Gould, Sarah
Gledson, Thankful A
Greeley, Jonathan
Gay, Guidon
Gould, William
Gilman, Joel
Gage, Simeon
Gafney, Thomas
Green, George
Gustin, Louisa
Griffin, Betsey
Glidden, Rachel
Greeley, Jonathan
Geddis, John
Harvey, Gardner
Heath, George S
Heath, George L
Herrick, Jonathan
Hill, Levi J
Holt, Richard
Heath, John
Hatch, G L
Hamilton, Abram
Haskell, Anson
Heath, Gilman
Hardy, Michael
Hodge, Roswell B
Hill, Joseph
Howe, Jonas
Hirman, H
Horton, Melvin
Hurvey, Morris
Handy, Robert
Hanscomb, Samuel
Heath, Gilman
House, Catharine

Wood, W
Witham, John
Wright, Lemuel
Wyman, Horace

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E. G. JOHNSON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Stan-

stead, April 5, 1848.

Aldrich, Ambrose
Aldrich, Elisha
Almstead, Thomas J
Adams, Mary
Avery, Gilbert M
Lyford, John
Locke, Sherburn
Lalbee, Nathan
Lawrence, Gilman
Lock, Lucy
Locke, Florilla
Locke, Peter
May, Hezekiah
McKenzie, Mr
Maxwell, Wm
Morill, David
May, Lyman
Murphy, Margaret
Merrill, Jonathan
Messer, Elisabeth 2
Miller, Ira
Moulton, Edwin
Neilson, Hugh
Odell, J H
Pool, W H
Pond, Abiah
Powers, M R
Packard, Moses C
Peters, Wm 2
Packard, Daniel
Place, Stephen
Rose, G H
Roberts, Eliza
Rosseter, John 2
Rider, E B
Rickard, Abner
Rogers, Charles
Robinson, John
Rix, Lydia M
Roland, M
Stewart, Peter
Seavey, W S
Elliott, Olive
Fowler, O N
Fletcher, J A 2
Fletcher, Gershom
Fox, Amos
Flanders, Seth H
Gustin, Aaron
Gustin, Elisha
Gustin, Norman
Gracy, Charles 2
George, Moses
Gustin, E B
Goodwin, Sally
Harrie, Andrew
Hall, Joseph
Hibbard, Benjamin
Hodge, Andrew
Hamilton, Jane
Howard, Thomas 2
Hubbard, Lydia A
Holmes, Wm H
Holmes, George R
Hartwell, Olive
Herbert, Charles
Heath, George
House, Alvin
Johnson, Oliver H
Johnston, Margaret

B. F. HUBBARD, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would beg leave to invite the attention of the inhabitants of Stanstead and adjoining towns, to their extensive assortment of Plain and Japaned

which they are disposed to sell either at wholesale or retail, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Also, Brass, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares made to order on short notice. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before buying elsewhere.

Stanstead, April 17, 1848. 129-6

FOR SALE.

A first rate Southern made WAGON, Iron Axles & Pipe Boxes, Concord pattern, by JAMES, FRENCH & Co. Rock Island, April 17, 1848. 129

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day by mutual consent dissolved; and all demands against the firm will be paid by O. Smith, to whom also all debts the said firm must be paid.

Stanstead, March 9, 1848. 128-3

MANUFACTURING.

THE business of manufacturing WOOL will be carried on by the subscriber, who would return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage received the past season. He intends, with experienced workmen, that his services shall not only merit a continuance, but an increase of public favor.

Stanstead, April 10, 1848. 128

Municipality of the County of Stanstead, } April 5th, 1848.

IN obedience to an order of the Council at its last session, I hereby give notice to all Merchants and Traders, and all keepers of Temperance Houses of Public Entertainment within the Municipality of the County of Stanstead, who have not already taken out License in conformity to the requirements of a By-Law of this Council to that effect, that they are liable to the fine imposed by the Statute and the said By-Law for contravention of the same, and will be prosecuted according to law, if immediate application be not made for License.

