

Sherbrooke

AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS ADVERTISER.

Gazette,

PUBLISHED BY J. S. WALTON

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Volume XVII.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1856.

Number 936



MARBLE! MARBLE!

ITALIAN & AMERICAN.
Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, &c.
CAN be selected and ERECTED THIS FALL,
from a
HEAVY AND VARIED STOCK,
second to none in "this Canada."
Prices to meet the times.

Mantles, Table Tops,
and every article in the trade always on hand. In-
scriptions receive personal attention.
Country orders securely packed.
FELIX MORGAN,
111, St. John Street, (without) 136.
Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1856.

Boston Clothing Store.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the in-
habitants of Sherbrooke and vicinity, that we
have engaged the services of Mr. D. M. DILL-
LON, late with Messrs. BAILL & WATSON,
They having retired from the business, we shall con-
tinue the

Merchant Tailoring

from this date, under the sole management of Mr. D. M. DILL-
LON, who is now so well known to the public of this vicin-
ity, for his skill and making up garments as to need no com-
ment.

Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths,

adapted to the trade, and the best assortment ever
offered in this market. Also, a large assortment of
HABERDASHERY.

Custom-made Clothing,

at wholesale and retail at low prices.
Mr. Dillon having had long experience in the busi-
ness with J. N. THOMPSON of Montreal, will endeavor
to serve his numerous friends with good taste and
good fits, and respectfully solicits a continuance of
their patronage.

ANDROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH.

W. C. WILLIS, LENNOXVILLE, begs to in-
form the Ladies and Gentlemen of SHER-
BROOKE and vicinity that he is prepared to supply
these beautiful pictures on glass or paper. They ex-
cel the finest Miniatures on Ivory, and can be en-
closed in a letter to any part of the world.

VIEWS AND PLANS FOR PATENTS,

executed with dispatch.
23rd May 1856.

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL,

Late American House, Sherbrooke.
J. S. CLARK, Conductor on the Grand
Trunk Railway, begs to inform the public
that he has taken the St. Francis Hotel,
Sherbrooke, which will be conducted as a
first-class hotel.

NEW GOODS.

50 Bbls. No. 1 Superior Flour,
COARSE FLOUR, Oatmeal, Mess Pork, Mackerel,
White Fish, Cod Fish, Herring,
1 Pouchon New Crop Molasses,
Loaf, Crushed, Maple and Muscovado Sugars,
Butter, Cheese, Lard & Dried Apples,
Lamp Oil, Burning Fluid, Wickless Lamps,
Tallow, Waxed Wick and Wax Candles,
Castile, Old Brand Whisky, Rye Whisky, Liverpool
and Montreal Snaps,
Berger's Saffron and Rice Starch,
Sole Leather, French Calf Skins,
Large assortment of fine BOOTS and SHOES,
500 lbs. Lamp Black,
1 Crate Corsets, 60 doz. Tumblers, Hardware,
Lennoxville, January 18, 1855.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

All of which will be sold very cheap for cash by
J. P. CUSHING.
Lennoxville, January 18, 1855.

NEW GROCERY,

Provision & Liquor Store.
THE subscribers have taken the Store, in UPPER
TOWN, Sherbrooke, lately occupied by D.
BARNARD, where they will keep constantly on hand a
General Assortment of
Groceries, Provisions, and
LIQUORS.

Books! Books!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
Lennoxville Book Store,
a new and extensive assortment from New York and
Boston—amongst which will be found a great variety of
Elegant Gift Books!

Bibles Prayer Books & Church Services,

in Morocco and Velvet, suitable for CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS.
Also, Jan. Smith's Island Guide,
High Wines of the purest qual-
ity, Port Wine, &c., &c.,
W. HOPKINSON & SON,
Upper Town, Sherbrooke,
5th August, 1856.

1000 Novels at 1s. and 1s. 3d. each.

Lennoxville, Dec. 14, 1855.
THOS. SMYTH.

HORSES & BUGGIES

FOR SALE.
1 BUGGY, "Concord style," new,
"New York style," second hand,
1 4 years old MARE, in foal,
1 6 do do do
Cheap for CASH or approved credit.
BAILL & WEBSTER,
Sherbrooke, 15th April, 1856.

Municipal Blanks.

Notices of Appointment to Office, with Certificate
of Oath of service on the back.
Valuation Rolls,
Collection Rolls, bound or in sheet,
Notices to perform Road Labor,
Accounts for Taxes,
Diapers Warrants for non-payment of Taxes,
BLANK of all descriptions, for sale at this Of-
fice

What do we live for?

From the Montreal Witness.
What do we live for?
Is labor so lowly?
Tail so humble, we shrink from its stain?
Thinking it not—labor
Is Godlike and holy—
He that is idle is living in vain.

What do we live for?
Creation is groaning—
Her desolate places are not to be built—
The work of the years
Swells deeper the moaning.
As time rolls along the dark tide of guilt.

What do we live for?
The question is standing
Low in the silence, and loud in the din,
And to each heart-ear,
With warm pulses bounding,
Answers come thronging without, and within.

What do we live for?
We live to be raising
Battle, unceasing, with indwelling sin—
We live to fight on—
In conflict engaging
Temptations without, and passions within.

What do we live for?
To sow, by all waters
Fruit-bearing seeds of deeds for all years—
To tell in the ranks
With earth's sons and daughters,
Manfully striving with doubts and fears.

What do we live for?
To live not to tread out
Slothfully standing aloof from the strife—
A thousand times better—
More noble, to wear out
Batter'd and burn'd in the hot forge of life.
Montreal Dec. 10, 1856. J. E. H.

The Sugar Mill.

William D. Gallagher, Editor of the
Western Farm Journal, of Louisville, Ky.,
recently travelling in Ohio, among other
things tells what he saw of the Sugar
Mill, thus:

Sugar Mill came up for discussion be-
fore the Cincinnati Horticultural Society,
on the presentation of a couple of letters
from Gov. Hammond, of Ohio. Several
persons present who had grown the
sugar cane, (known in Ohio chiefly by
the name of "Egyptian Corn") expressed
themselves well satisfied that it would be
a profitable addition to the present farm
crops in the Ohio Valley, if used only as
green and dry fodder for cattle, which
are extremely fond of it. One member
stated that when properly ground, the
seeds make good bread, and cakes almost
equal to buckwheat.

None knew anything about it as a sub-
stitute for New Orleans molasses.

But this is the aspect in which Gov.
Hammond's letter presented it to the
consideration of Mr. Buchanan. In one of
them Gov. Hammond says: "I had half
an acre planted, and only ground enough
to try it. It will do here, and it will also
do in your climate at Cincinnati. It will
mature sooner than corn, and in any cli-
mate suited to Indian corn. A fine syrup
can be made of it at a cost of eighteen or
twenty cents per gallon. On an acre of
land prepared as you would work for sugar
beets or carrots, you can, with less labor
than used for corn, grow enough millet to
make five or six hundred gallons of syrup.

You can grind and boil three hundred to
three hundred and fifty gallons of juice
per day, producing about fifty gallons of
syrup. I have not tried it for sugar, and
I only desire to save some \$600 or \$800
annually. It can be kept for grinding.
I think it likely to compete with the sug-
ar cane of Louisiana. I think it is par-
ticularly valuable in your region, and
hereafter I will give the particulars of my
experiment, if you wish it."

