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## The Stanstead Journal

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### AFTER A FORGER.

WITH A BOAT-RIDE ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

I was an English journalist, out of present employment, and led by love of adventure to become the temporary companion of Detective Ballagan of the States. He was in pursuit of an adroit forger, Jules Ingram of Martineau, whose drafts on various banking houses in the northern States had been so skillfully executed and so heavily honored as to rouse the entire bank interest to raise means for his arrest. Ballagan had traced him, with a female accomplice, to the outlet of Lake Ontario, among whose many islands he was believed to be concealed, but here the clue was lost.

It was on the twelfth day of our adventure, that the detective, sick of care and exposure, made over to me the boat and outfit. The water-man rowed me to a cove within Wolf Island, the largest of the group; it was a lonely place, removed from either channel of the river, visible from neither mainland, and out of sight of every sail and habitation. I made fast my line at three hundred yards; the burnished lantern shined the surface like a star; the rower never tired nor slackened, and before nine o'clock, I had taken a score of pickled, not one of which weighed less than six pounds. I was now reminded of breakfast; the island was near at hand; and as we pulled along the border to find a landing, a turn in the coast revealed a comfortable frame dwelling, set against a ridge of thick timber, and flanked by a smooth beach. Smoke curled from its chimney, a boat bordered the strand, and a dog rose up and howled as our oars awakened him. Directly, a man and a woman appeared at the door; the former walked down to the skiff, and leaping into it, sculled rapidly away, without saying a word. The woman received us shyly, but hospitably. She gave my man the use of fire and kettle; and while he cleaned and prepared the fish, I strolled into the yard to regard the establishment. The wood grew tall and tangled close to the premises; there seemed no approach by the cove; the dwelling was almost without furniture; neither cattle, nor sheep, nor poultry inhabited the barn; and the only sounds to break the general hush were those of wild birds creaking overhead, or the waters plashing upon the sands. A turn in the edge of the cedars brought me to a path, which I pursued cautiously, till it stopped at the back of a pool or inlet, where a raft lay moored to the shore. As similar channels environed the dwelling, I concluded that it stood upon a small, separate island, and had for this reason escaped our previous notice. The woman was watching me from a window as I returned. She was hands me, but not proffering—a fine animal face, a little discolored, and strangely out of place in this bleak, secluded country. She was indisposed to converse, admitted that she had lived here but a little while, and at length, weary with waiting, took a yellow-covered novel from a shelf and read in uneasy silence, eyeing me at intervals. The scene was oddly composed; a painting of it would have been unparadoxical—the bare floors and walls, the wild pines and cedars, the desolate lawn and water, and this fine, fashionable, sensual woman, reading a loose novel amid the ruin. I took down the few books from the shelf—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, a file of shipping lists, a manual of book-keeping, a lot of business directories, a treatise on commercial law—an odd library, surely, for the wilderness. Revolving these things in my mind as I ate, I made a second abortive attempt to engage my landlady's attention, and at last made her good-by.

"Row me to the Canada shore," I said to the waterman; "we will spend a night with the British Lion." I landed at a hamlet near the city of Kingston, and proceeding to a tidy tavern, stretched myself beneath a window and essayed to read a newspaper. Dullness and fatigue induced drowsiness.—I was half-way into a dream, when the entrance of somebody disturbed me.—A person in a gray coat had taken up the journal, and was perusing it by the aid of an eye-glass. His side and back were turned towards me, but I thought I recognized him as the surely occupant of the dwelling upon the cove. He was small, thin, and gentlemanly; and after awhile he took a billet from his pocket, folded it, and lighting a cigar, threw away the remnant of the paper. A com-

motion of some description now attracted him to the exterior, and before I could compose myself to sleep again, the noise in front grew fierce and boisterous. I found the stranger wrangling with a knot of bores who had lately lost some horses, and were disposed to regard all unknown folks as thieves. He was calm and polite, and having abashed them somewhat, withdrew to his vessel, and pushed into the stream. As he stood up in the bateau, and faced me for the first time, the conviction rushed upon me that this man, and Jules Ingram were one! The photograph in the possession of Ballagan could have been taken from no other face. The same small, thoughtful, grizzly-haired man regarded me; there were the eye-glasses and the cigar; and as, with a quick heart, I recalled each shade and feature, the fine lady on the lonely island came to memory; she was the creature of Jules Ingram; the bare dwelling was his retreat; the mercantile books were his aids to felony; the man before me was the forger!

Another clue at once suggested itself—the billet with which he had lighted his cigar. I entered the bar-room tremulously, and took the remnant from the floor; the blood gushed to my face at the first words:—

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est Indies.

The paper was a blank bill of exchange one of many with which the culprit had operated! I waited no longer, but summoned my waterman, and relieving each other at the oars, we reached Cape Vincent at dusk. It was not without remorse that I confided my discoveries to Ballagan. I regretted that it had been my destiny to make them. The law had his paid agents, of whom I was not one. My meditations might not be soothed on bleak nights to come by the thought of a miserable man whom my officiousness had consigned to a cold prison cell. But now that the facts were in my possession, it was criminal to withhold them. I laid them before the detective as he lay in bed, leaning his powerful head and neck upon a muscular arm, and his small secretive eyes grew blank and expressionless, and he listened like one deaf. It was his professional way of denoting satisfaction.

"You must take the ferry to Kings-ton immediately," he said; "I will dictate a telegram and a placard; the one must be dispatched, and the other printed at once upon your arrival. Write!"

I took up pen and paper, and he outlined as follows:—  
"To all British officials and residents on the St. Lawrence; I, Pepin Petit, of Fort Erie, Canada West, have lost eight horses. The thief is known to be a small, grizzled-haired, intelligent person, near-sighted, and wearing a gray coat; was last seen near Kingston, and is believed to dwell on or near Wolf Island. I will pay a thousand dollars for his detection; he will doubtless attempt to land between Kingston and Montreal."

I dropped the pen indignantly.

"This is a lie, Ballagan," I said, "a trick of your craft; I will have nothing to do with it."

"I place you under arrest!" thundered the giant, dashing away his coverlets. "I have noticed your squalidness; the law will hold you as an accomplice of the forger; it is in your power to serve justice; you refuse—how will public opinion brand you?"

I saw my mistake, and confessed it. My companion was remorseless as a tiger. They paint justice blind; her suitors are all too keen; but this man had no heart; he could not comprehend a scruple; he despised a sentiment or a fear; if his new-born babe had stood between himself and Jules Ingram, he would have trampled it down. I compared him only to a blood-hound at the end of the scent; half dead with fatigue as he was, his jaws were quivering now, the tracks of the game were fresh, the smell of blood was in his nostrils, he was up and alert. That night the trails on the Grand Trunk railway carried hand-bills to every river-side village; the Canada shore was closed against the forger as securely as the American shore had already been. Horse-thieving was not less heinous than murder, where live stock constituted the sole riches of a people; they would watch for Jules Ingram like savages nourishing a vendetta. He would have but three alternatives; to take to the forests at the peril of being devoured by panthers; to drift upon the broad Ontario, and perish by storm or hunger; or to follow the current of the river among the thousand renowned isles, during the passage of the rapids, until overtaking some European-bound vessel in the gulf he might bid farewell to the New World. I slept little during the night, and sought the quay one hour before daybreak, that I might take the first ferry for Cape Vincent. The steamer had not come in; and as the air was very cool, I resorted to the furnace of a tow-boat just firing up alongside the wharf; the deck-hands were all gathered at the windows, peering in the darkness towards the American shore.

"What are you expecting, boys?" I asked.

"The ashoshin-hun fur the pertekation of property in hosses," said a grimy engineer, "has gone off to the island to turn out a boss-thief. They been a suspectin' him for a week; to-night, a fellow from Fort Erie brought positive

proof. We are lookin' out for the blaze."

In a few moments, the sky in mid-lorthern lighted up; the woody outlines of the island were revealed flickeringly shadows of flame were reflected across the broad, dark current, and soon we made out a black object advancing in the glare; it was the ferry-boat, and the first man to step ashore was Ballagan.

"Our friend has escaped," he said; "he left me a curious paper by his lady, who, unfortunately, has no dwelling at present, and I have given her shelter in the jail."

I took the note in my hands; the writing was clear and beautiful, as if engraved.

"To the Detective stopping at Cape Vincent. I would respectfully suggest that you are doing yourself and me wrong; not to say injustice. If you capture me, you make, say, three thousand dollars; give me fair play one week, and I will give myself a hundred thousand dollars, and you twenty thousand. This is an honest proposition; consider it! I know that Canada and the States are alike shut to me, but I still live, and I will never be taken alive."

INGRAM.

My first contribution to the Canadian journals were suggested by Ballagan, and appeared next morning. They were intended to inflame public sentiment, and related certain fables of Ingram's feats at running stock out of the colony. On the same night, every fireside from Toronto to Quebec was made acquainted with the fugitive's personnel. Vengeance was sworn against him wherever two bores met together. The farmer in the field kept one eye ever upon the river; each canoe, barge, smack, and steamer was subjected to espionage; and the whole frontier was hunting down one man. We knew that he was adrift in his bateau, for now and then somebody would espay him for an instant gliding along the edges of bluffs, or sculling through fields of marine grass, or vanishing behind a woody cape or island. Thrice he attempted to land, but the country folks drove him back with execrations. The dairy-maid would give him a cup of milk; the Indian refused him bread and fire; once some little children turned his boat adrift, but he swam ashore, and recovered it.—Thus, friendless, hungry, and at bay, he moved forever northward toward the cold gulf, till having entered the romantic territory of the "Thousand Isles," we lost all traces of him. Our voyage through this most picturesque of archipelagos was rendered thrice entrancing by the adventure which had developed it. There are said to be literally a thousand islands clustering in a broad neck or estuary of the St. Lawrence. Many of them are scarcely an island foothold for a bird; others support a single miniature tree; some sustain huge masses of rock, piled in eccentric forms, and holding in their crevices the palms of climbing vines; a few are large and heavy with turf and woodland, and all are verdant as spring. A voyage among them is like the reading of a poem or the passing of a dream; one seems to be far aloft in a balloon, gazing at the diminished land and sea; for were there little folk to inhabit these pigmy continents, we should have Lilliputia indeed.

Here, in winter, the drift-ice heaps up crags and monuments, and the flocks and fields crush up in summer, as if they would bear the Thousand Isles away to their Arctic home; the wild birds bring forth their young upon the surface; the cold spawn of the fishes grows warm and vital beneath; the striped and spotted snakes lie among their debris, charming the sparrow and the bluejay; and the wolf passing from land to land, halts here in the dead midnight to howl. Not a human being tenants the Thousand Isles; they are sprinkled here and there in wondrous irregularity; the deep river winds in and out among them as if lost or tarrying; and the tourist passing by is reminded of some tableau in the melo-drama, too beautiful and unexpected to be real.

