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SUMMER.

Lo! lazy Summer, swarthy, in the sun Lies painting, with bare breasts, upon the hills, Swatting her limbs in dusky warm and dun, Where splendors in hazes warm and dun, And sultry glory all the heaven o'erfills.

Not a white dimple stirs amid the corn, Not a ripple shivers through the leaves, Since, wrapped in gold and crimson gleams unshorn, Came, flashing through the east, the regal morn, No throated twitterings gurgle round the caves.

Flooded in sunny silence sleep the knee; In languid murmurs brooklets float and flow; The quaint farm-gables in the rich light shine, And round them jasminted honeysuckles twine, And close beside them sun-flowers burn and blow.

Amid the growing heat I lie me down, And into visions swarms the moted air; Glimpses up before me many a famous town, Pillared and crested with a regal crown, Outshimmering in an orient purple glare, Lo! lowly Tudor burning in its sands— Baalbeck and Babylon—I see slow streams Gliding by mosque and minaret,—see the gleams Of swans in sunset—slips of straits, And drowsy Bagdad buried deep in dreams;

See swarthy monarchs flushed in purple rings Of silken courtesans,—through half-open doors Catch the spice odors, and the cool of springs Leaping forever in a maze of wings; See light forms dancing over pearly floors—

Sleeping seraglio, spire, and tremulous dome Winking in drowsy splendor all the day, See forest haunts where thick the lions roam,— See thirsty panthers splashed in bloody foam Leap terrible as lightnings on their prey;

Or stand with Cortez on a mountain peak Above the Aztec city,—see unrolled Gem-headed shores of Montezuma weak,— See the white temples swarming thick and sleek, And sunny streets stretching up by towers of gold;

See silken sails float by, ambrosial laden With spices, up a Persian gulf; Or stand on Lebanon 'mid the cedars tall, Or hear the soft and silver fall, Or water down a jut of Darien.

But lo! a waking shiver in the trees, And wild voices 'mid the hay-cocks in the glen; The sun is setting; and the crimson seas Are shaken into splendor by the breeze, And all the busy world is up again!

London Athenaeum.

FACTS FOR POOR FARMERS.—"Those farmers who have most difficulty to make both ends meet, always plow most and keep most stock. Now these men take the true plan to keep themselves always poor, because their crops and stock are always poor and bring little." So writes John Johnson, in a letter to the Secretary of our State Society; and he thus illustrates his statement: "It is good profit to raise 300 bushels of wheat from ten acres, but when it takes thirty acres to raise that amount, it is raised at a loss.— So it is with cattle and sheep—you will see the thinking farmer making four-year old steers worth from \$60 to \$80 each, and his neighbor's at the same age not worth over \$20 to \$40." His advice to the latter is, "If his land is exhausted, he should plow no more than he can thoroughly manure. Seed with clover and grass, and let it rest, and that field will not only pay well for tillage, but it will furnish manure (if rightly managed) to make another field of the same size, rich also." And then keep it rich, do not run it with grain until again exhausted.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—A pert fellow seeing in the street an old woman, who drove some asses, said,—"Adeu, mother of asses." "Adeu, adeu, my son," answered she. The man felt his ears grow as he walked along.

TRANSPLANTING.

BY MRS. M. F. AMES.

"I think I will sell it, Kitty." "Well, pa says it is a large price; and if you cannot give up the fancy that has haunted you ever since I knew you, I think we had better go now.— There is one thing that reconciles me in part to selling, and that is, that pa says nothing against it; and he used to oppose it so bitterly."

"I know he did; and his ready acquiescence in the plan surprises me not a little. True, when I mentioned the matter to him, he had to tell me an anecdote he had just read about a homesick Vermontor who had been West."

"Tell it, please." "The man was very anxious to change his location, and finally moved to Michigan. After a residence of a few months in that paradise of all amphibious animals and water-bred insects, he returned and went quietly about his usual labors."

"Why, how is this?" said a friend. "Come back to climb hills, and dig among rocks?"

"Look here! I'll tell you just how 'twas; I naturally felt melancholic at times, and used to walk out to enjoy the beauties of nature. Wal, jist as sartin as I did, the musketeers would make a dive at me singin'—Sweet home, sweet home; and the frogs would hold—Old Vermont, old Vermont, until I couldn't stand it no longer, no way."

Mrs. Hazen laughed a little at the story; but it could plainly be seen that the proposed change promised no joys to her.

"Three thousand for our place, you say, Henry?"

"Yes; and if I take up government land, as I intend to do, it would purchase two thousand and four hundred acres! Just think of it, Kitty! And here we have but fifteen!"

"I know it; but with your labor it supports us comfortably." And she looked wistfully round the little room, so nicely and pleasantly furnished.

"Yes; but what are we to leave for our children? The acres I name would eventually make them wealthy."

"But we must have a house to live in, and the land must be cultivated before we can obtain our subsistence from it."

"Certainly; I would not, at first expend more than one thousand in land—but you look sad, Kitty; I will not sell if you are not willing I should do so. This is your home as well as mine, and unwillingly you shall not leave it."

The wife looked eagerly into the face she had learned to read so well; but the excited, restless expression convinced her that nothing but the experiment would ever satisfy him; and putting away her womanly fears and regrets in the wish for her husband's happiness, she said—

"I am willing to go, Henry; I shall have you and the children with me, and it must seem like home, wherever we may go."

"Thank you, Kitty, as you will one day thank me for the wealth you are so well fitted to enjoy. You will be happy, I am sure."

And she tried to be so; or at least, to wear the seeming; but when her husband went out, memory asserted her rights, and cruelly taunted her with vaunting blessings. She was an only child, and what would the kind father and the dear, dear mother—living just over the way—do without her? Her places at church and Sabbath school—how could she give them up? She could see the cupola of the academy, where her school-days had been passed, from her window, and she had hoped to educate her own girls there. And then, the dwelling! It had been her home during all her married life—now ten years—and no other could seem like it. In it her three children had been born, and it should be sacred for that. How could she yield it up to strangers? For a little while she gave way to the sway of memory; and then came better thoughts. Henry would never be happy until he had tested the charm of his boyhood. Had he known men who became rich by speculating in wild lands; and why not he, as well? For hours had he talked of this in their little home, and sought to awaken enthusiasm in his wife. But she was too loving and gentle to tear away with a willing hand, the tendrils that bound her to old associations and loving friends. But, weary with his pinning, she had resolved to say, "I will go," if ever an opportunity offered of selling without a sacrifice of property. And now it had come, she had consented, and she must appear cheerful; for she well knew that millions would not make her husband happy, if gained by grief to her.

And so Appletree Farm, with its highly cultivated grounds, studded with fruit trees, and inland with choice shrubs and showery, passed from the hands of Henry Hazen into those of a stranger. Mrs. Hazen and the children went home to her parents, while the husband went on his pilgrimage to look for land, on which to find a home for his loved ones. And land he found in abundance; but every piece he would have chosen was, unfortunately for him, secured by a title he might not question. True, the owner would

sell, but wanted an exorbitant price for the lands, and a premium, so it seemed to Mr. Hazen, for the improvements.— In Michigan, he found the improvements to consist, usually, of from three to ten acres of half-cleared land, bristling with charred stumps, and mottled with shrubs, living and dead. Perhaps a rail-fence wormed its way around the clearing; but more frequently a hedge of fallen timber, known as *bush fence*, kept guard for the sorry grounds.

The dwelling was usually of logs, with out-buildings to correspond. In Illinois, he found the land equally high-priced, and the improvements still more extravagantly high. A small dwelling innocent of plaster or paint, he would be assured had cost a thousand dollars. This was before that State had been reticulated with railroads, as now. Sometimes he would find three or four farms, with a acreage extending around them; no cross fences; all in one enclosure, as a matter of economy in fencing material.— In Wisconsin and Iowa he found nothing better. And as for government land in either of the four mentioned States, there was none that a sane man would think of applying for. If he found any, it would mostly or all lie in a swamp, or on an arid sand-hill. It had been chosen from until choosing again would be worse than folly.

There were many large, well cultivated farms, and in desirable locations; but he found the owners valued them as highly as if situated in the State from which he had just come. Beautiful villages and populous cities were not lacking; but a home in these he was not seeking. Nothing but acres would satisfy him.

Finally, after searching six weeks, misled by the ignorant, and imposed upon by the designing, he succeeded in purchasing a farm in Michigan, containing one hundred and sixty acres, for two thousand dollars. The improvements consisted of a dwelling eighteen by twenty feet, built as a wing for a two-story, some future day; a log barn—the owner's first residence—and a pig-sty. And these were situated in a clearing of about eight acres. Although called a clearing, the land was but half cleared. Logs were scattered about; bushes, tenacious of life, fringed them on each side; while charred stumps stood like grim sentinels everywhere. The fence was composed partly of rails and partly of logs, and a gap filled up, here and there, with brush, ugly enough to frighten away depredaters, if such a thing were possible.

It was situated a mile from a "village" containing, perhaps, fifteen families—one-quarter or more German or Irish—a store, a saw-mill and a school house.

When Mr. Hazen first introduced his wife to her new home, he said— "It looks rather rough now, Kitty; but a little labor and perseverance will soon subdue it. There is a saw-mill near us, and you shall soon have more room."

And into this little dwelling—only one room—the mother and children were literally packed. A bed was fitted up for the two girls—one nine and the other seven—in the left; while the boy, three years old, found a place again in his mother's arms, in a bed partitioned from the parlor, kitchen and dining-room, by curtains.

"It is only for a few days," the husband said, as he saw her laboring to accommodate herself to her small dwelling. "In two weeks, at farthest, I will have a kitchen and bed-room attached."

But he did not know the difficulties in the way of building, in a place like that. His bill of lumber could not be sawed until six others had been served. Then his carpenter disappointed him, and it was three weeks before he could engage another; and he proved so ignorant, that he hardly knew just what to do, and that he hardly knew just what to do, and that he hardly knew just what to do.

Neighbors who were near by thought it but the random words of a fevered brain; but the husband well knew where the busy mind was wandering. What would he not have given to have laid the blessings before her? But there was one thing that could be remedied. She craved a mother's care; a mother's cool hand laid on her burning head, would make it well again—would still those hammers that were beating her poor brain.

A telegraph dispatch brought the mother as soon as possible, and as her tears rained over her poor stricken child, they seemed to sink down—down into the hungry heart, and satisfy its cravings. After her mother came, she moaned no more, but for two weeks health came back to the poor wasted form; aided, perhaps, more by a certain instrument in writing, that conveyed in a deed of trust to Kate Hazen and her heirs forever, a certain parcel of land known as Appletree Farm, than any prescription then given by the physician.

Her father had followed her mother, in a few days; and gradually had it been unfolded to the invalid, that the

old home was hers once more, "But how did you obtain it from the purchaser?" asked the daughter.

"I obtained it by paying my money into the hands of my lawyer, to purchase it from that Esau of yours, who bartered it for a mess of pottage. I knew how it would be, from the first; and now I hope he will let you have peace the remainder of your days."

"But could you afford it? Has it not embarrassed you?" "I have been saving it for you these five years. It will only take from your portion in the end. Mother was in the secret. And now, hurry and get well, and take your husband home."

Mr. Hazen could afford to be teased a little, and even listened to his father-in-law's repetition of the homesick Yankee, without a word. He soon found a tenant for his place—a truly Western man, who had never enjoyed, and therefore did not miss those privileges that make up the happiness of those reared to their use. He was to pay the taxes, and clear a certain number of acres every year so long as he held it.

It was truly a happy family that gathered in the old home on Appletree Farm. The father was satisfied, the mother joyous, and the children jubilant; while the good old man who had wrought it all, said slyly to a lady in cap and spectacles by his side—

"Did I not tell you so? It was the only way to cure him. And it has been no great loss, after all. The land will probably rise in value to the amount of the interest money; and now no more heartaches for poor Kitty."

