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## The Face at the Window.

It was a woman's face I saw as I drew rein at Cuthbert Hall—a pale, calm, almost proud face, with large Creole eyes, and coal black hair, looped away from the cheek in heavy and shining folds.

I had seen many more beautiful faces during my winters in New York and Washington—my summers at Cape May, Newport, Nahant, and besides I was expecting to meet at the Hall a Southern belle and heiress, a sister-in-law of the friend who had invited me to his house. So I gave only a passing glance to the pale stranger, and dismounting rang the bell. A slave answered the summons, and conducting me into the library, went to call his master. A few moments and the door opened, and the lady whom I had seen at the window came in, with two curly-headed children clinging about her.—She bade me good morning in a voice sweet as the thrill of a lutestring, and said, with some embarrassment—

"I am sorry that Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert are not riding."

"Ah! and so am I," was the answer, but I suppose they will not be long, for though they did not expect me to-day, I wrote them I should probably be here this week."

"Then you are Mr. Vincent?"

"Richard Vincent at your service—and now introduce yourself?"

"I—I am I," she paused, wound one of the little girl's ringlets about her finger in her confusion, and began again, "I am—once more she hesitated, and I resumed—

"I have guessed it—you are the governess."

She smiled, but the color mounted to her very temples.

"Poor and proud," I soliloquized, "how that blush becomes her!"

At this moment we heard the tramp of horses' feet, and saw Cuthbert and his beautiful wife dashing up the broad avenue leading to the mansion. The governess hastily left me, and I shortly after saw her talking to my friends in the verandah. Their short conference over, my host and hostess entered, and gave me the cordial welcome which is the characteristic of the South. When the greeting had been interchanged, I turned to Cuthbert and said:

"Pray where is Miss Dupont, the charming sister-in-law of whom you spoke?" He and his wife exchanged significant glances, and I continued—

"I am all impatience to see this paragon—don't keep me long in suspense!"

"I will not—you will meet at dinner!"

The next moment the dressing bell rang, and the host led the way to the guest chamber where he left me to make my toilet. In those days I was not indifferent to my personal appearance, and with the aid of an attentive slave I arrayed myself in the most elegant suit my wardrobe afforded.

"I wonder if I shall suit the heiress?" I queried mentally as I took a last survey in the mirror and descended to the dining hall. There near the table sat Cuthbert and his wife, the face seen at the window, not far from the governess, a young lady with a fair complexion, a blooming cheek, the sunniest of blue eyes, and a profusion of golden hair. I was a connoisseur in ladies' dresses at that period, and I took in at a glance her costly India muslin robe, with its frills of Mechlin lace, the splendor of her bracelets, necklace, and ear drops, and the exquisitely wrought comb, which looped up the rich tresses. Why was it that my face wandered from her to the plain, calm governess, with her bands of raven hair and her great eloquent eyes, and a dress that fell about her like a "Dunmist."

"Blanche," said my host, "allow me to present an old and valued friend—Richard Vincent!"

The blonde beauty colored, simpered, and with an inclination she intended to be like that of a prima donna to an applauding crowd acknowledged my bow.

"Miss Marguerite" resumed Cuthbert, "this is the guest we have been expecting!" She bowed with the grace of a queen, and I as respectfully, as if she had been one, said—

"We have had the pleasure of meeting before, Cuthbert?"

"As I told you," murmured the governess, "I went down to tell you were absent."

The ceremonies of our dinner began, and as a seat had been assigned me beside Blanche, I tried to play the agreeable, but I often found my thoughts wandering to the pale, silent girl opposite. When the meal was over and the ladies had left the room, we lingered at our wine.

"What do you think of my sister?" asked Cuthbert.

"She is very beautiful," I replied.

"And have you fallen in love at first sight?"

"If I have I shall not tell you," I exclaimed, and then we went on in a merry strain. When we adjourned to

the great luxurious parlor, I found Mr. Cuthbert and his sister, but the governess was walking to and fro on the terrace, apparently absorbed in thought. The usual small talk ensued, and at last at my request the heiress sat down at the piano, and sang and played with much skill. I had observed a harp in the boudoir adjacent, and begged her to sweep its strings for me.

"I cannot," she said; "but Miss Marguerite can; I will call her," and moving to the window she exclaimed, imperiously, "Come Marguerite, we wish you to play some airs on the harp."

The governess hesitated a moment, came in took a seat at the harp. As she sat there I noticed for the first time the superb proportion of her figure, the graceful poise of her head on the stately neck. But I forgot those when she swept the cords of the harp and began to sing. Was she an improvisatrice? I thought she must be so, so full of soul was the music she poured forth, and when she concluded I asked Mrs. Cuthbert whose composition it was.

"Her own," she replied, "and she never knows what she is going to sing when she commences!"

I uttered no fulsome words of commendation to Marguerite, but my eyes must have spoken volumes of approval.

That night when I retired to rest, my dreams were not haunted by the heiress, but by the pale face I had seen by the window—the face of Marguerite, the governess.

The next morning I was awake at an early hour, and glancing out, saw Marguerite gliding across the lawn. I hastened to join her—her cheek wore a rich glow, her dark, lustrous eyes were full of light, her lips tremulous with smiles, her white apron full of snowy blossoms, and she had wreathed a spray of jasmine amid the blossoms of her hair. How we began to talk I scarcely know, but I never was so entertained by any woman as by her.

I could touch upon no subject in literature or art with which she was not familiar, and Madame de Staël might have coveted her conversational powers. On the lawn we separated, but when we met at breakfast in the presence of the Cuthberts and the supercilious heiress, I saw that the old governess look had come back to her face, and she was more reticent than ever.—My friend proposed a horseback excursion to a boiling spring in the neighborhood, and when our party assembled on the veranda, I noticed with the keenest disappointment, that the governess had been excluded. I rode at the brittle rein of Blanche, who looked very pretty in the blue habit, and with her velvet capset coquishly above her golden tresses, but I found it an effort to interest myself in her commonplace chat.

I felt a sense of relief when we dismounted at the Hall, and as soon as I had led my partner in, bounded up the stair-case. On the way to my chamber I passed an open door, and through it caught a glimpse of Marguerite. The two children were busy at their tasks, and she sat patiently correcting a sketch which one of them had made. A portfolio lay beside her, which I doubted not was filled with her own drawings. She heard my step, and looking up, saw me on the threshold.

"What!" she exclaimed, "have you returned so soon? I did not expect you for an hour or two—I hope you have enjoyed yourself?"

"No, I have not. I was really disappointed because you did not go."

A faint smile passed over her face.

"—I," she muttered; "you can't understand etiquette if you suppose a governess is to be made an equal."

I felt the blood rush to my brow, as I replied—

"There are many false notions in society—I am sure Mrs. Cuthbert's governess is the equal of any one here, and as such I regard her."

Her face crimsoned, and for a time there was a silence, which I broke by saying—

"Is this the school room?"

"Yes."

"It looks very cool and pleasant; may I come in?"

"I suppose Mrs. Cuthbert would have no objection."

"I hope not!" and with these words I moved to the table at which she was sitting.

"Does that portfolio belong to you?" I inquired, laying my hand on that article in question. She bowed assent and I resumed—"Shall I have the pleasure of examining its contents?"

"Certainly!"

"She was calm, grave, quiet, but when I drew forth the pictures and began to expatiate, then reticence vanished. Her eyes lit, the pale cheek glowed, her lips parted, and she talked with the enthusiasm of girlhood. The sketches were indeed wonderful, and at last I said—

"It is a shame for you, with your genius for painting, to drudge as a governess."

Again that peculiar smile fitted across her features, as she murmured—

"The poor must do what they can—not what they would."

"At this moment we were interrupted by the children, and I left her.

In the afternoon as I was lounging on a luxurious sofa in the library, the door opened and Marguerite appeared,

but at the sight of me she precipitately retired.

"Stay!" said I following her.

"No, no, I cannot—I did not dream you were here. I was lonely and came down for a book."

"Come and get it." With some reluctance she entered and took a splendidly bound copy of Tasso from the shelf. I glanced at it and said, what do you read Tasso?"

"A little."

"Then take a seat beside me, and we will read together."

She hesitated an instant and then assented. The liquid Tuscan language sounded very beautiful, syllabled in her accent, and the spell with which the governess had bound me, deepened with every passing moment.

A month wore on, and one night I sat in my chamber, holding communion with my own heart. The face I had seen at the window on my arrival—the face that had seemed so pale, so calm and cool, had since assumed every variety of expression. Yes! I was in love at last—Marguerite haunted all my sleeping and waking dreams. I was musing thus when I heard a rap at my door, and Cuthbert entered.

"Well," he said, "a penny for your thoughts."

"I am thinking," I replied, "how mysterious a love life is!"

"You are in love then—glad of it—glad of it—Blanche will be a happy woman."

"'Tis not Blanche!" I murmured; "it is not Blanche my heart has chosen—I love the governess."

"The governess?" said Cuthbert.—"Zounds man, what do you mean?"

"I have this day laid hand, heart and fortune at her feet. If she accepts me I shall envy no man in the wide world."

Cuthbert meditated a while ere he resumed—

"You must be sincere Vincent, or you would not marry Marguerite."

"Sincere—God knows I am."

"My host gazed at me, and laughed a merry laugh that rang loud and long through the room.

"My dear fellow," he began, "you are the victim of a little ruse. My sister-in-law had a mortal fear of falling the prey of some fortune hunter, and when you, on your arrival, mistook her for the governess, she could not resist the temptation to carry out the imposture. In the bit of confab we had with her on the verandah, she begged us not to deceive you and we humored her whim. She coaxed the cousin who was staying with us, to act the heiress, and she taught the children during the absence of their French governess, who were not likely to betray the secret.—Blanche Marguerite Dupont, come here and confess!"

"Dear Richard, I know I can trust you."

Blanche is now my wife, and peeping over my shoulder at my manuscript, she bids me tell the world she has never repented the stratagem that won my love.

## "LA GLOIRE."

For 200 years England has been the acknowledged mistress of the seas, but her great rival, France, has looked with ever-increasing jealousy upon this supremacy. During the two years of the French republic, after the overthrow of Louis Philippe, when the government was under the influence of the people, this jealousy manifested itself in the appointment of a commission to enquire into the state of the French navy and devise means for its improvement. In the able report of this commission, the position is distinctly taken that the object of France in increasing her navy is to surpass England in this element of power, and during the eleven years which have since elapsed this object has been pursued with remarkable steadiness and vigor, notwithstanding the great change in the government, the politic Emperor shrewdly making himself the agent of the nation's will in this matter. During the last decade France has created a navy larger than any the nation had ever before possessed.

But while this navy has been in process of creation, the neighboring rival has not looked idly on at the building up of a force for the express purpose of wresting from her grasp the power which she has so long enjoyed. As France increased her navy, England also increased hers, and thus has been exhibited for the last ten years, the most stupendous efforts for the mastery of the seas that the world has ever seen.

