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First Session—4th Parliament.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28.

The bill to dissolve the Montreal Mutual Assurance Company was read a first time. The House then went into committee and Mr Young moved the resolutions of which he had given notice on the subject of the commercial policy of the country. At the period when British Corn Laws were abolished the greater number of the people of Canada foresaw nothing but a destruction of their trade. On the other hand some hopeful, thought that this would give rise to great additions to Canada trade, by giving an opportunity to the colony to demand the repeal of the differential duties and of the navigation laws. On this side one of the most strenuous advocates was the Hon. Inspector General some of whose views, he would proceed to read. The hon gentleman then read a great many extracts from the Pilot, in which the abolition of the differential duties and free navigation of the St. Lawrence were spoken of as the only possible remedies for the supposed evils arising from the late change. One of these articles was headed, 'non reciprocal trade not injurious to our interests.' This article was based on one copied from the Economist whose views the Pilot declared it was most important to enforce in Canada. In another of these articles the Reciprocity measures of Mr. Merritt were discussed, when they were first brought before Parliament. It said Mr Merritt bases his measures on reciprocity, in which we have no faith whatever. It further declared that the United States never would grant reciprocity, no matter what letters Mr. Merritt had received. 'That no act of ours can possibly influence the Americans.' 'That reciprocity was one of Mr Merritt's crochets.' 'That the proposition was an absurdity.' 'That it would be for the next ten years a bugbear to frighten all the protectionists in the country.' 'That they were claptags; that the policy of Canada was to legislate for themselves.' 'That a far more important thing was to secure the free navigation of our inland waters, before which reciprocity sank into utter insignificance.' In 1848 however, Mr Hincks came into the government; but instead of acting upon his declared opinions he began to negotiate for this very reciprocity he had before condemned. These negotiations had failed and the question now was, if we should retaliate or should adopt the policy recommended in the articles he had read. He believed much time had been lost by petitioning four years for reciprocity. He believed notwithstanding that there had been great progress made within that period, and for a long time before. Thus before the St. Lawrence canals were completed, a barrel of flour cost 3s. to transport from Kingston to Montreal; it now cost only 1s. 3d. He then went on to give some statistical information relative to the increase in the lower sea trade and the reduction of freight since the repeal of the navigation laws; and said that even this improvement was far surpassed by the augmentation of our exports to the United States, in proof of which he read several tables to show that in some articles the exports to the United States, were larger than that by sea. To distract this trade then would, he feared, produce the greatest evil. Suppose in return the Americans repeal their warehousing law, in what estate would the Upper Canada farmer and Montreal merchant find himself? If reciprocity were granted to-morrow, it would not al-

ter the disposition of trade to go to the United States. Was there any means to make this trade flow down the St. Lawrence? That could not be done till the St. Lawrence was thrown open to American vessels which were at present obliged to stop at Oswego, Ogdensburg, and other ports, instead of coming down to Montreal, Quebec, Gaspe, Labrador, &c. We were now establishing a line of ocean steamers; but what would be the practical use of this unless the Western propellers were allowed to come to meet the vessels. It was by only permitting them to do so, that we might hope to secure the largest emigration which the country was capable of attracting, because the cheapest fares westward could not otherwise be obtained, compared to this, the advantages of reciprocity seemed to him a mere trifle. Another matter of great importance in the same direction, appeared to him to be the opening of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal, in support of which he attempted to show by a comparison of routes, that this canal must secure the whole trade of the west in that direction. In the same way the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was of great consequence to the Canadian trade, and he has ascertained that the Americans were not likely for a long time to make one on their side. The navigation below Quebec also required improvement. There was now but one light in a distance of 800 miles, and the improvement there, as elsewhere, was of the greatest possible consequence to the farmer. He then turned to the question of discriminating tolls on canals, which he said would be giving Buffalo an advantage of 2-1-4 per barrel, drive the whole trade now descending the Lakes to that port. Then the differential duties, would, in his opinion, make the reduction on goods coming by the River not so much lower as to give the reduction to the consumer. He would pay the same price as at the present; the difference going into the pocket of the merchant. He also desired to let in all raw materials of manufacture free of duty, by which the revenue would not lose more than £13,000. Whatever opinions might be formed of these views, however, he believed it would be admitted on all hands that it would be advisable to obtain the control of the navigation of the St. Lawrence for the Canadian Government, and he had prepared one resolution to that effect. Mr Hincks was as staunch an advocate of theoretical free trade as the hon member; but his views had been changed by experience, and he was now convinced that to legislate irrespective of other nations was not a wise course. It was admitted that if England had adopted another course in 1816, reciprocity might have been obtained from the United States. He believed that a commercial treaty might be made even now; but not by conceding everything the Americans might desire. He complained that instead of all parties standing together in this country, as in the United States, industrious efforts were made in Upper Canada to intimate to the United States what they might do to counteract this policy. This was done principally westward of Belleville, by a parcel of small merchants, actuated by the most selfish motives, who did not want to have their relations with the United States disturbed. He did not, however, fear these people; they might do their worst. The greatest enemies of reciprocal free-trade were Canadians themselves. It had been frequently said by Canadian newspapers that we did not offer enough; but the fact was we had last year imported more goods from the United States of those included in the lists of reciprocity, than we had received from them, one thing must be admitted by the most ultra-free-trader, and that it was an advantage to have our goods going into the United States. The only way to obtain this was to get a sufficient number of people interested, to get the question fairly taken up. The only time it ever was taken up, it fell through in the Senate after an unanimous vote in the House. He thought the Senate had a majority in its favor; and it had been recommended by the President. Now it was all very well to talk of retaliation; but he happened to know the effect produced on the American mind by the Imperial action on the fishery question was most advantageous to this country, notwithstanding all that had been said at first about driving all

our men of war back again. He did not know how any man with British or American feeling, could see the position of the shipping at present without humiliation. Their vessels now passed through all our waters, and ours could not enter one of theirs. So that if the St. Lawrence and Champlain canal were opened, things remaining as they are, American vessels would pass from Lake Superior to New York by this navigation, while Canadian vessels would be driven quite off the waters. He was willing to trade with the Americans on fair terms—to give them even more than he thought reasonable; but he could see no reason, why with people who could make no concession to us, we should not try to get from them, on our canals, all the trade we can. He had never promised to drive the trade from Buffalo; but he did propose to make it pay all the tolls he could. The hon member, like the hon member for Lincoln, seemed never to think of anything else but canals; but there were railroads in the present day, and it was worth while to think of the interests of railroads. Now what was the position of Canadian railroads? At present, goods passing over them paid higher tolls than those passing over the Ogdensburg road. He wanted instead of that to make the latter pay as high tolls as the former. Unless you could do something like this, you could never induce American statesmen to do anything, for they could never carry any measure, unless they showed the people that they were going to get something in return for their concessions. The Oswego people believed they would be ruined by the adoption of this policy; but his answer to them was, go to your own government and influence it, and do justice to Canada. The hon member for Montreal had admitted that the route by the St. Lawrence was as cheap as by New York; but he said that the Montreal merchants would get all the difference between the duties by the two routes. He believed on the contrary that this matter would be regulated by the legitimate profits of trade. The hon member, however, had admitted on a former occasion that he did not value reciprocity. That was just where he differed from the hon member. He did not want, for a political reason, the farmers of Canada to think themselves worse off than those in the United States. Mr Young stated that he had never said reciprocity was worthless; but that we had a much higher price to gain than that. Twenty per cent on all our exports would not come to the amount of the tolls on the Welland Canal alone. Mr Hincks placed a high value on reciprocity and if he showed, as he thought he had done, that this was so, then he asked what hope there was for reciprocity from the course his opponents had adopted? There was none. He asked too, whether there was any free trader in England, who pushed free trade to its legitimate extent? Were they not all inconsistent? Was not the hon member for Montreal inconsistent in advocating the admission of raw materials duty free. Mr Young, you advocated it yourself. Mr Hincks, well, gentlemen were welcome to show whatever inconsistency they pleased in his opinions; that was not the question; but rather what was for the good of the country. He had however always vindicated the admission of raw materials duty free; but what he contended for, was that this policy was a protection to the manufacturer in this country over the manufacturer in the United States. He considered reciprocity then, of great importance; to get it you must interest American parties; while every departure from free trade principles was a sacrifice, you adopt them to gain greater advantages; on this ground to obtain a great object he proposed the sacrifice now under consideration, and he asked what this great sacrifice was? On the chief article of consumption, sugar he had showed on a preceding evening that the consumer must get it less, because the whole duties would be reduced, and on the articles upon which greater duties were to be placed coming through the United States they would be a mere bagatelle. Mr Ridout asked whether this was to be brought about this session. Mr Hincks said yes.