"And no more yearnings for a sight of her dear face by her parents," said his companion, looking lovingly and earnestly upon her, as if she could never tire of gazing.

Mr. Hazen has never had a relapse of the Western fever, although he often talks boastfully to his happy wife of his large farm in Michigan, and proposes an exchange, if she can pay the difference, for her paltry fifteen acres. *Arthur's Magazine.*

LORD PALMERSTON ON CANADA.

We take the following extracts from Lord Palmerston's speech on the Canadian defenses:

"I regret very much that, owing to circumstances which it appears will happen in countries possessing free institutions, local questions have resulted in the refusal on the part of the Canadian Legislature to make adequate provision for the defense of the colony. Generally speaking, it may be said that we are proud of the conduct and bearing of our Canadian fellow-subjects; but on the present occasion I certainly feel no such sentiment. It is, I think, but little to their credit that they should allow party considerations to exercise such an influence over them as to cause them to refuse to make manly provision for their defense in case of need. (Hear, hear.)"

"It might be argued that, having reinforced the comparatively weak garrisons of the autumn by a large force in the winter, the Canadians were induced to suppose that we intended in the course of this summer to add a considerable number to the troops already there, and that therefore it was unnecessary for them to take any measures for their own defense. If that has been their delusion, I am glad this discussion has been raised, because it has enabled the Secretary of State for War to make a statement which must satisfy the Canadians that, unless they choose to make those exertions which it is becoming in them to make for their own defense, which it is their duty to themselves to make, which any people worthy of the name of men would make, (hear, hear)—unless they would fall into a state of apathy, and betray a want of spirit which would be disgraceful to the race to which they belong—we have done as much for them as we intend to do, and that it rests with them to do the remainder."

WARTS ON COWS TEATS.

A correspondent recently inquired for a remedy to destroy warts on colts. We find in the *N. E. Farmer* the following effectual and simple receipt for warts on cows teats, and we do not see why it may not be equally as effectual for those on colts. Perhaps it would also remove warts on the hands. It can do no harm to try:—

"Take fresh butter (unsalted) add an equal amount of sharp vinegar; simmer together and apply with a brush, cloth or hand. It will kill them so effectually that they will drop off in a few days! Warts on cattle, however large, may be removed by this process without injury.—*Maine Farmer.*"

USES OF ICE.—To drink any ice-cold liquid at meals retards digestion, chills the body, and has been known to induce the most dangerous internal congestions. On the other hand, ice itself may be taken as freely as possible, not only without injury but with the most striking advantage in dangerous forms of disease. If broken in sizes of a pea or bean, and swallowed as freely as practicable, without much chewing or crushing between the teeth, it will often be efficient in checking various kinds of diarrhoea, and has cured violent cases of Asiatic cholera. A kind of cushion of powdered ice kept to the

entire scalp, has allayed violent inflammations of the brain, and arrested fearful convulsions induced by too much blood there. Water, as cold as ice can make it applied freely to the throat, neck and chest, with a sponge or cloth, very often affords an almost miraculous relief, and if this be followed by drinking copiously of the same ice-cold element, the wetted parts wiped dry, and the child be wrapped up well in the bed-clothes, it falls into a delightful and life-giving slumber. All inflammations, internal or external, are promptly subdued by the application of ice or ice water, because it is converted into steam and rapidly conveys away the extra heat, and also diminishes the quantity of blood in the vessels of the part. A piece of ice laid on the wrist will often arrest violent bleeding of the nose.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

The Arabia arrived on Wednesday, with dates to the 27th.

The London *Times* editorially contends that the reverse of Gen. McClellan has changed every thing beyond debate. A general rising may be anticipated in all the border States occupied by the Federals. The Northerners, who are no fools, are receiving the conviction that such a people as the Confederates can never be subjected.— If the war is to go on, the immense levy ordered by the President must actually be made; but the men will not be forthcoming voluntarily. Volunteering is making too slow progress for that.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* declares that in eleven days only fifteen thousand men had come forward to volunteer, in spite of the enormous bounty offered. Up to the very latest, society has born the wasting away of the army with comparative equanimity; but the rovidies are now all but exhausted, and the North will find the army cannot be replaced by money. Each Northerner must come forward in his own person and fight in swamps and forests, or the scheme of conquest be abandoned.— If the scheme of enlistment fails, then all is over, in a few months the independence of the South must be acknowledged. The Confederates are well aware of the Northern difficulties.

The London *Times* also has a special dispatch announcing that McClellan was to be superseded by Halleck.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is of opinion that McClellan is now in a better position for offensive operation against Richmond than ever before.

CANADIAN MATTERS IN PARLIAMENT.

The following sketch of an important debate in the English Parliament shows that men of all political relationships—"ins" and "outs"—inclined somewhat to turn the cold shoulder to Canada.

In the House of Commons the same evening July (25) Mr. Alderly, in directing attention to the state of the defenses in Canada, remarked that the House ought not to separate until a distinct statement from the government was reached as to what their intentions were on the subject. He wished to know whether the ministers considered that that colony was or was not exposed to danger?

Mr. Mills believed that the discussion recently had by the Canadian Parliament in reference to the militia did not represent the feeling of the Canadian people.

Sir DeLacy Evans did not think that there was any immediate danger of an invasion of Canada by the Northern States. They had no means whatever of undertaking such a project. If the population of Canada was true to itself, it could preserve its independence without the assistance of British troops.

Mr. Roebuck said that the Canadian people had been induced to believe that the maintenance of their independence was of the greatest importance to England. *We ought to show them that we do not care a farthing about their adherence to England.*

Sir Cornwall Lewis thought that, looking to the position of the contest between the North and South, and the manner in which the affair of the Trent was treated by the American government, there was no immediate probability of a rupture of pacific relations between England and America. An invasion of Canada meant war with England, and in that event the United States must look forward to interference with the blockade of the Southern ports. Nothing at present seemed more unlikely than that the United States should voluntarily originate war with England. He admitted that the Canadians had not made the efforts they ought for strengthening the militia; but he did not think that was any ground for sending reinforcements.— *With regard to the future relations with Canada, he looked forward without apprehension or regret to the period when she might become an independent State; but he hoped England would not cast Canada loose or send her adrift before she had acquired sufficient strength to assert her own independence.*

Mr. Disraeli thought England, in its dealings with its colonies, must trust to the spirit and good sense of the inhabitants, and to the character, talents and resources of the governors placed over them. He protested against the dis-

cussion of Canadian politics in the British Commons. It was more respectful to the people of Canada that we should assume that the vote of her Parliament represented the opinion of the colony. He thought that a great blunder had been committed by Her Majesty's government in sending eight thousand troops to Canada, inasmuch as it dampened the ardor of the Canadians, and led to the unfortunate state of affairs which has since prevailed.

Lord Palmerston regretted that the strong feeling upon a local question in Canada had resulted in the refusal of the Canadians to make due provisions for their defense in case of invasion.— At the same time he did not concur with Mr. Disraeli that the result was produced by the steps which the government took last year to reinforce the regular troops in the colony. Looking at the state of North America at that time, the dispatch of additional troops was simply an act of precaution, and but stimulated Canada to do something for herself. *England has now sent all the troops she could to Canada, and it rests with the Canadians to make all further provisions requisite to protect the colonies from invasion.*

The subject was then dropped.

The London *Daily News* says it will be an unfortunate thing if England adds Canada as well as the rest of North America to her list of enemies. The *News* then strongly denounces the course of the *Times* to bring about such a result.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons on the 24th the bill making provision, by means of rates in aid, &c., to meet the distress in the manufacturing districts, was further debated and read a second time. Some of the speakers advocated a loan rather than increased rates.

In the House of Lords, 25th, the bill providing for continued fortification works was debated and read a second time.

The steamer modern Greece, which fell into the hands of the American blockading squadron while attempting to run the blockade, was owned by Mr. Parsons of Hull, and was insured at Lloyds at twenty-five guineas premium.

The steamer Indian Empire, late of the Galway line, had been destroyed by fire in the Thames.

It is represented that the Orleansist element in French politics is in favor of the Unionists, while the imperialists are for the Confederates.

War Meeting at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. The immense meeting at the east front of the Capitol this afternoon, was preceded by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and music from the Marine Band. The portico and platform were occupied by many ladies, and military, civil and naval officers of distinction. The Mayor of Washington presided, with 84 Vice Presidents and 22 Secretaries.— After a prayer by the Rev. John C. Smith, the following resolutions were read by Edward Jordan, the Solicitor of the Treasury:

Resolved, That we, residents of the District of Columbia, but having among our number citizens of every portion of the country, regard the dismemberment of the Union as an event not to be contemplated in any contingency whatever, it being forbidden alike by our geographical, commercial, social and political condition, by our domestic and foreign interests, by the shame which the world would attach to us did we suffer its accomplishment, and the worthlessness of what would remain to us afterward; by the mighty interests involved in the Union and the vast sacrifices which have been made in its defense; by the hopes of the living and the memories of the dead; and we deliberately and solemnly declare that rather than witness its overthrow we would prosecute the present war until the towns and cities should be reduced to ashes, (applause), our fields should be desolated, and we and all that are dear to us should have perished with our possessions. Let the Union be preserved or the country made a desert.— (Applause.)

Resolved, That we have not a doubt that almost the entire population of the loyal States are animated by the same sentiments which we express, and that if there is at the present time any hesitation manifested by them in devoting themselves and all their property to the cause of their country, it is owing solely to their misgivings as to the prosecution of the war (applause and cries of "Good") to an apprehension that there is on the part of those who direct our military operations whether in the Cabinet or in the field, want of readiness and determination to employ the full power of the nation, which all feel and know to be overwhelming.

Resolved, That, profoundly convinced as we are that such is the true cause of the hesitation, we deem it the duty of the President, and we therefore most respectfully but earnestly urge upon him, to adopt effectual means of assuring the people that he is resolved to prosecute the war on the scale of time limited only by the resources of the country; and we hail with joy the recent order directing the immediate draft of a large additional force as cheering evidence of such a resolve. (Applause.)

Resolved, That while there are among us differences of opinion upon minor questions of policy in the prosecution of the war, we are all agreed that the measures adopted should be those which will lead with the most certainty to the subjugation of the rebellion, whether in arms or not.

Resolved, That convinced as we are that the leaders in the rebellion will never sincerely return to their allegiance to the Union or quietly submit to its laws, we are of opinion that they should be regarded and treated as irreconcilable traitors, who are to be stripped of their possessions, of whatever character, and either deprived of life or expelled from the country. (Wild applause and cries of "good.")

Resolved, That in our judgment whenever means should be taken to test the loyalty of the inhabitants, and those who refuse their unqualified adhesion to the cause of the Union should either be placed under restraint or compelled to go beyond the lines, while their effects should be taken from them, and, so far as available, be converted to the use of the army. (Applause.)

Resolved, That the national capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished.

At this point the applause from the thousands of voices was deafening, and again three cheers were enthusiastically given, with exclamations, "Lead that again!" "Good!" "Good!" "Lead that again!"

Mr. Jordan was about to do so, when he was interrupted by the heavy and continuous sound of cannon, mingled with the music from the Marine Band, for the President had now made his appearance and was proceeding to the front of the platform, where a chair had been provided for him in a conspicuous place. Three cheers were given in his honor, and when this pleasant excitement had somewhat subsided, Mr. Jordan read the entire resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the national capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished, and that the most stringent measures should be adopted by the proper authorities without delay to discover the disloyal men and women who infest this District, and that they should be compelled either to establish in the most conclusive manner their fidelity to the Government or forfeit its protection. [The reading throughout was greeted with applause.]

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the act of Congress, passed at the recent session, subjecting to confiscation the property of rebels, and declaring free such of their slaves as shall take refuge within the lines of our army; and that we deem it to be the duty of every citizen to use to the best of his ability, to give prompt effect to the provisions of that act, and especially that he take the most efficient means in his power to cause due notice thereof to be given to all persons who may be affected thereby. (Applause.)