Fattening Durham cattle with the sug-
ar millet, is a use of the plant which be-
came known to us a couple of days after
the meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultur-
al Society, during a visit to inspect some
herds in Warren county, Ohio. The seed
had been planted with the express inten-
tion of making this use of the growth in
case it should be found to answer expec-
tations.

We found the cattle (several thorough-
bred short horns, intended for exhibition at
the Ohio State Fair, next at Pennsylvania
State Fair, and then at the National Cattle
Show, near Philadelphia,) engaged at their
midday repast, and never have we seen
gourmand devour oysters, snipe,
woodcock, lamb's fries, or any other great
delicacy with a finer relish than that with
which they were eating sugar millet.

The stalks and blades are passed under
the knives of a straw cutter, and come
out in pieces from one to two inches long,
which are fed to the animals four or five
times a day, in such quantities as it has
been ascertained that they will eat up
clean.

On this subject, a subscriber in Cler-
mont County writes us as follows:

"The farmers of Ohio have proved,
from actual experiments the present year,
that they can make their own sugar
cheaper and a better article than they can
buy, by cultivating the Chinese sug-
ar-cane. There is no humber in this;
it is just precisely adapted to the soil and
climate of Ohio, yields a heavy crop, and

is immensely rich in saccharine matter, and
the farmers of Ohio can raise sugar from
this plant at the cost of five cents per
pound. We have a lump of this sugar
manufactured by ourselves that we will
send you, if an opportunity occurs."

A Horse with the Heaves!

I tried all sorts of heavy powders on my
patient with no effect whatever. It is said
that in a limestone country the disease is un-
known, and lime water was prescribed with
no apparent advantage. Some one told me to
give the horse ginger, and strange to tell, I
found that a table-spoonful of ginger given to
the "General," with his oats would cure him
for the day, in half an hour after he had eaten
it but on giving it daily, the disease ceased.
Finally I was advised, to cut my horse's fad-
der and give it always wet. I pursued that
course carefully, keeping the "General" tied
with so short a halter that he could not eat his
bedding, giving chopped hay and molasses
three times a day and never more than a bucket of
water at a time. He improves rapidly. I
have kept him five years, making him a fac-
torem—carriage horse, saddle horse, plow and
cart horse—and he bids fair to remain useful
for five years to come. Keep it this way, your
disease does not lessen his value for speed or
labor a single dollar. When the boys grow
careless and give him dry hay, he informs me
by the peculiar cough I have mentioned; but
sometimes, for six months together, no indica-
tion of the disease is visible, and he would
pass for a sound horse with those knowing
in such matters. There is no doubt that
clover hay, probably because of its dust, often
induces the heaves. Stable keepers, with us,
refuse it altogether for this reason.—N. Y.
Family Jour.

Alison Holmes leans back and laughs,
such a full, careless, merry sort of a laugh,
that you feel at once it brings up from a
heart that has never known darkness or
sorrow, that is full of youth, and health,
and spirits—those great jewels of life!

"How did you find all that out, dear
little Miss Innocent?"

"Why, I just told Jones that the boat
was an unsafe one, and like to have up-
set us, and he must hunt up another for
our next sail; and he answered, looking
as solemn as an owl: 'Miss Meltha,
there isn't a safer boat in the State than the
Cedar Bird. You may depend on't
twice all that young chap's doin's, just to
scare you.' Don't you wish he'd had a
good ducking himself, Irene, darling?"

"Yes, indeed, I do, laughs the queenly
lady, who has thrown herself on an ottoman
at the feet of the cousins, and clasped
her hand in that of Meltha's.

"You don't, either. You'd have pulled
me back. I'll bet my new watch, if you'd
seen me going under, you wouldn't you,
girls? Be honest and tell the truth."

"If you give us another chance, I think
we may possibly rescue you by your hair.
It will afford us such a nice chance to
pull it." Irene's smile materially softens
her threat.

"Well, then, I should have chosen the
ducking as the least of the two evils.
Uncle Nathan, wouldn't you trust me out on
the lake, with the girls, this evening?
I'll take the best care in the world of
them?"

"Ye-es, I guess so. Meltha, my child,
you must wrap up warm, for the eve-
nings are chilly up here in the country."

You would have known how very dear
she was to the old man's heart, if you
had heard those words, and seen the
look that accompanied them—it was so
very fond—so full of watchful tender-
ness.

She seemed to need both; for she was
fair and fragile, like her mother, who, at
fifteen years before, in the morning of
her womanhood, had gone down to the
"long sleep."

"O, I'll look out for myself—never you
mind, papa. Irene, my pet, what are you
thinking about?"

And she lifts up the graceful head that
is leaning over her lap.

"That I wished Clyde was here. He is
so fond of moonlight sailing, and I am
sure, Alison, you and he would like each
other."

"Yes, indeed, you would," chimed in the
soft voice of Meltha.

"Why, because you do? With an
arch gleam of the dark, roguish eyes.
"Be still, you impertinence! There is
a point on the little lady's lip; but the
soft kindling of her cheek is more sig-
nificant than the pout."

"Well, do tell me something about this
brother of yours, Irene. Does he like
fun, for if he don't, he and I could never
sail in the same ship."

"Yes, he likes it. But dear me! you
are not in the least bit alike. He is quiet-
er and graver than you are, and strangers
think him remarkably dignified. He's
very proud, though rather strangely, so
exclusive and fastidious; but if you once
got down into his heart—it's such a warm
one. He's a little bit odd, too, and likes
his own way remarkably well. In short,
he's the only person in the world that I
ever was the least bit afraid of."

"Why didn't you bring him on with
you, Irene? He'd have liked a jollity
cation at the Cedars, I know?"

"Oh, he's gone to Virginia, to visit some
of our cousins, with papa. But he pro-
mised me he'd pass Christmas with us, at
the Seminary, particularly when I told
him that a certain pair of blue eyes,
which he thinks very beautiful, were to
take the part of Rowena, in our tableau."

"Now I'll tell Al. who is to be Re-
becca," cries Meltha, to hide her con-
fusion.

"I wish I could be there. Wouldn't I
make a capital Rowena, girls?"

"Indeed you would, they simulate coun-
sily rejoined.

"But why can't you come? It isn't a
long journey from Cambridge? eagerly
questioned Irene.

forestall me, and go in, reader.

Mrs. Kenyon and her guests are all
there. She is a pleasant, matronly, and
very lady-like looking person, with a
strong family resemblance to her brother,
who is reading his newspaper, keeping
up a sort of desultory conversation with
her, and listening occasionally to the
young people, who are grouped on the
opposite sofa, chatting away very animat-
edly. The parlor is furnished with taste
and elegance, not so richly as to be op-
pressive, though. Rare blossoms, and
half-opened buds wind through the vines
and mosses of the velvet carpet, several
fine pictures and portraits, in heavy oval
frames, hang along the walls—all else is
in harmony with these.

