

# Stanstead Journal.

AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' ADVOCATE.

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## MISCELLANY.

### AN IRISH HIGHWAYMAN.

BY BENSON F. HILL.

Dr. W——, the Bishop of Cashel, having occasion to visit Dublin, accompanied by his wife and daughter, determined to perform the journey by easy stages, in his own carriage, and with his own sleek and well fed horses, instead of trusting his bones to the tender mercies of an Irish post-chaise, and the unbroken garrons used for drawing these crazy vehicles.

One part of his route was through a wild and mountainous district; and the bishop, being a very humane man, and considerate of his cattle, made a point of quitting his carriage at the foot of every hill and walking to the top. On one of these occasions he had ventured to look at the extensive prospect, including in a reverie upon its sterile appearance, and the change that agriculture might produce, and in so doing suffered his family and servants to be considerably in advance; perceiving this he hastened to make up for lost time, and was stepping out with his best speed when a fellow leaped from behind a heap of loose stones, and accompanying the flourish of a huge club with a demoniac yell, demanded, "Money!" with a ferocity of tone and manner perfectly appalling.

The bishop gave the robber all the silver he had loose in his pocket, hoping that it would satisfy him, but he was mistaken, for no sooner had the ruffian stowed it away in a capacious rent in his garment, than with another whirl of his bludgeon, and an awful oath he exclaimed:

"And is it with the likes of this, I'm after letting you off! a few tenpences! It's the gold I'll have, or I'll spatter your brains. Arrah, don't stand shivering and shaking there, like a Quaker in the ague, but get out your purse, you devil immediately, or I'll bate you as blue as a whelstone."

His lordship most reluctantly yielded his well filled purse, saying in tremulous accents, "My good fellow there it is, don't ill use me—I've given you all, pray let me depart."

"Fair and softly, if you please; as sure as I'm not a good fellow, I haven't done with you yet. I must search for your note case, for I'll engage you have a few bits of paper payable at the bank; so hand it over, or you'll sop sorrow to-night."

It was given up; a glance at the road showed that all hopes of assistance from his servant was unavailing, the carriage had disappeared, but the bishop made an instinctive movement as though anxious to escape from further pillage.

"Wait awhile, or may be I shall get angry with you; hand over your watch and sales, and then you may tra-la."

Now it happened that the divine felt a particular regard for his watch—not so much from its being of considerable value, but because it had been presented to him by his first patron—and he ventured to expostulate.

"Surely you have taken enough; leave me my watch, and I'll forgive all you have done."

"Who ax'd your forgiveness, you old varmint? Would you trifle with my good nature? Don't force me to do anything I'd be sorry for—but without any more bother, just give me the watch, or by all that's holy—"

And he jerked the bludgeon from his right hand to his left, spat in the horny palm of the former, and re-grasped the formidable weapon as though seriously bent on bringing it into operation; this action was not unheeded by his victim—he drew forth the golden timepiece, and with a heavy sigh handed it to his spoiler, who, rolling the chains and seals round it, found some wider aperture in his apparel into which he crammed it and giving himself a shake to ascertain that it had found, by its own gravity, a place of safety, he said:

"And now be off wid you, and thank the blessed saints that you leave me without a scratch on your skin, or the value of your little finger hurt."

It needed no persuasion to induce the bishop to turn his back upon the despoiler of his worldly goods, and having no weight to carry, he sat off at what equestrians term a hand-carter; scarcely, however, had he reached the middle of the precipitous road, when he perceived his persecutor running after him. He endeavored to redouble his speed. Alas! what chance had he in a race with one whose muscles were as strong and elastic as high tempered steel?

"Stop, you nimble-footed thief of the world!" roared the robber—"stop, I tell you! I've a parting word wid you!"

The exhausted and defenceless clergyman, finding it impossible to continue his flight, suddenly came to a stand still. The fellow approached, and his face instead of its former ferocity, was lit up with a whimsical roguishness of expression as he said:

"And is it likely I'd let you off with a better coat on your back than my own? and will I be after losing the chance of that elegant hat and wig? Off with them this moment, and then you'll be quit o' me."

The footpad quickly divested the bishop of

his single-breasted coat—laid violent hands upon the clerical hat and full-bottomed wig—put them on his own person, and then insisted on seeing his late apparel used in their stead; and with a loud laugh ran off, as though his last feat was the most meritorious of his life.

Thankful at having escaped with unbroken bones, his lordship was not long in overtaking his carriage; the servants could not repress their laughter at seeing their master in such strange and motley attire; but there was in his face such evidences of terror and suffering, that they speedily checked their risible inclinations, particularly when they learnt by a few brief words the danger he had undergone.

"My dear W——," exclaimed his affectionate wife, after listening to the account of the perils to which her husband had been exposed, "for Heaven's sake take off that filthy jacket and throw it out of the window. You can put my warm cloak over your shoulders till we reach the next stage, and then you will be able to purchase some habit better suited to your station and calling."

"That is more easily said than done, my love," he replied; "I have lost all the money I possessed; not a single guinea is left me to pay our expenses to-night. My watch, too, that I so dearly prized! Miserable man that I am!"

"Never mind your watch, or anything else just now—only pull off that mass of filth, I implore you; who knows what horrid contagion we may catch if you persist in wearing it?"

"Take it off, dear papa," observed the daughter, "but don't throw it away; it may lead to the detection of the wretch who robbed you!"

The obnoxious garment was removed; and the young lady was about to place it under the seat when she heard a ginging noise that attracted her attention, and on examination found secreted in various parts of the coat, not only the watch, pocket book, purse, and silver, of which her father had been deprived, but a yellow convass bag, such as is used by farmers, containing about thirty guineas.

The surprise and joy of all parties may be imagined; they reached an inn where they proposed stopping for the night, & as the post-millions had escaped the dangers of the road, the bishop was speedily able to attire himself canonically. Before the party retired for rest, intelligence arrived that the highwayman had been taken after a desperate resistance—the notice of the police being attracted by the singular appearance of a man of his station sporting a new black coat, and covering his shaggy, curly locks with the well-powdered and orthodox peruke of the Right Reverend, the bishop of Cashel.

### Scotchmen and Scotch Music.

The following instance shows that Scotch music will make a Scotchman do anything when out of his own country:

A gentleman, who was a first-rate performer of Scotch music on the violin, spent a winter in Exeter, and of course soon became acquainted with the musical dilettanti of the place. Dining one day with a professor, the conversation turned upon Scotch music, and a strong argument arose as to its bearing competition with foreign music; the Scotchman, whom we shall for the present designate the Fiddler, insisting that when properly played, nothing could excel it; the professor, on the other hand, insisting that it was only fit for a barn-yard.

"I'll tell you what," says the Fiddler, "I'll lay you a wager of £5 that if a party of Scotchmen can be got together I'll make them shed tears one minute, sing the next, and dance the third."

"Done," said the professor; "and if your music is capable of that, I will not only pay you the £5 with pleasure, but will be convinced that it is the most enchanting, pathetic and best music in the world."

The difficulty arose as to getting an opportunity for a trial. But this was soon obviated by a third party informing that a number of young Scotchmen dined annually at the Old London Hotel, on the anniversary of Burns's birthday. This was a capital opportunity for the fiddler; for these young men, being principally raw-boned, over-grown Scotch lads, who had recently left their own country to carry tea in the neighborhood, were the very ones upon whom he was sure to make a hit.

All being now arranged, and the utmost secrecy being arranged upon, the eventful day was anxiously looked for. At length it came; and the Fiddler and Professor, by an introduction to one of the party, got an invitation to the dinner. There were twelve altogether sat down; and a right merry party they were. The Fiddler was not long in perceiving that he had got among a right musical set, and he waited patiently till they were fit for anything. At length he gave a wink to the Professor, who at once proposed that his friend should favor them with a Scotch tune on the violin.

"Capital! capital!" cried the whole party.

The violin was brought, and all were in breathless anxiety. The Fiddler chose for

his first tune "Here's a health to them that's awa," and played it in the most solemn and pathetic manner.

"That's a wae'ful tune," said a great, big, raw-boned youth, to his next neighbor.

"It is that Sandy. There's meikle in that tune, man. It reminds me o' ane that's gone;" Jamie at the same time giving a deep sigh, and drawing his hand over his long, gaunt face, to hide the tears which were trickling down his cheeks.

The Fiddler, with his keen eye, soon perceived that, before he got through the second part of the tune, he would have them all in the same mood. He therefore threw his whole soul into the instrument, played the tune as he had never played it before; and as the last four bars of the tune died away like a distant echo, there wan't a dry cheek amongst the company. Now is the time, thought the Fiddler; and without stopping a moment, struck up, in a bold, vigorous style, "Willie Brew'd a peck o' Maut." Out went the handkerchiefs, and away went the tears.