INCREASE BULLOCK, Secretary Treasurer.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

BEING now the time for Spring Planting, the subscriber would inform the public that his stock of is now large. Also, Gooseberries, Black and White Currants and Strawberries. Apply as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Hatley, April 8, 1848. 128-3

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE House at present occupied by the subscriber. Possession given the 1st of May.

April 12, 1848. 128

TALLOW, Candles, and Lamp Oil of a superior quality, for sale by J. G. GILMAN & Co.

The St. Lawrence Mutual Fire INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE AT OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

THIS old, well established and popular Company, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire, at the low rate on a premium note of 1-3-4 per cent. on the sum insured, on isolated property. This office is located on the River St. Lawrence, and can be reached by the Montreal Steamers in a few hours from Montreal. It has done business in the U. and Lower Provinces of Canada for several years past, and its location is far better for a larger extent of country than any Office in Canada or the States. It insures no hazardous property and takes no hazards to exceed \$2,500, which could burn by one fire. Every County can have their Directors appointed. The County of Missisquoi is generally insured in this company, and any information relative to this company may be obtained by addressing any of the principal men of Missisquoi County. The Company bind themselves to refer disputable cases (if any) to three disinterested individuals residing in the County with the insured; chosen mutually by the company and the insured.

The business of the Company may be known from the fact that its insurances exceed \$200,000 monthly.

Losses are paid in money current in Canada or the States where the loss occurs.

The following are gratuitous testimonials addressed to the Secretary, from a large number in the Office, to wit:

Having lost a large property insured by this company, it was met and paid without delay, and before it was due. I cheerfully recommend the institution to the farmers of Canada who desire a cheap and safe insurance against fire. GIDEON LEEHY, Kitley, Johnstown District, C. W. Nov. 3, 1847.

The prompt and handsome manner by which accidents by fire have been met by the company, give great satisfaction and confidence here. L. B. TETT, Newbern, C. W. Oct. 21, 1847.

On the 15th of February I became a member of this company; on the 26th of March, I lost my buildings and property by fire. And having made my proofs this first day of April, beg to bear testimony to the prompt and liberal manner in which my loss has been settled and paid. LEWIS JOHNSON, Founersville, C. W. April 1, 1847.

We the undersigned hereby certify that we have been insured by the St. Lawrence Mutual Insurance Company since about the time of its first operations in Canada; and that we have never been assessed on our premium Notes, and can confidently recommend the institution to others as being in our opinion the cheapest, and one of the safest Insurance companies within our knowledge. J. L. SCHOFIELD, JOHN BACON, CHAFFEY & BROTHER, G. W. ARNOLD, JNO. WEATHERHEAD.

Brockville, C. W. Dec. 11, 1847.

Similar testimonials might be given from many others in the States and Provinces of Canada. This company addresses itself more particularly to the Farming community, as it does not insure hazardous establishments with heavy sums insured. And they will particularly notice the advantage this company gives each County by appointing Directors to manage the business of the County, which gives the facility of doing their business in their own County with the advantage of the General Fund.

Any individual insured, can at any time surrender his Policy and have his Premium Note cancelled. This company has been in operation twelve years, and have never had a suit at law, or a loss which has not been honorably and promptly paid. The officers are AMOS BACON, President. IRA WHEELLOCK, Vice President. DANIEL JUDSON, and others, Directors.

CHESTER ROBERTS, Esq., 11, DES RIVIERS, Esq., Z. CONNELL, Esq., For Missisquoi County.

A. SKEELS, Jr., General Agent.

E. G. JOHNSON, Derby Line, Agent for Stanstead County. 129m6

February 16, 1848.

STOVES, IRON & TIN WARES, SAP PANS.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale an excellent assortment of COOKING, PARLOR, AIR-TIGHT & BOX

STOVES,

Brandon Castings. Cooking Stoves from \$10 to \$25. He would also inform Sugar Makers, that he is now manufacturing

100 Russia Iron Sugar Pans,

part of which will be made at Rock Island, so that he can supply customers on either side of the Line.