"Now, girls, what do you say to another
sail on the lake this evening. It will be
perfectly charming among the Cedars in
the moonlight." The speaker sits by his
cousin, and he catches up the girle
which swings from her waist, and winds
the heavy tassel round his fingers as he
asks the question.

"I see very well what you want. Ah,
you rogue! I haven't forgotten how you
tried to scare Irene and me, nearly out
of our wits, night before last, making the
boat shake and plunge, till we really be-
lieved we were going to upset, and there
you sat all the time, looking as demure as
grandma, and yet you were at the bottom
of the whole mischief! And the girl
shakes playfully her white hand in his
face.

"You love your mother very dearly, do
you not, Alison?" asked Irene, who, slip-
ping the rings round her fingers, had
listened to the conversation with much
interest.

"I think I do." It was a pity his moth-
er did not hear his tones and see his face
at that moment. "She's the best woman
in the world, not even the present com-
pany accepted. Now isn't she, uncle
Nathan?"

"Well, I've known her over twenty
years, and I've never been able to dis-
cover but one fault in her."

"What in the world is it?"

"Why, she would persist in spoiling a
certain scapegrace of a nephew of mine,
spite of all my solemn warnings and ad-
monitions."

"I very much wonder she didn't say
"Physician, heal thyself," at the conclu-
sion of all those pathetic exhortations,"
looking archly at Meltha.

"Now, listen, my boy, Irene. It does
seem as if he couldn't live five minutes
without some thrust at me. Am I a
spoiled child, papa? And she bounded
up, with the prettiest childish grace im-
aginable, ran across the room, and sprang
into her father's lap, answering her own
question in her whole manner better than
any words could have done.

"I rather think so, pussy. But, anyhow,
we wouldn't have you spoiled for all the
world." And the fond parent pushed
away the bright curls that were tumbling
around the sunny face, as green leaves
shake in summer mornings about full-
blown lilies. What wonder the sweet
girl was her father's idol!

"Look here, Meltha? Isn't somebody
standing still at the front gate? I
suddenly asked Mrs. Kenyon, as she
peered through the shrubbery, for her
seat was nearest the window.

"Ye-es, seems to me there is. Your
eyes are younger than mine, daughter;—
look out."

She sprang to the window, and gazed
down through the green vista.

"Yes, there certainly is, aunty. It's a
little girl, with an awfully old-fashioned
straw bonnet. Goodness! how like a statu-
ette she stands there!"

"I presume it's some beggar, but she's
more modest than they usually are; Bid-
dy—to a domestic, who then just crossed
the hall—you see that girl standing at
the gate? Go down and ask her what
she wants."

"I have given you this conversation at
length, reader, because I believe one can
get at a better knowledge of character
from a simple, off-hand interview of this
kind, than from the most elaborate men-
tal analysis, just as you have learned
more of persons in seeing them for five
minutes, than in hearing about them all
your life."

"Wa-all, what is it you'll be after
wanting here?"

"I started. It was not a very pleasant
awakening from my reverie, for Biddy's
face and tones indicated plainly she
thought I had no business there. The
truth rushed back to me. It was almost
overwhelming. My courage, which had
been strung up to an unnatural degree,
now utterly forsook me."

"How dare you think of going in there,
and meeting those people?"—whispered
all the coward in my heart. "They'll
every one stare at you, and you can't say
a word. Then they will think you're
crazy, or make all manner of fun of you.
You never can stand it—you know you
can't. Just tell the girl, now, you were
only looking at the trees, and set off as
fast as you can, before the matter's any
worse."

To be Continued.

The Feejee Cannibals.

Dr. Harvey, in his account of his tour
in the South Seas, in a letter dated from
Sydney, says:—

"At Wainanu I had to visit the chief,
Tui-Wainanu, in order to obtain his per-
mission to botanize on his land. As he
is rather an odd character, I shall tell
you something about him. He lives in a
large house like a lofty barn, all being in
one room, which may be some sixty feet
long and twenty-five wide, with the roof

pitch some twenty feet from the floor
Hung midway from the ground are sun
dry shelves, which seemed well laden
with property, and all along at the upper
end of the hall, was a row of well-polished
masks, apparently fit for action. The
floor was spread with mats, and those at
the upper end, appropriated to the chief
guests, were of fine quality. Here sat,
also, the principal wife, who is a fine
young woman, with a pleasing expression
of countenance and dignified manners, al-
though she was heavily naked (being a
heathen,) except the very narrow or short
native petticoat which the Feejeean women
wear. She was nursing a little child, a
young savage in a state of nature. I
propitiated the chief's good will by the
presentation of a large knife, and Captain Ber-
kenshaw gave him a pair of hatchets.

Tui-Wainanu is of very great stature,
some inches over six feet, strongly built
and well proportioned, with great mus-
cular development. His hair, which pro-
jected from his head fully twelve inches
on every side, was wrapped in a *sala* of
fine bark-cloth, and looked like a huge
pillow. He wore no clothes, except the
usual narrow strip of cloth, about two in-
ches wide, passed round the body and be-
tween his legs, and barely sufficient for
Feejeean decency. When he gave or-
ders to his crouching dependents, he
walked, or rather strode, rapidly about
the room, and slapped his thigh in a very
significant manner. He is a heathen
and cannibal, and a noted warrior, and
commands a very large district including
many towns and a considerable popu-
lation. He was very polite to us, and
when he spoke to us you would thought
him a very amiable personage. He looked
over my plants, and made remarks,
and assisted in carrying the bundle to-
wards the boat; so that, when I shook
hands at parting, I gave the salutation,
Saladame, "My love to you."

But the missionaries tell fearful stories
of his cruelty as well as daring. On one
occasion, when a neighbouring village
had offended him, though it was at a
time when his tribe were away on some
other expedition, nothing daunted, Tui,
collected all the women of his village,
started with them, and posted them in
the bush immediately surrounding the
village with which he was displeased; and
then telling the women to set up a shout,
and to imitate other noises usual with a
party about to attack a town, he went
alone into the midst of the hostile village,
and by his daring and threats, and his
fears awakened by the supposed besieging
force, he actually succeeded in clubbing
all the men that he could find, and
thus he took eighteen lives as a "morning
excursion before breakfast. When the
men were slain, he called in his women
to carry off as many of the dead bodies
as he wanted for cooking. Another of
his exploits was still more cold-blooded,
though not attended with such loss of
life. Among the captives taken on one
of his forays was a little girl of nine or
ten years of age. She was not killed at
the time of the battle, but suffered to live
about his house, eating her bit among
the rest of the followers, like one of the
family. But some time after he went
on a visit by sea to a friend at So-
leva Bay, the next day beyond Nandi,
and took this little girl with him in
the canoe, where she was treated as usual.
And so they went on together, un-
til they came close to Soleva, and were
about to land. He gave orders to club
the girl, and as soon as they went ashore
she was cooked and eaten. Her murder
had only been deferred to insure the
freshness and good condition of the meat
intended for the picnic. This happened
not very long ago, and there is no reason
to suppose that similar brutality will not
happen again, unless the *lotu* (or religion)
comes in and puts a stop to it."

