

THE STANSTEAD JOURNAL.

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Commenced November 6, 1845.

A Family Newspaper—for the Fireside, Shop and Farm.

\$1.50 in Advance.

VOLUME 26. NUMBER 20.

STANSTEAD, QUE., THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871.

WHOLE NUMBER 1320.

THE FARMER'S SPRING SONG.

BY G. H. BARNES.

The red buds are tinting the soft maple
trees;
The wood-peckers chirp where withered
vines cling;
Full laden, to-day, is the breath of the
breeze
With the blackbird's ballad of welcome
to Spring;
The cowslip is blending her blossoms of
gold,
With the violet's blue, in shallow and
swale,
And peewees are piping good-by to the cold
From brook-willow branches that swing
in the gale.

Come farmer boys now,
With harrow and plow
Turn the brown turf in good cheer!
Old Winter is gone—
There's dew on the lawn—
'Tis time to be sowing the seed of the year.

The rills so long silent 'neath deep forest
leaves,
Are learning to warble their gamut again.
And the purple-winged swallows
are searching the eaves
To find a retreat from the chilly Spring
rain;

Unrolled of the snow, earth bareth her
breast;
Inviting the toil of the husbandman's
hand;
And he that sows early reaps plenty and
rest;
His certain reward from the generous
land.

So farmer boys now,
With harrow and plow
Turn the brown turf in good cheer!
Old Winter is gone—
There's dew on the lawn—
'Tis time to be sowing the seed of the year.

While sowing December was lashing his
team
Of tempest and snow-storms, in fury
along
You stored and sang till rafter and beam
Shook down the light echoes of mirth and
of song;

For your labors were loaded—bursting
your line—
Your granaries glowing with Autumn's
ripe yield.
But now the new season of labor begins,
And April is calling her plowmen afield;

Ho, farmer boys now,
With harrow and plow
Turn the brown turf in good cheer!
Old Winter is gone—
There's dew on the lawn—
'Tis time to be sowing the seed of the year.

For the Journal.

The Census.

MR. EDITOR.—The Census Enumerators
are now making their domiciliary
visits through our County for the pur-
pose of ascertaining and showing "with
the utmost accuracy possible all statistical
information which can conveniently
be obtained and stated in tabular form,
touching the population of the Confed-
erate Provinces, and the classification
thereof, as regards age, sex, social condi-
tion, religion, education, &c., &c."
The writer officiated as Census Enu-
merator in this County in 1860, and was
very much dissatisfied with the in-
structions received from the Census Com-
missioner in regard to one item of in-
formation sought by the Government,
and he has since the present Census was
first talked of, the inconsistency,
to which he will now call attention,
would be prevented. Because if the
"utmost accuracy possible" is aimed at
in taking the present Census, and cer-
tainly it ought to be, the mode adopted
to ascertain the Religion of the people
comes very far short of obtaining the
result desired.

The mode adopted in 1860 was to
classify the inhabitants according to
their preferences. This, so far as Roman
Catholics are concerned, is not so in-
consistent as it is when applied to other
denominations. For Roman Catholic
parents have their children baptized,
and consequently in a certain sense they
are church members. Yet they are
not considered members in full, until
they arrive at a certain age.

But as it respects persons classified
as belonging to other churches, who are
not actual church members, the case is
quite different. For two-thirds of them
have never been baptized by the church
under which they are classified, nor by
any other church; and what makes the
matter still worse, they have no religion,
according to the correct signification of
the term.

Lexicographers define religion as "a
system of faith and worship." And
this is in accord with scripture which
says, "Faith without works is dead." A
man may have an indefinite theoretical
faith which produces no effect on his
actions, and yet he has no religion.
For religion is faith and worship. Not
faith nor worship, but the two conjoined;
and worship, adoration, reverence,
love, constitute the only evidence that
faith exists. Hence if a person has not
some well defined belief or faith that
causes him to act accordingly, he should
be put down under the head of "No
Religion" and actual church members
should be put down under the respec-
tive churches to which they belong.

In this way the Census when completed
would show the actual strength of the
different churches, and the number who
profess no religion. If the Government
wished to ascertain the strength of the
Protestants, Catholics and Pagans, it
might answer very well to classify the
inhabitants according to their prefer-
ences.

The inhabitants are required, by law
to answer such questions as the Enu-
merator put them, and to fill up the
schedules left at each domicile, correctly,
under a penalty of not less than ten dol-
lars nor more than forty dollars.
But if they follow the instructions of
the Census Commissioners, they will
not comply with the letter of the law,
in this case made and provided. The

Commissioners may be blameless in this
matter, because they may have been so
instructed. But this does not make it
any more correct. To illustrate, sup-
pose the Enumerator goes to the dwell-
ing of Mr. A. and finds (what he will
find in nine cases out of ten) that the
schedules left are not filled up accord-
ing to the design. The Enumerator
commences to do so. Mr. A. are you
married? No. But I prefer to be mar-
ried. Any deaths in your family dur-
ing the last twelve months? No. But
it is my preference that old Peter, sit-
ting in the corner there, whom I have
worked hard for the last five years to
maintain, should have died. How
many oxen have you? Not any. But
I prefer to have twenty. What is your
occupation? I have none. But my pre-
ference is that of a Preacher. What is
your Religion? I have none. Well
you must classify yourself under some
head. What shall I call it? Well if I
must; I think Universalist would fit
my case as well as any, it being the
nearest to no belief at all of any I know
of.

Now who does not see that statistics
gathered in this way are not worth the
paper they are written upon. A thing
either is, or is not. Mr. A. is a Univer-
salist, or he is not. If he is not,
they should put him down as such?

If a man put himself down as a
Methodist when he is not; he returns a
false answer, and ought to be fined. If
the Government seek no more definite,
reliable and useful information than
this, better not spend time and money
to obtain it at all.

A man is either a Baptist or he is
not. He is a chemist or he is not. He
is a blacksmith or he is not. So with the
different systems of religion. Each
contains some definite principles that
distinguish it from all others. And a
man is either one thing or the other.
There is no half way work.

I throw these thoughts out to excite
thought in others. I have another
prominent thought on this subject, but
I will not utter it now.

The Strife Over Ginx's Baby.

From that curious satire on English
society in its relation to the poor, called
"Ginx's Baby," we make an extract de-
scribing what happened after the Ro-
man Catholic "Sisters of Mercy" had
concluded to surrender the baby, which
they had accepted from the father when
he was seeking to drown it.

A mass-meeting of Protestants had
been summoned for three o'clock on the
day designated in the letter of the Pa-
pist attorneys, to be held in the Philo-
sophon Hall. That was the favorite
center of countless movements, both
well-meant and well-executed, and of
others as futile as they were foolish.
Yet one could not say that a larger pro-
portion of the latter were connected
with the Hall than existed in as many
other human enterprises of any sort.
The concession of the Romanists at first
displeased the managers of the demonstra-
tion. Their grievance was gone. Still
they remained topics for a meeting;
they would rejoice over victory, and
consult about the future of the Prot-
estant Baby.

