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Stanstead, Dec. 20, 1861. 731

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50 OF WOOLLEN'S celebrated **Flows** for
sale by **HARRIS & KATMAN.**
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(From the Atlantic Monthly.)

A STORY OF THANKSGIVING-TIME.

In the village where dwelt Jacob
Newell and his wife, an old man, lame
and totally blind, had been for over
thirty years employed by the town to
ring the meeting-house-bell at noon,
and at nine o'clock in the evening.
For this service, the salary fixed gen-
erations before was five dollars, and
summer and winter, rain or shine, he
was always at his post at the instant.

When the old man rang the evening-
bell on the Thanksgiving-Day whereof
I write, he aroused Jacob and his wife
from deep reverie.
"Oh, Jacob!" said the latter, "such a
waking dream as I have had! I thought
they all stood before me,—all,—every
one,—none missing! And they were
little children again, and had come to
say their prayers before going to bed!
They were all there, and I could not
drive it from my heart that I loved
Samson best!"

His name had hardly been mentioned
between them for fifteen years.
Jacob Newell, with a strange look,
as though he were gazing at some dimly
defined object afar off, slowly
spoke,—
"I have thought sometimes that I
should like to know where he lies, if he
is dead,—or how he lives, if he be liv-
ing. Shall we meet him? Shall we
meet him? Five goodly spirits await
us in heaven; will he be there, also?
Oh, no! he was a bad, bad, bad son,
and he broke his father's heart!"

"He was a bad son, Jacob, giddy and
light-headed, but not wholly bad. Oh,
he was so strong, so handsome, so
bright and brave! If he is living, I
pray God that he may come back to
see us for a little, before we follow our
other lost ones!"

"If he should come back," said Jacob,
turning very white, but speaking clearly
and distinctly, "I would drive him
from my door, and tell him to be gone
forever! A wine-bibber, dissolute,
passionate, headstrong, having no re-
verence for God or man, no love for his
mother, no sense of duty towards his
father; I have disowned him, once and
forever, and utterly cast him out! Let
him beware and not come back to
tempt me to curse him!"

Still from the distance, overpow-
ering and drowning the headlong rush
of passion, came the soft booming of the
evening-bell.
"I hear the church-bell, Jacob; we
have not long to hear it. Let us not
die cursing our son in our hearts. God
gave him to us; and if Satan led him
astray, we know not how strong the
temptation may have been, nor how
may have fought against it."

Jacob Newell had thought to say in-
answer to this, but from the passion in
his heart, and from that egoism that
many good men have whose religious
education has taught them to make
their personal godliness a matter to
vaunt over, he spoke, foolishly and lit-
tle to the point,—
"Ruth, did Satan ever lead me as-
tray?"
"God knows!" she replied.
There came a rap at the door.
The melody of the church-bell was
fast dying away. The last cadences of
sound, the last quiver in the air, when
the ringer had ceased to ring and the
hammer struck the bell no more, lingered
still, as a timid and uncertain
tapping fell upon the door.

"Come in!" said Jacob Newell.
The door was slowly opened.
Then there stood within it a tall,
muscular man, a stranger in those parts,
with a ruddy face, and a full, brown
beard. He stood grasping the door
with all his might, and leaning against
it as for support. Meanwhile his gaze
wandered about the room with a stange
anxiety, as though it sought in vain
for what should assuredly have been
found there.

"Good evening, Sir," said Jacob New-
ell.
The stranger made no reply, but still
stood clinging to the door, with a
strange and horrible expression of
mingled wonder and awe in his face.
"It is a lunatic!" whispered Ruth to
her husband.
"Sir," said Jacob, "what do you want
here to-night?"
The stranger found voice at length,
but it was weak and timorous as that
of a frightened child.
"We were on the train, my wife and
I, with our three little ones,—on the
train snowed in five miles back,—and
we asked, if you will give us, a night's
lodging, it being necessary that we
should reach home without paying for
our keeping at the hotel. My wife and
children are outside the door, and
nearly frozen. I assure you."

"Then Ruth's warm heart showed" it-
self.
"Come in," she said. "Keep you?—
of course we can. Come in and warm
yourselves."
A sweet woman, with one child in
her arms, and two shivering beside her,
glided by the man into the room. They
were immediately the recipient of the
good old lady's hospitality; she drag-
ged them at once, one and all, to the
warmest spot beside the hearth.
Still the man stood, aimless and uncer-
tain, clutching the door and swaying
to and fro.
"Why do you stand there at the

door? Why not come in?" said Jacob
Newell. "You must be cold and hun-
gry. Ruth—that's my wife, Sir,—
will get you and your family some sup-
per."
Then the man came in and walked
with an unsteady step to a chair placed
for him near the fire. After he had
seated himself he shook like one in an
ague-fit.

"I fear you are cold," said Ruth.
"Oh, no!" he said.
His voice struggled to his lips with
difficulty and came forth painfully.
The old lady went to a corner cup-
board, and, after a moment's search,
brought forth a black bottle, from which
she poured something into a glass. It
smelt like Jamaica rum. With this
she advanced towards the stranger, but
she was blantly stopped by Jacob,—
"I am afraid the gentleman has had
too much of that already!"

For an instant, like a red flash of
lightning, a flush of anger passed across
his features before the stranger meekly
made answer that he had tasted no
liquor that day. Ruth handed him the
glass and he drained it at a gulp. In
a moment more he sat quietly upright
and proceeded gravely to divest him-
self of his heavy shawl and overcoat,
after which he assisted in warming and
comforting the children, who were
growing sleepy and cross.

Ruth bustled about with her prepara-
tions for giving the strangers a com-
fortable supper, and Jacob and his un-
expected guest entered into conversa-
tion.
"I used to be acquainted hereabouts,"
the stranger began, "and I feel almost
like getting among friends, wherever I
visit the place. I rode over with old
Gus Parker to-day, from where the
train lies bedded near the five-mile cut,
but I was too busy keeping the chil-
dren warm to ask him any questions.—
I came here because your son Mark
Newell and I were old cronies at school
together. I—I don't see him here to-
night,—the stranger's voice trembled
now,—where is he?"

"Where we must all follow him,
sooner or later,—in the grave!"
"But he had brothers,—I've heard
him say," the stranger continued, "with
an anxiety in his tone that he could by
no means conceal; 'I believe he had—
let me see—three brothers and two
sisters. Where are they?"

"All gone!" cried Jacob Newell, ris-
ing and pacing the room. Then sud-
denly facing his singular guest, he con-
tinued, speaking rapidly and bitterly,
"You have three children,—I had six!
Yours are alive and hearty; but so
were mine; and when I was a young
man, like you, I foolishly thought that
I should raise them all, have them
clustering around me in my old age,
die before any of them, and so know
no bereavements! To-day I stand
here a solitary old man, sinking rapid-
ly into the grave, and without a re-
lative of any kind, that I know of, on
the face of the earth! Think that
such a fate may yet be yours! But the
bitterness of life you will not fully
know, unless one of your boys—as one
of mine did—turns out profligate and
drunken, leaves your fire-side to as-
sociate with the dissolute, and finally
deserts his home and all forever!"

"If that son of yours be yet alive,
and were to return,—suddenly and
without warning, as I have broken in
upon you to-night,—if he should come
to you and say, 'Father, I have sinned
against Heaven, and before thee, and
am no more worthy to be called thy
son!'—what should you say to him?"
"I should say, 'For fifteen years you
have deserted me without giving mark
or token that you were in the body;
now you have come to see me die, and
you may stay to bury me!' I should
say that, I think, though I swore to
Ruth but now that I would curse him,
if ever he returned,—curse him and
drive him from my door!"

"But if he came back penitent in-
deed for past follies and offences, and
only anxious to do well in the future,
—if your son should come in that
way, convincing you with tears of his
sincerity, you surely would be more
gentle to him than that! You would
put away wrath, would you not? I ask
you," the stranger continued, with emo-
tion, "because I find myself in the po-
sition we suppose your son to be placed
in. I am going home after an absence
of years, during all which time I have
had no communication with my family.
I have sojourned in foreign lands, and
now I come to make my father and my
mother happy, if it be not too late for
that! I come half hoping and half
fearing; tell me what I am to expect?
Place yourself in my father's position
and read me my fate!"

While he spoke, his wife, sitting sil-
ent by the fire, bent low over the child
she held, and a few quiet tears fell up-
on the little one's cheek.
Ruth Newell, moving back and forth,
in the preparation of the stranger's
supper, wore an unquiet and troubled
aspect, while the old farmer himself
was agitated in a manner painful to
see. It was some seconds before he
broke the silence. When he spoke, his
voice was thick and husky.

"If I had a son like you,—if those
little children were my grandchildren,
—if the sweet lady there was my son's
wife,—ah, then!—But it is too late!
Why do you come here to put turbu-
lence, raging regrets into my heart, that
but for you would be beating calmly as

it did yesterday, and the day before,
and has for years? Ah! if my son
were indeed here! If Samson were in-
deed here!"
The stranger half rose, as though
to spring forward, then sank into his
seat again.

But the little child sitting in her
mother's lap by the fire clapped her
hands and laughed a childish, happy
laugh.
"What pleases my little girl?" asked
the mother.
"Why, 'Samson,' the child said,—
'that's what you call papa!'"