As England has about five millions of tons of mercantile shipping, while France has only about one million, the great superiority of England in sailors as well as in money, must make the efforts of France to surpass her in naval power entirely hopeless. The concentration of authority in the hands of the Emperor may enable him, by directing the whole resources of the nation upon the effort, to obtain a temporary superiority. It would seem that he is now engaged in such an effort. Some months since, he ordered the construction of a number of large iron-plated ships, to be finished and ready for sea in the spring of 1861.—The engineer who was appointed to the responsible position of superintendent of their construction, was M. Dupuis de Lome, and the result was well justified the wisdom of the selection. He was called upon to construct vessels for novel purposes, to be used under peculiar conditions, and after completing his calculations, he boldly laid down the lines for several of these ships, without waiting for the first one to be tested. One of these vessels is finished and has made three voyages, and her brilliant success in every respect has raised the reputation of de Lome to the highest point among the engineers of England as well as those of France. She is named La Gloire.

She is about 250 feet long, 51 feet wide, and displaces 5000 tons. Her engines are of 900-horse power. They were built at Marseilles by the "Societe des Forges et Chantiers." The construction and performance of these engines have so pleased the Emperor that he has named the director of the company, M. Guiguer, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. La Gloire carries one battery of 34 guns, at a level of only about six feet above the sea, and she has two long-range guns on the forecastle. On the quarter deck is an iron redoubt, to protect the masts at her post. She is built of wood, and entirely covered above water with hammered wrought iron plates, 4 1-2 inches thick.

We have already given an account of the admirable qualities of this famous ship. She made 13 1-10 knots per hour, and averaged 12 31-100 knots for 10 hours, a speed which is said never to have been equaled by any other steam frigate.—Scientific American.

## The fall of Table Rock.

BY THE LAST MAN THAT STOOD ON IT.  
George Wilkes writes:—"I said I had something to do with the fall of Table Rock, that broad shell on the Canada side, which in 1850 looked over the very cauldron of the seething waters, but which tumbled into it on a certain day in the month of June of that, by me, well remembered year.—About noon on that day, I accompanied a lady from the Clifton House to the Falls. Arriving at Table Rock, we left our carriage, and as we approached the projecting platform, I pointed out to my companion a vast crack or fissure which traversed the entire base of the rock, remembering that it had never appeared to me before. The lady almost shuddered as she looked at it, and shrinking back, declared that she did not care about going near the edge.—'Ah,' said I, taking her hand, 'you might as well come on, now that you are here. I hardly think the rock will take a notion to fall merely because we are on it.'

The platform jutted from the main land some sixty feet; but, to give the visitor a still more fearful projection over the raging waters, a wooden bridge, or staging, had been thrust beyond the extreme edge for some ten feet. This terminated in a small box for visitors to stand in, and was kept in its position, and enabled to bear its weight, by a ponderous load of stone heaped upon its inner ends. The day was very bright and hot, and it being almost lunch time at the hotels, but very few visitors were out, so we occupied the dizzy perch alone. We gazed fearfully out upon the awful waters, we stretched our heads timidly over the frightful depths below, and we felt our natures quail in every fibre by the defending roar, that seemed to saturate us, as it were, with an indefinable dread.

"This is a terrible place," said I.—"Look under there, and see on what a mere shell we stand. For years and years the teeth of the torrent, in that jetting, angry stream, have been gnawing at that hollow, and some day this plane must fall."

My companion shuddered, and drew herself together in alarm. Our eyes swept the roaring circle of the waters once again; we gazed about in fearful fascination, when suddenly turning our looks upon each other, each recognized a corresponding fear. 'I do not like this place!' exclaimed I, quickly. The whole base of this rock is probably disintegrated, and perhaps sits poised in a succession of steps or notches, ready to fall out and topple down at any unusual perturbation. That fissure there seems unusually large today. I think we had better leave, for I do not fancy such a finish; and, besides, my paper must be published next week."

With these very words—the latter uttered jocosely, though not without alarm—I seized my companion's hand, and, in absolute panic, we fled as fast as our feet could carry us toward what might be called the shore. We first burst into a laugh when we gained the land, and jumping into our carriage, felt actually as though we had made a fortunate escape. We rolled back toward the Clifton, but before we had proceeded two minutes on our way, a thundering report, like the explosion of an earthquake, burst upon us, and with a loud roar the ground trembled beneath our wheels. We turned to find that Table Rock had fallen. We were the last upon it, and it was, doubtless, the unusual perturbation caused by our flying footsteps that disturbed the exactitude of its equilibrium, and threw it from its final poise.

In a minute more the road was filled with hurrying people, and during the following half hour we were told a hundred times in advance of the next morning journals, that a lady and gentleman who were on the Table Rock had gone down the falls. We are told that the trot of a dog would shake old London bridge from end to end, when it would not be disturbed by the rolling wheels of heavily loaded trains. Table Rock had not been run upon in the way I have been describing for years—perhaps never, and therefore, whenever I hear it spoken of, I always shudder and feel as if I had something to do with its fall."

## The Inquisitive Down-Easter.

A gentleman riding in an eastern railway car, which was rather scantily supplied with passengers, observed in a seat before him a lean slab-sided Yankee, every feature of whose face seemed to ask a question, and a little circumstance soon proved that he possessed a 'more inquiring mind.'

Before him occupying the entire seat, sat a lady dressed in deep mourning, and after shifting his position several times, and manoeuvring to get an opportunity to look into her face, he at length caught her eye and commenced:—

"In affliction?"

"Yes sir," responded the lady.

"Parent?—father or mother?"

"No sir."

"Child perhaps—boy or girl?"

"No sir, not a child; I have no children."

"Husband, then, I expect."

"Yes, was the curt reply.

"Hum!—cholera?—a tradin' man may be?"

"My husband was a seafaring man—captain of a vessel. He did not die of cholera; he was drowned."

"Oh, drowned, eh?" pursued the Inquisitor, hesitating for a brief instant.

"Save his chest?"

"Yes, the vessel was saved and my husband's effects," said the widow.

"Was they?" asked the down-easter, his eyes brightening up.

"Pious man?"

"How was a member of the Methodist church?"

The next question was delayed, but it came.

"Don't you think you have a great cause to be thankful that he was a pious man and saved his chest?"

"I do," said the widow abruptly, and turned her head to look out of the window. The indefatigable 'pump' changed his position, held the widow by his glittering eye once more, and propounded one more query, in a little lower tone, with his head slightly inclined forward over the back of the seat, then the delicate question came out:—

"Was you calculating to get married again?"

"Sir," said the widow indignantly, "you are impertinent."

And she left her seat, and took another on the other side of the car.

"Pears to be a little huffy!" said the ineffable bore, turning to our narrator behind him; "she needn't be mad; I don't want to hurt her feelings. What did they make you pay for that umbrella you've got in your hand.—It's a real poopy one."

No answer was returned to the impertinent querist, and he was left alone to his own musings the remainder of the journey.

## Reciting the Catechism.

Some roguish boys, in the State of New Hampshire, persuaded Joseph N—, as he was sometimes called, 'Joey', to attend Sabbath School.

Joe was an overgrown, half-witted, profane lad and the boys anticipated considerable fun—but the various questions propounded to him were so readily and correctly answered, that he seemed well versed in theological lore.

Joe was duly ushered in and took a seat on a settee in front of the one which was occupied by the rogues who invited him there and recitation commenced. The teacher first questioned the class on their regular lessons, and afterwards turned towards Joe.

"Who made the world we inhabit?" asked the teacher.

"Ah," said Joe, turning up his eyes like an expiring calf.

"Who made the world we inhabit?"

Just as he was probably about to answer the question, one of the boys seated behind, inserted a pin in Joe's pants below the ornamental buttons on his coat.

"God Almighty," said Joe, in an elevated tone, rising to his feet.

"That is correct," replied the teacher, "but there is no necessity of rising when you answer."

Joe sat down and the teacher propounded another question.

"Who died to save the world?"

"I went the pin again."

"Jesus Christ!" in a louder tone than before, again rising to his feet.

"That is correct, but you are too much excited, well we'll excuse it as it is your first attendance here. You may be seated again."

"What will be the doom of the finally impatient?"

"The pin was again 'stuck in,' and Joe sprang up in an instant, and thundered out—

"Hell and damnation!"

"Perfectly correct, but you should keep your seat and not raise your voice so. We like to have the answers given distinctly, but not too loud, but you will understand our customs better hereafter."

## WRITE FOR US.—The editor of the Cultivator says to his readers, and we would say the same to our agricultural friends—

"Give us field news, stock news, horse talk, bear talk, turkey talk, duck and goose talk, dog and gun talk, fish stories, riding stories, shooting stories, and all such out-door affairs of farming, fact and fun, always giving preference to the more useful and substantial items in the above list. Take up your rusty pens, O! ye Cattle Kings, ye Horse men, ye Shepherds of hill and plain, ye Dairy men and women, ye Wheat growers, Corn growers, Grass growers, ye Apple Kings and Garden diggers, ye men and women of the rose trees and the pansy bed, ye lovers of the grape and the juices thereof, ye Nimrods of the bush and the saddle, who know the mysteries of broiled quail and the lordly steaks, and such generous dishes as make men stout and good natured. O! all of you! let there be a writing of experience this winter, that shall make our *Field Notes* and *Cultivator* as lively as a pigeon roost at sun-set."

A short man became attached to a very tall woman, and somebody said that he had fallen in love with her, "Do you call that falling in love?" said an old bachelor; "it is more like climbing up to it."

The passions are the only orators who always persuade.

A boarding house keeper advertises to furnish gentlemen with pleasant comfortable rooms; also one or two gentlemen with wives!

## Mr. Lincoln's Coup d'Etat.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer makes the following authoritative statement in regard to this matter:

"I am able to give you, upon good authority, a statement that I am assured will set at rest all doubts as to the contemplated assassination of Mr. Lincoln, who was informed of the conspiracy in Philadelphia on Thursday night, but did not intend to change his programme of progress, until he was urged by his friends and General Scott, who knew every particular of action and intention on the part of the conspirators. They were fifteen in number, and one of them was supplied with means, by a friend of the Government of the United States, to become an associate. He took all the necessary oaths, and disclosed the whole plan both to the President elect and to General Scott. The names of all the parties are in the hands of the Government. What disposition will be made of these persons is matter of conjecture; but the testimony against them is certainly sufficient to convict them at the bar of public opinion, if not before a jury."

The Philadelphia Press of Tuesday gives the following circumstantial account of the events which preceded Mr. Lincoln's sudden departure from Harrisburg:

"It appears that on Thursday night last, at 11 o'clock a special messenger reached Philadelphia, and communicated to Mr. Judd the information that a plot had been discovered to assassinate Mr. Lincoln, either in Baltimore or on the Northern Central Railroad, between Harrisburg and Baltimore."