Resolved, That the Federal Government, being the only government which the will of the nation can be made effective, that government must be sustained, whatever administration may for the time being be in power, and whatever may be the policy within the limits of the Constitution which it may adopt; that he who refuses to do his support because of his disapproval of some particular measure of its policy is false to his obligations to the country, (applause); that this truth has peculiar force at the present time, when the government is struggling for its very existence, and that for ourselves, confident as we are in the wisdom and patriotism of the President and members of the Cabinet, we pledge to them our earnest and determined support, and that we will defend and preserving the Union, in which centre all our hopes, and to the preservation of which we solemnly devote all we have and are. (Applause.)

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to make ample provisions for the families of all citizens of this District who are now in the military service of the country, or who may hereafter enter it during the continuance of the war.

The entire series of resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, made a stirring opening speech. His remarks were patriotic and pointed, and he allusions to the efforts to eject traitors from the Departments and from the City of Washington were heartily endorsed by the multitude.

Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States, in obedience to loud calls, addressed the people as follows:

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Fellow-Citizens: I believe there is no precedent for my appearing before you on this occasion, (applause), but it is also true there is no precedent for my being here at all. You yourselves, by your cheering and laughter, and I offer in justification of myself and of you, that upon examination I have found nothing in the Constitution against it. (Renewed applause.) I have, however, an impression that there are younger gentlemen who will entertain you better. (No, no—none can do better than yourself—[on, on,] and I have addressed your understanding than I will or could.

I propose to detain you but a moment longer. (Cries, "Go on—[and feather the rebels.]" I am very little inclined on any occasion to say anything unless I hope to produce some good by it. (A voice, "You do that—go on.") The only thing I think of just now not likely to be better said by some one else, is a matter in which we have heard some other persons blamed for what I did myself. (Voices—"What is it?")

There has been a very wide-spread attempt to have a quarrel between Gen. McClellan and the Secretary of War. Now I occupy a position that enables me to believe at least these two gentlemen are not nearly so deep in the quarrel as some presuming to be their friends. (Cries of "good!")

Gen. McClellan's attitude is such that in the very selfishness of his nature he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will be in the same situation. If the military commanders in the field cannot be successful, not only the Secretary of War but myself, for the time being master of both, cannot be but failures. (Laughter and applause.)

I know Gen. McClellan wishes to be successful, and I know he does not wish it any more than the Secretary of War for him, and both of them together to more than I wish it. (Applause, and cries of "good!")

Sometimes we have a dispatch about how many men Gen. McClellan has had, and those who would disparage him say he had a very large number, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that Gen. McClellan had a very small number.

On Monday afternoon, a serious disturbance occurred at the tobacco factory of Watson & Lorillard, Sedgewick Street Brooklyn, N. Y., caused by the effort of some of the Irishmen to drive out the colored employees of the factory, of whom there are a large number. The assaults broke in the doors and windows, and attempted to set the building on fire, but failing in this, they rushed up stairs to attack the negroes, who had taken refuge in the upper stories. The latter had just driven the Irishmen out, when a detachment of policemen arrived, who began clubbing the negroes, but discovering they

mistake, they attacked the Irishmen and soon quelled the disturbance. A number of both parties were arrested, and it was thought that there would be no further trouble.

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.—In accordance with a vote of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society, a convention of the wool growers of the State of Vermont, and all growers of other States interested in the production of wool, is called at Rutland, on the Fair Ground, on Tuesday, the 9th day of September next, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider any and all questions appertaining to the production of wool and its preparation for the market.

THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE GULF.—There is authority for emphatically denying the statement that Secretary Seward has made strong remonstrance to the French Government against the presence in the Gulf of Mexico of a formidable fleet, nor has any other such action as reported been taken in the premises.

Germany has produced a substitute for gunpowder in the form of starch and nitric acid. It is stated that its projectile force is greater than that of the common powder, and as it is not explosive before its ingredients are mixed, it is more safe and convenient for use. The Prussian and Austrian armies are, it is said, to adopt it, and no more "villainous saltpetre" need be dug from the earth.

DISTRESS IN LANCAHIRE.—Slowly the conviction is growing that we are on the eve of a great crisis of distress in Lancashire and the other counties where the cotton manufacture is carried on. Mr. Villiers, the President of the Poor-law Board, intimated in the House of Commons, on Monday night, that Government intend introducing a bill to extend the powers of the local guardians of the poor in making additional rates to assist their relief. A public acknowledgment was made on Saturday that property has its duties as well as its rights, for a meeting was held at Bridge-waterhouse London, of the aristocracy and others who own land in this county, or who are officially connected with the district.

Daily employed in the chair, and started a subscription for the relief of the distress with a donation of £1,000, his excellent example being followed by Lord Ellesmere, Lord Egerton, (of Tatten), and the Marquis of Westminster. Mr. Bazley, of Manchester, and several others, gave £500, and the contributions at the meeting were large.

BAD NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.—The siege of Vicksburg has been abandoned, and with the attempt to obtain complete control of the navigation of the Mississippi. It is trifling with serious things and with truth not to admit that this is as great a disaster to our cause as the loss of a heavy battle.

It gives the rebels the use of the twenty thousand men who were detained at that place for destruction in Central Mississippi, in Arkansas in Tennessee, or against New Orleans as the rebel leaders may determine; it insures the beef and mutton of Texas for the confederate armies; it shuts the river for an indefinite period, and makes our whole western campaign defensive instead of offensive. The "Ironclad" which has proved itself with a fleet of our western iron-clad gunboats or rams, is now free to enter upon her work of destruction. It is idle to blame any one for this serious check in the West. We are fighting with men of our own race, who have staked everything upon the issue of their rebellion. War is now their business, and they cannot be compared with people who are willing to make great sacrifices to subdue them as they are to succeed. Our final triumph is assured if we put forth our whole strength, but not otherwise. We are now outnumbered East and West, and if the rebel navy is small we fear it will prove efficient enough to inflict serious disasters upon our commerce.

Why?—Is slavery not the main motive of this rebellion, why is it that all the free States are loyal, all the intensely slave States disloyal, and the border slave States partly loyal and partly disloyal.

Arrival of the Jura off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, AUG. 8. The steamship Jura from Liverpool July 31 and London July 27, arrived off this point at 10 o'clock on Monday afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following dispatch obtained.

Another steamer, supposed to be intended for the Confederates, has left Liverpool for Nassau.

The Bishop of Oxford has recommended prayers in his diocese for peace in America. A frigate has been suddenly left Southampton, it is believed in chase of the steamer Merrimac, which sailed the day before from Plymouth with a large cargo of ammunition, &c., for the Confederates.

The Merrimac had been lying in Plymouth Sound since the 7th of June, and hastily put to sea, bound for Nassau via Madeira. Large amounts are issued at Lloyd's upon the Merrimac, and great anxiety is felt for the news of the future movements of the two vessels.

The Daily Telegraph publishes extracts from letters addressed by Prince de Joinville to his brother, the Duc d'Annam, giving an account of the retreat of Gen. McClellan's army to James River, written June 27. The Prince shows the causes which compelled Gen. McClellan to undertake the movement on the previous day. It was suddenly announced that Jackson was about to act on Gen. McClellan's rear, and that Beauregard had arrived in Richmond.

The Prince says: "All that greatly complicated our situation, and it was determined to take a new base of operations upon the James river, under the protection of the gunboats. He describes the part he took in arresting a panic among the Federal troops, and says: "Your Prince and his nephews were more than once under a most violent fire of musketry and artillery, and acted with distinguished bravery."

The Times, in commenting on the confusion which prevails, says: "Possibly it is certain no ruler will ever dare to put in force this scandalous law. It will only remain a monument of infamy to those who passed it, and it will be remarked hereafter with the attempted destruction of Charleston harbor and the savage ravages of Gen. Butler."

In the House of Commons the bill providing for raising funds for the relief of the distressed manufacturing district by means of a rate in aid, was again discussed. An amendment was proposed enabling the Boards of Union to raise loans on the security of the parish rates. The Government opposed the amendment, but it was carried—55 to 88. The bill was recommitted.

It is officially announced that the Queen and younger members of the Royal family will on the 1st of September proceed to Belgium, for a short visit to the King. They will then proceed to Castle Reinhardtstrum, near Gosh, the Queen's brother-in-law, Saxo Gotho, the Queen's brother-in-law, where they will remain some time in strict seclusion, and be joined by the Prince of Wales. The Queen will travel incognito,

and if it be a matter of importance to the dignity of the empire that its wide-spread colonial territories should remain intact, where is the reasonableness of imposing upon us the burden of defence? Were so unjust a proposition to be made to our legislature as that suggested by Earl Grey, we should expect, if manliness had not forsaken our legislators, that the response would be:—We will not, we cannot, accede to your terms. Nominally speaking, we are as nothing compared with our threatened invaders; our resources, not only in men but in money are altogether inefficient for such a struggle. Therefore, such as we have valued, and do value, our connection with Old England, your terms are so unreasonably extravagant that we must needs reply—withdraw your 12,000 soldiers, and leave us to our fate!"

St. Francis College, Richmond, C. E. ANNUAL EXAMINATION, JULY 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH, 1862.

At the close of the first year of the St. Francis College, under the present arrangement, it is made the duty of the undersigned to report results with such suggestions as may seem appropriate.

In July, 1861, the Rev. Dr. Fallow was appointed principal, and Prof. John H. Graham was elected vice-principal, and transferred from the department of mathematics to the professorship of languages, which devolved upon him the duties of acting principal. Rev. J. B. Davidson was employed as professor of mathematics, and took charge of the preparatory department during the autumn term, when he accepted a call to a pastorate.

In February last Mr. Joseph Green, A. B., was employed and has acceptably discharged the duties of his professorship, with the care of the primary department, to the close of the last year. Prof. Graham also took charge of the boarding establishment at the beginning of the year, and to the successful management of this much of the prosperity for the year must be attributed.

The whole number of students for the year has been 117, which is 33 per cent. greater than last year, and 25 per cent. more than any previous year; one-eighth of the whole number have been attending upon scholarships previously subscribed, but the aggregate of tuition is \$822.

Of the number of students three are maritimated, and ten are ready for examination to enter the college course.

In written arithmetic there have been 98; mental arithmetic, 21; book-keeping, 76; algebra, 27; geometry, 21; astronomy, 18; trigonometry, 3; French in English, 6; English in French, 32; English parsing, 79; spelling by writing, 79; composition, 102; Latin grammar, 39; Latin composition, 17; Greek grammar, 20; Greek prose composition, 17; geography, 33; declamation, 117; history of England, 35; history of Canada, 12; practical agriculture, 75; linear drawing, 43; Anatomy, (Greek) 12; Virgil, 12; Cicero, 5; Cæsar, 13; Latin reader, 17; Greek exercises, 7; land surveying, 3; notaries, 2; school teachers, 14.

From a somewhat careful examination the committee feel that they are justified in congratulating the trustees on the very successful results of the institution during the year. They can speak in strong terms of the admirable management of the boarding establishment. Forty-two of the students have boarded in the college building the last year, against two the previous year, and against eleven as the largest number in any year.

The excellent health, order and social happiness enjoyed in the family of Prof. Graham has been a matter of devout gratitude, and must inspire the wish that arrangements may be made for a much larger number.—In the department of language the committee notice with pleasure great thoroughness in elementary discipline, and accuracy and beauty of translation. This is aided by the exact and rapid use of the black-board in writing both elementary principles and translations. Another excellence we notice in the exercise of drawing and book-keeping, as well as ordinary penmanship. In the mathematics and English branches the committee had less opportunity for examination, but evidence of success in teaching these departments in a variety of illustrations, even in the brief opportunity had.

