

# The Stanstead Journal.

VOLUME 20—NUMBER 54.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1022.

STANSTEAD, L. C., THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1865.

PRICE—\$1.00 PER YEAR.  
IN ADVANCE—\$1.25.

## The Stanstead Journal

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING  
AT STANSTEAD, C. E.,  
BY L. R. ROBINSON.  
OFFICE IN Journal Building, near the Covered  
Bridge, Rock Island.

TERMS—If paid strictly in advance, \$1.25  
If not paid in advance, 1.50  
Single copies 5 cents each.

ADVERTISING—For one square (15 lines) first  
insertion, \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, 50c  
A liberal discount to those who advertise by  
the year.

Transient Advertisements, such as Libera-  
tions, Extrav. &c., must be paid in advance at  
an uniform rate of \$1 each.  
S. M. FERRIS & Co., 37 Park Row, New  
York, and 6 State St., Boston, and S. R. NIXON,  
1 So. Broadway, Boston, are our  
authorized agents.

JOBS PRINTING of all kinds done neatly,  
at fair prices. Suitable materials kept on hand.

SELECTED FOR THE JOURNAL, BY A  
DELINQUENT CONTRIBUTOR.

"In these days of high discerning,  
Growing knowledge, great and grand,  
When at last the doors of learning,  
Open to the people stand,  
He must be indeed aspiring,  
Self-reliant, yet not proud,  
Firm, determined and untrifling,  
Who would rise above the crowd.

"His must be a heart unjaded,  
By life's cruel wrongs and faded,  
Making yearnings wrecked and faded,  
Stepping at once to other things.  
All the warmth of youth's bright season,  
Earnest hope and noble plan,  
Joining with the subtle reason,  
And the patience of the man.

"Al! that 'mid life's outward splendor,  
And its glitter bright to view,  
We had more of yearning tender,  
For the beautiful and true.  
More of earnest striving ever,  
For true greatness thro' our life;  
Less of pitiful endeavor,  
To seem other than we are.

"Little worth our gifts and labors,  
If we value them alone,  
For the homage of our neighbors,  
And the glitter round us thrown.  
He alone is truly lifted,  
O'er the crowd in heart and mind,  
Who, with power and patience gifted,  
Seeks the good of all mankind."

## RED JIM.

AN AUSTRALIAN STORY.

Five-and-twenty years ago it was such a summer, here in Victoria, as it now is in the end of February, 1865: that is to say, the bush grass lay long and dead amid moveless trees, or upon level tireless plains; the heated air quivered against the low horizon, and danced above the withered verdure like the surroundings of a furnace. There had been a long season of drought. Nothing but dry water-beds, distressed flocks, and wandering cattle, were to be seen anywhere; sometimes the black heavy masses of smoke would roll along the distant sky, and cloud the glaring sun to crimson. Sometimes in the close night a flush, far and faint, told that the conflagrations which had not yet reached us were sweeping many an acre of brush or pasture land. That was a summer I shall never forget! Day after day the same bright dazzling sky, the scorched hills and plains, the weary irritating sense of prostration. I watched the poor half-maddened sheep, weeks upon weeks, with a painful sense of duty which is present to me even now. There was little feed they could eat, and still less of filthy stagnant water in the sole muddy pool on which they depended as their last resource. Listlessly they coiled in the shade, and listlessly I watched them, until I began to experience a fierce irritable longing for rain that haunted me day and night like a coming manna. Some nights, I threw myself down outside the hut and tried to sleep, but could find no rest; the still hot atmosphere kept up the fever that was coming upon me, and my slumber was ever broken. I used to envy the old station horse they had left for my use, when I heard him nibbling among the grass in the darkness of the night, and snorting satisfaction that the sun had passed the hazy hills. After a time I began to loath the weary walk home, and, taking with me an extra supply of tea and damper, made a practice of camping where the sheep camped; visiting my hut only as the vagaries of the flock led me to its vicinity; then I replenished my stock and left with the sheep again. I am sure I had fever, and would soon have become delirious, for I had nothing to relieve the frightful monotony—always the same brazen sky, the dead sweltering heat, the motionless forest, the strange murmurs of the wilderness, like the faint whisperings of a sea-shell.

One night I was lying tossing about in the long grass of a box-sward, not a mile from my hut. I chose the place because the ground was cooler than the unsheathed plain; and as I looked up to the dull starlight, I thought of many of my boyish remembrances, and soon felt that I was weeping while time they surged up dimly and tenderly. How I longed for the bleak sky, the cold bracing wind, and the sleety rain of home! How I longed for the patting fall of rain on the windows, and the winter comfort of the bright hearthstone. Somehow these longings were in with my thoughts, and in a partial dream I heard winter songs again, and loud words, and laughter.

I awoke with a sudden start to see,

not twenty yards from me, three men hobbling their horses, and speaking to each other about some bush fire. I could hardly persuade myself that I was not still dreaming.

One of the men soon engaged in lighting a fire on a bare patch of ground, and I was about rising to join them and taste of companionship once more, when a column of flame started up suddenly and displayed a face that caused me to shrink back again, with a muttered thanksgiving that I was not discovered. The face that the fire revealed was known to me at once, though I had never seen it before. The one eye and hair lip of "Red Jim" had been freely spoken about in every shepherd's hut on the surrounding stations. There was no mistaking him. The bull-dog forehead, the heavy jaw, and the thick neck, were features that in themselves would have sufficiently pointed out the identity of this escaped convict. Recalling the man now, as I saw him then, I think I never beheld so perfect an impersonation of a bad criminal. It was well known that Red Jim had escaped from penal servitude, accompanied by three others, but had arrived in this colony alone. It was equally well known that he could only have survived the incredible journey by cannibalism. Red Jim, had ruthlessly murdered one or two settlers against whom he entertained a grudge, and every effort was being at that time made to capture him. There was nothing remarkable in the faces of his companions, and features all the evidences of ruffianism usual in men of their class. They had coarse long limbs and heavy reckless faces, seared into revolting harshness by a long series of crimes. Two of them were armed with guns.

These thoughts and observations passed through my mind in much less time than it takes to write them. I was speedily recalled from speculation by hearing the word "Hallelujah" used. Hallelujah was the sobriquet given to my master because of his strictly adhering to the habit of reading prayers in the family, morning and evening. Mr. Christmas was a kind, benevolent man, respected by every "hand" on the station; and by none more than myself. He had been very considerate to me in a late illness, and often sought by many subsequent attentions to cheer the loneliness of my employment. One of Red Jim's companions, in answer to something Red Jim said, replied with an oath:

"Yes, we'll see if his psalm-singing will save him now."

Then the other said: "There are a couple of women there, and we shall have time to give them a taste of bush life before morning."

"Look ye 'ere," growled the ruffian, "we'll roast Hallelujah first. That's our lock out. We'll see if the prayer-patterer has nothing else to do but help to run us down. Give him a taste of fire before the devil gets him."

I had no fever, no lassitude, now; the prostration of the last few weeks left me as by magic, and in its stead I felt a fierce delightful energy tingling along every nerve. Down close amongst the dry treading grass, away with suppressed breath, and a wild feeling closing round my heart. I crouched from the vicinity of the fire. I pursued my way, on my hands and knees, with a slow determined care that has since surprised me, avoiding every branch or twig that might crackle in my path. I hurried on past the flock without so much as disturbing a sheep.

Not till a long safe distance intervened did I stand erect, and fresh for the events of the night. Whatever they might be, God in his mercy alone knew.

I turned and saw the black forms of the bushrangers moving about the blaze, and with a run I started for the hut. Before a quarter of an hour passed, I saw it dimly against the sky, and almost at the same instant a frightened snort told me that the horse was within a few yards of my course. Uttering a hurried thanksgiving that I had found him so providentially near, I unfastened the hobble with quick steady hands, and led him to the threshold.

I put on the patched saddle and bridle, and in another five minutes the fine old cob was stretching himself to a swift free gallop. My mind was too full for thought; but I can remember uttering repeatedly the words, "Thank God!"

What a contrast to the still hot monotonous days, and the enervated frame! What a testimony to the power of mental excitement over bodily lassitude! The horse felt my determination too, and sped along without pause or stumble. It was seven miles to the station, and the black belts of timber rose, and passed, and came again, as I hurried on for dear life, over crabbled ground and abrupt hills. The brave old cob had as little thought of rest as I had. Once indeed, he paused at a rocky crossing-place, but immediately resumed the swift pace at which we had started. Have horses intuition or presentiment? I don't know; but I have often wondered at the long unurged gallop of that brave old gelding.

There away beyond in the black darkness, I see something that is not a star. Is it moving, or is it the pace of the horse? It seems extinguished now, No, there it is again. Hurrah, it is a

candle. It is the homestead, calm and peaceful. Again thank God.

Strange to say, I never felt such a sense of pleasure as I did when I learned that I had found the house so quickly—the most familiar point is not easily gained in the trackless bush at night. A minute more, and I had dismounted to take down the slip panels of the station fence; another minute, and I had galloped up to the front entrance at a pace that dashed the gravel from the trim-kept parks.

The door opened, and a gush of light streamed upon the darkness, glinting on the sides of the reeking horse. Mr. Christmas himself—old, but hale and vigorous as many a younger man—peered out into the night with an expression of surprise. In beyond, were the evidences of calm and refinement. A quiet comfort dwelt in the little glimpse I had of the room, that settled upon me even then, rough bushman as I was, with a pleasing sense. I can recall myself, bending below the pasting horse, to peer under the rather low verandah, my dress wet with perspiration from his heavy sides, and my hand pressing the moisture from his shoulders till I heard it fall pattering on the gravel.

Mr. Christmas thought it was the working overseer, for he said, "Is that you, Curran?" and without waiting for a reply, he turned to place the light upon the table, and then stepped out to where I was.

"Well, Curran, what is it? I thought you were at the fire." "It is not Curran, sir," I replied, "but Ned, the shepherd. I have come to tell you—"

"Better have your supper first, Ned. You've had a hard ride, and I see the sheep all right!"

"There is no time for supper, Red Jim!"

I hurriedly told him all I knew. He heard me to the end without once interrupting, and then said quickly, "Come in. There is indeed no time to lose."

I stepped after him across the pleasant room, where there were seated two ladies reading.

"Ladies," said Mr. Christmas, as gracefully as though I held the position of a gentleman rather than that of servant: "this is Ned Graham, the shepherd, to whom you remember sending medicine and comforts during his illness." The ladies bowed pleasantly as Mr. Christmas continued, "He is now come to return your kindness with interest."

They looked at me with some surprise; principally, I think, because of the emphatic, distinct way in which the last few words were spoken. After a pause, the master said, "Amelia, Emily—I wish to speak to you both for a moment."

They all three left the room, while I, curious in such matters, looked at the open books that were lying on the table. One was Ivanhoe; a second some French work; and that opposite the old gentleman's chair, a large family Bible.

In a few minutes I heard Mr. Christmas's step as he returned with two double-barreled guns. There was a rigid expression on his face, very different to what I had ever seen before; not the slightest evidence of faltering or fear.

"Are you cool, and a good shot?" were the first words he uttered.

"I am, sir," I replied, confidently.

"Are the guns loaded, and the ladies safe?"

"They are in as safe a position as I can find for them, Ned, and the guns are loaded with coarse shot and ball. You had better see if the powder is well up into the nipples. I am sorry to say my caps are none of the best. A shot missed, may be death to us, and to those I value more than myself. However, we are in the hands of God."

"What plan do you propose, Mr. Christmas?" I asked, earnestly.

"Take half a glass of brandy, and I will tell you."

He signalled to the sideboard, where a decenter stood. I was about to follow his suggestion, when he said, "Stay! Don't pass between the light and the window. Go round the table. Everything must wear the appearance of peace. We cannot tell where they are now, and it would not do to arouse their suspicions."

In a few minutes the light was extinguished, the door bolted, and we stepped quietly on the little parterre in front.

"Now," said my master, slowly, "there are only our two selves to defend my home and my children. My servants are all absent at a bush fire that was reported this afternoon, and everything will depend on our coolness and determination. We cannot do otherwise than shoot to kill. The gang will, of course, enter by the slip panels, for they will not run the risk of leaving their horses behind. Then, as the faintest noise can be heard on such a night as this, they will not hazard the pulling down of the fence. We will each take up a position behind the large posts, take sure aim, and fire low. I'll fire first."