Mr. J., believing the story, immediately set to work to change the route fixed upon by Mr. Lincoln and party; and in doing so, only imparted the information he had received to two persons—whom it was absolutely necessary to take into his confidence. Conditional arrangements were then made to carry out a change in the programme, provided subsequent information rendered it necessary.

On the arrival of Mr. Lincoln and party at Harrisburg on Friday, a son of Senator Seward was there with two messages, (one from Mr. Seward, the other from General Scott) stating that circumstances rendered Mr. Lincoln's presence at Washington on Saturday morning absolutely necessary. As soon as Mr. Lincoln's reception at Harrisburg was over, he was made acquainted with the nature of the information that had been communicated to Mr. Judd of Philadelphia, as well as with the messages received from Senator Seward and Gen. Scott. His suite was convened to determine what should be done, and after deliberating over the matter about an hour, (during which, of course, opinions pro and con were freely given), it was agreed that the information was of such a character, and the message from such sources that they could not be disregarded."

That Mr. Lincoln escaped some very unpleasant 'attentions,' to say the least, at Baltimore, is evident from the descriptions of the scene on the arrival of the train in which he had been expected. The *Sun's* account says:

"At 15 minutes to one o'clock a mighty heaving and surging in the multitude at the north entrance of the depot proclaimed some fresh excitement, and in a few minutes the York accommodation train entered the depot, followed by an excited crowd who mistook it for the special train of the President elect and suite. As soon as the train stopped the crowd leaped upon the platforms and mounted to the tops of the cars like so many monkeys, until, like a hive of bees, they swarmed upon

## A CURE FOR BIGAMY.—By the ancient law of Hungary, a man convicted of bigamy was condemned to live with both wives in the same house: the crime was, in consequence, extremely rare.

## ATROCIOUS.—The following startling and highly inflammatory dispatches appear in a newspaper 'out West,' to which they were specially telegraphed:—

**LATE, LATER, LATEST AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON—OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES BY THE UNDERGROUND LINE.**

*Charleston, Supper-time, January, 14.* All the babies in the entire South are in arms, and many in this city are now employed at the breastworks.

*Two and one half Minutes Later.*—Hundreds of the roughest women of South Carolina are behind the breastworks, and they boldly express their determination to remain there.

*Later Still—Three Quarters of a Minute.* A number of young ladies were in arms during the greater part of last evening and many more are extremely anxious to follow the self-sacrificing example of their sisters.—Shame on the young men!

*One-Quarter of a Minute Later.*—We have learned from a reliable source that the study of military tactics will be introduced into the female schools of this State immediately, as the spirited girls declare their willingness to take charge of the South Carolina 'infantry' which is to be raised.

A report from the interior says the negroes 'wear' drilling, but it needs confirmation. Everybody is in a blaze of enthusiasm, and the gas company has suspended in consequence.—*Newburyport Herald.*

An elk can run a mile and a half in two minutes; an an'elope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that.

them—shouting hallooing and making all manner of noise. The officers in charge of the train appeared and the crowd discovering their error, recoiled, a little chop-fallen, but prepared for another excitement.

After it became apparent to the multitude that the President elect had indeed escaped their attentions, they turned about to bestow them upon such of his humbler constituents whom they recognized in their midst. These attentions were exhibited in a system of crowding and squeezing exceedingly unpleasant to those upon whose persons the "pressure" was brought to bear.

A correspondent of a New York paper who was in the train, writes as follows: "Mrs. Lincoln and her family reaching the Baltimore depot, showed plainly that indignation would have happened had Mr. Lincoln been of the party. A vast crowd—a multitude in fact—had gathered in and about the premises. It was evident that they considered the announcement of Mr. Lincoln's presence in Washington a mere ruse, for thrusting their heads in at the windows, they shouted 'Traitor!' 'Let him out!' 'Come out, old Abe!' 'We'll give you hell, you bloody Black Republican!' and other equally polite but more profane ejaculations. Some rude fellows entered the private apartment in which Mrs. Lincoln was sitting with the accomplished daughters of the Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and pushed their way out by Mr. Hay, who locked the door. As the parties composing the suit and the various correspondents, issued from the car there was an exhibition of rude vulgarity and disregard of personal comfort that I have never seen equaled."

On our arrival at the other depot we found Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Capt. Hazard, Robert Lincoln, and several old gentlemen, seated in a car around whom had gathered a crowd of ill-bred men and boys, who had been insulting them in that most despicable of all ways—crying out dirty vulgar language, peering impudently at them and actually forcing up the windows which those inside had shut. The police did not know that the party were at that car but had kept vacant a very large space about the train which was prepared for them, and when the information was given them they cleared those boys out in mighty short order."

**The National Troubles.**  
The Natchez Courier denies that the announcement of the election of Jefferson Davis as President of the Southern Confederacy occasioned any rejoicing in that city, and adds—

"So far as the news of the appointment of Mr. Davis as Provisional President being received with alacrity, it was received with regret. Neither in character nor in politics has he any hold upon the confidence of the people. He has at last attained what he has been struggling for for ten years past—a Presidency. We may admire the ingenuity with which he has evaded his obligations, yet despite the tricks by which he has crawled to it. There was no sound of rejoicing here at Natchez either on account of the formation of such a Southern Confederacy, or the appointment of such rulers."

The words sprang too often from one to another, 'Are we to have no showing? Are the people to have no choice? Can a Convention alter constitutions? impose taxes? appoint Constitution-makers? inaugurate Presidents? Are they oligarchs, and are we nothing? And each citizen had to confess that there was no reply to those questions. We live under an oligarchy that has not yet dared to treat the people with a saffron to its consent. Right as the South is upon the great question at issue, its position has been compromised by the events of the last two months. The consent of the government is an essential element of the government. The people of the South-West might have voted to secede, but their consent has not yet been either asked or obtained."

**Arrival of the Canadian.**  
PORTLAND, Feb. 25. Steamship Canadian from Liverpool 1.30 P. M. of the 14th and Londonderry on the evening of the 13th arrived at 7.15 this morning. She brings 105 passengers.

**GUANTANAMO.**—A London letter in the Paris *Montreuil* asserts that a number of English merchants are about to present an address to the Queen praying that negotiations be opened with France for the mutual reduction of existing armaments.

There had been a furious gale on the English coast causing an immense number of wrecks and a great loss of life, particularly on the eastern coast. There was no loss of any consequence caused to American shipping.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell said that government found it very difficult to adopt measures to protect British interests in Mexico, owing to the civil war. He hoped the struggle would soon cease. He also said the San Juan question with Mexico was still open but that England had made a proposition in a fair spirit, and he hoped it would be accepted. With regard to the fugitive slave Anderson the only correspondence has been a demand from America for his extradition and a simple acknowledgment of the demand.

**ITALY.**—A Turin telegram of Feb. 13 says that Gaeta will capitulate to-morrow morning. Cialdini will occupy Mont Orlando and all the fortifications, and after the departure of the royal family will occupy the city. The garrisons of the city, and the army of war until Messina and Civitella del Tronto shall be surrendered. The King and Queen with their suite, will depart on board the French ship *Muette*.

Dispatches from Gaeta prior to the capitulation say that a Capuchin monk left there upon a mission to raise an insurrection in Calabria but was arrested near Cosenza and important papers found upon him.

Mr. Cameron, Grand Master of the Royal Orange Association of British America, has presented an address to the Queen from their Grand Lodge, expressive of devoted loyalty and representing that the association is under no legal disability in British North America, therefore their claim to be publicly recognized during the progress of the Prince of Wales through Canada ought to have been admitted by the advisers of His Royal Highness.

**Convict Revolt.**—A London paper of the 13th thus refers to an affair at Chatham, England.

The fearful outbreak which occurred at the convict establishment yesterday, was of a far more horrible character than any which has yet taken place at this prison spreading the utmost terror not only among the prison officials but also throughout the whole town when the fearful excesses which were being enacted at the prison became known. When it is stated that the whole 1100 convicts succeeded in overpowering the keepers, and which they held for some time actually setting fire to the prison some idea of the alarming nature of the outbreak may be imagined. So alarming indeed was the conduct of the prisoners that it was only with the assistance of 1600 soldiers that the convicts were overpowered and again secured in their cells."

# Stamstead Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861.

**Meeting of Parliament.**  
Parliament is convened for the dispatch of business on Saturday, the 10th inst.

**TO CONTRIBUTORS.**—The article of "Morheus" came too late for insertion this week.  
"Medicus."—Your brief communication will appear next week.  
We beg our railroad correspondents, if they have anything more to say, to "cut it short." "Brevity is the soul of wit."

We would call the attention of our readers to the card of the Hartford Insurance Company. We are pleased to see that our townsman, Mr. A. P. Ball, of the Eastern Township Bank, has received the agency for this place. The Hartford is one of the oldest and safest Joint Stock Companies in the United States, and has complied with the Provincial statute requiring foreign companies to make a heavy deposit before they can do business in Canada. One feature of this Company is worthy of attention. Farmers risks are taken for 30 cents on the \$100, which places it on a par with the Mutual Companies.

There was a large social gathering at the Temperance Hotel, Stamstead Plain, on Monday evening, which we learn was a very pleasant reunion. The viands were got up in the usual neat and appetizing style of the hostess, Mrs. Rogers.

Notice the advertisement of Messrs. Quinby & Ovit, a new firm which has just opened in the shop lately occupied by Mr. James. They are young, enterprising men, bound to succeed, and combine the right elements to that end. Try their manufactures.

Another thaw has swept away the greater part of the snow. The weather was warm and Spring-like for several days, but has again changed to a wintry aspect. All this valuable information is forwarded in the far South and West.

The Lecture of Rev. Mr. Reid on Education, was delivered to a large audience on Thursday evening. It was a well written production, and we regret that we are unable to give a synopsis of it. The lecture this evening will be delivered by Rev. J. Borland, of Stamstead, whose well known ability will doubtless insure a full house.

Mr. Bodier is re-elected Mayor of Montreal by 532 majority over Dougherty, his opponent. The English inhabitants generally refrained from voting.

The triangular contest in the County of Grey between Mr. Morrison, Mr. Purdy and Mr. Gowen, has resulted in the election of Mr. Purdy by a small plurality.

**Population of Stamstead County.**  
Through the politeness of Increase Bullock, Esq., Commissioner for taking the Census in this County, we are able to give the aggregate population by Townships, and add a comparison with the census of 1851:

Township	1851	1861
Stamstead	4852	4567
Barnston	2989	2492
Barford	697	428
Hatley	2275	2014
Magog	1057	751
Total	11,870	10,255

Gain in population in ten years, 1851—1861— It will be seen that each Township has made a small gain, Barnston showing the greatest increase.

The last ten years have seen a large drain of our best population to the West, notwithstanding which, granblers will find it rather difficult to find fault with our present showing.