The committee congratulate the trustees on their good fortune in securing professors devoted to their work and so well qualified to command public confidence and secure success. The election of Prof. Graham to the post of Principal so recently made vacant by the decease of the late Dr. Fallow, will be hailed with sincere pleasure by those who have watched his untiring and successful efforts to build up the institution.

The establishment of a new class of scholarship, designed especially to accommodate those who desire to become teachers, must commend itself to the friends of education in the Townships; and the committee recommend that immediate efforts be made to increase the number of scholarships, and secure a more full and adequate endowment of the college.

The exhibition which took place on Wednesday evening was a decided success, and must have left an impression on the minds of the parents and public who were present of the industry and accurate reading of the students.

Thirty students declaimed, some in the original, and exhibited wonderful skill in elocution and taste in the selection of the pieces.

CYRIL FEARNS,
H. HUGHES, A. M.
W. E. JONES, A. M., Secretary.
College, July 16, 1862.

A citizen of Hallowell has taken a fancy to the head of a dog that howls in his vicinity, and offers five dollars for a sight of the head, minus the body.

Sir Allan McNab dined at his residence, Darmond Castle, Hamilton, on the 8th, of gastric fever, aged 64 years.

(For the Journal.)
SOUTH PORTON, August 4, 1862.
MR. EDITOR.—In a late issue of your paper I find an article headed "Mount Pleasant Spring, Bolton, Canada East," containing an account of the proceedings attendant upon the naming of said spring, in which the writer no doubt intended to give a correct account of the matter, and which is doubtless true with one exception: that is the location of the spring, which is in Porton instead of Bolton; and as Porton is evidently entitled to all that belongs to it, I beg you will give a place in your excellent paper, &c.,

A. B.

WAR RECORD OF THE WEEK.

We give the sum and substance of the war news of the week under this head.

The guerrilla raids in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, continue to some extent, but the Federal troops and loyal inhabitants are getting more vigilant. Several parties of the marauders have been very severely handled recently. This manner of warfare is unusual in character, and it is probable that a large part of the roving bands of the West are simply gangs of secession robbers and murderers, whose main object is plunder. They will only be put down by severe retaliatory measures. Morgan's band are reported to have returned to Tennessee.

Gen. Hooker's division of Gen. McClellan's army took possession of Malvern Hill early on the morning of the 5th, having marched out to within a short distance on the previous night. The hill was occupied by two regiments of infantry and a battery behind earthworks. After a smart action, the Confederates fled in confusion, losing about 125 prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded is not stated. Hooker's loss altogether was about 40. He still occupies the position gained.

A rapid exchange of prisoners is taking place between the contending parties. Returned prisoners who are in condition to do so, return to their regiments.

Memphis papers report that Jeff. Thompson's band was driven back from a position about seven miles from that town on Sunday with great loss. No particulars are given.

Capt. Greenoort, of the gunboat Adirondack, has informed the Navy Department that the steamer Herald, recently chased by him to Nassau, is a vessel which has been running from Nassau to Charleston with war supplies and carrying back cotton, using the British flag for protection, and he denies that he continued the chase within British jurisdiction.

The following important order will doubtless stop to some extent the "skedaddle" of "non-combatants" into Canada and other "furrin" parts. We hear of several arrests already in border towns of Vermont under this order. It is quite likely the order will be found to interfere, to some extent, with the operations of persons actually in the pursuit of their regular business avocations, unless care is taken in its execution. It will probably be only a temporary measure.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. The following order has just been issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

An order to prevent the evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal practices:

First. By direction of the President of the United States, it is hereby ordered that until further orders no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country; and all Marshals, Deputy Marshals and Military officers of the United States are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States on the seaboard and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and to report to Major J. C. Turner, Judge Advocate at Washington City, for further instructions respecting the person or persons so arrested and detained.

Second. Any person liable to draft, who shall absent himself from his country, or State, before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost Marshal or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot and placed on military duty for the term of the draft, and the expense of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of \$5 as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, and to report to Major J. C. Turner.

Third. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The order for a draft of the militia has, as intended, sent the volunteers pouring in by thousands. Most of the States will complete their quota of the 300,000 men without resorting to a draft.

A corps of Gen. Pope's army had made another descent upon the Va. Central Railroad at a station 12 miles from Gordonsville, destroying the buildings and about half a mile of the track.

The reported evacuation of Richmond is denied.

The following order from the War Department deals with a class of persons more or less numerous in the North:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Order authorizing the arrest of persons discouraging enlistments:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
City, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

Ordered 1st, That all United States Marshals and Superintendents or Chiefs of Police of any town, city or district be and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech or writing in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

2. That immediate report be made to Major J. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

3. The expense of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the chief clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

In Missouri, the Union citizens are organizing to put down the guerrillas. There is great excitement, and "Death to the guerrillas" is the motto.

By the latest papers we understand that the execution of the late order in relation to persons endeavoring to leave the country is rigidly enforced, and that a good many arrests have been made.

Two of the new "Monitors" will be ready for service by the 1st of September.

There is a new report of great sickness at Richmond.

An attack by the two rams at Charleston is daily expected by Gen. Dupont.

Gen. Burnside's army is at Fredericksburg, ready for a movement.

The following are the most important of Monday's dispatches:

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAM ARKANSAS!

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The following is from the Petersburg Daily Express of yesterday:

RICHMOND, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stephen Vicksburg on Monday to co-operate in the attack on Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sara her machinery became disabled, and while attempting to adjust it, several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her. After a gallant resistance she was abandoned and blown up. Her officers and men reached the shore in safety.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A special dispatch of the Sunday Mercury from Washington states that it is reported that 120,000 rebels are marching against Gen. Pope. It also states that Washington is full of rumors of a fight on the valley.

The Times' special Washington dispatch states that it is reported that our pickets on the south side of the Rapidan were attacked by a large force of the rebels on Friday morning, and driven across the river. Gen. McDowell's force, headed by Hartsuff and the Banks' corps, were immediately sent forward to the point, which is only ten miles from Gordonsville. The troops were in splendid spirits. Heavy firing was heard in the afternoon, and there was supposed to be an artillery fight going on across the river.—Gen. Pope was understood to be personally directing the movement.

The Herald's special Washington dispatch says it is probable that the time for drafting will be extended to the first of September.

THE MURDER OF GEN. MCCOOK.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Gen. Robert McCook was in an ambulance near Salem, Ala., when murdered. He was sick and on his way to his brigade.

The guerrillas upset his vehicle and shot him while on his knees begging for quarter. He lived but a few hours. When the 9th Ohio Regiment learned the facts they marched to the scene, burned all the houses in the neighborhood, and laid waste the lands. Several men imprisoned were hung on trees. Guerrillas are rapidly increasing, and trains are fired upon. One man was killed and thirteen wounded on the train for Columbia to-day. Companies are forming here to assist in the capture of guerrillas.—The excitement is intense.

It is rumored that a number of prominent secessionists have been shot by the exasperated Unionists.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.

To Major General Halleck:

Col. McMill, with 1000 men, whipped Porter's forces, 2500 strong, at Kirksville on the 8th, and again near Stockton yesterday. Col. Merrill reports Porter's forces demoralized and broken up. Cobb and Poindexter are still to be attended to by the Government.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

EVASION OF MILITARY DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The recent orders to prevent the evasion of military duty are designed to operate upon two classes of persons, viz: those who contemplate leaving the United States for the purpose of evading their military duty; and those who leave their own State or place of residence and go into other States for the same purpose. The object is to compel every citizen of the United States, subject to military duty, to bear his share in supporting the Government.

Instructions have been prepared and will be issued on Monday to military commanders, marshals and police officers, respecting the mode of executing the orders, so as to interfere as little as possible with individual pursuits and business, and limit the operation of the order to those who are actually evading their military duty. Those who are actually evading their military duty, and those who leave their own State or place of residence and go into other States for the same purpose. The object is to compel every citizen of the United States, subject to military duty, to bear his share in supporting the Government.

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that with all their superiority of numbers they were to hold out to maintain their position, and that their falling back yesterday was from necessity, not choice.

Our troops are engaged in bringing off the wounded from the field and burying the dead.

We understand that a movement is being made to organize a volunteer rifle company in this place, under the amended militia act of 1859. We hope it will prove a success, as the inducements offered are such as would be advantageous to all belonging to the sedentary militia.

We understand that arms, equipments and uniforms are furnished to a limited number of companies, free of expense, and a reasonable sum is paid per diem for twelve days drill during the year. Our stalwart young men ought to take advantage of such a favorable opportunity to become acquainted with the drill, though they are no more liable to be called out in case of necessity than other militia men. Mr. W. B. Colby has received the necessary papers to recruit a company according to the rules regulating the formation of volunteer companies.

LOCAL.—A "skeddaddler," arrested at Derby Line on Monday, made his escape by jumping from a second story window of the hotel on Tuesday afternoon, and running through the fields and river to this side of the lat. 42.

A shooting affair occurred here on Tuesday evening, in which a man named Griffin was slightly wounded by a French Canadian named Barney. We understand that the affair arose out of a misapprehension. The affair should be a caution in regard to the use of fire arms.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.
MONTREAL, Aug. 11, 1862.
FLOUR.—Pollards, \$3.00 to 0.00; Middlings, \$3.02 to \$3.35; Fine, 3.90; Super, No. 2, \$4.25 to 4.30; Super, \$4.60 to \$4.65; Fancy, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Extra, \$5.00 to 5.10; Super, Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.25. Bag Flour, \$2.50 to \$2.55 per 112 lbs.
OATMEAL per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.
WHEAT, per 60 lbs., in cargoes and ear-lods. Spring, about \$1; Fall, \$1.10 to 1.15.
COHN per 56 lbs., 45 to 46c. Dull.
RICE per 60 lbs., 75c to \$2 1-2c.
ASHES, per 112 lbs. Pots, 6.30 to 6.35; Inferior, \$6.40 to 7; Pearls, \$6.20.
PORK.—Prime, \$8.37 1-2 to \$8.50; Prime Mess, \$9.00; Mess, \$10.50 to \$11. Dull.
HAMS.—Smoked, 5 1-2c to 6 1-2c; Sugar-Cured, canvased do., 7c to 9c; Shoulders, 3c to 4 1-2c.
BUTTER is dull, the demand being limited to local requirements; prices are about the same.—Medium, 10c to 11 1-2c; fine, 12c to 13c.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
270 St. Paul Street.
(Successors in the Produce Business to JOHN DOUGALL.)

THE CATTLE MARKETS
AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.
August 7, 1862.
At market 1639 Cattle, 6380 Sheep and Lambs, and 125 Calves.
PRICES.
Beeves—Extra, \$6.50.
First quality, \$6.00 a 6.25.
Second quality, \$5.50 a 5.75.
Third quality, \$4.50 a 5.00.
Milk Cows, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40. Ordinary, \$15 a \$20.
Sheep and Lambs—In lot, \$1.75, 2.00 and 3.25. Extra \$3.
Working Oxen, \$400 to \$600.
Veal Calves, from \$4.75 a \$8.
Swine—Shots, wholesale, 3 1-2 a 4 1-2c. retail, 4 1-2 a 5 1-2c. Spring pigs, whole-sale, 6 1-2 a 6c; retail, 6 1-2c. Live fat hogs, 3 1-2 a 4c; dressed, 4 1-2 a 5c. Hides, 6 a 6 1-2c. Calf Skins, 11c. Tal-low, 6 1-2 a 7c. Pelts, sheep and lambs, 75c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
PUBLIC NOTICE
IS hereby given that the COLLECTION of the Roll of the Municipality of the Town-ship of Stanstead is completed, and is now deposited in the Office of the undersigned. All persons whose names appear therein, as liable for the payment of any assessment, are hereby required to pay the amount there-of to the undersigned at his said office, with-in twenty days from this date without further notice.