Also, Russia Iron Sap Dippers; Tin and Iron Sap Spouts; Hollow Ware, Cast Iron Pumps, Lead Pipe, and a large assortment of TIN WARE of all kinds, as cheap as the cheapest.

HUBBARD JOSLIN. 119

Derby Line, Feb. 9, 1848.

EAGLE HOTEL,

College Street, Montreal.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel, takes this opportunity of informing his Friends, Customers, and the Public, that he has now got his New Establishment

Completely fitted up for Winter Business.

This House is spacious, well arranged, and in good order. His

Yards, Sheds and Stabling,

Are far superior to any in the Upper or Lower Province of Canada.

Among the many conveniences of this Establishment, will be found a good, dry and substantial

STORE HOUSE,

One hundred feet long by twenty feet wide, extending over the Yard, in which, property of all kinds, belonging to his Customers, may be stored, sold, or deposited for sale on commission, if required.

FRANCIS DUCLOS, Proprietor. 118m

Montreal, February 1, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY

DENICK & ROGERS,

A FULL and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising all the desirable styles of Fashionable

DRESS GOODS

adapted to the season, consisting in part of Striped, Checked, Figured and Plain ALPACAS and ORLEANS; Fig'd Coburgs; Cloaking and Gala PLAINS; together with a choice selection of Prints; Cashmere and other Woolen Shawls. Also a good assortment of

Wet and Dry Groceries,

Crockery & Hardware,

which they pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as elsewhere for Cash, Produce or short approved Credit.

D. & R. take this opportunity of expressing their warmest thanks to their friends and patrons for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them; and they hope by continuing to practice upon the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and adopting the motto— "Live and let Live," they shall continue to receive a share of the public favor.

Stanstead Plain, Nov. 23, 1847.

WANTED A T

The Rock Island Boot & Shoe Shop,

WHITE'S BUILDING,

1 OR 2 JOURNEMEN on Coarse Work.

For particulars call.

J. G. GILMAN & Co.

FARMERS' COMPANY.

THE Washington County Mutual Insurance Company announce to the people of Derby, Stanstead, and vicinity, that they have appointed C. K. KENDALL of Stanstead Plain, their only Agent in Canada East. For further information in regard to the Company, see advertisements at all public places. Any one wishing to have their buildings insured safe and cheap, on information will be promptly attended to.

C. K. KENDALL, Agent. The subscriber would also inform the public that he still keeps a GROCERY at the old stand, and he now proffers his thanks for past patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same. He is ready to wait on people night and day except Sundays. His assortment consists of first quality Teas, Coffee Tobacco, Sugar, Fruit, confectionary, spices, &c.; cotton cloth, kid shoes, nice garden seeds, corns, toys, &c. Also, Dr. Mast's Indian Vegetable Pills; Smith's Sugar coated cod, and other articles too numerous to mention. Stanstead Plain, March 23, 1848. 125m

ROCK ISLAND, Oct. 23, 1847.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL!

J. G. GILMAN & CO. have just received a complete and choice selection of

New Fall and Winter Goods,

which they have purchased particularly for the

"RETAIL TRADE,"

and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public. Please call and see us, and we pledge ourselves to sell as CHEAP FOR CASH as any other firm in town. Thankful for past favors, we hope a continuance of former patronage.

SPALDING, FOSTER & CO.,

HAVE this day received a large and splendid assortment of

GOODS,

of every description usually kept in a Country Retail Store, which they will sell as Cheap as the Cheapest! Call and see.

October 23, 1847.

Hurrah for the Opposition!

The Montreal Dry Goods Store gets in spite of all Opposition.