The population of Compton County by the new Census is 10,212.

## UNITED STATES.

In another column we give the result of the Peace Conference at Washington. The capital has been all alive during the week with the concluding business of Congress and speculations in regard to the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln. There has been a severe contest between the Conservative portion of Mr. Lincoln's supporters and the uncompromising Republicans upon this point.

President Lincoln submitted the draft of his Inaugural Address to his cabinet—those already appointed—on Saturday. We forbear to give the comments sent by telegraph, as we shall receive a copy of it before going to press.

The tariff bill was signed by President Buchanan on Saturday.

Texas having seceded, her senators, Wigfall and Humphill, withdrew on Saturday. Gen. Twiggs who surrendered the Government property in Texas, has been ignominiously dismissed from the service.

A rumor from Charleston says that Major Anderson and all the Southern officers in Fort Sumter will resign as soon as Lincoln is inaugurated. Doubtless, it is said that all hope of a peaceful solution of present difficulties depend upon an agreement for a national Convention of delegates from all the States, to agree upon a plan of compromise to be submitted to the people.

The Senate was the scene of an exciting debate on Saturday night. The galleries were crowded with spectators who cheered Union sentiments so loudly as to lead to the clearing of the galleries by order of the Chairman.

Messrs. Crittenden and Trembll were the principal speakers.

The House passed a vote of censure upon the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Toucey.

From the Commercial Advertiser's correspondence: "The inaugural was read last night to the members of the Cabinet who had accepted. The language held by Mr. Lincoln is firm and decided. He will execute the laws; the forts in seceding States will be held or recovered, and duties in seceding States will be collected."

A report is in circulation ascribing different language to Mr. Lincoln, but I have the best authority for saying that the version given by me is absolutely correct.

The safety of Mr. Lincoln on inauguration day is regarded as beyond a doubt. "This conclusion is reached after a thorough investigation of the conflicting rumors."

**Estey & Green's Melodeons.**  
The Melodeon establishment of Messrs Estey & Green is one of the "institutions" of Brattleboro. It makes but little difference whether the times are easy or hard, their instruments will so rapidly that they find it difficult to fill their orders in any sort of season. During the past year they have made and sold instruments to the amount of over \$50,000. This comes of making a good article, and making the people understand and appreciate that fact. If the figures given above do not sufficiently prove our assertion just read the following sensible remarks from the *Phrenological Journal*, for January, which appears under the head of "Home and Music":

HOME AND MUSIC.—Music is becoming more and more every year, a staple necessity of the family and the nation. Within the last forty years great changes have taken place in our country in many respects. The newspaper was then a scarce article, and one in a school district among farmers was deemed sufficient. Closets were then nearly as scarce, and a musical instrument was a rare exception. Now, when one enters a parlor or sitting room, his eye seeks the piano or the melodeon, as a matter of course, and feels disappointed if he fails to see one. These facts we regard as way-marks of the civilization of the times rather than as an indication of the increase of wealth.

When we see an old broken pitcher or superannated teapot filled with plants in the poor man's cottage window, or some modest vine creeping over the door, we do not expect to meet within silks, diamonds, and French, but we feel sure of finding some refinement of disposition and a yearning after the higher and the better—persons having the inner life of civilization which seeks an avenue of development through these tokens of sympathy with the pure and the beautiful. In such a home, too, we should expect to hear the gentle voice of song. We might find no carpet, no costly furniture; but we need not tell the traveler that in such a home we would find every thing clean, and every article of ornament would seek to pervade the place.

In the future homes of the children of such a home, thus reared, if fortune smiles on them, as it probably will, we shall find in the room of the cracked teapot and pitcher a respectable conservatory, a rich musical instrument to accompany the song, and, at least, a handsome carpet on the floor.

Mechanical science is evolving works of utility and of taste to such an extent that we are often amazed at its achievements.—The washing-machine for the kitchen, the sewing-machine for the living-room, the melodeon or the piano for the parlor, are finding their way, not merely among the wealthy, but among the middle class. The farmer, the thriving mechanic, and clerk can not only afford to procure them, but can not do without them.

The melodeon, as now improved by Estey & Green, of Brattleboro, Vt., supplies a demand long felt—viz: an instrument with such tone and compass as to meet the requirements of such a middle class. It accompanies family singing, having the quality of the organ in breath and richness of tone, and still possessing so much of the sprightliness and vivacity of the piano as to meet the wants of the parlor.

These results seem to be reached by the melodeon referred to, and are good testimony to say that we have one of the instruments made by this firm and regard it as unsurpassed by any other style of melodeon in the market.

The great defect of the melodeon formerly has been, that it would not respond instantly to the touch, thus rendering it not well adapted to the quickest music. In striving to remedy that defect there was danger of losing the smoothness and delicacy of tone. These difficulties seem to have been completely obviated in the melodeons of Estey & Green. Another very valuable improvement in the melodeon, patented by these gentlemen, and used exclusively in their instruments, which they manufacture, is called "The Harmonic Attachment," by which the power of the instrument is doubled without increase of size, number of reeds, or keys, thereby rendering it more powerful than any other of similar size and price. Finally, the combination of the following indispensable qualities, to a perfect instrument—viz: quickness of touch, smoothness and purity of tone, power, durability, beauty and style of finish, in no one of which points it is surpassed by any other melodeon in the country, has justly entitled it to the name applied to it by the manufacturers, of "The Perfect Melodeon." See their advertisement.

### The Peace Conference and its Action.

The following are the propositions adopted. The vote in each case was cast by States. The first section was that offered by Mr. Franklin of Pennsylvania, and the second section that offered by Summers of Virginia:

Sec. 1. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line, the status of persons held to involuntary servitude, as it now exists, shall not be changed; nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts, according to the course of the common law. When any Territory north or south of said line, within whose boundary Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with all the rights and obligations thereof, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

Sec. 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial station, upon and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor

shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the vote of a majority of the Senators from each of the States heretofore mentioned be cast as a part of the two-thirds majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

Sec. 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control, within any State, the militia established or organized by the laws thereof, or to compel persons held to labor or involuntary servitude therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary servitude in the district of Columbia without the consent of Maryland, and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit Representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining and taking away, persons held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary servitude in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, within those States and Territories where to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary servitude in any State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation, by sea or river, of touching at ports, shores and landings, and in landing in case of distress, shall exist; but not the right of transit in or through any State or Territory, or of sale or traffic, against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land.

The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandise, is prohibited.

Sec. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Sec. 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited, and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and the territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

Sec. 6. The first, third and fifth sections, together with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

Sec. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the marshal or other officer whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by force or violence, or otherwise, and the owner thereby deprived of such payment shall be entitled to recover the same from the person who rescued such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

To the Congress of the United States.—The Convention assembled upon the invitation of the State of Virginia, to adjust the unhappy difference which now disturbs the peace of the Union, and threaten its continuance, and the Congress of the United States, which their body convened in the City of Washington on the 4th inst., and continued in session until the 27th. There was the body when action was taken upon that which is here submitted, one hundred and thirty-three Commissioners, representing the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Kansas.

We have approved what is herewith submitted, and respectfully request that your honorable body will submit it to Conventions in the States, as article thirteen of amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

To the Editor of the *Stamstead Journal*:  
SIR,—I have read with some attention the various articles on the subject of a Railroad which have recently appeared in the *Journal*. "Transit" seems to have broken the ice which has so long covered the discussion of the question, and others seem inclined to follow his lead. Why this discussion is commenced at the present time, is left to conjecture. True "Transit" alleges the advertisement in a *Sherbrooke* paper of an application to Parliament for another charter as the excuse, but I am so obtuse as not to see in this any reason for urging immediate action upon the people of Stamstead County. Parliament has not yet met; the application for a charter may not be granted; and if granted, there remain the questions of location and the means to build to be settled. For these reasons I am not disposed to go into ecstatics about railroad building, at present, at least. In this connection, in regard to "Transit's" voucher for the disinterested character of the gentlemen who signed this advertisement, it is hardly a proper subject for discussion; but inasmuch as he says considerable on that point, I would remind him that one of the parties is a Director in the Passumpsic Railway, and another is an attorney employed by that corporation. However disinterested their move may be, my advice would be to people to "wait for the wagon." Getting up steam now would be a superfluous waste of raw material.

But, sir, are we sure that this agitation is commenced now by "Transit" and others simply from the cause assigned? I think not. "Transit" complains of those who have not paid their stake in the Passumpsic, and this is what I presume, he wishes us to do, when he so felicitously appeals to us to do something; and he urges as a reason that the Passumpsic company are prepared to "compromise" by building a road to the "blends place." Before we look at this, let me advise him and other to say as little as possible about "repudiation." See the history of this country in connection with railroads has, or ought to have, taught us caution. I will refer only to our connection with the Passumpsic Company, and do so in a way as little offensive to any one as possible. What are the facts? Briefly these: That corporation came to the country and said raise \$300,000, we will raise the bal-

ance of \$900,000, and extend our road from St. Johnsbury via Barton to Derby Line.—The country performed their part of the agreement; and the company, after many efforts, and various schemes, put the road under contract, located the section to Barton, and commenced collecting the country subscription. But upon locating the remainder of their line, they left "Derby Line" some miles easterly of their terminus. Thus the matter now stands. Various parties who subscribed heavily, too heavily, unless they receive some *quid pro quo* by the enhanced value of their property, refused to make payments unless the corporation performed on their part. The Company have commenced suits at law against several of these subscribers, and I submit to "Transit" and his coadjutors that the courts of law are now the proper arbiters between the parties. At any rate, the calling of hard names will not build the road, or (if I read human nature right) mend the matter between the Company and their country subscribers.

If the Passumpsic Company "have lowered their tone," as "Transit" intimates, let them make it manifest in some other way than through an anonymous writer in a newspaper. I can only speak for myself, and I say, if they have any propositions to make, let us hear them, and let them be made in a way that will be satisfactory to the subscribers and irrevocably binding upon themselves if accepted.

The people of this country are astonished to find themselves in so bad a position—"retrograding," as "Transit" informs them. Why, my dear sir, we thought we were comfortably situated, but your dourful picture of our position would draw tears from a philanthropist, and soften the heart of any body who has any "bowels of compassion," if it was only true! It is true we are some 20 miles in each direction from railway stations, but it is equally true that we got our freightage done a *shade lower* than the prosperous people living right at the stations.—

The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

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(For the Journal.)  
Barnston, March 2d, 1861.  
To the Editor of the *Stamstead Journal*:  
Dear Sir,—If the publication of your Journal is still to continue, and yourself to occupy the Editorial chair, which (although with regret) I must confess is considered extremely doubtful by some parties in this vicinity, they expecting that the blow you have received from Alvin R. Stokes through the last issue of the *Frontier Sentinel* may be too much for your constitution to bear, yet if you are likely to survive, and still continue your vocation as an Editor, possibly you will oblige your humble servant by inserting the following, hoping thereby you may extricate yourself from some of the charges laid to you in that communication.