"Chorus!" cried the Fiddler; and in an instant all struck up—

"For we are na' for, we're na' that fou,  
But just a drappie in our ee;  
The cock may crow, the day may daw,  
But aye we'll taste the barley bree!"

The song ended, up struck the Fiddler, in his best style, the reel of "Jenny Dang the Weaver."

"Hey, ye devils!" cried Sandy.

"Scotland forever!" cried Jamie; and in an instant, tables, chairs and glasses were scattered in all directions, and the whole party dancing and jumping about like madmen.

Out ran the affrighted Professor, (for he did not know what might come next,) up came the landlady with her terrified train of inmates. But none durst enter the room, the hurras and thumps on the floor being so boisterous; and it was only upon the entry of a Scotch traveller, who had just arrived, and who cried to the Fiddler for any sake to stop, that order was restored.

It is needless to say that the Professor paid his bet cheerfully, and was fully convinced of the effect of Scotch music, when properly played; and that the landlady took care that the Fiddler never came there again to a Burns' anniversary dinner.—*English Paper.*

### THE PATENT RAG CHEWER.

In a village not many hundred miles from this place, there is established a papermill, which attracts no small share of attention from the curious, and elicits many a visit, as all are of course anxious to see the process of converting old rags into paper. It sometimes happens that those crowds of admirers of the marvellous, contain among their number some of those real matter-of-fact kind of fellows who like to know something of cause as well as effect, which may be illustrated by the following dialogue:

"I say, stranger, how do you get them ere rags fine enough for making paper?"

"We have men employed to chew them, sir," replied the paper man.

"To what! to chew them, did you say?"

"Yes, to chew them, to be sure—did you never hear of chewing rags to make paper?"

"No, I never did, and would like to know what kind of wages you give, cause I got little the best set of teeth you ever did see," said the green 'un, grinning, gnashing at the same time, in the way of exhibition, with a fury that made the jesting proprietor quake lest the joke should turn upon himself in the form of a personal combat.

"I see, I see," replied he of the paper mill, stepping back; "I never saw a better set of teeth for business. Well, we give experienced hands \$1,50 per day, and new beginners we give \$1,00—do you think you would like the business, sir?"

"Yes, sir-ree, and the wages, too!" replied the other, with delight.

"Very well, sir, you may set in now for a month, and at the expiration of that, we no doubt will raise your wages. Here, you may commence this—handing an old saddle blanket to his much delighted applicant, who took it, and sat down to his task, with as much sang froid as an epicure would to a well roasted piece of beef.

"I say, pard, do you think 'ar blanket will stand me any of my time at all? Why, I could chew it all amash up and swallow it, before you could tell what time the sun sets by Elton's almanac."

He set to work like a juvenile steam engine, his heavy teeth grinding as if they were milestones, the dust flying, but desperately intent on earning good living wages, though the labor was decidedly bad living. With the voracity of a Bengal tiger, and spirit worthy of a better cause, the martyr to the progress of science continued his task, wondering beyond expression, in his own mind, how many hands, or rather how many sets of teeth it took to do the chewing of that 'tarnation big mill."

But it was in vain that the heavy jaws wagg'd and the sharp teeth crushed, the pile of chewed rags did not seem to grow very fast; and to add to the machine's rising feelings of indignation, a crowd began to gather round to witness the singular spectacle of humane opposition to the rag breakers, shaking the whole building from another department.

"What in darnation are you gapin' at?" at last exclaimed the rag-chewer through a mouthful of rags in a state of mastication.—"Drat ye, thar' is fifty rag spinin' machines like me up stairs, all in a bunch—why don't you go up and see them?"

The crowd looked very much delighted, and expressed themselves highly pleased with his performance.

"I know that I can't go it like them fellers up stairs, for my grinders ain't used to it yet; besides, I don't believe horse blankets is good to start on; but I tell you, strangers, when it comes to vittals, or tebakker, I'm thar."

The fun began to rise, and with it the rag chewer's indignation. "See here, stranger," he bellowed, spitting out his last attempt, and hallooing at his employer, who had just appeared "Blamed to blamation, if I'm going to sit here and be laughed at in this ere way.—If you don't put me up stairs among the rest o' em, I won't chew up another blanket, darned if I do!"

"What?" exclaimed the employer, with a sober face and very indignantly, "is that all you've got chewed up? And wet, too, by thunder? Get out of this—you'll never do for this business in the world. There's a blanket ruined to all eternity, too; for you've wet every mouthful, and how can we make dry paper out of wet rags?—Come, move yourself in a hurry."

The victim did not await a second invitation, but went off in all speed for fear he should be called upon to pay for the blanket, fully determined hereafter to stick to his lawful business, and let paper mills alone.

### Farmers' and Breeders' Department.

#### MANAGEMENT OF STABLES.

The great desideratum in stables is ventilation. A horse requires air equally with his master; and the latter requires a chimney to his sleeping apartment, so does the former.—The chimney may be a mere outlet opening through the ceiling, or it may be formed as a dome or cupola. It should not, of course, be open at the top, or rain will get in, but roofed over, and an opening at the sides by weather boards. Besides this, there should be openings in the wall near the ground, but not in the stalls. This will produce a thorough air; it may be so placed as not to expose the horses to draught. The stable should not be less than 12 feet high, from floor to ceiling, and the former should be well paved, slope slightly backwards, and along the back of the stalls should run a gutter about a foot wide, and an inch or two deep. No stables should be less than eighteen feet deep, and each stall should be at least six feet clear; but if eight feet can be afforded so much the better.—Although some horses will agree when kept together in one stall, it is far better to give each a stall to himself. The manger should be about sixteen inches deep, the same front to back, narrower at the bottom than at the top, and two feet in length. The rack is best closed in front; the back part being an inclined plane of wood, sloping gradually towards the front, and terminating about two feet down. This rack effects a considerable saving in hay; for we need scarcely remind our readers that, in the common rack, much of the hay is trampled in the litter. It also prevents the hay seed from falling into the horse's eyes, for the rack, such as we recommend, is on a level with the manger, and about three feet from the ground. Another advantage also gained by this rack is the facility with which it can be filled, thus obviating all necessity for a loft over the stable, and consequently, admitting of a greater height of ceiling, as well as superior ventilation. The windows and doors should be at the opposite ends; this promotes ventilation; the former at the south east extremity of the building; the latter should be divided transversely like an ordinary barn door, at the height of about four feet from the ground.—The door portion may thus be occasionally open. Whitewash is a bad dressing for the interior of a stable, as it causes too great glare of light; paint of a leaden colour is best; it can be washed from time to time with soap and water. There should be a bin, divided properly into partitions, for oats, beans, &c., and this is better at the back of the stable, and may be made to answer the purpose both as regards utility and ornament, of a seat. A few buckets of water dashed over the floor of the stables, while the horses are at work, or, if hunters, at exercise, will keep all sweet. The litter should also be turned out to dry, or a bit of fresh straw spread for the horses to stand on. A shed placed beside the stable is a great advantage, on two accounts; it admits of the litter being dressed and the horse dressed there in wet or stormy weather. A little powdered gypsum, strown upon the stable floor, will also act by absorbing the ammoniacal gas, a frequent predisposing cause of ophthalmia. Should the ammonia, however, have accumulated in any quantity, the speediest and most efficacious remedy as a disinfectant, is the laying down a plate, or dish, containing muriatic acid.—Horses: their Variety, Breeding, and Management. By H. D. Richardson.

#### DANDIES FOR SCARECROWS.—It is said

that everything was placed on earth for some wise purpose, but what under heaven these bipedal nomenclatures were put here for, has always been a mystery to us. To be sure, the things keep a large quantity of bread from moulding, and patronize the tailors extensively on the endless credit system. And then, too, they make very good dolls for soft pated young women; but what else are they fit for? They have never, as yet, been known to be of any essential service to mankind, neither will they ever be, until they are stuck up in some farmer's cornfield for scarecrows.

**KEEP YOUR STABLES CLEAN.**—As our stock all stand on plank floors, early in the morning we first take up that part of the litter which is not much soiled, with a fork, and place it in the back part of the stalls, to dry during the day. We then clean out the manure, and put it on the dung heap. If litter be plenty, and it is an object to make as much manure as possible, then we should let all the litter go with the manure, and add plenty of fresh every night for the stock to lie on.—And while on this subject, we wish to observe that if the litter be straw or coarse hay, it ought to pass through a straw cutter before using it. This makes it much easier to fork the manure in the heap, as it is not then bound together with long straws. After removing the manure, we give the stables a slight sprinkling of plaster of Paris, or charcoal dust.—Either of these substances absorb all unpleasant effluvia, sweetens the atmosphere, and in the course of the season, adds considerable to the value of the manure heap.