As silently as spectres, we walked across to the paddock entrance, and stood opposite each other at the place indicated. With straining eyes and beating heart, I peered into the obscurity. Afar I thought I could see a faint tint on the sky, like the reflection of the ruffian's camp-fire. The night was

terribly silent and oppressive. There was nothing apparently on which to exercise the senses but a kind of overpowering hush. There was a dim, hazy curtain across the sky, and the night was of a black darkness. I should have thought oftentimes that I was dreaming were it not for the patient motionless figure opposite, and the faint stars. Inaction under such circumstances is hardly to be borne, and my thro' often wandered from their very intensity. I began to speculate how long it would take a star to pass some black ragged patch of cloud, and then I would look before me and see it dancing on the darkness. Then the face of Red Jim would grow close upon me, till I saw the hideous features close to where I stood. Still, no sound broke on the dark shrouding night. Sometimes I thought, with a chilly start, that the bushrangers might have approached the house by some other way, but up behind me all was quiet.

At last there came a thin, faint murmur that barely caught the ear, and as I listened to know if it were real, I caught another but better defined noise that overpowered the first. At last I detected something that might be the footfalls of a horse; sometimes it would die away and come again, but each time more clearly than before. And yet I could not feel certain that I was not deceiving myself. Eventually, I heard a sound, distinct and defined enough to proclaim the approach of a horse, or horses.

Mr. Christmas heard it also, for I dimly saw him move.

My hands felt along the cool barrels, and toyed with the hammers and triggers anxiously enough, and I put the gun to my shoulder against the sky, but failed to see the "view." Just as I had taken the weapon down again, Mr. Christmas said, in a clear, low whisper, "Be sure you aim low, and don't be in a hurry."

As the sounds of the horses' hoofs and of voices mingled, I detected the double click from the opposite gun. I followed the example, and, with both guns cocked, we waited the enemy's nearer approach. Gradually, I recognized the outlines of the men against the sky, cloudy as it was; and they were approaching in single file, and as they became blacker and better defined, I heard a stifled laugh and an oath. In a short time they were within twenty yards of where we stood, and they pulled up to consult. Although they spoke in whispers, I heard much that passed, for my sense of hearing had become extremely acute, as that of all shepherds does. It was impossible to distinguish by the tones who the speakers were, but I heard one of them inquire—

"Are you sure the hands ain't above?"

"Sartin—when Leary spun his yarn about the fire, the cove sent 'em all away to it."

"Hallelujah fast. If we fire the box, it'll bring 'em back."

"And no grabbing the molls, 'whispered one of them, authoritatively, and whom I fancied was Red Jim, 'till I make the cursed old psalm-singer a back log for the bonfire. Then we'll make love if you choose."

"Come on!" said an impatient voice; "don't hold a prayer meeting over it." They then tied their horses to a fence that ran at right angles to the post against which I stood, and approached the entrance still in single file. I determined to adhere strictly to the orders I had received, and waited the opposite fire. I knew that my companion would allow the men to advance a little, so that he might not endanger me; and it was with a throbbing heart that I saw the black form of the first bushranger pass between us.

I heard him stumble with an oath over a cartnut. Then a line of flame cut its abrupt short track on the darkness, and the sound had not passed to echoes before a shrill cry followed it, as the villain staggered on a few paces and fell, plowing up the dust. The light of the discharge had just died out when I heard another snap, as a sportsman shoots when firing right and left. I knew that the master's gun was now useless.

"Come on, Nix! It's the cove himself. I saw him by the light of the shot; his sing's gone now." And one of the men rushed to where my master stood, followed by his comrade.

I had one of them covered but if I fired (I heard the noise of struggling) I might kill my master. Thus I stood with the gun at aim, undecided and mad. The voice of one of the men saying, "Damn you knife him!" resolved me, and I fired amongst them. I saw some one sink down, but I could not tell who it was, and as he appeared to get up his hold, and rush to the horses I took a second hurried aim and fired; then I bounded across the entrance, just in time to see the wounded wretch bending over Mr. Christmas and trying to strangle him. In a moment the gun was poised and smashed to fragments on his skull. But we had exposed our strength, and the remaining bushranger, who believed he had stabbed my companion, seized one of the guns left standing at the fence, and fired. The ball was unpleasantly close and had scarce time to know that I was unharmed, when Red Jim himself was upon me with the weapon clubbed. I made a rapid spring at him before

the blow could fall, and grappled with him. We rolled on the ground together. With all the force of my strength I resisted his efforts to grasp me by the throat, but at last his hideous face sunk close to mine, and his teeth met beneath my chin. I experienced a suffocating giddy feeling, and then I heard hurried voices and running feet just as I felt my grip relax powerless. But the frightful grip relaxed too, and Red Jim rose to his feet, and jumped on my chest with all his force.

When I came to consciousness, I found myself in the cheerful parlor, and the ladies' hands were tenderly washing away the traces of the fight. Mr. Christmas had fainted from loss of blood, but was not dangerously wounded.

Red Jim escaped, but his two companions, neither of whom was killed were given into the safe keeping of the authorities, and afterwards hanged.—Three years after the affray, Mr. Christmas made me his overseer, and finally his manager. A long time has passed since then, but yet a closer relationship exists between us. I am writing the tale of my early experiences at the same table whereon I saw the Bible on that memorable night. There is a lady who sits opposite to me. She was the sister of Ivanhoe, the daughter of Mr. Christmas, and she is my wife.

JULY ON THE FARM.—Haying will now drive all those who have not attended to it earlier. One good hay day this month ought to suffice to cure grass to make it fit to put in the barn. We have cut, and cured, and housed many a ton of hay in one day. In many fields the grass has lodged badly owing to the rapid and luxuriant growth.—That ought to be got in first. If you have old straw or the second quality of old hay, it will be greatly improved by mixing with new clover or hay that you may fear has not been well cured in alternate layers. Time presses, however, and many will not take the pains to do it. Keep down the weeds.—They have been very troublesome some time. Never knew them more so.—Take a look at the garden as often as practicable. Don't let the weeds get ahead. If not driven by other work, keep the cultivator going. It will be of help to the corn and other crops, even if the hoe does not follow it.

The cattle must not be neglected.—See to it that they have a good supply of fresh, clean water. Many farmers neglect this, and compel their stock to drink the stale and slimy water of some shallow pond. Most animals are unwilling to quench their thirst from such water if they can help it.

Grain should always be cut a few days, not less than a week, before it is ripe. It is of much better quality than if allowed to ripen fully. We are often pained to see the neglect of many farmers in this respect. They don't know how much they lose by it. Oats and barley, to be sure may be allowed to stand a little longer than wheat and rye, as they ripen more slowly, and are less valuable; but even they are far better cut early. Oats cut ten days before getting fully ripe, and dried as hay are thought by some to be better than hay and grain for horses.

There will be time after haying to repair the ditches and do a little draining. Get out muck too, and pond mud if it comes dry before the end of the month. It is always time well spent.

WESTERN WHEAT.—The wheat harvest in Southern Illinois and Indiana has commenced. Our exchanges from that section speak of the yield as enormous, and the quality as unsurpassed by the crop of any previous year. To add to the satisfaction of the farmers, the weather has been as favorable as they could desire, and the new crop has been harvested in the very best condition. From all parts of the country we have the same glowing accounts of the wheat crop. Corn and oats will be more than average returns, and fruit has never promised a more prolific yield. This, therefore, is likely to be a year of plenty, its cornucopia overflowing with abundance.—Cincinnati Commercial.

THE CURRANT WORM.—I have tried many things to rid my gooseberry and currant bushes of the pest, (currant worm) with no effect, but have now hit on the means of their utter destruction. Take two pounds of sulphate of iron, (copperas) dissolved in two gallons of hot water; dilute with ten or twelve gallons of cold water; sprinkle with a fine nose watering pot. When the dew is on the bushes in the morning is the best time. In a few hours you will find the worms prostrated or dead, and have fallen off the bush, and the foliage not injured except where the worms have eaten the leaf. The just proportions of copperas might not be the best, as the least portion that will eradicate the worm is perhaps the best. We would recommend its use for other insects, but cannot say definitely; but rely on it destroying the currant worm.

Pastures ought not to be allowed to grow up to weeds, thistles, mulleins, yellow dock, etc., or occupy space which might just as well be filled with valuable herbage. Let them be cut frequently, and they may be exterminated.

BORAX TO KILL COCKROACHES.—At the last meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History a report was made by a member upon the effect of pulverized borax upon the water bugs and cockroaches that infest our houses.—The experiment was tried by sprinkling it around every crack and crevice suspected of affording shelter to these insects, with this effect that after three or four days quantities of dead ones were found on the floors and hardly a live one found in the house.

SWALLOWS.—As a proof of the valuable services rendered by swallows, it is estimated that one of these birds will destroy at a low calculation, nine hundred insects per day and then it is considered that some insects produce as many as nine generations in a summer, the state of the air but for these birds may be readily conceived. One kind of insects alone might produce 600,670,486,000,000 of its race in a single year.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the country we receive encouraging accounts respecting the crops. Despite the immense drain upon the labor of the country, made necessary by the war, a greater breadth of soil than usual in the Northern States has been devoted to agriculture. In the Southern States the total overthrow of a system of labor inaugurated many generations ago of course causes much embarrassment, and very little of the great staples—cotton, sugar and tobacco—have been planted; but considerable wheat has been harvested in many portions, and the corn crop which is large, looks fluely. In West Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey the wheat harvest has already commenced, and a wonderful yield is promised the reaper. Probably the largest hay crop ever gathered will reward the farmers of the Eastern States. Fruit promises an enormous yield, and vegetables are everything in appearance that could be desired. It seems that to the blessings of peace so lately vouchsafed us is now to be added the boon of a bountiful harvest.—New York Herald.

BRITISH AIR AND TEMPER.—In doing everything in England, there is little excitement, because it is felt to be irregular. The temper of the people is well kept by the smooth and even island air; the moist southwestern winds come and soothe with calm lips the cheek. The thermometer, like everything else, knows its place; and when once it succeeded in passing through twenty degrees in the course of a day, the oldest inhabitant of London grew anxious; it was feared that stocks, too, would fall. The thunderstorms understand propriety, and simply growl, like the dissatisfied Englishman. Vivid effects, sharp contrasts, violent exertions, cannot be sustained in that insular atmosphere. It seems as if London, like the lover of the weed, were pacified by its own smoke. I saw two huge wagons turn from opposite quarters into a narrow lane. The drivers kept their horses moving till the heads of the leaders touched; then they sat still and looked at each other. Both were determined that it was a point of honor to stay where they were. After a few words of rather a substantial English had passed between them both subsided into a dogged unanimity. A crowd gathered instantly, but with a little tumult as ants make; it regarded the occurrence as a milder form of pugilism, and watched the result with interest. A policeman passed blandly from one wagon to the other, represented the necessities of the public traffic, hoped they would settle it shortly, urged the matter as an intimate friend of the parties, till at length the man who was conscious that he turned into the lane the last gathered up his reins and backed out of it. It was a little index of the popular disposition; and I expected as soon as the country became convinced that it had driven rashly into our civil straight, it would deliberately back out of it.—John Weiss in Atlantic Monthly.

About thirty-five years ago, there resided in the town of Hebron a certain Dr. T. who became very much enamored of a beautiful young lady in the same town. In due course of time they were engaged to be married. The doctor was a strong and decided Presbyterian, and his lady love as strong and decided a Baptist. They were sitting together one evening talking over their approaching nuptials when the doctor remarked:

"I am thinking, my dear, of two events which I shall number among the happiest of my life."

"And pray what may they be doctor?"

"One is the hour when I shall call you my wife for the first time."

"And the other, if you please?"

"Is when we shall present our first born for baptism."

"What, sprinkled?"

"Yes, my dear, sprinkled."

"Never shall a child of mine be sprinkled."

"Every child of mine shall be sprinkled."

"They shall be, ha?"

"Yes, my love."

"Well, sir, I can tell you then, that your babies won't be my babies. So good night, sir."

The lady left the room, and the doc-

tor left the house. The sequel to this true story was that the doctor never married, and the lady is an old maid.

"SIZE IS OF NO ACCOUNT."—A gifted African of the boot-black persuasion, while dancing like St. Vitus over a customer's boots the other day, observed his partner poring wisely over a newspaper, whereupon the following colloquy ensued:

First member—"Julius, what you lookin' at dat paper for? you can't read."

Second member—"Go way, fellah; guess I can read; I see big enough for dat."