Then Ruth, who stood by the table
with a pitcher of water in her hand,
staggered backwards like one stricken
a violent and sudden blow!—stag-
gered backwards, dropping the pitcher
with a heavy crash as she retreated,
and crossing her hands upon her bosom
with quick, short catchings of the
breath! Then crying, "My son! my
son!" she threw herself, with one long,
long sob, upon the stranger's neck!

The story is told. What lay in his
power was done by the returned prodigal,
who did not come back empty-
handed to the paternal roof. His wife
and children fostered and petted the
old people, till, after the passage of two
or three more Thanksgivings-Days, they
became as cheerful as of old, and they
are now considered one of the happiest
couples in the county. Do not, on
that account, O too easily influenced
youth, think that happiness for one's
self and others is usually secured by
dissolute habits in early life, or by
running away from home. Half the
occupants of our jails and almshouses
can tell you to the contrary.

DECEMBER.
"Through all the brute creation, none as
sheep."
To lordly man such ample tribute pay.
For him their udders yield nectarous
streams.
For him their downy vestures they re-
sign.
For him they spread the feast.—DYER'S
FLEECE.

There must come an end to all these
beautiful things, and this year of abundant
harvest and manifold blessings, closes
with this month. We see around us,
on every hand the evidence that Na-
ture is closing another volume of her
records and settling the accounts. The
forests are bare and desolate, the fields
are sere and dead, if not already swept
in their winding sheet. The shortened
days, the slanting rays of the noontide
sun, the frosty nights, the long cold
storms, proclaim the advent of Winter.
"He giveth snow like wool; he scatter-
eth the hoar frost like ashes. He cast-
eth forth his ice like morsels; who can
stand before his cold?"

The fleecy snow filling the air, and
the need of woollen garments felt by
every one, suggest our theme. Whether
the English estimate of the poet be
too high or not there can be no doubt
that SHEEP ought to hold a very promi-
nent place in our husbandry. In Eng-
land owing to the larger development
of manufacturing interest, there is a
steadier price for wool, and a much
higher and more uniform price for mutton,
and in consequence a much greater
encouragement to sheep husbandry.
It is always a paying business and per-
haps justifies the prominence given it
by the poet. But here the low price
of wool are great drawbacks to this kind
of farming. In England too, there is
such a thing as law, and lawless dogs
with an appetite for mutton are sum-
marily disposed of. Here the mass of
our voters who do not own sheep are
passionately fond of dogs, and if laws
be enacted against the canine race the
race of worthless cur owners feel that
war has been declared against them.—
The curs, biped quadruped, generally
carry the day, and the dog law is either
repealed, or becomes a dead letter
so that nobody dares to enforce it.—
Sheep become a very uncertain article
of property. Of necessity, they are
pastured through the Summer, and are
generally turned into the remote lots,
often upon the mountains where the
owner can not see them daily. Dogs
get the taste of mutton, and the flock
is soon decimated or destroyed. This
operates so strongly against the keep-
ing of sheep, especially the more valu-
able kinds, that the business is given
up altogether in many parts of the
country. Whole districts once covered
with flocks of fine woolled sheep, are
now stripped of this kind of stock.—
In others it has become incidental to
other branches of husbandry, and only
a few mutton sheep are kept for the
home table and for the village butcher.
—But this state of things can not last
forever. American have too much good
sense to allow curs and cur owners to
rule the nation perpetually.

With an increased home manufacture
and steadier price for wool, and suit-
able protection against dogs, this might
become one of the most flourishing
branches of our husbandry. It has
some advantages over the dairy. The
production of butter and cheese in-
volves a large amount of labor both in
the house and in the field. There is
the daily milking and driving of the
cows back and forth to pasture, the
daily making of curds and churning of
butter, and the trips to market two or
three times a week, during the Sum-
mer. But with sheep the whole crop
of grass and hay is turned into a mar-

keable article with very little labor.—
There is the annual washing and shear-
ing for the wool, and the mutton and
lambs may generally be sold alive in the
field.

We confess to a weakness for sheep,
aside from our convictions of the eco-
nomy of keeping them as a part of
the farm stock. We love to see them,
to feed them, to handle them, and to
see the unbounded delight of the chil-
dren, as they hail the young lambs in
the field, and in the fold. They are
convenient pets and good educators of
the little folks in humane and kindly
sentiments to say nothing of their in-
fluence in making farm life attractive.
There is no more beautiful sight upon
the farm than a luxuriant hill pasture
in June, dotted with sheep and lambs
just before the annual shearing.

They flourish in all our northern
country, and are perhaps, as little li-
able to disease as any of our domestic
animals. Their wool forms the most
suitable article for Winter clothing,
and ought to enter far more largely in-
to consumption than it does. We have
large flocks in woolen drawers, stock-
ings, and undershirts, as a protection
against the sudden changes of our
weather. Cough, colds, consumption,
and rheumatism, often arise from the
want of these undergarments. Cotton
answers a good purpose in mild weather,
but it is not the material for Winter.
This is much better known among
laborers in the manufactories, and
in the cities, than upon the farm.
Yet the farmer at his wood chopping,
teaming, and foddering, is quite as
much exposed to the weather, and
needs the protection of thick woolen
under-clothes.

Sheep are generally admitted to keep
grazing land in better condition, than
any other stock. They are efficient
helpers in keeping down brush and will
eradicate many kinds of weeds. Their
appetite craves a greater variety of food
than the horse or the cow, and even
rivals that of the goat and the ass. If
the brush is once cut, and the sheep
have access to the tender shoots as they
come up, they will keep them down.—
Grass will spring up around the brush
stumps, and the feed will be greatly
increased. In a bush pasture the land
should have all the sheep it can carry,
until the bush is fairly subdued. This
should be the rule also in pastures
troubled with weeds. It is quite pos-
sible to bring poor pastures into a high-
ly productive state, with no other ag-
ency than sheep. The land must, of
course have some grass upon it to be-
gin with and judgment must be used
in cropping. It is of great advantage
that their droppings are so small, and
that they are so evenly distributed over
the surface. Where the object is to
improve the grass, it should not be fed
close. It will be better for the sheep
as well as for the land, to have an oc-
casional change of pasture. Well fed
and thriving sheep, at all events, will
gradually improve a pasture and bring
it great luxuriance without the aid of
tillage.

Too much can hardly be said in favor
of mutton as an article of food. It is
wholesome and palatable at all seasons
and at the farm is more conveniently
prepared for the table than any other
meat except poultry. It does not take
a very large family to economically dis-
pose of a lamb, or fat wether, in the
fresh or corned state.

The cost producing mutton, even in
the limited pastures of the older States
we believe is less than that of any
other meat excepting poultry. Sheep
will thrive in pastures where large ani-
mals would grow poor, and they can be
kept at a distance from the house
where it would be inconvenient to keep
cows or oxen.—*American Agriculturist.*

**Gunpowder and Gunpowder
Mills.**
There are few agents more essential
to the progress of our country in ma-
terial prosperity, than the article of
gunpowder. Not only is its manufac-
ture a source of wealth, but its employ-
ment in developing the internal im-
provements, and in cutting through the
rocks that impede the course of railways
throughout our extended territories,
has done much toward making the re-
sources of our vast continent available.
In the early records of the use of gun-
powder we find it employed as an in-
strument of warfare, and at the present
time it is most intimately associated
with the battle-field. But not one-
third of the powder now manufactured
is used for such deadly purposes; and
the immediate demand for gunpowder
by the Government of the United
States, great as it is likely to be, prob-
ably will not equal one-quarter of the
amount consumed by the people in a
time of peace.

The first invention of gunpowder,
like the discovery of many other agents
that have exerted great influence in
shaping the destinies of mankind, is
shrouded in the obscurity of the past.
The discovery is popularly attributed
to the ingenuity of one Schwartz, a
German monk and a chemist of the
fourteenth century. Roger Bacon re-
ferred to it in his writings in 1270, and
gave the following receipt for making
it: "But, yet, take of saltpetre with
pounded charcoal and sulphur, and
thus you will make thunder and
lightning if you know how to prepare
them." Gunpowder is supposed to
have been known by the Chinese at a

very early period, and to have been
used by them in making fireworks.—
Saltpetre is the spontaneous excretion
of the soil of India, and the people of
that country were probably very early
familiar with the article. It was used
between the rivers Hyphasis and Ganges,
to repel an attack made upon them by
Alexander the Great. Philostratus
says of this people: "For they came
not out to fight those who attack them;
but those holy men beloved of the gods
overthrow their enemies with tempests
and thunderbolts shot from their walls."

The earliest known receipts combine
the same ingredients in similar propor-
tions to those now adopted as best.—
These proportions are 75 parts of sal-
tpetre, 12 1/2 parts of sulphur, and
12 1/2 parts of charcoal. The propor-
tions of different governments vary
somewhat, as do also all the proportions
in blasting powder, but these are the
standard proportions of the United
States Government. By far the greater
portion of gunpowder made in this
country is for blasting and hunting
purposes; the former being mostly em-
ployed at the North and West, while
the latter is mostly consumed at the
West and South.