If you wish to know what the Wesleyans
are doing at Feejee, get the Rev. Robert
Young's "Southern World," published by
Mason. It gives a true picture of the state
of society in 1850; but the last year has
been a very eventful one. Heathenism is
fast breaking up, and thousands more than
can be supplied with teachers are anxious to
get *lotu*. They now count the attendants of
public worship at thirty thousand, being
more than double what they were last year.
With all this, the heathen cruelties exist close
up to the Nandy mission, though that has
been open for seven years. A few days before
we arrived, two instances of cannibalism
occurred close to the village. In one case the mis-
sionary was successful in getting the people to
give up a part of the cooked body for burial;
but in the other they refused, insultingly,
beginning to eat the flesh off the limbs in the
very presence of the missionary. Two cases
of widow strangling, and one of smothering a
sick person, also occurred during our stay. It
is always the next of kin that strangles the
widow; occasionally her own daughter hides
her with the son, presses the cord round her
neck. I could weary you with sickening
stories. Scenes like these teach us, if any-
thing will, the blessings of Christianity. Who
talks of the religion of nature? There is not
a lovelier parallel in nature than the Feejee
cannibals. It is blessed with a fine, cli-
mate, an exuberantly fertile soil, abundant
streams of water, and exquisitely pictur-
esque scenery.—Everything conspires to im-
press man's mind with "the beautiful," and
the peaceful, if aestheticism is to be believed;
yet we find it coupled by a rare earthly sen-
sual, and devoted in the last degree—hateful
and hateful on another. What better proof
of the truth of Christ's mission do you re-
quire than the contrast between the heathen
and Christian districts of Feejee?

The New York correspondent of a Charles-
ton paper gives the following account of a
recent wedding in the former city, which
seems to have cost a trifle in the getting
up—

"A splendid wedding came off last week in
which over one thousand persons participated,
the bride being the daughter of one of our

Opinions of the Press.

"We are glad to learn that the Pain Kil-
ler (Perry Davis's) is having so large a sale
in our city. We have every reason to be-
lieve it to be an almost never failing cure for
pain, and as such is a medicine no family
should be without.—Montreal Pilot.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.—The thou-
sands who have been relieved, as well as
thousands who have the most unbounded con-
fidence in Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain
Killer, will read among our special notices
this week another of the additional evi-
dence of the power of the application. We
are doing an act of humanity, when we urge
every family to possess themselves of it.
—[Buffalo Christian Advocate.

DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. Whatever may be
the prejudices entertained against a great
many patent medicines, we can ourselves
bear testimony to the efficacy of this article.
We have seen its magic effects in soothing
the severest pain, in a great many cases, and
know it to be a good article for the uses and
purposes to which it is devoted, and even in
cases where it may not prove infallible, it pos-
sesses the rare quality of doing no injury.
—[Cincinnati Dispatch.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. This medi-
cine has become an article of commerce—a
thing no medicine ever became before. Pain
Killer, as such, is an item in every bale of
goods sent to country merchants, as Tea, Col-
fee, or Sugar. This article occupies its place
in its favor.—[Glens Falls Messenger.

A SURE CURE FOR A FELLOW.—This we
know will be gladly received by all of
our readers. When the soreness first com-
mences, or even when far advanced, it can
be relieved and entirely cured by holding the
finger or part afflicted in Perry Davis's Pain
Killer for half an hour. It has been thor-
oughly tested, and proves a never failing
remedy.
Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Gentlemen—

We have to report an interesting de-
mand for the Pain Killer. Inquiries for the
article are frequent. We special notice the
demand for a few bottles among our
friends, who have suffered severely from
the rheumatism, (which is very prevalent in
this country,) and in every instance has
given great satisfaction. Every box we sell
makes an opening for a larger supply.
WILLIS, HOLDEN & Co., Melbourne, Aus-
tralia.

We have but little confidence in the trump-
eted statements of the proprietors of
advertising medicines generally, but we are
forced to concur in the opinion, uniformly ex-
pressed by all who have used Perry Davis's
Pain Killer, that it is a very valuable article,
and one that it would be well for every
holder to have at hand, in case of cholera,
fever and ague, and the host of diseases, ex-
ternal and internal, which it is adapted to
cure or alleviate. No article or medicine ever
attained to such unbounded popularity and
extensive diffusion. Invented only sixteen
years since, its curative power have been
experienced by many, many thousands in
every section of the United States and Canada.
It has penetrated to every part of the known
world, bearing with it its healing influences

wealthiest merchants. The reception took place during the daytime, and finished with a ball in the evening. During the day the mansion was closed up to the outside and brilliant illuminations, to give more effect to the display of costly presents. These included a complete set of diamonds; a real India shawl—price \$1500; a superb gold breakfast set; a dress of Houston lace valued at \$1500; a China dinner set, each piece containing a separate design, and which had been ordered from Canton expressly for this occasion; and, among the smaller articles, an elegant box, containing six pocket handkerchiefs, at one hundred fifty, and twenty-five dollars each. The last and most valued gift was from the bride's mother. It was an exquisite portrait, embroidered with her own hand, and filled with twelve new branch hairpins, as spending money for the petted daughter.

The Great North West.

We think it a necessity that the Red River settlement must be made the point of operation for the Canadian Government's operations in opening up the Hudson's Bay Company's territories for settlement. The organs of the Company in Canada indicate their wish that we should commence on our present borders, and gradually make our way westward. Perhaps the chief objection to this course is to be found in the fact, that the Red River population, consisting of 10,000 persons speaking English, and a few French, are now obliged to resort to the American settlements, for the necessities of civilization, that they prefer a connection with their own countrymen in Canada. They have made many ineffectual efforts to bring this about; have sent deputations to the effect of their deliverance from the Company, have corresponded with influential parties in Canada, and are now in a complete state of insurrection against the Company's agents, and trade with the Indians in defiance of the monopoly regulations. To understand the position of this branch of the Hudson's Bay Company, we ask our readers to examine a Map of British North America. They will find that the division of the Company's territory called Red River, comes down to the American boundary line, and that immediately with that line is Pembina, a trading post on the Red River. It is said that a steamer is about being built for the traffic on that stream which will give even more facilities for the American trade than it now enjoys. At present the Red River people travel to Pembina, which is seventy miles from Fort Garry, and even to St. Paul, now a four-day journey. A steamer, however, some four or five hundred miles to the south, to purchase goods. Long caravans of carts, numbering three or four hundred, make their annual visits to the southward over the Minnesota prairies, carrying down furs and bringing back foreign articles of food and clothing. So rapidly is Pembina filling up, that a railway northward from St. Paul is now projected, which will touch the waters of the Red River, and then proceed westward to the Missouri. As a depot for this whole tract of country St. Paul, which is a place of astonishing progress, has its communication southward by the Mississippi, and eastward by the line of railway connecting Chicago and Milwaukee; but it is now forging another connection with Fond du Lac, or as it is now called, Superior City, at the extreme western end of Lake Superior, which is expected to become a second Chicago. Let the reader who has followed our brief remarks on the map, look a little to the north of Fond du Lac, within the British territory, and find the Hudson's Bay station called Fort William. This place was the depot on the lakes of the North West Company; from whence they started their expeditions into the interior, and at which they received their furs. When that company was absorbed in the other, the chief depot was removed to Hudson's Bay, out of the way of curious observers. From this point to the centre of the Red River settlement is between three and four hundred miles. The country which lies between is broken, and at which is shown by numerous lakes and streams. Much of the soil, particularly near Lake Superior, is rocky, but the valleys even there are fertile, and the quality of the soil improves in the neighbourhood of the prairies. The streams are navigable for the *bateau* of the voyageurs, and might be made available for larger vessels. Looking at the country as presented to us thus, we ask where is the difficulty of establishing a town at Fort William and of opening a practicable route from thence to the Red River? The water communication would be in manner be sufficient for all the present wants of the trade, but a road would be necessary in winter, in order that settlers might be attracted to the neighborhood. The Fort William would speedily grow into a place of importance cannot be doubted. We talk about the spirit of the American pioneer, but the men who have cut their way through Canadian forests need not shrink from competition with any class in courage or endurance. There are hundreds of young men who would shoulder their axes at once if they were told that a free grant of two hundred acres of good land awaited their acceptance, with a prospect of their new home being a great and wealthy country. If a communication were opened to the Red River settlement, there would be an immediate influx of emigrants, who would very speedily transfer themselves to the great prairie beyond, where the climate is far more moderate than that of lower latitudes on the lakes. This by the simple opening of a communication between Lake Superior and the Red River, a great territory would be brought within our reach, the tendency of the trade of our prairie country to the American cities would be checked, and a way would be opened up for a railway to the Pacific through British territory.—*Toronto Globe.*