As we see that the said gentleman is quite sensitive, and as he has made particular reference to the publishing of the "Student's Casket" from Barnston Corner, as though you had been guilty of intruding upon their rights, which is quite new to your

correspondent and to parties interested in the publication of the same, by whom it is known you had their consent to publish, if you choose, leads us to regret that the gentleman's feelings should be so injured on our account. It also reminds us of the interesting occasion of his short stay amongst us, and leads us to believe that by reminding him of the fact it may lead to an adjustment of sundry board, and other bills, which the gentleman, through carelessness or some other cause, left unsettled when he took his departure from here, (also if report be true from Co-ticook.) Trusting if the above should by chance meet the eye of the much injured gentleman, he may look upon it only as a justification of your course in so far as the "Casket" and its friends are concerned, and a hint that his presence is looked for here only for an adjustment of past transactions left unfinished, in which only a few dollars and cents are concerned. And that you may succeed in elevating your head above that "pit which you have dug with your own right hand and fallen into," so that we may still have the satisfaction of perusing your Journal as heretofore,  
I remain respectfully yours,  
OBSERVER.

[We had no idea of noticing the communication alluded to in any manner, but our friend "Observer" feels called upon to explain the "Casket" matter for the information of the public. All the parties interested understood it before.] ED.

### THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Richmond, March 2. In the Convention a resolution was offered and referred, that as the Crittenden propositions have been deliberately rejected by the Northern confederates, every consideration of duty, interest, honor and patriotism requires that an ordinance be adopted by this Convention and submitted to the people by which Virginia shall resume all powers delegated to the Federal Government and declare her connection with that Government dissolved.

A resolution was referred, suggesting that Forts Pickens and Sumter be referred, to the Southern Confederacy, and providing for an equitable division of public property.

There is no prospect of the Committee on Federal Relations agreeing on anything.

### THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

New York, March 3. The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says that intelligence from Montgomery represents that the new Government is proceeding with great vigor, and that the entire \$15,000,000 loan would be taken by the 4th inst. Thirty thousand volunteers were drilling or under orders.—Large army provisions and supplies have recently been purchased in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and sent to New Orleans and Mobile for distribution. The new postal arrangements were to go into effect on the 4th inst. A die for new stamps had been made, and old contractors were continued in the service of the Confederate States. The present tariff is merely provisional, and soon as practicable a new system will be adopted.

**LOWDISS AND BERGLARY.** We learn that on Thursday night last the Skating rink in this town was broken into, and robbed of a number of valuable Skates, Boots, &c. The ice was maliciously cut up and flooded, and the ladies' dresses thrown into the water. It was intended that the rink should have been illuminated on Friday night, and the Lennoxville Skating Club entertained by their Sherbrooke confederates. The perpetrators of this cowardly outrage deserves a birth in the Penitentiary. We understand a large reward will be offered for their discovery.—*Sherbrooke Gazette*.

### LATEST NEWS.

By to-day's mail we have interesting news. Mr. Lincoln was peacefully inaugurated President on Monday, and delivered his inaugural address to a large audience. We cannot give the address entire until next week. He laid down the following points: The rights of the South are not endangered; the rendition of fugitive slaves a constitutional obligation which must be enforced, but the law should be humane. The Union is perpetual and must be maintained. Secession is insurrectionary, and the law must be executed, and can be without bloodshed. The forts to be held and revenue collected, but no invasions. He concludes with a fervent appeal for the Union.

The exact personnel of the Cabinet is not yet certainly known, but is believed to be as follows:  
W. H. Seward, New York, Sec'y of State.  
S. P. Chase, Ohio, " Treasury.  
S. Cameron, Penn. " War.  
M. Blair, Maryland, " Navy.  
C. B. Smith, Indiana, " Interior.  
Gideon Welles, Conn, Post Master General.  
Edward Bates, Missouri, Atty General.

Congress—both Houses—sat nearly all night Sunday. Mr. Corwin's Constitutional amendment passed the Senate, which gives great joy to the conservatives. All the appropriation bills passed and were signed by the President.

### CARD.

The Rev. Alex. McDonald would thus express his grateful acknowledgments to those kind friends who have recently paid him a donation visit, for the many tokens of benevolent regard and continued esteem, presented to him and his on that occasion.  
Stamstead Plain, March 5, 1861.

### Canadian Congregational Missionary Society.

We are requested to state that the annual meetings of the above Society will take place this month as follows:  
Massachusetts, Monday evening, 16th inst.  
Waterbury, Tuesday " 19th "  
Stamstead Plain, Wednesday " 20th "  
Beebe Plain, Thursday " 21st "  
Fitch Bay, " " "  
Magog Village, Friday " 22d "  
We are further desired to say that the St. Francis Association will meet at the house of the Rev. Cyril Pearl, Waterville, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10, a. m.

correspondent and to parties interested in the publication of the same, by whom it is known you had their consent to publish, if you choose, leads us to regret that the gentleman's feelings should be so injured on our account. It also reminds us of the interesting occasion of his short stay amongst us, and leads us to believe that by reminding him of the fact it may lead to an adjustment of sundry board, and other bills, which the gentleman, through carelessness or some other cause, left unsettled when he took his departure from here, (also if report be true from Co-ticook.) Trusting if the above should by chance meet the eye of the much injured gentleman, he may look upon it only as a justification of your course in so far as the "Casket" and its friends are concerned, and a hint that his presence is looked for here only for an adjustment of past transactions left unfinished, in which only a few dollars and cents are concerned. And that you may succeed in elevating your head above that "pit which you have dug with your own right hand and fallen into," so that we may still have the satisfaction of perusing your Journal as heretofore,  
I remain respectfully yours,  
OBSERVER.

[We had no idea of noticing the communication alluded to in any manner, but our friend "Observer" feels called upon to explain the "Casket" matter for the information of the public. All the parties interested understood it before.] ED.

**THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.**  
Richmond, March 2. In the Convention a resolution was offered and referred, that as the Crittenden propositions have been deliberately rejected by the Northern confederates, every consideration of duty, interest, honor and patriotism requires that an ordinance be adopted by this Convention and submitted to the people by which Virginia shall resume all powers delegated to the Federal Government and declare her connection with that Government dissolved.

A resolution was referred, suggesting that Forts Pickens and Sumter be referred, to the Southern Confederacy, and providing for an equitable division of public property.

There is no prospect of the Committee on Federal Relations agreeing on anything.

**THE SOUTHERN**

New Advertisements.

Piano for Sale. To be sold at private sale between the 8th and 24th of March, a Six Octave Square, Rose Wood PIANO-FORTE.

Rock Island and Derby Line TIN SHOP. QUMBY & OVITT

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Stantstead and Orleans Counties that they have opened a new shop on the Line, in the building formerly occupied by Geo. James, near the covered Bridge, where they will keep constantly on hand a large and good assortment of TIN WARE,

GLASS WARE, HOLLOW WARE, BRASS WARE, WOODEN WARE, JAPANNED WARE, STOVES & PIPE, PUMPS & SINKS, LEAD PIPE, &c., &c.

N. B.—All our Goods being bought by the original package, and made by direct from the manufacturers in large quantities, we possess many advantages over those who buy small quantities.

Job Work promptly attended to. Nearly all kinds of Barter taken in exchange. Liberal inducements to Dealers wishing to engage in the business.

First Building South of the Covered Bridge. Rock Island, C. E. & Derby Line, Vt. March 4, 1861.

INCORPORATED 1810. HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company, Of Hartford, Conn.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, NOV. 1, 1860, \$1,002,105.81. With a successful business experience of more than FIFTY YEARS.

H. Huntington, President, T. C. Allyn, Secy. POLICIES issued and renewed. Losses equitably adjusted and paid immediately.

A. P. BALL, Agent. Stantstead, March 4, 1861.

THE PERFECT MELODEON



WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

ALMOST every Mail from far and near brings to us some new evidence of the great favor and growing popularity of this beautiful instrument.

Another entire new feature in the Melodeon enterprise is the PATENT HARP, or PIANO ATTACHMENT, to the Melodeon.

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Cephalic Pills CURE Sick-Headache, CURE Nervous Headache, CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

Their salubrious effect in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject. They set gently upon the bowels, removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer it to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have the signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box. Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the Price, 25 Cents.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York. 7791]

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S Cephalic Pills, WILL CONVINCe ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE,

THAT A Speedy and Sure Cure IS WITHIN THEIR REACH. As these Testimonials were unobtainable by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

M. MANSORVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861. MR. SPALDING, SIR: I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two boxes worth more.

MARY ANN STOKHOUSE. SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., January 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, SIR: You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent. BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861. HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq. Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried. Direct. A. STOVER, P. M.

REYNOLDSBURGH, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861. HENRY C. SPALDING, N. Y. DEAR SIR: I have used your Cephalic Pills, and find them to be a truly efficacious remedy for Headache almost instant.

W. M. C. FILLER. From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I. The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably efficacious remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.—[Examiner, Norfolk.] A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY! DISPATCH! A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CAUTION. As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

FOR SALE,

800 Bushels Grass Seed, 6000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed, AL. X. KILBORN, Stantstead Plain, Feb. 26, 1861. 793

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between AVERY IVES and HOMER G. POOLE, is dissolved by mutual consent this 25th day of February, 1861.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on Monday the 4th of March, under the superintendence of Mr. SAMUEL PARKER. Charges for tuition as heretofore. A. A. ADAMS, Sec. Treas. 792w3

Coaticook High School. THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on Monday the 4th of March, under the superintendence of Mr. SAMUEL PARKER. Charges for tuition as heretofore. A. A. ADAMS, Sec. Treas. 792w3

HENRY'S 'Concave Sugar Boilers.' NOW is the time to secure these new and highly improved 'Sugar Boilers,' manufactured only by the subscriber. As a limited number only can be supplied this season, an early application is necessary. Send in your orders.

Price \$16. No. 1 hold 42 Gallons, No. 2 " " " 14. No. 3 " " " 12. CHARLES BROOKS, Waterville, February, 1861. 792w6

BRITISH AMERICAN Land Company. NOTICE is hereby given that during my absence from the Province, I have appointed JOSEPH PENNOYER, Esquire, as my Attorney, to transact all business connected with the British American Land Company.

R. W. HENEKER, Commissioner. 792w3]

DON'T FORGET THE subscriber is constantly receiving fresh supplies of Goods, among which is an assortment of SPOON WARE, Jugs, Preserved Juice, Spiceries, Cream and Butter Pots, West India Goods generally.

Concentrated Leaven, a nice article for cooking Macaroni, Vermicelli, Finnan Haddies, and Fish of all kinds, brooms, New Stock.