A gunpowder mill is a term which
signifies not simply one, but a number
of buildings. These are erected some
distance apart, so that in case one
building is destroyed by an explosion,
the neighboring one will be compara-
tively safe. They are generally located
at a distance from any village or in-
habited place; and beside a stream
which will afford the necessary water-
power to carry the machinery. The
material is transported from one house
to another, as the several stages of the
manufacture are completed. We re-
cently had the pleasure of visiting the
gunpowder works of Messrs. Laffin,
Smith & Boies, in Ulster county, New
York.

The first building we entered is de-
voted to the charring of coal. Char-
coal is the material most easily ob-
tained; but to make good gunpowder
it is necessary that proper wood should
be used, and that it be charred at a
temperature of about 500°. If charred
at this temperature it will after-
ward enter into combustion at a heat of
680°; but if charred at a higher tem-
perature it requires a still greater heat
to burn it. Willow and Alder are the
woods mostly used for making the
coal; they being of a porous nature,
are easily burned, while woods giving
a hard flinty coal are objectionable on
account of the slowness of combustion.
The building was perhaps 50x30, and
contained six cylinders set in brick
work, in which workmen were engaged
in throwing in alder wood. The cylin-
ders after being filled are closed, and
a fire built under them, soon changes
the character of the wood, and upon
opening the cylinders, the small sticks
are found perfectly charred, of a dark
brown color, and leaving no mark
whatever upon the hand, like ordinary
charcoal. Leaving the coal house we
entered the building devoted to the
clarification of saltpetre. This article
is mostly imported from Calcutta, in a
crude state, and is purified by being
dissolved in large kettles, boiled down
the impurities skimmed off, and then
crystallized. The sulphur is imported
already purified. The next building is
the mixing room, where the ingredients
are mixed in their proper proportions.
The charcoal and saltpetre being placed
in cylinders together with small cop-
per balls, the cylinder revolves and the
ingredients are thus thoroughly mixed,
while the fine dust being confined in
the cylinders, is prevented from escap-
ing. Having been thoroughly mixed
in the proper proportions, the material
is then taken to the wheel-house and
placed in what appeared to us a huge
tub, perhaps twelve feet in diameter,
and three feet in height. In this tub,
the bottom of which is solid iron, six
inches thick, the sides being construct-
ed of wooden staves, two large iron
wheels, weighing seven and one-half
tons each, were revolving upon a shaft
set in an upright spindle; one being
set nearer the spindle than the other,
and adjusted as to cover the entire bot-
tom of the tub in their revolutions.—
The material is placed in this tub and
pressed by these wheels for the space
of three or four hours, it being con-
stantly kept damp to avoid an explo-
sion.

After being subjected to this process,
the powder is taken to the press house
and subjected to the operation of a
powerful hydraulic press. The powder
is placed between sheets of copper and
duck cloth, and after receiving a pres-
sure equal to 120 tons to the square
foot, it comes out in hard and brittle
cakes of a grayish black hue, from one-
quarter to one-half an inch in thickness,
and from two to three feet square.—
This is called mill cake; and is now
ready to be reduced to the size required
to make the powder. This is done by
passing it through rollers, one of which
is so adjusted as to yield when any
hard substance gets between them,
otherwise friction might be produced
and the mill be blown up. The pow-
der is then bolted and the dust caused
by the attrition of the particles is sep-
arated; it is then passed through sieves
of different sizes, and the coarse and
fine powder separated. The powder
is then dried; and for this purpose is
placed, some in a room heated by an

iron cone rising in the centre of the
floor under which is a stove or fire
kindled from the outside or beneath
the building; and some in an iron pan
heated by steam. The last operation
is glazing, which is done by placing it
in long wooden cylinders and revolving
them. This operation changes the
powder from a dull greyish color to a
shiny black and renders it more sale-
able in market. The gunpowder is now
completed and ready for packing in
kegs or canisters.

There are perhaps from fifty to one
hundred gun powder mills throughout
the United States, most of which are
small mills, located in the mining re-
gions of Pennsylvania, where they
manufacture blasting powder to be
used in the vicinity. Of large manu-
facturers, besides the one whose mills
we have imperfectly described, there
are perhaps four or five.

For many purposes a powder which
explodes very suddenly is not desira-
ble. For blasting gunpowder it is bet-
ter to allow time for the shock to dis-
tribute itself through the rock, and it
is therefore sometimes made of differ-
ent proportion, and is also made coar-
ser in grain, which also tends to retard
its explosion. For this object the gun-
powder now used in firing rifled can-
non and other large guns is made very
coarse; it having been proved within
the last six months to be much more
effective.—*American Railroad Journal.*

The Issue.
Many well-meaning persons are
writing and sending us long-winded
tracts setting forth, with amazing ac-
curacy and subtle terms on which
they would have our National troubles
settled. Of course each has his little
compromise plaster for the southern
cancer. We respectfully refer the
writers of these tracts to Gen. McClellan,
who just now has the business in
hand which they ask them to consider
cudde. We only ask them to consider
that the Previous Question has been
seconded, the Main Question ordered,
and that the House is now passing be-
tween the tellers. The question is in
these words—"Shall a faction that con-
spires to divide its own party and thus
spire an election be justified in there-
upon appealing from Ballots to Bullets?"
Yea or Nay!—*New York Tribune.*

A young medical student, who
had been screwed very hard at his ex-
amination for admission to the faculty,
on a very warm day, was nearly over-
come by the numerous questions put to
him, when the following query was ad-
ded: "What course would you adopt
to produce a copious perspiration?"
After a long breath he observed wiping
his forehead, "I would have the patient
examined before the medical society!"

When the celebrated Beau Nash was
ill Dr. Cheyne wrote a prescription for
him. The next day the doctor coming
to his patient inquired if he had fol-
lowed his prescription. "No, truly doc-
tor," said Nash, "if I had I should have
broken my neck, for I threw it out of a
second-story window."

"My opponent, Mr. Speaker, persists
in saying that he is entitled to the
floor. Whether this is so or not I shall
not inquire. All I have got to say is
that he will get floored if he interrupts
me again."

Legislation for Birds.
We understand that a movement is
to be set on foot by the joint action of
the Natural History and Agricultural
Societies to obtain from the Legisla-
ture at its next session, an Act for the
protection of little birds; and we hope
it will be successful.

Apart from the charm which these
little warblers, so bravely and need-
lessly shot, possess for most men,
making vocal our woods and fields, it
is now demonstrated that they are of
great value to man in preserving the
productions of the garden and the
field from the ravages of insects. The
French have been particularly active
for two

Tschudi, the celebrated Swiss naturalist, dwelt on the importance of birds in the destruction of insects. Without birds, said he, no agriculture and vegetation are possible. They accomplish in a few months the profitable work of destruction which millions of human hands could not do half so well in as many years; and the sage, therefore, blamed in every severe term the foolish practice of shooting and destroying birds, which prevails more especially in Italy, recommending on the contrary, the process of alluring birds into gardens and cornfields. Among the most deserving birds he counts swallows, finches, titmice, redwings, &c. The naturalist then cites numerous instances in support of his assertions. In a flower garden of his neighbors, three all-roses had been suddenly covered with about 2,000 tree lice. At his recommendation a marsh-titmouse was located in the garden, which in a few hours consumed the whole brood, and left the roses perfectly clean. A couple of night swallows have been known to destroy a whole swarm of gnats in 15 minutes. A pair of golden-crowned wrens carry insects as food to their nestlings upon an average 36 times in an hour. For the protection of cereals and woods titmice are of invaluable service. They consume, in particular the eggs of the dangerous pine-spiders. One single female of such spiders frequently lays from 600 to 800 eggs twice in the summer season, while a titmouse with her young ones consume daily several thousands of them. Wrens, nuthatches, and woodpeckers often dexterously fetch from the crevices of tree-bark numbers of insects for their nestlings.

The British Government sympathizes with the North.