The Secretary was an old hand at
these meetings. He planned to import
into this one a sensation. Ginx's Baby,
brought from the convent, stripped of
his papal swaddlings and enveloped in a
handsome outfit presented by an am-
iable Protestant Duchess, was placed in
a cradle with his head resting on a Bi-
ble. I am afraid he was quite as un-
comfortable as he had ever been at the
convent. When, at the conclusion of
the chairman's speech, in which he in-
formed the audience of their triumph,
this exhibition was deftly introduced
upon the platform, the huzzas, and
clappings, and waving of handkerchiefs
were such as even that place had never
seen. The child was stounded into
quiescence.

Mr. Trumpeter took the chair—be-
lieved by many to be, next to the Queen,
the most powerful defender of the faith
in the three kingdoms. I never could
understand why the newspapers reported
his speeches—I cannot.

When he had done, Lord Evergood,
"a popular practical peer, of sound
Protestant principles," as the *Daily
Banner* alternately termed him next
morning, rose to move the first resolu-
tion, already cut and dried by the com-
mittee—

"That the infant so happily rescued
from the incubus of a delusive supersti-
tion, should be committed to the care of
the Church Widows' and Orphans' As-
sistance Society, and should be sup-
ported by voluntary contributions."

Before Lord Evergood could say a
word more, a man in every part of the
hall. He was a mild, gentlemanly
Christian, without guile, and the oppo-
sition both surprised and frightened him.
He uttered a few sentences in approval
of his proposition and sat down.

An individual in the gallery shouted
—"Sir! I rise to move an amendment!"
Cheers, and cries of "Order! order!"
Sit down!" etc.

The Chairman, with great blandness,
said:—"The gentleman is out of order;
the resolution has not yet been moved."

I call upon the Rev. Mr. Valpy
to second the resolution."

Mr. Valpy, incumbent of St. Swith-
in's, insisted on speaking, but
what he said was known only to him-
self. When he had finished there was
an extraordinary commotion. On the
platform many ministers and laymen
jumped to their feet; in the hall at
least a hundred aspirants for a hearing
raised themselves on benches or the con-
venient backs of friends.

The Chairman shouted "Order! or-
der, gentlemen! This is a great occa-
sion; let us show unanimity!"

There seemed to be a unanimous de-
sire to speak. Amid cheers, cries for
order, and Kentish fire, you could hear
the Rev. Mark Slowboy, Independent,
the Rev. Hugh Quickly, Wesleyan, the
Rev. Bereah Calvin, Presbyterian,
the Rev. Ezekiel Cutwater, Baptist, call-
ing to the chair.

A full ensue, of which advantage
was taken by Mr. Stentor, a well-known
Hyde Park orator, who belittled from a
friend's shoulders in the pit, "Mr.
Chairman, hear me!" an appeal that
was followed by roars of laughter.

What was the matter? Why, the
proposal to hand over the baby to an
Anglican refuge stirred up the blood of
every Dissenter present. It was lifting
the infant out of the frying-pan and dex-
terously dropping him into the fire. But
the chairman was accustomed to these
scenes. He staved the tumult
by proposing that a representative from
each denomination should give his opin-
ion to the audience. "Whom would
they have first?"

The loudest cries were for Mr. Cut-
water, who stood forth—a weak, stoop-
ing, half-fattening, limp, with a limp
necktie, and trousers puffy at the knees
—but with honest use of them, let me
say. It is quite credible that if Dr.
Watts' assertion be true—that

"Satan trembles when he sees,
The weakest saint upon his knees,"
that arch enemy was unusually perturbed
when Ezekiel Cutwater was upon
him. On these he had borne many con-
tests with evil. Two things—yes,
three—were rigid in Ezekiel's creed;
first, never have burned them out of
him, hatred of Popery, contempt of
Anglican priestcraft and apostolic suc-
cession, and adherence to the dogma of
adult baptism and total immersion.

Whoso could not join with him in these
he him be Anathema Marmatha.

His eye kindled as he looked at the
sneering audience. "Sir," said he, "I
beg to move an amendment to the mo-
tion of the noble lord. (Cheers) That
motion proposes to transfer to the care
of the Established Church this tender
and unconscious infant (bending over
Ginx's baby), just snatched from the
toils of a kindred superstition. (Oh,
ho, huzzas and cheers.) I withdraw the
expression; I did not mean to be off-
ensive. (Hear.) This is a grand rep-
resentative meeting—not of the English
Church, but of the Baptist Church, of
the Wesleyan Church—but of Prot-
estantism. (Cheers and Kentish fire.)

In such an assembly it is right to pro-
pose any singular disposition of a re-
presentative infant! This is now the
adopted child, not of one, but of all de-
nominations. (Cheers) Around his
head I am not sure which—cherub
head child the white-winged angels
of various Churches, and on her or him,
whichever it may be—

The Chairman said that he might as
well say that he had authentic infor-
mation that it was him.

"Him then—concentrate the sym-
pathies of every Protestant heart. Let
us not despoil the occasion of its great-
ness by exhibiting a narrow bigotry in
one direction! Let us bring into this
infantile focus the rays of Catholic unity.
(Loud cheering and Kentish fire.)

To me, for one, it would be eminently
painful to think—what doubtless would
occur if the motion is adopted—that
within a week of his entrance into the
asylum of the society named in it, this
diminutive and unknown sinner
should through the force of a supersti-
tious admission into the Church of
Christ. (Oh!) Yes! I say a farce,
whether you regard the age of the ac-
cused, or the indifferent proportion of
water with which it would be performed.
(Upstart, oh, oh! and some cheering
from the Baptist section.) But I will
not now further enter into these things,"

said Mr. Cutwater, who knew his cue
perfectly well. "I can hold these opi-
nions and still love my brethren of other
denominations. I move, as an amend-
ment, that a committee, consisting of
one minister and one layman to be se-
lected from each of the Churches, be ap-
pointed to take charge of the physical
well-being and mental and spiritual
training of the infant."

By this proposition, which was re-
ceived with enthusiasm, Ginx's Baby
was to be inconspicuously pitched into an
arena of polemical warfare. Every one
was willing that a committee should
fight out the question viciously; and
therefore, when Mr. Slowboy seconded
the amendment, it was carried with
loud acclamations.

But they were not yet out of the
wood. On proceeding to nominate
members of the committee, the Unit-

arians and Quakers claimed to be re-
presented. The platform and the meeting
were by the ears again. It was fiercely
contended that only Evangelical Chris-
tians could have a place in such a work,
and many of the nominees declared
that they would not sit on a committee
with—well, some curious epithets were
used. The Unitarians and Quakers
took their stand on the catholic prin-
ciples embodied in the amendment, and
on the fact that Ginx's Baby had now
"become national Protestant property."

Mr. Cutwater and a few others, moved
by the scandal of the dispute, interfered,
and the committee was at length con-
stituted to the satisfaction of all parties.
It was to be called "The Branch Com-
mittee of the Protestant Detachable Union
for promoting the Physical and
Spiritual Well-being of Ginx's Baby."

A fourth resolution was adopted.
"That the subject should be treated in
the Metropolitan pulpits on the next
Sabbath, and a collection taken up in
the various churches for the benefit of
the infant." This promised well for
Master Ginx's future.

The meeting had lasted five hours,
and while they were discussing him
the child grew hungry. In the tumult ev-
ery one had forgotten the subject of it,
and now it was over, they dispersed
without thought of him. But he
would not allow those near him, at all
events, to overlook his presence. Some,
foreseeing that awkwardness was im-
pending, slipped away; while three or
four stayed to ask what was to be done
with him.