IN consequence of the opposition we have received from parties who are in trade on Stanstead Plain, we were induced to bring out a much better assortment of DRY GOODS than we had in stock before. We have come to the determination to sell cheaper than we have ever done, and we now defy any or all of them in the trade to compete with us in a single article that we have for sale. It is always understood that opposition puts energy into business men; such is the effect in this instance, and we are determined to let the independent people of this country see that we can sell Goods cheaper than any trader on Stanstead Plain can buy them. Those that misbelieve in this let them try and we will give them ocular demonstration of the fact.—We never came here to get our 100 per cent on the Goods, such as some traders on Stanstead Plain charge. We came here to establish a business on such a foundation that it must succeed. Our stock at present is replete with every article that can be wanted in the way of Dry Goods: Shawls, Blankets, Broadcloths, Flannels, Sheetings, Fancy Prints, Counterpanes, Horse Covers, and a nice assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c. We take this opportunity to return our sincere thanks to those independent people of Stanstead who have favored us with their trade, and we beg to say that no exertion on our part will be wanting to make our Goods at such prices as must give satisfaction.

Your most obedient obliged servants,

S. GREGSTON & Co. 118m

Stanstead Plain, Feb. 1, 1848.

Shaker Garden Seeds, for sale by GREGSTON & Co.

HENRY F. PRENTISS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

DERBY LINE, VT.

THE subscriber continues to do business at his old Office. The unsettled business of Johnson & Prentiss remains in his hands. 112

WASH TUBS.

A FIRST rate article, painted and iron bound, for sale at Baxter, French & Co's. and at John G. Gilman & Co's. 120m6

1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.,

HAVE just received from MONTREAL and are now opening the contents of

12 Cases and Bales of DRY GOODS,

comprising a more EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE assortment of FASHIONABLE

FANCY AND STAPLE ARTICLES,

than is usually found in a Country Store.

Also, a general assortment of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE & GROCERIES. ALSO FROM MONTREAL

3 Tens of East & West India Goods, Am. Cotton Manufactures, Hardware, Smallwares, &c.

All of which will be sold at Wholesale or Retail for a SMALL advance for CASH.

For particulars please give us a call.

Stanstead Plain, Oct. 19, 1847.

ALBERT KNIGHT, CHAS. A. KILBORN, A. F. B. PATTON.

J. SCOTT,

At his old stand, still continues to carry on the CHAIR & CABINET BUSINESS.

In all its various branches. He now offers for sale Work made of the best kind-dried Lumber, and of superior workmanship, all of which he will sell for a fair price.

He takes this method to return his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last five years, and he hopes by strict attention to business, and by making good work, to receive the same for five to come.

Stanstead Plain, March 22, 1848. 126

EDUCATION.

MRS. HATTON has three vacancies for YOUNG LADIES, as Boarders, who will be instructed in the usual branches of an ENGLISH EDUCATION,

Music, French and Drawing.

Terms moderate, and may be known on application. Reference kindly permitted to Rev. J. HELMUTH, Sherbrooke, MRS. LUNN, Montreal, E. HALE, M.P.P. Sherbrooke, G. F. BOWEN, Esq., Thos. TAIR, Esq., Montreal. 107m

Shenbrook, Nov. 15, 1847.

2 DOZEN French Gray Overcoats, for sale by SPALDING, FOSTER & Co.

SALT! SALT!

FOR sale by J. G. GILMAN & Co.

POETRY.

KEEP COOL.

[From Mr. Dix's Poem before the Mercantile Library Association, Boston.]

"Keep cool!" the secret of success in life
Lies not in haste, excitement, bustle, strife;
This "holding on," hurrying to and fro;
Keeping up one continual, constant "go."
Taking your pleasure jaunts at railroad speed,
And never stopping ought to see or heed;
This going to China just to have a chat,
Taking but one chop dilly in your hat;
These are the features of the times I own,
That give to modern life its zest and tone;
But do they bring us real, genuine joy,
True happiness unalloyed with base alloy?

Keep cool! don't strive for sudden wealth too fast;
Fortunes, quick made, are seldom known to last;
Like wat'ry bubble that in air revolves,
A breath but makes them and a breath dissolves;
Write letters, if you've any time to waste,
But don't, I pray, subscribe yourself "in haste."
Men have been known their hopes in life to kill,
By heedless scratching of some wayward quill;
And even our generals see their fortunes droop,
When trusted to a "hasty plate of soup."
Be wise, discreet—of dangers take good heed;
Be cautious, and you cannot but succeed;
Shun all rash acts—let moderation mark
Each enterprise on which you may embark;
And from your mind ne'er let there be effaced
The old yet sterling proverb—"Haste makes waste."