Mr. Layard, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a speech before his constituents, remarked: "I have heard it said that the change in public opinion has been caused a good deal by what we have seen on the other side of the Atlantic. We have been told of the breaking down of democratic institutions. I do not believe that what has occurred in the United States is a proof of the breaking down of democratic institutions. You might as well say that what we have seen in France—the restoration of Imperialism—is a proof of the utter valuelessness of constitutional monarchy. There was a great error in the institutions of the United States, and that error has led to the present deplorable state of things. If it had been reformed in time this struggle might have been avoided. I believe the moral support we have given to Italy has done more than armies could have done. We have done all this, without adding millions to our debt, or bringing misery to a single English home. The same policy has been pursued with respect to the American question. It is sad to think that our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic have not appreciated our policy. They have mistaken us altogether; they have thought that we have shown a want of sympathy with them. I do not believe it. What has been the conduct of the House of Commons? Nobody ventured to bring the subject before the House. When Mr. Gregory the member for Galway, wished to bring it on, he was implored by a member of the opposition not to do so. Everybody felt as if it were a domestic calamity, and people spoke of it with bated breath. It is to be regretted that the thoughtless words of a thoughtless young man, uttered in the heat of debate, should have led the American people to believe that we do not sympathize with them. England does sympathize with them, and why? Because we know that slavery is at the bottom of the struggle, and has led to it. (Hear, hear.) I think we err when we judge the American people by the fact that abolition has not been proclaimed. To proclaim abolition at once would have been impossible. You could not at once release 4,000,000 of slaves, and if you did it might lead to domestic catastrophes too horrible to be contemplated. But what was the ground upon which the separation took place? It was the wish of the North to prohibit the introduction of Slavery into what are called the Territories, with the view of leading to its gradual extinction in the Southern States. That was the question upon which the contest for the Presidency took place upon which Mr. Lincoln was elected, and which has led to the present lamentable war. I am not here to discuss whether North or South be right. We have said we will not interfere. To say that because we have recognized the Southern States as belligerents, therefore we have recognized them as an independent State is absurd. We could not help recognizing them as belligerents. How could we be prepared to treat 12,000,000 of people as slaves? Even the North has found it impossible to do so. Let the American settle their own quarrels. All we can hope is that when this terrible contest has an end, whatever that end may be, the liberty, happiness, and freedom of these magnificent States may not be impaired. We know that the interruption of communication with the Southern States may lead to deplorable results in this country. Millions of our people are anticipating great misery and distress; and yet, with all that suffering in prospect, not a single petition has been addressed to any member of the Government in favor of breaking the blockade, or doing an illegal act. I say then that the conduct both of the people of England and of the House of Commons has been noble conduct, and the time will come when the wise and good men of America—and there are many such in the States—will acknowledge that in confining ourselves to expressions of sympathy we have adopted

the policy best calculated to assist them in their terrible struggle. But I wish you to understand that, while we proclaim the principle of non-intervention, we are resolved to make the rights of Englishmen respected throughout the world.

The President and the Emancipators.

The threatened opposition of the abolitionists in Congress to the cautious course of the federal government on the slavery question, is reported to occasion President Lincoln's comparative little concern. Aside from considerations of duty, an obvious expediency prompts him to avoid every step which might lessen the attachment of unionists in the slaveholding States, or develop in the North a party hostile to the war. He knows that whilst an immediate emancipation policy would rally around him a minority of the Northern people, it would alienate a much larger proportion, and convert into antagonists classes whose support is essential to the safe conduct of the war. The New York Times enumerates the events to be apprehended should Congress adopt any of the talked of propositions for emancipation; the order running substantially thus: "1. The annihilation of the Union party and of the Union armies, in Missouri, Kentucky, Western Virginia and Maryland—and the secession of those States from the Union. "2. The resignation of a very large proportion of the Union Generals and the disbandment of more than half of the existing Union armies now in the field—with the cessation of enlistments and the impossibility of supplying fresh troops. "3. The formation of a Peace party in the Northern States which would resist and defeat the collection of war taxes, paralyze the prosecution of hostilities, throw everything into turmoil and confusion here at home and secure either the recognized independence of the South, or the reconstruction of the Union, by giving slavery all the guarantees it has ever dreamed of asking. "No government could successfully cope with obstacles like these; least of all a government whose entire power and resources are dependent upon the fierce friendliness of popular opinion.

CONVEYANCE OF GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES IN BRITISH VESSELS.

Mr. Charles Anderson, (Gen. Anderson's brother), who arrived at New York a day or two since from Vera Cruz, via Havana, publishes a card in the Evening Post emphatically denying the rumor that the British West India mail steamer Clyde, from Vera Cruz, refused to bring to Havana dispatches from the American Minister to Mexico, because of the overhauling of the Trent. Mr. Anderson says: "To my personal knowledge this report is wholly unfounded. I saw these dispatches received by the American Consul at Vera Cruz, and know that they were sent by him through Dr. Hartman, (an American of St. Jago de Cuba) to our Consul General at Havana. And so far from the captain of the Clyde doing any such thing as herein attributed to him, the facts are that, at great inconvenience to his ship, he actually stopped her at sea in order to put my family and that of Dr. Hartman on board the Columbia. And furthermore Capt. Heenan in doing this great kindness to us of his own mere motion, well knew of these dispatches and their importance, because I suggested to himself and Dr. Hartman, on the wheel-house, that a statement to the Columbia of important dispatches from our Mexican Minister would insure the stopping of that vessel for us. The doctor replied that he supposed he must give them to the Consul General. And so it was that the Columbia failed to bring these dispatches. "Mr. Anderson also doubts the story that Hunter and Soule took passage at Havana for England as not even a hint of any such appointment of such commissioners or their arrival was heard in Havana. The New York Courier des Etats Unis suggests that the publicity given to the report that Hunter and Soule have sailed from Havana is only an artifice to divert the attention of the Federal Government, and that the persons charged to take the places of Messrs. Sidelil and Mason in Europe pass, en route to Halifax, where they would embark in one of the Cunard steamers?"—Boston Journal.

Great Fire in Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13. The Norfolk Day Book has the following: "Charleston, Dec. 12. Passengers just arrived report a destructive fire last night at Charleston. The telegraph wires in that city were destroyed by fire. The fire commenced last night at 9 o'clock, in Russell & Co's sash factory at the foot of Hazel street and communicated on the opposite side of Hazel to Cameron & Co's machine shops. Under the influence thus given and a stiff breeze, with a small supply of water, the conflagration assumed a formidable character nearly equaling the most extensive conflagration on the American continent. The Theatre, Floyd's coach factory, opposite the express office, the old executive building and all the houses between that point and Queen's street were burned. The whole of one side of Broad street is destroyed from Col. Gadsden's residence to Maycock street. A considerable portion of the city from East Bay to King street is destroyed. Among the prominent buildings burned are the Institute, St. Andrew's Hall, Theatre, Catholic Cathedral and the Circular Church. "The fire is still raging. A thousand houseless persons are huddled in the streets. "The account states that a plot was discovered by a body servant of a military officer, who said that the negroes of the city were to be joined by large bands of negroes from the country, who were to come in and cut at night. He said the sash factory had been fired by a negro whom he designated, and who has been arrested. A small quantity

of arms was found under the floor of a negro's cabin. They were all new and in good order. In other negro's cabins knives and hatchets were found secreted. "The greatest consternation prevailed. Families were closing and barring their windows. The fire companies being composed of men who were engaged on military duty elsewhere, the fire engines were worked by negroes, who broke and rendered useless two of the best ones. The officers of the Courier and Mercury are said to be destroyed.

Stanstead Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1861.

The Journal—New Volume.

With the next number, Dec. 5th, commences the 17th Volume of the JOURNAL. In making this announcement we do not think it necessary to propose any important change in the character or arrangement of the paper. During the past volume we have given more reading matter than any other journal of the size and price in Lower Canada. This feature will probably be continued.

The marked approval which has attended our efforts to give a readable, local paper, will stimulate us to continued efforts for the future.

In addition to the usual matter of such a paper, we shall continue to give a full digest of news of the great American Rebellion,—the most gigantic war of modern times, a feature which we know is fully appreciated by the subscribers to the Journal.

Our terms are as heretofore, \$1.25 in advance, or within three months; or \$1.50 if not so paid. No alteration of these terms will be made.

Our subscribers and readers will do us a favor by showing this notice to such of their neighbors as are not our subscribers.

Grateful for the liberal patronage of the public, we shall continue our efforts to merit a continuance of favor.

Stanstead, Nov. 27, 1861.

The Trent Affair in England.

The papers received by the last steamer contain the English views upon the capture of the Southern Commissioners from the Trent. An excited meeting was held by the merchants of Liverpool, who denounced the act in strong terms. Public indignation ran high. The comments of the press, however, indicated a belief that the law officers of the Crown would not consider the case as a cause for war. The facts, however, that the Nashville, a Confederate privateer, had destroyed a New York ship within sight of land, and afterward brought in her crew to Southampton in irons, where she was well received, and an application by the captain of the Harvey Birch for his own private property was refused, are significant. It is further alleged that Lord Russell has decided that the Nashville is to be treated as a ship of war, and allowed to refit and arm. These appearances indicate a disposition to at least hold an even balance on the part of the government, and perhaps a disposition to have a brush with the United States if the circumstances will permit. The pressure of the Cotton interest upon the Government is immense, and this unfortunate affair of the Trent occurs inopportunistly for the maintenance of good feeling between the two countries.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

We learn from Mr. Chase's report that the expenses of the American government for the year ending June 30, 1862, were estimated in July last, at a little less than three hundred and nineteen million dollars. Of this he proposed to Congress to raise eighty millions by revenue and two hundred and fifty millions by loan. In accordance with the act of Congress, he has raised by agreement with the banks, up to the present time, one hundred millions in 7.30 per cent. Treasury notes; fifty millions at seven per cent. on twenty year six per cent. bonds; and he has made arrangements with the banks for another fifty millions on or after January 1st, on 7.30 per cent. Treasury notes.

Counting in the issue of twenty-four and a half millions in demand notes and of nearly twenty-seven millions in two year and sixty day notes, the total amount so far realized by loans amounts to \$197,242,388.14.

The revenue receipts have not, so far, come up to the estimate of the Secretary. The reformed estimates, based on the returns of the first quarter of the fiscal year, give as the result fifty-four and a half million dollars, which is twenty-five and a half million less than the estimate of last July.