"Hand him over to the custody of
the Chairman," said Mr. Dove.
"I should be most happy," said he,
smoothly, "but Mrs. Trumpeter is out
of town. Could your dear wife take
him, Mr. Dove?"

Mr. Dove's wife was otherwise en-
gaged.

The Secretary was unmarried—cham-
bers at Ninecock's Inn.

In the midst of their distress a wo-
man who had been hanging about the
hall near the platform, came forward
and offered to take charge of him, "for
the sake of the cause." Every one was
relieved. After her name and address
had been hastily noted, the Protestant
baby was placed in her arms. My
Lord Evergood, the Chairman, the clergy,
the Secretary, and the mob went home
rejoicing. Some hours after, Ginx's
baby, stripped of the duchess's
beautiful robes was found by a police-
man, lying on a doorstep in one of the
narrow streets, not a hundred yards be-
hind the Philosophon. By an ironi-
cal chance he was wrapped in a copy of
the largest daily paper in the world.

At every breakfast-table in town
next morning the report of the great
Protestant meeting was read, and a fur-
ther report, in leading type, of the dis-
covery of Ginx's Baby at a later period
of the evening by a policeman. A
pretty comment on the proceedings! The
Good Samaritan put his patient on his
ass and carried him to an inn; while
the priest and the Levite, though
the latter looked at him, at least let him
alone. To have called a public meet-
ing to discuss his fate before deserting
him, would have been a refinement of
inhumanity. The committee were rather
ashamed when they met, instant
measures were taken to recover the
child and place him in good hands. The
duchess again—provided baby-dresses.
The next Sunday sermons were preach-
ed on his behalf in a score of chapels.
The collections amounted to £800, a
sum increased by donations and sub-
scriptions to the handsome total of
£1300 10s. 3d.

It will be seen hereafter what the
committee did with the baby, but I hap-
pen to have an account of what became
of the funds. They were spent as fol-
lows, according to a balance sheet never
submitted to the subscribers:—

Committee rooms,	£ s d
2 Secretaries employed by the	45 0 0
Committee,	120 0 0
Agents, Conveyancing, etc.,	88 6 2
Printing Notices, Placards,	
Pamphlets, a "Daily Bul-	
letin of Health," "Life of	
Ginx's Baby," "Protes-	
tant Babyhood, a Tale,"	
"The Cradle of an In-	
fant Martyr," "A Snatch-	
ed Brand," and other	
Works issued by the	
Committee,	596 13 5
Advertisements of Meetings,	
Sermons, etc.,	261 1 1
Legal Expenses,	77 6 3
Stationery,	35 10 0
Postage, Firing, and Sundries	27 19 2
Total,	£1,251 16 6

This left £108 13s. 9d. for the ba-
by's keep. No child could have been
more thoroughly discussed, preached
and written about, advertised, or ad-
vised by counsel; but his resources
divided in proportion to these advan-
tages. Benevolent subscribers too sel-
dom examine the financial items of a re-
port; had any who contributed to this
fund seen the balance-sheet they might
have guessed that so little of their
bounty went to make Ginx's Baby
comfort for the object of it. A cynic
would tell them that to look sharply
after the disposal of their givings was
half the gift. Their indifference was

akin to that satirized by the poet—
"Prodigus et stultus dedit quæ spernit et
edit."

In an age of luxury we are grown so
luxurious as to be content to pay agents
to do our good deeds for us; but they
charge us three hundred per cent. for
the privilege.

**The Specialties of Eastern Farm-
ing.**

We copy the following article, which
is of importance to eastern farmers, from
the *American Agriculturist*.

The practice of the farmers in New
York and New England shows pretty
clearly that it does not pay to raise
grain to sell. They raise corn, rye,
wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat; but
it is nearly all consumed upon the farm,
and in many sections a great deal is
purchased for feeding. Corn grown
upon the prairies in very large quanti-
ties is consumed in all our seaboard
towns and far inland. We have not
raised our own flour for a whole genera-
tion. It might pay possibly, but it
does not. We cannot compete with the
West in those things in our markets.

We furnish but a small part of the beef
and pork consumed in our large cities.
Every year the city stretches out its
iron arms to a greater distance, and
brings cattle from regions where land is
worth less than a dollar per acre, and
where almost the only cost of raising
cattle is the herding of them for brand-
ing the calves and for sale to the drover.
It only pays to make beef after we have
raised and used the cattle for teams, or
for milk and its products. We cannot
compete with Texas and Kansas steers.
We could not make pork at a profit if
we did not need the manure. Fattening
pigs in a cornfield will not pay in the
East. Beyond the supply of the
house market we shall have to give up
these things, for the very satisfactory
reason that other people can raise them
cheaper and undersell us. But there
are some farm products in which we
can beat the West. The dairy interest
can be indefinitely expanded with
profit. Milk is wanted fresh every day
in all our cities and large towns at pay-
ing prices. Condensed milk, brought
from more remote regions, has not de-
pressed the price very much, and prob-
ably cannot. Fresh milk, distributed
from the milk-cart every morning, costs
the consumer in country villages an
average of eight cents a quart the year
round. This pays the producer. But-
ter has been about forty cents a pound
by the season, and in winter about fifty
cents in the same regions. Cheese has
borne a corresponding price; and in
many sections, where they have cheese
factories, pays quite as well as butter.

There is no danger of an over pro-
duction for there is a growing demand
for our cheese in Europe. A good
calf for the butcher will bring from
twelve to eighteen dollars; and this is
about what we can buy yearlings for,
after they have been raised at the West,
and sent to Albany or Brighton markets.
It will not pay for us to raise calves,
unless they are of extra quality or
thorough-bred. We must keep up our
stock of deep milkers, and for this end
we want hard-book bulls and

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row
AND
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row
Are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

The fourth session of the first Dominion Parliament closed on Friday. In another place we publish Lord Lisgar's prolegation speech, and the list of acts passed during the session. The session lacked one day of being two months in duration, and the time would have been still shorter had not the absence of several prominent members during the pendency of the Ontario election made the Government reluctant to press important measures. A large number of bills have passed during the session, but the number of important measures is not very great. The important feature of the session was the completion of that part of the Confederation scheme which contemplated British American Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The attendant measure of a Pacific Railway, involving, as it does, a large expenditure and grant of lands, is a matter of vast importance not only to the new territories thus opened, but to the older Provinces. And while it will involve an annual payment of a large sum, it is believed that the charge will be readily met in the opening up for settlement of a productive country, and a great influx of population with whom to divide the new responsibilities attendant upon the construction of the road. If the scheme works as it has in the United States, the increased ability of the country will be amply sufficient to meet the increased demand upon it.

The most important Government measures of the session are the banking bill, the savings bank bill, the currency bill and the weights and measures bill. The searching investigations of the Public Accounts Committee during the session, have clearly disproved the general allegations made previously and during the late canvass in Ontario, against the Intercolonial Railway and the general financial and departmental management of the administration. At the close, when the Supply bill is on its final passage, it is customary for the leader of the Opposition to pass in review the acts of the Government. At the close of this session, Mr. Mackenzie left on Thursday, and Mr. Helton confined himself to remarking that he thought the financial legislation was of a reckless character, but he was willing to let the legislation go to the country without note or comment. Sir G. E. Cartier is highly complimented for his management of the business of the House during the absence of Sir J. A. Macdonald.