Mr Papineau said the hon Inspector General had had the merit of proposing the abolition of restrictions on the American trade, but he has now the first to endeavor to change his own policy, and yet it had been most advantageous. Never did any trade increase so rapidly as that between Canada, and the United States which now reached forty per cent. of our whole business. And this trade was of the utmost importance, far greater than all the rest, since our farmers disposed of their produce directly, and the returns were at once distributed among them. Then why the change? Simply because the Inspector General had been foiled in some of his negotiations. Yet the Americans had never shown, according to the Inspector General, and they had therefore given Canada, no subject of complaint. The new plan, however, enabled the Inspector General to keep up his high taxes. We could never expect to compete in England with those whose climate and proximity enabled them to enter the British market on better terms than ourselves but in the United States there were millions of consumers to be reached at very little expense. The Inspector General, however, had pledged his credit. Now the day was coming when the party most favorable to low taxation and free trade in the United States was about to have power. They would have it next month, and it was just now that the Inspector General staked his reputation upon the fact of the change of policy. It required no great science of prophecy to see that coming, and if any thing could prevent it, it would be the miserable policy now advocated. As to the American waters we had the same privileges there, as they had on Canadian waters. The only exception he made was at the Welland Canal, where the American trade was indispensable to us. Below St. Regis, where Canada had the two shores of the river they were stopped. But yet on the Ogdensburg Road, on the St. Vincent Road they gave the same advantages to Canadians as they had themselves. The hon member in his zeal for his new policy called the merchants who condemned it selfish. There was, however, at the present moment an illustration of the fact that free trade could do no harm to any place. It might at first appear that if there were no mode of shipping lumber at Quebec, it would greatly increase the trade of Quebec, but since the period when timber had been sold in the United States, persons were so sure of a market in one place or the other, that a greater quantity than ever was brought into Quebec, where the producers were no longer in the hands of one set of merchants. The Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal would still further increase this trade, and benefit Montreal and New York alike even if it built up a new city at Caughnawaga. But the Inspector General taunted the merchants of Upper Canada, and the newspapers of Upper Canada, with indiscreetly, showing the United States, who of course knew nothing about it themselves, how they could injure the Canadian trade. This was childish. Was it possible to stop free discussion on any subject? Would not the same ideas be evolved in the United States as were evolved here? As to the hon member's comparison of canals and railroads, it was well known that on all the railways the world yet knew, competition was still kept up with the smallest kind of canal boats; and was it possible that there could be any comparison between railroads and our navigation, the most considerable in the world. Railroads could not compete with this—nor balloons either, and such a one was resorted to. Mr Papineau then went into some explanations to show the great probability that if the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal were made, the Northern Canal would be enlarged. He concluded by a declaration of his desire to remain as we were rather than to make a change, which must be had because it was a change, since no maxim could be better established than that all commercial changes should be avoided. Mr Chabot addressed the House in favour of the new policy, and Mr Gamble congratulated the House on the first step being taken towards a sound policy of protection. He also congratulated the Inspector General on two most important admissions—first that our farmers

were not in an equally good position with those of the United States, and second, that their inequality was caused by want of protection. He knew not how far the government was prepared to go; but he could only give his assent to their course so far as it went. A retaliatory policy, however, differed entirely from a protective policy as to its object. For his own part he had long given up all hopes of obtaining this reciprocity, for he believed the Americans couldn't grant it, without changing their entire system; and what after all was this reciprocity? It was an attempt on our part to reach markets without expense to ourselves which they had built up for themselves. Besides the Americans believed this country must one day or other fall into the Union, why then should they at once give for a thing what was the greatest inducement for us to join them. This policy however, is contrary to the interests of the commercial classes of Canada West and he saw no advantages in making this sacrifice to build up the city of Montreal. If the policy was persevered in there would be an outcry against it from one end of Canada West to the other. But he disagreed from it on national grounds. It was admitted that the Canadian fishermen—the agriculturists—the commercial men of Montreal—were all inferior in position to the same classes in the United States. Then why add to the same side of the question so large a class as the commercial interests of Upper Canada. Besides, it would not have the effect. Buffalo was already in ecstasies at the hearing of it, and already counted on the enlargement of the Welland Canal. He now proposed to move an amendment, to the effect that it is advisable to impose duties for the protection of home manufactures. The object of this was to completely change the policy of the country; carrying out the protection of our interests as far as it was possible to do so—not to force any other country but to promote our own welfare. The encouragement of Canadian industry never had been a primary object with the government. Formerly the differential duties were so levied as to give Great Britain an advantage against other colonies, as against the United States. Some changes were made, but down to the present day the interests of Great Britain were thought of far more than that of Canada. He then instanced several articles as tobacco, sugar &c., on which a judicious system of duties would allow of manufacturing to be carried on in Canada. These things remained as they were in order to keep us in a position of dependence on British shipowners and British manufacturers. He then read some extracts from the work of a Mr Joshua Grey, in 1850, recommending that no manufactures should be allowed to be started in the colonies. The same thing he said was to be observed now, and in support of this view read a despatch of Lord Grey in opposition to the increase of duties on British goods imported into Canada. The tenacity of purpose which the British people showed on this account was seen throughout their literature. Warburton in his Travels in the United States advocated it, and he read an extract from that work as well as a speech from Mr Robinson, on the Methuen treaty. We see the fruits of this policy to this day, every one who travelled saw the difference between United States and Canada; and the reason was one country built on American interests, while ours built upon British interests. Take up the article of tea and ask what the interests of our country desired—that was the only question. Here he read an extract from Mr Justice Sullivan's tract upon the trade of the country, in which that judge went over a history of the trade of the country from its settlement to show that all the profits of the trade of Canada went to England instead of staying in the country. The same policy, Mr Gamble went on to say, was still pursued in bringing out Mr Jackson. But this system he desired change, and, therefore, proposed his amendment.

Mr Brown, before the vote was put moved that the committee do now rise and report progress. Mr Hincks moved in amendment that the committee do rise. Mr Brown and Mr Boulton, however, protested against this mode of shifting debate and eventually the motion to rise and report progress was carried. And the House adjourned.

French Match-Making.