Many farmers let their stock stand on the ground. If the soil be dry, there is no objection to this. If not cleaned out till spring, the manure should be spread evenly over the surface of the stable, every morning, a coating of plaster or charcoal dust then put upon it, and fresh litter added before night. Each animal will thus make a large quantity of valuable manure during the season. One great advantage follows this system, and that is, the salts are not exposed to be washed out of the manure by rain, nor volatilized by the sun, as when exposed to the open air in the barnyard and other places.

**TO PREVENT A BRUISE FROM BECOMING DISCOLORED.**—Blood can be prevented from settling in a bruise, by applying to the place, a cloth wrung out of very warm water, and renewing it until the pain ceases. The moisture and heat liquify the blood, and sends it back to the proper channels, which by neglect or the use of cold applications, would be coagulated, and fixed in green and black blotches directly under the skin. E. S.

### Sheffield Co. Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Sheffield County Agricultural Society was held at Waterloo on Wednesday, the 24th ult., for the exhibition of Grain, Butter, Cheese, Sugar, Domestic Manufactures, Agricultural Implements, &c. The following Premiums were awarded at the Fall Show:

For the best cultivated Farm.—In Farnham—1st, Geo. Boright, £2 10; 2d, Richard Wells, £2; 3d, Leonard Wells, £1 10. Brome—1st, Horace Cooley, 2 10; 2d, Austin Wheeler, £2; 3d, Isaac Sanborn, £1 10.

Sheffield—1st, Wm. Dampier, £2 10; 2d, Hezekiah Robinson, £2; 3d, Jonathan Alford, £1 10.

Granby—1st, Elijah Hall, £2, 10; 2d, H. Magoon, £2; 3d, J. V. Mock, £1 10.

Roxton—1st, Rufus Ball, £2 10; 2d, Rufus Kimpton, £2; 3d, Wright Ball, £1 10. Stukely—1st, Nathaniel Parker; 2d, C. Harris, £2; 3d, Harvey Sargeant, £1 10.

For the best acre of Corn:

1 Alfred Nash,	£2 0 0
2 Alexander Chambers,	1 15 0
3 Samuel Benam,	1 10 0
4 David Jewell,	1 5 0
5 Hallam Roberts,	1 0 0
6 Capt. B. Savage,	15 0
7 Calvin Hall,	10 0
8 Roswell Wells,	5 0

For the best Acre of Wheat:

1 Eli Hall,	2 0 0
2 Capt. B. Savage,	1 15 0
3 Horace Cooley,	1 10 0
4 F. P. Wood,	1 5 0
5 John A. Savage,	1 0 0
6 Geo. Boright,	15 0
7 James Thompson,	10 0
8 Jacob Ellison,	5 0

For the best Acre of Oats:

1 Isaac Sanborn,	17 6
2 Gardner Welch,	15 0
3 Hiram S. Foster,	12 6
4 Wm. Williams,	10 0
5 Hezekiah Robinson,	7 6
6 Samuel Benam,	5 0

The best acre of Peas and Oats:

1 Josiah A. Herrick,	12 6
2 Rufus Kimpton,	10 0
3 Wright Ball,	7 6
4 Horace Cooley,	5 0

For the best 1/2 Acre of Peas:

1 Peter Wood,	12 6
2 Barton Kathan,	10 0
3 James Thompson,	7 6
4 Josiah A. Herrick,	5 0

For the best Acre of Potatoes.—1 Eli

Hall; 2d, Calvin Hall; 3d, Alfred Nash; 4th, J. H. Keep; 5th, Willard A. Sargent.  
Best 1 acre of Turnips.—1 A. Laraway; 2d, John H. Savage; 3d, Jason Sargent; 4th, James Barnett.  
Best 1 acre Beans.—1 Jacob Ellison; 2d, Geo. Bright; 3d, Harvey Ekens; 4th, H. L. Knowlton.  
Best 1/2 acre of Carrots.—1 Daniel K. Savage; 2d, Elijah Hall; 3d, Geo. Sluick; 4th, David Frost.  
Best Kitchen Garden.—1 A. B. Foster; 2d, Chas. H. Jones; 3d, James Thompson; 4th, Nathan Buckingham; 5th, P. H. Knowlton.  
Best 1/2 acre Potatoes.—1 Thomas Lay; 2d, Peter A. Wood; 3d, Ralph Ames.  
Best 1/2 acre of other stock by her side.—Samuel Gore; 2d, Thomas Lay; 3d, Jason Sargent; 4th, Richard Wells; 5th, Geo. Bright; 6th, P. H. Knowlton.  
Best 3 year-old Colt—Gardner Welch; 2d, Alex. Stone; 3d, Daniel R. Savage; 4th, Geo. B. Macfarlane.  
Best 2 year-old Colt—Samuel Gore; 2d, Jason Sargent; 3d, Reuben Goddard; 4th, Rev. A. Balfour; 5th, Isaac Sanborn.  
Best 1 year-old Colt—Benj. Martin; 2d, Samuel Brown; 3d, H. P. Goddard; 4th, David Frost.  
Best 1 year-old Heifer—James Thompson; 2d, Asaph A. Knowlton; 3d, L. H. Knowlton; 4th, Amasa E. Knowlton.  
For the best Milch Cow—Wm Dampier, jr.; 2d, Edmund Longley; 3d, H. S. Foster; 4th, Amasa E. Knowlton; 5th, Daniel Taylor; 6th, Wm Dampier; 7th, Jonathan Alford; 8th, P. H. Knowlton; 9th, Clark Harris.  
For the best two-year-old Heifer—James Thompson; 2d, Wm Dampier; 3d, John Wilkinson; 4th, Amasa E. Knowlton; 5th, Hezekiah Robinson, Esq.  
For the best one-year-old Heifer—Wm Dampier; 2d, A. E. Knowlton; 3d, James Thompson; 4th, Joseph H. Savage.  
Best pair Working Oxen—James Thompson; 2d, Wm Williams; 3d, Jonathan Alford; 4th, Benj. Martin; 5th, Edmund Longley; 6th, George Godard; 7th, Amasa E. Knowlton.  
Best pair three-year-old (trained) Steers—Hezekiah Robinson; 2d, Clark Harris; 3d, Eben Fossenden; 4th, Harry N. Sargeant.  
Best pair two-year-old Steers—Isaac Sanborn; 2d, Lemuel Wear; 3d, A. E. Knowlton; 4th, Wm Dampier; 5th, Nathaniel Parker.  
Best pair one-year-old Steers—Isaac Sanborn; 2d, Benj. Martin; 3d, A. A. Knowlton; 4th, I. Shephard.  
Best pair Fat Oxen—Edmund Longley; 2d, Capt B. Savage; 3d, Jason Sargent.  
Best pair Fat three-year-old Steers—Wm Dampier; 2d, J. Shephard; 3d, L. H. Knowlton.  
Best Fat Cow—Jacob Shephard; 2d, C. Harris; 3d, Edmund Longley; 4th, Hezekiah Robinson.  
Best Calf—A. E. Knowlton; 2d, Johnson Lufdale; 3d, Edmund Longley.  
ON SWINE.  
Best Boar—George Bright; 2d, James Thompson; 3d, Edmund Longley; 4th, David Frost.  
Best Sow with not less than four of her pigs—Edmund Longley; 2d, Horace Cooley; 3d, James Thompson; 4th, Jonathan Alford; 5th, David Frost; 6th, Capt A. Wood.  
Best Ram for Mutton—George Bright; 2d, Horace Cooley; 3d, Barton Kathan.  
Best Ram for Wool—J. H. Keep; 2d, H. S. Foster; 3d, Benj. Martin.  
Best 6 Ewes for Mutton—Wm Dampier; 2d, George Bright; 3d, Capt M. Whitecomb; 4th, Edmund Longley.  
Best 6 Ewes for Wool—J. H. Keep; 2d, H. S. Foster; 3d, A. B. Foster; 4th, Clark Harris.  
Best 6 Lambs—George Bright; 2d, F. P. Wood; 3d, Horace Cooley; 4th, Barton Kathan; 5th, Amasa Lewis.