In pursuit of Ingram, we explored every isle of this region. We found a hundred traces of him, for he was forever flitting to and fro—now the chambers of his fire, now the echo of his rifle now the report of some alarmed fisherman, whom the fugitive had passed like an apparition. One day at sunset we saw him—a ragged, haggard, hatless being, standing upon a rock scarcely larger than a man's hand, with the waters churning around him, and his bateau at his feet. He was sharply outlined against the red sky, and he stood in an attitude of despair, leaning wearily upon his rifle. I thought of the Wandering Jew, or the last Indian of his race, halting on the brink of the Pacific. Suddenly he beheld us; gashing his teeth, and lifting his clenched hand, he leaped into his vessel, and sculled away like the wind; we lost him in the darkness, and saw him no more for many days.

Two weeks had now been consumed in this singular pursuit. At last, Ballagan became troubled and doubtful.—It was possible for Ingram, changing his position every night, to lead us upon a wild chase for a year. He could plunder barns and river-craft for nourishment, and fish and game were plentiful. Desperate, in view of the penalty of his offense, we knew that roving

among these green islands was consonant with his adventurous nature. Fresh from five years' entombment in the jail, and hopeful of guilty gain, he would leave no artifice untried to retain his liberty; and Ballagan feared that he would surrender himself to the Canadian authorities, when the device of Mr. Pepin Petit might be manifest. One day, at Alexandria Bay, we received a dispatch from a station far down the river; Jules Ingram had been seen near the head of the First Rapid; he had foiled us, and with a long start, was making his way vigorously towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Every stroke of the oars was a new hope to him; in ten hours he would pass the American boundary line, and then our difficulties would be multiplied tenfold. Ballagan acted with his usual decision; we took the first express steamer, and pushed on with all the energy of current and steam. It was midnight when we reached the head of the rapids, and as it was forbidden to descend them in the darkness, the vessel halted at a quay, and waited for the morning. It was a grand steamer—a floating palace—and having walked with Ballagan up and down the cold promenade-deck, listening to the roar of the waters, I wearied of his impatience, and retired to my sumptuous state-room. I was soundly dreaming; my heart was back among the Thousand Isles, and our wild search was all forgotten, when raps upon my chamber-door brought me to my feet. It was Ballagan, and I knew by his blank, sphinx-like countenance that something was to ensue.

"Come out at once," he said in deep, unimpassioned monotone. "Help me to launch the boat; you are to go on the water with me. No flinching! or, by the Great American Eagle, your life isn't worth a rushlight."

A pronouncement of danger crept coldly upon me; I knew that he saw me falter, but I did not speak. I marked in the gray dawn from the windy deck the awful surging of the rapids, tossing their spray into white cataracts of mist, and dashing upon black rocks, imperceptibly revealed, as if meaning to wrest them from their everlasting bases.—The whole wide St. Lawrence was a fierce, tumultuous torrent, boiling and churning, and clanking. The boles of some huge trees were passing down the current, and I marvelled to mark them tossed aloft like reeds, the waters cutting them as they fell again, and hurling them high into the air, till passing from cascade to cascade, they emerged at last a mile below, bruised, and scarred, and broken. Of what advantage would be a man's strength struggling with such an element? Pharaoh and his host, with all Egypt at their back, might have gone down in a twinkling there. Traditions existed of Indian hunters whose skilled hands had guided the canoe through this same flood, but no living white man had dared the experiment. Huge steamers went down shivering, and some had been torn into splinters, while sailing-craft of all descriptions made the outcry by canal.

"Do you see something stealing along the margin yonder?" said Ballagan to me. "I have remarked it for an hour."

I took his proffered glass, recognized distinctly an approaching bateau, and a wild figure in a gray coat sculling in the stern. It was Jules Ingram. He was making energetically for the Canada shore, for he seemed to have an intuition of his proximity to the rapids; and ever and anon, as he advanced, his face was turned to regard the steamer distrustfully.

"Crouch here by the gunwale," said Ballagan; "when I give the word, run out the lines of the bateau. I shall have the oars; take you my rifle in the bow. Be cool and steady, and obey my orders."

No soul was astir upon the vessel; we watched the guilty man with our hearts in our eyes. It required no effort of his to drive the bateau towards us, for the velocity of the current impelled it at racing-pace. At each instant the dawn grew brighter; at each instant the victim drew nearer. We marked him with naked eye at length—a face like that of a wild beast, half fierce, half ferocious, and gaunt with hunger and anxiety; his grizzled hairs, uncombed, shaded his savage beard, and his inflamed eyes glared, cavernously from their dark, deep sockets; his clothes were rent and stained; his feet were scarred and bare; yet with all this wretchedness, the attitude of the man was that of pride and defiance; it was the consciousness of deserved misery, for which he could not apologize, and which he had determined to endure.

The wharf to which we were moored kept him out of view of the rapids till he had drifted directly beneath us, and then the danger broke suddenly upon him. He seemed stricken dumb, and the oar quivered in his fingers. At the same moment, Ballagan called out to me to loosen my line. The boat dropped like a bolt; we clambered down as hastily. The detective seized the scull, while I crouched with the rifle at the bow, and pushing away in a trice, we had almost collided with Ingram's vessel, before he was well aware of our presence.

It was a pause of a second. The wretch gave one fierce glance at the shore, the steamer, and the cataract, and then, with the impulse of despair, struck out boldly for the rapids.

He had not the strength of Ballagan, but he was a better hand with the oars. His hair blazed in the wind; his rags fluttered, and his eyes distended till their pupils grew small and glittering. Both men worked with the energy of death; the one to overtake and capture before the sluice had pulled them in; the other to intimidate, perhaps, by a semblance of engulfing both, or failing, to make that semblance a terrible reality.

My senses were marvelously acute; there was no tiny moving thing in nature which I did not observe; the twitter of a passing swallow; a chip moving on the waves; a little fish fluttering at the surface; a distant hawk, swooping like a speck in the sky; the rocking of the boat, and the crack of a splay in the oar; each carved device upon the stock of the rifle; the first sunbeam; the cry of an alarmed man upon the steamer, and the passengers hurrying upon deck. It was the awakening of every energy—prelude to a violent death—admonishing man of the glory of that organism which a moment is to shatter forever.

I had still hope, for we glided yet smoothly upon the current. It must be that we were gaining upon Ingram; he dared not perish with his crimes upon his head; he meant to turn and submit; there was still time to escape the cataract. Should I stop his career with the rifle? I lifted the bright barrel, with murder half way in my heart. My nerves were taut as wires; I could have dropped him dead as his helm as readily as one wings a grove. He saw me glance down the groove, and his face froze my blood; it was mine, reflected—all the agonies of man's nature pleading for life, life, life!

"Do not fire boy!" cried Ballagan between his teeth; "I will take him alive or die with him!"

On, and on, and on we galloped—the two oarsmen with black faces, wrenching the waters apart, and I could hear the hard breathing of both till the roar of the river absorbed all sound. So quickly ran my thought, that I likened the noise of the waters to human speech; they seemed to be shrieking—"Drowned, drowned, drowned!" and the cry rang out so sonorously thrilling that I caught myself repeating it. I wondered if each drop of water had not identity, and the waves a community of intelligence, and every cataract a like ambition, and that ambition now—my death? Still I saw everything. There was a rocky island covered with trees, just in the edge of the rapids; that was our last salvation; if the boat passed it, there was nothing left for hope.—Already the spray was lapping us; the waters were hoarse and thirsty; I looked at Ballagan with dry, mute eyes, but saw no mercy there.

"Pray, boy," he said—"pray for us both, and hold fast! I am going down the flood."

The island passed as at a wink. I felt the boat lifted bodily, and the earth seemed to leap up and crush it as we fell. Again we vaulted aloft, so far that in the terror of the end I had time to note on the crowded decks of the steamer one woman praying with clasped hands, and another who had swooned; the planks of the bateau were bent like wiles of straw, the waves gushed from stem to stern; I was lifted from my feet, and hurled against Ballagan, but he stood at the oars like a rock; I saw through my drenched eyes the forger as rigidly fixed; his vessel moved like a winged thing, rather of the air than of the element; and even in this time of despair, his face was dark and haughty. Something stood amid-stream as I gazed—black, jagged rocks, and we were hurled upon them. The craft seemed crumpling to atoms as we struck, it rose vertically, and the foam gushed in at the bow. I knew that this was all. Once more I marked the white waste of waves, the vanishing islands, the flitting banks and trees and dwellings; and as a soft vision of home blinded my wet eyes, I leaped upon the name of One Mighty to save, and clutched the cold planks, and knew no more.

A thunderbolt apparently awakened me, and a terrible weight was pressing upon my chest. I was lying in the bottom of the boat, now half-full of water, and Ballagan was holding me fast with his foot. I could scarcely see his face for smoke, but a moment revealed him, standing grimly erect with the rifle at his shoulder.

"Rise!" he said, releasing me; "we are fast sinking. Bear a hand with the oar, and give me place in the bow."

I staggered up tremblingly; we had passed the rapids; they were churning behind us; the felon glided on before, but I marked that the scull had splintered in his fingers, and he was wringing his hands in pain; the bullet of the detective had broken his oar fairly at the junction of shaft and paddle, and his arms were palsied by the shock.—In a twinkling he leaped for the second oar, but ere he could employ it, the bateau collided, and he met Ballagan at the gunwale, knife in hand. The detective clubbing the rifle, struck him prostrate like a dead man.

The hunt was over; the felon was captive at last, and as we headed his launch for the shore, our own went down in ten-fathoms water.

We landed upon the southern bank

of the St. Lawrence; and Ballagan, with his usual promptness, decided to undertake the wild passage of the adjacent forest, in preference to returning by steamer, with the prospect of trouble from provincial officials. I have not the space to describe many exciting incidents of this journey. We kept southwards for three weeks, travelling on foot, and came to habitations at the foot of the Adirondac Mountains, in the state of New York. Jules Ingram was duly indicted upon four bills of forgery; but the hardships of his frontier exile had been too great for his feeble constitution. He died in the dock, cool and self-reliant to the last.

Ballagan earned money enough to retire from the police body; he has found his quietus in the present civil war; but in the interregnum, we had frequent laughs over the fate of Pepin Petit, Esq., the eminent stock-dealer, who "perished in the Cedar Rapids, accompanied by two unknown persons."

### THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The enquiry into the facts of this raid adjudged, nearly a month ago, till today, in order to afford time for the production of evidence for the defence, from Richmond, was resumed this morning before Judge Coursol.

Messrs Abbott and Lafamme, Q. C. and Mr Kerr appeared for the defence; Mr Johnson for the Crown, and Messrs Ritchie and Devlin for the United States Government.

The accused occupied the petit jury box.

Mr Kerr—I wish to bring under your Honor's notice a question affecting your jurisdiction in this case.

The Judge of the Session—As Judge of the Sessions?

Mr Kerr—As Judge of the Sessions or in any other capacity in which you may sit.

Mr Devlin said the enquiry had been adjourned till to-day to enable the accused to adduce evidence in their defence, and the Court was in session to hear this testimony and not an argument upon the law of the case. This proceeding of the learned gentleman was an attempt to take advantage of the prosecution; and he would call on the defence to proceed with the witnesses.

Mr Kerr—My objection goes to the jurisdiction of the Court. If it has no jurisdiction, it has no right to hear witnesses. I pretend that the whole of the proceedings are wrong.

Mr Devlin pressed for a decision upon his proposition.

The Judge of the Sessions—The objection is to my jurisdiction in toto.

Mr Kerr—Yes. I deny your right to sit at all.

The Court—The objection cannot be disregarded. I am bound to hear the exceptions to my jurisdiction.

Mr Johnson—I have no objection to hear them.

Mr Kerr then said.

and requiring all Justices of the Peace, &c., to govern themselves accordingly and to aid in apprehending the persons accused.

It is perfectly clear from the principles of the common law, and also from the wording of the Act in question that none of the Magistrates or other officers were vested previous to passing of that Act, with power to arrest or take cognizance of offences committed on foreign soil, for the Act in question was passed to give them those powers and it is to be remarked that the words of the Statute carry into effect the treaty.

This statute, of course, extended its operation over all the dominions of Great Britain, and as soon as passed, and assented to became law in Canada. By the fifth section it was, however, provided that, "if by any law or ordinance thereafter made by the Local Legislature of any British Colony or possession, a broad provision shall be made for carrying into complete effect within such colony or possession, the objects of the said act, by the substitution of some other enactment in lieu thereof; then Her Majesty might, with the advice of Her Privy Council (if to Her Majesty in Council it seems meet, but not otherwise), suspend within any such colony or possession the operation of the said act of the Imperial Parliament, so long as such substituted enactment continues in force there, and no longer."

The 12th Vic. chap. 19, was passed by the Parliament of Canada as such substituted enactment, and was reserved for Her Majesty's assent; that assent was given, and on the 28th March, 1850, Her Majesty in Council, by proclamation, suspended the operation of the Imperial act so long as the 12th Vic. chap. 19 should be in force, and no longer.

The Court—Was the 12th Victoria sanctioned?

Mr Kerr—It was a reserved act. The Imperial proclamation appeared in the Canada Gazette, page 8295, May 20, 1850.

Thereupon the Imperial act was suspended in Canada during the continuance in force of the 12th Vic. chap. 19. By the Act respecting the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, (22nd Vic. chap. 29, C. S. C., page XXXVI.) the 5th section it is provided that from the day mentioned in the proclamation provided for by S. 4, all the enactments in the several acts and parts of acts in such amended Schedule A, mentioned as repealed, shall stand repealed; and by the 9th section it is enacted that if the provisions of the consolidated Statutes are not the same as those of the repealed acts, quoted in the said Schedule A, the provisions of the consolidated Statutes shall prevail.

In Schedule A, (C. S. C. page 1208.) the Act as repealed, 12th Vic. chap. 19, is mentioned as repealed, and the provisions of the consolidated Statutes shall prevail.

Upon the proclamation by the Governor General, of the Consolidated Statutes, there appeared at chap. 87 of the 22nd Vic. "An Act respecting the treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders."

By the 24th Vic. chap. 6, the first, second and third sections of the 89th chap. C. S. C. above referred to were repealed absolutely; and for this said repeal, the provisions of the consolidated Statutes were substituted three other sections.

By the first section substituted, jurisdiction was taken away from the Justices of the Peace throughout the Province, and to certain functionaries alone was given the power to take a complaint and issue a warrant.

Under the 12th Vic. chap. 19 and C. S. C. 89 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, the evidence in the opinion of the Judge or Justice of the Peace should be sufficient to sustain the charge, under the 24th Vic. chap. 6, it is only necessary to be such as would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial.

Here there are grave changes from the provisions of the 12th Vic. chap. 19. We have moreover the absolute repeal of that Statute by the Act 22nd Vic. chap. 29; it is true that it was substantially re-enacted by the 89th chap. C. S. C. of Canada, but from the very moment of its repeal the Imperial Statute revived and remained in force in this country until a new proclamation of the Queen in Council had been published, suspending its operation during the continuance in force of the 89th chap. C. S. C. of Canada.

But to make assurance doubly sure the 24th Vic. chap. 6th, absolutely repealed all the three first clauses of the 89th chap. C. S. C., and substituted in their places three clauses which had never been submitted to the consideration of Her Majesty in Council; clauses which moreover which cannot be looked upon as giving complete effect to the repeal, as hereby some of the officers expressly named in the treaty as those to whom power to act thereunder should be given, have been ousted of their jurisdiction.

Stansstead Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

Job Printing.

All kinds of Job Printing are promptly executed at this Office, in the best style, and at low prices.

CARD PRINTING, including all the usual varieties, done up in good style at the Journal Office.

BILL HEADS, and all kinds of small work done with great neatness and dispatch on our "Golden" Jobber.

BOOK-BINDING.—We are now prepared to receive orders for binding Books, Magazines, Pamphlets, Music, &c., in neat style and for fair prices.

A DUN.—The Printer wants his pay, singular as it may appear. All indebted to him for the Journal, Advertising or Job Printing, are therefore "dunned" by this notice to pay up, previous to 1st January, whether by note or book account.

Liberation of the St. Albans Raiders.

The people of Canada learned with astonishment on Thursday last that the St. Albans raiders had been set at liberty with most indecent haste by Mr. Courso, the Stipendiary Magistrate before whom the examination was held; and this astonishment was not lessened when they learned the grounds upon which the decision was arrived at.

Whatever may have been the rights of these men under international law, it is very unfortunate for Canada that this humiliating affair should have taken place. It is looked upon in the United States as a mere legal trick to set at liberty men notoriously violating the neutrality laws, and the effect can only be palliated by the prompt and vigorous action of the Canadian Government.

THE RECIPROcity TREATY.—In the United States House of Representatives on Monday a resolution was adopted unanimously, calling on the President to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Latest Canadian Items. Parliament is called together for the dispatch of business on the 19th of January. The Police Commissioners are continuing their investigation into the affair of the surrender of money by Chief Lamothé.

Several Montreal gentlemen having circulated requisitions for signatures calling on the Mayor to appoint a public meeting to express disapprobation of the discharge of the raiders, a handbill was on Saturday evening struck up over the city, calling upon all "Britons" to attend said meeting and vote down the "Yankess," "Annexionists," and "Missions of Abe Lincoln."

could not be found, were placed in the hands of Lamothé to re-arrest the accused parties. This he refused to do, until he had taken time to reflect on the legality of the step; thus giving the raiders time to leave the city or conceal themselves there.

Mr. Devlin, who is a city councillor, brought the matter of Chief Lamothé before that body, and there has been an examination of witnesses including Messrs. Courso and Lamothé, which has brought out the facts above stated, and show up the Chief of Police in rather dark colors.

When news of the release of the St. Albans raiders reached New York, Gen. Dix immediately issued a general order to all his subordinate, authorizing them to shoot down or arrest the raiders on U. S. territory if possible, but failing in which to follow them into Canada and arrest them wherever they could be found, and at all events not to surrender them into the hands of Provincial authorities.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK. The war news shows that great activity prevails in all quarters except before Richmond, where Grant holds Lee's army and prevents his sending troops to points menaced.

Headquarters Department of the East, New York, Dec. 17, 1864.—The President of the United States having disapproved that portion of the department's general order 97, current series, which instructs all military commanders on the frontier in certain cases therein specified to cross the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and direct pursuit into neutral territory.

By command of Major General Dix, D. T. VAN BUREN, A. G.

On Board the Dardanel, Osabaw Sound, December 13, 11:50 p. m. To-day at 5 p. m. Gen. Hazen's division of the 14th corps carried Fort McAllister, capturing its entire garrison and stores.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS.—Mr. Wm. T. Cushing of Barnston has succeeded Luther Baker, Esq., of the late firm of Baker & Cushing, Newport, Vt.

MARRIAGES. In Newport, Vt., on the 15th inst., by Rev. M. H. H. CHARLES A. STETSON and OLIVE M. MERRISON both of Barnston.

DEATHS. In Beaton, Dec. 12th, GEORGE PIERCE, aged 39 years.

The Southern organ at Montreal promises on the part of the Southern refugees that hereafter they will be good boys, and attempt no more raids.

We understand that a movement is on foot to get a survey of a route for the railway nearer to the villages of Stanstead and Derby Line than the Benson Place. If found, and adopted, of course reference will be had to the further extension of the road.

We learn that the County Registrar has received notice from the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Lower Canada that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has fixed Friday the 30th inst.—as the period of the year 1864—for the purpose of balloting at the Registry office, from the names on the Militia Rolls, as provided by the Militia Law, of 1863.

As soon as it was ascertained that Mr. Courso intended to release the prisoners and before he had concluded his judgment, steps were taken by the Counsel employed for the United States Government to have them re-arrested.

It is quite evident that the Government owe it to themselves to remove Mr. Courso from his position, and a thorough investigation of the affair, and the city of Montreal should likewise deal out such justice to Mr. Lamothé as the circumstances require.

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cession of battles, and driven him with great loss below Franklin. The fighting commenced on Thursday, Gen. Thomas marching out and attacking Hood behind his intrenchments, driving him from nearly all his positions, capturing 1200 prisoners and 10 pieces of artillery.

On Friday, a dispatch from Gen. Thomas dated eight miles from Nashville in which he reports another victory, and in which he says up the following results. The enemy has been pressed at all points to-day in his line of retreat at Brantwood Hill, Gen. Hatch of the cavalry turned the enemy's left, and captured a large number of prisoners.

While these operations were in progress another force, assisted by the gunboats, drove the rebels from their batteries on the Cumberland river below Nashville, and captured a large number of prisoners.