The enlargement of the army since his last estimate of expenses for the year causes a necessary additional expenditure, making the total estimated expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1862, equal to \$513,500,000. This creates an additional deficit of nearly \$214,000,000, and taking the total amount as the sum to be raised during the year, Mr. Chase proposes to raise at least \$90,000,000 by taxes, and depend for the remainder upon loans. There will remain, then, besides loans already had, new loans to be contracted, for the present year, to the amount of nearly \$214,000,000.

To provide for the revenue, Mr. Chase asks that Congress increase the rates on sugar, two and a half cents on brown and green tea; twenty cents per pound on three tea; and five cents on coffee; and he asks that no other alteration be made in the tariff. He proposes to raise by direct tax from the loyal States, twenty millions, by excise and stamp duties a like sum, and by income tax ten millions. Add to this the revenue on imports, which he estimates at forty millions, and we have a total of ninety millions, the result of taxation in various shapes.

Mr. Chase recommends a plan by which the notes of the government will gradually become the only notes of issue in the country, but at the same time will be issued by and on the credit of private corporations. This seems much more secure than a national bank, and has the advantage of making this immense issue under the management and care of private corporations.

The Secretary states that if the war continues till July 1, 1863, the public debt will at that time have swollen to nine hundred million dollars; a sum which the nation may pay off in thirty years, if it is as energetic in this as it has been in the payment of previous national debts.

erly punished by laying an embargo on every American ship in British ports and sweeping their little navy from the seas. They would, according to their point of view, not be at war, and would have none of the rights of belligerents over neutrals. They would no more be belligerents than England was after the celebrated Smith's Breton battle in the cable-guards, and they would have no more right to stop our ships and carry off our passengers than we should have had to stop a French ship and take Mr. Smith O'Brien out of her.

But this assumption of the Federal government has been disavowed. The world generally has refused to see this assumption and reconstruction of the North American republic as a belligerent state. We declare neutrality between them as between two warring powers. We meto out a precise degree of equal consideration for the ships of war of each. In everything but our diplomacy we bear ourselves exactly equal between them. Whenever the Southern States shall have given proof of such stability as may make it sure that they can sustain their independence, we shall doubtless recognize them diplomatically as we already do de facto. This is the test applied by all writers on International Law, and we do not depart from it. It is the duty of nations the only proof required of any people is that they are able to make their independence respected. Kings and Emperors, and even Dukes and Electors, have sometimes refused to recognize the government for the time being of England, or France, or Italy, but only to their own regret. We have already recognized these Confederate States as a belligerent power, and we shall, when the time comes, recognize their government. Therefore we have imposed upon ourselves all the duties and inconveniences of a lower neutral between two belligerents.

Quoted as the truth may be, it is necessary to state that we have ourselves established a system of international law which one tells against us. In high-handed and almost despotic manner we have in former days claimed privileges over neutrals which have at different times handed all the maritime powers of the world against us. We have insisted upon stopping the ships of neutral nations, and taking British subjects out of them; and an instance is given by Jefferson in his Memoirs in which two nephews of Washington were impressed by our cruisers as they were returning from Europe, and placed as common seamen under the discipline of ships of war. We have always been the strenuous assertors of the rights of belligerents over neutrals, and the decisions of our Courts of Law, as they must now be cited by our Law Officers, have been in confirmation of these unreasonable claims, which have called into being confederations and armed neutralities against us, and which have always been modified in practice when we were not supreme in our own dominion at sea.

Owing to these facts the authorities which may be cited on this question are too numerous and uniform as to the right of search by belligerent ships of war over neutral merchant vessels, to be disputed. The only security that nothing is to be founded upon the fact that the law of nations, known to the law of nations, said Lord Stowell, in the celebrated case of the 'Maria,' is the right of personal visitation and search to be exercised by those who have an interest in making it. Again, Lord Stowell, in the same judgment, which is the storehouse of all English law on this subject, says, "By the Treaty of Madrid, the definition which they may, the right of visit and search are the incontestable right of the cruisers of a belligerent nation. Till they are visited and searched it does not appear what the ships or the destination are; and it is for the purpose of ascertaining these points that the right of visit and search is so clear in principle that no man can deny it who admits the right of maritime capture, because, if you are not at liberty to ascertain by sufficient inquiry whether there is property that can be legally captured, it is impossible to capture. The many European treaties which refer to the right of visit and search, and merely regulate the exercise of it. All writers upon the law of nations unanimously acknowledge it." The great American authority, Kent, treating upon the same subject in his Commentaries, says: "The duty of self-preservation gives to belligerent nations this right. The doctrine of the Treaty of Madrid, Courts on the right of visitation and search, and on the limitation of the right, has been recognized in its fullest extent by the Courts of Justice in this country." So far as the authorities go the testimony of international law writers is all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship upon the high seas.

"We quote these authorities because it is essential that upon a matter so important as that now before the public mind should be well informed. But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now obtain. Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest, were unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do, in these days. Moreover, if we gave full scope to all this antiquated law, it remains still to be asked whether the men who have been taken from beneath the protection of our flag were liable to seizure. They were not officers of the army or of the navy of the Confederate States. They were diplomatic envoys, wanting only in some formalities to be ambassadors to England and France. We do not say that there is no provision in the law of nations which will entitle us to maintain that their persons were sacred by reason of their mission; but, on the other hand, we are not aware of any authority which will show that these envoys were contraband of war.

If we had recognized the Confederate States we apprehend that we should have been perfectly justified in taking these Ambassadors on board our vessels of war, and bringing them to England without in any way forfeiting our character as neutrals. But even if it were necessary to admit that these gentlemen were in a belligerent or contraband character on board the English vessel, it is, we believe, the opinion of every eminent jurist that there was not a question to be decided by a neutral officer and Ambassador. The legal course would have been to take the ship into port and to ask for her condemnation, or for the condemnation of the passengers, in a Court of Admiralty. The result might, no doubt, have been the same, but if the proceeding was irregular we have secured a right to demand that the persons shall be restored.

When such tremendous interests are at stake we feel deeply the responsibility of discussing a question like this. Our first duty is to calm—certainly not to inflame—the general indignation which will be felt in these islands on the news is told. We cannot yet believe, although the evidence is strong, that it is the fixed determination of the government of the Northern States to force a quarrel upon the powers of Europe. We hope, therefore, that our people will not

meet this provocation with an outburst of passion, or rush to resentment without full consideration of all the bearings of the case. On the other hand, we appeal to the reasonable men of the Federal States—and they have some reasonable men among them—not to provoke war by such acts as these. It is, and it always has been, vain to appeal to old follies and bygone authorities in justification of acts which every Englishman and every Frenchman cannot but feel to be injurious and insulting. Even Mr. Seward himself must know that the voices from their captivity, are a thousand times more eloquent in London and in Paris than they would have been if they had been heard at St. James' and the Tuilleries. Questions of this kind in countries where the people exercise power pass but too quickly out of the hands of lawyers and statesmen, and give irresistible power to neither the wisest nor the most peace-loving members of a community.

Our intelligence from England will be read with great interest. There is danger of a collision between Great Britain, and the U. S., arising from the Trent affair, aided by the unfortunately exasperated state of feeling which has been fostered in both countries by reckless and satanic presses. The distributers of the New York Herald have been fiercely responded to by papers in England and the Provinces until a very excited state of feeling has been produced. This is to be regretted, because no intelligent or sane man can desire to see a war between the two countries. There are so many ties of blood, interest and comity that would be severed, such a waste of blood and treasure which neither nation can afford, and such a turning back of the tide of civil, religious and material progress as would not be recovered in one generation. It will not do, under the circumstances, to believe all the reports that come to us by the Europa. For instance, all the commentators upon the facts set it down as conclusively established that the United States intend to fasten a quarrel upon Great Britain. Those who have read Capt. Wilkes statement of the affair, will bear in mind that he explicitly avows he was acting on his own responsibility. The American government have not yet directly spoken on the affair. It will likewise be remembered that the English press, at that time of the sailing of the Europa, founded their positions upon the *ex parte* statements of the officers of the Trent. When the facts are fully weighed, and after a careful examination of precedents, and the law of nations, it shall be found that the American captain has insulted the flag and violated the international code, we have confidence to believe that that Government will recede from an offensive position, and make the *amende honorable*. They can all afford to bear the British Lion at any time, and now least of all when involved in a struggle for national existence.

Mr. Chase thinks commerce should follow the flag, and wherever a Southern port falls into their hands, it should be opened for trade, if it can be done without injury to warlike operations.

He suggests the appointment of a solicitor of customs in New York; the creation of a branch mint at Denver; states the coin in the country at from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred millions; notices the payment by the government of certain debts due to States; and gives the following estimate of the national debt: On July 1, 1860, the public debt was \$61,709,703 08 On July 1, 1861, the public debt was 30,867,823 08 On July 1, 1862, the public debt will be 317,372,802 93 On July 1, 1863, the public debt will be 807,372,802 93

The Captain of Co. D. 3rd Regt. Vt. Volunteers, F. C. Harrington, acknowledges the receipt of a barrel of necessities from this vicinity in the following terms: Camp Griffin, Va., Nov. 28, 1861.