First member—"Dat ain't nuffin.—A cove's big enough to catch a mico, but she can't do it."

A SOLDIER'S EPITAPH.

My attention was attracted by a soldier's grave, located in the very midst of dismantled earthworks. It bore a monument of pine board, on which the comrades of the strategic deceased had written the following inscription with chalk:

MUGGY JIM,  
A MACKEREL FISHER,  
LATE OF THE N. Y. FIRE DEPARTMENT.  
TAKEN SICK  
OF INDIGESTION  
HE COMMENCED TO  
THROW UP PORTFOLIQUES,  
AND DIED OF STRATEGY.

The Jacet.  
1...54.  
0...4...1...2...8,  
0...4...1...2...0,  
0...2...80...8,  
0...2...45...4.

As I read this simple inscription, my boy, I could not help thinking how many mackerels, like this poor fish, had rushed from their homes to war, pining for honorable death, to be slowly consumed by national strategy, and die of inglorious fortification and indigestion.

It needs no Champollion's hieroglyphical skill to read the beautiful little verse of the fisher's epitaph though that verse had to be inscribed figuratively, in order to get it all upon the narrow monument. In all its praise of that quiet sleep in which there are no anticipations to be disappointed, no glutony to make sick, and no confederacies to guard against—the verse will be plain to all as reading.

ONE FISH,  
ONE EPITAPH,  
Nought for one to wait,  
Nought for one to sigh for;  
Nought too weighty aught,  
Nought to fortify for.

The Mackerel poet who wrote these lines, my boy, may have been no rhetorician; but this theme was an inspiration giving him more than ordinary mastery of the figures of speech.

Yours gravely,  
ORPHEUS C. KERR.

THE PLEA FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—The plea for Jeff. Davis put in by the New York sentimental, anti-hanging party, reminds us of a "little joke" perpetrated by a French felon. The fellow had killed his father and mother, and in fact the whole family, and was tried for the crime of murder. After conviction the judge inquired, as is customary, if he had any reasons to urge why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. The criminal rose and in a most pitiful and lachrymose tone, said he had no special "plea" to make, except that he hoped the court would have mercy on a poor orphan.

FOLISH AND FATAL WAGER.—One day last week, two men, a laborer and a mechanic, at Irvington, on the Hudson river railroad, having been drinking freely, over their cups made a wager that one would remain longer on the track than the other when the train was approaching. When they heard the cars they linked arms and walked toward the coming locomotive. Death was before them, but neither attempted to unloose his hold nor stepped aside. Again and again the engineer whistled and ordered the brakes to be put down, the locomotive struck the men, and killed them instantly. The poor fellows had nerve certainly, which, if employed rationally, might have produced creditable results; but it appears strange they could have been so bereft of reason as to throw their lives away on a silly and trivial wager.

SIMPLE MODE OF PURIFYING WATER. It is not generally known that powdered alum possesses the quality of purifying water. A tablespoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled into a hoghead of water (the water stirred at the same time) will, after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water.—A pallid containing four gallons, may be purified by a single teaspoonful of the alum.

FAMILY SECRETS.—A Western editor published a long leader on dogs. A rival paper in the same village upbraids him for obtruding his family affairs upon the public.

The late storm did immense damage to roads, bridges and crops in New Jersey. Secretary Seward has arranged with the Spanish Minister at Washington in relation to the 'Stonewall.' She is to be given up to the United States, who will pay Spain \$100,000, that being the expense incurred by the captain-general of Cuba in capturing the Stonewall.

By the arrival of three steamers we have dates from England to the 7th. Parliament was prorogued on the 6th and dissolution immediately followed. Nothing is said in reference to the Atlantic cable. The 4th of July was celebrated with great spirit in London and Paris.

The queen's speech was delivered by commission. It rejoices at the termination of the civil war in America, and trusts that the evil caused by the long conflict may be repaired and prosperity restored in the states which have suffered from the contest. She regrets that the confederation scheme in British America was not carried out, believing that it would give the provinces additional strength and lead to many improvements. She expresses gratification at the assurance of devolved loyalty from the provinces.

The lord chancellor of England has been censured by a vote of the Commons for corrupt practices, and has resigned.

[Reported for the New England Farmer.]

Brighton, Cambridge and Medford Cattle Markets. Wednesday, July 12, 1865. PRICES.—Beef—First quality \$12 a 12.50; second, \$11.50 a 12; third, \$10 a 11; extra good \$12.75 a 13.00; extra poor, \$7.00 a 8.00. Working Oxen—\$8.00 to \$9.00 per quality. Milch Cows—\$3 a 6; Extra \$7 a 10. Sheep—per pound, 3 a 5c for shorn; 4 a 12c for unshorn. Hides 7 a 8c. Calf Skins 16 a 18. Tallow 7 a 8. Pelt 31.50 a 2. At market 234 Cattle, 6355 Sheep and 1175 hogs.

Boston Wholesale Prices. Flour, per bushel, 6.25 a 12.00. Western Corn, per bushel, 0.75 a 0.92. Oats, 55 a 60. Hops, first sort 1864, 25 a 40. Dried Apples, per pound, 8 a 9. Butter per lb., best, 28 a 30. second quality, 20 a 25. Beans, per bushel, 1.25 a 2.50. Cheese, per lb., N. Canada and N. Y., 19 a 16. Canada Peas, per bushel, 1.80 a 2.00. Potatoes, Jacksons, 55 a 60. Northern Clover Seed, per lb., 24 a 28. Herds Grass, per bushel, 3.00 a 3.50. Wool, full blood Merino, 0.68 a 0.70. 3-4 do do, 0.53 a 0.67. 1-2 do do, 0.38 a 0.50. Common Canada, 0.50 a 0.58.

Montreal Produce Prices. Flour—Superior extra, \$5.50 a 6.20. Extra, 5.20 a 5.70. Family, 5.15 a 5.25. Superfine, 4.65 a 5.15. Oatmeal, per 20 lbs., 4.50 a 4.60. Ashes—Fats, per 100 lbs., 6.20 a 6.25. Pearls, 6.19 a 6.32.

MARRIAGES.

By the Rev. John Tomkins, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, on the 13th inst., W. P. HARVEY to GEORGEANNE ALLBEE, all of Stanstead.

At Newport, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. R. V. Hall, WILLIAM M. LEE, of Lowell, Mass., to MYRA E., daughter of James Adams of Stanstead. In Stanstead, July 25th, by Elder Daniel Blake, HIRAM WENTON, of Stanstead, to LANRA HAND, of Barnston.

DEATHS.

In Barry, C. E., July 6th, LEE PAUL, second son of Isaac and M. C. Ellis, aged 2 years and 27 days. In this town, July 21, ANIGAL DOLLOFF, widow of the late Josiah Dolloff, of Stanstead, in the eighth year of her age.

STANSTEAD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

All who feel an interest in the organization of a Horticultural Society in this county are respectfully invited to attend a meeting, at 6 P. M., on SATURDAY next, the 22d inst., at the Academy, Stanstead Plain.

A. P. HALL, JOHN WYMAN, I. N. BUTTERS, W. S. YOUNG, W. S. HUNTER, ISRAEL WOOD, HENRY MCGAFFEY. Stanstead, July 18th, 1865. 1022

A COOL, DELIGHTFUL AND REFRESHING DRINK FOR SUMMER.

The justly celebrated Waters from St. Leon Springs have performed more wonderful cures than any other mineral water in America, as the numerous certificates from those who have derived benefits from it will demonstrate. The most eminent amongst the Medical Faculty have testified to its virtues. Sold by the gallon or glass. Orders received at L. K. Hall's store, punctually attended to. L. K. HALL, 1022 Stanstead, July 18th, 1865.

FOR SALE.

Seven acres of good land under a high state of cultivation, with buildings almost new, within ten minutes walk of the Railroad terminus. Part of the purchase money might remain in the purchaser's hands for one or more years if required. For further particulars, enquire on the premises. GEORGE MONRO. Glines' Corner, July 18th, 1865. 1022

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 24th July, 1865, at the residence of MRS. STEELE, Bebee Plain, the following property, viz: 1 pair of Oxen; 6 Cows; 5 two years; 4 Yearlings; 4 Calves; 1 pair double Harnesses; A lot of Household Furniture; And other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. E. F. BODWELL, Auctioneer. Stanstead, July 18, 1865. 1022

WANTED! WANTED!!

Two good, smart, honest young Boys, 16 to 18 years old, to learn the Tin Trade. Canada, and later to travel in the Holy Land, will (D. V.) preach in the Wesleyan Church, Stanstead Plain, on Sabbath, the 23d inst., at 10 1-2 A. M. Collection in favor of the Missionary Society. JOHN TOMKINS.

The editorial correspondent of the Globe in Detroit gives the following description of Mr. Potter's speech, and the feeling it there excited:—

Detroit, July 13th.

The American Consul General Potter, of Montreal, reached town yesterday, and it soon began to be hinted that his business here was to oppose Reciprocity. This morning it became definitely understood that such was the case, and further, that his argument was that the termination of Reciprocity would speedily bring about Annexation. Notices were posted up which announced that Mr. Potter would meet the American delegates in the lower Board of Trade Hall at half past eight o'clock. When Mr. Potter got his countrymen together he harangued them at some length. He said that the true interests of both countries demanded a closer union than Reciprocity, and that the abrogation of the Treaty would make Canadians see their true interests. He informed his hearers that there was a strong annexation feeling in Canada. He knew that the great majority of the best friends of the United States in Canada did not wish the Reciprocity Treaty renewed for the reasons which he had urged. He read a letter from a prominent American in Montreal, urging the same view, and saying that friends of the United States in Canada would willingly suffer temporary inconvenience, if necessary, that the United States might carry out what was their true policy. Mr. Potter generously said he would not coerce Canadians into Annexation. If he were sure a single day's war would add Canada to the United States he would not sanction it. If he were satisfied that the political relations of the two countries would always remain as they are, he would endeavor to make the best Reciprocity Treaty possible, for he had no doubt that the closest commercial relations between the two countries would be best for both; but because he believed a closer union could be effected, he was against any temporary arrangement. He thought that within two years after the abrogation of the Treaty the Canadians would seek admission into the Union.

The bold impudence of a gentleman holding Mr. Potter's delicate official position, coming here on such an errand created a good deal of indignation among the Canadian delegates. They were pretty unanimous that he ought no longer to continue Consul General. It was also determined, on consultation, that in addressing the Convention the delegates should take pains to disabuse the minds of Americans of the false impression Mr. Potter was endeavoring to disseminate. Though Mr. Potter had called the meeting of Americans, the door was open, and any one who chose entered. Many Canadians were present, and in some instances indicated dissent from Mr. Potter's views. After he had closed his speech, Hon. Mr. Currie, of St. Catharines, spoke briefly, repudiating the representations just made and reminding Americans that his policy of driving Canadians into annexation by a hostile tariff, was a most unworthy one.

The Official Gazette of the 15th has, among a long list of new patents, the following:—

Richard S. Hunter, township of Stanstead, for "A new and useful Metallic Threshold and Outside Door Attachment." Mark Libby, township of Bolton, for "A new and useful Machine for Raising Alluvium, Muck, and soft earth from swamps, ponds, &c." Clark Watson, Coaticook, for "A new and useful Washing Machine."

Aaron C. Hall, Stanstead, for "A new and useful Tubular Sap Boiler." Lewis Sleeper, Coaticook, two patents, for "A new and improved Axle for Railway Carriages," and "A new and useful Improved Rail for Railway purposes, to be called Sleeper's Patent Continuous Rail."

A new regulation in Boston brings all the cases of intoxication before a police court, where the offender is allowed to show from whom he got the liquor. The sellers of intoxicating drinks are getting up a high state of indignation about it. The new victims of intoxication tell all they know about it. The old stagers keep mum, they do not want their liquor stopped.

The Hamilton Times says: It is no secret that the great frontier city of Buffalo, situated at the foot of Lake Erie and at the western termination of the Erie Canal, is the headquarters of opposition to the Reciprocity Treaty. The famous Mr. Hatel who collected statistics and reported to the government against the continuance of the treaty, is a Buffalo man or at all events intimately connected there.

Card of Thanks.

The Ladies of the Academy Pie-Nic committee desire to tender their best thanks to the chairman and speakers who kindly consented to address the meeting on Wednesday last in Mr. Knight's grove, and to acknowledge their obligations to Messrs. Peckham, Holmes and other gentlemen for their valuable and efficient assistance in carrying out the arrangements for the Pie Nic on the ground.