There is as yet no official intimation when the writ will be issued for the election of members of the Legislature of Quebec, which will take place some time this Summer or Autumn. There is, however, a hum of preparation, and gentlemen anxious for the good offices of electors are beginning their rounds. Report says that there is a probability of a contest in this County, the candidates named being Thos. Locke, Esq., the present representative, E. R. Johnson, Esq., of Stanstead, and Dr. J. H. Burland, of Hatley. These gentlemen are all named but perhaps some of them prematurely.

A statement was telegraphed to New York papers on the 15th, that the Joint High Commission have concluded a convention containing the basis of settlement of the Alabama Claims, but it is open to the objection that it was probably telegraphed by some enterprising newspaper man upon such vague reports as are likely to reach the public from a body whose sittings are secret. This report says that the high contracting parties agree to a rule that a nation shall be responsible for depredations committed on a friendly power by vessels fitted out and manned at neutral ports, and endeavor to incorporate it as a principle of international law.

This class of claims to be submitted to a commission of five members, one to be appointed by the President of the United States, one by the Emperor of Brazil, one by the Republic of Switzerland and one by the King of Italy. This commission to meet within six months at Washington. If either of the three last named persons fails to appoint a commissioner, the vacancy to be filled by the King of Sweden and Norway. In case this commission fail to agree upon any special claims, those claims to be referred to three commissioners, one appointed by the President of the United States, one by the Queen of Great Britain and one by the Emperor of Russia.

We publish the report as news, and cannot vouch for its accuracy in any particular. The Masonic Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia tendered a reception and banquet to the masonic members of the Joint High Commission, which was held on Monday last week. Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lord Tenterden, Mr. Leveson, Sir J. A. Macdonald and a son of Sir Stafford Northcote attended. Earl De Grey made a speech, expressing the belief that England and the United States would be drawn into more friendly relations as a result of the labors of the Commission.

Random notes—notes given at random and returned the same way.

The Sherbrooke people have started the report that the Directors of the Massawippi Valley Railway have decided to continue the road to Sherbrooke during the present Summer. The objects to be attained, according to the *Gazette*, are the convenience of persons at Sherbrooke in taking the cars on this line, the two roads not always making close connections and the addition of more freights. The directors may have the matter under advisement, but we do not learn that they have actually decided to run to Sherbrooke.

That young Imperial Prince who received his "baptism of fire" in the first skirmish of the late European war, has joined the Chiselhurst Yeomanry Cavalry. His papa, late Emperor of France, is stopping at Chiselhurst with the Empress Eugenie.

A private letter brings news of an accident on board the United States steamer Worcester, the vessel which took out the Boston supplies for the French, by which four men were scalded to death and three others badly burned.

Another prominent South Carolina republican has been murdered by the Ku-Klux and another beaten almost to death.

Amnesty is defeated, for this session at least, the republican Senators having voted, 20 to 16, not to take up the bill.

The first of the May magazines to make its appearance is HARTER'S MONTHLY. The stories—"The American Baron," "Anteros" and "Annie Farnes"—are continued, and "The Life of Frederick the Great" is concluded in this number. The fourth of the series of illustrated papers, entitled "Along the Florida Reef" is given. Other illustrated articles are, "The Westover Estate in Virginia," "The story of Punch and Judy" and "The Monarch of Mountains" (Mont Blanc). The poetry of the number is by Elizabeth Akers Allen, Julia C. R. Dorr and Mrs. R. H. Stoddard. There are short stories or sketches by W. S. Newell, D. R. Castleton, M. D. Conway, Justin McCarthy and Miss S. C. Woolsey. The Essay Chair discusses with wonted wisdom and cheerfulness of "Literature as a Profession"; "Bridging the Atlantic with Steam," and its consequences; "Ministers' Salaries" and "A Morning Call," as played at Wallack's. The regular editorial departments are full and interesting. This number concludes the forty-second volume.

The Government of France denies that the insurgent reports of victories on Saturday contain a particle of truth. Dombrowski did not take any prisoners at Neuilly. Thiers's circular is calm and confident as usual. The Paris reports reiterate the former stories of the Versailles troops. The government is steadily strengthening its position so that it is stronger now than ever before.

Paris is completely invested and previous are becoming scarce again. Any has been reinstated in his place in the communal council. Chassier's reports are re-colored, but the national guards continue erecting new barricades. The Prussians are massing troops near the city and promise their assistance to the Versailles troops whenever it is needed. The trials of the communist leaders at Marvilles are progressing. Chassier's wife has sent a petition to President Thiers, asking pardon for her husband. The New York Tribune correspondent telegraphs that the Versailles troops are spreading round the city. They have been discovered in strength at Gennevilliers and extending their lines to St. Denis. The people are flying from Paris in great numbers. The city consumes five-eighths of its usual quantity of flour. Lallier offers to take command of the gendarmes on the Seine on condition that he has full authority. A new barricade has been erected near the centre of Place Vendôme. Dombrowski's wound disables him for a few days. Berlin, finance delegate, says that the financial condition is excellent.

Charles Reade enjoys a peculiar distinction among authors. There is not, probably, another writer of fiction in the world, whose work would have such a popular value in this country as to induce a large publishing house to produce it in instalments three weeks after the same chapters have been published by another. We saw this done in the case of Dickens's "Edwin Drood," for which Messrs. James B. Osgood & Co. made an arrangement similar to that under which they are now publishing "A Terrible Temptation"; but, after Dickens, Charles Reade is alone equal to supplying such an inducement. It is no less creditable to the literary morality than to the enterprise of the house of the house of James B. Osgood & Co. that those publishers offer a standing rebate to the prevailing American sin of piracy. By paying Mr. Reade a large sum for advance sheets of his new novel, they afford an honest remuneration to the author, and at the same time are able to present to the American public fresh and three weeks in advance of their arrival in this country in any other form. There is no doubt that this enterprise pays; for, aside from the public appreciation of fair dealing, Mr. Reade's fiction excites so ravenous an appetite in its readers that no one who gets it fresh in *Every Saturday* will be content to await its slower piratical publication elsewhere.—*Boston Post*.

The French Revolution.

Before Paris, 14th evening via London, April 15, 2:30 a.m.—There was fighting last night and this morning at Neuilly and Asnières but it did not result in appreciable modifying the relative positions of the Belligerents. The Versailles forces still occupy the vicinity of the Bridge of Neuilly, and a detachment which the Insurgents are endeavoring to force to recross the Seine remain on the island of Grande Salles and await reinforcements.

Yesterday shells fell in the Avenue Wagner, also many rifle bullets. Traders in the Avenue des Ternes were wounded, and a general exodus from that quarter of the city is taking place. Crowds are demanding passports to leave Paris. The price is now reduced to a half a franc. Hundreds are disappointed. The streets leading from Porte Maillot are in ruins. Issy and Vanvres are firing small bombs which splinter into many pieces and are terribly destructive.

The delegates of the commune to Versailles have returned with Thiers's conditions, which have rendered the insurgents very violent. Rochefort demands that Vinoy, Gallipoli, Favre and McMahon should be brought, chained in couples, to the Champs Elysees, where the relatives of the nationals killed should be allowed to do what they please with them.