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.—A special despatch to the New York Tribune of the 12th inst., gives the following account of a scene in the House of Representatives at Washington. A Mr. Clark said:—
"He repudiated the lecture of the President on the fugitive slave law, and said he should rather go to the gallows than obey the law. He has seen at one time nine fugitive slaves during in his own house—fathers, mothers, wives and children—defying their liberty, and in spite of any offering the divided legislature, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. He did both, and carried them money and sent them on their way rejoicing. Was that treason? Mr. Bennett, of Miss. wanted to know if the gentleman would not have gone one step further. 'Yes,' was the prompt reply. 'I would have driven their captor from my door, and I would have made his appearance. Mr. Bennett pressed the matter still further, and asked if the gentleman would not have justified the taking of the fugitive by force in the first instance? Mr. Giddings (walking indignantly out into the arena in front of the Speaker, in a voice of thunder, that made every member feel that he meant what he said) answered, 'I would smite down the infamous slave-catcher if he crossed my path in pursuit of his traffic.'"

A Washington letter says,—
"The burthen of the sugar tax is severely felt, and complaints against the present rates of duties are very general. General Houston's resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of exempting the sugar from duty for two years will be considered by the committee on finance, whose report with sugar still on the rise, will be looked for with interest. The duty is 30 per cent, ad valorem, and therefore, the higher the price of sugar the higher becomes the duty. When sugars are cheap the tax is small, and when they are dear the duty becomes exorbitant and oppressive."

It is probable that General Houston's motive in limiting the exemption of two years is to afford time for the resuscitation of the sugar culture in the south, and also for the result of the experiments now about to be made with

the Chinese sugar-cane, which is found to be so prolific everywhere south of the parallel of forty-two."

THE SLAVE WHIPPED.—Washington, Dec. 18, 1856.—Thirty-two of the slaves arrested at Alexandria, Va., on Sunday morning last, upon a charge of insurrection, have been fined and whipped upon the bare back fifteen lashes each for assembling at a ball. Not the slightest testimony has been found against one of them that they intended to create an insurrection. The impression is that the whipping will excite those to insurrection now, who never dreamed of the subject before. The whites are armed, and constantly on the watch, though it is asserted by many that there is no real cause for fear. The movement of the blacks in Tennessee and Kentucky has struck terror among the slaveholders all over the South.

RUSSIA AND THE CONFERENCE.—The London Post says, that "if Russia persists in asking for a conference, it can only expect in her confusion and diplomatic defeat for England, Austria, Sardinia, and Turkey, and we doubt not, also our ally, France will be prepared to maintain the absolute spirit and meaning, and the very text and letter of the treaty drawn up by an able French diplomatist, and signed with the pen and quill of the Jardin des Plantes. Of the ultimate result, we have no fear, though a second conference had the power of altering the text or meaning of the Treaty of Paris of March 30—but we maintain that a second conference has no such power, and that a resident minister cannot vary or alter a general act of a congress called together for the purpose of settling a peace, and signed, solemnly ratified, and terms acceded to and carried into effect by every country except Russia."

EFFECTS OF CLOSE INTERMARRIAGE.—At the request of a medical student, a brilliant young physician, we insert from an American journal an essay on the laws of reproduction and the effects of close intermarriage. Our medical correspondent adds the following testimony to that contained in the article from the American publication:—
"The subject is one of national importance, and merits serious consideration, so far as the speciality of insanity is concerned. I have not a doubt of the destructive tendency of close intermarriage. Every superintendent of an insane asylum with whom I have conversed on the subject, entertains the same opinion. A friend of mine, a gentleman of the West, now engaged in the preparation of a work on the subject of congenital disease resulting from the intermarriage of close relations. In New England that peculiar disease of the eye, called 'congenital cataract' is very common among the children of first cousins. In 1840 I visited the Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston; a girl of ten years was presented to the visiting Surgeon. The first question he put to the mother of the girl was, 'are you and your husband related by blood?' 'The reply was, 'we are cousins.' I attended a family in Toronto, the husband in which was married to his own niece. The eldest child was congenitally deaf, and was besides a paralytic idiot. The younger children all died in infancy; and finally the mother brought forth none living—(a very happy result). I knew in the old country two families; the father was brother, and married two sisters, their own cousins. Of one family all died young of consumption. Of the other some have died of drunken insanity. Some are yet alive—half insane.—*Toronto Leader.*

A TERRIBLE WAR AHEAD.
The last number of the North British Review contains the following paragraph:—
"It is impossible as it would be unwise, to enter from ourselves the facts that all the Continental nations look present peace as but transitory, momentary; and on the Crimean war as but the prelude to a fearful drama—all the more fearful because none know its purpose, its plot, which character will be assumed by any given actor, and, least of all, the development of the whole. All that they feel and know is, that everything which has happened since 1848, has exasperated, not calmed, the electric tension of the European atmosphere; that a rottenness, rapidly growing intolerable alike to God, and to themselves, has eaten into the vitals of the Continent; that the rulers known where they are, nor whether they are going, and only play that things may last until their time; all notes which one would interpret as proving the Continent to be already ripe for subjection to some devouring race of conquerors, were there not a ray of hope in an unexpected even more painful, but far human pity, which is held by some of the wisest among the Germans; namely, that the coming war will last resolve into no struggle between bankrupt monarchs and their respective armies, but a war between nations themselves, an internecine war of opinions and of creeds."