One of those extraordinary semi-tragic, semi-ludicrous events with which old dramatists and romance writers loved to embellish their narratives, occurred in real earnest a few days ago, and has thrown our fashionable world into a state of commotion, which suits but ill with its usual philosophy and calm acceptance of every occurrence, however strange and startling it may appear to people governed by other laws than those adopted by the *beau monde* of Paris. Madame Le Couteuse de T—, who passes in the high circles in which she moves for the most skillful politician, the boldest *maitresse femme* in the whole universe, having several unmarried daughters, had grown desperate, as is the wont of ladies in the like predicament. Several propositions had been made on her part according to Paris etiquette, to young men of fashion presenting the outward appearance of *bons partis*, but nowhere had she met with success, the exaggeration of cleverness she had displayed in every preliminary transaction of the kind having, as is very often the case, defeated its own objects; and she seemed destined to display an unique phenomenon in the Paris world, three unmarried ladies in the same family! The fact is, that the countess had resolved upon the performance of a more difficult *tour de force* than was ever exhibited by the renowned *Houdin*, or even by Madame Saqui in her best days; this was no less a feat than marrying her daughters with the small dot left them by their father, and reserving her own splendid fortune intact for her own enjoyment while living, to be divided amongst her children at her own death. It is needless to say how long a time the poor countess had been the laughing stock of every mother, and father, too, in Paris; for everybody thought the thing must be impossible, because it had never been.

Madame de T— however, confident in her own powers, was more sanguine; she had heard of the Marquis de Tal—, and of the anxiety which was felt by his guardians to procure for him an early marriage on account of the weakness, both bodily and mental, with which he was afflicted, and which was threatening to cause the total extinction of the princely family of which he is at present the only representative. The prize was too great a one to be overlooked by the sharp mother. An imbecile orphan youth, with no one to watch his interests more closely than a guardian to whom he was nothing, had been evidently created on purpose for Madame T—.

The matter was soon brought about, the contract drawn up, a masterpiece of caution on the part of the managing mother, a monument of sacrifice on that of the bridegroom, who, in the acknowledgement of the paltry dot of a hundred thousand francs brought by the fair *Celine* de T—, was to endow her with his fine estate in Provence, with all the forges and forest lands appertaining thereto; *plus* the *Folie Favar*, his chateau near Sceaux; *plus* in short there was a whole list of dotations which made every mother's heart leap within her as it was read aloud by the notaire at the grand ceremony of the signing of the contract, which was held at Madame de T—'s snug little chateau, with all the pomp and publicity natural to the celebration of such a splendid triumph. Every lingering exclusive in Paris, or its environs, was summoned, to bear witness to the successful termination of Madame de T—'s matrimonial class. The first-class carriages on the Orleans railway were, on Thursday last, crowded with passengers in full dress hurrying to Brunoy, to be present at a ceremony which seldom now takes place, but in *petit comité* amongst the family circle. Preparations of the most magnificent scale had been made for the reception of the numerous guests. On such an occasion, even the far-sighted economy of the countess had been forgotten, and tents had been erected in the park for the accommodation of the guests; orchestras of the best description engaged, besides all other amusements provided for the entertainment of the distinguished

itors. The trousseau was moreover exhibited on the ground floor rooms of the chateau, and of course, formed the principal attraction to the fair friends of the bride, who, however with few exceptions, was speedily converted into enemies at sight with the splendid jewels with which the generosity of the bridegroom had decorated the corbeille. The banquet provided by Chevat was, by anticipation, pronounced to be the most complete thing of the kind ever produced; in short, the signature du contra de Madlle Céline de T. was supposed destined to become a ceremony worthy of remembrance—and so it was.

At sunset the real fête began; the great hall of the chateau was most brilliantly illuminated, the blushing bride elect, in white muslin, sat on one side of the notaire supported by her triumphant parent; and, on the other, the bridegroom, in black, with rich white waistcoat and satin cravat, looking as stupid, but not quite so resigned, as usual. Silence was commanded, the contract read in a sonorous voice, and the awful moment at length arrived. A pen was placed in the hand of the bridegroom, the notaire busying himself as usual to point out the precise spot where the youth was to place his signature, the whole company had drawn near to the table, each awaiting in turn the summons to sign the parchment, when a fearful pause was occasioned by the brusque movement of the stupid bridegroom, who throwing down the pen, exclaimed, "A hundred thousand francs!—no, no—five hundred thousand francs or no Marquis de Tal!" Just imagine the consternation of the relations, the dismay of the countess, who had boasted so long and loudly of the devoted affection of her new son-in-law, displayed by his consent to receive his bride almost penniless, in consideration of the great love with which her beauty had inspired him. The whole company remained thunder-struck, one-half hoping they had heard aright, the other fearing they had not. However, to proceed with the ceremony was impossible; nothing could be extracted from this devoted, affectionate and disinterested bridegroom, but the phrase we have quoted above. No reasoning of the notaire, no appeal to decency and convenience on the part of the mother, nor, alas! even to tenderness and humanity on the part of the bride, was of any avail. "Five hundred thousand francs, or no Marquis de Tal!" was all the animal could utter. What was to be done? It was impossible to alter the parchment on the spot; that simple measure would have been a fraud on the revenue, of course. Other deeds must be drawn up and other fees paid before so simple a thing could be arranged; so the company was dismissed, amid varied and picturesque emotion, and I warrant you that scandalous tongues wagged busily enough as the guests returned home. The happy pair were married on Thursday last, but without publicity, without pomp or grandeur of any kind, no display of contract, no attempt at creating envy, but quietly and humbly. Madame de Tal—is so much ashamed of being outwitted by that idiot, as she kindly denominates her new relative that she has resolved upon spending the winter at Florence.—Paris Letter.

First Session.—4th Parliament.
SATURDAY, OCT. 23.
When the petitions were read over, one from Dunmer and Burleigh was found to contain some very extraordinary modes of expression, whereupon Mr Malloch moved that the petition be not received.
Mr. Cameron, however, contended that the people's right of petition ought always to be respected, and opposed the motion.
Sir Allan McNab read some of the passages from the petition, such as that the petitioners knew that the Queen was "game to the back bone"—that the Pakingtons had never seen a skunk or a muskrat since they were in coat and breeches, and contended that such a petition was an insult to the House. He also remarked on the covert allusions to annexation it contained.
The petition was then rejected on division; only 12 persons voting for its reception.
Mr Christie (Wentworth) then moved the adjournment of the House for six weeks; stating as his reasons the alarm felt by many persons, on account of the prevalence of disease, and the consequent departure of several members.
A long conversation took place upon this motion.
Mr Christie at length said, that, finding the sense of the House against his motion, he would withdraw it, which was objected to by Mr Boulton, and on division, the numbers were—yeas, 15; nays, 41.
TUESDAY, NOV. 2.
On motion of Mr Stuart, a writ

was ordered to issue for the County of Stanstead.

Mr Hincks moved the House into committee of the whole, on the expediency of repealing so much of the Railway Guarantee Act as relates to the aid to be given to the proposed Railway between Quebec and Halifax, and to transfer the guarantee of the Province to the Railway to be constructed between Quebec and River du Loup; and in answer to Mr Canchon, who enquired as to the intentions of the government with regard to the railroad to Halifax, Mr Hincks said the government believed the object would be best secured by the plan the government had submitted to the House. After a lengthy discussion, the House resolved itself into the said committee, and passed the following Resolutions, which were reported and agreed to:—

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal so much of the Railway Guarantee Act, 12 Vic., cap. 29, as relates to the aid to be given to the proposed Railway between Quebec and Halifax, and instead thereof to provide that the Guarantee of the Province may be given, under the provisions of the said Act as amended by Act 14 and 15, Vic., cap. 73, providing for the construction of a Main Trunk Line of Railway throughout the length of this Province, to any Company which shall be formed for the construction of a Railway from a point opposite the City of Quebec to Trois Pistoles, and that such Railway shall form part of the Main Trunk Line of Railway aforesaid.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the incorporation of a Company to construct such Railway as aforesaid, whenever a sufficient number of persons shall express their willingness to construct the same, and shall have subscribed a certain amount of Capital and complied with the other requirements of the Act to be passed in that behalf.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that if such Company, (or any other, but with a preference in favor of such first mentioned Company,) shall extend the said Railway from Trois Pistoles to the Eastern limits of the Province, a tract of one million of acres of the ungranted Lands of the Crown lying in the vicinity of such extension, may be granted to the Company which shall have effected such extension.