By to-day's express, the company I have the honor to command received from "the Ladies of Derby Line, Vt. and Stanstead, C. E.," a barrel containing 108 pairs fine woolen socks and five blankets, "an appreciation," as said the note accompanying it, "of your noble self-sacrifice in defence of our glorious Union." Such as we needed the articles presented, they become doubly dear to us as coming from home, a spot sweeter than ever before, because in peril, and from those whose kindnesses heretofore are bright on the tablets of memory. To the many donors we return our most heartfelt thanks, every name of the long list will be remembered with grateful hearts, and if good old fashioned cheers be any thanks, he assured the hills of Virginia echoed as hearty ones as ever on Thanksgiving morning.

We are gratified to learn that the soiree and supper of the ladies of the Congressional Society was numerous attended on Wednesday evening last, and the receipts quite satisfactory.

We learn that the Shakespearean Readings of Mr. Fraser, two of which have taken place, give very good satisfaction to those who have been so fortunate as to attend. Unavoidable hindrances have prevented our enjoying that pleasure yet.

In consequence of a School Meeting in the Academy Hill, Mr. J. Fraser's reading of Maebeth will be postponed till Tuesday evening.

LATER FROM EUROPE. IMPORTANT NEWS!

By the Europa from Liverpool Nov. 30, and the City of Washington 4th inst., we have very important and exciting news from England. The Europa was detained at Queenstown 12 hours by the Government, who sent a Queen's messenger on board with dispatches for Lord Lyons.

A great excitement prevails in England in regard to the Mason and Sidelil affair. The press are almost unanimous in denouncing the act as an insult to the English flag, and demand prompt reparation from the American government. A special meeting of the Privy Council was held at Windsor Castle, and it is understood that dispatches were made out to Lord Lyons, denouncing an apology and the restitution of the Confederate Commissioners to the protection of the English flag.

The export of gunpowder, saltpetre and lead are forbidden in a special Royal Gazette.

The Times warns Canada not to rely too much upon the assistance of England, and in effect says that they must prepare to defend themselves.

The Morning Star declares that the statement of the instructions to Lord Lyons to obtain the restitution of the Confederate Commissioners or to take his leave of Washington, was premature, and so exaggerated as to be virtually untrue.

The Times says the depositions of the officers of the Trent have been submitted to the law offices of the Crown, and their opinion has been given that the proceedings of the American frigate are not justified by the law of nations, and that Wilkes should have taken the Trent into a port and submitted the question to a prize court, if he found anything contraband of war.

The report prevails that a good understanding exists between France and England on the subject.

The Paris Patrie, Pays and Constitutionnel censure the act of Capt. Wilkes.

Rumors prevailed that the Warrior was to be dispatched to Annapolis with the latest ultimatum of the Cabinet: "Delivery up of the prisoners and full reparation."

The effect of the agitation was very depressing on stocks. Canadian stocks fell 12 per cent.

The partial effect of the advices by the Persia which arrived out just before the sailing of the Europa, had somewhat calmed the excitement.

The Times predicts three things to follow the outbreak, the destruction of the Southern blockade, a blockade of Northern ports and a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England and France.

Active preparations were on foot to reinforce the North American provinces. The Melbourne would leave for Halifax on the 5th with 30,000 stand of arms, large quantities of ammunition and a battery of six Armstrong guns.

The Paris Corps has a statement that the Emperor has offered his services as mediator. London, Dec. 5. The tone of the French press is changing. The *Moniteur* considers a peaceful solution not impossible, says the public opinion of the United States is very powerful, but also very fierce. The *Journal des Debates* endorses the opinion of the *Moniteur*, and adds that the French

Government is in no hurry to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

The American Civil War. News of the Week.

The Federal troops have occupied Beaufort, and are securing what cotton they can. An expedition for further South was expected to sail from Port Royal about the 12th.

It is reported from Washington that the Government there decline to join with England, France and Spain in the Mexican expedition.

The Confederate steamer Vanderbilt arrived at Havana on the 3d from New Orleans. The Spanish fleet and army were within a few hours sail of Vera Cruz. Later reports state that the Mexicans have submitted to the terms proposed by the allies, but this needs confirmation.

The recent action at Pensacola resulted disastrously to the rebels. Fort Pickens was uninjured, and lost but two men. The steamer Richmond was somewhat damaged by a shell below the water-line, and had one man killed and seven wounded by a shell. On the other side the loss in men is not known, but Fort Barrancas was considerably damaged, Fort McRae was silenced, a steamer was badly crippled, and the village of Warrington and the navy yard were mostly burned. Col. Brown did not deem it prudent to land troops until he is sufficiently reinforced to hold the place.

The Charleston Courier contains accounts of the burning of large quantities of cotton and corn. News from Kentucky declare a battle imminent.

The Philadelphia North American of Dec. 13, says that a letter from Hilton Head of the 4th says, "Last night the fleet arrived with 25,000 troops. Savannah and Charleston will soon be ours."

William H. Johnson of the Lincoln cavalry, for attempting to desert with a treasonable intention, was executed within the lines of Gen. Franklin's division on the 13th. He confessed his guilt.

From Missouri we learn that the Confederates are in possession of Lexington, and Gen. Prentiss was in the vicinity with 3000 Federals. The Union forces are carrying on an active guerrilla warfare against Price's recruits.

Gen. Butler's expedition has landed at Ship Island.

A Cincinnati dispatch of Dec. 14th, says that news has just been received from Cheat Mountain that yesterday a battle was fought at Alleghany camp, Pocahontas, Va., between Gen. Milroy commanding the Union troops, and Gen. Johnson of Georgia, lasting from daylight until 3 P. M. The Union loss was 30, and the rebels loss over 200, including 30 prisoners. The rebels set fire to their camp and retreated to Stanton, thus clearing Western Virginia of the last rebel force.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16. Barque Agnes has arrived here and reports speaking the English brig Mary Morton, which reported that the Sumter and Ironsides had a severe engagement and that one of them, he did not know which, had put into Martinique to repair damages.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14. By the steamer Illinois from Beaufort we learn that all the island subject to Port Royal are occupied by our troops, and immense quantities of cotton is being gathered and brought in by the soldiers, amounting in value to two million dollars.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) Courier says that a person from Bowling Green had for treason by Confederate State Commissioners at Knoxville on the 6th, and committed to jail.

The North Carolina Standard of the 4th learns from a reliable source that a Federal regiment had taken possession of Portsmouth, N. C., and that there are ten Yankee steamers in Pamlico Sound.

Effect of the English News in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16. The Express says the excitement on Change is intense beyond description. Bread stocks are favorably affected and all difficulties are firmly. Many lots of cotton are withdrawn from the market and there is but small array of samples on sale in the Broker's Offices.

Saltpetre advanced from 11 to 15c per pound, and few holders would name any price. Brimstone is kept out of the market. Chemicals advanced. Bicarbonate of soda went up 1c. Coffee and tea are all withdrawn from the market, or only offered at enormous prices. Sugars offered sparingly. Sterling exchange advanced to 110.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16. Washington special dispatches state that the excitement caused by the news from Europe has subsided. The general belief is here that war with England will be avoided. The President is known to oppose any warlike policy toward any foreign power at this time.

It is rumored in diplomatic circles that Mexico is determined to resist an invasion of her territory by the allied powers.

DEATHS.

In this town on the 27th of November, by Rev. A. Moulton, by license, Mr. John L. Caldwell of Lynn, Mass., to Sarah A. second daughter of Mr. David B. Davis of Stanstead.

DIED.

In Brighton, Mass., on the 10th instant, Mrs. Hattie A. wife of Samuel H. Turner, formerly of Hatley, C. E., and daughter of Harrison D. and Esther G. Davis of Brighton.

Donation Visit.

The friends of Rev. S. Goodenough will make him a donation visit on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26th. A general invitation is given.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the People's Bank, will be held at their Banking House on Tuesday in (14th) January, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the year ensuing.

STEPHEN FOSTER, Cashier.

Derby Line, Dec. 17, 1861. [835]3

CHRISTMAS
—AND—
NEW YEARS!
T. W. WYMAN
—Is Receiving and has Received—
A RICHER ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS
Suitable for the Season, than
has ever yet been offered to the
Public.

CALL AND SEE THEM.
Stansstead Plain, December 16, 1861.

AUCTION SALES!

W. F. RAMSAY

EXTENDS holding regular Auction Sales
at his place of business in Georgetown,
The first sale will take place on Monday,
Dec. 23d, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
The selection offered will comprise Dry
Goods, Hardware, Clothing, Groceries, No-
tions and a good assortment of Toys suit-
able for Christmas and New Years presents.

Christmas Show.
There will be also on the same day a dis-
play of good solid comforts for the season
in the shape of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Turkeys,
Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Candies, Nuts,
Apples, &c., which will be sold at reason-
able rates. [835w]

NOTICE.

THE persons who left a MARE with
the subscriber to be pastured, on the
20th August, are hereby notified to pay
charges and take her away.
JOHN MOIR, Jr.
Stansstead, Dec. 18 1861. [835w]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Derby Line
Dec. 11, 1861.
All letters advertised are subject to 1 ct.
postage.