Paris, April 16.—The communists report that Fort d'Issy repulsed successive assaults of the Versailles on Friday and Saturday, with severe losses to the assailants. General Dombrowski attacked the government forces at Neuilly yesterday, and claims that he took 400 prisoners. The engagement continued through the entire night. The batteries on the hill of Trocadero have opened a fire on Fort Valerien, which replies with vigor. General Dombrowski enforces strict discipline among the national guards, and is doing much to render all the branches of military service more efficient.

LONDON, April 16.—The Tribune's special correspondent at Paris telegraphs that a powerful barricade has been begun in the Place Vendôme. A twelve-pounder is already mounted. The barricade is in Rue Castiglione have been strengthened.

The state carriages of Prince Murat and Marshal Canrobert have been seized. The cure of St. Roche has been arrested. Yesterday a delegate of the commune took an inventory of all the objects of value in this church, which is one of the most fashionable in Paris.

Most of the soldiers and gendarmes on the island of Grande Jatte have escaped. One hundred only are prisoners. The national guards yesterday advanced from the Bois de Colombes along the Seine to Hauteville, intending to take the troops at Courbevoie in the rear. They were met near Colombes and forced to retreat with the loss of many prisoners. The regulars still hold the bridge of Neuilly. Valerien replies to the Paris batteries, and has sent shells into Passy and Auteville. The Prussians have occupied Stouen, near St. Denis, in the Quartier du Triomphe.

A CIRCULAR FROM M. THIERS. VERSAILLES, April 16.—Thiers has issued a circular stating that the fighting of the last two days has been of an unimportant character. Châtillon and the southern forts of Paris continue to fire without result. Our troops are well established in their positions and have repulsed sorties. Our communications are perfect, while those of the insurgents have been destroyed. General Wey, by a sortie from our lines, has damaged the insurgent preparations for an attack upon Asnières.

A REACTION IN PARIS. The Church of Saint Roche was seized by the nationals, and the people were ejected. A crowd collected in the street, and a woman denounced a man attired in plain clothes as a priest. The crowd took the man's part, and the woman was beaten terribly. This is the first sign of reaction in favor of the priests.

ARREST OF A PARIS DEPUTY. Lockroy, the dramatic author, who recently resigned his seat in the assembly in order to remain with the communists, was arrested yesterday at the Neuilly outpost of the Versailles army and brought to Versailles.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT. In the national assembly today a financial statement was submitted by the government. The estimates for military service are not yet fixed, but other ministries will economize 107,000,000 francs during the last half of the present fiscal year. The revenue cannot be ascertained until quiet has been restored to the country.

THE CANNONADE ON SATURDAY—MACHINATIONS. PARIS, April 15.—There was a brisk cannonading yesterday evening, and General Chassier claims that the Versailles forces have been repulsed. General Lallier has been appointed to command the communist gendarmes. Marshal MacMahon is massing the troops of the government at the village of Colombes, about 6 miles northwest of Paris, preparatory to a grand attack upon the insurgents.

When Mr. Greeley wrote something about "Anna Dickinson's lecture on John A. B.," the printer made it read "Any Dutchen 22 play the Jews harp."

The 14,000 heathen Chinese in San Francisco don't make much noise in the world, but they own \$74,000 in real estate and \$1,188,000 in personal property, not withstanding.

The Nebraska State Insane asylum was burned on Sunday night—Loss, one life and \$150,000.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD PROJECT.—A dispatch from Concord, N. H., to the Boston Journal of April 7th, says, it is stated that negotiations are going on for the lease of the Northern N. H. R. R., to the Vermont Central railroad, in order to secure another link in the contemplated grand trunk route from Chicago to Boston via the lakes, Ogdensburg, White River Junction and Concord. Should this measure be arranged, its terms will be submitted to the stockholders of the Northern railroad at the annual meeting next month.

In connection with the above report there came out some of the particulars of the movement on the part of several influential and wealthy men, who, backed by a great railroad corporation, to secure from the next Legislature a charter for a new railroad from Concord to Manchester. This project has been agitated from time to time for several years, but it comes up anew now from the fact that the Passumpsic railroad has been completed, and that the White Mountains railroad will next summer be extended to the Grand Trunk road of Canada, the object of this great scheme being to get another independent line from Montreal to Boston via St. John's, Stanstead and the Passumpsic road to Wells River, Vermont, or via the Grand Trunk and White Mountains road to Wells River, and thence by way of Plymouth, Concord, Manchester and Lawrence road to Concord. The Manchester and Lawrence road is now leased to the Concord railroad, but the movers in the above project allege that the lease is an illegal one, and will probably be annulled by the Supreme Judicial Court. A significant feature in this programme is the fact that parties are actively at work buying up Manchester and Lawrence stock at private sales, in order to get a controlling power in that corporation. A great public interest will be felt in all the railroad movements above mentioned.

In the United States Senate on Monday conference committees were ordered on the Ku-Klux and the deficiency bills. Senator Edmunds being chairman of the former and Senator Cole of the latter. Mr. Stewart offered an amendment to the Constitution requiring every State to maintain a system of free schools. Mr. Blair objected and it was withdrawn. In the House Mr. Dawes was appointed chairman of the conference committee on the deficiency bill. Mr. Butler offered a resolution which went over, offering submission to the joint commission of the claims of American citizens for damages for imprisonment in England. A resolution was passed requesting the President to organize a commission of five officers to consider the propriety of removing the Brooklyn navy yard and several questions connected therewith.

NEW AMERICAN LOAN.—The new American 5 per cent. loan has now been subscribed for to the amount of \$45,540,000—a little more than one-fourth of the whole amount offered.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—By advertisement in another column it will be noticed that the 24th year of this institution closes on the 30th inst., and entrants previous to that date will be entitled to share in the profits of the current year. We are pleased to see by the blue book recently laid before Parliament that the only pure Canadian Life Company continues to head the list of all companies as regards amount of business done throughout the Dominion; and from a memorandum from the general agent, Mr. Murray, we also find that the new business for the year just expiring is largely in excess of last year, showing an increase of about 75 per cent. By returns referred to above we find that twenty-three companies return an aggregate issue of 6,748 policies, and of these the Canadian's share is 1,062. This success will indicate the hold this native institution has obtained on the confidence and regard of the people, and we have no doubt even greater success lies before the company in the future than it has achieved in the past.—*Gazette*.

In Congress on Monday General Butler introduced a Baneum resolution asking the President to have the cases of the lately released Fenians brought before the joint high commission. Tolders were demanded, and only about one hundred members voted, being less than a quorum. The Republicans generally abstained from voting, for the purpose of defeating a mischievous proposition. The Democrats vociferously demanded a call of the House, but before it was completed the morning hour expired, and the resolution went over. Later in the day Mr. Kinsella introduced the same resolution, and asked a suspension of the rules to put it on its passage. The yeas and nays were called and the House refused to suspend the rules. General Butler himself voting in the negative. So the movement was again defeated, and it is thought finally. The resolution was regarded as not only ineffectual—since it adopted it could only embarrass the President and commission—but as quite useless. The British members of the commission have already invited one of the Fenians to lay his grievances before them, and it is understood there would be no objection to all of them pursuing the same course.

A gentleman in Indiana saved the expense of a divorce and outlived himself by trading off his wife for a second-hand gun and a peck of beans.

Close of the Session.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday last. We append the speech of the Governor General, and list of acts signed by him:

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.
Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

In releasing you from further attendance in Parliament, I beg leave to express my warm acknowledgments for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties. The session has been brief, but work of importance has been accomplished, and I may congratulate you on the prospect which is fore-shadowed that in the future the session of the Parliament of the Dominion will not make the inconvenient demands on the time of the members which it has done in the past.