Judd's Flour, put up in bags for family use. ALSO, Corn Shellers, with Separator, and a lot of Gale's Universal and Eagle Brand Cutters which are unsurpassed by any cutter in the Market, for durability and utility, commanding themselves to the attention of Farmers and others as a desirable article. Being the Manufacturer's agent I am prepared to furnish them lower than can be bought elsewhere. Call and see them at WYMAN'S PROVISION STORE. Feb. 14, 1861. 792w4

CHENEY & CO'S. U. S. and Canada Express. Instructions to Agents. "If the enclosure be a Bill for Collection on Delivery, the agent receiving it is strictly directed not to deliver any portion thereof, nor permit any examination to be made without full payment. If consignee refuses to take the Goods on the conditions notify the consignee through the Boston office. Never under any pretence forward C O D Packages beyond their destination originally marked on them, without written orders from the shipper or office sending. Agents neglecting to follow these instructions, will be held personally responsible for all damages."

NOTICE. All interested will please read the above, and govern themselves accordingly. A. B. NELSON, Agent.

This is Something New. THE subscriber would say to the public that he has converted his blacksmith shop into a manufacturing establishment, where he is manufacturing TRUSSES, Shoulder Braces, &c. DOMESTIC SUPPORTERS of every description. Also, he is making PUMP AUGERS and Rammers of every description, cheaper and better than can be found in any other shop in Vermont. He is also making and repairing GUINCS cheaper and better than can be done in New England. Please call and see his work and price—it is going to be low for prices in these hard times—and see your own judges of his work. His work is all warranted and can't be beat. E. K. HAMMOND, West Derby, Jan. 30, 1861. 789

BARNSTON ACADEMY. THE SPRING TERM will commence February 18th, and continue eleven weeks. Mr. C. D. HALL, Principal. Miss E. F. HARVEY, Preceptress. Board with Mr. Hall as usual, also convenient accommodations for self-boarding. For particulars address the Principal, or 790 H. SHOREY, Secretary.

DERBY ACADEMY. THE SPRING TERM of Eleven weeks will commence Monday, February 25th. JOHN YOUNG, A. B., Principal. Miss JULIA YOUNG, Preceptress. Miss L. C. FROST, Teacher of Music. Rates of Tuition per Term: Common English, \$3.00; Higher Branches, each (extra), .50; Languages, each (extra), 1.00; Rooms for self-boarding, 1.50; Board, per week, (students furnishing their own lights and washing), 1.50; Students will consult their own advantage by taking rooms at the boarding house. JOHN TINKER, M. H. NEWCOMB, H. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Ex. Com. Derby, Jan. 28, 1861. 789w6

STANSTEAD SEMINARY. THE SPRING TERM will commence on Monday, Feb. 25th, and continue eleven weeks. WILLIAM H. LEE, A. B., Principal. MISS JOSEPHINE STEVENS, Preceptress. Mr. TIMOTHY W. LEE, Assistant, and Teacher of Penmanship and Vocal Music. Miss ALMIRA N. HUBBARD, Pianist. Rates of Tuition the same as heretofore. Board in good families, at \$1.25 per week. Rooms can be obtained on reasonable terms. For those desirous of boarding themselves. From the success hitherto attending the efforts of Mr. Lee and Miss Stevens, and the additional assistance employed, the Directors believe that the advantages of the ensuing Term will be of the best kind. R. F. HUBBARD, Secretary. Feb. 5, 1861. 790

"ON THE CORNER"

OF MAIN AND WATER STREETS, JUST AT THIS PARTICULAR TIME, You will find an unusually good assortment of GOODS.

WARES AND MERCHANDISE. The subscriber has just returned from market, where he has purchased a large lot of

STAPLE GOODS, which he offers at Great Bargains. Anything which I have in the way of Winter Dress Goods, Cloaks, Ready-made Clothing, Under Flannels, &c., will be sold at a reduction from former prices in order to reduce my stock as low as possible before the 1st of April.

My books are posted up to date and will be kept so, in order to be in readiness to settle with my customers, and one and all are "respectfully invited" to call and square accounts. All that wish to make payments in Grain are requested to do so this month if possible. All accounts of over one year's standing must be settled anyhow, as they do not improve by age. A. B. NELSON. Derby Line, Feb. 13, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

WHEREAS the Revenue of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Upper and Lower Canada, is insufficient to meet the annual interest upon the Debentures issued and expressly secured upon the said Funds; AND WHEREAS very large advances have been made from the General Revenue of the Province in aid of the said Funds; AND WHEREAS in view of the inadequacy of the said Funds to meet the annual charges upon them, the Government has been authorized to redeem the said Debentures, but no provision has been made for further advances from the General Revenue for the interest upon the said Debentures.—

PUBLIC NOTICE. I hereby give notice that from and after the payment of the half yearly interest due 31st December, 1860, no further payment will be made upon the Bonds issued upon the Consolidated Municipal Loan Funds of Upper and Lower Canada, except from the Revenue of the said Funds. Holders of the said Bonds are informed that the Government of Canada is prepared to redeem the said Debentures in full at par, on presentation thereof to the Receiver General of Canada, or to the Financial Agents in London, Messrs. Haring, Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., after the 31st January, 1861. Interest will be allowed on the said Debentures at the rate of Five Per Cent per annum until their presentation for redemption; PROVIDED such presentation takes place within the year ending 31st December, 1861. Receiver General's Office, Quebec, 31st December, 1860. T. D. HARRINGTON, D. R. G. 787m3]

NOTICE. THE undersigned being duly appointed by ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, Governor in and for the Province of Canada to administer Oaths, or Affirmations, and to take Depositions and Affidavits to be used in the said State of Vermont, and to take the oath and acknowledgment of Deeds or other instruments to be used or recorded therein; will when solicited perform the duties of said office with promptness and dispatch. C. S. CHANNELL. Georgeville, January 7, 1861. 786m3

WANTED. A FEW respectable, active business men, to travel in different parts of the United States and the Canada, to sell Miller's Condition Powders, and other articles of my manufacture, &c. Persons addressing by Mail, will please enclose stamps for return postage. None need apply unless they can come well recommended. Mr. T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt., Dec. 19, 1860.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS. THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has fitted up the Photographic Rooms lately occupied by L. Ellis, where he will constantly be found, ready to furnish one and all with Ambrotypes and Photographs of every description. He has lately received a large stock of Cases from the Southern Markets, varying in price from 25 cents to \$15. The Rooms have been thoroughly repaired and elegantly furnished. Ambrotypes warranted to suit or no pay. Customers will please call between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. EVERARD EASTMAN. Removal. E. EASTMAN begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he has opened a Shop over the Post Office at Derby Line, and is now prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK. Particular attention paid to repairing Guns, Sewing Machines, and all kinds of Machine work. Derby Line, January 1, 1861. 785

IT IS HARD TO GET DRESS TRIMMINGS. F. & E. PAQUETT are glad, for the sake of a variety of their customers and the public in general, to let them know that they have a great stock of the most fashionable Dress Trimmings for Fall and Winter. It will save the Ladies from running all day for Trimmings, if they only call at our Store when they are in want of them. Rock Island, Oct. 30, 1860.

DISSOLUTION. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of MITCHELL & THUBBER, in the Blacksmithing business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The Blacksmithing business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, Horse-Shoeing and the manufacture of Edge Tools will be done in a style to defy competition. Call and see. S. B. THUBBER, E. PAIKER, Stantstead, January 25, 1861. 789

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE



Miller's Condition Powders. They should be used when your Horse HAS TAKEN COLD! WHEN HE HAS A COUGH! WHEN HE HAS THE HEAVES! WHEN HE IS TROUBLED WITH WORMS! WHEN HE HAS A ROUGH, STAINING COAT! WHEN HE HAS HAD A HARD DRIVE! WHEN HE NEEDS RECRUITING! WHEN HE HAS THE HORSE AIL! WHEN HIS WATER IS THICK!

At all times when, from any cause, he is out of condition. Please read the following certificates: PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 20, 1858. Mr. T. C. Butler, Derby Line, Vt., Dear Sir:—During the last year I have sold some 300 packages of your Miller's Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle, and in no instance that I have heard from have they failed of giving entire satisfaction. I regard them as standing at the head of all Horse Medicines now in the market, and am sustained in this opinion by all the stable keepers and owners of Horses who have used them in this vicinity. I cheerfully recommend your Powders and advise all interested to give them a trial. W. R. PRESTON, Apothecary & Druggist, Portsmouth, N. H.

We fully concur in the above recommendation of said Powders. Nathan Jones, J. M. Tucker, E. A. Lock, S. Sumner, Livestock keepers, Portsmouth, N. H. Jackson & Co's Express Co., R. W. Stevens, Druggist, Great Falls, J. C. Wadleigh, Lawrence, Mass. John A. Perry, Manchester, Nath'l White, Express man, Concord, H. B. Foster, Druggist, G. B. Davis, proprietor of Union House and Livestock keeper, Franklin, N. H. R. S. Perkins, proprietor of Union House and Livestock keeper, Sanborn Bridge, N. H. Important to Owners of Horses.

Mr. T. C. Butler, Dear Sir:—Please send me by express 2 doz. of Miller's Condition Powders. Having had a number of Horses troubled with a Cough, we have freely of your Powders which soon cured them. Yours Respectfully, GEO. C. GOODWIN & SON, Livestock keepers, Concord, N. H. 62 Doz. Sold in Boston in 9 Days. BOSTON, MASS., April 16, 1859. Mr. T. C. Butler, Derby Line, Vt., Dear Sir:—The 62 doz. Condition Powders received on the 7th inst., are nearly all sold. Please send us immediately 5 gross more, and if the demand for the Powders keep as they have for a few weeks past, we shall keep up with you. Respectfully yours, GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., No. 11 & 12 Marshall Street, Boston.

Mr. T. C. Butler, Dear Sir:—Please send us 12 gross more of your Miller's Condition Powders, as soon as possible, via Portland. Yours Respectfully, GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., BURLINGTON, Vt., January 12th, 1861. Mr. T. C. Butler, Derby Line, Vt., Dear Sir:—You will please send us by express, as soon as convenient, 1 gross Miller's Condition Powders. We are getting up quite a demand here for them. Yours respectfully, J. W. ROBY & Co. Druggists, No. 11 & 12 Marshall Street, Boston, Boston, Nov. 19, 1860.

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MUSIC

For the Journal. Thou heavenly of earthly things, O, Music! like to God thou art, So high above the loftiest, yet Akim unto the lowliest heart.

The heavenly stranger's voice is chanted To the poor languages of time, But sweet thro' every utterance runs The accent of a speech sublime.

How oft amid life's barren ways, Oasis-like a song up-springs, And soothes the soul with prophecies Of happier, diviner things!

I will not breathe thy bitter cry, Jenn Paul, to that thrilling sound, "Away, away! thou speakst to me Of things that I have never found."