A Terrible Tragedy in Illinois.
The following extract from a private letter, dated at Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois, Dec. 12, we find in the Rochester American:—
"A bloody tragedy was performed at the Baldwin House, in this city, this afternoon. I was conversing with a gentleman from Dr. Thayer's drug store, about two o'clock, when the terrible cry of murder was heard, and we all started out to discover the cause. We were soon directed by the crowd of people to the above named hotel, distant only a few minutes' walk, where, waiting in their blood, lay the victims of the most sanguinary single hand conflict it has been my lot to witness. It is impossible to describe the horror which depicted the visage of the possessor of that friend, the circumstances are as follows:—A Mr. Fleming, an elderly gentleman, and two sons, about 25 to 28 years of age, had called upon Mr. Crozier at his rooms at the Baldwin House, armed each with a loaded pistol, to coerce the latter gentleman affecting their daughter and sister, with whom they charged Mr. C., and after some pretty warm language had passed between the parties, he agreed to and did sign a retraction in the presence of a friend whom the Messrs. Fleming had brought with them. Immediately after delivering the paper into the possession of their friend, the Messrs. F., or one of the brothers, says to Mr. C., 'I am now going to cockle you,' and one of the boys, holding a cocked pistol to his head, directed the other to inflict the threatened punishment, which he immediately commenced. He had struck three or four blows, when C. pulled a silk handkerchief from his pocket, and in the same time his arm was raised, and he held the pistol a back-handed blow, which reached, as he did the first, to the heart of the victim."

Both brothers received their death wounds in less than two seconds, and were both writhing in agony for three minutes after they were struck. The old man had gone out into the hall and locked the door, and stood upon the outside with a pistol to keep out assistance. The affair had created an immense excitement here, I assure you. The young man Crozier is under arrest, having surrendered himself into custody, and is to undergo an examination to-morrow.

The sympathies of the people are mostly with Crozier. He acts and looks the picture of despair. He is a young man, some 27 or 30 years old, and unmarried on a side note, who is engaged to the lady in question, who is a very respectable fair-haired, and of whom, I understand, members of the church in good standing.

Walker and his soldiers. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who has been at Nicaragua, describes the condition of Walker's army as wretched in the extreme. He says, they resembled groups that are sometimes seen in slums-house yards, with the exception that they were not so well clothed. One poor fellow had but one leg to his pantaloon; some were shirtless; some shoeless, and others halless. Their rations consisted of fresh beef and coffee; no bread of any kind. Sickness was prevailing to an alarming extent in the army. There were no natives in the army, their feelings being strongly against Walker, whom they looked upon as a base usurper. Among the soldiers were wretched looking boys, between 14 and 20 years of age.

FIRE AT POINT LEVI.
GRAND TRUNK TERMINUS IN RUINS.
We learn that late last night, or at an early hour this morning, the watchman on duty at the Terminus of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, discovered a fire in the lamp room. He at once opened the door, and the flames rushed out. The alarm was immediately given, and every effort was made to save it, but in vain. In a very short time the entire building, which was an immense one, was one mass of flame, and Mr. Symonds, its freight clerk, and his wife, who slept over the passenger portion of the depot, barely escaped in their night clothes, with their lives. The building was a wooden one, and every thing in it, consisting of cars, goods, &c., were destroyed. The safe was, however, saved. The amount of the loss, or the origin of the fire, is not known.

The Victoria Hotel, situated but a short distance from the Terminus, was with great difficulty saved.—*Pilot.*

It is said that the loss by the fire at Point Levi, amounts to £50,000.

Sherbrooke Gazette.

SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1856.

THE NEW-YEAR. Ere another number of our paper appears, 1856 will have been numbered with the past, and its record sealed up for eternity. In entering upon 1857, let us all strive so to improve it as it may prove a really HAPPY NEW-YEAR not only to ourselves, but to those with whom we have intercourse.

The Committee appointed to visit Montreal to confer with Mr. Galt respecting the establishment of a Cotton Factory in Sherbrooke, we understand, found Mr. G. ready to accept the resolutions of the Town Meeting, with some modifications, the particulars of which, will, we suppose, be laid before a meeting of the rate-payers.

The Quebec Colonist understands that Col. Guay has left town for the purpose of pressing on Government the propriety of giving him a claim upon his military services during the rebellion of '37-8, and the quasi rebellion of burning the Parliament House, at Montreal. In the first he was on the side that has not been considered worthy of reward, and for the latter we believe he was promoted to some unimportant office. Perhaps he will now set forth his great sacrifice of money and principle (in contesting the county of Missisquoi with Mr. Ferres, when, according to his own story, he parted with all his dollars and all his honor, to serve his country! If the gallant Colonel will pay us that small printing bill incurred when he was Member for Sherbrooke, we will communicate to him something to advantage.

A TRUE WOMAN. A Washington letter relates an incident which shows the feeling existing among the women of New-England towards "Bully" Brooks. "Some days ago Brooks met in the Rotunda of the Capitol a Massachusetts lady with whom he was formerly on excellent terms. She had not been to Washington, however, before, since the Summer assault. Approaching her Brooks bowed politely and familiarly, when she vindicated the spirit of the true woman, who knows how to rebuke a wrong which has become national, by turning coldly from him without returning his recognition. A gentleman who witnessed the transaction describes Brooks's confusion and mortification as most humiliating."

THE NEW SUGAR CANE. of which some account will be found on our first page, has excited the attention of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. They have recommended that a series of experiments be made on the Chinese Sugar Cane the coming year. It is thought that this sugar cane, which, on account of the present high price of sugar, is attracting much attention throughout the U.S., will soon effect a revolution in the sugar interests of the country.

A LOTTERY SWindle. A sale of spurious Lottery Tickets has been going on in New-York, by a firm styled Manchester & Co. The tickets purported to be of the Consolidated Lottery of Havana, and the Delaware Consolidated Lottery, and were sent in packets to Post Masters and others for sale, one ticket in six being allowed for the seller's commission. The firm was not to be found, but an individual who received his money letters, has been arrested and lodged in jail. Individuals who are silly enough to part with their money for lottery tickets, deserve to lose it.

Mr. Larwell, the Member for Kent, who made himself conspicuous last session by his antipathy to the negro population of Upper Canada, has excited the opposition of his constituents, who have, to the number of 300 sent an address to Dr. Cross, requesting that gentleman to allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate to represent the county at the next election. He has accepted the invitation, and declares himself in favor of representation by population, non-sectarian schools, and Upper Canada as the permanent seat of Parliament.

INDIAN OUTRAGE. The St. Paul, Minnesota Pioneer, of Dec. 2, relates a case of horrible cruelty, by the Sioux Indians, upon a captive Chippewa. The Indians in Council determined to burn the Chippewa, who had murdered a Dakota woman, at the stake. A band of 700 of their warriors took him to a point on Buffalo Creek, and burned him at a slow fire. The Chippewa is represented as having endured the tortures with the greatest indifference. These Sioux are almost as savage as some of their white brethren at the South who frequently burn their captives (blacks) without the form of trial.

WALKER AND HIS SOLDIERS. A correspondent of the New-York Tribune, who has been at Nicaragua, describes the condition of Walker's army as wretched in the extreme. He says, they resembled groups that are sometimes seen in slums-house yards, with the exception that they were not so well clothed. One poor fellow had but one leg to his pantaloon; some were shirtless; some shoeless, and others halless. Their rations consisted of fresh beef and coffee; no bread of any kind. Sickness was prevailing to an alarming extent in the army. There were no natives in the army, their feelings being strongly against Walker, whom they looked upon as a base usurper. Among the soldiers were wretched looking boys, between 14 and 20 years of age.