The arrival in Ottawa of the Representatives elected to serve for the Province of Manitoba and their taking their seats in Parliament mark signally the completion of the Union of that Province with the Dominion.

The Criminal, Militia, and other state laws, not in their nature incompatible to Manitoba, have been extended to that Province.

The regulations for the survey and granting of lands in Manitoba were modelled on a system tested by experience, and will, by their liberality, offer an inducement to the settlers, who desire to settle in the country and avail themselves of the advantages held out to them.

It shall be one of my earliest cares during the recess to take steps to negotiate on equitable principles with the owners of the land in Manitoba and the Northwest territory, in order to quiet their titles to lands.

The session which we are now closing has witnessed the consummation of the union of Manitoba and the adoption of the necessary initial measures to facilitate and ensure the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion.

The addresses passed by the Senate and House of Commons I will transmit through the Colonial Secretary for submission to Her Majesty's Gracious Majesty, and I trust Parliament will at its next session have satisfaction of viewing as an accomplished fact the union of all Her Majesty's continental possessions in North America, an object, the attainment of which even the most sanguine advocates of Confederation did not anticipate for many years to come.

I cherish the expectation that the result of the session will demonstrate that the several Provinces of the Dominion have made a rapid advance in population and in all the elements of material prosperity during the last decade.

The fisheries question is still under the consideration of the Joint High Commission at Washington, and I am confident that every effort is being made to secure such a result as will meet the reasonable expectations of the Canadian people, and tend to the preservation of lasting unity and good feeling between Great Britain and the United States.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I tender you my thanks for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies for the present year.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: We have abundant cause for rejoicing at the present moment in the favorable state of the revenue and the thriving condition of many branches of the national industry. I gratefully acknowledge the loyalty of the people, and the spirit of order and respect for the law which prevails in every part of the country; and I pray with all humility that these blessings may be of long continuance, and that I may, when all good proceeds may vouchsafe to look with favour on this Dominion.

BILLS SANCTIONED BY HIS EXCELLENCY. The following bills received the sanction of His Excellency:

An act for the prevention of corrupt practices in relation to the collection of the revenue.

An act to establish a uniform currency for the Dominion of Canada.

An act to prolong for a certain time the term allowed for the redemption of bonds reserved on certain Indian lands in the township of Dundas.

An act to extend the provisions of the act authorizing the imposition and collection of harbor dues by the Corporation of the town of Owen Sound.

An act to indemnify the members of the Executive Government and others for the unavoidable expenditure of public money in excess of the Parliamentary grant in repelling the threatened raid of the Fenians in 1870.

An act to amend and explain the act to amend the charter of the Ontario Bank.

An act to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company.

An act to incorporate the Mutual Life Association of Canada.

An act to make further provision for the government of the northwest territories.

An act for more effectually preventing the desertion of seamen in the port of Quebec.

An act to amend the act 33 Vic cap 10, respecting the sale of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada.

An act respecting the loan authorized by the act 32 and 33 Vic, cap 1, for the purpose of paying a certain sum to the Hudson's Bay Company.

An act further to amend the act respecting the improvement and management of the harbor of Quebec.

An act further to amend the act respecting fishing by foreign vessels.

An act to amend the acts relating to the duties of customs.

An act to incorporate the Saint St. Marie Railway and Bridge Company.

An act to incorporate the officers of the Trinity House of Quebec.

An act to incorporate the Isolated Red Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

An act to incorporate the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railroad Company.

An act to incorporate the Confederation Life Association.

An act to amend the census act.

An act to incorporate the Bedford District Bank.

An act to amend the act incorporating the Sun Insurance Co. of Montreal.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Liverpool.

An act to authorize the incorporated village of Trenton to impose and collect harbor dues and for other purposes.

An act relating to the commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

An act to incorporate the Dominion Telegraph Co.

An act to authorize the Northern Railway Company of Canada to make agreements for the leasing, using, and working of the lines of Railway of other Companies.

An act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the harbor of Quebec.

An act to make provision for validating certain premium notes taken or held by Montreal Fire Insurance Companies.

An act to amend the act respecting Insurance Companies.

An act to authorize the sale of the Oakville Harbor.

An act to extend to the Province of Manitoba certain of the Criminal Laws now in force in the other Provinces of the Dominion.

An act to incorporate the Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Company.

An act in relation to the Library of Parliament.

An act to authorize the sale or lease of the Rockwood Asylum to the Province of Ontario.

An act relating to Banks and Banking.

An act incorporating the Mutual Insurance Company of Canada.

An act to extend the act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada.

An act to make temporary provision for the election of members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 17.—A well informed and prominent coal operator here stated to night that the present coal difficulty was about ended and that a speedy resumption of mining would follow.

WHAT SHIP PLASTER CURRENCY MEANS.—The American Government, at the commencement of the war—say in 1862—issued \$200,000,000 of what was called Postal currency. Of this, no less than \$14,460,000 remains unredemmed. The redemption, last year, amounted to only \$89,418, and the paper is now coming in so slowly as to lead to the belief that very little more will be presented for payment. The result, therefore, is that nearly 21 per cent. of this large issue will be as truly taken out of the pockets of the people of the United States as if it had been done by means of taxation. There was another issue, in 1863, of \$23,000,000, of which \$3,246,000 remains outstanding, the redemption last year having been only \$151,456. This shows the evil of a ship-plaster currency.

It would have been full as well if Mrs. Annie Brede of Norwich, Conn., who died the other day, had not left \$30,000 to her faithful servant of twenty years' devotion, Miss Abby Nilkey. For Abby was so overcome with happiness in less than two weeks after she became an heiress. When poverty is life, it falls to be dead because of money.

The Laurel wreath given to Emperor William, on his return to Rhineland consists of sixty leaves, many of them inscribed with the names of places rendered memorable in the war. Twenty carats fine, and weighing three pounds and four ounces, it is a costly trinket. The band by which the leaves are tied together is of platinum. On the knot is engraved the words "To her heroic King and Emperor. Gratitude Rhineland, 1870-71."

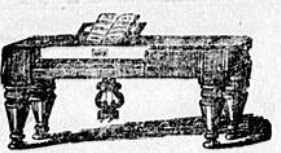
Bella French, who is lecturing in Iowa on "Progression," closes one of her productions thus—"Mark our progress, for we beat the world. Our Yankee race is plighted, not by Yankee mothers; they know a thing or two that Eve did not. John Chinaman, the Scandinavian, the Dutch or Irishman—they do all this, the lower work, for emigration is the true power for propelling our beloved America. On, on we go. What next? The kettle sings on the hobblies, the cradle rocks by steam, the baby sucks its Alexandria; and women all go lecturing. The dawn of the millennium has come."

Over-exertion, either of body or mind, produces debility and disease. The remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup, (a proteid of iron), which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

No organ of thought or action can be employed without the assistance of the blood, and no organ can be employed safely or with impunity without a supply of healthy blood. With healthy blood the exercised organs become well developed, whether they be muscular or intellectual. By the use of Feltow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is speedily vitalized and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BREKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—(GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING).—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *Chief Secretary* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experienced analyst. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 4 lb. tins, and 1 lb. tins, lined packets. In bottles—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.