We have not found them; infinite, Eternal, and divine are they; O, thy exulting excellence Can not be pent in walls of clay!

We have not found them, save O, God! In what we have discerned of Thee, For all things fair or great or good Express Thy name continually.

That Name unlocks the universe, Shows whence and whereto all things are, Translates the summer's rapturous speech, And the proud language of the star!

That all-supplying Name completes The dim discoveries of the soul, And shows us life's frail atom joined To an abiding, blessed whole.

Then ring your mightiest music out, All powers of voice and instrument, And tho' a lost angel's tones In the impassioned chorus blent, Like whispers of sereneest peace The notes upon my heart would fall, For still the ever-blessed Name Runs clearer, deeper, under all!

SOPHIA STARR.

DEPARTED JOYS.

BY MINNEHABA.

Softly the sunlight from hillside and grove Hath sped away, And through the valley dark shadows move, In ghastly array.

The dark hills listen to the sad strange dirge, The night wind wails, And the pale moon hangs on a dark cloud's verge,

To trim her sails: While her rays fall soft, with a crystal light, O'er hill and dell, And send a glory of shadows of Night, Where mortals dwell.

But methinks there are angels, on vigils bent, Moving so slow That their lamps gleam bright in the firmament,

As silent they go, Yet e'en in the peaceful silence of Night, My heart knows grief! And the shades and smiles, and glorious light

Bring no relief, Brightly the placid stream ever moves on, Yet my heart dreams Of hours that have vanished, and moments gone!

Oh the stars that once gleamed around my lone path No more shine here, And the words, once of love, are changed into wrath,

And each smile, a tear, The bright dreams of hope, all formed in youth, Are each one dead: And the promises I deemed the vows of truth,

Have swiftly fled, Oh! that my heart could find some clime Of endless bowers, Which ne'er could be marred by the hand of Time,

Or die with the hours, I would pass from earth without one sigh And yield my breath, To that messenger grim with sightless eye, Whose name is—Death.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor,—In your paper of Feb. 21st, I find another communication from "Who," which proves that new-born wonder is not yet defined; but what a sad blunder I made to mistake the gender of the biped! The fact is now established beyond a doubt that the gifted effusions which have occasionally graced the columns of your paper are the laborious works of a pair of *dusks*, for no piece of *divinity* understands so well the art of imbibing *cock-tails* on the slip. How ingeniously he has endeavored to arrange the cloak of religious cant over his shoulders to conceal the *tail*, forgetting the while that the *clown-foot* revealed itself. In this guise, he has run his nose where he has *smell*, or he would not have known the "writer" was where all honest noses would be ashamed to be seen. Doeskin is evidently a person of leisure, for he finds time to spy out all the secret sins of his neighbors by quizzing children, servants, in fact, every one who is too weak to withstand the silly tongue of this scandal-loving person, while, aided by his pharisaical spectacles, he counts "fired noses" by the score, which undoubtedly, only reflect the rum-blossom that graces his own.

Allowing Doeskin's indefatigable scrutiny has spied out some isolated cases of "secret dram"-drinking. Would it not be acting better the christian's part, to pray for them in the language of the divine Master, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," than to arrogate to himself the prerogative which belongs to God alone, and without feeling any pity for weak, human nature, make them outcasts of society here and in the hereafter," doom them to a place his heart beats exists, for such offenders, although not laid down in Law or Revelation? What a blessed thing for humanity that God has not deputed to be the arbiter of the world's destiny, such a pharisee who "catcheth and wipeth his mouth, and saith, I have done no wickedness."

How graphically he describes the baleful influence of the "secret dram" upon a structure so "fearfully and wonderfully made," as Man. Who, but one addicted to the habit could describe so well the subtle workings of alcohol upon the human frame?

In conclusion, allow me to advise rest for your flagging, literary energies. Buy Mother Goose's poems for children, and while

For the Journal.

your brains are recuperating on the mental element you will find in their perusal, your friends will also be benefited by being for awhile relieved from your prying curiosity. Examine also the credentials of character you possess as a passport to your Father's home, and be sure they are not spurious coins issued by some petty *Jobbing Firm* at a ruinous discount.

ME. Stanstead, Feb. 23rd, 1861.

Artemus Ward writes from the West:—"They've got a Panick up this way, and refuse to take Western money. It was never worth much, and when Western men, who know what it is, refuse to take their own money, it is about time other folks stop handling it. Banks is bustin every day, goin up higher nor a balloon which we air a sweet and luvly set of men. I wish I owned as good a house as some of 'em would break into!"

Millinery and Dress-Making

Mrs. FANNY T. CHASE

HAS returned from Boston, and has opened a Shop for Millinery and Dress-Making in the Rooms formerly occupied by the PEOPLE'S BANK. Mrs. Chase flatters herself that she will be able to please the Ladies of Derby, Stanstead and vicinity, in point of style and workmanship. She will open with a good assortment of

Dress Bonnets, Caps, Head-Dresses, Corsets, Nets, &c. &c.

Fashionable Patterns for Dress-Making and Cloaks for sale. PINKING and MACHINE STITCHING done in good order.

Derby Line, October 10, 1860. 773

NEW GOODS.

The notes upon my heart would fall, For still the ever-blessed Name Runs clearer, deeper, under all!

G. R. HOLMES

has just received from the Northern & Southern

MARKETS,

a Large and complete Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS,

selected with care for the

FALL & WINTER TRADE,

comprising all the latest styles of

Ladies Dress Goods, Shawls, Furs, &c.,

and a good assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

of all kinds,

—ALSO— a choice lot of

West India and American STAPLES.

Call and see for yourselves.

N. B.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Fall and Winter Goods

AT FOSTER & WILKEY'S,

—Embracing in part—

Magenta, Solferino, and Monaca Colors in

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, THIBETS,

ALL-WOOL DELANES, SCARFS, GLOVES, &c. &c.

One important fact also they wish distinctly understood,—they will not be

UNDERSOLD

by any on the same territory. Goods freely shown and warranted to prove as recommended.

Rock Island, Oct. 3, 1860.

WEEKS' MAGIC COMPOUND

A SAFE and Speedy Remedy

FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, CHLOUP, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

The matchless success and unprecedented popularity which this remedy has attained in one short year, would seem to be a sufficient guaranty of its excellence. If any one doubts it let him give it a trial.

Every medical man to whom the formula of this medicine has been submitted has recommended it in the following, from one of the best physicians in the country:

This is to certify that Messrs. E. B. Magoon & Co., have submitted for my examination, the formula of "WEEKS' MAGIC COMPOUND," and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion it is an excellent ALTERNATIVE and EXPECTORANT, and safe in all cases. I have prescribed it in some instances and have freely recommended it as a remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c.

Geo. E. BODWELL, M. D. November 10, 1859.

Messrs. E. B. Magoon & Co.—For nearly twenty years I have been afflicted with a severe Bronchitis and have been subjected to various remedies, and almost a constant coughing, hemming and coughing. I could find no relief until I tried Weeks' Magic Compound. That has cured me, and I can cheerfully recommend it as a remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c.

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Geo. E. BODWELL, M. D. November 10, 1859.

A short time since my child was attacked most severely with the croup. We thought she would not live five minutes. A single dose of Weeks' Magic Compound, relieved her at once, and she has had no attack of it since. I think no family should be without it. Mosez F. VARNER, Principal Missisquoi Valley Academy.

Having had the agency of Weeks' Magic Compound for some time past and having sold a large quantity of it. I am free to say that I have never sold any medicine that gave such universal satisfaction. I do not know of a single instance in which it has not given the best satisfaction when it has been used. It saved the life of one of my children in a severe attack of the croup, and has entirely cured a brother-in-law of mine of a terrible cough, when he was thought to be in the first stages of consumption. I have known it to be used with the same success by others.

K. W. ROWELL, Iraburgh, May 3, 1860.

Messrs. E. B. Magoon & Co.—I have had a great sale for your Weeks' Magic Compound. It is regarded by those who have used it here as the best medicine in the country for coughs, croup, sore throat, &c. All speak in its praise.

E. B. SIMMONS, Glover, May 5, 1860.

Testimonials like the above are constantly being received from all sections of the country where "Weeks' Magic Compound" has been introduced.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by E. B. MAGOON & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt., to whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by E. F. Hubbard and Daly Brothers, Stanstead, Vt. Foster & Wilkey, Derby Line, Vt. and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

CHOCOLATE, bought by the original package, and consequently at low figures, at Derby Line, 9th Oct. FOSTER'S.

Kerosene Lamps THAT DEFEY COMPETITION, at Derby Line, 9th Oct. FOSTER'S.

Wanted. ALL kinds of Shipping Furs, for which, Cash and the Highest Prices will be paid at BAXTERS.

A. T. FOSTER has Cloths, Caps and Trimmings in great variety for Ladies Cloaks and Caps. Derby Line, Oct. 10, 1860.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. Men and Boys Thick Boots, Ladies Calf, Kid, and Goat Shoes and Gaiters, Ladies and Gent's Rubbers, —ALSO—

Over Shoes with Rubber Bottoms. A superior article, at the OLD YELLOW STORE, Rock Island.

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, A great variety, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes, Paints, Oil, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on reasonable terms. CHARLES BROOKS, Waterville, April, 1860. 750

Real Estate for Sale. TO be sold, or to let, from the 1st of October next, that HOUSE and GARDEN situated on Stanstead Plain, at present in the occupation of Lieut. Parker, R. N. Apply to Frederick Parker, Esq., Collector of Customs, Porton, or on the premises. Terms easy. Stanstead, July 2, 1860. 750

Positively no Mistake. HASKELL & KATHAN

HAVE a better stock of NEW GOODS than ever was offered at the Mammoth Store, and they find that good Goods at moderate prices are what brings the crowd which is rushing every fair day at the

Mammoth Store. Our Goods have been selected with care, and bought with cash, which enables us to give our customers good bargains. We shall be most happy to show our Goods to all who call on us. Please drop in and inquire for any kind of Goods, and in some part of the establishment you will find the article. "Cheaper than the cheapest" is our motto. At any rate we will not be undersold. Rock Island, Oct. 8, 1860.

Ready-made Clothing

SELLING at low prices at Foster's, Derby Line, and in Gents. Furnishing Goods his stock is not to be beat.

JUST OPENED, AT THE MAMMOTH STORE,

Salmon, new and good; White Fish, do do; Mackerel Toat, very fine; Smoked Rabbit, New Codfish; Pork and Lard, sole Leather; A good assortment of Caps, Hats, Buffalo Robes, Coats, Prints, Shawls, Delaines, Gloves, Mitts, Buttons, Trimmings, Ribbons and Flowers, and in fact a general assortment of such articles as are used by this rational community. HASKELL & KATHAN, Rock Island, October 8, 1860.