D. W. MACK,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of Stanstead.
Stanstead, August 14, 1862.
In consequence of the scarcity of change, Tax-payers will be required to make the precise change, or receive postage stamps when the amount received by the Secretary may be at any time exhausted.
A. P. Ball, Esq. will receive Taxes at the Eastern Townships Bank during business hours, from Monday the 18th August inst., to Wednesday the 3d September following.
D. W. MACK, S. Z.

STANSTEAD IRON FOUNDRY.
ONE year's experience has taught me that the people of Stanstead and vicinity have been lumbered with long prices and coarse work long enough, and that when they get good work at fair prices, they will patronize home trade liberally and pay freely. I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to my former patrons for the very liberal patronage which they have extended to me, and will say to them and the public generally that I am bound to do the best work, keep good assortments and sell cheaper than ever.
I have made arrangements with the new and enterprising firm of Coateock, Messrs. BALDWIN & MELVILLE, to furnish me with the celebrated

Paris, Maine, Ploughs,
(over 8,000 of which are sold every year,) which I shall keep on hand, and will warrant to cut wider, turn better, hold easier, or easier draft, and more durable than any other plow in this vicinity. Also, the Strickland Plow for sale at Derby Line, which I will warrant as above, and Strickland's Side-Hill Plow, for hills-ides or level ground.

STOVES.
Cook, Double, Box, Parlor and Open Stoves, Low Oven Air-Tight Stoves with Extension Fire Box, a splendid Pattern. HOLLOW WARE of almost every description. Arch Fronts, Trays and Boilers.
OLD IRON taken for Castings.
A. W. MORRILL.
Rock Island, Aug. 9, 1862. 869

Notice.
I have this day do hereby certify that I have given my son HORACE the remainder of his minority, and shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
JAMES NOIRIS.
Barford, August 6, 1862. 869w3

New Advertisements.

STANSTEAD SEMINARY.
THE FALL TERM of this Institution commences on MONDAY, September 1st, and continues 11 weeks.
Wm. H. LEE, A. B., Principal.
Mrs. W. H. LEE, Preceptress.
A. N. WHITNEY, Teacher of Vocal & Instrumental Music.
A competent assistant will be procured, and no pains spared on the part of the teachers to make the school both pleasant and profitable.
To the patrons of Prof. Whitney, we are happy to announce that he is now in the village ready to resume his duties; respecting his abilities nothing need be said.
For information respecting expenses, text books, &c., we would refer to the catalogue, which can be obtained, free of charge, from the Principal, or from
B. F. HUBBARD, Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE well known valuable FARM owned by the undersigned, joining Cyrus Burbank's, lying some forty rods on the westerly side of the stage road running from Stanstead to Coateock. It consists of about sixty acres, one-half under good cultivation, the remaining half well timbered, a large house well finished, good out-buildings, and a never-failing spring.
For further particulars enquire of the proprietor.
MATTHEW L. CLARK.
Barnston, Aug. 12, 1862. 869

MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL, MONTREAL.
THE SEVENTH SESSION of this School will commence on September 1st, 1862. All persons over 16 years of age, and capable of passing an Entrance Examination in the Common School branches of study are eligible for admission.
Bursaries in aid of Board are allowed, and on passing the Examinations the Pupil will be entitled to a Provincial Diploma for life, authorizing to teach in a Model or Elementary School.
Terms of application and all necessary information may be obtained on application to the Principal, or to the undersigned.
W. C. BAYNES, B. A.
July 17, 1862. 869w3

BOOK-BINDING.
ORDERS will be received by the subscriber at the Journal Office for any kind of Book-Binding. Old Books rebound, Magazines, Tracts, News-papers, &c., bound in a neat and durable style and at low prices. Volumes of the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Magazine, Peterson's, Godley's Lady's Book, Blackwood and the Reviews, or any other Publication, will be bound in a neat and uniform style. Orders should designate the style of Binding desired, for the guidance of the Binder.
L. R. ROBINSON,
Stanstead, July 30, 1862.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE
—AND—
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, RICHMOND, C. E.
THE AUTUMN SESSION will begin on THURSDAY, 28th DAY OF AUGUST, 1862. The charge for Board in College, in the family of the Principal, is from \$2 to \$22.50 per week. For circulars containing full information concerning the Institution, address
JOHN H. GRAHAM, A. M., Principal.

NO DISCOUNT! GRAND MOVE!
WILKEY & JONDRO,
HASKELL, KATHAN & CO.,
—Have just received from the—
Montreal and Boston Markets,
a large and choice
Stock of Summer Goods,
adapted to the wants of this community.
Experience has shown that the

MAMMOTH
is the place to purchase all kinds of Goods of a satisfactory character, and at fair prices. We can show a fine lot of
Teas, Sugars and Coffee,
of this Spring's importation to Montreal, and can sell them at prices extremely satisfactory considering the times.
Dress Goods
in great variety, and something prettier than ever before offered. Parasols worth \$3 selling for \$2, cash.
Our Cloth Department
We challenge the whole trading crowd to beat. A choice assortment of
Hoyle's prints, Gloves & Hosiery, and a very large and choice stock of
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, SPICES, GROCERIES, FISH, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.,

Keep Cool.
DON'T forget that the best way to keep cool is to call at WYMAN'S SALOON for Ice Cream, Cold Soda Water, and other cooling things done up in a cool way.
Parties furnished with Ice Creams at their residences on short notice.
Fresh Fruit constantly received at
WYMAN'S.
Stanstead, July 29, 1862.

ESTRAYS.
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on (or about) the 20th instant, two Heifer Calves, one dark red, the other light red. The owner can have them by paying charges.
J. P. BALDWIN,
Barnston, 29th July, 1862. 867w3

THE CLAREMONT MANUF'G CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER & BOOKS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers and Stationers,
CLAREMONT, N. H.
CASH PAID FOR RAGS.
STATES' MONEY
MADE at par for FLOUR and Goods of all kinds by HASKELL, KATHAN & CO.
Rock Island, July 7, 1862.

For Sale.

400 M Short Shingles,
100 M Long Shingles,
20,000 Ft. Planed Floor Boards,
Also, Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber,
HITCHCOCK, PARKER & Co.,
Massachusetts, July 22, 1862. 866

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT
SPALDING'S,
A Fine Stock of Goods,
which cannot be beaten in this place for style, quality or price.
The stock is large and very complete, consisting of
Grey English Barges,
Travelling Mixtures,
DeLaines, Chalties and Muslins,
—with the usual stock of—
Prints, Denims, Stripes and Ticks
A large lot of
Summer Tweeds and Coatings.
A fine stock of Millinery Goods with Flowers, Ribbons, &c.
Parasols, Gloves, Mitts and other Small wares.
Ladies Cloth and Kid Gaiters,
Childrens do do
Ready-Made Clothing, a large lot and good styles.

White China Ware,
entirely new and very neat patterns.
Glass Ware and Common Crockery,
Groceries of all sorts, Refined Golden Syrup, for table use.
Wagon Axles and Springs,
Malleable Castings for Wagons,
Nuts and iron of all sizes,
Points, Lead and Oil.
Persons buying with cash will find it well to give me a look, as I am satisfied that I can do as well as any one in the place.
WILLIAM SPALDING,
Agent for Judd's Patent Curtain Fixtures, an article which is superior to any other in use.
Rock Island, June, 1862.

The Grand Arrival
OF THE
Season!
NEW GOODS
AT P. & J. W. BAXTER'S,
ROCK ISLAND.
A Complete Stock of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS & HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
Bought on the most FAVORABLE terms, and will be sold at prices as low as the lowest.
An examination of our stock before buying elsewhere is solicited.
P. & J. W. BAXTER.
Rock Island, June 10, 1862.

THE OLD FOUNDRY.
KNOW all men by these presents, that I, Joseph Woolley, of Stanstead, C. E., will sell
Plough Repairs
and all other Castings due to my Foundry, cheaper than can be purchased in the County. Also the "ETHAN ALLEN COOK STOVE" improved, and various other kinds of Stoves.
Also—One Hundred Ploughs ready for sale. All of the above articles can be purchased cheaper of me than at any other place in the Eastern Townships.
Old Cast from taken in payment.
Stanstead, July 30, 1862. 867

Notice.
ALL PARTIES indebted to the firm of THORNTON & DAVIS, Coateock Village, either by Note or Account, (special contracts excepted) are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made to them at their office (directly over their former place of business) otherwise these demands will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection.
THORNTON & DAVIS,
Coateock, July 8, 1862. 865w3

Notice.
ALL DEMANDS due me that were made on the Canada side when in business on Rock Island, MUST BE PAID in order to save cost.
N.B.—People's Bank bills taken at par on all demands due me.
A. T. FOSTER.
Derby Line, July 2, 1862. 864

WANTED! WANTED!
\$20,000!
P. & J. W. BAXTER, Yellow Store, Rock Island, would say to their friends and the public (business) otherwise these demands will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection.
Lowest Cash Prices,
or they will receive the same on any and all debts due them; and they would recommend some of their long-winded customers to avail themselves of this opportunity, as Executions are collectable in Sixty Days.
Rock Island, July 7, 1862.

Now is the Time to Pay Up!
AMERICAN MONEY taken at par in payment for the Journal, or on all Notes and Accounts due this Office by their owners.
L. R. ROBINSON.
Stanstead Journal Office, July 8, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable FARM, consisting of 200 acres of good land situated on
Magoon's Point,
one mile South of Judge Day's residence, and two miles East of the Mountain House. The Farm is very pleasantly situated on the shore of LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, and can be conveniently cut up into Lots if desired. There is an inexhaustible quantity of Limestone on said Farm, from which is manufactured the well known Magoon's Point Lime. The land is under a fair state of cultivation, well watered and fenced, and has upon it a good set of buildings. For further particulars apply to
P. & J. W. BAXTER,
or of the subscriber on the premises.
STEWART MAGOON.
Stanstead, July 1, 1862. 863

J. F. MOULTON,
DENTAL
Surgeon,
Stanstead Plain.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, & Platinum, or Vulcanized Rubber, at moderate prices, and in a neat and durable manner. Particular attention paid to Filling decayed Teeth. Teeth extracted with or without the use of ether or chloroform. All orders promptly attended to. Rooms at his house.
Stanstead, June 25, 1862. 862

W. B. COBB & CO.
Derby Line, Vermont,
HAVE RECEIVED FROM
BOSTON
—a very large Stock of—
Goods
Adapted to the Country Trade.
Their Stock of
Ladies' Dress Goods
is unrivalled, and they are fully up to the requirements of their customers and the public
On Staples,
and the multitudinous articles required in this locality.
Their Goods were bought a little lower than the previous stock, and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for
Cash, Produce or Approved Credit.
PRINTS at the old prices. ☞
Call and see our Goods and examine prices.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVING WEEKLY.
W. B. COBB & CO.
50 Patterns
GREY DRESS GOODS, at prices varying from 10 cents to 62 cents per yd. at A. B. NELSON'S, Derby Line, Vt.
WAGONS! WAGONS!
THE Subscriber has on hand some BUGGY WAGONS of good style and workmanship, which he will sell in consideration of the times, very low. He will sell a wagon such as formerly sold for \$120, for \$80. Also another style, formerly sold for \$80, for \$50. He will also have a few LUMBER WAGONS in time for having. The above prices are for cash down. REPAIRING of all kinds connected with carriages done on short notice.
JOHN PARLOW.
Rock Island, June 25, 1862. 862

CASH PAID FOR SLAUGHTER
Hides and Calf Skins by
I. B. KIMBALL & CO.
Derby Line, April 1, 1862. 850

Spinning Wheels,
A FIRST RATE ARTICLE, for sale at
WILKEY & JONDRO'S.
Stanstead, July 1, 1862. 863

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KNOW all men by these presents, that I, Joseph Woolley, of Stanstead, C. E., will sell
Plough Repairs
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Lowest Cash Prices,
or they will receive the same on any and all debts due them; and they would recommend some of their long-winded customers to avail themselves of this opportunity, as Executions are collectable in Sixty Days.
Rock Island, July 7, 1862.