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Compton, Feb. 15, 1870.

Masonic Hall, Stanstead, Q.
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Regular Communication, Tuesday, May 23, 1871.—Afternoon Meeting.
J. T. FLINT, Sec'y.

A supply of Legal Cap, Footslop Bill Cap, Letter Paper, Commercial Note and Order Note in quarter and half Ream packages, with Envelopes, all colors, to match, can be obtained at the *Journal Office*. Also, Legal Blanks, Blank Notes, Checks and Receipts. Call and get samples.

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Nov. 22, 1870.

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MARRIAGES.

In Stanstead April 12th, by License, by Rev. L. P. Adams, JOHN B. TOWLE to JANE A. MINOR.

Also by the same same day, by License, GEORGE W. HAND to SARAH A. GRAY, all of Stanstead.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Osborne Lambly, M. A., ADAM J. TAYLOR to AMELIA SALLS, both of the Township of Magog, Q.

DEATHS.

In South Troy, April 9th, BETSEY SMITH wife of William Douglass, aged 29 years 11 months and 20 days.

Review of the Latest Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Brighton, Watertown and Melford, for the week ending April 12.

Cattle—2218. Sheep—3,900. Hogs 3300. Prices—A few choice Western, 11 @ 11 1/4. Extra, 10 @ 11. First quality, 10 @ 11. Second, 10 @ 11. Third, 10 @ 11. Light animals, 10 @ 11. Sheep and Lambs, 10 @ 11. Working Oxen, 12 @ 12 1/2. Steers, 10 @ 11. Milch Cows, 10 @ 11. Extra, 10 @ 11. Hogs, Fat Hogs, 10 @ 11. Swine—Fat Hogs, 10 @ 11. Shots, at wholesale, 10 @ 11. Poultry, 10 @ 11. Eggs, 10 @ 11. Butter, 10 @ 11. Cheese, 10 @ 11. Flour, 10 @ 11. Meal, 10 @ 11. Sugar, 10 @ 11. Coffee, 10 @ 11. Tea, 10 @ 11. Rice, 10 @ 11. Beans, 10 @ 11. Peas, 10 @ 11. Corn, 10 @ 11. Oats, 10 @ 11. Hay, 10 @ 11. Straw, 10 @ 11. Wood, 10 @ 11. Coal, 10 @ 11. Fire, 10 @ 11. Gas, 10 @ 11. Water, 10 @ 11. Steam, 10 @ 11. Electricity, 10 @ 11. Telephone, 10 @ 11. Telegraph, 10 @ 11. Post, 10 @ 11. Mail, 10 @ 11. Express, 10 @ 11. Freight, 10 @ 11. Carriage, 10 @ 11. Horse, 10 @ 11. Dog, 10 @ 11. Cat, 10 @ 11. Bird, 10 @ 11. Fish, 10 @ 11. Insect, 10 @ 11. Plant, 10 @ 11. Mineral, 10 @ 11. Fossil, 10 @ 11. Meteorological, 10 @ 11. Astronomical, 10 @ 11. Geological, 10 @ 11. Historical, 10 @ 11. Biographical, 10 @ 11. Literary, 10 @ 11. Scientific, 10 @ 11. Artistic, 10 @ 11. Mechanical, 10 @ 11. Chemical, 10 @ 11. Physical, 10 @ 11. Mathematical, 10 @ 11. Philosoph

The Standard Journal,

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Friends and readers in all parts of the country will confer a favor by contributing items of news to this department of the "Journal," for which liberal allowance will be made.

Correspondents and advertisers are requested to mail their favors so as to reach us not later than Tuesday's mail if possible.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

Massachusetts Valley Railroad.—Standard & Derby Line Station. Trains leave 6:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Return at 7 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Freight for morning trains must be delivered before 4 P. M. of the preceding day.

Post Office, Derby Line.—Southern Mail close 9 P. M. Northern Canada 1 P. M. Island Post and Sat. 1:30 P. M. Holland and Morgan, (Vul. and Sat.) 12:30 P. M. Office open 7:30 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sunday 9:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. and half hour after church service in P. M. and 6:30 to 8 P. M. in evening. J. T. FINE, P. M.

Standard and Rock Island Offices.—Mails arrive at Standard at 8:40 A. M. " " at Rock Island at 9:00 A. M. " " leave Rock Island at 10:00 P. M. " " Standard at 6:00 P. M. Stages leave Standard for Cochrane every day at 8 A. M., return same evening. Leave Standard for Island Post every day at 2 P. M. Arrive at 11 A. M.

Religious Meetings.—Episcopal.—(Rev. W. Early)—Sunday service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Methodist.—(Rev. E. B. Ryckman)—Sunday service, Plain, 10:30 A. M. Derby Line, 2:30 P. M. Congregational.—(Rev. J. Rogers)—Sunday service, Plain, 10:30 A. M. Catholic.—(Rev. M. Macneil)—Sunday services, 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Masonic—Golden Rule, No. 4.—Regular communications, Tuesday preceding full moon.

I. O. G. T.—International Temple, No. 11.—Meetings every Tuesday evening at 6:15 o'clock.

—Rev. S. Goodenough, of New York, will lecture at Derby Line Church, this (Wednesday) evening.

—The Amateurs of International Temple, I. O. G. T., played "The Drummer's Warning" last evening to a crowded house, and rendered it quite to the satisfaction of the audience. They have been requested to repeat it for the benefit of the "Ladies Aid Society," when an admission fee will be charged, and will do so some evening next week, of which due notice will be given.

—From all parts of the country, Canada and Northern States, come reports of large yields of maple sugar this season. In the principal markets of Vermont, sugar is selling from 6 to 8 cts. per pound.

—There was a row on "Irish Corner," opposite T. C. Butler's store Tuesday evening. Cause—whiskey. What are the "town authorities" of Derby about!

A French Canadian on the Plain, name unspeakable, was arrested some evening for beating his wife.

—Considerable repairing is going on here this Spring, and a plenty more needed. A new house is going up near the Railway station for the use of the engineer, C. B. Pike.

—One of the employees in Jerry Drew's stables had his leg broken by the kick of a horse one day last week. Mr. Drew has sold "Chestnut Dun" to a New York gentleman for a family horse.

—On the 7th inst., at Hatley, two barns on out house and about 15 tons of hay was consumed by fire. The property belonged to Mr. Farnell, and was insured in the Mutual. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

—People should be more careful about securing their horses while in the village. One evening last week a pair of horses belonging to C. Eastman of Holland, broke loose, ran over the upper bridge and ran into the carriage of Mr. Wm. Holmes near Mr. Brodie's, throwing Mrs. Holmes from the carriage. Fortunately she escaped without very serious injury.

—A tea taster—the man who drinks nothing but tea.

—It is hardly worth while to concern ourselves about posterity. Scientists tell us that in two thousand millions of years the earth will be as small as Rhode Island.

—The seal fisheries of St. John's, N. F., recently met with remarkable fortune in their calling. Eight vessels the other day brought in 197,500 seals, valued at over \$250,000.

—There was a very striking appearance of the Northern Lights Monday night, the colors varying from white to red.

—On the door of the Chetopka House, in Kansas, was recently posted the following notice: "This hotel is closed on account of a difference between the proprietor and cook, which was settled with pistols, and sent the proprietor to the grave and the cook to the jail."