### JANUARY SHOW.

The Judges appointed by the SHEFFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY to judge on Grain, Butter, Sugar, Cheese, Flannel, and Agricultural Implements, beg leave to make the following Report:  
On the best sample of Wheat, 4 bushels—John A. Savage; 2d, Capt B. Savage; 3d, Jared Gages; 4th, Edmund Longley; 5th, Barton Kathan; 6th, Hobart Goddard; 7th, George A. Godard.  
Best sample of Corn, 2 bushels—George Bright; 2d, David Jewell; 3d, Fortunatus P. Wood; 4th, Valentine Mack.  
Best sample of Oats & Peas, 4 bushels—David Frost; 2d, Valentine Mack; 3d, David Jewell; 4th, Ephraim Nash.  
Best sample of Beans, one bushel—Richard Wells; 2d, David Savage; 3d, George A. Godard; 4th, Barton Kathan.  
Best sample of Potatoes, 4 bushels—J. H. Keep; 2d, Ephraim Nash; 3d, Jonathan Alford; 4th, Harry N. Sargeant; 5th, William W. Williams.  
Best sample of Grass Seed—Harry N. Sargeant; 2d, Rufus C. Parmelee.  
Best sample of Butter, 20 lbs.—Jonathan Alford; 2d, George Bright; 3d, Herbert P. Godard; 4th, Horace Cooley; 5th, Harry N. Sargeant; 6th, Dr. Rotus Parmelee; 7th, Wm Dampier jr.; 8th, Roswell Wells; 9th, Asher Martin; 10th, Richard Wells.  
Best Cheese, 20 lbs.—George Bright; 2d, Richard Wells; 3d, Dr. Rotus Parmelee; 4th, Roswell Wells; 5th, Barton Kathan; 6th, J. H. Keep.  
Best 20 lbs. Maple Sugar—Jason Sargeant; 2d, George Bright; 3d, Amasa Lewis; 4th,

David Frost; 5th, Wm W. Williams; 6th, Wm Dampier jr.  
Best 10 yards Domestic Flannel—E. Godard; 2d, E. Keep; 3d, Amasa Lewis; 4th, H. P. Godard.  
On Agricultural Implements.  
1st, Austin Wheeler, Esq., Boome, on Corn Planter; 2d, Abraham Sanborn, Roxton, Hammer; 3d, Jarvis C. Ellis, Sheffield, Hay-Fork and Dung-Fork.  
W. H. FOSTER, Secretary.  
Sheffield, Jan. 27, 1849.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, January 25.  
Several petitions having been presented in the usual course of proceeding.  
Mr. Thompson enquired of Ministers if it was their intention to bring in a Bill for the following purposes, viz:—  
1st. To amend the charter of King's College.  
2d. To amend the Common School Act.  
3d. To amend the law of assessment in Upper Canada.  
4th. To appropriate land of equal value to the support of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, to that misappropriated.  
5th. To appropriate funds to amend the Dunville and Cayuga Roads, &c. &c.  
6th. To enable the remnant of U. C. Loyalists and Militiamen, to obtain compensation for their respective claims, who were precluded by law from want of timely application.  
7th. To amend the law of assessment in Upper Canada.  
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and it was strongly insisted, and borne out by statistical references, that unless greater competition was encouraged by throwing open the navigation of our inland waters—the Lumber Trade would be ruined by the enormous freights demanded for conveying the timber to the British markets.  
The Hon. Member for Montreal advocated the advantages that must accrue to the country, and to this city in particular, if the great carrying trade from the West passed to the Ocean by our waters and paid tolls through our canals.  
Hon. Mr. Cayley and Col. Gagy did not deny, under present circumstances, the necessity of throwing open the ports of the St. Lawrence, but wished it to be embodied in the address which might be drawn up, that they did not repudiate protection, or any return of the Mother Country to her former commercial policy.  
Mr. Solicitor Gen. Blake confined himself chiefly to answering the remarks of Col. Gagy.  
No other speech was particularly remarkable; and, as will be seen below, the original resolution was carried by a large majority.

#### ROUTINE BUSINESS.

THURSDAY, 25th January, 1849.

At one o'clock, P. M., the House attended upon the Governor General with their Address; and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported His Excellency's answer:—  
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I thank you for your Address, and I assure you of my entire reliance upon your wisdom and prudence to assist me in whatever may tend to augment the prosperity of the people of Canada.  
Fifty-seven petitions were brought up and laid on the table.  
On motion of Mr. Thompson, the Annual Statements of the Affairs of the respective Banks and Insurance Offices were ordered to be laid before the House.  
On motion of the Hon. Mr. Sherwood, an Address was voted "for all communications which have passed between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and His Excellency, upon the subject of the repeal or modification of the Usury Laws, and all other documents which may be in the possession of the Government relating thereto."  
On motion of the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, an Address was voted "for a Copy of the Presentation of the Grand Jury of the Midland District at the last Court of Oyer and Terminer for that District, relative to the refusal of George Brown, Esquire, one of the commissioners for investigating the affairs of the Provincial Penitentiary, to give evidence before the said Jury on a charge of perjury preferred against one James McCarthy."  
Mr. Holmes introduced a Bill to amend the Laws regulating Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and the protesting thereof; second reading on Thursday next.  
Hon. Mr. Hinks presented a return to an Address of 22nd instant, "for Copies of all communications between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, relative to the proposed removal of restrictions imposed by Imperial Acts upon the Commerce of this Province;"—500 copies to be printed.  
On motion of Hon. Mr. Boulton, an Address was voted "for a tabular Return, stating the names of the various Constituencies in Upper Canada respectively, the numbers of Representatives, and the number of inhabitants in each constituency, beginning with the largest and ending with the smallest in each section of the Province respectively."  
The Order of the day for the attendance of John George Vansittart, Esquire, at the bar of this House; and also, the order of the 22nd March last granting leave to Mr. Vansittart to produce the testimony offered in his Petition presented on that day, being read; and the House being informed that Mr. Vansittart attended at the bar; he was called in; and, at the bar, addressed the House.  
George Washington Whitehead, Esquire, a witness offered on the part of Mr. Vansittart, was then brought in, and examined;—to be further examined to-morrow.  
The remaining Orders of the Day were postponed till to-morrow.  
Adjourned at midnight.  
FRIDAY, 26th January, 1849.  
Twenty-four Petitions were brought up, and laid on the table.  
Petitions received and read:—  
Of Ralph Merry and others, of the Township of Bolton, for an extension of the time for filing claims to lands lying therein.  
On motion of Mr. Dumas, the Cornwall Election Committee obtained leave to adjourn till the 30th instant, at noon.  
Hon. Mr. Hinks moved that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider the expediency of adopting an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Navigation Laws.  
Sir Allan N. MacNab moved in amendment, that the further examination of Mr. Whitehead, a witness in the case of Mr. Vansittart, be immediately proceeded with:—Negated upon a division.  
The further consideration of the main motion was then postponed till Monday next.  
The Bill to amend and extend certain provisions of "An Act to facilitate the Partition of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in certain cases in Lower Canada," was read the second time, amended in committee, ordered to be engrossed, read the third time, and passed.  
Mr. George Washington Whitehead's examination was concluded;—and the further consideration of Mr. Vansittart's case postponed till Monday next.  
Hon. Mr. Boulton moved, that the Bill to alter the Law relating to the Limitation of Actions in this Province, be now read the second time:—Mr. Laurin moved, in amendment, that the Order of the day be postponed till Monday next, which was agreed to.  
Adjourned at eleven o'clock, P. M. till Monday next.  
MONDAY, 29th January, 1849.  
Sixty-eight Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Hinks presented the following Returns:—  
1st. Return to an Address of 24th instant, for a return of the sums collected under the Act to provide for the payment of claims arising out of the Rebellion and Invasion in Upper Canada, and to appropriate the duties on Tavern Licenses to local purposes;—to be printed.  
2nd. Return to an Address of 25th instant, for Copies of communications on the subject of the repeal or modification of the Usury Laws;—500 copies to be printed.  
3rd. Return to an Address of 25th instant, for a Tabular Return, stating the names of the various Constituencies, the number of Representatives, and the number of the inhabitants in each constituency.  
4th. Return to an Address of 25th instant, for a Return of the amount collected for Harbour Dues at Toronto for 1848.  
5th. Assessment Returns for Upper Canada, for 1847 and 1848.  
On motion of Mr. Christie, an Address was voted, for "Copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the Executive Government and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bedard, anterior and relative to his translation from the Bench of Judges at Quebec, to that of Montreal, together with copies of his Commissions, as well to the former as to the latter; also copies of any letter or correspondence, between the Executive and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin, relative to his appointment to the Bench of Quebec, and copies of any correspondence (not of a confidential nature) between His Excellency and Her Majesty's Government in England relative to both or either of those appointments, and that may relate to the precedence claimed by Mr. Justice Bedard, in the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, over the Hon. Messieurs Justice Day and Smith."  
A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Bill to amend and extend certain provisions of "An Act to facilitate the partition of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in certain cases, in Lower Canada."  
On motion of the Hon. Mr. LaFontaine, the House resolved to consider in Committee, on 6th February next, the expediency of establishing by law the Indemnity to be granted to the Members of this House, and of providing for the payment thereof.  
And, on 9th February next, the necessity of establishing the amount of Losses incurred by certain inhabitants in Lower Canada during the political troubles in 1837 and 1838, and of providing for the payment thereof.  
Hon. Mr. LaFontaine introduced the following Bills:—second readings, 18th February:—  
Bill to amend the School Law of Lower Canada.  
Bill to establish a Court having jurisdiction in Appeals and Criminal matters, for Lower Canada.  
Bill to amend the Laws relative to the Courts of original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada.  
Bill to amend the Law relative to the Administration of Justice in Gaspe.  
Mr. Laurin introduced a Bill to repeal the Laws relating to Winter Roads in Lower Canada;—second reading Monday next.  
Hon. Mr. Hinks' motion of Friday last, for the House to consider, in Committee, the propriety of adopting an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, was agreed to.  
Hon. Mr. Hinks then reported the Address, which was agreed to, ordered to be engrossed, and to be communicated to the Legislative Council, requesting their concurrence thereto.  
The remaining Orders of the Day were postponed till to-morrow.  
And at midnight the House adjourned.  
TUESDAY, 30th Jan., 1849.  
Twenty-four Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.  
The House attended upon the Governor General, in the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in her Majesty's name, the Royal assent to the following Bill:—"An Act to amend and extend certain provisions of 'An Act to facilitate the partition of lands, tenements, and hereditaments in certain cases in Lower Canada.'"  
Petitions referred:—  
Of the Rev. Messire St. Germain, Cure of the Parish of St. Laurent. Of the Sisters of the Holy Cross of St. Laurent—Of Thomas C. Lee and others of Quebec—Of Louis Coate of Montreal—Of V. P. W. Dorion and others—and of John Clark and others of Montreal and vicinity.  
Mr. DeWitt, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, reported, as the opinion of the Committee, that all letters, correspondence and papers, forwarded by Members and chargeable against the Contingencies of the House, ought to pass through the office thereof. Agreed to by the House, upon division.  
A message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Address to her Majesty on the subject of the Navigation Laws, and accompanied with an Address to his Excellency requesting the transmission of the same, requesting the concurrence of the Assembly thereto.  
A Bill intitled "An Act for the Queen's most Gracious, General and Free Pardon," was received from the Council, read, and passed.  
On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hinks, the Address to His Excellency from the Council was agreed to, and a message ordered to the Council to acquaint them therewith.  
On motion of the Hon. Mr. Merritt, the House went into Committee to enquire into the expediency of providing for the free admission of certain articles the growth or production of the United States into Canada, upon the like articles the production of Canada being admitted into the markets of the United States, on the same terms:—the Committee to sit again to-morrow.  
On motion of Mr. Boutillier, it was ordered, that the Clerks of Circuit Courts in Lower Canada do, within the shortest possible