Mr. Walker, Deputy Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, was interrupted by a prisoner named McGee; last week. McGee handed a note to Walker, and as he received it, sprang fiercely upon him, grasped him by the shoulder with one hand, and with the other plunged a knife into the left side of his victim, killing him almost instantly. The Chaplain of the prison, who was performing divine service at the time, struck McGee over the head with a bible, and seized him by the hair of the head, and by the assistance of some of the prisoners he was secured.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH. The Quebec Colonist relates a distressing case of fire at St. Sylvester on Tuesday last week. The house of Peter Daly, took fire in his absence, and was consumed with three of his children, the eldest but six years old.

Mr. Warren, the celebrated Organist of Montreal, died in that city on the 22d inst.

Fire Brigade Ball.

The Members of the Sherbrooke Fire Companies will give New Years Ball at Griffith's Assembly Room, on Wednesday evening next. If they enter into the amusement with half the energy they evince at a fire, they will deserve, and we hope may enjoy a Happy New-Year.

Literary Notices.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO'S NEW YORK REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the last number (October) of the "London Quarterly Review" (re-published by Leonard Scott & Co., of New York)—Contents:—Whittier's Edition of Bacon's Essays; French Algeria; Church Building; New Biographies of Montaigne; Ancient Rome; Physiology of the Human Form; The Nuns of Port Royal; The Declining Efficiency of Parliament.

We avail ourselves of the approach of a New Year to call attention to the enterprise of Messrs Leonard Scott & Co., in their punctual, complete, and economical republication of the best British periodicals. As representative works (says the Home Journal) giving the most able exposition of the most salient features of public opinion on all the important questions of the day—it is difficult to overrate the value of these important works. As the means of social enjoyment and literary culture, the articles published in them have a permanent value. The contributors are the best writers in each department. We can imagine no reading so well adapted to once to liberalize & to inform, to discipline the mind, as these leading periodicals. The Edinburgh Review continues to furnish the most brilliant critical and biographical essays; the Quarterly is the ablest conservative journal extant; the Westminster the ablest advocate of liberalism; the North British Review combines literary excellence with evangelical sentiment, and Blackwood yields its medium of race fiction and learned commentary as richly as ever. Versed in the contents of these unrivalled journals, the intelligent reader is prepared, to discuss the merits of the last famous book, and the mooted point in politics and science; he is provided with fresh and reasonable intellectual aliment, and "posted up" in the signs of the times, in the world of thought. We know no better gift to a young man than a subscription for these invaluable works and those who design to lay in a stock of intellectual pleasure and profit with the advent of a new season, will do well to subscribe to them.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY. The January number is received. The following is the table of contents:—Italians in America; Luna through a Lognetto; Witching times—Chapters VI.—VIII; Mrs. Browning's New Poem; Odds of Plants; Peter Plint's Story; The Jolly Hermit; Young Ladyhood; A dash at Cape Cod; Cornelius Agrippa—Doctor, Knight, and Magician; A Love Chase; International Copyright; Editorial Notes.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY. in point of originality and talent, is at the head of the American Magazines. TERMS—\$3 a year. Address, Dix, Edwards & Co., N. York.

THE LADY'S BOOK. The January number has reached us with its usual punctuality. Godey has well redeemed his motto "Excellent," and has now brought his magazine up to the highest notch. It surpasses all its contemporaries in the beauty and number of its embellishments; and the attention paid to the fashions, embroidery, &c., &c., makes it a great favorite with the ladies.

TERMS.—Cash in advance. One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year \$5. Three copies one year, \$6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, \$10. Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, \$15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, \$20.

Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine both one year for \$4.50.

Godey's Lady's Book, and Arthur's Home Magazine, both one year for \$3.50.

SUBSCRIBERS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES, who send for clubs, must remit 36 cents extra on every subscriber, to pay the A. GODEY, 113 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DANVILLE, Dec. 22, 1856.
MR. EDITOR:—The good people of Danville and vicinity, were afforded a rich intellectual treat last evening, in the form of a Temperance Address, by Mr. Moffat, an individual eminent for the Sons of Temperance. The discourse was delivered in the presence of C. W. to lecture throughout the Province on the necessity of a stringent Prohibitionary Law. Although the evening was favorable, and the roads excellent, but a comparatively small number of the inhabitants of the town was present, to the evident discredit of the place. Yet, notwithstanding the paucity of the audience, the assembled few were privileged to enjoy a feast of reason and flow of eloquence. I would, Mr. Editor, that it were in my power to give your readers an imperfect synopsis of the matter of the discourse. The disciples of St. George were irresistible, but the manner, that was perfectly inimitable. The speaker evidently understands all the arts of engaging the attention of an audience, of controlling their

passions, and holding them spell bound by the flights of his oratory. At one time you were dazzled by the splendor of diction, at one time convulsed by meridian and laughter, and anon moved to tears of sympathy and grief. Mr. M. is admirable in illustration, a master of pantomime, abounding in interesting facts and incidents: his anecdotes are unique, spicy, well timed, and eminently appropriate. It is understood that he purposes to deliver a course of lectures in several of the Eastern Townships. May we hope that he will meet everywhere that encouragement which sterling merit so justly may claim? that there will be a ready response from the friends of the cause in Sherbrooke? Only give the man a hearty welcome and a crowded house, and upon my word you will not be disappointed. H.

For the Sherbrooke Gazette.

Birdie Lincoln.

It was a cold, stormy 25th of December, when Birdie Lincoln's ringing voice last proclaimed her wish that we might all have the "very merriest of Merry Christmases."

Sweet little Birdie! You might have thought her an angel, who, wandering among the green meadows and over the shining hills of Heaven, had strayed through its pearly gates and been sent by the kind Father to gladden our hearts for a season, ere she again found her home.

Her features were not beautiful. Oh, no! it was not that, but the gentle, loving heart which won our love.

We had paid our compliments to the big turkey, and done honor to the plumb pudding. Nurse Dana had not been forgotten, and many another heart had been rejoiced by warm food and clothing from kind Mrs. Lincoln this day. The long sleigh ride had been enjoyed; the frolic under the gift-tree was over, and Christmas still lingered, as we gathered round the cheerful fire which blazed upon the hearth, as if to leave the earth it visited but once in the year, bringing so much of happiness.

"Tell us about the Good Shepherd," pleaded Birdie, as she drew the low stool to my side and placed her little hand in mine.

So I told her of our blessed Saviour, how he left his glorious home in heaven and passed long years of suffering upon earth that we who love him may share his glory; of his deeds of love and mercy; of his blessing little children; of his ascension to his own bright home again, and of his readiness now to receive and love the little ones who will ask him.

Tears glistened in Birdie's eyes, and she said earnestly as I kissed her 'good night,' "I do love Jesus, Auntie, and I hope I am one of his lambs."