Hon Mr Hincks introduced a Bill to provide for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railway from opposite Quebec to Trois Pistoles, and for the extension of such Railway to the Eastern frontier of the Province; second reading on Thursday next.
Messrs Canchon and Tessier while they supported the resolutions, contended that the road ought to go to Halifax, and that the government ought to aid the North Shore road.
Mr Chauveau replied, and Mr Stuart contended that the population of the north shore between Quebec and Montreal was deeply interested in this matter of roads, and though he did not oppose the resolutions, he would take an early opportunity of taking the opinion of the House whether they had not rights equal to the inhabitants of the rest of the Province.—He was in favor of the Richmond road, but also thought the north shore ought to be considered as the main trunk line.
Mr Canchon again spoke, but was called to order.
After which, Mr LeBlanc addressed the House, but in a tone that was quite inaudible.
Mr Cartier contended that it was well understood last year that the Richmond and Quebec railroad was to form part of the trunk line.
Mr Tessier held that the route was not settled at all but left to the government, while the Richmond road was to get it, not as part of the main trunk, but to balance the Toronto and Huron railway.
The resolutions were then carried, and the House adjourned, and a bill founded thereon read a first time.
A bill to repeal the Montreal and Kingston, and Kingston and Toronto Railway Bills, and permit the main trunk lines to incorporate themselves together, was also read a first time.
The Quebec Temperance Hall Bill, was read a third time.
Also, the bill to increase the capital stock of the Montreal Bank, after an amendment by Mr Mackenzie had been lost, on the motion that the bill do pass, the House divided, and Mr Mackenzie voted Nay.
Mr Cartier moved, and the question being proposed, that the bill to incorporate the grand trunk Railway Company of Canada, be now read the third time.

Mr Brown moved in amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of seven Members to enquire and report whether the interests of the public would be better conserved by accepting the offer of Her Majesty's Secretary for the

Colonies, of an Imperial Loan for the construction of a British American Railroad, provided said Loan were sufficient to construct the whole route from the New Brunswick line to the City of Hamilton.
Yeas—8; Nays—31.
The Bill was then read the third time.
Mr Cartier moved, That the Bill do pass.
Mr Gamble moved in amendment, that the Bill be amended, by adding the words "Provided always that nothing in this Act should extend or be construed to extend to authorize the Company to issue Certificates for stock for any greater amount than shall actually be expended in constructing the said Railroad," at the end of the 4th Clause.
Yeas—8; Nays 27.

On motion of the Hon Mr Hincks the Bill was amended by adding the following names in the 34th line of the 1st Clause: "Alexander Tilloch Galt, of the Town of Sherbrooke, Esquire, Luther Hamilton Holton, and David McPherson, of the City of Montreal, Esquires."
Mr Cartier moved that the Bill do pass.
Mr LeBlanc moved in amendment that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed till after the call of the House has taken place,—and the same was negatived upon a division.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3.
A motion of Mr Mackenzie, for the House to go into Committee on the propriety of addressing Her Majesty to repeal the clause in the Union Act requiring a vote of two-thirds to change the Constitution of the House of Assembly, was lost, only three voting for the motion.
To-day Mr Prince moved the adjournment of the House from next Wednesday to the 11th of February next, and the debate was proceeding when the despatch left, the Ministry rather leaning to the adjournment.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4.
Last night after the report left, the adjournment of the House from this day week to the 14th of February, was carried by a majority of 37 to 25.
The Governor sent down a message, recommending the granting of a pension of £200 per annum to the widow of the late Col Antrobus.
On the counting of the House, the following members were found to be absent:—Boulton, Dumoulin, Johnston, Lacoste, McDonald (Cornwall), Mattice, Mougouas, Munroy, Papineau, Polette, Sanborn, Smith, (Durham) Smith, (Frontenac), Turcotte and Valois.

During the debate on the adjournment, Mr Cartier expressed his hope that the commercial policy of the country would be decided before the House adjourned.
Mr Hincks did not know that anything could be done immediately, inasmuch as the action of the Canadian Government must depend on the course of legislation on the other side of the Line, besides it was not the intention to introduce any measure which should take effect before the 4th of April; and again it was not intended that the differential duties should apply in any way to goods imported into Canada from Great Britain. Orders for British Goods, therefore, might be sent as usual.

Mr McKenzie moved that to-morrow the House go into Committee on the propriety of voting an address to Her Majesty, praying for the pardon of Smith O'Brien, Frost and then other Irish and Welsh associates.
The motion was opposed by Messrs Hincks and Drummond, as calculated to do more harm than good to the exiles, and the motion was at length lost.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5.
Last night the following bills were read a third time and passed:—For granting lots in Bytown; incorporating Bishop's College; Hamilton and Toronto Railway; Galt and Guelph Railway; McGill College; Montreal Cemetery; and Cobourg and Peterboro'—the latter with an amendment, giving the Government power to prevent the breaking of Rice Lake.
In committee a resolution was passed extending the 18th section of the Clauses Consolidation Act to the Peterboro' and Port Hope Railway.

The Toronto and Guelph Railway bill passed through committee on a division, Sir A. MacNab opposing it.
The Brantford and Buffalo Railway bill also passed through committee.
This morning the following Resolutions were passed in committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Chaillot:—

1stly, That it is expedient to establish a line of screw steam vessels to run between the Ports of Liverpool in England, and Quebec and Montreal in this Province, once in every fortnight; during the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and between the Ports of Liverpool, and Halifax, N. S., and Portland,

U. S., once in every month in the winter season.

3rdly, That it is expedient that the said vessels shall be exempted from all light dues or other Provincial imposts in the River St. Lawrence.
The bill to provide for the change in the Registry Office Missisquoi was read a first time;
And the house having gone into a Committee of the whole, on motion of Mr Hincks, passed a resolution declaring it expedient to grant a pension of £200 per annum to the widow of the late Colonel Antrobus.

The Bill was then passed, upon the following division:
Yeas—Messrs Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Canchon, Chaillot, Chapuis, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of Wentworth, Clapham Crawford, Attorney General Drummond, Ferguson, Fournier, Comm. Inspector General Hincks, Lemieux, Morin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Short, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Tache, and Wright of West Riding of York.—28.

Nays—Messrs Brown, Gamble, Macdonald of Kingston, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, and Young.—7.
A division is being taken, which will not be taken down until the concurrence of the house.

The ministerial proposition was, that the pension should be for life; but upon an amendment of Mr. Christie, (Gaspé) Mr. Hincks consented, in deference to the opinion manifested in the House, that it should be granted only from year to year.
And the House adjourned.

A CANADIAN ON DANIEL WEBSTER.—We find the following in an article upon the departed Statesman in the Toronto (C. W.) Globe.
"His was undoubtedly a mind among a million. He was the incarnation of thought. In his addresses ideas followed each other as logically as a mathematician proves his problem. He was a man of facts, likewise, with extensive knowledge and the power of clear elucidation. When he considered a subject he exhausted it. On public questions involving far reaching and contending interests, his speeches told all that could be known upon them, every fact was mentioned, and the smallest as keenly and closely dissected as the greatest. Join to this the force of a strong will, a confidence in his own power, which was justified by his greatness, and you have the man who has been regarded as the greatest American of his age, the most powerful pleader, the most profound lawyer, the best expounder of Constitutional questions, and the greatest diplomatist of the nation.—It was, perhaps, because his reasoning power was so great, so overpowering, that we see so little in his speeches of the other lighter, but hardly less influential qualities of the intellect. It may be that imagination, fancy, the love of the sublime and ludicrous, were all sacrificed in their lesser development to the great faculty of inductive reason.—It is very rarely, indeed that in his speeches we find them very prominently displayed. They may bear their part to add to the effect of the main idea, but rarely attain a prominent place for themselves, and they have rather an appearance of laborious effort. Lofly dignity was, in fact, a leading idea in the construction of the mind of Webster, and to it he sacrificed freely during life.