A CARD.

At a meeting of Essex Engine Co. No. 1, Stanstead Plain, held on Friday evening, July 14th, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Carlos Pierce, Esq., for his very generous and appropriate donation to the company on that day. The officers of the company were requested to give publicity to the same through the columns of the Stanstead Journal. By order, A. F. B. PATTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Lachlan Taylor, D. D., Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in Canada, and later to travel in the Holy Land, will (D. V.) preach in the Wesleyan Church, Stanstead Plain, on Sabbath, the 23d inst., at 10 1-2 A. M. Collection in favor of the Missionary Society. JOHN TOMKINS.

made by Rev. J. W. Truesdell of Warwick, C. E., and R. Smith, of Montpelier, Vt., in behalf of Domestic Missions. A collection was then taken, to be equally divided between the Vt. Baptist Convention, and the C. E. Convention—amount, above \$31 States' Money.

Thursday, P. M., finished business, had a sermon from Rev. Chickering, of East Burke, Vt., and adjourned, to hold the next annual meeting at Derby, Vt. Good feeling prevailed throughout the meeting. Devotional exercises, well attended, lively, interesting and spiritual. The hospitalities of the people of Eaton and Newport, in entertaining the meeting, abounding. Those from the States were most favorably impressed towards the people of the townships.

P. TYLER, Clerk of the Association.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.—We print to-day a very full account of the first proceedings at this meeting. It will be observed that in a jocular way the subject of annexation was brought before it by Governor Wallbridge, as one of the results which he hoped might possibly at least grow out of the extended intercourse, which he desired between the United States and the provinces. The allusion was not, however, of a nature to shock the sensibilities of our fellow subjects and they seem to have taken it, as it was intended in very good part. The views which were put forward by the speaker who addressed the Convention, were of the largest kind, and certainly may add some confidence to the hopes of those who believe that a day will come when the Parliament of separate nations, regarding each other with hostile sentiments, shall be replaced or supplemented by something more like the dream of the philosopher and poet—a "Parliament of mankind." The idea of the various Finance Ministers on each side of the line, between foreign countries, concurring to put an end to smuggling, from one to the other, however novel, and however foreign to many of the received notions of commercial ethics, is one which, in the future, we may hope to see fruitful of much good, and of much good will. On the whole, we cannot help congratulating the people of the continent, especially those of our own country, upon the nature of the Congress in which the representatives of the colonies of Great Britain and of the United States are now assembled. For four years past we have heard from certain quarters of nothing but the horrid wars on the frontier, which were to follow the cessation of internal hostilities. We have always, as our readers know, resisted the propagation of this folly, and of the ruinous projects which it was sought to justify by these predictions.—What do we see? That instead of Greek meeting Greek on the field of battle—ferocious bands of plunderers only kept from destroying our lives and property by the most heroic sacrifices, our representative men have crossed the frontier to be received with the greatest courtesy by the representatives of our neighbors, and to hear of the acquisition of Canada by our neighbors only as a joke, which they can afford to laugh at. We need not say that, however gratifying it must be to us, as to all men in the same circumstances, to see events justify the correctness of our foresight, there is a much purer and wider gratification arising out of the spectacle now displayed at Detroit; and if we do not indulge in very sanguine expectations now with regard to the definite results of the discussions in that city, we believe that it is utterly impossible to exaggerate the value of such meetings in the promotion of mutual good will, out of which all other wise and profitable relations may be expected to grow.—Montreal Herald.

WHOLESALE POISONING BY A SWEDISH CLEVERMAN.—The Stockholm correspondent of a London paper gives a shocking account of a series of appalling crimes perpetrated by a Swedish clergyman named Lindback, who was pastor of a small parish in the province of Wermland. He had as a boarder in his house one M. Lysen a retired merchant. This gentleman died, and the clergyman got 10,000 rix thalers out of his heirs on the strength of a pretended agreement as to board. The prisoner is now accused of having poisoned Lysen by means of arsenic which he put into the wine used at sacrament. It is alleged that he also, in the same way, poisoned three other persons, one only of whom survived—Some years ago he obtained a sum of money from a person whose daughter he was engaged to marry, and then poisoned his creditor and jilted the daughter. Daniel Anderson, the man who escaped, was actually forced several times to drink poisoned wine, the prisoner insisting, when administering the communion, upon the sick man taking more wine than he wished. He always noticed that the wine had a peculiar taste, though he did not suspect then that it was poisoned. The prisoner, since his arrest, made an unsuccessful attempt to take his own life by opening a vein.

We understand that Mr. John McCaw of Sherbrooke has made a valuable discovery of gold bearing quartz in the County of Arthabaska. The bed of quartz is said to be very extensive. An assay of specimens taken about 8 or 10 feet from the surface, just made by Dr. Hayes of Boston, gives a very high percentage of gold quite equal to the celebrated Galconada ore.

The Guelph Advertiser says the township of Storrington is infested with mad dogs, which they constitute a fearful plague to the inhabitants. Horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs have been bitten by them. A horse belonging to a farmer by the name of Tolls, near Inverary, was bitten by one of the rabid animals, and on Saturday last, although warned of the danger, he foolishly ventured into the enclosure where the horse was confined. The infuriated animal seized him by the arm lacerating it in a shocking manner.

Mr. Potter, U. S. Consul General to Canada, made himself conspicuous at Detroit by holding a meeting in opposition to Reciprocity, at which he read a letter from Mr. Wood, Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, expressing the opinion that Canada would seek annexation if Reciprocity was withheld. We insert in another place the comments of the Globe correspondent who attended the meeting. The opinion is pretty freely expressed that Mr. Potter is unfit for the delicate and responsible position he holds.

The Ottawa Citizen contains an address delivered before the Educational Institute at Ottawa by Prof. Graham, of St. Francis College, recently. After giving a brief history of similar institutions in Lower Canada, and stating that C. Dunkin, Esq., Prof. Robins and himself were appointed to represent the Lower Canada Teachers association in Educational associations of Upper and Central Canada, he continued, as reported by the Citizen:—

The speaker next made several excellent practical suggestions in regard to the manner of conducting Teachers' associations, emphatically expressing the great desirability of securing, if possible, the co-operation of the "three great classes" in the profession—the "schoolmasters"—the "teachers of Grammar Schools"—and the "Professors" and Lecturers in the Colleges and Universities; so that there might be those present at the meetings, who would discourse learnedly on the classics, the mathematics, and the natural sciences, and those also who would give most valuable instruction on teaching the Alphabet, and the Multiplication Table. The exceptional name of "Institute" which had been adopted for their "Society," instead of the more common appellation, "association," might be of special value, if it is served to remind them that in no better way, could a part of each session be spent, than by having practical illustrations of the various ways of teaching the different branches of study, by the use of the black board, maps, &c., and the speaker desired particularly to remind the managers in making their arrangements, not to forget the "schoolmistresses." (Applause.) For although they may not, by the ordinary laws of etiquette, be permitted "to speak" at the meetings of the Institute, still they may not be forbidden "to use the pen." And it might not be amiss for the speaker to state that a prize of \$30, (thirty) which was given last year by the Hon., the Minister of Finance, through the officers of the St. Francis Association, for the best essay on common schools—was carried off by a lady—one of the best teachers in the St. Francis District. (Great applause.) Again, it must not be forgotten that one of the objects of these Associations, is to elevate, more clearly define, and ultimately secure a formal recognition of the professional status of the Teacher. And although the anomaly referred to, of three classes of teachers, may seem to be a serious difficulty to be overcome, still it is to be observed that in the other professions there is a growing tendency to classification and specialities. Teachers must prudently but firmly demand similar rights and privileges as are accorded to the other professions. (Applause.) To whom does the Government entrust the examination and licensing of gentlemen for the practice of Medicine? To a College or Council of eminent Physicians. To whom is confided the examination and authorization of gentlemen to practice law? To a legally constituted board of lawyers. To whom is given the power of rejecting or granting permission to individuals to act as Notaries Public, Surveyors, &c. &c. To a body of Notaries, Surveyors, &c. &c. And to whom should the examination and licensing of teachers be entrusted? Why clearly, to a legally constituted body of eminent practical teachers. (Great applause.) Boards of Examiners and Councils of Public Instruction, should be composed chiefly, if not wholly of instructors distinguished in their profession. Too long have the official positions of honor and emolument in the administration of educational affairs, been withheld from teachers and given for the most part, to ecclesiastics and politicians. (Hear, hear.) These non-professional gentlemen, however good, cannot expect, and some of them do not desire, this state of things to continue. In no other profession would it be tolerated.

The lecturer then made an earnest appeal to the people of Ottawa, educationally, to prove themselves worthy of their great prospective future, he spoke most highly of the efforts of Dr. Myerson in bringing into existence and developing the admirable public school system of Upper Canada; and resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Danville Baptist Association. This body held its last Annual Meeting at Eaton, C. E., June 21st and 22d. It was organized by the choice of Rev. J. F. Ferguson, Moderator, Rev. P. Tyler, Clerk, and D. P. Willey, Treasurer.

In the failure of the appointed preacher, the opening sermon was delivered by Rev. P. Tyler, of Newport, Vt. Matt. XXII: 11, 12, 13. After appointing the usual committees, adjourned for dinner.

Wednesday, P. M., heard the letters from the churches. Some of these were spirited, with cheering fruits of the old year, or with brightening prospects. After the letters, Rev. A. Norcross, of Troy, Vt., gave an earnest, practical discourse from Matt. XII: 31, 32. There was a sermon also, at 6 P. M., by the moderator, formerly Pastor at Barnston. The preacher seemed in his best mood. After sermon, though it was late, Principal Graham, of St. Francis College, deeply interested the audience for half an hour, while urging the importance of finding on the field the laborers needed in its cultivation, instead of seeking them abroad.

Thursday morning—heard and voted upon reports of committees, and at eleven o'clock had a sermon from A. A. Cameron, student in the Theological Seminary, Woodstock, C. W. After this addresses were

\$28,000 insurance. The other large losers by the fire were Knox, the hatter, \$80,000, with \$30,000 insurance; Rogers Sons, clothiers, \$65,000, with \$35,000 insurance. French & Wheat, printers, lost \$1000 by water, insured for \$15,000; and Dick & Fitzgerald, publishers, were also damaged slightly by water, insured for \$30,000. Almost all of the insurance was in New York offices.

Stanstead Journal.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1865.

Meeting of Parliament.

An extra of the Official Gazette contains a Preamble, calling Parliament together on Tuesday, the 8th, day of August for the dispatch of business. There was a full meeting of the Executive Council when this decision was arrived at. The session is specially called to receive the report of the Canadian Ministers upon their English Mission, and to consider the Reciprocity question.

The Trade Convention.

After a somewhat stormy time in organizing, the delegates to the Detroit Convention got to work on Wednesday last. The basis of representation in the convention adopted, was the same number of votes each State represented has in the elective College in the choice of President. The delegations from the British Provinces decided not to vote, and only to speak when it was necessary to elucidate any points touching their interests. The main topic of discussion was the Niagara Falls Ship Canal, and the Reciprocity treaty. Mr. Littlejohn of New York tried to get a resolution through the convention calling for the construction of the ship canal by the government as a military necessity. A substitute for this resolution, recognizing the importance of the canal, but declining to ask for its construction by the general government in the present financial condition of the country, was voted down, and Mr. Littlejohn's motion, with the military necessity part stricken out, together with a request to Gov. Fenion to recommend to the New York legislature the enlargement of the locks of the New York canals. This is the expression of the convention on the transit question, and is to be regarded as the voice of the West in favor of more extensive facilities for her trade with the rest of the world.

The Reciprocity question seems to have been the most difficult one upon which to unite the Convention. There was more opposition to the principle of reciprocity than was anticipated. Mr. M. Cameron made a speech on Wednesday, which was well received, in which he forcibly contended that the interests of Canada and the United States are mutually subserved by reciprocity.

On Thursday, the convention unanimously adopted a resolution expressing approval of the notice given by the United States for ending the present treaty. A resolution was adopted recognizing the national debt as a just and honorable obligation, and expressing confidence in the ability of the country to pay it, principal and interest.