At the request of several subscribers, we give the subjoined spirited translation of the celebrated Marseilles Hymn, which has been the rallying song of the French Liberals for more than half a century:

Ye sons of France awake to glory,
Hark, hark what myriads bid you rise;
Your children, wives and grandfathers hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants, mischievous breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Adorn and despoil the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding? To arms!

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which trenchant Kings confederate raise;
The dogs of war let loose are howling,
And lo! our fields, and cities blaze.
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force with guilty stride
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crime and blood his hands embroiling? To arms!

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile insatiate despots dare—
Their thirst of gold and power unbought,
To mete and vend the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like tyrants bid their slaves adore;
But man is man, and who is more?
Nor shall they longer lash and goad us. To arms!

O, Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy glorious flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield;
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing. To arms!

BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY.

When God created man, he commanded his angels to visit him on earth, and guide him in his way, so that he might foretaste the bliss of the life to come. But lustful man sought after sensual joys in preference to those of heaven, and, growing greedy of worldly fruits began to quarrel with his brethren for the possession of them; and the guardian angels wept among themselves. But when the strong oppressed the weak, and took from them by force the produce of their soil, Justice rose up sorrowing, and leaving earth, flew back to heaven. And when the weak overcame the strong with falsehood and deceit, and got from them by cunning what they feared to take by force, Truth rose up sorrowing, and leaving earth flew back to heaven. And when the injured went forth to slay their injurers, and crimsoned the plain with their brother's blood, Peace rose up sorrowing and flew back to heaven. Thus each had acted as a good angel from the world, until Forgiveness—the most beautiful of all—alone remained behind. And when she heard anger and revenge whisper dark deeds in man's ears and counsel them to repeat the wrong that had been done, then she rose up sorrowing and said, "I will not leave the earth. While any sister angels were here I might have rested on my father's bosom, for man heeded me not. But now that they have fled, I will seek to make him listen to my voice, telling him that as he cherishes forgiveness there, so will Forgiveness cherish him hereafter," so the loveliest child of Heaven remained on earth; and Peace and Love, repenting, flew back and followed her train. The good Genius that turned every thing into Gold.

GENTLENESS.—Gentleness which belongs to virtue, is to be carefully distinguished from the mean spirit of cowards and fawning assent of sycophants. It yields no just right from fear; it gives up no important truth from flattery; it is indeed not only consistent with a firm mind, but it necessarily requires a manly spirit and a fixed principle in order to give it any real value.—Blair.

Be not diverted from your duty by any reflections the silly world may make upon you; their censures are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern.—Epictetus.

A two-sided Compliment. A rustic, who had never before tasted ice cream, was helped by a lady at an evening party recently to a plate of "unsuccessful frigid milk," under its usual simple designation of cream.

"Your cream is very sweet," said he, "but aint it a little touched with frost?"

An ingenious French writer observes, that those who depend on the merits of their ancestors, may be said to search in the root of the tree, for those fruits which the branches ought to bear.

B. K. B.

BAXTER, FRENCH, & Co.

AGAIN announce to their old and new customers, and to all who are lovers of Great Bargains, and like to get the worth of their money, (and a little more,) that they have just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, and such a Stock as to quantity, and quality, and cheapness, we never before offered the public. Our purchases being for cash only. We bought low, and we can and will sell low for cash. Our sales for the past season have been perfectly satisfactory, and we hope and trust they have been so to all who have dealt with us. You that have cash to pay for Fall and Winter Goods, come to the "Old Yellow Store," and we pledge ourselves to give you the worth of your money. Come and see for yourselves. Try us.

ALSO, AT WHOLESALE:

Teas, Tobacco, Snuff, Raisins, Coffee, &c.,

at Boston prices, with the addition of freight. Any of the Eastern Township Merchants who will call on us, we will convince them that it is so.

ELEGANCE, FASHION AND ECONOMY.