He was a man of very majestic presence, which explains the very great personal influence he possessed over all who approached him. With a well set figure, broad and firm he had a large and massive face, great black eyebrows, and deep cavernous eyes, which were capped, like a noble dome on a stately building, by a forehead broad and massive as an ancient tower. Intellect sat enthroned upon it. His step was measured, his speech accurate and almost painfully slow, his voice deep and sonorous. He spoke like one having authority. His old fashioned blue coat, yellow waistcoat, and black hat acquired a dignity for him Lake all the Americans, he affected the possession of a home in the country—in that, imitating the aristocracy of the Old World.

When in public, those republican kings mix freely with the crowd, it is on great occasions, and due respect is paid to them; but in their private life they hold themselves apart. His arm and homestead were on a great scale—for America; and upon his cultivation, he lavished immense sums derived from his labours as a lawyer, and the liberality of his friends, with a munificence only equalled by his profuseness in other branches of expenditure. He was by no means a man to attend to the minutiae of money in the fulness of his age, although in his younger days he taught a school while pursuing his legal studies, and eked out a

scanty subsistence by copying for a register of deeds.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4th.
The Africa arrived at nine o'clock this morning with four days later news from Europe.
Accounts from Paris state that the most interesting topic of discourse is the accession of Louis Napoleon, all, however, is mere conjecture. It is generally believed that the coronation will not take place before May.
The Chronicle says it was reported that the Turkish envoy at Paris had been recalled.
The Paris papers are chiefly occupied with addresses from various places, calling on the Prince to assume the Imperial Crown.
The Ministry now employ the term 'Excellency' in their official communication with each other.
The convocation of the Senate for the 4th November excites little or no interest.
Medals have been hawked about bearing the effigy of the Prince as Napoleon the second.
The French Naval force in the Levant is to be composed entirely of steam vessels.
The clerks in the government offices are busy arranging the petitions for the empire.

It is now confidently expected that the Pope will come to Paris to perform the ceremony of consecrating the emperor, but whether in December or May is not certain.
Napoleon will take the titles of Emperor of the French, King of Algeria, and Protector of the Holy Places.
The project of erecting Algeria into a Vice Royalty, is more than ever talked of.
English news of no importance.

GOLD IN CANADA.—On Wednesday last, says the N. Y. Herald of 29th ult., a tall, intelligent man direct from Canada, brought to the Herald office, for our inspection, some large grained gold dust, of the pure virgin gold, in a vial, which he said he had gathered from the Chaudiere river gold district in Canada, some thirty miles back of Quebec. The washings and the quartz veins there over a considerable district already explored, are said to be very rich.—If so, there will soon be lively times in Canada.

It is needless longer to conceal that cholera has been prevalent in this city for some time past, now that it has carried off two persons of note; but we may add the disease does not prevail to an alarming extent, and a healthy change of weather may shortly be expected. There was only one case on Saturday and one on Sunday; and we are not a ware of there having been any fatal case yesterday.—Quebec Chronicle

MONTPELIER, Nov. 5.—The Vermont Legislature today elected Isaac Redfield, Pierpont Isham and Milo L. Bennet, Judges of the Supreme Court for the next year; and Robert Pierpont, Jacob Collamer, Asher Peck and L. P. Poland, Circuit Judges.

On the decease of Mr Webster President Fillmore wrote to Hon Edward Everett inviting him to fill the office of Secretary of State. Mr Everett, having held the subject two or three days under consideration, on Saturday gave an answer of acceptance. This is an appointment which will meet with the approbation of the whole country. Mr Everett has had the enviable honor of being recommended by Mr Webster for the position next in rank and assumption of duty to that he is now called to fill, and of having been inducted for that position by Mr Clay.—N. Y. Tribune.

Storm and Loss of Life on Lake Erie.—Lake Erie has been visited by a tremendous storm.
There is a vessel ashore at Long Point. Nothing is known of the crew, but from a visitation of the vessel it is supposed they are all lost.
The schooner R. C. Smad, went to pieces yesterday, a few miles below Bradbone, loaded with coal.—Two hands were supposed to be lost. The vessel is an entire loss.
Baque Myers left Cleveland on Saturday, loaded with 600 tons coal. When off Grand River, she sprang a leak, and lost one man overboard.—She was headed for shore, and struck at 3 o'clock Sunday morning at Walnut Creek. The Captain and one man swam ashore. The balance of the crew, nine in number, were, it is feared, lost.

The U. S. steamer Michigan went to the rescue, but is supposed to have been too late to render any efficient assistance, though it is hoped she may at least be enabled to save the mate, who was last seen clinging to the rigging. Several bodies have already been washed ashore. The

barque and her cargo will probably prove a total loss.

The U. S. steamer Michigan has returned from the wreck of the steamer Rochester; could not find any portion of the vessel, she having gone entirely to pieces. Every soul is reported lost except the Captain and a boy. The vessel was owned by F. W. Myers, of Buffalo, and was insured for \$4500, as follows:—Astor Mutual \$1500; Etna \$1000; Globe \$1000; Union \$1000.

ISLAND POND VILLAGE.—We learn that a large company attended the sale of lots at Island Pond last week, and that more than thirty lots were sold, at good prices.
In addition to the large works of the two companies now going up at Island Pond junction, an extensive steam mill, for the manufacture of lumber, is in progress, and many house, stores and shops are in contemplation.

The Montreal and Portland Railway is now within six miles of the mouth of the Nullegan, and will reach that point in about two weeks more. It is expected to be opened to Island Pond at an early day in December.

THE JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1852.

ELECTIONS.—The Writ for the Election of a Member to serve out the term of our late Representative, has been issued, bearing date on the 3d instant. Mr. Richardson, the Returning Officer, has issued his Proclamation appointing Tuesday the 23d inst. for the Nomination, to be held at Ayer's Flat. Should a Poll be demanded, the same will be opened on the 2d day of December next.

It now devolves upon the Electors of this County to make choice of a representative.—In doing this, the exercise of dispassionate judgment is highly desirable, in order that our views may be properly and intelligently represented, and our interests in connection with those of the country generally, be advocated and sustained in a manner worthy of a large, intelligent and wealthy constituency.

There are many questions of interest now before the country. Among these, we may incidentally refer to the Representation Bill of the present session—a measure of great importance, and which sets off the Townships of Bolton and Potton into a new County.—The Government measure of re-imposing Differential Duties—a scheme fraught with great danger to the interests of the Townships.—The extension of the Elective Franchise, and the adoption of Elective Institutions. The adoption of the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada, with the right of Municipal bodies to raise loans for the construction of works of Internal Improvement, &c. &c. To these we may add questions of local importance.—Stanstead County expects—and has a reasonable prospect of obtaining—a branch Railroad accommodation, either by a further connection with the St. Lawrence & Atlantic road, or otherwise.

In our late Representative, we had a man whose ability to grapple with these questions none will dispute, and whose judicious course during his brief Parliamentary career, won, we believe, the confidence of his entire constituency. A wise policy would dictate the importance of filling his place with a person capable of carrying out the line of policy he adopted. We want no one strictly partisan—bound, under all circumstances, to "follow his leader." On the contrary, an independent, self-reliant man, willing to support good measures from whatever source they originate, and to oppose those that conflict with our own or the general welfare, let him clash with whom he may.

It is not our province to point out the person suitable for the present emergency. We doubt not that the suitable man may be found in the County, and we trust that conflicting opinions may be so harmonized as to save the County the expense and excitement of a contested Election.