The Convention adjourned on Friday.—After considerable debate, the resolution recommending the negotiation of another reciprocity treaty, was unanimously adopted. A report from the committee on commerce was adopted, commending to the consideration of legislative bodies of the states and nation, of Illinois river and bay ship canals; improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers; improvement of railroad freights and an increase of capacity to carry freight; relief of shipping and railroad interests from severe government taxation; an improved system of surveys and soundings; improvement in custom houses and light houses; early improvement of western rivers and harbors; judicious encouragement of regular lines of steamships to countries upon this continent and Europe; such regulations of the carrying trade with the Canadas and Europe as will best promote the general interests.—Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, had permission to place on the journal of the convention his report on the ship-channel from the St. Lawrence river to the Hudson. The same privilege was extended to Mr. Hill, of Boston, favoring Congressional aid to ocean steamers. Mr. Alexander's report in favor of the decimal system of weights and measures was referred to a special committee.

The convention was composed of about 600 delegates, from every principal city from Detroit to Baltimore and Quebec to St. Louis, embracing the best commercial and business talent of the country. Their views, as enunciated by resolutions and reports, are worthy the attention of legislatures and governments, emanating as they do from the representative men of every important interest both East and West.

New Publications.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for August, is out, and has a steel engraving, "Grandpa's Darling," a colored fashion plate, and numerous illustrations; a piece of Music, "Rest, Noble chieftain," stories by Mrs. Denison, Frances Lee, and others. A very good number.

The Calendar of McGill College for 1865-6, is just published, containing much valuable information regarding that University and its auxiliaries. The total number of students in College is 323; students in Normal School 65; pupils in High School 268; pupils in Model Schools 316. Total students and pupils 971. This College, with its Model and High School, affords every facility for a thorough course of study in Law, Medicine and Arts. Those preparing to teach in Lower Canada, have extra inducements to avail themselves of the advantages of the Normal School.

ton County Council several months since, and a petition was forwarded to the Legislature for an investigation, but we have never learned that it produced any effect. We would suggest that every Township and County Council in the Eastern Townships should thoroughly investigate this matter and petition to the Legislature against the wrong which is being done to the Protestants as well as to Roman Catholics for all classes suffer from the evil complained of. Before we are scarcely aware of it half our townships may be metamorphosed into Parishes and become subject to tythes and secret mortgages.—Sherbrooke Gazette.

Great Fire in New York.

A fire broke out in Barnum's Museum on Thursday last, entirely destroying it and several other buildings. The following are the particulars:—

There have been more extensive and disastrous fires at New York than that of Thursday—the great fire of 1835 causing a loss of \$20,000,000 and that of 1848 a loss of \$7,000,000, but it is safe to say that the loss of no other public building in that large city could have occasioned so much public excitement and popular regret as the burning of Barnum's museum. And, although Mr. Barnum's loss was less than a fourth of the aggregate loss by the fire, the conflagration of Thursday will be remembered only as the fire that burned the museum. Since 1798, thirty-six theaters and museums have been burned in the United States; but Barnum's was the only museum that really deserved the name. A museum was established in New York in 1820, and in 1833 it was burned to the ground which was removed Thursday, which then belonged to Mr. Frederick W. Olmstead; but it was not worthy of its title until 1841, when Barnum gained control of the collection of curiosities. Under Mr. Barnum's management, exactly adapted to his business, the museum has constantly grown in interest and popularity for the last twenty-four years, until it had become one of the chief attractions of New York to outside visitors. People would visit the museum and the theater connected with it, who would visit no other place of amusement. Mr. Barnum spared neither pains nor expense to make his collection of curiosities attractive and pleasing, and he estimated his loss by the fire at over \$200,000. He says, however, that he can get as good a collection of curiosities in Europe as was burned, and, as he was intending to move the collection he had "up town" as soon as he could erect a suitable building upon a lot which he lately purchased, the public will before long be invited to a new building and a new museum. Mr. Barnum held an unexpired lease upon the museum property for fifteen years, and he counts on realizing \$50,000 at least by the sale of his lease. His insurance was about \$62,000 in various New York offices. Mr. Barnum was at Hartford, attending to the duties of his legislative position, when news of the fire reached him, and he immediately left for New York.

The fire is believed to have originated in a defective furnace in the cellar under Groot's restaurant, beneath the office of the museum, at No. 8 Ann street, and was first discovered by an employe of the museum at 12 35. It raged without abatement until 2 o'clock, when the firemen got the upper hands of it and at 3 o'clock was completely subdued, having destroyed six buildings on Broadway, eight on Ann street, and five on Fulton street. The New York Commercial of Friday says the proprietor and employes of the museum are thoroughly convinced that the fire was the work of incendiaries. The fire was first discovered in the basement, and on immediately running to the roof to turn on water from the large tank, the flames were discovered bursting from the stage of the lecture room and on the top floor. The treasurer, Mr. Tiffany, who had run to the roof to turn on the water, found his exit cut off, and was obliged to descend from the upper window by leaping to the balcony below. Returning to his office, he took from his safe five hundred thousand dollars in government bonds and left the building. The Commercial further says that the manager has lately received several anonymous letters threatening to fire the building.

The efficiency of the firemen, who worked with rare energy and will, was greatly diminished by a scarcity of water, very little provision having been made for conflagration at that section of the city. There were several minor panics during the fire. The sound of an explosion was heard about half past 1 o'clock, and, immediately, at least a thousand people scampered out of the way. A great number of men fell down and at least a hundred hats were lost. Reports were constantly sent abroad that the wild beasts were loose and were coming into the crowd. About midnight the flames burst out again from the upper story of one of the Ann street buildings, causing no little alarm, but the firemen turned out and subdued the fire at once. There were about a hundred employes in and about the museum building, but they all escaped without injury. Nothing in the museum of any value was saved except the fat woman and one or two other human curiosities, who were rescued in safety, though not without peril. All the animals, of which there was a very large stock, lions, tigers, bears, whales, seals, alligators, walruses, birds, monkeys and snakes of every kind were burned. The frantic attempts of the wild beasts, which were kept on the second and fifth floors, to escape when the fire approached their quarters, added much to the excitement of the scene. Two or three firemen were badly injured during the fire, and one of them fatally, but no one was killed outright, which is a wonder, considering that a crowd of some 40,000 people blocked up the streets in that vicinity. A good many of the curiosities in the museum were stolen by firemen, policemen and spectators. The museum building was owned by William B. Astor, who had

The Parish of Saint Hedwige. The Canada Gazette of the 8th of July, 1865, contains a proclamation signed by Lord Monk, and Hector L. Langevin, Solicitor General, proclaiming "all that part of the Township of Clifton, in the County of Compton, in the District of St. Francis, forming an extent of territory of about seven miles in depth, bounded as follows, that is to say, to the north by lots Nos. 18 in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10, and 11th ranges of the Township of Clifton, to the east by the fourth range of the said Township, to the south by the Townships of Hereford and Barford, and to the west by the Township of Compton" to be the Parish of Saint Hedwige, "and we have erected and declared the said Parish of St. Hedwige to be a parish for all civil purposes."

Very few of our township people know what a parish is, the mode in which one is constructed, and its operations.

By the 18th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, in whose Diocese we have the happiness to dwell, shall on the presentation to him of a petition of a majority of the inhabitants interested in the erection of a parish, proceed according to the "Ecclesiastical Law, and the practice of the Diocese, to the final Decree for the canonical erection of the Parish." We have in blissful ignorance existed in the belief that we were not subject to Ecclesiastical Law. The Bishop, in accordance with the Ecclesiastical Law, which all are presumed to know, renders his Decree, and an Ecclesiastical Parish is in existence. Ten of the petitioners then apply to the Commissioners who report to the Governor, and the Governor then proclaims it a Parish for civil purposes. Trustees, a body politic and corporate with perpetual existence, under the style of "The Trustees of the Parish of—" are elected. They make an assessment on all the lands situate in the Parish; they appoint parties designated "Agents of the Parish of—" to collect their taxes and bring suits. The Parish has now arrived at maturity; it is vested with, and exercises great powers, and is not amenable to the civil authority. "The amount of any assessment on any land to defray the expenses of the construction or repair of any Church, Sacristy, Parsonage-house or church yard, shall be the first charge on such land, and the first privileged debt which shall affect and bind the said land without its being necessary to register the act of assessment in any Registry Office."

The Act declares protestants not liable to be assessed or taxed for the purposes of the Act. We object to the establishment by the civil government of any territorial limits to congregations, or to parties of a peculiar faith or opinions. Our divisions of Townships, lots and ranges, are admirable for description in conveyance; legal sales and registration. We have no other. For the future our subscribers in Clifton will be legally designated as of the Parish of St. Hedwige, and our friend reading a notice in the Canada Gazette, "that a piece of land in the Parish of St. Hedwige, bounded on one side by John Baptiste, and the other by Peter Smith, containing 200 acres," is to be sold by the Sheriff, may when the purchaser takes possession, discover that his own lot No. 9, in the 8th range of Clifton, was thus properly described.

We protest against a State Church in Canada. It is not right for one Church to have special powers and privileges. We should be opposed to such powers being conferred on any or all of the Protestant Churches.

Let us fancy for a moment the Roman Catholic, the Episcopal Church, the Congregational Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Baptist Church, and other Churches, having and exercising the power of assessment on the lands of their members, and that this assessment once made should be a first mortgage without registration. A party desirous of purchasing land, or lending money on it, would have to search first the Registry Office, and then all the churches to ascertain that the land was free from assessment; not only against the present holder, but all his predecessors for thirty years!

Protestants, it is said, are not affected by these powers conferred on the Roman Catholic Church. Special privileges are always at the expense of the community. The Parish assessment is the first mortgage on the land, not only against the claims of Roman Catholics, but against Protestants also. In our dealings with each other when we desire to buy a farm, to sell land, to give credit, or to lend money on real estate security, to any one, the first question must be, are you a Roman Catholic? If the answer be in the affirmative, we must, if we wish to buy, ascertain from the priest that it is free from assessment. Are we disposed to sell land to him on credit, we may expect an assessment to be put on the land which being the first privilege, will oust us of the seller's rights. Should we lend him money on a first mortgage, an assessment to-morrow will defeat our claim.

This is no imaginary case. We know of a petty giving a Roman Catholic a promise of sale. Soon after an assessment, equal nearly in value to it was laid on the land. The tenant not carrying out the promise to pay, the original owner, a Protestant, on re-entering into possession, recovered his land subject, nevertheless, to a privilege of some \$30.

The much abused tythe system which was abandoned and done away with in Ireland, and is becoming obsolete in the Old World, is extending into the Townships. Dislike by the people of the Seigneuries where it has been in force since the first settlements, it has now, we fear, been introduced into the midst. Some lawyers held that the Parish System and Tythes could not be introduced in the Townships. The one has come and we fear the other also.

This subject was brought before the Com-

Local and Other Items.

The Pic-Nic at Stanstead Plain on Wednesday last, was a very pleasant affair, and was quite well attended.

The Supper given to "Essex Engine Co. No. 1," on Friday evening by the citizens of this vicinity, brought out the company in force, and enough of the people hereabouts to fill up the spacious dining hall of Messrs. Danforth & Butterfield.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are glad to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement under this caption in another column. The names appended to it will be a guarantee of success in the enterprise.

"The Boston Post Office was flooded last week, with unpaid letters from John M. Wilson & Co., Stanstead Plain, C. E., each enclosing a genuine postal currency bill as a specimen, and offering to send on application any amount like it for 50 cents on the dollar.

The Postmaster at Derby Line, Vt., has had plenty of work during the week distributing these letters for "John M. Wilson & Co.," who are two white men and a "gentleman of color" from somewhere in the States, stopping here temporarily to carry out their philanthropic project of supplying U. S. postal currency for "50 cents on the dollar."

A nice flag-staff was raised in the Academy grounds last week. Height 94 feet.

An excursion to Lake Memphremagog is being organized in New York. The heavy rain of Saturday night and Sunday, has raised the streams suddenly very high.

But little progress has been made in Haying in this part of the country, in consequence of long continued unsettled and wet weather.

The resolution of the Detroit Convention in favor of negotiating a new Reciprocity Treaty, takes in all the British Provinces, including British Columbia, the Selkirk settlement and Vancouver's Island. We observe that some of the New England manufacturers organs are softening down a little toward the project, when they find how universal is the feeling in the West that the country demands, and will have, the cheapest possible routes for their produce to the markets of the world.

The armies of the Potomac and Tennessee have ceased to exist. Orders have been issued to muster out all the remaining regiments belonging to these organizations.

It is said that the Manitoulin Island Petroleum Company have made great discoveries of oil on that island.