On Saturday Gen. Thomas pressed Hood again driving him eight miles beyond Franklin capturing his hospitals and a large number of prisoners. There have been 5000 prisoners received at Nashville, fifty pieces of cannon, a great quantity of small arms, trains and other property.

THE REBEL GEN. LYON, now raiding in Kentucky, are conscripting their friends at Eldersville, and other places on the Cumberland. Burbridge had a fight with Basil Duke's brigade, formerly John Morgan's, at Kingsport, Tenn., on the 13th, beating him with a loss of 150, including a brother of John Morgan.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL. The Richmond paper concedes that Savannah must surrender. The cavalry of Gen. Thomas still hang on the rear of Hood, who is retreating, picking up prisoners.

The President has issued a call for 300,000 more men to make up the deficiency occasioned by drafts or the last call, and all officers and men able to do duty are ordered to the front.

A reply of Lord Russell to a memorial from rebel commissioners in England, gives them no encouragement, but reiterates the determination of England to keep a strict neutrality.

THE ST. FRANCIS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet at Stanstead on the 29th and 30th inst., and will be attended by Hon. A. T. Galt, the Professors from Bishops and St. Francis Colleges, and it is hoped by Teachers generally.

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no restriction is by Imperial act imposed on the repeal of the substituted enactment, and no other body, save our Legislature, would repeal our own act; consequently the repeal of the three clauses of chap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, is valid; but the clauses of the Imperial Act, which are in force in them, they are not inoperative bodies, awaiting the breath of life from the proclamation of Her Majesty in Her Privy Council.

The state of the Law then is, that in lieu of our Provincial Statute, or any of them being in force, the Imperial act, temporarily suspended, stands in the Province by the Queen's Proclamation of the 28th of March, 1850, since the repeal of the 12th Vic. chap. 19, (whereby the Consolidated Statutes or by the 24 Vic. chap. 6, is inoperative) requires all proceedings for the Extradition, and previous to any of the Officers therein named issuing a warrant or arresting a person charged with the commission of one of the crimes mentioned in the treaty. In the United States it was absolutely essential in order to give Judge Courso jurisdiction in the matter, that a warrant should be issued from the Governor General, according to the provision of the Act.

No such warrant, however, has been issued and Judge Courso has not had at any time jurisdiction in these cases to arrest the prisoners. The Court—Your argument is, in effect, that according to the Imperial act, it would be necessary to the arrest of the accused that a warrant of apprehension signed by the Governor General should be issued, that owing to the circumstances mentioned in the Imperial act has revived and is now in force, and that under it I would have no jurisdiction in this case?

Mr. Kerr—No jurisdiction, no warrant having been issued. Mr. Devlin thought that a reply to such arguments on the part of the counsel on the other side, was unnecessary, he would merely remind His Honor that he acted in agreement under the law of the land—acted under the powers conferred upon him by chap. 6, 24th Vic. Was the substitution Treaty in force—yes, or no? One might assume from the argument just heard that he had been acting in a state of ignorance of our rights and of the law of the land in this matter at the present moment.

1. That the Imperial Act passed to give effect to the Treaty is to be regarded as the supreme law of the land, and that the Canadian enactment could take effect only so long as the permissive power granted to our Legislature has been strictly pursued, followed by the sanction of Her Majesty's Privy Council, suspending the Imperial enactments and giving force and effect to our own laws.

2. That the 12th Vic. passed by our Legislature with the view to substitute provisions to those contained in the Imperial Act, did not become the law of this Province without the Royal sanction first being given to it, in the form of a special approval by Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council; and that the sanction of the Imperial Act, the suspension was not absolute, but limited to such extent as the 12th Victoria should remain in force and no longer.

3. That the substituted provisions of the 12th Vic. having been repealed by the 24th Vic. chap. 19, the provisions of the Imperial Act are revived, which provisions to continue in force, require the issuing of a warrant in the first place by the Governor General, or the person administering the government of Canada.

4. That while admitting, as contended by the learned and able gentlemen representing the prosecution, that unless the Union had had in all matters relating to local government, the sanction of the Governor General on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, is sufficient to make a law operative, still the subject matter in this case being a Treaty between two nations requiring Imperial legislation to give it effect, the case is so exceptional in its character that I am compelled to look to the proposed act to decide what is the force of our local legislation in that respect.

5. That, therefore, the 6th section of the Imperial act a broad and legal interpretation, I cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that any substituted enactment to that act of our Legislature must not only be approved by Her Majesty or Her Privy Council, but also that an order of suspension must expressly be made to give it effect.

It is also contended that the new provisions enacted by the 24th Vic., changed materially those of the 12th Vic., approved by Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, and that the same approval was again necessary to give effect to these provisions, and that only have been made upon a warrant issued by the Governor General or a person administering the Government of Canada in the name of the Imperial act.

On the other side, on the part of the defence, it is argued that the 24th Vic. has been sanctioned by the Governor General and not having been disallowed by Her Majesty within two years, which period had passed long before the arrest of the accused, that it has power of law. Also, that I have no power to declare the 24th Vic. unconstitutional or void.

This argument would be conclusive if the Act related to a local matter, within the ordinary jurisdiction of our Legislature, and interpreting the clauses quoted of the Union Act as I do now, I hold that this provision as to the disallowance of a measure passed by our Legislature, can only have reference to such measure as our own Legislature can originate.

In this case it is different, the subject matter is not a local one, it has a reference to a treaty between Great Britain and a foreign nation, and the Imperial Act must be regarded as the law which governs the case. That our Legislature is subordinate to it in this instance, and in the absence of any sanction or formal approval given by the Queen to the 24th Vic. in the special form required by the Imperial Act, was given to the 12th Vic. I am of the opinion that by repealing the clauses of that act conferring jurisdiction, the Imperial enactments revived, I am not called here upon to declare the 24th Vic. unconstitutional or void, but simply to state what law is in force, and I feel that I am bound to obey the Imperial authority, in a matter of national concern, and without which the treaty would never have been put in operation.

After giving to these different objections my most deliberate attention, I have come to the following conclusions:— 1. That the Imperial Act passed to give effect to the Treaty is to be regarded as the supreme law of the land, and that the Canadian enactment could take effect only so long as the permissive power granted to our Legislature has been strictly pursued, followed by the sanction of Her Majesty's Privy Council, suspending the Imperial enactments and giving force and effect to our own laws.

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whether he has jurisdiction or not. I therefore now decide, that having had no warrant from the Governor General to authorize the arrest of the accused, as required by the Imperial act, I am bound in law, justice and fairness to order the immediate release of the prisoners from custody upon all the charges brought before me.—Let the prisoners be discharged.

Mr. Devlin—Before you deliver that order, I trust you will bear the counsel for the United States on a matter of such great importance. We desire to bring your attention to this important fact, that only that application has been made to you, and that the counsel who addressed you this morning appeared only in the case of the St. Albans Banks, which has been the subject of investigation hitherto. You are aware it was determined that only one case could be proceeded with at a time, and that the application addressed to you was made, should it be said that a Judge in a British Court, where a trial was peculiarly to be expected, should have disposed of six cases on an application, with regard to one only, without the counsel for the United States being allowed to interpose a single objection, or offer a single remark. What would be said of a British Judge in such circumstances. The counsel on our side knew perfectly well that such a case would be utterly unprecedented. They knew that, having the benefit of your ruling, the claims were open to them to obtain for their clients that relief which they had a right to expect. Let me now come forward with their applications. Have you not issued six warrants against the accused? Have you not only one warrant before you, and only one charge. Therefore I call on you, and only before discharging them from six other accusations which we have not had a single opportunity of addressing the Court on.

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church we sympathize with their deeply affected families, and hope they may experience largely of the power of sustaining grace.—  
In Stanstead, Dec. 15, ALICE E., wife of O. F. Smith, aged 25 years and 2 months. The author of thy being Hath summoned thee away, And faith is lost in seeing, And night in endless day.  
With those that went before thee, The saints of ancient days, Who shine in sacred story, Thy soul hath found place.  
From all thy care and sorrow Thou art escaped to-day, And we shall mount to-morrow, And soar to their away."

**New Advertisements.**  
**NOTICE.**  
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the PEOPLE'S BANK, will be held at their Banking Rooms, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five directors, for the ensuing year.  
STEPHEN FOSTER, Cashier.  
Derby Line, Vt., Dec. 14, 1864. 992/3

**Saint Francis College**  
RICHMOND, C.E.  
FACULTY OF ARTS.  
The Lectures in the Faculty of Arts will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 5TH day of JANUARY, 1865.  
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.  
Christmas and New Year's vacation, two weeks. The Winter Term of 12 weeks will begin at the opening of the College. Only two or three additional students in the College can be received. For further information apply to PRINCIPAL GEORGE M. M. JONES, at the College, Richmond, Dec. 20, 1864. 992

**GOOD CHANCE TO INVEST**  
**STATES' MONEY.**  
Will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of STEPHEN DAVIS, Barnston, on MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz:  
1 pair 5 yrs. old Oxen;  
1 pair 3 yrs. old Steers;  
1 two yrs. old Steer; 6 Yearlings;  
4 Milch Cows; 20 Sheep;  
14 yrs. old Colt; 13 yrs. old Colt;  
12 yrs. old Colt; 1 sucking Colt;  
4 Shoats; 1 Double Wagon;  
2 Boggy Wagons; 1 Trotting Sulky;  
1 pair light driving Harnesses;  
1 single Harness; A lot of Wool,  
And articles not necessary to enumerate.  
States' Money taken at par.  
E. F. G. BODWELL,  
Auctioneer.  
Barnston, Dec. 16, 1864. 992

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
The undersigned offers for sale his Farm of 135 acres situated in the township of Hatley, one mile from "Ayer's Flat." The Farm is in good state of cultivation, well fenced, wooded, and watered, with orchard, sugar, and good and roomy house, barns and outbuildings.  
Price, \$3000. Terms easy.  
WILLIAM PERRY.  
Hatley, Dec. 1864. 992

**PARTICULAR NOTICE.**  
I beg to inform all persons indebted to me by Note or Book account that immediate payment is required. All does not settled before the 20th of January next will be put into the hands of R. N. Hall for collection.  
A. KNIGHT.  
Stanstead, Dec. 20, 1864. 992/4

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
In pursuance to an amendment of the Agricultural Act which makes it obligatory to hold the Annual Meeting hereafter, in the month of December in each year, public notice is hereby given to the members of the Stanstead County Agricultural Society that a meeting will be held at Wright Chamberlin's Hotel, in the Village of Stanstead Plain, on SATURDAY, the 24TH day of DECEMBER, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect officers and to receive reports of the members of the Board of Agriculture. By order.  
L. K. BENTON,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
Stanstead, Dec. 5th, 1864. 990/3

**HURRAH FOR CHRISTMAS**  
AND  
**New Years!**  
For Christmas and New Years I have the best and fullest assortment of Toys.  
Toy Books, Gift Books, Albums, Games, Puzzles, &c. &c.  
Walleis, Portmonies, Work and Traveling Baskets, Penknives, Fancy Articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, and everything usually kept in a Drug and Book Store. Those in want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call, as I do not charge anything for showing or pricing goods.  
TERMS—CASH.  
J. Y. GREEN.  
Newport, Vt. Dec. 12, 1864. 991

**DIARIES FOR 1865.**  
A FULL ASSORTMENT.  
Call and see.  
J. Y. GREEN.  
Newport, Vt., Dec. 12, 1864.

**DUCELLO'S GREAT EXHIBITION**  
BEING COMING, and will exhibit at CHAMBERLIN'S HALL, Stanstead Plain, on FRIDAY EVENING, December 23d.  
The performance will consist of Contortions, Acrobatic performances, Songs, Ventri-loquism, &c. &c., by Don Santiago Duccello and his troupe of performers. For particulars, see bills.

**CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!!**  
A large and splendid assortment of a thousand and one different TOYS, to please both young and old, just received and for sale AS LOW AS THE LOWEST!  
W. W. OVIAT.  
Rock Island, Dec. 13, 1864. 991/3

**GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!!!**  
THE HOLIDAYS are at hand, and the subscriber has on hand a very desirable selection of  
**BOOKS and FANCY GOODS,**  
for the occasion.  
**School Books, Yankee Notions, Toys Stationery.**  
Also a good assortment of GROCERIES.  
Call and see them at the POST OFFICE.  
A. A. BARRY.  
Rock Island, Dec. 12, 1864.

**New Advertisements.**  
**The Springfield Republican**  
FOR 1865.  
The Springfield Republican will be in 1865 what it has been in years preceding, only so much better and more varied as added experience, and we trust wisdom, and we know larger funds and increased facilities, can make it. Our editorial force was never so large and well organized as it has just been made; and our correspondents and special contributors have also been ably reinforced and varied. We never were so able to make a good newspaper and political and literary journal, as we are now; nor our purpose stronger, our enterprise keener.  
Those things, which have distinguished the Republican for some years, and which have made it confessedly the leading New England Journal of New England,—that is to say representative of New England ideas, tastes, culture and news, and so distinguished from any one city or state journal,—as well as the first provincial journal in America, will be perpetuated in its conduct, and still more developed. These are completeness and compactness in all New England intelligence; fidelity to the great principles of New England politics and religion, interpreted and enlarged, however, with liberality, candor and independence—alike above party and sect; a wide range of literary, art, agricultural and scientific reports and discussions; and a wealth of spare to literary miscellany, original and selected, no other American daily and weekly journal has yet pretended to allow.  
Among the prominent features of its pages, every week, are:—An editorial review and summary of the News; details of the important events of the Week; the Local News of all the New England States, carefully collated and arranged by states,—an original department, to be found in no other journal.—Letters from special correspondents at Boston, Washington and New York; six to eight columns of leading editorials and Editorial Paragraphs; Reviews of New Books, and Literary, Art and Musical News; Money and Business review and summary, with the latest market quotations of New York, Albany, Boston, Hartford and Springfield; Religious Intelligence; Agricultural articles by a practical farmer; Stories, original and selected, choice and fresh; Literary Miscellanies; a Column for the Children; Poetry; and Births, Marriages, and Deaths.  
The present and subjoined prices for our daily and weekly issues, based upon the scale of expenditure and cost of 1864, are not likely to be again advanced. We hope they may be somewhat reduced. But they are not now above the standard positively necessary to self-support; and their increase from the rates before the war is less than the average advance in the cost of other productions or the depreciation of the currency from the specie standard. And they are not above, but often absolutely below, the prices of other first class daily and weekly newspapers.

**THE DAILY REPUBLICAN**  
Is printed twice a week (Wednesdays and Saturdays) on a large double sheet, with from 24 to 30 columns of reading matter; and on other days, on a single sheet, with 9 to 12 columns of reading, including always the news from all sources by telegraph as late as the New York journals of the same morning.  
Terms.—Single copies, four cents; by mail, 20c a week \$6c a month, \$4.50 for six months, \$9 for a year; by carrier, or extra out of the mail \$2c a week, \$2c a month, \$6 for six months, \$10 a year. Twelve copies by mail to one address one year \$100.  
**THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN**  
Is issued every Friday morning on a double sheet, with over 40 columns of reading matter. Terms.—Single copies, five cents; one year \$2.50. To clubs, by mail; five copies to one address, one year, \$11.50; ten copies, \$20; twenty copies, \$40; fifty-two copies, \$100; one hundred copies and a Daily Republican, \$200.  
The Two Double Sheet Daily Republicans each week (Wednesdays and Saturdays) will be sent by mail for \$4 a year.  
The Daily Republican will be sent to clergy and newspapers (without exchange) for \$5, and the two double sheets for \$8, and the Weekly for \$2 a year.  
All subscriptions are payable in advance, and the paper is stopped when the time of payment expires.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**  
The circulation of the Daily Republican is 10,000 copies; of the Weekly, 14,000; which is greater than that of any other interior journal in the country, and only exceeded by a few of the city papers. Both in the number and high character of its subscribers, it presents special inducements for all kinds of general advertising.  
**SAMUEL BOWLES & COMPANY,**  
Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Three and a Half 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 Monday, the second day of January next.  
The Transfer Books will be closed from the fifteenth to the thirty-first day of December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,  
WM. FARWELL, Jr.,  
Cashier.  
Eastern Townships Bank,  
Sherbrooke, 1st Dec., 1864. 990/3

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The Transfer Books will be closed from the fifteenth to the thirty-first day of December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,  
WM. FARWELL, Jr.,  
Cashier.  
Eastern Townships Bank,  
Sherbrooke, 1st Dec., 1864. 990/3

**J. B. Nelson's Column.**  
**GOODS FOR THE MILLION!**  
The subscriber takes this opportunity to thank the Public for its very liberal patronage, and would respectfully ask its continuance. He has lately replenished his stock with large Invoices from Montreal and Boston. The stock is now very complete, consisting of a very fine lot of  
All Wool Cassimers and  
Line Skins, of the best make and Pattern,  
Woolen Goods of cheaper grades,  
Ladies Dress Goods of various fabrics,  
Plain Coburgs, all colors,  
Black and Figured Alpapas,  
All Wool Delaines,  
Koscois and Valencia Plaids  
American Delaines, received every week,  
Prints, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery  
And Gloves,  
A large line of Ladies' Dress Buttons,  
Such as Jet, Glass, Metal and Covered,  
Embroidery Braids, Balmoral Skirts,  
Hoop Skirts, Double Shawls,  
Knit Worsted Goods of all kinds,  
Ladies' Felt Hats, Ladies Skating Caps,  
Cloakings, in Waterproof, Seal Skins,  
And Black and Union Broad Cloths.  
Besides all the other various articles in the Dry Goods line too numerous to enumerate. A heavy stock of  
Ladies' Robbers,  
Balmoral Boots,  
Cloth and Leather Boots,  
Misses & Children's do  
A very large stock of  
Ready Made Clothing both for Men and Boys.  
Mens' Flannel Over Shirts,  
do do Under Shirts & Drawers,  
Flannel for Shirts,  
Hats and Caps, a full line,  
Buffalo Robes and Linings,  
First rate brands of Teas and Tobaccos,  
Family Groceries of all kinds,  
Family Dry Stuff, Sheet Hard Ware,  
Coffee Trimmings, Iron and Steel,  
Horse Shoes and Nails,  
Oil, Glass and Putty,  
Lubricating Oil for Machinery,  
Illuminating Kerosine Oil!  
The best brands of Family Flour.  
Constantly on hand Pork, Fish and Salt.  
In fact the undersigned will endeavor to have on hand what is wanted in this market. The motto will be QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. All Goods sold for States' Money. Highest premium allowed for Gold.  
WILLIAM SPALDING.  
Rock Island, Nov. 10, 1864.

**NEW**  
**WINTER**  
**GOODS**  
AT  
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.

**WATERVILLE, OCTOBER, 1864.**  
**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, Hags, Produce, or on  
short credit.  
CHARLES BROOKS.  
DERBY LINE, Vt., DEC. 7, 1864.

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DERBY LINE, Vt., DEC. 7, 1864.

**A LARGE STOCK OF**  
**WINTER GOODS,**  
AT SPALDING'S.  
The subscriber takes this opportunity to thank the Public for its very liberal patronage, and would respectfully ask its continuance. He has lately replenished his stock with large Invoices from Montreal and Boston. The stock is now very complete, consisting of a very fine lot of  
All Wool Cassimers and  
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Woolen Goods of cheaper grades,  
Ladies Dress Goods of various fabrics,  
Plain Coburgs, all colors,  
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All Wool Delaines,  
Koscois and Valencia Plaids  
American Delaines, received every week,  
Prints, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery  
And Gloves,  
A large line of Ladies' Dress Buttons,  
Such as Jet, Glass, Metal and Covered,  
Embroidery Braids, Balmoral Skirts,  
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WILLIAM SPALDING.  
Rock Island, Nov. 10, 1864.

**A LARGE STOCK**  
**FALL AND WINTER**  
**Goods.**  
JUST RECEIVED,  
CALL AND SEE THEM.  
HASKELL, KATHAN & CO.

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**A LARGE STOCK**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Bo't at old prices, and will be sold low, at  
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If you have nothing but STATES' MONEY, call at  
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Rock Island, Nov. 3, 1864.