delay, lay before this House, extracts from the entries in their Courts, showing:—1st. The number of Actions brought; 2nd. The number of Cases decided; 3rd. The number of Cases under £65s., and 4th. The amount of fees allowed to Bailiffs, Clerks and Advocates, during the year 1847.  
The House proceeded to take into further consideration the case of Mr. Vansittart.  
Edmund Deedes, and Daniel Gilbert Miller, Esqrs., were called in, and examined.  
Mr. Vansittart was then called to the bar, and addressed the House.  
On motion of Mr. Notman the further consideration of the said case was postponed till Thursday next.  
The remaining Orders of the Day were postponed till to-morrow.  
And the House then adjourned.  
WEDNESDAY, 31st January, 1849.  
On motion of Mr. G. Sherwood, the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills was extended to the 15th February next.  
Hon. Mr. Sherwood moved, That so much of the first Rule of this House as regulates the hour of meeting for the transaction of business be amended by substituting ten o'clock in the morning for three o'clock in the afternoon, for and during the present Session, to commence from and after the present week; and further that, if at the hour of six o'clock, P. M., the House be still sitting, Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the House until the next sitting day without a question first put;—that on Tuesday in each week the House shall stand adjourned till the following Thursday, and that in all cases of notices two full days shall elapse before they be acted on,—the whole for and during the present Session, and no longer.  
Hon. Mr. Sherwood's Motion was agreed to.  
On motion of the Hon. Mr. Boulton, the Return to an Address for the Population of each Constituency was ordered to be printed.  
On motion of Mr. Wilson, the House resolved itself into Committee to consider the expediency of paying Petit Jurors in Upper Canada—and passed a Resolution which is to be reported to-morrow.  
Hon. Mr. Hinks reported the delivery of the Joint Addresses on the subject of the Navigation Laws—and that His Excellency would transmit the Address to Her Majesty to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.  
The Order for the House in Committee, on exchange of certain articles with the United States, on reciprocal terms, was postponed till Friday next.  
Adjourned at ten o'clock at night.  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
THURSDAY Feb. 1.  
No business of very great importance was transacted this night.  
Some discussion subsequently ensued on the question of concurrence being put, on the Report of the Committee of the whole, on paying Jurors in Upper Canada.  
After some discussion between the Members of the Upper and Lower Provinces, as to the benefits incurred or evils sustained in either Province, by the Union, the amendment of Mr. Boulton, to strike out the last words of the motion, from "local resources" was then put, and lost, and the original motion of Mr. Wilson, that it is expedient that all jurors of Courts of Nisi Prius, Jail Delivery, District Courts, Quarter Sessions, &c., should be paid 5s per day for their attendance and 6d per mile, to be paid partly out of the fees on records, partly by the defendants in the cases where they now pay costs, and the remainder out of the District funds. At present 15s were paid on records at assizes and 7s. 6d. at sessions. This would be continued with this difference, that whether the case were tried or not the fees must be disbursed, instead of payment taking place only when there was a trial. Carried—ayes, 53; nays, 9.  
The discussion of Mr. Vansittart's case was then postponed till Monday, and the remaining orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned at the early hour of seven o'clock.  
FRIDAY, Feb. 2.  
Mr. Hinks moved for the postponement of the consideration of the grant of supplies till Tuesday next, the house then to resolve itself into committee of the whole for the purpose—which motion was granted, and the house went into committee on Mr. Merritt's resolution, to consider the propriety of the exchange of certain articles with the United States on reciprocal terms. The resolution was then read as follows:—"That it is expedient to provide for the free admission of grain and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, animals, hides, wool, butter, cheese, tallow, horns, salted and fresh meats, ores of all kinds of metals, ashes, timber, staves, wood and lumber of all kinds, of the growth or production of the United States of America, into Canada, whenever similar articles, the production of Canada, shall be admitted, without duty, into the said United States."  
In explaining the object of his Resolution, Mr. Merritt regretted, that the measure had been postponed for so long a time, especially the Agricultural portion of it. It had met with consideration in this country since 1816, when the alteration took place in the policy of the Mother Country; and in December of that year a formal request was made to the United States for reciprocity on the same articles now proposed; but owing to various causes it was never acted upon. It was not however allowed to slumber; and in the meeting of Congress in 1817, it was discussed and met with opposition on the ground of the negotiation then pending between the two governments,—but it had the effect of drawing public attention to the subject, and of removing the prejudices of the Agriculturist in Upper Canada; and at the meeting of the Agricultural Association in 1817, the question was discussed, and a resolution passed, praying that the object should be effected.—It also had effect in the neighboring country, and petitions were got up and sent to Congress, where the question passed in the Session of April, 1848, unanimously, but was opposed in the Senate.

It had been again taken up in the present session, and there was reason, many persons supposed, to believe that it would not pass; but he thought it would; there were sound reasons to suppose so in the admission, by Great Britain, of grain, manufactures, &c., from the United States, on the same terms of equality as from Canada; and as no country could expect to trade without reciprocity, he had no doubt that these and other reasons would lead to the attainment of it. The trade of Canada, with the United States, did not equal, under the present restrictions, that of Connecticut with the State of New York; but the establishment of reciprocity, in his belief, would be the means of extending beyond calculation, the trade of both countries.

Mr. Brooks said he should not greatly object to the Resolution if the Bill had been passed in the United States, though he had no faith in its working well; but he thought they were legislating too soon on the subject. It would be known by March whether it would be taken up in the United States, and there was plenty of time to act upon it then. He said, however, that he was certain of one thing, that the markets had never been better in Upper Canada, than since the operation of the Agricultural duties.

Mr. Smith moved that it was not expedient to adopt any measures on the subject, till action had been taken in the United States.

Mr. Papineau followed in favor of the resolution, as also Mr. Watts, of Drummond.

Mr. Latourriere asked if it was to be considered a Government measure, and was answered by Mr. Hincks in the affirmative.

The debate was continued to a late hour with great earnestness, by the following members, viz: Messrs. Latourriere and Stevenson against the Resolutions, and Messrs. Egan, Malcolm Cameron, H. Jones, Wilson, Wettenhall, Flint, Nelson, Cayley, Notman, Prince, Drummond and Hincks in favor of it.

About half past twelve the amendment of Mr. Smith, [Frontignac], was put, and lost. Mr. Lemieux then moved in amendment, that Fruits, Animals, Butter, Cheese, and Fresh Meat, be removed from the Resolution, lost.

The original motion was then put and carried by a very large majority. Report to be received on Monday.

On Monday next, the House sits at 10 A. M. and adjourns at 6 P. M.

## THE JOURNAL.

STANSTEAD, FEBRUARY 8, 1849.