It was her last Christmas upon earth. The "Good Shepherd" came to seek his lamb, and now no Birdie makes music in our homes, and though we miss her joyous laugh, and the glad sunshine her presence wrought, and our hearts are sad and lone without her, we love to think of her in her new home, amid its fair flowers and fountains of living water, with a golden crown upon her head, praising Jesus with the sweetest strains from her harp. We hope one day to meet her there with you, dear little readers.

Another Christmas will soon be here, and amid your own happiness remember the many little ones to whom the day brings no pleasant associations of well filled stockings and nice dinners; only the daily wants, and cold they have long suffered. Will you not strive to make at least one little girl or boy happy this Christmas?

AUNT BELLA.

NOTE. The foregoing was intended for publication last week, but was crowded out for want of room. We shall be happy to hear from "Aunt Bella" again. Ed.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The Toronto Colonist says:—"We understand that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 26th of February. It is out of the power of mortal man to tell how long the session will last; or what may be done at it. For where a Ministry is never disturbed by being beaten; and is always prepared either to abandon or to go on with its measures, or to alter, or to add to them, to suit the views of the last holders for popularity, or the last applicants for jobs, there is no knowing what may be done or undone; or what time it may take to ascertain the good measures it may be safe to abandon, or the bad ones it may be desirable to go on with."

NEW-ENGLAND ANNIVERSARY. The anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, was celebrated in Montreal with due solemnity. The New-England Society went in procession to the American Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. John Cordner delivered an eloquent oration appropriate to the occasion. In the evening a sumptuous banquet was held at St. Lawrence Hall, Harrison Stevens, the President of the Society in the Chair.

The first toast proposed by the President was—"The day we celebrate—Ever dear to the hearts of all true sons of New-England." To which Mr. Sanborn of Sherbrooke, responded as follows:—
"Mr. President, The sentiment that has just been read finds a sincere response in my heart, however imperfectly I may succeed in expressing it. Canada, from its circumstances and colonial position, has no national events to commemorate, and being composed of men of various origins, they naturally seek to cherish the memory and traditions of their father lands. The conception that gave rise to the New England Society here was a noble one. While it is the first duty of descendants of the pilgrims who, like myself, have made this their adopted home, to maintain fidelity to the laws by which they are protected, and to seek the advancement of our common country, it will never make us less ready or cheerful in the performance of this duty to cherish the memory and venerate the virtues of the forefathers of New England. It is fitting that the New England Society should endeavor to perpetuate the pride and prejudice of race and clan, but to cherish in hallowed remembrance the noble achievements and higher principles that are identified with the name and glory of their ancestral home. With these motives they may fill the heart with high aims and noble aspirations. It is fitting then that the Sons of New England should not forget the examples of worth and patterns of character to be found in the history of their fathers. The Sister Societies ought to extend to them the friendly hand of recognition. The disciples of St. George should not seek the advancement of our common country, it will never make us less ready or cheerful in the performance of this duty to cherish the memory and venerate the virtues of the forefathers of New England. 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New Advertisements.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND,
Office of the Municipal Council of the
County of Richmond.

I DO hereby give Public Notice, that the
Lands hereinafter mentioned, will be sold
by Public Auction at the SCHOOL HOUSE in
the Township of WINDSOR, on MONDAY
the SECOND day of FEBRUARY next, at
eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the
assessments and charges due to the Municipality
of the Township of Windsor and
Stoke, upon the several lots hereinafter
described, unless the same be paid with costs,
at least two days before the above date.

TOWNSHIP OF WINDSOR.

Description.	Lot.	Range.	Acres.	Amount due on each lot.
S.E. 1/4	10	1	150	9 8
N.W. 1/4	13	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	14	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	15	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	16	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	17	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	18	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	19	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	20	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	21	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	22	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	23	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	24	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	25	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	26	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	27	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	28	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	29	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	30	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	31	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	32	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	33	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	34	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	35	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	36	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	37	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	38	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	39	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	40	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	41	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	42	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	43	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	44	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	45	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	46	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	47	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	48	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	49	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	50	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	51	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	52	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	53	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	54	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	55	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	56	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	57	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	58	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	59	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	60	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	61	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	62	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	63	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	64	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	65	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	66	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	67	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	68	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	69	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	70	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	71	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	72	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	73	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	74	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	75	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	76	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	77	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	78	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	79	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	80	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	81	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	82	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	83	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	84	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	85	1	200	17 6
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N.W. 1/4	87	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	88	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	89	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	90	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	91	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	92	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	93	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	94	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	95	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	96	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	97	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	98	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	99	1	200	17 6
N.W. 1/4	100	1	200	17 6

Lot. Range. Acres. Amount due on each lot.
20 11 200 14 6
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G. H. NAPIER,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality
of the County of Richmond.
Richmond, December 10, 1856.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
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Office of the Municipal Council of the
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Je donne par les présentes Avis Public que
les terres ci-après mentionnées seront vendues
par encan public à la maison d'Ecole dans le
Township de Windsor, Lundi, le second
jour de Février prochain, à onze heures de
l'avant midi pour les cotisations et charges
dans la Municipalité de Windsor et Stoke, et
sur les divers lots ci-après désignés, à moins
qu'elles ne soient payées, avec les frais, au
moins deux jours avant le jour ci-dessus.

Township de Windsor.

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Township de Windsor.

27	6	50	9	3
28	7	200	14	5
26	8	200	14	6
28	8	200	14	6
19	9	200	14	6
20	9	200	14	6
22	9	200	14	6
23	9	200	14	6
25	9	200	14	6
26	9	200	14	6
27	9	200	14	6
19	11	200	14	6
20	11	200	14	6
21	11	200	14	6
23	11	200	14	6
24	11	200	14	6
26	11	200	14	6
28	12	200	14	6
25	13	200	14	6
26	13	200	14	6

G. H. NAPIER,
Secrétaire Trésorier de la Municipalité
du Comté de Richmond.
Richmond, 10 Décembre, 1856.

MUNICIPALITY OF CANADA. }
Office of the Municipal Council of the
County of Richmond. }
I hereby give Public Notice that the
hereinafter mentioned will be sold by
at Auction at the SCHOOL HOUSE, in the
TOWNSHIP OF BROMPTON, on Mon-
day the second day of February next,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the
payment and charges due to the Municipality
of the Township of Brompton, upon the
lots hereinafter described, unless the
same be paid with costs at least two days
before the above day.

TOWNSHIP OF BROMPTON.

Description.	Lot.	Range.	Acres.	Amount due.
S E part 7	1	80	12	4
N W 8	1	26	8	6
19	6	200	14	1
21	6	200	14	1
1	2	200	17	2
4	2	200	17	2
5	2	200	17	2
6	2	200	17	2
9	4	200	14	10
12	4	200	14	10
14	4	200	14	10
1	5	200	14	10
3	5	200	14	10
4	5	200	14	10
5	5	200	14	10
7	5	200	14	10
19	5	200	14	10
21	5	200	14	10
22	5	200	14	10
15	6	200	13	21
16	6	200	13	21
3	7	200	13	21
5	7	200	13	21
7	7	200	13	21
8	7	200	13	21
10	7	200	13	21
11	7	200	13	21
12	7	200	13	21
30	8	200	13	21
14	7	200	13	21
33	8	200	13	21