Abbot, Nathan
Aldrich, Sam R
Ames, Lydia A
Avoice, Francis
Boynton, Elvira A
Bard, Halsey J
Bartlett, Rev J G
Beard, Halsey J
Blood, J P
Burns, S B
Badger, Orange S
Berry, John
Bartlett, Edson
Buxton, Mrs Lucy
Brown, Milton A
Cofford, Lucinda B
Chamberlin, Mrs H
Cafferty, Edward
Carlton, Mrs Mercy
Comber, Mrs Rosetta
Cain, Chas
Cushing, Miss Emery
Cowan, Russell
Chase, Neal
Chase, Henry
Dunham, Julia A
Dustin, Hoel R
Dustin, Joel R
Dearborn, Lucy 2
Dixon, Catherine
Dorion, Chas S
Eaton, Geo A
Emerson, L N
Embury, Peter
Eaton, Alice
Fuller, Lovina E
Farrell, Wm
Finley, S P
Foster, George
Frye, Nellie G
Freeze, Jennie M
George, O C B
Gardner, W H
Goff, G N
Griffin, Mary J
Gellhusen, J B 2
Gravett, J
Gates, Geo
Gates, Henry E
Graham, Elizabeth
Grannis, Nancy M
Gould, Hattie F
Gould, Hattie
Hvatt, H
Haines, John
Haines, Simon
Hinman, Herbert
Hinman, D S 2
Harvey, Amos
Hanson, Benj
Howe, Frank J
Huger, Hannah
Hunt, H Franklin M
Hill, Anthony
Hubbard, Nathan
Hopkins, Marion 2
Heslop, Lizzie
Hollister, Mary A
Hollister, Sarah L
Heath, Isaac
Heath, Esther
Harvey, Ellen C
Horne, Wm
Howe, Preston
Healy, P
Walker, Mrs M C
Please ask for advertised letters.
C. A. ROBINSON,
Ass't P. M.

Delinquents, Attention!

We have on hand a quantity of Notes and
Accounts for the Journal, Advertising and
Printing, which we are desirous of turning
into something with which to satisfy our Pa-
per Makers, Type Founders, Compositors
and creditors generally. These demands,
although small singly, in the aggregate are
very important to us, and MUST BE PAID.—
As we need all our dues to enable us to meet
our obligations promptly, we call upon all to
make an early settlement. Where it is in-
convenient to visit the office, remittances
may be made at our risk in registered let-
ters.
Journal Office, December 3, 1861.

A Liberal Offer.

To those subscribers one year in arrear for
the Journal, who will pay us \$2.50 in cash
between this date and the 1st of January,
we will give a receipt for two years of the
paper.
Dec. 3, 1861.

Eastern Townships Bank.

DIVIDEND No. 4.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Divi-
dend of four per cent for the current
half year, upon the paid up capital stock of
this Institution, has been this day declared,
and that the same will be payable at the
Bank and its Branches, on and after Thursday
the second day of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from
the 15th to the 31st December, both days
inclusive.
By order of the Board,
Wm. FARWELL, Jr.,
Cashier.

Eastern Townships Bank,
Sherbrooke, C. E.,
29th November, 1861. } 835

THE BOSTON JOURNAL

FOR 1862.

The New England Newspaper!

THE trying times of the nation's history
in which we live, render a

LIVE NEWSPAPER

an indispensable necessity to every man who
wishes to keep himself informed of the im-
portant events which are daily transpiring—
To furnish a paper which will meet the just
expectations of the public in such a time as
the present, requires an amount of labor and
extraordinary expense of which the com-
munity at large have no conception. The
proprietors of the Journal have spared no
effort or money to make it all that its
readers could reasonably expect. Besides
improving and strengthening their home
force during the past year, they have at
great expense sent several reporters and
letter writers in the country with the Army
and Navy, and have frequently given the
New England public the first and fullest ac-
counts by telegraph and by mail, of im-
portant events at the Seat of War. The
ONLY SPECIAL REPORTER FROM NEW ENGLAND
at the Hatteras and Port Royal expeditions
was the JOURNAL REPORTER, and his
reports of those events, with those of
"Carleton" of the Bull Run fight, "Perley's"
letters from Washington, "Bay State's" from
the Upper Potomac, and the Journal's let-
ters from Missouri and Kentucky, are uni-
versally acknowledged as among the best
reports and letters published by the Ameri-
can press. What the proprietors of the
Journal have done is but an earnest of what
they intend to do, in order to give its read-
ers the earliest and best accounts of every
event of interest connected with the rebel-
lion, and at the same time have the Journal
maintain its reputation as the best general
newspaper in New England.

The increase in the circulation of the
Journal during the year is the best evidence
of the extent to which the New England
public rely upon it for the news of the day.
Its circulation now ranges from

Sixty to Eighty Thousand

per day; and it has frequently during the
year, in times of excitement, reached over
one hundred thousand per day—testing the
capacity of both of our fast presses to the
utmost to supply the demand.

The following are the prices of the sever-
al editions of the Journal:

The Boston Daily Journal.

MORNING AND EVENING.

Circulation free times as large as that
of any paper of its class in New Eng-
land!

Six Dollars a Year; Single Cop-
ies Two Cents.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Tuesday and Friday Mornings—Three Dol-
lars a Year.

TO CLUBS:

Five copies one year, \$12

Ten copies one year, 20

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Published every Thursday Morning.

One copy one year, \$2.00

Two " " " 3.00

Five " " " 6.00

Ten " " " 10.00

And one to get-up of club.

Twenty copies one year, 20.00

And two to get-up of club.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The Journal has no equal in New England.
Its prices are uniform, and the advertise-
ments are set up in a clear and conspicuous
manner, judiciously arranged and classified
under appropriate heads, and appear in both
Morning and Evening papers without extra
charge.

ITS CIRCULATION

is more than five times that of any "two
cent" or subscription paper in New England.
The public are reminded that no drummers
for advertising are ever employed by this
establishment.

THE CASH PRINCIPLE.

In all cases the "cash principle" will be
adhered to, and no notice will be taken of
any orders not accompanied by the money.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration
of the time paid for.

The Journal is for sale at all the
Newspaper Depots, and all the Railroads
throughout New England.
All orders addressed to

CHARLES O. ROGERS,
JOURNAL BUILDING,
118 & 120 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Stanstead Seminary.

THE SPRING TERM will commence
Monday, January 6th, 1862, and con-
tinue 16 weeks. Tuition the same as heretofore.
Those desiring board or rooms can
be accommodated by applying to the Prin-
cipal.

W. H. LEE, Principal.

NOTICE.

THE Deputy Collector's Office in Derby
has been removed to Derby Line, one
door North of the Hotel. All persons will
take due notice and govern themselves ac-
cordingly.
SAMUEL CHENEY,
Deputy Collector.

Derby Line, June 29, 1861.

At Wholesale.

8000 lbs. Crushed, Powdered and Granu-
lated Sugars,
8000 lbs. Muscovado Sugar,
300 Casks Nails,
1000 lbs. Codfish,
50 Boxes Tobacco,
5 bbls. Burning Fluid,
500 gals. Lined Oil,
25 Chests Y. H. Teas.

A. KNIGHT, [706]

Stanstead March 20, 1861.

WANTED.

23 Cards Fire Wood,
100 Bushels Oats,
40 " Wheat,
15 " Corn, on accounts, at the
"Journal" Office.

UP TO THE TIMES!

READY RY SYSTEM

The Subscriber, being satisfied that the
READY RY SYSTEM
is fully up to the times, and the system most con-
ducive to the interests of the buyer and seller, has
made large additions to his stock, which he is of-
fering at prices which cannot fail to be satisfac-
tory to those who may favor him with their patron-
age.
Grateful to his friends and the public for the
patronage so cheerfully and liberally extended to
him, he would solicit their attention to the fol-
lowing list of Goods for which cash, produce,
butter, cheese, poultry and all kinds of barter,
will be taken in exchange. A full Stock of

West India Goods & Provisions,

Teas, Tobaccos, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice,
Soda, Saleratus, Cream of Tartar, South Osha-
wa Extra Flour, warranted to be a superior article
for the human system—Corn meal, Rye meal,
Oatmeal, Hop Yeast, concentrated Lemon, Pork,
Lard, Tripe, Butter, Cheese, table and sweet Pot-
atoes, Onions, Pumpkins, Squashes, &c.
French, Durham, Stickey & Poor's, and
Wick's Mustard, French Prepared Mustard, Mush-
room, Walnut & Tomato Ketchups, Worcester-
shire sauce, Assorted pickles, Capers, Pepper
sauce,
Maccaroni, Vermacelli, Tapioca, Sago, Arrow-
root, split Peas, Pearl Barley, &c.

Dried Fruit.

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

Green Fruit.

Apples, Cranberries, Oranges and Lemons, &c.

CONFECTIONERY.

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

NUTS.

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

SPICES.

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

FISH.

White Fish, Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Hal-
ibut, pickled, dry and smoked Haddock, Nappes
and Fins, Tongues and Souds, Codfish, Pollock,
fresh Fish and Oysters.

SUNDRIES.

Soap of all kinds except soft soap, Kerosene
Lanterns, do. Lamps, Kerosene Oil, Fluid, Lamp
Oil, bottled and raw Lined Oil.