JOHN CHRISTIE is now opening at the BAZAAR, Stanstead Plain, the most splendid stock of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, which he has ever offered for sale in Canada. Having personally made his selections in Boston, New York and Montreal, he feels satisfied that on examination his present Stock will be found equal to any in the Trade for quality and cheapness. His Stock comprises over one Hundred and Fifty pieces of **CLOAK AND DRESS STUFFS**, with Fringes, Dress Buttons, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Gimps, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. J. C. would particularly call attention to his well-selected Stock of **WOOL DYED BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS**, Dressings, Cassimeres and heavy Tweed for Trousers; and Satin, Wool, and rich figured Velvets for Vesting; together with a goodly supply of Groceries, Hardware, China, Crockery, &c. &c.

A large Stock of **FURS AND WINTER OVERCOATS.**

N. B. Cloth and Goods exchanged for Wool.

To Establish the Great Secret of the Business, the Art of Buying.

The natural and reasonable opinion of the public is, that if a person has money he can at all times buy cheap. True, indeed; but it requires more than money—it also requires caution, perseverance, and a practical knowledge of the manufacturing of the article, to enable any individual to buy to advantage.

J. C. begs leave to return his most sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal and increasing patronage he has received since he commenced business in the above premises in May last, and will always endeavor to merit their approbation.

DR. UPHAM'S PILE ELECTUARY.

A CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTEED.

FARMERS' COMPANY.

Over \$10,000,000 Insured, and no Assessments.

THE Washington County Mutual Insurance Company, would announce to the Farmers of Stanstead and vicinity, that 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, 3-1 of 1 per cent. of insured value.

SECOND CLASS.—Dwelling-Houses with shingled roofs, barns and out-buildings, 1 per cent. of insured value.

THIRD CLASS.—Tailor's shops, Shoemaker's shops and Saddler's shops, 1-1 per cent. of insured value.

FOURTH CLASS.—Store 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. If Stores have been excluded.

At the last Quarterly Report of this Company, ending Oct. 15, 1847, it appears that the Company had insured property to the amount of \$10,629,749.00, and have a cash fund that had accumulated in two years and five months of \$9,011.55.

This company are prohibited by their by-laws from insuring in blocks or exposed parts of villages, or from taking over \$3,000 upon one risk.

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 agents, 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.

The increasing business, the flourishing and prosperous condition of the Company, and their large accumulated cash fund, warrants the belief that no tax upon their Premium Notes will be necessary for a long term of years, if ever; and the Directors assure the public that all losses will be met with promptness and liberality.

S. D. KIMBALL, Agent.

Barton, Vermont.

Dated at Stanstead, December 3, 1847. 110m3

CHENEY & CO'S.

Boston, Concord, Haverhill & Stanstead EXPRESS!

THE subscribers continue, under the arrangement made by WALKER & CO. with the Directors of the Concord Railroad, to forward Goods to and from Boston, with each Passenger train. Notes and Drafts collected at all towns on the route between Boston and Canada. Also, forwarded to Western and Southern Cities by Harnden & Co's and Thompson & Co's Expresses.

GOODS Purchased and Carried to the Railroad Depot in Boston for 50 cents per ton. Merchandise from any part of New Hampshire or Vermont, directed to the care of CHENEY & Co., Concord, will be carried in Boston for 50 cents per ton.

Packages will be received and forwarded from Boston to all parts of New Hampshire and Vermont.

OFFICES—at the new "Railroad Exchange, Boston; Depot, Concord; Depot, Lebanon; T. C. Butler's Line Store, Derby Line.

N. B. The subscribers, only, are responsible for the loss or injury of property of any description entrusted to their care; no risk being assumed by the Concord, Nashua, or Lowell Rail Road Companies.

B. P. CHENEY, Railroad Exchange, Boston.
NATHL WHITE, Depot, Concord, N. H.
W. WALKER, Jr., Lebanon, N. H.
CHENEY & Co., Boston.
CHENEY & Co., Concord.
T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line.