Now is the Time to Pay Up!
AMERICAN MONEY taken at par in payment for the Journal, or on all Notes and Accounts due this Office by their owners.
L. R. ROBINSON.
Stanstead Journal Office, July 8, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable FARM, consisting of 200 acres of good land situated on
Magoon's Point,
one mile South of Judge Day's residence, and two miles East of the Mountain House. The Farm is very pleasantly situated on the shore of LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, and can be conveniently cut up into Lots if desired. There is an inexhaustible quantity of Limestone on said Farm, from which is manufactured the well known Magoon's Point Lime. The land is under a fair state of cultivation, well watered and fenced, and has upon it a good set of buildings. For further particulars apply to
P. & J. W. BAXTER,
or of the subscriber on the premises.
STEWART MAGOON.
Stanstead, July 1, 1862. 863

J. F. MOULTON,
DENTAL
Surgeon,
Stanstead Plain.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, & Platinum, or Vulcanized Rubber, at moderate prices, and in a neat and durable manner. Particular attention paid to Filling decayed Teeth. Teeth extracted with or without the use of ether or chloroform. All orders promptly attended to. Rooms at his house.
Stanstead, June 25, 1862. 862

W. B. COBB & CO.
Derby Line, Vermont,
HAVE RECEIVED FROM
BOSTON
—a very large Stock of—
Goods
Adapted to the Country Trade.
Their Stock of
Ladies' Dress Goods
is unrivalled, and they are fully up to the requirements of their customers and the public
On Staples,
and the multitudinous articles required in this locality.
Their Goods were bought a little lower than the previous stock, and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for
Cash, Produce or Approved Credit.
PRINTS at the old prices. ☞
Call and see our Goods and examine prices.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVING WEEKLY.
W. B. COBB & CO.
50 Patterns
GREY DRESS GOODS, at prices varying from 10 cents to 62 cents per yd. at A. B. NELSON'S, Derby Line, Vt.
WAGONS! WAGONS!
THE Subscriber has on hand some BUGGY WAGONS of good style and workmanship, which he will sell in consideration of the times, very low. He will sell a wagon such as formerly sold for \$120, for \$80. Also another style, formerly sold for \$80, for \$50. He will also have a few LUMBER WAGONS in time for having. The above prices are for cash down. REPAIRING of all kinds connected with carriages done on short notice.
JOHN PARLOW.
Rock Island, June 25, 1862. 862

CASH PAID FOR SLAUGHTER
Hides and Calf Skins by
I. B. KIMBALL & CO.
Derby Line, April 1, 1862. 850

Spinning Wheels,
A FIRST RATE ARTICLE, for sale at
WILKEY & JONDRO'S.
Stanstead, July 1, 1862. 863

BOOTS & SHOES

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
FOR THE
MILLION!
CHARLES PIERCE
IS IN THE FIELD WITH
Twenty Thousand Pairs
of his best Custom Made
BOOTS & SHOES,
which he will RE-TAIL to the people of Stanstead,
CHEAPER
than they can buy the
Southern Sale Boots and Shoes at the Stores.
My Goods do not need any puffing, as their reputation for
DURABILITY
is well known throughout the
Eastern Townships.
I would therefore invite all, when they come to Rock Island to buy Boots and Shoes, to call in and look my stock over.
CHARLES PIERCE.
Rock Island, May 20, 1862.

P. S. Do not be imposed upon with bogus Boots and Shoes when you buy at the stores, as none are of my manufacture unless they have my label on the bottom.
MORE TROUBLE.
A LARGE lot Skeleton Skirts,
Mohair Mitts, Gloves, Hosiery,
together with a "Pile" of Yankee Notions,
just received at
NELSON'S,
and will be sold "hit or miss," anyhow. Per-sons PAYING DOWN for their Goods better call in. The pay down system is "working beautifully." It is an advantage to both seller and buyer. Who says it is not?
Derby Line, May 21, 1862.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!
MRS. CHASE has just returned from BOSTON with the latest Styles in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, and also a complete Stock of fresh
MILLINERY GOODS,
which she will sell VERY LOW to suit the times. Thankful for past patronage, she would respectfully invite the Ladies of Derby, Stanstead and vicinity to call and examine her GOODS and FASHIONS.
All orders for work promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted.
Derby Line, 22d May, 1862. 857

FLOUR FOR SALE
AT FITCH BAY BY
MAY 13, 1862.
TAPLIN & HARVEY. 850
First Spring Arrival!

NEW GOODS!
THE undersigned, having closed off most of his old stock of Goods, has just filled up from Montreal with a
General Assortment
of Goods, Wares and Merchandise needed for the
SPRING & SUMMER Trade.
Included in this large stock may be found a nice lot of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
HATS, BONNETS, GLOVES,
Ribbons, Flowers, Hosiery, &c.
A large and well selected stock of
Cloths, Made Clothing,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc. etc.
A good line of
Brown Cottons, Denims, Battings, Tickings,
Striped and Plain Shirtings, etc. etc.
FLOUR, PORK, SALMON,
MACKEREL, HALIBUT,
WHITE FISH, CODFISH,
HERRING, POLLOCK, &c.
Paints and Oils,
Lamp Oil,
Kerosene Oil,
Window Glass,
Nails, Iron, Hardware,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Teas, Tobacco, Spices,
and in fact a general stock of articles usually kept in country Stores, and which he is selling very low for cash or ready pay.
Give me a call and examine goods and prices.
GEO. R. HOLMES.
Rock Island, May 6, 1862. 856

WEEKS' MAGIC COMPOUND.
This medicine is "a combination and a firm in-dex" for healing and curing all the ills which affect in the shape of coughs, colds and inflammation of the throat, lungs and chest. See Adver-tisement in another column.
"I have used Weeks' Magic Compound in my family for some time past, and am free to say that I have never found its equal for coughs, colds and other difficulties for which it is recommended."
JOHN GRIFFITH.

Wanted,
10,000 lbs. GOOD LIGHT WOOL,
FOR WHICH WE WILL PAY CASH.
HASKELL, KATHAN & CO.
Rock Island, June 10, 1862.

Wool! Wool! Wool!
THE subscriber is prepared to purchase Wool and pay the highest price for it in CASH. Farmers and Growers will find it to their in-terest to call on him before disposing.
ALBERT KNIGHT.
Stanstead, June 10, 1862.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

THE STEAMER
"MOUNTAIN MAID"
Geo. W. FOGG, Master.

18. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 62.
ON AND after this date the Steamer "Mountain Maid" will make her daily trips as follows:
DOWNWARD TRIPS.
Will leave Newport every morn-ing (Sundays excepted) at 7 a. m.
And arrive at the Mountain House at 8:15 "
Georgetownville 9 "
Knowlton's 9:30 "
Magog 11 "
UPWARD TRIPS.
On all days will leave Magog at 3 p. m. (Or on arrival of Waterloo Stage).
And arrive at Knowlton's at 4:30 "
Georgetownville 4:45 "
Mountain House 5:30 "
Newport 7 "
and return to Georgetownville every Saturday evening.
Under the new arrangement the Steamer will connect with the different stages and routes as follows:
With the Passumpsic Railroad by stages to Barton.
With Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly do. by stages to Waterloo.
With Grand Trunk do. by stages to Sher-brooke, and with Mansville, Knowlton and St. Johns by McMannis' stage.
Through tickets from Newport to Mon-treal and return by Waterloo and the S. & C. Railroad, can be had on board the boat at the very low price of \$5. Passengers by this route can reach Montreal in season for the evening boat to Quebec, leaving New-port in the morning.
Stages at the different points of commu-nication leave immediately on the arrival of the Boat.
Every attention and accommodation will be rendered travelers on board the boat; and pleasure parties will receive every facility compatible with the traveling interests.
Freighting by the Steamer and the Barge will be done at reasonable rates and with the utmost dispatch on any part of the Lake.
Lake Memphremagog, famed for its sum-mer attractions, is now more than ever a de-sirable place of resort, in consequence of the Medicinal Spring lately discovered near Georgetownville, which hundreds are daily flocking for health, and from which none go away unbenefited. The water of this Spring is impregnated with properties effica-cious in the cure of humors and various chronic complaints. It issues from the base of a huge rock in the side of the mountain —the scenery around being very wild and beautiful.
The proprietors of the "Mountain Maid" return their sincere thanks for past favors, and beg to apprise the public that they have thoroughly repaired and refitted the boat, and she is now both staunch and safe, as her inspection papers, furnished by the Pro-vincial Steamboat Inspector, will show; and they respectfully request a continuance of the public patronage.
Georgetownville, 21st July, 1862. 1863

Silks, Silks!
SILAS S. DREW
HAS established a permanent Dry Goods Store in
BARTON VILLAGE,
and has over \$10,000 worth of Dress Silks, every style and price, constituting the largest and best stock of SILKS in New England.
Call and see them.
SILAS S. DREW,
Mansfield's Building, near the "Barton Hotel," Barton Village. 875w5

Opening Out
A LARGE LOT OF
NEW GOODS
THIS WEEK
AT A. B. NELSON'S, DERBY LINE.
JUNE 8, 1862.

NEW STYLE
LADIES' HATS and SHAKER Hoods at
NELSON'S.
NOTICE
Extra!!!
MORE of those su-perior
Japanese Teas
Also, French Mustard; Pickles by the gallon; Fluid, Paints, Oils, Neats Foot Oil Sal Soda.
EXTRACTS
Of Rose, Vanilla, Lemon, Pine Apple, Orange Ginger, Almond. Also, Preserved Ginger, Guava Jelly, Iceland Moss, Cattle Fish-bone, Canary and Hemp Seed, and everything that cannot be found elsewhere, can be found at
S. W. WYMAN'S.
May 6.

Spring and Summer Fashions!
J. FRASER would respectfully announce to his friends and customers that he has received the latest Boston and New York styles for cutting
Gentlemen's Garments.
All orders entrusted to him will be executed with promptness and in the best style of the art.
Stanstead, May 1, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED!
BOILED Lined Oil,
Raw do do
Pure Ground White Lead,
French Yellow, Venetian Red,
Turpentine and Varnish.
Also, a good assortment of Room Papers and Bordering, and
200 GALLONS BEST QUALITY Kerosene Oil at 37 1-2 CTS. PER GALLON, and less if necessary.
A. B. NELSON.

Wanted,
10,000 lbs. GOOD LIGHT WOOL,
FOR WHICH WE WILL PAY CASH.
HASKELL, KATHAN & CO.
Rock Island, June 10, 1862.

Wool! Wool! Wool!
THE subscriber is prepared to purchase Wool and pay the highest price for it in CASH. Farmers and Growers will find it to their in-terest to call on him before disposing.
ALBERT KNIGHT.
Stanstead, June 10, 1862.

IF YOU WISH FOR A

NEAT BALL CARD!
WEDDING CARD!
BUSINESS CARD!
OR ANY OTHER CARD!
ON POSTER!
OR PROGRAMME!
OR CIRCULAR!
OR BLANK!

OR ANY OTHER
PRINTING!
COME,
SEND BY EXPRESS,
OR BY MAIL,
OR BY PRIVATE HAND,
—TO THE—
JOURNAL OFFICE,
WHERE YOUR ORDERS WILL BE
Neatly, Promptly and Cheaply Executed.