### New Advertisements—This Week.

Sheffield Agricultural Society—Annual Meeting. Stanstead.  
Particular Notice—H. Bishop & Co.  
Teas—T. C. Butler.  
Medicines—Dr. Libbey.

### Two Weeks Later From Europe! ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

The Steamship Canada arrived at New York on Monday evening last, with fourteen days later news. The corn market was still very low, and money continued plenty. The cholera was rather on the increase in London and Edinburgh.

The counsel of Mr. Duffy has succeeded in puzzling the Law Officers of the Crown, so that it is apparent that he will not be convicted under the present indictment.

In England, the California Gold Fever seems to have broken out with the same virulence that the disorder is raging in the United States. A company has been formed in London, called the "California Gold Mining and Trading Company," with a capital of three millions of dollars, in twelve thousand shares. An expedition had already been fitted out at Greenock, and had left fitted out with a due supply of spades and smelting pots. The European Times states that already several ships are announced in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, as almost ready to sail with passengers, by way of Cape Horn, for California.

In France, an antagonism has arisen between the Executive and the Chamber. The chamber seem unwilling to dissolve without adopting such organic laws as they shall deem proper. Let events turn which way they may, it seems inevitable that the President must either have larger power conferred upon him, or assume it by direct or indirect means, or that some fresh struggle for power must ensue. The new ministry have been defeated on the subject of levying a salt tax, and ever since there has been a sort of ministerial crisis. In the meantime Louis Napoleon is endeavoring to secure the support of eminent men of all political shades by giving them grand entertainments. It is thought that Odillon Barrot will be elected Vice President by the Chamber. Lamartine, seeing the collision which is shadowed between the President and the Assembly, is said to be in favor of its dissolution.

ROME.—The correspondent of the London Daily News, writing from Rome on the 28th ult. says: Accounts from Gaeta represent the Pope as in a most deplorable state, but resolutely persisting in refusal of all compromise. On the 30th ult., the same correspondent wrote as follows: Yesterday evening, at sunset, the Castle of St. Angelo, by the consecutive discharge of 101 great guns, announced to this metropolis and the world in general, that the dynasty which had reigned over Rome for 1048 years has come to a close, and a new Government is to be called into being by the mandate of the whole population assembled in a constituent representative body by universal suffrage; the great bell of the Capitol, which only tolls for the death of a Pope, pealed solemnly. The effects of this extraordinary revolution, by far the greatest that has marked the current year, are not dreamt of by the parties engaged in its accomplishment, nor perhaps by the superficial readers of a newspaper.

Milan was under strict military rule, and the Lombard young men were emigrating in considerable numbers to avoid the military conscriptions of the Austrians.

Austria, with her successes against her revolted States, is getting exacting and refuses concessions. She is everywhere successful in Hungary, and demands an unconditional surrender on the part of that State. The army would soon attack Peeth. The Hungarians fight with fury, but against great odds.

There were reports that the Sicilians have attacked the outposts of the Neapolitans.

The probability is that the King of Naples is desirous of seizing any pretence of reconquering Sicily, and altogether the position of the Two Sicilies is most unsatisfactory.

Prussia is quiet. Schleswig do. but talks of fighting soon again.

In Catalonia, the Carlists and Queen's troops had had some bloody fights.

From India, we learn that the English Government are taking vigorous measures to quell the revolted provinces. An Anglo-Indian army of 50,000 men had been assembled, and in some skirmishes the natives had been defeated at Moultan. The Government were preparing for a decisive engagement. A Sikh conspiracy at Calcutta had been discovered. The plan was to assassinate the English, seize the Treasury, and obtain military possession of British India.

FIRES IN DERBY.—On the morning of the 21st January, a dwelling house owned by Mr. Isaac Robbins, occupied by A. B. Moore, at Derby Centre, was totally consumed. The loss on the house and furniture, owned by three families, is estimated at about \$1,500. Insured \$500 on house, and \$50 on furniture in the Washington County Co. N. Y.

On Saturday evening last, the Store of Mr. Cutting of West Derby, was together with most of the contents, destroyed. We learn that Mr. C. secured his books and papers. Insured in the St. Lawrence County Co. N. Y.

THE RIX FAMILY.—These accomplished singers gave one of their popular entertainments at St. John's Church, Derby Line, to a respectable audience, on Friday eve last. Their style of singing and programme of entertainments, were received with marked approbation by the audience. We would, however, suggest to Mr. Rix the propriety of dropping the Alphabetical piece, as it does not, in our opinion, harmonize well with the rest of his selections.

The Rix Family will sing at the Academy, Stanstead Plain, this (Wednesday) evening, and again at St. John's Church on Friday evening next, when we bespeak for them a full house, as it is rarely the case that so rich a musical treat is heard in this part of the country.

House of Assembly.—We refer our readers to the transcript of Parliamentary details under the appropriate heads, for an insight into the business of the House. The most important measures which have yet been adopted, are the General Amnesty Act, and the Reciprocity Bill, Address upon the Repeal of the Navigation Laws, and an Act to facilitate the Division of Lands in Lower Canada in certain cases. This latter measure, it is understood, will stay proceedings where they have already been commenced under an act of last session, for six months, so that parties interested may have time to look up their titles and file their claims. This will be satisfactory intelligence to the people of the Township of Bolton, who are just now in trouble in regard to a division of their lands.

But little business has been yet completed, but it will be perceived that a good many measures have been introduced, some of which are of considerable importance to the people of Eastern Canada.

The Boston "Olive Branch" commenced the new year by several marked improvements worthy of note, viz: A considerable enlargement in size, new type, &c. We take pleasure in saying, also, that unlike some of its "big" contemporaries, the value of its contents have not depreciated in proportion with its increased bulk, but are as rich as ever.

REFORM IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—We are glad to see that the members of this august body evince a commendable disposition to reform their own habits and customs—a much needed reform—as well as to legislate for their constituents. It will be seen by the report of what passed in the House on Wednesday, that a change for the better has been made in the hours of sitting. Evening sittings, late hours, heated atmosphere, after dinner legislation, and, we fervently hope, *hunkum* speeches for the gallery, are to be done away with. The House will, after this week, meet at the sensible and business-like hour of ten in the forenoon, and adjourn punctually at six; the Speaker at that hour to declare the House adjourned without any motion being required. The House will not sit at all on Wednesdays and Saturdays, those days being reserved for Committees, and for the accommodation of those members of the House who hold seats in the Executive Council. We confidently expect that the new plan—in spite of the forebodings of some hon. members—will be found to work well. One other reform is still more needed. The Lawyers should, as Mr. Price begged of them the other night, take compassion on those who are not lawyers, and talk a little less; a great deal of time and expense would be saved to the country if hon. members were limited to half an hour, or twenty minutes at a time. We need hardly say that to the Fourth Estate—that most important body—the Press—the new arrangement will be a most convenient and welcome one.—Pilot.

The U. S. House of Representatives, on Thursday, in Committee of the whole, decided 64 to 58, to exclude liquor entirely from the Navy.

"Give a man the secure possession of a bleak rock," says a forcible English writer, "and he will turn it into a garden; give him a nine years' lease of a garden, and he will convert it into a desert."

The time of the House of Assembly on Tuesday last, was mostly taken up with the Vanstarr case—the debate upon which we have omitted, being devoid of interest to readers in this part of the Province.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

To the Inhabitants of the County of Stanstead:

YOU are requested to meet at the Inn of JOSEPH BATES, Stanstead Plain, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing Office Bearers for the Agricultural Society of said County for the next term of two years, in conformity with the Provincial Statute, 8th Vic. Cap. 53.

By order of the President,  
L. K. BENTON, Secretary.  
Stanstead, Feb. 4, 1849. 171w3

## Agricultural Society Co. of Shefford.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Act 8 Vic. Chap. 53, a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the said County, will be held at the Academy in Frost Village, Shefford, on Thursday the 15th day of February next, at Noon, for the purpose of electing Office Bearers for the next ensuing two years.

STEPHEN FOSTER, President.  
Shefford, Jan. 21, 1849.

## PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firms of "Asa L. Harvey & Co." "Harvey, Bishop & Co." and the firm of Bishop & Co., are hereby notified, that unless settlements are made with the undersigned, by payment or otherwise, before the first of April next, their Accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection—special contracts excepted.

H. BISHOP & CO.  
Rock Island, Feb. 7, 1849. 171w8

## Teas! Teas! Teas!

500 LBS. of the Canton Tea Company's Superior TEAS, just received at the Derby Line Agency, by  
February 7, 1849. T. C. BUTLER. 171

DR. LIBBY'S Pills and Ointments are kept for sale by SAM'L BEAN, at the Outlet of Massachusetts Lake. 171w3

## CLEARING OUT with all Dispatch

BY private sale, the stock of the Montreal Dry Goods Store, Stanstead Plain.  
There are only a few Goods remaining, and as there is no assortment, they will be sold at such prices as purchasers may be willing to offer.