We have received a communication from "An Elector," dated Bolton, Nov. 7th, containing the proceedings of a meeting held at that place on the evening of the 7th, in relation to the approaching Election. Circumstances have transpired since, however, which render it unnecessary to publish the letter, else we should cordially comply with the request of the writer. We heartily concur in the desire manifested by that meeting, that a candidate may be selected who will receive the unanimous support of the Electors.

It is stated that E. Short, Esq., member of Parliament for the Town of Sherbrooke, has been, or will be, promoted to the Bench, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Judge Gairdner.
The appointment is a good one, and will be satisfactory to all parties interested in the District. Mr. Short eminently possesses the rare combination of qualifications most essential for the successful performance of the duties of that responsible position.

The Presidential Election of the United States has resulted in the total rout of the Whig Party—"horse, foot and dragons."—No party was ever worse beaten, and there has not been such a one-sided contest since the second election of James Monroe, who received the entire electoral vote except one.—The whole number of Electoral votes is 566, of these it is pretty certain that Gen. Scott gets only Massachusetts, 13, and Vermont, 6,

giving Gen. Pierce a majority of 278.

The majorities in the large States for the Democratic ticket were very large. New York, 26,000—Pennsylvania, 22,000—Indiana, 20,000—Virginia, 13,000, &c. On the other hand, Vermont, the staunchest Whig State in the Union, rolled up a majority of 10,000 for Gen. Scott.

The press of all parties give their opinions of the result pretty much in accordance with the feelings of exultation or chagrin they experience in contemplating it. The New York Herald, which supported Pierce, has the following reflections:

"The result is a great moral judgment of the people against the exhausted whig idea of gunpowder availability; and a most emphatic rebuke of the miserable policy of trading with the abolitionists upon any terms. Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore were rejected, mainly because they had given offence to the anti-slavery whigs of the Northern Whig party, while Gen. Scott's availability, apart from his gunpowder capital, consisted almost entirely in his good political standing with Seward and his allies. It was upon their imaginary strength that Gen. Scott was nominated, but the delusion has vanished into thin air."

The New York Times, an ardent Scott paper, takes the following sensible and liberal view of the result:

"We are not among those who consider the welfare of the country, for all coming time, as irrevocably bound up in any one election. While we think its best interests would have been promoted by the election of Gen. Scott, we readily concede that all the advantages are not upon one side, and that the country, ten years hence, may possibly be better off for the election of Gen. Pierce. In the long run we believe the substantial interests of the country will vindicate themselves;—that if protection to our industry be indispensable to our prosperity, it will force itself in due time upon the government; and that it is not in the power of any administration greatly to check our advancement in that higher career of social prosperity and of national greatness upon which we have entered. And in all our judgments of parties and men—of administrations and of officers—we shall look to the permanent good of the country, rather than to the considerations of temporary and party advantage."

It will be seen by the Parliamentary proceedings, that the Railroad question has been disposed of at last. A bill has passed authorizing all the different companies forming the Main Trunk Line, to unite in one general company, and to the Directors are added Messrs. Galt, Holton and McPherson, late of the Montreal and Kingston Company. A supplementary measure provides that the Provincial guarantee may be given to any company which shall be formed to construct a railway from Quebec to Trois Pistoles; and if such company shall extend their road from Trois Pistoles to the eastern limits of the Province, a tract of one million acres may be granted to the company. A bill embodying this latter measure has passed a first reading.

It strikes us that the Ministry are, to use a vulgarism, running the Provincial guarantee 'into the ground.' This Trois Pistoles route extends 160 miles eastward from Quebec into a country which cannot contribute a moiety towards its support. The object undoubtedly was to obtain the support of certain French members to the Main Trunk line project,—some twenty of them having assumed a hostile attitude to that measure. Should the bill pass, the road could be constructed with the Government guarantee and the grant of land, and would probably become the connecting link with the roads of the Lower Provinces, instead of the St. Lawrence & Atlantic line.

In speaking of the death of Mr. Terrill last week, we were in error in stating that he was attended during his last hours by Mr. Galt. Mr. Short was with him. We are further informed that Mr. Terrill had been somewhat troubled previously with looseness of the bowels, but had not been sufficiently indisposed to pay much attention to it. He was working on a committee on Thursday morning—was in the House in the evening, looking as well as usual, and gave notice that he would introduce a bill to authorize the construction of a Railroad from Montreal to Stanstead on Friday: was taken ill in the House at about 8 o'clock, and at 4 the next morning was a corpse.

A Quebec correspondent of the St. John's News says: "It is worthy of remark that Mr. Terrill was to have seconded a motion of adjournment on the day he died. He agreed to second the motion on account of the cholera being prevalent in Quebec; not, he stated, for his own sake, as he was not afraid to die, but for that of his wife and children, who he said were depending upon his profession for their support. He also expressed anxiety to be with them. This reflection makes the case appear still more sad."

At a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Hatley, convened at the Academy in Charleston Village, on Thursday the 4th inst., for the purpose of expressing their feelings of regret on account of the recent death of H. B. TERRILL, Esq., Wm. G. Cook was called to the Chair, and E. H. LeBaron was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was called to order, and its object briefly stated by the Chairman.

On motion, Joseph Ives, L. Nathan, and J. M. Jones, were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved 1. That by the death of H. B.

TERRILL, Esq., our member in Parliament, the Eastern Townships have lost one of its most prominent public men, and this County a most able Representative.

2. That the course pursued by Mr. Terrill, since his election to the House of Assembly, and the measures he has there introduced, have met our full approbation, and we believe that of most of his political opponents.

3. That while we regret the death of Mr. Terrill as a great public calamity, we cannot overlook the still greater loss his family have suffered, and to them we would extend our warmest sympathies, and most sincere condolences.

4. That a committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions towards forming a fund for the purpose of bringing the body of our late Member from Quebec, and erecting a Monument to his memory; and in order that all may share in contributing that respect to his memory, that only the sum of 2s. 6d. be received from any individual by this committee, and that said committee be instructed to cooperate with the central committee, appointed by the meeting at Stanstead.

5. That the following gentlemen shall constitute said committee, viz:—Capt. Taylor Wadleigh, Willard Ayer, J. M. Jones, and E. H. LeBaron.

6. That the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions and proceedings of this meeting to the family of Mr. Terrill, with assurances of our kind regard, and also a copy to the Editor of the Stanstead Journal for publication.

E. H. LeBaron, Secretary
Hatley, Nov. 4th, 1852.

Under our Telegraphic head on Saturday, we communicated the intelligence of the sudden death of H. B. Terrill, Esq., Representative for Stanstead. This event has cast a deep gloom over the city of Quebec, and is deeply regretted by the Members of the Honorable House to which the deceased belonged, by all whom he was greatly esteemed for his talents and probity.

The body was interred on Friday afternoon in Mount Hermon Cemetery, the Members of the Legislative Assembly forming the funeral cortege, the House having adjourned for the purpose.

Complaints are made by some of the members of the House of the heating and ventilating of the building, the apparatus not being completed; and a desire has been expressed for an immediate adjournment until after the Christmas holidays. The question was brought up at a morning sitting of the House on Saturday, and after some discussion negatived by a vote of 41 to 15.—*Pilot*.

DEATH OF THE MEMBER FOR STANSTEAD.—The telegraph announces this morning, the sudden demise of Mr. Terrill, from cholera. His loss is one which will not be soon supplied in the part of the country which he has so recently been called upon to represent. A man of a strong, earnest and acute intellect, he had by continuous and persevering study, made himself a sound, able lawyer, and by a successful practice of his profession, had accumulated a considerable property. He stood second only, if not first at the St. Francis bar, and had not many superiors among the bar of Lower Canada. We augured favorably of his Parliamentary career, believing that his strong practical mind was admirably adapted to grapple with matters of legislation, and would eventually give him a prominent position in the House of Assembly. One short week ago, the writer of this spent several days in his company, rendered pleasant by his urbane, cheerful, and entertaining conversation. Alas! we little thought then, we should so soon have to record his decease.—*Mont. Gazette*.