The Adjutant Generals of several States who have recently had a meeting in Boston, made a visit to the White Mountains, and thence by invitation of President Hayes of the Passumpsic road, to Newport and Lake Memphremagog. An evening boat ride to the Mountain House, and some specifying on the return to Newport, was the programme.

Jerry Drew has established a daily line of stages from Newport to Essex Junction, on the Vt. Central Road.

A telegram from Quebec states that the next Annual Session of the Legislature will be held at Ottawa, where the public buildings are expected to be ready in October.

The British Government have instructed Sir F. Bruce to co-operate with the Provincial Government in negotiations affecting the relations of Canada and the United States. Messrs. Galt and Howland will proceed to Washington to represent Canadian interests.

The deficit in Canadian revenue for eighteen months, ending with 1865, is estimated not to exceed \$400,000, including increased expenses of justice by raiders, border police, &c.

The exodus of French Canadians to the United States still continues. A report that they were returning back in consequence of a want of work, is denied by a Montreal railway agent, who says that but very few have returned.

New Advertisements.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. THE ANNUAL CALENDAR for the Session of 1865-6 is now published, and contains information respecting— THE FACULTY OF LAW, THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE, THE FACULTY OF ARTS, THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL, THE HIGH SCHOOL OF MCGILL COLLEGE, THE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY, THE SPECIAL COURSE OF AGRICULTURE.

Copies of the Calendar may be obtained gratis on application, post paid, to the undersigned. Graduates and Undergraduates, on sending their addresses, will be supplied.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY. ROCK ISLAND AHEAD OF ANY OTHER PLACE IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

For Variety, Style & Quality. Remember, the place where the bargains are to be had just now, is at WILKEY & JONDROS.

JUST RECEIVED, 100 Bbls. Flour, 75 Sacks Liverpool Salt, 10 Boxes Superior Tea.

Come with your States' and Canada funds, and we will convince you that WE WON'T BE UNDERSOLD by anything that may turn up. Remember to call at WILKEY & JONDROS.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Public Notice is hereby given that the Collection Roll of the Municipality of the township of Hatley is completed, and is now deposited in the office of the undersigned.

EXPRESS. The subscriber, in connection with his Livestock Stable, will run an Express Wagon from Stanstead Plain to Derby Line, twice an hour daily, commencing Monday, July 17th, at 7 A. M., for carrying passengers, freight, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Public Notice is hereby given that the Collection-Roll of the Municipality of the township of Barnston, is completed, and is now deposited in the office of the undersigned.

Complete Success of Cash System. The experience of the past three months has convinced the public that it is their interest to buy at the "Camperdown Store," on the only terms granted there, viz:— CASH PAYMENTS.

Just received, a lot of SECOND HAND LINEN BAGS, ONLY 15 CENTS EACH. About 200 of the finest colored flannel shirts, bought 20 per cent. below the usual prices!

As many parties now come from a distance to take advantage of the low rate at which Goods are sold here, every purchaser of \$3 worth and upwards, can have a comfortable meal in the Hotel for 15 cts.

ANDREW HAMILTON, Manager and Agent. July 10th, 1865.

New Advertisements.

JOSEPH L. TERRILL, ADVOCATE, STANSTEAD PLAIN, CANADA EAST.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF Derby Line. The Directors hereby give notice that they will receive payments on account of the additional stock of said Bank, and allow interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. on same until said payments are declared, a part of the Capital Stock. By order, STEPHEN FOSTER, Cashier, Derby Line, July 5th, 1865.

CONN. & PASS. RIVERS R. R. CO. NOTICE. The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Rail Road Company will be held at the Memphremagog House, in Newport, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of JULY, next, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

THE ROCK ISLAND MILL. The subscriber will continue the business during the ensuing year, and will endeavor to satisfy the patrons of the mill. S. S. GREENLEAF, Rock Island, July 5, 1865.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 500 Bushels Maple or Birch Charcoal, at the Derby Line Hotel. DANFORTH & BUTTERFIELD, June 26th, 1865.

CONN. AND PASS. RIVERS R. R. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, Commencing July 3d, 1865.

SELLING OFF CHEAP. MRS. CHASE begs to inform her customers and the Ladies generally, that she will sell the remainder of her Summer stock of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Trimmings and other Millinery Goods VERY LOW for the next few weeks, in order to be ready for the Fall Trade.

CIGARS! CIGARS!! AT OLD PRICES! We have a large lot of fine Cigars which we obtained at low figures and will sell in lots of from 100 to 10,000 at GREAT BARGAINS to dealers and smokers.

Plated-Ware, Watches, Jewelry. EASTMAN & KENDALL, No. 3, Tremont Row, Boston, have appointed the undersigned agent for their One Dollar Sales in Canada.

GOOD TIMES COMING BOYS! GOOD TIMES COMING!! The War is over! Goods are Falling!! Now is the Time to Buy!!!

REMEMBER! THE CELEBRATED STEWART STOVES, Large Oven, air-tight Summer and Winter Cooking Stove, with the improved extension top, are for sale by OVITT & CO.

PUMPS, LEAD PIPE and ZINC, For sale by OVITT & CO. June 14, 1865.

BIRD CAGES. We keep a large assortment of various patterns. Also Seeds, &c. OVITT & CO. June 14, 1865.

GROCERIES. Spices of all kinds, Starch, Soda, Bar and Toilet Soaps, Teas, Tobacco, &c., For sale by OVITT & CO. Rock Island, June 14, 1865.

BARTER OF ALL KINDS. Taken in exchange for Goods. OVITT & CO. Rock Island, June 14, 1865.

READ AND REFLECT. All debts contracted by A. W. OVITT previous to January 1, 1865, must be settled inside of four weeks to save costs. A. W. OVITT. Rock Island, June 14, 1865.

QUICK SALES and SMALL PROFITS, Is the Spirit of the Age. WM. SPALDING. Rock Island, June 14, 1865.

FRESH SUPPLY OF BLANKS For sale at the Journal Office.

Obitt & Company's Column.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, Making the best assortment in these parts, all to be sold at living rates.

Shelf Hardware Of all descriptions, and a great variety of Mechanics' Tools.

Iron, Nails, Glass and Putty, Shovels, Hoes, Forks, Axes, &c. Paint and all other kinds of Brushes.

Coffin Trimmings. SHOE KITS Hollow Ware, Brass, French and Porcelain KETTLES, Stove Pipe, Iron Sinks, &c.

Malleable Castings, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Shelf and Clock Brackets, Halter, Trace, and Cattle Chains.

A big line of WOODEN WARE, comprising Tubs, Pails, Mops, Wash Boards, Bowls, Trays, Sieves, Brooms, Mortars, Matches, &c. &c.

GLASS WARE! In full sets of different patterns, TIN-WARE, Ours is the best in the country, it being better made and heavier. Call and see for yourselves.

STOVES! STOVES!! A new stock with all the latest improvements. In this line our prices and styles defy competition.

REMEMBER! THE CELEBRATED STEWART STOVES, Large Oven, air-tight Summer and Winter Cooking Stove, with the improved extension top, are for sale by OVITT & CO.

PUMPS, LEAD PIPE and ZINC, For sale by OVITT & CO. June 14, 1865.

BIRD CAGES. We keep a large assortment of various patterns. Also Seeds, &c. OVITT & CO. June 14, 1865.

GROCERIES. Spices of all kinds, Starch, Soda, Bar and Toilet Soaps, Teas, Tobacco, &c., For sale by OVITT & CO. Rock Island, June 14, 1865.

BARTER OF ALL KINDS. Taken in exchange for Goods. OVITT & CO. Rock Island, June 14, 1865.

READ AND REFLECT. All debts contracted by A. W. OVITT previous to January 1, 1865, must be settled inside of four weeks to save costs. A. W. OVITT. Rock Island, June 14, 1865.

QUICK SALES and SMALL PROFITS, Is the Spirit of the Age. WM. SPALDING. Rock Island, June 14, 1865.

FRESH SUPPLY OF BLANKS For sale at the Journal Office.

SEASONABLE!

Haying Tools AT NELSON'S.

REASONABLE! PRICES OF THE SAME AT NELSON'S.

TREASONABLE! Plotting against Government, or selling goods less than they are sold AT NELSON'S.

1000 YARDS Cotton Cloth At prices from 17 to 40 cents, at NELSON'S.

GENERAL REPLENISHING OF STOCK ABOUT THESE DAYS AT NELSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY GOODS CHEAP, CALL AT NELSON'S.

PURE PINE TAR, TURPENTINE & ROSIN, at NELSON'S.

COTTON MATTRASSES For sale by G. N. GOFF, Magog, May 22, 1865.

SUMMER SUPPLIES OF NEW GOODS Have been received from MONTREAL AND BOSTON including a General assortment of Goods selected for this Market.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, GLOVES, PARASOLS, TRIMMINGS, Ribbons, Flowers, Hosiery, &c. A large and well selected stock of

Cloths, Made Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, And all the various articles required for both Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing and use.

A good line of Prints, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Denims, Batting, Ticking, Fancy and Plain Flannels, etc. etc. FLOUR, PORK, PROVISIONS, SALMON, COD, and other FISH, Paints and Oils, Lamp Oil, Kerosene Oil, Window Glass, Nails, Iron, Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Tea, Tobacco, Spices, and in short a general stock of articles usually kept in country Stores, and which he is selling very low for cash or ready pay.

States' Money taken for Goods. Give me a call and examine the goods and prices. GEO. R. HOLMES, Rock Island, June 4, 1865.

THE GREAT TRIAL. Pay Down vs. Credit! Pay Down Victorious! Do you want— Flour, Salt, Groceries, Dry Goods, Pork, Fish, Hardware, Crockery, Grain, Lumber, Paints & Oils, Clothing, Shingles, Call and examine, and you will surely buy at HITCHCOCK & SON'S, where a dollar will buy more of the above articles than elsewhere in the township.

All Kinds of Produce wanted in exchange for Goods at the market price. This is the place to sell your Butter, Sugar, Eggs, Lard, Hams, Wool, &c., where you will get its full value in new and desirable Goods of every description. Remember! We are not and will not be undersold. Massachusetts, June 5, 1865.

STANSTEAD MARBLE WORKS, STANSTEAD PLAIN, C. E. Monuments, Head Stones, Mantles, &c., manufactured in the latest styles, from American and Italian Marble. All orders will receive prompt attention. Stanstead, May 15, 1865.

Washell, Nathan & Company. A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP BY HASKELL, KATHAN & Co. Rock Island, May 23, 1865.

100 PAIRS MEN'S CUSTOM-MADE BROGANS, For sale by HASKELL, KATHAN & Co. Rock Island, May 23, 1865.

SIR WALTER KENT. This well known horse will stand as follows the ensuing season: Mondays at Massawippi Village; Tuesdays at East Hatley. The remainder of the week at J. H. Studdert's stable, Stanstead Plain. Terms—Single Service \$4; Season \$5; Warrant \$6. The season commenced on Monday, May 29th. L. A. STARNES, Agent. Stanstead, June 14, 1865.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS. Doors, Sash, Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and all kinds of finish constantly on hand, or manufactured to order, at Sleeper's Factory, Costook, C. E. Orders Promptly Answered, and all work WARRANTED, and sold AS LOW as can be had at any other establishment in Canada. A. H. CUMMINGS & CO. Costook, April 10, 1865.

TICKETS TO ALL POINTS WEST, Via Vermont Central and Grand Trunk line, can be obtained of MARK HALL, Agent, DERBY LINE, VT. 1014

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, for sale by the subscriber. A. B. NELSON, Derby Line, May 24, 1865.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

Pay Down vs. Credit! Pay Down Victorious!

Do you want— Flour, Salt, Groceries, Dry Goods, Pork, Fish, Hardware, Crockery, Grain, Lumber, Paints & Oils, Clothing, Shingles, Call and examine, and you will surely buy at HITCHCOCK & SON'S, where a dollar will buy more of the above articles than elsewhere in the township.

All Kinds of Produce wanted in exchange for Goods at the market price. This is the place to sell your Butter, Sugar, Eggs, Lard, Hams, Wool, &c., where you will get its full value in new and desirable Goods of every description. Remember! We are not and will not be undersold. Massachusetts, June 5, 1865.

STANSTEAD MARBLE WORKS, STANSTEAD PLAIN, C. E. Monuments, Head Stones, Mantles, &c., manufactured in the latest styles, from American and Italian Marble. All orders will receive prompt attention. Stanstead, May 15, 1865.