Leaves Boston for Stanstead every Monday, at 5-1/2 o'clock, P. M. 62d

CAPS AND FURS.

JUST received a good stock of FRESH FURS, consisting of

Otter, Beaver, Seal, Sable, Nutra, Fitch, Marten and Coney.

Fur Caps, Capes and Muffs, made to order.

ALSO—Broadcloth, Silk and Mohair, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed Summer, and Fur Trimmed Fall and Winter CAPS, for sale at wholesale or retail. Merchants supplied on the most liberal terms.

JOSEPH WARD, Griffin Corner, Sept. 28, 1847. 100d

Marriage Licenses

For sale by JAMES GREEN, of Barnston. 82-1y

TALLOW, Candles, and Lamp Oil of a superior quality, for sale by J. G. GILMAN & Co. 119w12

T. C. BUTLER'S

LINE STORE.

Drugs and Medicines.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, BOSTON AND DERBY LINE

MEDICINE STORE.

ADJOINING his house on corner of Line street, and opposite Woolley's new Foundry, where will be found a complete assortment of all the most valuable Medicines put up in the United States.

Also all kinds of Fancy Goods and Toys, Paper Hangings and Borders, Window Shades, Gold Pens, and Gold and Silver Penicil Cases, &c. &c. Fresh Box Raisins 12-1-2 cts. per pound; Figs 17 cts. per lb. Agent for the New York Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas.

Also agent for Cheney & Co's. Package Express—Office at the Line Store.

Derby Line, March 1, 1848.

T. C. BUTLER'S

North, or Canada and Variety Store, ADJOINING his house, and first door on Canada and Lee street, one rod North of the great Iron Boundary Line Post.

Stanstead, C. E. March 1, 1848.

CONSUMPTION,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Palpitation of the Heart, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hives, Nervous Tremors, Liver Complaint and diseased Kidneys, are radically cured by Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1847.

Messrs. Agnew & Dickson, Gentlemen:—Having recommended in my practice, and used in my own family, Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha, I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best preparations of the kind in use, and persons suffering from colds, coughs, affections of the throat, breast, &c. so prevalent at this season of the year, cannot use any medicine that will cure or prevent consumption sooner than Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha.

152 Spruce street.

I hereby certify that after lingering four years with Pulmonary Consumption, and given up by four physicians, who pronounced me incurable, the disease was arrested, and I was restored to health solely by the use of Thomson's compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha.

MARY HANLY.

For sale by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line.



DEAFNESS CURED.—Read the following editorial from the Saturday Evening Post:

CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—We have heard much lately of the efficacy of "Scarpa's Oil," in cases of Deafness, and astonishing cures by this simple remedy have unquestionably been performed. As the editor of a journal circulating extensively throughout the country, we deem it our duty to call public attention to this specific. Those afflicted with this malady will find Scarpa's Oil for Deafness well worthy a trial.

Read what A. McMakin, Esq. editor of the Saturday Courier, says about this great medicine!

SCARPA'S ACUSTIC OIL.—We have had no opportunity of personally judging of this remedy, but have seen sufficient evidence to induce us to believe it a most sovereign panacea in diseases of the Ear. A most extraordinary instance of cure effected by it, is recorded in an advertisement in another column, the original letter of which has been submitted to our inspection.

And again from the editor of the Evening Bulletin:—

"A WONDERFUL CASE."—In our advertising columns will be found a letter from W. B. Dean, Esq. of Port William, Ohio, which states that a child ten years of age, who was born deaf and dumb, has been made to hear and speak by the use of the oil of Scarpa's Acoustic Oil. This is the most wonderful cure that has ever fallen under our notice, and we should not have given it the least credit if we had not been shown the original letter now in the possession of Dr. Jayne, No. 8, South Third street.

THE DUMB ARE MADE TO SPEAK AND THE DEAF TO HEAR.—The greatest cure on record.—The following is an extract from a letter to one of our agents:—

Port William, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1847.

Dear Sir—Your Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, has cured one of our children who was born deaf and dumb, and continued so until she was ten years old when she got some of the oil of me and used it, and is now restored to hearing, and talking plain. Yours respectfully, W. B. DEAN.