If you want a top-quality FLOUR, warranted such, call at WYMAN'S.

SPALDING & BRODIE,

RETURN the Public thanks for the liberal patronage they have received and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. They have lately returned from Montreal with a large stock of Goods, particularly adapted to the Fall and Winter Trade,

consisting of Amey's Plain, Striped and Checked Mohairs, Valenciennes Plaids, Cobourgs, Lustrés & DeLaines. —Also a very fine selection of

Hoye's Purple & Brunette Prints. Any quantity of small Wares, such as Ribbons, Pincies, Flowers, Gloves, Shawls, Cloaks, &c.

Shetland, Zephyr & Berlin Wools. —A large quantity of

CLOTHS, CLOTHING, and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. OTTER, and other Fur Caps in great variety. A fine lot of BUFFALO ROBES, with Linings and Fringes for the same, Moose Skin Boots, &c. Still on hand a stock of the celebrated

Tilton Gold Leaf Chewing Tobacco, which can be obtained no where else, and several other very fine brands. Also, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, Crockery and Glass Ware, Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils and Lead, Iron, Nails and Glass, Pork, Flour and Fish, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Rock Island, October 16, 1860.

DERBY LINE, AUG. 13, '60. FRESH ARRIVALS OF Flour, Nails, Heavy Sheetings, Duvains, Stripes, Ticks, Yarn, Teas, Tobacco, &c. &c., All of which will be sold low. A. T. FOSTER.

NEW STAGE Arrangement.

THE ISLAND FOND STAGE will leave Stanstead every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M., and connect with trains at 2 o'clock and 10 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next day by Rock, or Rock Island, by way of Derby and Derby Line. Return tickets may be obtained at No. 5, State St., Boston, at the above prices. Tickets for Lowell and Lawrence for \$3.50. Passengers for the suburban towns will find this the cheapest and easiest route, reaching their destination the next night.

Fare from Stanstead and Derby to New York \$7.50.

Passengers for Lowell will reach that place the same day they leave Island Pond.

Returning—Passengers from Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Portland, &c., will reach Stanstead next day at 12 M. J. PAGE, Proprietor, Stanstead, Oct. 21, 1860. 708

F. C. HARRINGTON, Agent, Stanstead.

TO BE HAD AT THE CANAL STORE. F. & E. PAQUETTE

ARE selling all kinds of GOODS cheaper than the cheapest this Fall for Cash or Ready Pay. Don't forget to call on them and price their goods as you are doing you will be sure to buy of them and save from five to twenty per cent. Don't let any one make you believe that we don't sell goods cheaper than others. Those that have bought of us heretofore will tell you that we are stating the facts. We are now open that we tell you the facts for the sake of selling goods; we will be honest and frank with one and all. Rock Island, Oct. 30, 1860.

1860. 1860. WATERVILLE FOUNDRY. STOVES.

Strickland with extra Orns, \$25; Yankee No. 18; Waterville Air Tight Cook Stoves \$20; 3 ft. Double \$25, 2 1/2 ft. do \$18; 3 ft. single, \$15; 2 1/2 ft. do \$10; 20 inch do \$6. 2 1/2 and 2 feet Parlor Stoves.

Stove Furniture & Small Wares. 7 sizes Kettles, Spiders, Fry Pans, Skillets, Cake Bakers, Washboards, Food Jacks, Clothes Jacks, Oven Mouths and Doors, Wash Basins, Grease Dishes, Balers, Flat-Iron Holders, Grid-iron Trays, Wagon and Cart Boxes &c. &c.

Flows. Two patterns each, of large and common sized Breaking-up Plows, large sizes \$14.00, common do \$12.00. Seed and Cultivator Ploes (double and single) from \$8 to 10 dollars. Side Hill Plows 12 dollars.

Framing Mills. No. 1 Framing Mills, with eight Saws, 30.00, No. 2 do do do do do 25.00, No. 3 do do do do do do 20.00.

Sugar Pans. "Henry's" Concave Sugar Boilers, 3 sizes, 16.00, 14.00 and 12.00.

PAINT MILLS. JOB CASTINGS DONE TO ORDER. The above will be sold or exchanged for cash, Old Iron, and Produce delivered at the Foundry, or on short credit. CHARLES BROOKS, 750

Hardware. THE best assortment to be found at Derby Line is for sale by A. T. FOSTER.

Black Silk Velvet. A SUPERIOR article of Caps, at Derby Line, Oct. 9, FOSTER'S.

FLUID, LAMP OIL, CAMPHENE, LARD FOSTER'S, at the lowest rates, at Derby Line, Sept. 1, 1860.

Furniture Shop. DINING and Centre Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Light-Stands, Wash-Stands, Dining, Rocking, and Childrens high and low Chairs, Patent Clothes Horse, &c. &c. And a variety of other articles on hand and for sale by CHARLES BROOKS. 750

LADIES Under Vests and Drawers, at A. T. FOSTER'S.

A splendid assortment of SHIRTS & READY-MADE CLOAKS and CAPES, at FOSTER'S, Derby Line.

CLOTHING and CLOTHS in great variety at FOSTER & WILKEY'S.

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c. DRISS TRIMMINGS and SMALL WARES, Just received at FOSTER'S, Derby Line.

Eastern Townships' Bank, STANSTEAD BRANCH.

OFFICE HOURS, 9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 P. M. On Saturdays the office will be closed at 2 P. M. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays. Notes for discount must be presented before 10 A. M. Drafts on Boston and Montreal 60, 90, and 120 days.

A. P. BALL, Cashier, Stanstead, Dec. 20, 1859. 731

Marriage Licenses, CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale, by the Rev. J. F. HARRISON, Barnston Corner. (Parties purchasing Licenses will receive a desirable present.) Aug. 1860. 763

DR. N. CHENEY, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, GEORGEVILLE, C. E. Office & Residence at C. S. Channell's Hotel.

O. BURTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND DEALER IN Ready-Made Clothing. ALSO, AGENT FOR I. M. Singer & Co's Sewing Machines, DERBY, [747] VERMONT.

W. H. SPENCER, House Painter, Paper Hanger and Glazier, DERBY LINE, [741] VERMONT.

MAGOG HOTEL, (OUTLET MEMPHREMOGOG LAKE,) BY N. W. NICHOLS. The House has been thoroughly refitted and furnished, preparatory for the Summer travel. Magog, May 2, 1860. 750

OWL'S HEAD MOUNTAIN HOUSE, BY A. C. JENNINGS, MEMPHREMOGOG LAKE C. E.

CARPENTER & STEELE, Homeopathic Physicians & Surgeons, DERBY, VERMONT. Office at the residence of H. E. Carpenter, 42 East Street, STANSTEAD, M. D. J. A. STEELE, M. D. H. E. CARPENTER, M. D.

Marriage Licenses FOR SALE AT THE GOVERNMENT PRICE, BY THE REV. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Resident Congregational Minister, STANSTEAD PLAIN. 675

BENJ. H. STEELE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public, Derby Line, Vt. Office over FOSTER & COBB'S STORE.

E. F. G. BODWELL, AUCTIONEER, STANSTEAD, CANADA EAST. 652

HENRY H. BROWN, Carriage, Sleigh, House & Ornamental Painter, STANSTEAD PLAIN.

W. W. JENNESS, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, DERBY LINE, VERMONT.

B. F. HUBBARD, DEALER IN DRUGS & MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, Family Groceries, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. STANSTEAD PLAIN.

Rev. R. V. HALL, AGENT FOR THE PUBLICATIONS OF The American Tract Society, The American Bible Society, and the American Sunday School Union. MARRIAGE LICENSES AS USUAL. STANSTEAD PLAIN.

T. C. BUTLER, DEALER IN Drugs and Medicines BUTLER'S Premium American Shaving Soap, "Miller's Condition Powders for Horsemasters," "Celebrated Liniment," "Liquid French Polish," "Water Proof Oil Blacking," "DERBY LINE VERMONT." 533

CHARLES C. COLBY, ADVOCATE. Office in Mr. Pierce's Brick Building, [499] STANSTEAD PLAIN.

J. F. MOULTON, Dental Surgeon, Stanstead Plain.

SAMUEL HUMPHREY, AUCTIONEER, BARNSTON CORNER. 114

NOTICE! THE NEW GRIST MILL is now complete, and went into operation on the first day of APRIL, instant. It has been built at great pains and expense, and the proprietors are confident of giving satisfaction. COPP & KNOWLTON. Magog, April 4, 1860. 696

FOR A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF GREEN and OOLONG TEAS, and TOBACCO'S of various brands and qualities. Call at WYMAN'S. June 5.

PAINTS and OILS SOLD BY A. T. FOSTER, at Derby Line, Vermont, at the lowest prices. September 1, 1860.

A Fresh Supply OF Fustic, Madder, Cutchear, Alum, Extract Logwood, Copperas, Lard Oil expressly for Machinery, just received at S. W. WYMAN'S. Sept. 25.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, SELLING extremely cheap at F. & E. PAQUETTE'S. HATS! HATS!!! HATS!!! Great variety just received, and to be sold low at Derby Line, Aug. 21, 1860. FOSTER'S.

DOWNER'S Kerosene Oil, Printer's Burning Fluid, Cider Vinegar, all prime articles, can be had at WYMAN'S. June 5.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves. COOK, Parlor, and Box Stoves, also Pipe and Fixtures for the same at F. & J. W. BAXTERS

PURIFY THE BLOOD. MOFFATT'S Vegetable Life Pills

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invincible efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the aid of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES OF Jaundice, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints,—It, the south and west, where the disease prevail they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

Dyspepsia.—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately. Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency, Fever and Ague. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent.—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

MERCURY DISEASE.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Trembling of the Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Cholera. PILLS.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of the Pills of 35 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone. Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, purify the blood, and thus remove all disease from the system. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared by Dr. WILLIAM B. MOFFATT, 353 Broadway, cor. With St. New York, and sold by all druggists. [743] 1

BOOTS & SHOES, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the MERCHANTS of the Eastern Townships that he will prepare to fill their orders with Goods manufactured by first-rate workmen under his personal supervision from the very best stock the markets afford. He would particularly call their attention to his superior

MENS' AND BOYS' Thick Boots, the best article of the kind manufactured in Canada. Also, CALE BOOTS, Ladies Kid WALKING SHOES, "CONGRESS BOOTS," "BOOTEES, strong and good," Misses and Childrens Boots and Shoes in variety, and in fact everything in his line which the market requires, all of a quality which defies competition.

The reputation of his Goods, attained by years of thorough testing, is such that many articles of inferior quality are offered in open competition with "Pierce's" work. Beware of the Counterfeits! The genuine articles have the Manufacturer's stamp on the bottom, thus, "Charles Pierce, Rock Island, C. E."

Orders promptly filled. The usual terms made to trade. CHARLES PIERCE. Rock Island, Stanstead, Nov. 10, 1858.