**CASVILLE ACADEMY.**  
The Winter Term commences on MONDAY, DEC. 12TH, under the direction of C. B. DAGGETT, A. B.  
TUITION, IN STATES' MONEY:  
English Branches, \$3.00  
Languages, 3.50  
The best facilities are afforded in this school for rapid progress in all Academic Studies. Those wishing for board or rooms can be accommodated at reasonable rates. In the vicinity of the School building, for further particulars enquire of the Trustees.  
JOHN LYFORD, Secretary.  
Stanstead, Dec. 6th, 1864. 990/3

**STANSTEAD SEMINARY.**  
THE WINTER TERM commences on MONDAY, NOV. 25TH, 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, Nov. 16, 1864. 996

**U. S. 7-30 LOAN.**  
The People's Bank, Derby Line, Vt.  
ACTS as agent for the Government, for receiving subscriptions for this POPULAR LOAN.  
The notes bear interest at the rate of 7 3/10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for three years—the expiration of that time, they are convertible, at the option of the holder, in Gold interest bearing 6 per cent Bonds, known as Five Twenties, which now command a premium of ten per cent.  
These Notes will be furnished free of charge in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500 or \$1000 each.  
As these notes bear interest from the 15th of August, persons subscribing will have to pay the accrued interest, at the rate of two cents per day on each \$100. Also, subscriptions received for  
**U. S. 10-40 LOAN,**  
interest at the rate of five per cent., payable semi-annually, March 1st and Sept. 1st, in Gold, and the Loan repayable after 10 and before 40 years from issue.  
We also buy and sell, at current market rates, U. S. and State Securities of all kinds. Also, Gold, Silver and Canada Bills.  
INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, all denominations.  
STEPHEN FOSTER, CASHIER,  
People's Bank,  
Derby Line, Vt., Sept. 23, 1864. 979

**CHARLES PIERCE,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
ROCK ISLAND, C. E.  
From the fact that my BOOTS & SHOES are WARRANTED my business—vide the amount of my retail sales for the past year—has increased two fold within that period. Those who have worn my goods, and consequently proved them, will have no other. In addition to my wholesale trade, I will RETAIL to the people of Stanstead, and adjoining townships, BOOTS & SHOES of  
**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 Boots & Shoes are so well and widely known that it is superfluous to puff them, and in buying my manufactures, or any purporting to be mine, be sure to find my LABEL on each pair. Any without it are not genuine. Call and examine my Stock, get  
**MY LOW PRICES,**  
and you will be satisfied that you are SAVING FIFTY PER CENT. by buying from me.  
CHARLES PIERCE.  
Rock Island, Sept. 23, 1864.

**THE ROCK ISLAND MILL.**  
The subscribers have leased the Rock Island Grist Mill, have put it in a state of thorough repair and are now prepared to answer all orders for grinding Wheat, Corn, or Proveder, as well as can be done in this part of the country. Mr. S. S. GREENLEAF has 40 years experience in milling. We desire to give our customers entire satisfaction. Grain ground by the bushel for the cash value of the toll.  
S. S. GREENLEAF,  
J. W. GREENLEAF,  
Rock Island, July 12, 1864. 990/6

**AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS**  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,  
Quebec, 17th March, 1864.  
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, and at a rate equal thereto—Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.  
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,  
Quebec, Nov. 23, 1864.  
In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 48 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.  
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

**Stanstead Iron Foundry.**  
THE subscribers beg to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire contents of Mr. JOSEPH WOOLLEY'S Foundry, with his business, Plough Patterns, &c., and are now manufacturing the  
**WOOLLEY PLOUGHS**  
with some perceptible improvements in the finish, though none in the shape or turn of the mould boards. We intend to employ the best workmen, and use the best stock, so as to get the Woolley and Strickland Ploughs up in the best manner possible.  
**SIDE HILL PLOUGHS.**  
We also manufacture the best Side Hill Ploughs that ever were made in the Eastern Townships. It turns about as well as the best of Ploughs on level ground.  
**ETHAN ALLEN STOVES,**  
as usual, which have been tried and not found wanting.  
**DOUBLE AND BOX STOVES**  
of various patterns.  
**HOLLOW WARE**  
in great variety.  
**IRON FENCING.**  
We have several different patterns of Iron Fence which we shall make at reasonable prices.  
**JOB WORK**  
of all kinds done to order. Old Cast Iron taken for any kind of work.  
W. B. T. MORRILL,  
Rock Island, Aug. 26, 1863. 923

**FOR SALE.**  
30 good Store Sheep;  
3 three years old Cows;  
1 pair Working Oxen,  
A. B. NELSON,  
Derby Line, Nov. 15, 1864. 987

**NEW TAILOR'S SHOP.**  
MR. THOMAS O'ROURKE,  
From Boston, begs to inform the inhabitants of Stanstead and adjoining towns that he has taken the rooms over  
**Messrs. Wilkey & Jondro's Store,**  
recently occupied by O. N. Gilbert, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in the latest and most approved style.  
Cutting done for others to make, of all work warranted. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.  
Rock Island, 10th Feb., 1864. 947

**REMOVAL.**  
I beg to thank my patrons for the favors extended to me while over the Store of Messrs. Dale & Brer, and to announce my removal from my late location to the premises recently occupied by Mr. Dillon, and previously by Mr. Fraser. I trust to fill any orders that have heretofore been given to either, with the same promptness and dispatch.  
**CUTTING**  
Knives & Blocks,  
Stanstead Plain, July 23, 1864. 960/6

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
We are now prepared with our three iron lathes to do all kinds of Iron work, such as  
GRIST MILLS,  
SAW MILLS,  
and in fact all kinds of CASTING AND FINISHING wanted in this section of the country. Old Iron taken for all kinds of work.  
A. W. & B. T. MORRILL,  
Rock Island, Dec. 6, 1864. 990

**NEW GOODS! 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,**  
COATCOOK,  
Coatcook, Nov. 28, 1864.

**DE. TEBBETT'S**  
Physiological Hair Regenerator  
AND  
Universal Hair Restorer!  
ITS MODUS OPERANDI.  
IMMEDIATELY beneath the scalp, there are very small Glands; or, more commonly, roots of the hair. It is from these Glands that every hair of the head is formed and secreted. As long as the scalp is free from disease, these bodies also remain healthy, and the hair keeps its natural appearance and color. But when its natural appearance and color. But when these Glands become involved in the same disease, and the hair gradually turns gray, dry, and brittle. Some or rather the hair begins to fall off, and in many cases, if not arrested, will produce a complete baldness of the scalp.  
To remedy this pathological condition of the scalp, and create a new and healthy action of the Physiological Hair Regenerator has proved a perfect success.—Inasmuch as it is the only preparation yet known that can boast of such wonderful results.  
Unlike thousands of other articles in the market, containing Silver, Lime, Litharge, Tannin, Sulphur, &c., and producing only a scurf, low or flax color, it will, if properly applied, restore the

For the "Journal." "IT IS I!" Weary was my tossing pillow, And no slumber closed my eyes, Through the darkness came a whisper, Softly saying, "It is I!"

There is no cloud of sorrow, There is no shade of night, So deep that cannot by true words, Be turned to heavenly light.

And, though far from home I languish, And perhaps death standeth nigh, These sweet words sooth all my anguish, Words of Jesus, "It is I!"

When my weary feet shall wander 'Mid the gloom of death's dread shade, Let me hear thy voice, O Father! "It is I, be not afraid!"

O. S. R.

For the "Journal." THE FARMER'S DILEMMA. NOT BY LORD BYRON.

The old swine came down, like the wolf on the field, To the meal of biled 'aters before they were sold; And the grunt that she made as she rushed to the trough, Was like a steam engine's unparalleled cough. Like a dish of thick mud, with a lobster between, That smelt in the swill for a moment was seen; And then like a rocket when fire-works are shown, That smelt the next minute for upward was thrown.

For the goddess of heat had ruled o'er the spot, Where the swill had been cooked, and 'twas now biting hot, And the jaws of the hog felt an anguishing thrill, And the potato dropped down and forever lay still.

And there stood the farmer distracted and pale, A wondering what the old critter could aile, While an extruded hornpipe was danced by the swine, To music of tenor, in "double quick" time. And the poor little pigs were loud in their wail, As over they tumbled the empty swill pail, And the stupid old Farmer, more dull than a log, Has never concluded what ailed the old hog.

THE "RELIABLE" REBEL DESERTER.—"MacAroue," an amusing war correspondent of the New York Leader, thus draws the rebel deserter: A little further on I came to a reliable deserter, who lay on a sand heap scratching himself. These deserters are very nice fellows. As I approached he rose and saluted. "Jes' come 'm 'other side, ginral," says he. "What do you want," says I. "I'm powerful dry," says he. I called an orderly and bade him fetch some whisky. "Now," says I, "how's things over on your side?" "Wal," says he, "pretty bad. Old Lee, he aint got no men whatsosever." "I guess you lie," says I. "We felt his line the other day, and it didn't feel good. You might just as well tell the truth." "Oh," says he, "I was only speaking figuratively like. He aint got no men to speak of—fifty or sixty hundred thousand, mebbe." "I'm that's enough," says I. "Yes, you're aint got for nothing. They aint got no ammunition." "They keep up a d—l of a firing," says I, "for men without ammunition?" "Wall, yes," says he, "that's what's run the blockade. There's a power of ammunition runs the blockade." "Short of rations?" says I. "Dread 'I short," says he. "We didn't get only a cracker every three days." "Why, I killed a lot of you up yonder a while ago with your knapsacks full." "O, yes, that's what they got from the Shandoh valley. They got a heap of food up yander. Fact, they has all they want to eat, jes' now." "I'm you're bound to suit, arn't you?" says I. "How are off for ordnance?" "O, our ordnance is ort'l," says he. "Yes," says I, "I s'pose so. But, young man, I've got an ordnance, too, about official, and I kept it pretty well cleared out of these lines. Now, you'd better clear out. I go in for treating my fellow men well, but when it comes to rebels, and lying deserters, at that, I can't say I see it. What do you expect to do round here?" "Wall," says he, "I kinder thort I'd go North and play Union refugee. I'm told it pays fast rate at Lincoln meetings." "And how are you going to get to the North?" "I s'pect you'll send me." "Do you?" "Yes; if you don't I'll jes' go back ag'n to old Lee, and tell him all I seen in your lines." This is what I call a good specimen of a rebel. He went in for dieting his own terms. I sent him up to headquarters and had him hanged.

A prominent bachelor politician on the Kennebec remarked to a lady that soap stone was excellent to keep the feet warm in bed. "Yes," said the young lady, who had been an attentive listener, but some gentlemen have an improvement on that, which you know nothing about." The bachelor turned pale and maintained a wistful silence.