Lieut. Col. Antrobus, Provincial Aide-de-Camp of the Governor General, died suddenly of cholera at Quebec on the 1st instant.

Two young ladies, sisters, committed suicide at Henderson, Ky. on the 16th ult. by drowning. No cause is assigned for the act.

Lord de Blaquiere challenges all the world, "America excepted," to produce a yacht equal in speed to his famous yacht America.

New Advertisements.

KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES!
15000 lbs. NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber has received from Montreal, which is the heaviest Stock ever brought from that Market at any one time for the OLD YELLOW since his days of doing business; and a very large assortment from Boston, which he is just opening, together with two heavy cases he is importing direct from England, and which will shortly arrive, consisting in part of

Wool Black Cloths,
Black Mohair Coatings,
Fancy Doe Skins,
Wool Black Doe Skins,
Coburgs, different colors,
Shotted Lustres,
Figured Lustres,
Orleans, Alpaca,
Silk Warp Crape,
Horse Blankets,
Superior Whitney Blankets, &c.

Which renders his Stock of Goods very large. As he intends shortly to remove to his NEW BUILDING, better bargains will be given in those choice Goods than were ever before offered at the OLD YELLOW, as he intends to give inducements for people to call at the NEW STORE. The Imported Goods will be sold at less prices than they can be obtained in Boston—the Canadian importer having to pay only 12 1/2 per cent, while the Americans pay on the same goods from 30 to 40 per cent, which any person will perceive is a large saving.

Call and see for yourselves.
C. F. HASKELL,
Rock Island, Nov. 10, 1852.

MORRIS & WILLIS,
Editors, 107 Fulton-street, New York.

DERBY LINE, Nov. 2, 1852.

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

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

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

THE HOME JOURNAL,
Published every Saturday, in the city of New York, at the low price of \$2 per annum.

ON Saturday, the first day of January next, the first number of a new series of this refined, piquant, cheap, and universally popular Family Newspaper, will be presented to the public, printed on fine white paper, and a new and beautiful type, manufactured expressly for the purpose. This arrangement will afford all who desire to receive this work, an opportunity of commencing their subscription with the beginning of the year.

A NEW NOVEL, translated from the German by a graceful and brilliant American author, entitled WILD FLOWERS, will adorn the columns of the forthcoming new series.

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The Foreign Papers will continue to be carefully examined, and everything of home interest extracted, and arranged under the head of "Readings in Foreign Journals."—American papers, for a similar purpose, will be diligently ransacked.

A large number of able and distinguished persons are accustomed to avail themselves of the columns of the Home Journal whenever they desire to communicate with the public.—These contributions are a valuable feature of the paper.

This copious, comprehensive and elegantly printed Family Newspaper is now acknowledged to be the indispensable drawing-room gazette of the country. A home is hardly complete, we think we may safely venture to say, without the HOME JOURNAL, which is the Chronicle of all that interests all classes of Society, and of the intelligence which most enlivens an American Home. New York is the great centre, and here, at the fountain-head of novelty, incident, literature and foreign news, the Home Journal is printed and published. Its editors, (Geo. P. MORRIS and N. P. WILLIS,) devote their entire time, skill and experience to the task of giving, each week, EVERYTHING WORTH KNOWING.

TERMS.—For one copy, \$2; for three copies, \$5, or for one copy for three years, \$5—always in advance. Subscribe without delay. Address

Bargains in Books!

THE subscriber now offers for sale any of his English Books at Reduced Prices. Purchasers to the amount of £5 will be allowed from 15 to 20 per cent discount from usual prices—for cash or notes at 3 months. C. R. VINCENT.
Lennoxville, Nov. 9, 1852.

Mechanics & Engineers

ARE now offered the "Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics Engine Works and Engineering," illustrated with 4000 Engravings, (in 40 Nos.) at 1s. each, the publishing price being 1s. 3d.

C. R. VINCENT.
Lennoxville Bookstore,
Nov. 9th, 1852.

A Good Opening for Business.

THE subscriber, about leaving Lennoxville, offers for sale or to let, his STORE and PREMISES, transferring his STOCK of BOOKS, (being mostly consignments from England and New York, on commission,) and his list of subscribers.

The Store is handsomely fitted up, and suitable for General Merchandise as well as a Book-Store, with dwelling-rooms above, situated within a few yards of the depot of the St. L. & A. Railroad, which runs through the village, and one of the most central business stands in the Eastern Townships. Possession given immediately. For further particulars and terms address

C. R. VINCENT.
Lennoxville, Nov. 9, 1852.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that I have relinquished to my son Henry A. Pierce, the remainder of his minority, and shall claim none of his earnings nor pay debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN F. PIERCE.
Holland, Jan. 1, 1852. 264-3

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!!

CALL at HASKELL'S for Caps, Boots, Shoes, Coats, Pants, Frocks, or anything you want for cold weather, from a pair of Braces to a Buffalo Coat.

Nov. 10, 1852.

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The Foreign Papers will continue to be carefully examined, and everything of home interest extracted, and arranged under the head of "Readings in Foreign Journals."—American papers, for a similar purpose, will be diligently ransacked.

A large number of able and distinguished persons are accustomed to avail themselves of the columns of the Home Journal whenever they desire to communicate with the public.—These contributions are a valuable feature of the paper.

This copious, comprehensive and elegantly printed Family Newspaper is now acknowledged to be the indispensable drawing-room gazette of the country. A home is hardly complete, we think we may safely venture to say, without the HOME JOURNAL, which is the Chronicle of all that interests all classes of Society, and of the intelligence which most enlivens an American Home. New York is the great centre, and here, at the fountain-head of novelty, incident, literature and foreign news, the Home Journal is printed and published. Its editors, (Geo. P. MORRIS and N. P. WILLIS,) devote their entire time, skill and experience to the task of giving, each week, EVERYTHING WORTH KNOWING.

TERMS.—For one copy, \$2; for three copies, \$5, or for one copy for three years, \$5—always in advance. Subscribe without delay. Address

MORRIS & WILLIS,
Editors, 107 Fulton-street, New York.

BARNSTON CORNER

DRY GOOD STORE and TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!!

HUMPHREY & SHOREY

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

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, HARDWARE AND GLASS, CUTLERY, &c.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Consisting of Buffalo, Beaver, and other Oatier Coats, Grey, Sateen, Tweed, and Due Skin, Frock, and Sack Coats, with a variety of Cassimere, Due Skin, and Sateen Pants, and Vests.

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

Barnston Corner, Oct. 30, 1852.

The Latest Arrivals from Montreal and Quebec Markets.

SPALDING, GATES & Co.

WILL open this week, their usual supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the above Markets, and intend to sell them.

Oct. 13th, 1852.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

JUST received at Barnston Corner, and at Drew's Mill's, Barford, in addition to the former stock, the following Goods:—

100 Pecs Hoyle's and other trunks.
50 " Alpaca, Circassian Cloths, Cuborgs, Orleans and Delaines.
Black and Colored Velvets.
Linen Diaper, and Table Covers, Verona Serge.