S. GREGSTON & Co.  
February 1, 1849. 170

## AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

GILMAN & HOLMES have just received a supply of BROOKS' superior Cast Steel Axes, which they feel assured will give better satisfaction than any Axes now offered in this vicinity.

Rock Island, Feb. 1, 1849.

## NEW YEAR--1849.

1000 Bush. T. I. Salt;  
500 Bags Ground Rock Salt—for Dairy use; 5000 lbs Cod Fish; Mackerel, Salmon, Halibut, and Tripe. All the above cheaper than ever before offered in this market.

FRENCH & BAXTER'S.  
Derby Line, Vt. January 1, 1848.

## SAVE YOUR STRAW!!

THE subscribers having re-commenced the manufacture of PAPER at their New Mill, Rock Island, would notify Farmers to save their Oat and Wheat STRAW, to exchange for Paper, Books, or other Goods.

Wanted in exchange for Books and Paper, SWINGLE-TOW, and RAGS of all descriptions.

S. & S. REED. 161  
Nov. 29th, 1848.

## NEW GOODS AT THE OLD YELLOW STORE.

BAXTER, HASKELL & Co. would beg to inform their old customers and the trading community generally, that they have just received from Montreal and the Southern cities, a much larger and more general assortment of rich FASHIONABLE GOODS, than ever before offered in this market, comprising a very rich variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, Bonnet Velvets, Silks, Cloakings, &c. &c. which have been purchased for cash, and at prices corresponding with the present commercial depression in the cities; and they further assure the public that they will not be undersold by any concern in Northern Vermont or in the Eastern Townships.

Rock Island, October 20, 1848.

BUFFALO Robes, a cheaper or better assortment cannot be found in this section. Also, Muffs, Bosas, India Rubber Shoes, and Boots and Shoes in great variety and at reduced prices.

Nov. 30. GILMAN & HOLMES.

Millinery and Dress-Making.  
MRS. M. M. STARRETT, would announce to the Ladies of Stanstead and vicinity, that she has just received the latest WINTER FASHIONS from Boston, and is now prepared to wait upon all who may favor her with their patronage.

BONNET TIPS for sale. 160  
Rock Island, Nov. 22, 1848.

MORE Buffaloes, Muffs, Caps, &c. this day received by us, and for sale cheap.

SPALDING & JONES.

CASH, and the highest prices paid for Shipping Furs, at our Store.

SPALDING & JONES.

January 8, 1849.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS,  
JUST received, adapted to the season, which will be sold as low as the lowest. Call and see.

FOSTER & Co.  
Rock Island, Oct. 24, 1848.

Eastern Townships Marble Works, STANSTEAD PLAIN.

HUNTER & BROWN keep constantly on hand White Marble of all qualities, manufactured into Monuments, Tablets and common Head Stones, of every style and design, furnished cheaper than ever was offered in the Eastern Townships; workmanship warranted superior to any ever done in the country. The common produce of the country—not forgetting cash—received in payment. Credit given if required.

W. S. HUNTER, Stanstead Plain.  
C. H. BROWN, Burlington, Vt.  
Stanstead, October 21, 1848. 156

SHEET ZINC, at FOSTER & Co's.  
Nov. 7.

## RICHMOND ACADEMY.

Rev. A. L. TWILIGHT, Principal.  
Miss MARGARET ROBERTSON, Preceptress.

Tuition, per Term of twelve weeks, from 10 to 15s. Board, (with the Principal) per week, 7s. 6d. Good rooms to let to those who board themselves. Whole expenses of a year at this Seminary, £20 5s. Winter Term commences November 27th.

JAMES R. LAING, Trustees.  
G. K. FOSTER, }  
THOMAS STEEL, }

Richmond, Shipton, C. E. Nov. 4, 1848. w2c0pt

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Stanstead, January 25, 1849.

Adams, Mary  
Allen, Alfred 2  
Atkinson, Willard  
Ayer, Frederick  
Bates, I. Colby  
Barry, Joseph  
Berry, John  
Bellows, Julia  
Bennison, John E.  
Brown, Aaron  
Brown, Hiram D.  
Brown, Benj H.  
Bryant, Bartlett Jr.  
Boynton, Loting  
Boynton, Rufus M.  
Bond, Abiah  
Bowen, James  
Bonner, James  
Caswell, S.  
Cannaway, Ita  
Clifford, L.  
Claffey, Thomas  
Clark, Sally  
Coe, L.  
Coburn, David S.  
Coburn, Alexander  
Colby, Levi  
Cory, Sarah K.  
Cooper, Francis  
Cunningham, Martha  
Crusty, John  
Davis, Abby M.  
Davis, Artemus  
Dean, Alfred J.  
Powers, Esther  
Driscoll, Caroline  
Dixcole, Mary P.  
Duncan, George  
Eaton, Benjamin  
Eastman, Mary M.  
Foster & Co.  
Fox, Amos  
Fowler, John E.  
Gallaher, Daniel  
Garvin, Gustin  
Guertin, David  
Gustin, Eliza  
Grey, Charles  
Graves Horace  
Griffing, Maria Jane  
Glidden, Noah jr 2  
Glidden, Rachel  
Goodwin, Eliza  
Harvey, Samuel  
Hamilton, Jane  
Heath, Gilman  
Heath Fanny  
Heath, Sennith  
Highland, George  
Hitchcock, Angeline  
Howard, Thomas  
Hodge, Andrew  
Hodge, John C.  
Holmes, Wm 2  
Humphrey, Samuel  
Hull, Wm  
Huckins, Emily  
169

## FRENCH LETTERS.

Benoite, Slic  
Beaubieux, Thomas  
Dechenau, Joseph  
DePetre, Ysidore  
Marin, Auguste 2  
Paquet, Jean  
Savoies, Francois  
B. F. HUBBARD, P. M.

## NOTICE.

M. R. H. GATES, having withdrawn from the firm of Spalding, Jones & Gates, the business will be continued under the firm of SPALDING & JONES, so that no interruption will take place with our customers. • SPALDING & JONES.  
Stanstead January 6, 1849.

## THE PRINTER WANTS,

CASH, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Fire Wood, &c. &c., in payment for the Journal. Produce at fair prices, will be received from those in arrears, if delivered before the first of February next. Journal Office, Dec. 6th, 1848.

## TO THE TRADE.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a good supply of  
TEAS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, COFFEE, RAISINS, SHEETINGS, of different widths and qualities, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, COTTON YARN, CARPET YARN, &c. &c. and a pretty General Assortment of AMERICAN HARDWARE, SMALL WARES, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the quantity to the Trade, at as low prices as can be had elsewhere in this section. A fresh and heavy stock of the above Goods just received. KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.  
Stanstead Plain, Oct. 24, 1848.

## New Fall and Winter Goods.

KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.

HAVE just received from Montreal and the Southern Markets, a more extensive General Assortment of seasonable FANCY and STAPLE articles than they have ever had before, or is usually kept in a country store. And as to VARIETY, QUALITY, and CHEAPNESS, they feel confident their stock will be found second to none in the County.

K. K. & Co. respectfully invite the trading community to give them an early call, and they have no doubt their goods will be found desirable, and prices satisfactory.  
Stanstead Plain, Oct. 24, 1848.

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

GILMAN & HOLMES

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of their customers and the public to their New and Splendid assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS! A more choice, elegant, or varied assortment, we venture to say, cannot be found in "these diggings," or one purchased more favorable to Low Prices; and we do positively declare that we will sell as cheap as the cheapest, (and cheaper if we can.) Our motto is—We prefer the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please give us a call.

Rock Island, Nov. 8, 1848.

## COOKING STOVES!

(PADDING PATENT.)

A supply just received, and will be sold cheaper than they have ever been offered in this vicinity before. N. B. These Stoves are made of the very best material, and are about 60 lbs heavier than any other of the same pattern ever kept.

KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.  
Stanstead, Dec. 12, 1848.

SALT! SALT!  
100 Bushels of SALT, just received and for sale as low as the lowest, by FOSTER & Co.  
January 10, 1849.

## J. SCOTT,

CHAIR & CABINET BUSINESS.

At his old stand, still continues to carry on in all its various branches. He now offers for sale Work made of the best kiln-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.

## 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 Carted 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 carted 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.  
WM. WALKER, Jr. Lebanon, N. H.  
CHENEY & Co., Boston.  
CHENEY & Co., Concord.  
T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line.

Leaves Boston for Stanstead every Monday at 3 1/2 o'clock, P. M. 62w

3000 LBS. first quality Southern Sole Leather for sale by KNIGHT, KILBORN & Co.  
Stanstead Plain, Nov. 30, 1848.

## FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

AT Baxter, Haskell & Co's may be had splendid Mink and Otter CAPS from \$4 to \$12. Seal and Nutra do; also richest assortment of Buffs, Boas, Capes, &c. and a large assortment of Buffalo Robes, very cheap. Oct. 20.