INDIAN MEAL AND CORN BREAD.—A bushel of corn says the Michigan Farmer, contains more nutriment than a bushel of wheat; but corn meal should not be ground fine, as it will not keep sweet. There is no grain that can be put to so many good uses and served up in so many different ways as corn and corn meal. First we have the green corn, roasting ears and soup in the early, and the dried corn soup and hominy, the balance of the year. These dishes every good housekeeper knows how to prepare, being the most simple in the culinary art. And then by grinding it into meal, what visions of delicious eating float before the eyes. First we have the corn cake, made of meal and water, and a little salt, if you are too poor to use eggs and milk, mixed into a dough and baked on a griddle. Then corn bread or pone, which can only be made properly by about one housekeeper in ten. Then mush and milk, and fried mush. We have never seen the individual who did not like one or the other. Many fail in making good mush by not boiling it enough. When it is merely scalded it has a raw taste. Then there is a very good corn meal pudding, made by stirring the meal into scalded skim milk till it is as thick as gruel, and when cool, add ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, salt, sweetening to suit the taste, and a little fine cut suet, and some raisins or dried peaches and a fine oat apple. It should bake an hour or more, according to size. This is a good pudding. And then see into how many dishes corn becomes a palatable and favorite mixture. It is the cheapest and most wholesome food that man can live on, and should be on the table of both rich and poor more frequently than it now is, in some of its many forms.

A NEW USE FOR CORN.—Prof. Goessling of Cincinnati, a German chemist there, claims the merit of discovering a process by which sugar as nice as the nicest can be made from Indian corn. He has succeeded in obtaining some three and a half gallons of beautiful white syrup from a bushel of corn and what is of greater importance, has discovered how to convert that syrup into granulated sugar. The syrup is so white that it can be used in tea without darkening it at all, and the process is said to be so simple that it can be carried on in any farm-house with the household utensils that are found in every well-ordered kitchen.

The importance of this discovery if its promises are realized cannot be overestimated. Our northwestern states are the real granaries of the world, and there is hardly a limit to their capabilities in the production of corn. How to make the crop the most profitable to the farmers there and the most useful to the world has been the grand question, and the difficulty and cost of transportation to the East have tended to discourage efforts for its culture. But if every bushel of the golden grain is to yield three and a half gallons of syrup that can either be used upon the table or converted into pure granulated sugar, the problem will be solved both for the West and for the world, and the loss of the sugar plantations of the South will be more than made good. A New York company have purchased from Prof. Goessling the right to use his discovery for \$400,000, and will immediately erect a factory and proceed to the practical test of the professor's claims. For the present the company will only manufacture the syrup; but will go into the sugar crystallization as soon as the needed arrangements can be made; and not many months will elapse before it will find its way into the market.—Springfield Republican.

BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE OF TEA.—The beneficial results of the introduction of tea and coffee have been strangely overlooked or underrated. It has been however, well described as leading "to the most wonderful change that has ever taken place in the diet of modern civilized nations—a change highly important both in a moral and physical point of view. These beverages have the admirable advantage of affording stimulus without producing intoxication, or any of its evil consequences. Lovers of tea and coffee are, in fact, rarely drinkers; and hence the use of these beverages has benefited both manners and morals. Raynal observes, that the use of tea has contributed more to the sobriety of the Chinese than the severest laws the most eloquent discourses, or the best treatises on mortality. Tea is so little drunk in Germany, that it acts like medicine when taken by a native; and persons decline a cup of cold Bohemian with, "No, I thank you, I am quite well at present."

A FASHIONABLE DINNER.—A modern fashionable dinner is described as where the host and hostess leave the care of their guests to the solemn looking servants, who offer you wine in the same tone that an undertaker offers to fit you to gloves at a funeral, and who cast a sort of family-vault tone over the whole proceeding.

HOW DIFFIDENCE WAS CONQUERED.—I suffered all the extreme agonies of shyness for many years; and if the efforts to which I was continually stimulated (to think about his gaucherie, copy other people's manners, etc.,) had been in any degree successful, or had been applauded as such, I should probably have gone on to affectation, and have remained conscious all my life; but finding no encouragement, I was fortunately driven to utter despair. I then said to myself, "Why should I endure this torture all my life to no purpose? I would break it still if there were any progress made, any success to be hoped for; but since there is not, I will die quietly without taking any more doses. I have tried my utmost, and find that I must be as awkward as I bear all my life in spite of it, I will endeavor to think as little about it as a bear, and make up my mind to endure what can't be cured. From this time I struggled as hard to harden myself against censure as I ever had to avoid it. I was acting more wisely than I thought for at the time, and I succeeded beyond my expectations; for I not only got rid of the personal feeling of shyness, but also of most of those faults of manner which consciousness produces, and acquired at once an easy and natural manner, careless, indeed, in the extreme, from its originating in a stern defiance of opinion, which I had convinced myself must ever be against me; rough and awkward, for smoothness and grace are quite out of my way; and, of course, tutorially pedantic; but unconscious, and therefore giving expression to that good-will towards men which I really feel.—Bishop Whately.

A weekly paper in Hartford suspends publication once in a while, on account of the high price of paper. The editor says that the subscribers prefer an occasional week's suspension to an increase of subscription price.

When Simpkins's wife kicked him in the head, says he "See here now! You'd better not do that again; if you do it will cause a *coolness*."

An excitement occurred in Philadelphia over a case of ladies' buckles, in this wise, as described by a local editor: "We saw yesterday, at the house of an extensive importer, a case of ladies' buckles. They are of the widest dimensions, and carry a ribbon fully three inches wide. They were worn in the times when ladies' waists were located but a few inches below the axilla. They remained unused when the fashions changed, just twenty-eight years ago.—They were then packed up and consigned to a garret. They were yesterday reproduced for sale, and were taken by the retail trade with such rapidity that in a little while but few remained. The buckles in question sold at a price sufficient to pay twenty-eight year's interest on their original cost, and leave a very handsome profit beside.

THEY FOR FUEL.—Mr. Hodges, the contractor of the Victoria Bridge possesses a large tract of land in the Township of Bulstrode, on which there is a large turf bog or *Savane*. There he has begun very large works for digging and pressing the peat into brick to be used for fuel. According to the *Districteur*, he has on a floating raft machines for digging and pressing the turf, which are capable of producing daily 50,000 bricks of the size of those used for building purposes. Mr. Hodges has also made a good road through the township and is about to put up a large mill on a water power situated on the property.

The success of the experiment now making by Mr. Hodges is a matter of large importance to Canada. Extensive bogs exist throughout the Province immediately adjoining navigable waters, such as the Tenaford on the south shore at the head of the Beauharis Canal, and in Caledonia district south of Ottawa. Compressed peat is now produced in some parts of Great Britain to compete with coal, at less than half the price the latter fuel commands here on the average. Professor Hunt in his reports pointed out the economic value of the vast deposits of *peat* in Canada, and the application of skill and capital is only required to turn waste districts into scenes of activity, and sources of wealth.

SWEDISH CROWS.—Mrs. Bremer confirms these old stories of the cruelty and cunning of the Swedish crows: "A few crows will beset a number of hens, and frighten them out of their wits, some standing before them, and others placing themselves behind, like a set of bullets; that they kill the hens, and then tear them open to eat the yet unlaidd eggs. A fisherman said that finding his lines on one occasion all in confusion, he watched and saw the crows come and pull up the hooks with their claws from under the water, and eat off the baits.

**Business Cards**

**SYLVENDE B. HUMPHREY,**  
Baillif Superior Court,  
BARNSTON CORNER, C. E.  
Best attention given to collections and prompt returns made.

**C. P. CLEVELAND,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
AND  
GENERAL CONVEYANCER,  
STANSTEAD PLAIN, C. E.  
Office in Hubbard's new building.

**WILLARD WOOD,**  
TAILOR,  
ROCK ISLAND, C. E.  
Latest Fashions just received.

**A. H. REYNOLDS, M. D.,**  
Physician & Surgeon,  
BARNSTON CORNER,  
Office at DOCTOR CLEVELAND'S.

**NOTICE.—MARRIAGE LICENSES**  
Can be obtained at HATLEY, C. E., of the  
REV. H. C. BURRAGE.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES,**  
For sale at the WESLEYAN PARSONAGE, Stanstead Plain, by  
REV. J. TOMKINS.

**JOSEPH GODIN,**  
Custom Boot and Shoe Maker,  
ROCK ISLAND, C. E.  
All work warranted. All my work on  
sale has a printed label on the bottom.

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

**MARRIAGE LICENSES**  
Can be obtained from the  
Rev. J. Thorneloe,  
WESLEYAN PARSONAGE,  
Georgetown, 932

**S. W. THURBER, M. D.,**  
HOMOEOPATHIC  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
DERBY LINE, VT.

**W. M. KEYES, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
GEORGETOWN.

Office and residence opposite the Cambridge House.

**GEORGE WOOD, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
COATICOOK, C. E.

**ROBERT N. HALL,**  
ADVOCATE,  
STANSTEAD, C. E.

**CHARLES C. COLBY,**  
ADVOCATE,  
STANSTEAD PLAIN.

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

**BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,**  
—AND—  
**Arrears 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, [1848] VERMONT.

**DANFORTH & HOLTON,**  
Silver Platers,  
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
Harness & Carriage Trimmings  
CARRIAGE IRONS PAID TO ORDER.  
Derby Line, Vt. and Rock Island, C. E.

**THE CLAREMONT MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**PAPER & BOOKS,**  
AND  
Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,  
CLAREMONT, N. H.  
CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

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

**T. DALY JR.,**  
A UCTIONEER,  
STANSTEAD (803) PLAIN, C. E.

**E. F. G. BODWELL,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
STANSTEAD, CANADA EAST. 1632

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

**H. S. HUNTER,**  
Harness-Maker,  
Particular Attention paid to Repairing.  
Shop in old Post Office,  
STANSTEAD PLAIN, C. E.

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

**SEWING MACHINES.**  
The subscriber is Agent for Billingham  
& Abbott's Sewing Machines. They  
are the best Family Machine manufactured,  
and cannot fail to give satisfaction to all  
purchasing them. Prices low.

W. A. COLE,  
Derby Line, Oct. 20, 1863. 931

**2000** LBS. WASHED SNAKE ROOT,  
WANTED, for which cash will be paid  
on delivery at my store.  
J. Y. GREEN, 976  
Newport, Vt., June 21, 1864.

**JOB PRINTING**

**OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS**  
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH  
AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.  
WE have just purchased a "GORDON CARD  
PRESS," and are now prepared to get up  
CARDS OF ALL KINDS,  
BILL-HEADS,  
NOTES,  
CIRCULARS,  
PROGRAMMES,  
&c., &c., &c.

Beautiful style and on short notice. Particular attention paid to printing Wedding, Address, Ball and Business Cards. Journal Office, Dec. 14, 1863.

**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.  
East half lot No. 18, 8th Range, together with 28 acres of Lot No. 18, 9th Range, making 128 acres, and the remainder of Lot No. 18, 9th Range, estimated at 110 acres.