TEETH! TEETH!
DR. PALMER'S
SUITE OF DENTAL ROOMS,
Coburn's Building, over Baldwin's Drug Store
Newport, Vt.
ARE now completed and in successful oper-ation. He can now present to those desir-ing dental operations of any kind, Rooms more pleasant and convenient better fur-nished with every article for the accommo-dation and comfort of his patients, and man-aged with superior facilities for the accomplish-ment of SUPERIOR OPERATIONS in Dentistry that can be found in Orleans County or the State.
Dr. Palmer will give special attention to the many friends who have left appointments while he was not in a situation to meet them, and will endeavor now to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

Filling and Cleaning Teeth.
He would say that he gives the most particu-lar attention to the preservation of the natu-ral Teeth, which is of the first importance, by very carefully and nicely filling and cleaning them.
Treating Irregularities of Teeth.
Dr. P. has adjusted the most difficult cases of irregularity with extraordinary success, and would suggest to those who are regular the importance of the operation.
Artificial Teeth.
Great inducements are now offered to those in want of artificial teeth, as he is supplying them upon the most approved methods, which are giving the highest satisfaction.

Extracting Teeth.
Dr. P. may be found at his rooms at all hours of the day and night, prepared to ex-tract teeth in

[For the Journal]
TO MY MOTHER.
BY MARY.

I'm sitting all alone, mother,
Within my room to-night
Covering with the pictured forms,
In memory's gallery bright.

As thought reverts to the loved land
Within my distant home,
O, how I long to clasp your hand
And hear your kindly tone.

Now distance wide doth us divide,
And you I cannot see,
I find how much of all the world
You, mother, are to me.

Fond memory with her magic power
Reverts so oft to you,
And lingering o'er the parting hour,
Again your form I view.

I feel again your parting kiss,
And hear your fond good-bye;
And as your presence now I miss
Sad tears will dim my eye.

Voices of merry school-mates, mother,
Are ringing in my ear,
But still with aching heart I turn
And list your voice to hear.

The sun has set with glorious light,
And on her star-gemmed throne
The radiant goddess of the night
Now rules the world alone.

The burning stars like angels' eyes,
With holy radiance shine;
The moon comes rounding up the skies
Proclaiming power divine.

I feel that now your prayers ascend
Unto our Father's throne,
That He would be your children's friend
And keep them as His own.

And we for you will ever keep
Affection's altar bright;
Now ere I close my eyes to sleep
Accept my fond good-night.

SUNDAY READINGS.

"Thy word have I hid in my heart."—PSALMS.

The religious principle in the heart is the only safeguard of virtue and happiness.—
Without it, good impulses carry a man along prosperously enough for a season, and until temptation presents itself under some alluring form. Then, if good impulses are all that virtue has for its support, it falls, as fell the house builded on the sand.

The parent, who sees that the overflowings of the childish heart are good, that naturally its nature is generous, unselfish, truthful, cannot too gratefully thank God for his precious gift, nor, without sin, neglect to foster and encourage the good growth. The child must be taught to do right, because it is right, and therefore the fulfillment of duty. He must learn that his deeds and thoughts are under his heavenly Father's supervision; and that his motives are understood, and his endeavors all appreciated, and that evil is all there is to be feared, within and without.

Good impulses, unsustained by conscientiousness, without the regulating power of religious principle, can do very little for their possessor in the rough warfare of life; indeed, they not seldom lead astray by their gratification, as generosity leads to recklessness and waste if not restrained by a sense of justice and right. The simple, generous man will give away his creditor's money.—
The man whose truth springs not from principle, will be tempted to prevaricate, if not to lie, when his interests are at stake.

The world has a host of such men, and little wonder that the ear is so frequently startled by the information that one whose unblemished nature has been the pride of his friends, suddenly stoops from his high place, and is ranked with the betrayers of trust, with thieves and criminals of a dark, dark, dye.

It is only he who bears in his heart God's word, who does right from no mean calculation of chances, but simply because it is the highest wisdom to do so, that safely passes through the daily recurring temptations of this busy world. He who is conscious of God's presence with him when he goes forth into his daily labor, has a strength that the unbeliever never knows. Evil, to him, wears no shrouded face, neither does it assume the mask of virtue. Under no specious argument does the sinful truth lie concealed; his test is strong and sure. What he cannot do conscientiously, he cannot do at all, because his conscience must not become an accusing fiend instead of an approving angel.

The fraudulent bargain, the gaming table, the wine cup, the many paths that open invitingly but lead to perdition, these are shorn of their power, before him whose standard is the perfect man, Christ Jesus. The time was, perchance, when he noisily stumbled and fell upon the dark mountain of temptation; but habit has made him strong, and he cannot sell his peace of mind for the base coin of sin.

If holy and good thoughts are hidden in the heart, the life must be stainless and pure. From the untold fountain within, might can proceed but streams that refresh as they flow. Not only is the possessor blessed, but all are benefited, and the otherwise waste places blossom as the rose.

A pure example is a light that streams far and wide over life's busy arena, and all who see it receive some benefit. It attracts by a powerful magnetism, and they who resist it still acknowledge its divine beauty. It is God's word hidden in the heart, blessing him who guards it there, and proving itself sufficient for all the trials of life, and strong enough to conquer death.—*New England Farmer.*

A NEW PRINCESS NAPOLION. The Princess Clothilde, the comely little woman who visited this country last year in company with her husband, Prince Napoleon, became the mother of a prince on the 18th July. The event, though very interesting to the young mother, is not particularly important in a political point of view. But the infant may have a career that will figure in history.—
His father is but one remove from the succession to the imperial crown of France, and in such a very uncertain country, he has his chance for coming to the throne.

JACOBS' Rheumatic LIQUID

For Rheumatism, Lameness, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Frost Bites, Bruises, Stiffness, or swelling of the Joints, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Pain or lameness in the side, back or limbs, Headache, Neuralgia in the face, Chilblains, Corns, Bites of poisonous insects, sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Asphyxia, Acid stomach, Colic, Kidney Complaints, &c., &c.

IN DIFFERENCE has proved itself superior to any remedy known. As no other person possesses the recipe for preparing my Rheumatic Liquid, the public may rest assured that every other article claiming to be the same is spurious. The genuine will hereafter be found with Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid. My Rheumatic Liquid was first introduced to the public, the proprietor represented it as a very efficacious remedy for the rheumatism which is manifested and for some kindred disorders, but made no pretensions to its infallibility. The people have been for years thoroughly testing it. Its sale has been constantly increasing and its popularity rapidly extending, till from one end of this Province to the other the united testimony of all is, "it is the best remedy for the disease." I have letters from many clergymen of high standing who speak in unqualified terms of approbation of the medicine, but whose names I omit for reasons which I have already stated. I have also letters from many of the nobility to use in this connection. And I have many testimonials of the same kind of communication from business men, from two of which I give short extracts.

(Extract of a letter from David Farnsworth, Esq., dated Dundas, May 28, 1861.)
"I have used your Rheumatic Liquid in the arm and shoulder rendered my arm nearly useless, and was so painful night as to prevent sleep. For many months I have been unable to do any work, but after using your Rheumatic Liquid, I was enabled to rest at night, and in a few weeks completely removed the complaint. So that from that time to the present (a space of over four years) my arm has been perfectly sound. In colic and headache I have found it exceedingly valuable."

(Extract of a letter from Mr. Noah Glidden, dated Joliet, Ill., April 28, 1861.)
"I have sold all the Liquid you sent me. I shall probably stop here through the summer and can sell considerable. Please send me 8 or 10 dozen. We are out of it altogether, and will think we can't live without it much better than without our meals."

The following is the voluntary testimony of a few individuals well known in this locality who have been cured of their Rheumatism by the use of Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid, and find it fully meets every claim set up by the Proprietor. Our confidence in it increases as we become more acquainted with it; and we think this fact (which we believe to be universal) is the strongest assurance the Public can have of the value of the medicine. Aside from its efficacy, the medicine we feel a desire to express our approbation of the manner in which Mr. Jacobs introduces it to the public. Our common sense is not insulted by such statements as these: "It comes down on such a disease like lightning down a tree." It cures this disease in four minutes—no more. It does not hurt the stomach, and is a valuable remedy for a variety of diseases, and when you have proved it you feel disposed to say as we said in commencing with, "I fully believe in it."—*G. M. Ellsworth, G. W. Kennedy, H. L. Isaac, G. M. Ayer, Gilbert Wallingford, J. L. House, Capt. S. Gilman, Stansfield, Henry Bishop, Amos Bishop, J. P. Dunsell, Stephen Constock, Asst. J. Jameson, Sherbrooke; A. H. French, Eaton.* Prepared only by J. C. JACOBS, Comptrol. Sold by all Druggists in the country. Orders directed to J. C. JACOBS, Comptrol, answered with promptness. 830

UP TO THE TIMES!

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING SATISFIED THAT THE READY PAY SYSTEM

is fully up to the times, and the system most conducive to the interests of the buyer and seller, has made large additions to his stock, which he is offering at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Grateful to his friends and the public for the patronage so cheerfully and liberally extended to him, he would solicit their attention to the following list of Goods for which cash, produce, butter, cheese, poultry and all kinds of barter, will be taken in exchange. A full Stock of

West India Goods & Provisions,
Teas, Tobaccos, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Soda Saleratus, Cream of Tartar, South Oahu extra Flour, warranted to be a superior article for the human system—Corn meal, Rye meal, Corn Meal, Hop Yeast, concentrated Leaven, Pork, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Pickles, and assorted Potatoes, Onions, Pumpkins, Squashes, &c.

French, Durham, Stickey and Poor's, and Wix's Mustard, French Prepared Mustard, Mushroom, Walnut & Tomato Ketchups, Worcester's sauce, Assorted pickles, Capers, Pepper sauce.
Macaroni, Vermacelli, Tapioca, Sago, Arrow-root, split Peas, Pearl Barley, &c.

Dried Fruit.
Zante Currants, Lajer, Valencia and seedless Raisins, Preserved Citron, Orange peel, and Ginger Root, Figs, Dates, Dried Apple, Raspberries and Bluettes.

Green Fruit.
Apples, Cranberries, Oranges and Lemons, &c.

CONFECTIONERY.
Fig Paste, Jujube do, rock, fancy and common Candies, Sugar sands, Ornaments, &c.

NUTS.
Walnuts, Filberts, Brazil and Pecans shelled and soft-shelled Almonds, Chestnuts, Peanuts, &c. &c.

SPICES.
Cassia, Pepper, whole and ground, Ginger and Ginger Root, Mace and Nutmegs.

FISH.
White Fish, Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Halibut, pickled, dry and smoked Haddock, Napes and Fish, Tojques and Sounds, Cods, Pollock, fresh Fish and Oysters.

SUNDRIES.
Soap of all kinds except soap, Kerosene Lamps, do. Lamps, Kerosene Oil, Fluid, Lamp Oil, boiled and raw Lined Oil, Candles and Room Paper, Elastic Alum, Copers, Madder, Cudbear, Indigo, Glue, &c., &c.

WOODEN WARE.
Pails, Wash Tubs, Boxes, Butter Tubs, Broad Wash Boards, besides many small wares. Corn Shellers, & Galley Patent Hay Cutters.

Also, I am Agent for the American Tract Society, and have a fine assortment of their Publications in stock, very suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts. Will furnish the Tract Journal and children's "At Home," if desired.

C. W. WYMAN.
Stansfield, N. E. 27, 1861. US32

NEW MARBLE SHOP
At Coutcook.
C. E. LYMAN
WOULD respectfully announce to the people of Coutcook and vicinity that he is now prepared to furnish, on short notice,

DERBY LINE HOTEL, DERBY LINE, VT.

I have recently rented and opened this House, and hope to secure the patronage of the travelling public in connection with the House is a good LIVERY STABLE.
May, 1862. 857 J. MONROE.

ARTHUR WURTELE,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
—AND—
CIVIL ENGINEER,
COTTICOOK, C. E.

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,
—AND—
ARRAORS OF PAY
Due to discharged Soldiers, or heirs of soldiers of the present or past Wars, procured by

BENJ. H. STEELE,
Attorney at Law,
DERBY LINE, [SIS] VERMONT.