We expect in a few days from her parents, a full statement of the history and cure of this remarkable case, which we shall publish. This invaluable medicine is for sale by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8, South Third Street, Philadelphia, and by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, and Dr. Jackson's Pile Embrocation.

DRUMMOND'S

Patent Candle-Maker

The most economical and labor-saving article ever invented.

Candles can be made by using Drummond's Patent Candle Maker at less than one half the ordinary expense, the only outlay being for tallow or other substance. From the experience of many families who have used the Patent Candle Maker, as well as the numerous testimonials which it has been subjected to, we can place the Drummond Patent Candle Maker before the public as an article which may always be depended on.

With fair usage it will never get out of order.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at T. C. Butler's Variety Store and examine for themselves. Agents wanted to sell the above Candle maker in every town in the County of Orleans, Vt.

T. C. BUTLER, Wholesale & Retail agent.

Derby Line, Vt. Jan. 11, 1848.

DR. MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Headache & Catarrh SNUFF.

THIS SNUFF is superior to anything yet known for removing the Catarrh; also cures in the head and Deafness, by opening and purging out all obstructions, strengthening the glands, and giving a healthy action to the parts affected.

A new supply just received and for sale at the Derby Line Medicine Store, by T. C. BUTLER, agent.

November 27, 1847.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THE most extraordinary Medicine in the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

Just received by T. C. BUTLER, Agent.

April 11, 1848.

HOVEY'S SEEDLING

STRAWBERRY.

OF which the largest berries are from five to six inches in circumference, and their quality not surpassed. See magazine of Horticulture, and agricultural papers generally. All persons wishing to obtain Hovey's Strawberry Plants, will please send in their orders as soon as convenient to T. C. BUTLER, Agent.

April 11, 1848.

JUST received a fresh supply of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines. Also, Sand's Sarsaparilla, by T. C. BUTLER, agent.

April 11, 1848.

LOOK AT THIS!

MAY be had at the establishment of the subscriber at Rock Island, Stanstead.

Mahogany Secretaries, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, of all descriptions, Work Stands, &c. &c.

All made in the most fashionable style, and sold for the very lowest prices to suit customers. Please call and examine. Such articles as are not on hand will be made at the shortest notice. Looking Glass Plates of all sizes constantly on hand and for sale.

ALBERT G. STARRETT.

April 29, 1847.

A Small lot of BASKET SHAWLS, of choice patterns, for sale by Nov. 9. SPALDING, FOSTER, & Co.

BOX STOVES, for sale by Nov. 9. SPALDING, FOSTER & Co.

HUNTER'S CELEBRATED Pulmonary Balsam, and the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

THESE valuable and popular Remedies are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Curtis & Perkins, Druggists, Bargar, Me. The Pulmonary Balsam is a scientific preparation, and is one of the best medicines ever invented for all diseases of the Lungs. AGENTS.—J. G. Robinson and B. C. Eaton, Sherbrooke; S. A. Hurd, Eaton; and most of the respectable merchants in the Townships will be supplied with it for sale, by T. C. Butler, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada and Vermont, of whom pamphlets may be had gratis.—Price 50 cents per bottle. 124-ly

Every Man his own Farrier.

DALLEY'S ANIMAL GALVANIC CURE-ALL.

Having been proved by the most skillful Cattle Masters and gained a reputation as a sure cure, beyond any other Medicine. On animals its power is equal to his PAIN EXTRACTOR on men.

Sold by T. C. Butler, of whom pamphlets may be had with full directions. Also a fresh supply of Dalley's Pain Extractor just received.

Derby Line, March 15, 1848. 124ld



NEW MEDICINE.

MASTA'S GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS.

For Bilious and Inflammatory Fevers, Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Piles, Jaundice, Cholera, Pain in the Stomach and Side, Heartburn, Perverted Appetite, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Impure Blood, and all derangements of the Bilious System.

For the above named diseases these Pills have met with general approbation, and as a matter of fact, they are the best article of the kind now before the public.

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