Lamb Lined Kid Gloves.
Gents and Ladies Wool Gloves.
Shawls and Shawl-Bags.
Hats and Victoria Lawns,
30 pcs of Milk-knaw Blankets.
30 Count rps. rps.
50 Horse Blankets,
Carpet Bags,
Gala and Scotch Plaid,
Red and White Flannel,
Scotch and Long Shawls,
Black Indiana Shawls,
Black Lace Veils,
Mollers,
100 Coats, Vests, and Pants,
Red Flannel Shirts,
Flannel Drawings,
150 pairs Thick Boots, first quality,
50 " Boys
100 " Women's Calf Boots, and Shoes,
Women's and Misses Cat Foxes Gaiter Boots,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Stoves, Stove Paper and Hollow Ware,
Wine Vinegar,
Best Sago and Rice Starch,
Pickled Salmon, Pickled and dry
Cauls,
5 lb c. Superfine Flour,
Sugar Pickles,
Oat Meal, Rice,
Table Cutlery,
Pocket Knives, &c., with a general assortment
Sheff Hardware,
4 Tons best Table Butter,
1000 lbs. Cheese.

Bottle Boleo, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH, FARM PRODUCE, OR SHORT CREDIT!!

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

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE proprietors of the Rock Island and Independent Union Store, would say to the public generally, that they have commenced business in Mr. W. Wood's Building, (under the management of Mr. W. Wood,) and will sell their goods at the same prices as the New England Protective Union. They have now on hand a small selection of

Dry and Staple Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Groceries,

to which additions will be made from the Northern and Southern Markets as the wants of their customers require.

Rock Island, Aug. 24th, 1852. [354]

PROVINCE OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, CANADA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same shall concern:—GREETING: L. T. DRUMMOND, WHEREAS on the 11th day of October, 1852, the Second and Third days of October instant, the School House of the School District Number Twenty, in the Township of Stanstead, in the County of Stanstead, in the District of St. Francis, the property of The School Commissioners of the Municipality of Stanstead, in the County of Stanstead, was destroyed by Fire, and there is reason to believe that the said Fire was not caused by accident, but was the act of an incendiary or incendiaries at present unknown. Now Know Ye, That a REWARD OF FIFTY POUNDS, current money of this Province, will be paid to any person or persons not being the actual offender or offenders, as will give such information as will lead to the discovery, apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime.

By Command, A. N. MORIN, Secretary. [363w3]

WANTED,
6 OR 8 GIRLS, good workmen at the TAILORING business, by HUMPHREY & SHOREY.
Barnston Corner, Oct. 19th, 1852. [363f]

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

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

500 lbs. Crushed Loaf Sugar.
500 " Granulated " "
500 " Coffee Crushed " "
500 " Muscovado " " 9d quality.

FOSTER, HALL & Co.
Derby Line, Aug. 24th, 1852.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT BLANKS for sale at this Office.

DYE STUFFS.

IN all their varieties, kept constantly on hand by HUBBARD & BELT.

NEW GOODS!

OCTOBER 11th, 1852!!

WE would beg to say to our customers and to the public generally, that our Store is once more well filled with NEW GOODS, adapted to the season, and from the fact of their having been selected with much care, and purchased entirely with cash down, we feel confident that we can offer inducements to the purchaser sufficient to guarantee a sale, provided they will give us a look before making their bills. We will not enumerate articles, but simply say that our assortment is

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Crockery, Dry Groceries, Hats, and Caps, Buffalo Robes, Furs, Prints and Oils, Cooking and Box Stoves.

Is now complete, and for the same kind of pay, we are not to be undersold by any.
FOSTER & MORRILL.

TRAINS SOUTH.
First Train for Boston.
Leave St. Johnsbury, Vt. at 4.45 A. M.
" W. R. Junction at 7.15 A. M.
" Concord, N. H. at 10.10 A. M.
Arrive at Boston at 12.50 P. M.

Second Train for Boston.
Leave St. Johnsbury, Vt. at 11.20 A. M.
" W. R. Junction at 2.15 P. M.
" Concord, N. H. at 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Boston at 7.30 P. M.

First Train for New York.
Leave White River Junction at 7.15 A. M.
" Springfield, Mass. at 1.45 P. M.
Arrive at New York at 7.50 P. M.

Second Train for New York.
Leave White River Junction at 2.15 P. M.
" Springfield, Mass. at 6.55 P. M.
Arrive at New York at 11.55 P. M.

TRAINS NORTH.
First Train for St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Leave Boston at 7.30 A. M.
" Concord, N. H. at 10.30 A. M.
" White River Junction at 1.48 P. M.
Arrive at St. Johnsbury at 4.08 P. M.

Second Train for St. Johnsbury.
Leave Boston at 12.00 M.
" Concord, N. H. at 3.00 P. M.
" White River Junction at 6.55 P. M.
Arrive at St. Johnsbury at 9.15 P. M.

First Train from New York.
Leave New York at 3.30 P. M.
" Springfield (Lodge) at 8.05 A. M.
" White River Junction at 1.48 P. M.
Arrive at St. Johnsbury at 4.08 P. M.

Second Train from New York.
Leave New York at 8.00 A. M.
" Springfield at 2.00 P. M.
" White River Junction at 6.55 P. M.

TRAINS from the Passumpsic Road connect at White River Junction, with the Northern Road, for Concord, Manchester, Nashua and Boston, via Lawrence and Lowell, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Portland and the East.

Also, with Vermont Central Road, for Montpelier, Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal, Ogdenburg and the West.

AT BELLOWS FALLS, with the Cheshire Road for Keene, Fitchburg, &c., and with the Rutland Road, for Rutland, Whitehall, Troy, Saratoga, &c.

AT SPRINGFIELD, with the Western Road, for Albany, &c., and with the New-Haven and Hartford Road, for New York.

Cars run through between St. Johnsbury and Boston, and Springfield, avoiding the necessity of frequent changes so inconvenient to Passengers.

Through Baggage Masters run on each Train.

On the arrival of the first train from the South, STAGES leave the principal stations on the Passumpsic Road, for towns in the vicinity on both sides of the River; also for all towns in Northern New Hampshire, and St. Johnsbury for all towns in Northern Vermont and Canada East.

Stages arrive from the interior in season for Trains South.

ROBERT HALE, Agent.
St. Johnsbury, Vt. May 17, 1852. [340]

FRESH ARRIVAL!
Just Received at the Line Store,
A NEW supply of Drugs and Medicines,
&c.
500 Bottles Gen. Twigg's Hair Dye, or Hair Restorer.
100 Bottles English Hair Lustral and Pomades.
Hair Oils and Cologne of superior quality.
Lobins Extract, and other Perfumery.
Fruit Drops, Essences of all kinds.
Extract of Lemon, for cakes, &c.
Newland's Hair and other Liniments.
Rine Bone, and Spirit Liniment.
Butler's Patent Liniment for Horses.
" Vegetable Cough Balsam.
" Aromatic Tincture of Rhubarb.
" Golden Ointment, for Salt Rheum.
Burns, &c.
Warranted pure Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime
Sulphate Quinine, Opium, Paregoric, Fit Drops, &c.
Spectacles for all ages.
Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c. &c.
Ruin, Brandy, Gin, Old Port and Sherry Wines, and High Wines, warranted pure, for Medical and Mechanical purposes.
And also one thousand and two kinds of Medicines, &c., for sale by
T. C. BUTLER, Agent.
N. B.—Also Agent for Cheney & Co's Express. [346]

NEWLAND'S LINIMENT,
PREPARED AND WARRANTED GENUINE BY
T. C. BUTLER, Druggist,
And sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, and sold by Merchants generally throughout Canada East.
Stanstead, C. E., Aug. 25th, 1852. [354]

READ! READ!!

MR. T. C. BUTLER.—
SIR. It is to certify that a short time since, I was troubled with very sore and inflamed eyes, in fact they were so bad, that for three weeks, I could with difficulty bear the light. Hearing of the many cures which your Rose Eye Balsam had effected, I was induced to give it a trial, and am happy to say that before I had used a fourth part of one jar my eyes were perfectly well. I think it an excellent article, and take pleasure in recommending it to others who are afflicted in like manner.</