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

S. W. WYMAN, [832]

Stansstead, Nov. 27, 1861.

NOVEMBER 28!

NEW GOODS

THIS DAY AT NELSON'S,

—consisting of an invoice of—

DRY GOODS,

GLASS WARE,

GROCERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Cash paid for NICE FALL BUTTER,

Cash paid for SHIPPING FURS,

Cash paid for HIDES & PELTS,

Cash paid for WOOL.

Butter, Cheese, Grain, Socks,

and most kinds of barter taken

In the Way of Trade!

My books are posted, and shall be happy to
wait upon all who may want to settle.

Notes and accounts made since last

January must be paid, special

contracts excepted.

A. B. NELSON.

Derby Line, Vt., Nov. 28, 1861. 832

PAUL & RUSSELL'S

QUADRILLE BAND

WOULD respectfully announce to the people
of the Eastern Townships and Northern
Vermont, that they will answer calls for attend-
ance at Balls, Parties, Assemblies, &c., &c., and
will make their headquarters at C. W. Jenks' Hot-
el, Derby Line. Orders left with him or applica-
tion by mail or otherwise, to any member of the
Band, will be promptly attended to.
Also, Classes instructed in Dancing by W. L.
Paul, on the most reasonable terms.
W. L. PAUL, Violin and Prompter; R. C.
PAUL, 2d Violin, Flageolet, Kolozegian Bell,
and Prompter; J. F. BACON, Clarinet and Mu-
sic; H. P. SEAVEY, Cornet; L. H. RESEDA,
Double Bass and Prompter.
Derby Line, Oct. 30, 1861. 3m828

MAGOG ACADEMY.

THE WINTER TERM of this Institu-
tion will commence on

Monday December 9th, 1861,

and continue eleven weeks, under the direc-
tion of J. J. Webster.

TERMS:

Common English, \$2 00

Higher do, 2 50

French & Latin, each extra, 1 00

Special care will be taken to secure effi-
cient Assistants, especially in the Ornamen-
tal Branches. This Institution presents pec-
uliar advantages to students wishing to ac-
quire a thorough knowledge of the French
Language. For further particulars address
J. J. WEBSTER, Principal,
Magog, C. E., Dec. 2, 1861. 833w3

IF YOU WISH FOR A

NEAT BALL CARD!

WEDDING CARD!
BUSINESS CARD!
OR ANY OTHER CARD!
OR POSTER!
OR PROGRAMME!
OR CIRCULAR!
OR BLANK!

OR ANY OTHER

PRINTING!

COME,
SEND BY EXPRESS,
OR BY MAIL,
OR BY PRIVATE HAND,
—TO THE—

JOURNAL OFFICE,

WHERE YOUR ORDERS WILL BE
Neatly, Promptly and Cheaply Executed.

FALL & WINTER TRADE!

A LARGE ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

—AT—

W. B. COBB & CO'S

Selected with care for the Fall and
Winter Trade,

And comprising a very general assortment,
Bought on Favorable Terms.

We are giving, as formerly, great inducements to
the public to trade with us,

For Cash, good Credit, or Produce

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING WEEKLY.

W. B. COBB & CO.

WILLARD WOOD

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends
and the public generally, that he has just re-
ceived the

Fall and Winter Fashions

for Gentlemen's dress, and hopes by close applica-
tion to business to inherit a good share of patron-
age.
Cutting for others to make done on short no-
tice. Garments made to order, in good style,
and at the lowest possible prices, for ready pay
or approved credit.
Rock Island, Oct. 23, 1861. 827m4

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

SPALDING & BRODIE,

BEG leave to inform the public that they have
now on hand a very heavy stock of

NEW GOODS!

just purchased, which they are offering at very low
prices. The stock consists of choice

DELAINES, COBURGS, GERMAN
PLAIDS, RIPS, ECASSAIS,
EMERLIDAS,
and other novel styles just got out this season.
Bonnet Ribbons, Flowers and Plumes
in great variety. Also, Hoyle's, Ashburton's and
Mickley's celebrated

ENGLISH PRINTS,
which for strength and durability are unsurpassed.
A very fine stock of
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Overcoatings,
together with the usual stock of
Domestic Sheetings,
Tickings and Denims,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Buffalo Robes and Trimmings,
Boots, Shoes & Moccasins,
Shelf Hardware,
Glassware and Crockery,
TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS,
and SPICES, all kinds.
Paints, Oil, Glass, Nails, Putty,
Zinc, Iron, Steel, &c. &c.
Codfish, Salmon, White Fish
and Mackerel.

The whole stock is a very desirable one to se-
lect from, and we pledge ourselves to sell as low
as the lowest, and would solicit an inspection be-
fore purchasing elsewhere.
Rock Island, October 22, 1861.

Rock Island and Derby Line

TIN SHOP.

QUIMBY & OVITT

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabi-
tants of Stanstead and Orleans Counties,
that they have opened a new shop on the Line, in
the building formerly occupied by Geo. James,
near the covered Bridge, where they will keep con-
stantly on hand a large and good assortment of
TIN WARE,
GLASS WARE,
HOLLOW WARE,
BRASS WARE,
WOODEN WARE,
JAPANNED WARE,
STOVES & PIPE,
PUMPS & SINKS,
LEAD PIPE, &c., &c.
Sugar Pans, all sizes and qualities; Patent sap
spouts; Shaker Brooms; Boston and Portland
Matches, together with a general assortment of
YANKEE NOTIONS.
Job Work promptly attended to.
STOVES! STOVES!
Cook, Dining Room, Parlor and Box Stoves,
all sizes with the latest improvements, which we
offer very low for
Ready Pay.
Nearly all kinds of Barter taken in exchange.
Liberal inducements to Pedlars wishing to en-
gage in the business. Remember the place,
First Building South of the Covered Bridge.
Rock Island, C. E. & Derby Line, Vt. } 794
March 4, 1861.

P. & J. W. Baxter's Column.

GEMS OF THE SEASON

Fall and Winter Goods

AT THE

YELLOW STORE,

ROCK ISLAND, 1861—'62.

P. & J. W. BAXTER

HAVE again filled the Yellow Store with a
large and varied stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

purchased under very ADVANTAGEOUS circum-
stances. These Goods can and will be sold ex-
tremely low for

Cash, Produce or approved Credit

Their stock consists of every variety of goods
for Ladies wear, among which may be found

DRESS GOODS

in great variety,
Shawls,
Cloaks and Cloaking,
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons,
Zephyr Knit Hoods,
Sontags,
Ladies Under Vests and
Drawers,
Gloves and Gauntlets,
Magenta Scarfs, &c. &c. &c.,
comprising a better variety than was ever before
offered in this section of country,
— ALSO —
FOR MEN'S WEAR,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Cloths,
Hats and Caps,
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, &c.
WOOLENS.
A splendid assortment of Woolen
Shirts and Drawers,
Blankets,
Cottons,
Shirting,
Cotton Flannel,
Denims,
Stripe Shirtings,
Fancy Flannel Shirts,
comprising almost every article for mens' wear.

SPLENDID FURS!

A FEW of those extra Otter Caps from the
upper Ottawa,
No. 1 Otter Caps,
do Russia Lamb,
do Extra Persian do
do Gloves & Gauntlets, in variety. La-
dies' Fur Caps & Mufflers to match. For sale
cheap at
BAXTER'S, ROCK ISLAND.

North West Buffalo Robes!

25 NORTH WEST ROBES!
No. 1 Skins of over 1000, very
dark best we ever offered, and trimmings for
same.
P. & J. W. BAXTER.

100 PAIRS EXTRA MOCCA-
SINS direct from Manufacturer.
N. B. Very large sizes.
P. & J. W. BAXTER.

BEST HUDSON BAY SALMON.

White Fish, (very choice) Mackerel in kits
of 25 lbs., and by the pound, table Codfish, &c.,
at
BAXTER'S.

EXTRA FLOUR, SMOKED HAMS
and DRIED APPLE, at
BAXTER'S.

5 BALES HEAVY SHEETINGS,
purchased before the late rise.
at
THE YELLOW STORE.

WANTED. TEN TONS GOOD
BUTTER, by
P. & J. W. BAXTER.

WANTED.

1000 DOZ. GOOD HONEST
(Northern made) WOOL FEET-
INGS for the Federal Army. (Let rebels have
the Cotton.)
P. & J. W. BAXTER.

WANTED.

ALL kinds of FARM PRODUCE at a fair
price, in exchange, by
P. & J. W. BAXTER.

Pure Imported & Domestic

SPIRITS, WINES, ALE, PORTER,
&c., &c.

MESSRS. BAXTER wish to call the atten-
tion of medical men and the public gener-
ally, to their fine assortment of Pure Imported
Spirits and Wines, and to assure them that their
arrangements for obtaining pure spirits and wines
of all kinds are perfectly reliable, and they guar-
antee the quality of all they sell. And they
would further say that they keep a much greater
variety of

The Finer Qualities

than is usually kept in the country. Among the
variety may be found:

BRANDIES.

Hennessy's, Martell's, and the United Vine-
yard, by the gallon or dozen. A beautiful article
of Danish Cherry Brandy.

GINS.