MUFFS, Boas, Tippets, &c. &c. as low as the lowest, at FOSTER'S.

## LOOKING GLASSES.

A SPLENDID assortment at 25 per cent. discount from former prices just received at the Old Yellow Store.  
Rock Island, Nov. 21.

POETRY.

MORAL COSMETICS.

Ye who would save your features fair,
Lithe limbs, bright eyes, unrinkled forehead,
From age's devastation horrid...

To Merchants and Traders.

We take this opportunity to say to all that are pur-
chasing Goods, that we have established our-
selves in the Wholesale Commission Business, and are

SOLE LEATHER AND BOOTS.

The above being handled by the Canada Trade,
and being selected with great care, we invite all

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE RATES OF THE BRITANNIA are lower than
those of any other safe and established office doing
business in Canada.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

"Hey, hey! what's that? where, allow
me to ask, are you going at this time of night
Mr. Snippe?" cried the lady, in notes of ominous

DR. WARREN'S

Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry

PHYSICAL BITTERS.

WARREN'S Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bit-
ters have now become a standard medicine, uni-
versally approved by physicians as a safe, speedy and

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Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry

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WARREN'S Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bit-
ters have now become a standard medicine, uni-
versally approved by physicians as a safe, speedy and

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXCELLENT OF MEDICINE KNOWN.
This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times
stronger, purgative, and warranted superior to any

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.
The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparil-
lin over all other medicines, while it eradicates disease

RHEUMATISM.
This sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect suc-
cess in rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
Cleanse and Strengthen—Consumption can be cured.
Coughs, Catarrhs, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Colic,

GIRLS READ THIS.
You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches
on the face, rough skin, and are out of spirits, use a

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.
This extract is a sovereign and speedy cure for im-
purities of the system, barrenness, leucorrhoea, obstruc-

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.
This Extract has been expressly prepared in refer-
ence to female complaints. No female who has reason-

SCROFULA CURED.
This certificate conclusively proves that this Extract
has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.
Dr. Townsend is daily receiving orders from physi-
cians in different parts of the Union.

A. G. STARRETT
HAS removed his Furniture Shop one door North of
the Rock Island Hotel, where he will be happy to

GILMAN & HOLMES are selling Heavy Sheetings
1 1/2 yd wide from 6 to 9 cents; Tickings 12 1/2 to

GREAT BARGAINS.
COOKING Stoves, Stove Pipe, Nails, Glass, Sole
and Upper Leather, Groceries of all descriptions,

Ready-Made Clothing.
GRAY Overalls, Brown Cassimere do, Vests, &c.
of a better quality than before offered, at the

HENRY F. PRENTISS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
DERBY LINE, VT.

STOVE PIPE, at FOSTER & Co's.
Nov. 7, 1848.

THE GREAT DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT.

For all the Genuine and Popular Medicines of the
Day, at T. C. BUTLER'S
LINE STORE.

Fall And Winter Supplies just rec'd
THE following catalogue of Medicines, &c. will be
found at the Line Store, together with a variety

Dr. D. D. Holmes' Medicines may be had
at T. C. Butler's North or Canada Store, viz:
Blood purifying and fluid cleansing Cordial;

For Horses.—Hovey's Heave Powders;
Miller's condition Powders; Punderson's do;
Butler's Bou Killer; Dewee's Spavin Liniment;

Counterfeit Gold and Silver Detector 25
cents per bottle. This should be in every
store and house in the country.

T. C. BUTLER'S
North, or Canada and Variety Store,
ADJOINING his house, and first door on Canada

BUTLER'S
Newland's Liniment.
The reasons why this Liniment is sought after and
used by every person that has become acquainted with

LOOK AT THIS.
I the subscriber here by certify that I have used New-
land's Liniment, prepared by T. C. Butler, in my fam-
ily, and believe it to be one of the best medicines in the

Holland, Vt. Dec. 25, 1848.
The Liniment is for sale by the following Agents:
M. W. Capping, Greenville; Paul Hitchcock, W. P.

THE WASHINGTON
Suspender Shoulder Brace.
COMBING SUSPENDERS AND SHOULDER BRACE,
INVENTED BY A. F. BARTLETT, BOSTON.

THE object of this brace is to remedy habitual slop-
ping, round and crooked shoulders, weak back, and
its tendency is to expand the chest, and preserve an

1. The pressure (which can be made more or less at
will) comes directly on the point or ball of the shoul-
der, which makes the brace more effective, and thus it

2. Its great elasticity supports the parts with perfect
ease and freedom, and this connection with the pants
dispenses with the common suspender, and contributes

3. The brace is so constructed as to render unneces-
sary a belt, which has been the cause of great uncon-
formity to the ribs and epigastric region of the wear-

4. The patent elastic webbing used is a new and
beautiful style, free from odor, containing the vulcaniz-
ed india rubber, and is warranted by the inven-

5. This brace can be afforded at the low price of
from \$2 to \$3.
N. B. Measure to be taken from the centre of the
back, between the shoulders, round the arm back to the

7. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.—
Advertisements without directions will be inserted un-
til forbidden, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.
Georgeville, I. Bullock.
Potton, M. E. Knowlton.
Brome, A. Rankin & Co.
Burlford, J. B. Hunt.
Fike River, J. Sols.
Barstow, S. W. Stone.
Castleton, A. L. Taylor.
Hartley Village, H. Thurston.
West, I. King.
Compton, H. Culling.
Shrewsbury, L. Kathan.
Bromfield, A. S. Merrill.
Shipton (Richmond), J. P. Griffith.
Burlford, J. P. Cushing.
Burlford, G. K. Foster.
Burlford, M. E. Ebb.
Burlford, S. Boswell.
Burlford, G. A. Godard.
Burlford, Capt. A. Wood.
Burlford, Ph. Phelps.
Burlford, Chas. Christie.
Burlford, M. Orcutt.
Burlford, Andrew Young, Jr.
Burlford, L. F. H. Abbott, General Agents.

PICTURE OF HEALTH.

HEALTH is characterized in an individual by the
absence of all pain, suffering or affection in any
part of his body; by the free and regular exercise of
all his functions without any exception. They consist
in having a good appetite at meal times, an easy diges-

Where the state of the system does not harmonize
with the above picture of health, it is of the greatest
importance that no time be lost in sending for a doc-
tor, for in the use of foolish remedies too often the re-

All who wish to preserve their health—all who are
determined to defend their lives against the emer-
gencies of disease which might send them prematurely

THE Proprietors of Shares in the Capital Stock of
The Canada & St. Lawrence Railroad Company,
do hereby notify and require to pay to the Treasur-

THE 7th Instalment on or before the 1st of August,
the 8th Instalment on or before the 1st of October, the
9th Instalment on or before the 1st of December, the
10th Instalment on or before the 1st of February, and
the 11th Instalment on or before the 1st of April next

Persons residing in the District of Saint Francis,
can make their payments at the Agencies of the City
Bank at St. Charles or St. James, as may be most con-
venient from locality. By order,

THOMAS STEERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

REMOVAL.
THE Rev. R. V. HALL has removed from Stan-
stead Place to the Brick House near the residence
of Sarah Penroy, Esq.

Large Bibles
FROM the American Bible Society, may be had at
Foster & Co's, at New York prices, with addition
of freight and duties.

YOU can buy Sheetings at FOSTER & Co's
as low as can be bought in the Co.
of St. James, Nov. 7.

COOKING and ROASTING STOVES of superior style
and quality, for sale at prices that cannot fail to
please. Also, Stove Pipe, by GILMAN & HOLMES,
Nov. 23, 1848.

HUNTER'S CELEBRATED
Pulmonary Balm, and the
CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.
THESE valuable and popular Remedies are pre-
pared and sold wholesale and retail, by Curtis & Per-

Having been proved by the most skillful Cattle Mas-
ters and gained a reputation as a *sarcolin*, 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 free supply of Dal-
ley's Pain Extractor just received.

DAILEY'S INDIAN GALENICAL CURE-ALL.
Having been proved by the most skillful Cattle Mas-
ters and gained a reputation as a *sarcolin*, 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 free supply of Dal-
ley's Pain Extractor just received.

CONDITIONS.
One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A deduc-
tion of twenty-five cents will be made if paid in six
months, and a deduction of fifty cents will be made for
payment in advance.

AGENTS.
Georgeville, I. Bullock.
Potton, M. E. Knowlton.
Brome, A. Rankin & Co.
Burlford, J. B. Hunt.
Fike River, J. Sols.
Barstow, S. W. Stone.
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Burlford, M. E. Ebb.
Burlford, S. Boswell.
Burlford, G. A. Godard.
Burlford, Capt. A. Wood.
Burlford, Ph. Phelps.
Burlford, Chas. Christie.
Burlford, M. Orcutt.
Burlford, Andrew Young, Jr.
Burlford, L. F. H. Abbott, General Agents.