Washell, Nathan & Company. A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP BY HASKELL, KATHAN & Co. Rock Island, May 23, 1865.

100 PAIRS MEN'S CUSTOM-MADE BROGANS, For sale by HASKELL, KATHAN & Co. Rock Island, May 23, 1865.

SIR WALTER KENT. This well known horse will stand as follows the ensuing season: Mondays at Massawippi Village; Tuesdays at East Hatley. The remainder of the week at J. H. Studdert's stable, Stanstead Plain. Terms—Single Service \$4; Season \$5; Warrant \$6. The season commenced on Monday, May 29th. L. A. STARNES, Agent. Stanstead, June 14, 1865.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS. Doors, Sash, Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and all kinds of finish constantly on hand, or manufactured to order, at Sleeper's Factory, Costook, C. E. Orders Promptly Answered, and all work WARRANTED, and sold AS LOW as can be had at any other establishment in Canada. A. H. CUMMINGS & CO. Costook, April 10, 1865.

TICKETS TO ALL POINTS WEST, Via Vermont Central and Grand Trunk line, can be obtained of MARK HALL, Agent, DERBY LINE, VT. 1014

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, for sale by the subscriber. A. B. NELSON, Derby Line, May 24, 1865.

THE UNDERIGNED having leased the extensive store of the Quebec Warehouse Company, at Pointe Levy, is prepared to sell or make contracts for the delivery of LIVERPOOL BAG SALT, at any station of the Grand Trunk Railway, THOMAS FRASER, INDIA WHARF, QUEBEC, May 1st, 1865.

RAKES! RAKES!! RAKES!!! The undersigned would beg leave to inform the Farmers of the Eastern Townships that he is now manufacturing the celebrated Hines Horse Rake. These Rakes being of light draft, cheap, durable, and well adapted to working on uneven ground, are decidedly preferable to any other rake in use. As all farmers know well that in cutting a fair quantity of hay a good Horse Rake will pay for itself in one season, and as these are unquestionably the best rake in use therefore nothing more need be said. All Farmers whether desirous of purchasing a rake or not are invited to call and I shall take pleasure in showing them a good rake. The rakes will be ready for delivery early in June. Shop at Lower Village. N. C. BALDWIN, Costook, April 10, 1865.

CUTTING & FOX Have constantly on hand a good assortment of DRY and FANCY GOODS, FURS, BUFFALO and COON ROBES, PAPER HANGINGS, FURNITURE, GROCERIES of all kinds, PAINTS, OILS, JAPAN, TURPENTINE, &c., &c., &c. A good assortment of HARDWARE, SAWS, PLANES, &c. We would call particular attention to our stock of superior Brands of Flour, which will be kept constantly on hand, and warranted to customers. We are selling at reduced prices for cash or produce. We would respectfully solicit the patronage of all who can appreciate good bargains. Costook, January 25th, 1865.

BOOKS & PAPER. Just received, SCHOOL BOOKS, NOVELS, MISCELLANEOUS and CHILDREN'S BOOKS. Also, all kinds of writing paper such as Queen's Note, Cream laid, faint line, Mourning, Foreign Letter, Plain Billot, Bill Paper, Tracing, Blotting, Drawing, Tissue, &c. Envelopes, all colors, sizes and quality, School, Visiting, Friendship, Magic and Playing Cards, Red, Blue, Black and Fluid Ink, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Ink Stands, and most everything in the Stationery line. Also, a choice lot of SMALL GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARY, CHILDREN'S TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c. Please call and see them. A. A. BARRY. Rock Island, May 1st, 1865.

FIRST PRIZE DURHAM BULL—NORTH STAR—FOR SALE. For Sale 1 year and 3 months, weight 1200 lbs., color dark roan. Sire Duke of Oxford, 4402. Dam Lucy, by 4th Lord of Erythorn, 12205. See vol. 5, A. H. B.—Price \$100. F. K. WADLEIGH. North Hatley, April 28, 1865.

STANSTEAD SEMINARY. THE SUMMER TERM commences on MONDAY, MAY 15TH, and continues eleven weeks, under the same board of instruction as heretofore. Those wishing for board or rooms can be accommodated in the village by making early application. For particulars apply to WM. H. LEE, A. M., Principal. Stanstead, April 20, 1865.

Saint Francis College, Richmond, C. E. FACULTY OF ARTS. The Lectures in the Faculty of Arts will be resumed on THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1865. Convocation, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, GRAMMAR SCHOOL. The Spring Term of 12 weeks, will begin at re-opening of the College. For terms of admission, board &c., apply to PRINCIPAL GRAHAM, A. M., Richmond, C. E., March, 1865.

NOTICE. All persons are notified that all debts of over six months standing must be paid immediately in order to save costs. Rock Island, April 18, 1864.

NOTICE. The subscriber begs leave to say that he has taken Rooms over Messrs. SHUTLEFF Bros. Store, and is now prepared to make up garments in the latest New York and Montreal Styles. Orders solicited. All work warranted. Costook, April 18, 1865. J. S. SMITH, 1009

AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS. FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, Quebec, July 14, 1865. It is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto—such Notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette. E. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, Quebec, July 14, 1865. In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 30 per cent., which per centage of discount is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week. E. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

THE AGED STRANGER.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR. "I was with Grant"—the stranger said: "Said the farmer: "Say no more, but rest thee here at my cottage porch, for thy feet are weary and sore."

"How fares my boy—my soldier boy, Of the old Ninth Army Corps? I warrant he bore him gallantly In the smoke of the battle's roar!"

"I can not tell," said the aged man, "And should have remarked, before That I was with Grant—in Illinois, Some three years before the war."

Then the farmer spake him never a word, But beat with his fist full sore That aged man who had worked for Grant Some three years before the war!

BUTTER PASTURES. The inquiry is a thousand times made every year, in New England, "How shall we reclaim our rough, rocky, hill pastures?"

1. Not to attempt plowing them. 2. Keep the bushes down, through the agency of cattle and sheep, stub-scythes and grub-hoes.

3. Drain them wherever it is fairly practicable, and they seem to require it. 4. Top-dress them with some fertilizer that is best adapted to the soil,

such as lime, ashes, plaster, guano dried meadow muck, or any thing that may be economically obtained, transported and used.

On this dressing the seeds of a variety of the best pasture grasses should be occasionally sown, such as timothy, red top, white clover, perennial clover, orchard grass, meadow fox tail, Kentucky blue grass, to which some other varieties may be added.

This course, with the exception of the drainage, perhaps, would not cost more than once plowing and seeding, and the work could not be well done unless the land was first cultivated in a crop of potatoes or something else.

Rough and stony as most of our hill pastures are, they are the best we have—better than those of plains and lowlands. Their grasses are sweeter and produce more butter and cheese, per acre, than any other ordinary pastures.

A gentleman who is observing and intelligent in such things, stated some facts to us as follows: He had but one cow, and pastured her on a stony, hill pasture, from which she produced from seven to ten pounds of butter per week without any other feed.

A drought came on, the pastures became parched and the feed sensibly diminished, but notwithstanding this the amount of butter continued nearly the same. Thinking this to be rather hard treatment to the favorite cow, he obtained permission of a neighbor to turn her into a field where the grass was abundant.

pasture, of granite formation, and an alluvial or river pasture. The thickly-coated cream, and the highly-flavored, rich butter comes from the comparatively mossy and dry hill pasture, and more milk, but less cream from the bottom lands.

We recently found a paragraph in one of our exchanges, without credit. It appears to have been a part of a report of some discussion on cheese-making.

"Mr. W." we are inclined to think is Mr. Werherell, Editor of the Boston Cultivator. The statements are important, and have a direct bearing upon our topic, viz: "How Soils Affect Milk," and are as follows:

"Mr. W. called attention to 'a fact, which,' he says, 'is not generally understood, and which has not been discussed by writers on the dairy. It is that no set rules for manufacturing cheese can apply precisely in the same way in different localities, where the soils differ in character. The character of soils where cows are pastured has a curious influence on the milk, which is not understood and cannot well be accounted for. Generally on high and dry pastures of gravelly loam, the milk will be more readily converted into cheese—that is, the curds do not require to lie so long in the whey or scald, as where the milk is produced from low, wet grounds. The treatment of milk and curds therefore must be varied to meet the different character of soils, for that which would make good cheese in one locality, would make bad in another."

So that manufacturers should understand this principle and govern themselves accordingly." In order to secure good butter pastures we must keep them clean—that is, free from weeds and noxious plants that the cows will browse when their appetites are sharp.

Many of these plants are strong-flavored or bitter and sensibly affect the milk that is secreted. All mullein, dock, thistles, ragweed, and what is worse than all these, sorrel, should never be allowed to seed, but extirpated as far as possible while the plants are in flower.

The application of common barn manures to our ordinary pasture lands, would be very expensive, even if they could be spared from the cultivated fields. They would also be objectionable to the cattle in grazing, unless they were reduced to the fineness of meal and spread sparingly in the autumn.

For fertilizers for such lands we must rely upon alkalies of one kind and another, in the form of lime, or ashes, or some highly concentrated substance that will cost but little in transportation.

The time of turning stock on pastures in spring, is also important to be observed. If the pasture is fed early and closely, and a drought succeeds, it will be greatly injured, because the roots will be exposed to the rays of a scorching sun.

On the other hand, the herbage should not be left to grow coarse and rank and become unpalatable to the animal feeding upon it. Newly stocked land is more likely to be injured than the roots of old, firm sward.

Another very important matter in relation to pastures is their size. A hundred acre pasture will sustain many more cattle if divided into four lots of 25 acres each, and the stock is regularly changed from one to the other, than if it will if they are allowed to run over the whole at will.

While one lot is being grazed, the other three are recuperating. The leaves and roots of grasses act together, so that if the former are kept close to the ground continually, there will be little action of the latter, and consequently but little growth of the herbage.

Loudon has some excellent remarks on this point in the Encyclopedia of Agriculture. He says: "Enclosed upland pasture, when sheltered, and properly treated, will feed a greater quantity of stock, and to better purpose, than when in an open and exposed state. Do not overstock upland pastures; for when this is done, the cattle are not only starved, and the quantity of herbage diminished but the soil is impoverished."

He adds, "there is no mode by which upland pastures are more effectually improved than by the application of lime either spread upon the surface or slightly mixed with the soil."—N. E. Farmer.

The Ohio Farmer hears complaints of the prevalence of the wheat midge in the wheat fields of Northern Ohio. New Braintree, Mass., has a cheese factory, with all the modern improvements, calculated for the milk of ten or twelve hundred cows.

Later accounts represent the Holy Land as parched and baked by drought, and "from Gaza to Mount Lebanon the locusts literally filled the skies."

PRINTING! PRINTING!! Business Cards. FREDERICK W. TERRILL, ADVOCATE, STERBROOKE, C. E. Office in the Post Office Building. 1017

Carriage & Harness Trimmings. J. H. HOLTON, SUCCESSOR TO DANFORTH & HOLTON, Silver Plater, Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness and Carriage Trimmings.

Staustead Journal JOB OFFICE, STANSTEAD, C. E. With competent Workmen, Good Materials, and "Fast Presses."

Flour, Groceries, Dry Goods, HARDWARE, Crockery, Nails, &c., STANSTEAD PLAIN, C. E.

Fashionable Tailor, STANSTEAD PLAIN. Rooms in Knight's Block—Up Stairs.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, ROCK ISLAND, C. E. Rooms over Wilkey & Jondro's Store.

W. M. KEYES, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, GEORGEVILLE. Office and residence opposite the Campdown House.

WILLIAM S. HALL, ADVOCATE, ROCK ISLAND, STANSTEAD, C. E. Particular attention paid to Collecting Debts. OFFICE—OVER SPALDING'S STORE.

ROBERT N. HALL, ADVOCATE, STANSTEAD, C. E. CHARLES C. COLBY, ADVOCATE, STANSTEAD PLAIN.

BENJ. H. STEELE, Attorney at Law, Derby Line, Vt. OFFICE OVER FOSTER'S STORE.

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, AND—ARRAERS 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, [848] VERMONT.

THE CLAREMONT MANUF'G CO., MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER & BOOKS, Wholesale Bookellers and Stationers, CLAREMONT, N. H. CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

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

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

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

CHARLES PIERCE, MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND SHOES, ROCK ISLAND, C. E. From the fact that my BOOTS & SHOES are WARRANTED my business—the amount of my retail sales for the past year—has increased two fold within that period.