**Wild Lands.**  
Lots No. 12, 13, 16, 20, 7th Range, 800 acres.  
Lots No. 8, 11, 19, 20, 8th Range, 500 acres.  
Lot No. 21, 9th Range, 150 acres.  
West half of Lot No. 18, 8th Range, 100 acres.

The above named Farms will be leased until sold.  
All persons found trespassing on the Wild Lands will be punished with the utmost severity of the law.  
LEVI BIGELOW, Agent,  
For the Heirs of the late Rev. E. G. Monk,  
Georgetown, Dec. 28, 1863. 941

**NOTICE EXTRA!!**  
OWING to the unsettled state of the Currency, the subscribers feel obliged to adopt the  
**PAY DOWN SYSTEM!**  
Therefore, after this date, we shall sell goods for CASH OR READY PAY ONLY.

**FAIR WARNING!!**  
All persons having accounts or notes due, or past due in our hands can get the same with  
**STATES' MONEY AT PAR, UNTIL**  
The First day of July next,  
After that date we shall demand currency or its equivalent. So please us not if they are not paid in season.

**KNIGHT & WYMAN,**  
Stanstead Plain, May, 25, 1864. 907

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE**  
—AND THE—  
**BRITISH REVIEWS.**  
Prices Cheap as Ever to those who  
Pay in Advance.

NOTWITHSTANDING the cost of reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of paper, and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications—we have determined for the year 1864, to furnish our complete, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:

|   |           |        |
|---|-----------|--------|
| 1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative),    | Per. ann. | \$3.00 |
| 2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig),            | 7.00      |        |
| 3. The North British Review, (Ecc. Church.) | 5.00      |        |
| 4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal)        | 5.00      |        |
| 5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, ( Tory.) | 5.00      |        |

TERMS.  
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00  
For any two of the four Reviews, 7.00  
For any three of the four Reviews, 10.00  
For all four of the Reviews, 15.00  
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00  
For Blackwood and one Review, 6.00  
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 9.00  
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 12.00  
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 15.00

The publications possess great interest at this time from the numerous articles they contain in relation to our own country, and although many of them are strongly tinged with prejudice and represent us somewhat unfairly, others are entirely free from such objections, and all contain many wholesome truths which it will do us no harm to read and ponder.

Subscribers in Canada must remit in Canada currency, and will then receive their numbers free of the postage.

The first edition of the number number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the battle of Gettysburg, is now ready—price 25 cents.

Remittances and communications should be addressed to  
LEONARD SCOTT & Co., Publishers,  
No. 25 Walker Street, N. Y.

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

**GAGE, POMER & CO'S**  
SAWS manufactured at Ferrisville, 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 Lazy 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 by mail promptly attended to. MARK HALL, 868  
Derby Line, Vt., March 23rd, 1864.

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

**PARM FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber offers for sale his farm of 117 acres, north part of Lot 12, 1st Range, Township of Barnston. Of the above land 80 acres are cleared, the remainder a good Wood lot and Sugar. Good house, barns and outbuildings. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.  
JOHN D. WALKER, 957  
Barnston, March 12, 1864.

**W. B. COBB & CO.**  
Derby Line, Vermont,  
HAVE RECEIVED FROM  
**BOSTON**  
—A very large Stock of—  
**Goods**  
Adapted to the Country Trade.

Their Stock of  
**Ladies' Dress Goods**  
is unrivalled, and they are fully up to the requirements of their customers, and the public locality.

Their Goods were bought a little lower than the previous stock, and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for  
**Cash, Produce or Approved Credit.**  
PRINTS at nearly old Prices. A Heavy stock of  
**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.

**COATICOOK IRON FOUNDRY.**  
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Farmers of the Eastern Townships that he is manufacturing all kinds of CASTINGS wanted in the vicinity, consisting of  
Woolley's and Hensley's Ploughs;  
Spade, Tooth and Wing Cultivators;  
Sugar Kettles; Furnaces;  
Square, Elevated Oven, Box and Factor Stoves; Hollow Ware;  
Castings for Wood's Sawing Machine;  
Mill Gearing;  
Kendall's Turbine Water Wheel;  
Door Knockers;  
Grind Stone Mountings;  
Arch Grates;  
Oven Doors;  
Registers, &c.;  
All the late patterns of Iron Fencing and Railings; also,  
All kinds of Job Castings—done on short notice and reasonable terms.—Having secured the services of Mr. Trudell who has been engaged with Mr. Woolley for the last fifteen years manufacturing his Plough, he feels confident that he can get up a better Woolley Plough than can be made elsewhere in the Township. Farmers wishing Ploughs will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Woolley's repairs constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail. Old Iron, Grain, States' Money, or any good property taken in exchange for the above goods.  
N. C. BALDWIN, 948y1  
Coaticook, Feb. 10, 1864.

**BOOTS & SHOES**  
—AT—  
**Wholesale & Retail**  
—FOR THE INHABITANTS OF THE—  
**EASTERN TOWNSHIPS!**

Messrs. JAMES & BRODIE  
TRADE pleasure in informing their numerous 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  
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.  
Gaiters and Pegged  
**Sewed, Balmorals, Shoes, &c. &c.**  
Children's Boots and Shoes in great variety.  
STATES MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.  
CASH paid for Slaughter Hides and Veal Skins.

**1000 Cords**  
HEMLOCK BARK wanted in exchange for Boots and Shoes.  
Rock Island, October 6, 1862. 920

**NEW GOODS.**  
ONE PRICE & NO DISCOUNT!  
THE undersigned have just received a full assortment of New Goods such as are usually found in a country store. Included in this stock may be found  
Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Paper Hangings, Fish, Flour, Oil Window Glass, Crockery and Glass Ware, Nails, Tea and Tobacco, &c. &c. All of which they will sell as low as the lowest for  
**CASH OR READY PAY.**  
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices and get good bargains.  
States money taken at par for American goods.  
CUTTING & FOXING.  
Coaticook, Dec. 17, 1863. 940

**INCORPORATED 1810.**  
**HARTFORD**  
Fire Insurance Company,  
Of Hartford, Conn.  
CAPITAL AND ASSETS, JUNE, 1864,  
**\$1,848,218.55.**  
T. C. ALLEN, President, GEO. M. COIT, Secretary, C. C. LYMAN, Ass't Sec'y.

With a successful business experience of more than fifty years.—  
POLICIES issued and renewed. Losses equitably adjusted and PAID IMMEDIATELY upon satisfactory proofs, by the undersigned, the duly authorized agent.  
A. P. BALL, AGENT, 79  
Stanstead, Sept., 1864.

**Spring and Summer**  
**STOCK OF NEW GOODS!**

THE undersigned, having closed off most of his old stock of Goods, has just filled up from  
**MONTREAL AND BOSTON**  
With a General Assortment  
of Goods, Wares and Merchandise needed for the Spring and Summer  
**TRADE.**

Included in this large stock may be found a nice lot of  
**LADIES DRESS GOODS,**  
HATS, BONNETS, GLOVES,  
Ribbons, Flowers, Hosiery, &c.  
A large and well selected stock of  
**Cloths, Made Clothing,**  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods  
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.  
A good line of  
Brown Cottons, Denims, Blating, Ticking,  
Striped and Plain Shirtings, &c. &c.  
FLOUR, PORK, SALMON,  
MACKEREL, HALIBUT,  
WHITE FISH, CODFISH,  
HERRING, POLLOCK, &c.  
Paints and Oils,  
Lamp Glass,  
Kerosene Oil,  
Window Glass,  
Nails, Iron, Hardware,  
Crockery and Glass Ware,  
Teas, Tobaccos, Snuff,  
and in fact a general stock of articles usually kept in country Stores, and which he is selling very low for cash or ready pay.  
States' Money taken at Par.  
Give me a call and examine goods and prices  
GEO. R. HOLMES,  
Rock Island, April 18, 1864.

**JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID**

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged even by the Medical Profession to be the best remedy known for Rheumatism, all sorts of Lameness, sudden Colic and Bowel Complaints, and decidedly the best remedy now offered on sale for DYSPEPSIA. 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. Having a wonderful effect when taken internally, in quickening the circulation of the blood, it is invaluable to persons who are subject to ALGIA, or subject to attacks of HEAVY DYSPEPSIA. In cases of DYSPEPSIA, which lead to distresses, it affords prompt relief, and is continued regularly for a short time, sets every thing right.

The name of the Medicine is blown in each bottle of the glass, and the purpose for which it is intended as well as the mode of using, is attached.

Nearly every man in Canada, who deals in medicines at all, is acquainted with it.

**JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID.**  
Into whatever family or community of country this medicine has been introduced, it has invariably gained the same reputation, and this reputation is indicated by the following extracts from letters that are continually received.

From Jeffrey Hale, Esq., of Quebec, dated Nov. 6, 1861:  
"Your Liquid I have found to be more potent and efficacious than any other I have known."  
From Rev. Wm. Mansford, of Sherbrooke, dated Nov. 6, 1861:  
"From experience as well as from the testimony of many others, I judge your Liquid to be a superior article to that of Perry Davis & Sons."  
From Rev. T. W. Comstock of Coaticookville, 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 the family with excellent effect. I have a large circle of acquaintances, on that and adjoining Circuits, who know it to be all you represent it."  
Prepared only by C. JACOBS, Compton.  
All orders must be addressed to him, as it will be answered without delay. 865

**D. W. MOULTON**  
WOULD announce to the inhabitants of Coaticook and vicinity that he has just opened a Shop in Coaticook, Lower Village, near the Great Mt., where he has on hand a large stock of goods, and he is prepared to keep on hand and manufacture to order  
Silver Plated, Brass Trimmed and Common Harnesses, Trunks, Valises, &c. &c.  
Repairing done on short notice and reasonable terms.  
Having had over 20 years' experience in the Harness Business, he is confident he can suit all who may give him a call, and would further say to former customers that he intends to abide by his old motto, viz—"*Good work in good stock and sell cheap.*"  
American and English Trimmings at low prices furnished to the Trade.  
Coaticook, C. E., Nov. 17, 1862. 855

**JAMES WRIGLEY,**  
WATERVILLE, C. E.  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**BATTING,**  
Hoth Cotton, Colored Cotton, and Wool and Cotton, Woolen Shoddy. Warranted as good as samples.  
Custom Wool Carding.  
Stuffing for Saddles, Upholstering and Carriage Builders, an excellent article for that purpose at a reasonable rate.  
MR. LUGG ELDER,  
Travelling Agent.  
All orders promptly executed. 946

**CASH**  
PAID FOR COTTON  
LINES AND  
AND OLD NEWSPAPERS.  
SPALDING'S, 943  
January 12, 1864.