W. F. Ramsay,
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
GEORGEVILLE,
LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Has opened an Office for the registration of all LANDS and HOUSES for sale in this Township and elsewhere, and invites property owners wishing to sell, to avail themselves of its books to make known their wants.

ROBERT N. HALL,
ADVOCATE,
Stansfield, C. E.
Office over the Custom House.

OWEN HEAD MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BY
A. C. JENNINGS,
MEMPHREMAGOG LAKE C. E.

CHARLES C. COLBY,
ADVOCATE,
Office at Dr. Colby's House. [499] STANSTEAD PLAIN.

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

DR. N. CHENEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
GEORGEVILLE, C. E.
Office & residence opposite Campdown House

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

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

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

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

S. W. TAYLOR,
AUCTIONEER,
STANSTEAD (799) PLAIN.

T. DALY JR.,
AUCTIONEER,
STANSTEAD (805) PLAIN, C. E.

FOR SALE!
THE SUBSCRIBER has in stock and offers for sale,

200 Barrels St. Louis FLOUR,
2000 Pounds MINERAL PAINTS,
1000 " WHITE LEAD,
WINDOW GLASS, all sizes,
Patty, Tin and Wooden Wares,
Raw and Boiled Lined Oil,
Winter Bleached Lamp OIL,
Burning Fluid, Lamps, &c.

500 Gallons KEROSENE OIL,
10 Tons NAILS,
NAIL RODS, IRON, STEEL,
ZINC, &c. &c. &c. &c.

A Large and well selected assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FURS, &c. &c.

which having been recently purchased in a depressed market for CASH, he is enabled to sell at prices defying competition.

Before buying elsewhere, purchasers will please examine for themselves, as prices cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Wanted.
500 BUS. WHITE BEANS,
1000 BUS. HERD'S GRASS SEED,
2000 LBS. OATS.

ALBERT KNIGHT,
Stansfield, January 1, 1862.

Painter, Grainer, Glazier, &c.
THE undersigned has opened a shop in the old Taylor House, Rock Island, where he will attend to all orders for

Carriage and House Painting, Graining, Papering, Paper-hanging, &c., &c.
All orders executed promptly, and in a satisfactory manner. A share of patronage solicited.
RAYMOND BARNEY,
Rock Island, April 1, 1862.

S.MOKED HAMS, Codfish, Halibut, Salmon, Rawdon, C. E. Clover Seed, Putney, Vt. do do Western do do For sale low by HASKELL & KATHAN, Rock Island, April 1, 1862.

WEDDING CARDS, a choice assortment, at the Journal Office.

1862. WATERVILLE MANUFACTURES.

HENRY'S CONGAVE SUGAR BOILERS,
Patented March 19th. No 2 with 8 sieves No 1 \$16. No 2 \$14. No 3 \$12. Highly recommended.

Henry's Improved Fanning Mills,
Patented Dec. 9th, 1861. No 1 with 8 sieves \$25. No 2 with 8 sieves \$22. No 3 with 8 sieves \$15. Extra sieves furnished when required. Low geared—extra shake—with iron shoe to prevent slipping—warranted superior to any in use.

Henry's Complete Plough,
Patented Dec. 9th, 1861. Size A extra large for breaking-up, full rigged, \$14.00. B large breaking-up, full rigged, 12.00. C light do do 11.50. C do not rigged, 9.50.

ADVANTAGES.
Easy draft, hardened Point superior to steel—cheaply repaired, durability, and ease to holder.

A variety of other patterns Ploughs, including Side-Hill Ploughs, Cultivator Ploughs, double and Single Grasshopper Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.

Stoves.
Strickland Oak Stove with extra Oven, \$25. Waterbury Air Tight Cook Stoves \$20; Yankee Notion, \$18; 3 ft. Double do \$25, 2-1/2 ft. do \$18; 3 ft. single \$15; 1-1/2 single \$10; 20 inch single \$8. Two sizes Parlor Stoves.

Arch Doors with Frames and Grates complete. Stove Pipe Grates, Paint Mills, new pattern. 7 sizes Kettles, Spiders, Fry Pans, Skillets, Cake Bakers, Wrenches, Root Jacks, Clothes Jacks, Oven Mouths and Doors, Wash Basins, Great Dishers, Bakers, Flat-Iron Holders, Grid-iron Trunks, Wagon and Cart Boxes and Axles.

All kinds of Plough & Stove Repairs. JOB CASTINGS, TURNING & FITTING done to order. Also a variety of RIFLING on hand and made to order. In addition to which the undersigned keeps a general supply of

Goods, Wares and Merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provision, Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Boots and Shoes, Paints, Oils, &c., all which will be sold on reasonable terms, and exchanged for Cash, Produce, Old Iron, or on short credit. CHARLES BROOKS, Waterville, March 10, 1862. 817y1

NEW FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public that he has commenced operations in a new Foundry near the Grist Mill, Rock Island, Stansfield, and will keep on hand an assortment of

Cook, Box and Double Stoves, required in the country. Also a general stock of

Hollow Ware, Farmer Boilers, Ark Mouths, large and small, Harrow Teeth, Wrenches, Road and Door Scrapers, Cart and Wagon Booms, Blacksmiths Tweezers, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Clothes Reels, Boot Jacks, Flat Iron and Coffee Pot Stands, Cauldron Kettles, Grindstone Cranks, &c., &c.

All kinds of JOB WORK done on short notice, and at reasonable prices. Strickland's Premium SIDE-HILL PLOWS for sale. Old cast iron wanted in exchange for castings. A. W. MORRILL, July 3, 1861. [511]

MARBLE!

W. A. DUTTON, & Co., WOULD respectfully announce to the people of Stansfield and vicinity, that they will hereafter carry on the

MARBLE BUSINESS at the residence of A. A. YOUNG, Stansfield. They are now prepared to furnish on short notice, every style and variety of

Head Stones, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c., which they will sell cheaper than the same quality of Stock and Workmanship can be furnished elsewhere. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

W. A. DUTTON, A. A. YOUNG, Stansfield, Nov. 26th, 1860. [780]

NEW RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber has opened an Eating and Drinking SALOON in the basement of Cole's New Building.

Derby Line, Vt., where he will be at all times in readiness to wait upon those who call. Orders cooked or raw, served on short notice. Also, a good stock of Nuts, Confectionary, Cigars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

OYSTERS AND CIGARS for sale Wholesale and Retail. Shaving, Hair Cutting & Dressing, as usual. Open Sundays from 8 to 10 A. M. E. C. SWAET, Derby Line, January 1, 1862.

COFFINS. I KEEP on hand COFFINS, or will furnish at short notice all kinds covered with cloth or varnished, at prices that will satisfy, and deliver free. My experience in the Joiner business for the last 25 years, enables me confidently to warrant all articles from my shop as manufactured in good style and in a reliable manner. I will not be beat on PRICE or QUALITY.

Fitch Bay, May 14th, 1861. [804] Mr. K. Harvey will attend to Mr. Taplin's business during his absence.

FALL FASHIONS RECEIVED

O. N. GILBERT. MR. G. has just returned from Boston with a good stock of

STOCK OF CLOTHS, which he will sell cheap for Cash. Please give him a call. Derby Line, Sept. 10, 1861. 821.

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

HASKELL & KATHAN are selling Boots and Shoes for Cash! Wholesale prices. Stansfield, Oct. 16, 1861. [268]

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. Allen, Sec'y. POLICIES issued and renewed; Losses equitably adjusted and paid immediately upon satisfactory proofs, by the undersigned, the duly authorized agent.

A. P. BALL, Agent, Stansfield, March 4, 1861. [791y]

DR. COLBY'S ANTI-COSTIVE & TONIC PILLS.

A CANADIAN REMEDY For Constancy, Irregularity and Debility of the Digestive Organs, including Headache, Languor, Nervousness, General Prostration of the Mind and Body, Paralysis, &c.

A moment's reflection ought to convince a sensible man of the folly and danger of constantly dosing with Cathartic Medicines. The practice is pernicious and suicidal. An experience of forty years has taught me that the constantly increasing evils of indigestion are fearfully aggravated by the too free use of Cathartics. The American people are fast becoming a nation of dyspeptics by their artificial modes of life. Drastic Cathartics increase the irritability, and prostrate the strength of the digestive organs.

The Pills now offered are especially designed to allay this irritability, and at the same time to invigorate and strengthen all the functions of digestion, while they are gently laxative. They are anodyne, tonic and laxative. They are so mild and invigorating that one is not reminded by any disagreeable effects that he has taken medicine.

Business Men, Students, Professional Men, Females, and all persons leading a confined or sedentary life, should try them.

The undersigned Physicians, cheerfully certify to the high professional standing of Dr. Colby of Stansfield, one of the oldest and best Physicians, and to the excellent qualities of his "Anti-Costive and Tonic Pills," which we have used in our practice, and highly approve.

J. B. Gibson, M. D., Dunham, C. E. C. E. Cotton, M. D., Canaanville. Charles Brown, M. D., S. S. Foster, M. D., Brome. Norman Cleveland, M. D., Barnston. N. Jenks, M. D., C. W. Cowles, M. D., Stansfield. John Meigs, M. D., Joseph H. M. D., Surgeon R. N. Benjamin Damon, M. D., Coutcook. Lemuel Richmond, M. D., Derby Line. J. C. Rutherford, M. D., Newport, Vt. Prepared by Dr. W. F. COLBY, Stansfield, C. E., and Derby Line, Vermont. Sold where medicine is sold generally.

JOURNAL POWER PRESS

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public that he has commenced operations in a new Foundry near the Grist Mill, Rock Island, Stansfield, and will keep on hand an assortment of

Cook, Box and Double Stoves, required in the country. Also a general stock of

Hollow Ware, Farmer Boilers, Ark Mouths, large and small, Harrow Teeth, Wrenches, Road and Door Scrapers, Cart and Wagon Booms, Blacksmiths Tweezers, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Clothes Reels, Boot Jacks, Flat Iron and Coffee Pot Stands, Cauldron Kettles, Grindstone Cranks, &c., &c.

All kinds of JOB WORK done on short notice, and at reasonable prices. Strickland's Premium SIDE-HILL PLOWS for sale. Old cast iron wanted in exchange for castings. A. W. MORRILL, July 3, 1861. [511]

JOB OFFICE.

OUR facilities for doing all kinds of JOB PRINTING, such as POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, PAMPHLETS, LABELS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS of all kinds, BALL, ADDRESS, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS, and in fact all kinds of PRINTING required in the country, are unrivalled, and at very moderate prices. Orders by Express, Stage or Mail, attended to promptly. Orders solicited.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

JUST ARRIVING AT D. T. FOSTER'S,

which were bought with CASH, and many of them at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CALL AND SEE. Derby Line, May 1, 1862.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE subscribers beg to announce to the public that they have opened a Grocery and PROVISION STORE, in the Building formerly occupied as the Custom House, Stansfield Plain, where they intend keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Choice

Family Groceries and Provisions. All who are in want of Goods in the above line are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we intend to sell at the lowest possible figure for ready pay. We have now in store,

Flour, Pork, Lard, Codfish, Teas, Spices, Raisins, Salmon, Sugar, Beans, Salsaparilla, Mackerel, Dried Apples, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c. Together with a thousand and one other articles. Please give us a call, one and all. SHAW & HALL, Stansfield, July 1, 1861. [811]

SHAW'S HAIR DYE FOR SALE BY GEO. R. HOLMES.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative), THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church), THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

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EARLY COPIES. The receipt of ADVANCED SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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Pure Imported & Domestic SPIRITS, WINES, ALE, PORTER, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BAXTER wish to call the attention of the friends of moderate and the public generally, to their fine assortment of Pure Imported Spirits and Wines, and to assure them that their arrangements for obtaining pure spirits and wines of all kinds are perfectly