A PRIME QUALITY, Both in Stock, Style & Workmanship CHEAPER than any other in the trade. Why buy Slop-made Southern when I am selling durable Goods at a less figure?

MY LOW PRICES, and you will be satisfied that you are SAVING FIFTY PER CENT. by buying from me. CHARLES PIERCE, Rock Island, Sept. 20, 1864.

Notice. THE Undersigned has been appointed by the Heirs of the late Rev. E. G. MONK, of England, to act for them in respect to their Lands in the Township of Potton, C. E., and gives notice that the following described LANDS are now for sale.

Farms. Lot No. 17, 7th Range, 200 acres. Lot No. 13, 8th Range, 200 acres. Lot No. 20, 10th Range, 200 acres. Lot No. 19, 7th Range, 200 acres. Lot No. 20, 9th Range, 200 acres. Lot No. 11, 9th Range, 200 acres. Lot No. 12, 8th Range, 200 acres.

Wild Lands. Lots No. 12, 13, 16, 20, 7th Range, 800 acres. Lots No. 8, 11, 19, 20, 8th Range, 800 acres. Lot No. 21, 9th Range, 150 acres. West half of Lot No. 18, 8th Range, 100 acres.

WATERVILLE, APRIL, 1865. The above named Farms will be Leased until sold. All persons found trespassing on the Wild Lots will be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

ON HAND, Goods, Wares and Merchandize OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. NEW GOODS DAILY RECEIVED.

MANUFACTURED. Ploughs, Stoves, Fanning Mills, Sugar Boilers, Spinning Wheels, Furniture, and All Small Wares in Wood and Iron.

BOARDS PLANED BY MACHINE, JOB CASTING, TURNING & FITTING. On exchange for States' and Canada Money, Old Iron, Rags, Produce, or on short credit.

CHARLES BROOKS HURRAH FOR CHRISTMAS AND New Years! For Christmas and New Years I have the best and fullest assortment of Toys.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! \$4000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS Just received by the subscribers consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AND GLASS WARE, READY-MADE CLOTHING BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS, HATS AND CAPS, TEA AND TOBACCO, 100 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, FLOUR, PORK, FISH, &c., &c.

SHIRTLEFF BROTHERS, COATICOOK. Conticook, Nov. 28, 1864. All who wish to buy a good article CHEAP, can do so by calling at the Tin Shop of H. L. CARR & CO., over BURN'S Blacksmith Shop, Stanstead Plain, where they will keep every variety of the best qualities and styles. All orders promptly executed. Job Work done with neatness and dispatch. Terms, Ready Pay.

WATERVILLE MANUFACTURERS. CASH PAID FOR OATS. CHARLES BROOKS, Waterville, Jan. 20, 1865. 987

W. B. COBB & CO. NEW WINTER GOODS Derby Line, Vermont, HAVE RECEIVED FROM BOSTON a very large Stock of Goods Adapted to the Country Trade. 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.

Woolens & Ready-Made Clothing. States Bills taken at par and Goods sold at a discount. Call and see our Goods and examine prices.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING WEEKLY. W. B. COBB & CO. BOOTS & SHOES FOR THE INHABITANTS OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS!

Wholesale & Retail. Defy Competition! and at very reasonable rates to their retail customers. Particular attention paid to Mens' and Boys' Thick, Kip and Calf Boots.

Also, all styles of Ladies, Misses and Gents' Sewed and Shoon. Messrs. JAMES & BRODIE TAKE pleasure in informing their numerous J. customers and the public generally, that they are constantly manufacturing, out of the best Stock of their own manufacture, the very latest styles of warranted

BOOTS & SHOES, which they are selling to the Trade at prices which

1000 Cords HENLOCK BARK wanted in exchange for Boots and Shoes. Rock Island, October 5, 1863. 920

BLANKS For Sale at the Journal Office. WE would call the attention of Clerks of Courts, Secretary-Treasurers of Municipalities and School Commissioners, Magistrates, Bailiffs, &c., to our stock of Blanks, among which may be found:

COMMISSION COURT—Summons, Subpoenas, Executions, Process Verbalis, Arrest Simple before Judgment, Sale of Goods, Sale Arret before Judgment, Arrest Simple, and Arrest before Judgment. MUNICIPAL—Secretary-Treas. Bonds, Collection Rolls, Road Lists, Valuation Rolls, Notice of Taxes Due, Notice of Meeting, Notice Appointment to Office, Distress Warrants, Notice to meet Petitioners, &c.

Also, a general stock School Commissioners', Magistrates and Bailiffs' Blanks, Deeds of Sale, Blank Notes, &c. &c. Forms not on hand will be furnished on short notice.

GET THE VERY BEST. Prices Low as the Lowest! Workmanship Unexcelled! CIRCULAR AND MILL SAWS.

GAGE, PORTER & CO'S SAWS manufactured at Fisherville, N. H., after many years use in all parts of the country are admitted to be the BEST in the market. Having made many improvements in their works they continue to manufacture the best of Cast Steel Saws of all kinds. Also a superior Drag or Lax Saw for Horse Powers. Saws repaired in the best manner.

Any of the above Goods furnished by the undersigned at the manufacturers' prices with the addition of freight, at short notice. Orders may mail promptly attended to. MARK HALL, Derby Line, Vt., March 23rd, 1864. 808

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! \$4000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS Just received by the subscribers consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AND GLASS WARE, READY-MADE CLOTHING BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS, HATS AND CAPS, TEA AND TOBACCO, 100 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, FLOUR, PORK, FISH, &c., &c.

All of which they are bound to sell as LOW AS THE LOWEST, for Cash or Ready Pay Only. Please call and examine Goods and Prices. SHURTLEFF BROTHERS, COATICOOK. Conticook, Nov. 28, 1864.

W. B. COBB & CO. NEW WINTER GOODS Derby Line, Vermont, HAVE RECEIVED FROM BOSTON a very large Stock of Goods Adapted to the Country Trade. 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.

Woolens & Ready-Made Clothing. States Bills taken at par and Goods sold at a discount. Call and see our Goods and examine prices.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING WEEKLY. W. B. COBB & CO. BOOTS & SHOES FOR THE INHABITANTS OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS!

Wholesale & Retail. Defy Competition! and at very reasonable rates to their retail customers. Particular attention paid to Mens' and Boys' Thick, Kip and Calf Boots.

Also, all styles of Ladies, Misses and Gents' Sewed and Shoon. Messrs. JAMES & BRODIE TAKE pleasure in informing their numerous J. customers and the public generally, that they are constantly manufacturing, out of the best Stock of their own manufacture, the very latest styles of warranted

BOOTS & SHOES, which they are selling to the Trade at prices which

1000 Cords HENLOCK BARK wanted in exchange for Boots and Shoes. Rock Island, October 5, 1863. 920

BLANKS For Sale at the Journal Office. WE would call the attention of Clerks of Courts, Secretary-Treasurers of Municipalities and School Commissioners, Magistrates, Bailiffs, &c., to our stock of Blanks, among which may be found:

COMMISSION COURT—Summons, Subpoenas, Executions, Process Verbalis, Arrest Simple before Judgment, Sale of Goods, Sale Arret before Judgment, Arrest Simple, and Arrest before Judgment. MUNICIPAL—Secretary-Treas. Bonds, Collection Rolls, Road Lists, Valuation Rolls, Notice of Taxes Due, Notice of Meeting, Notice Appointment to Office, Distress Warrants, Notice to meet Petitioners, &c.

Also, a general stock School Commissioners', Magistrates and Bailiffs' Blanks, Deeds of Sale, Blank Notes, &c. &c. Forms not on hand will be furnished on short notice.

GET THE VERY BEST. Prices Low as the Lowest! Workmanship Unexcelled! CIRCULAR AND MILL SAWS.

GAGE, PORTER & CO'S SAWS manufactured at Fisherville, N. H., after many years use in all parts of the country are admitted to be the BEST in the market. Having made many improvements in their works they continue to manufacture the best of Cast Steel Saws of all kinds. Also a superior Drag or Lax Saw for Horse Powers. Saws repaired in the best manner.

Any of the above Goods furnished by the undersigned at the manufacturers' prices with the addition of freight, at short notice. Orders may mail promptly attended to. MARK HALL, Derby Line, Vt., March 23rd, 1864. 808

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! \$4000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS Just received by the subscribers consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AND GLASS WARE, READY-MADE CLOTHING BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS, HATS AND CAPS, TEA AND TOBACCO, 100 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, FLOUR, PORK, FISH, &c., &c.

All of which they are bound to sell as LOW AS THE LOWEST, for Cash or Ready Pay Only. Please call and examine Goods and Prices. SHURTLEFF BROTHERS, COATICOOK. Conticook, Nov. 28, 1864.

WILKEY & JONDRO'S. THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY GOODS FOR CANADA MONEY, IS AT WILKEY & JONDRO'S.

A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Bo't at old prices, and will be sold low, at WILKEY & JONDRO'S.

IF you have nothing but STATES' MONEY, call at WILKEY & JONDRO'S.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH STOCK FAMILY GROCERIES At WILKEY & JONDRO'S.

REMEMBER, prices always as low as the lowest, regardless of the price of gold, at WILKEY & JONDRO'S. Rock Island, Nov. 3, 1864.

JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID. THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged even by the Medical Profession to be the best remedy known for Rheumatism, all sorts of Lame-ness, sudden Colds and Bowel Complaints, and is especially adapted to the treatment of the following cases: It is known to be efficient in such a variety of cases, that very few families now think they can afford to live without it.

It is invaluable to persons predisposed to PARALYSIS, or subject to attacks of HEAVY DREAMS. In cases of DYSPEPSIA, where food distresses, it affords prompt relief, and continued regularly for a short time, sets every thing right.

The name of the Medicine is blown in each bottle of the genuine, and the purposes for which it is intended as well as the mode of using, are printed on the wrapper. Nearly every man in Canada, who deals in medicines at all, sells JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID.

Into whatever family or community or country this medicine has been introduced, it has invariably gained the same reputation, and this reputation is indicated by the following very brief extracts from letters that are full and explicit: From Rev. Jeffrey Hale, Esq., of Quebec, dated Nov. 4, 1862: "Your Liquid I have found to be more 'pungent and efficacious than any other I have known.'"

From Rev. Wm. Hansford, of Sherbrooke, dated Nov. 4, 1862: "From experience as well as from the testimony of many others, I judge your Liquid to be a superior article to that of 'Ferry Davis & Sons.' From Rev. T. W. Constable of Clarenceville, Vt., dated Sept. 19, 1861: "I have found your Liquid to be one of the best medicines in use for Lumbago and kindred rheumatic affections, and also for affections of the Throat."

From Rev. S. G. Phillips of Compton, dated Nov. 4, 1862: "Your Rheumatic Liquid has cured me of chronic lameness of the back of more than three years' standing, and I have used it in my family with excellent effect. I have a large circle of acquaintances, on this and adjoining Circuits, who know it to be all you represent it."

From Rev. S. G. Phillips of Compton, dated Nov. 4, 1862: "Your Rheumatic Liquid has cured me of chronic lameness of the back of more than three years' standing, and I have used it in my family with excellent effect. I have a large circle of acquaintances, on this and adjoining Circuits, who know it to be all you represent it."

From Rev. S. G. Phillips of Compton, dated Nov. 4, 1862: "Your Rheumatic Liquid has cured me of chronic lameness of the back of more than three years' standing, and I have used it in my family with excellent effect. I have a large circle of acquaintances, on this and adjoining Circuits, who know it to be all you represent it."

From Rev. S. G. Phillips of Compton, dated Nov. 4, 1862: "Your Rheumatic Liquid has cured me of chronic lameness of the back of more than three years' standing, and I have used it in my family with excellent effect. I have a large circle of acquaintances, on this and adjoining Circuits, who know it to be all you represent it."

From Rev. S. G. Phillips of Compton, dated Nov. 4, 1862: "Your Rheumatic Liquid has cured me of chronic lameness of the back of more than three years' standing, and I have used it in my family with excellent effect. I have a large circle of acquaintances, on this and adjoining Circuits, who know it to be all you represent it."

From Rev. S. G. Phillips of Compton, dated Nov. 4, 1862: "Your Rheumatic Liquid has cured me of chronic lameness of the back of more than three years' standing, and I have used it in my family with excellent effect. I have a large circle of acquaintances, on this and adjoining Circuits, who know it to be all you represent it."