—A Western writer gives it as his belief that if as much attention were paid to improve corn as is given to grapes, a hundred million bushels might be added to the annual crop.

—A goose and a colt out in Michigan have struck up an attachment of a decidedly romantic character. They fight for each other, and are constantly together. When the colt lies down the goose will sit down close beside him, and when he gets up, when the colt is fed corn in the ear, he will fill his mouth with shelled corn and drop it where the goose can pick it up.

—The miners in the Lackawanna valley are again playing the role of riotous and the city of Scranton is patrolled by militia. Considerable property has been burned, and worse outrages have been threatened by the workmen's unions, who have undertaken to prevent work in the mines.

—The plea of those who vend hair invigorators—Dyer necessity.

—Seventy-eight women in the United States are ordained preachers.

—"Victoria Woodhull" is the name of a new brand of Pittsburgh whiskey.

—Indians at Puget Sound are becoming so far civilized as to use umbrellas.

—Why should P. T. Barnum have A. B. after his name? Because a bee is a hum-bug.

—Two brothers named Smalltols, recently married in Michigan, took the names of their wives.

—Indigo, bound dry on the wind, is a sure cure for rattlesnake bites scorpion and bee stings, etc., says a Mormon who has tried it.

—The rumor is again revived that the Hon. L. S. Tilley will shortly proceed to British Columbia as Lieutenant Governor.

—Two gamblers, arrested on the Great Western Railway, were recently sentenced by Judge Logie, of Hamilton, to four months hard labor.

—A lottery scheme in New York was investigated by the police during the "drawing last week, and the wheel was found to contain three barrels of blank tickets, but not a single prize.

—A white boy asked a young negro what he had such a short nose for? "Ipects so it won't poke itself into other people's business."

—An economical fellow says when his stockings wear out he sews up the tops straight across, and puts them on his feet the other way thus making a good fit.

—Within eight hours of each other, there died in Providence a mother and daughter, aged respectively eighty-one and sixty-one, who, during the sixty-one years of the daughter's life were never separated for a longer period than five weeks.

—A man wanted a friend to discount a note. "If I advance this," said the lender, "will you pay your note punctually?" "I will on my honor," replied the other, "the expense of the protest, and all."

—The peculiar effect of fear is exemplified in the fact that, Mrs. Alfred Acker having died suddenly in Montgomery county, Penn., a hired man in the house was so afraid he might be accused of murdering her that he hanged himself in the barn.

—The latest thing in waterproof cloaks consists of a long loose sack reaching nearly to the bottom of the dress, and furnished with a hood and deep cape, which extends across the back and is sewed into the shoulder seam, so as to form a graceful, flowing sleeve.

—In reply to a young friend leaving a town because some things in it were not exactly to her taste or content an old lady of experience said: "My dear, when you have found a place where everybody and everything are always pleasant, and nothing whatever is disagreeable, let me know and I'll move there too."

—The agricultural society of Hochelaga has authorized Mr. M. H. Cochran, to import a Suffolk Punch or Highland county entire horse, the price to be left to his own discretion, but the animal to be the best that can be purchased.

—The local manager of the Perth branch of the Montreal Bank decauped on Friday last taking with him something over \$18,000. He turned up on Tuesday in Rome, New York. It is now said that he was temporarily insane! It is strange how many persons are discovered to be troubled with this disease after the commission of such crimes.

—An Illinois woman committed suicide by hanging herself to an apple tree. At the funeral a neighbor, noticing the sad appearance of the husband, consoled him by saying that he had met with a terrible loss. "Yes," says the husband, leaving a sigh; "she must have kicked like a mule to shake off six bushels of green apples that would have been worth a dollar a bushel when they got ripe."

—There is but one sentiment among the French, and the friends of France in this country concerning the Paris rebellion, and that is, that it must be put down at any cost. They realize that a failure to soundly thrash and subjugate the Reds would be followed by the disruption of France. The people through the provinces view the matter in the same light, and though just emerging from an exhausting war, they are hurrying forward their sons and their supplies for the Versailles army.

—As in the case generally in civil wars, the French manifest more rage toward one another than they have displayed toward their common enemy. The insurgents appear to be completely carried away with fury, and blindly knock their heads against the wall of Government troops. Prisoners taken on both sides are immediately bayoneted they conduct themselves like so many savages.

—Cincinnati proposes to put a quietus on gift-lottery enterprises. The Grand Jury has indicated nearly all the newspapers for publishing the advertisements of one of them. Journals there and elsewhere ought to refrain from giving publicity to these swindling schemes without any legal pressure. Wholly excluded from the Press lottery managers would experience great difficulty in "choving the queer," upon the unsuspecting public.

—A New York contemporary announces that "parental opinion is divided as to the best method of disposing of little children. There are those who think that letting them play with loaded guns is the most effectual, though sliding them down stair-banisters in a six story hotel has its advocates; in fact, three instances have been reported within a few days, in various parts of the country, where this latter method worked with complete success.

New Advertisements.

RAISINS. fine new fruit, \$2 per box, at OLIVER'S, Barnston Corner.

NOTICE!

Mrs. GEORGE CAMPBELL & SONS beg to intimate to their friends and the public that having repaired and refurnished their house, that they will be prepared to open The St. Leon Springs Hotel for the reception of visitors on the 15th of May next. Persons wishing for the St. Leon Mineral Water can be supplied at William Evans', Standard Plain, or Mrs. G. E. CAMPBELL & SONS, April 9th, 1871. 10m3

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES for the Million, all of the latest styles, at OLIVER'S, at Barnston Corner.

50 AGENTS WANTED!

MALE OR FEMALE, for the Province of Quebec to sell the "FRANCIS STONE" Water of 1870, and other popular subscription books. For full particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH, Prescott, Ontario, April 10, 1871. 10

N. B.—Agents wishing to engage in the work can have an opportunity of meeting with me at 9 Smith & Sons, Standard, on Tuesday, 18th inst.; at Fitch Bay on Wednesday, 19th; or at Fitch Bay Hotel, Lemoville on Friday the 21st.

5000 YDS. TWEEDS, at OLIVER'S, Barnston Corner.

DRESS GOODS, of an endless variety of patterns and qualities for sale cheap, at OLIVER'S, Barnston Corner.

NOTICE!

Whereas MARGARET, my wife has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons trusting or harboring her on my part, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

FRANCIS STONE, mark

JOHN FLEMING, Witness, Barnston, April 8, 1871. 10w4

TEAS AND COFFEES, of all kinds, fresh and of the very best quality, at OLIVER'S, at Barnston Corner.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

The undersigned is now ready to supply the Public with all kinds of Harnesses.—Repairing done on short notice: Wagons Trained to order. Please call and examine the work before purchasing elsewhere.

N. F. McKAY, 19f

R. W. OLIVER has a splendid lot of SILKS and IRISH POPLINS, at Barnston Corner.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN!

OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last), is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremes of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and truck-trains are rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—J. C. Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unsubstantiatedly recommended, as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 50 years to run, bear 6 per cent. interest, and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS APPURTENANCES, and also, as first as the Road is completed, on 22,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 400 Acres Bonds each \$1,000. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations: Coupons, \$100 to \$1,000; Registered, \$100 to \$10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.—Northern Pacific 7-30s are at all times receivable at the rate of 100 cents in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically as good as cash.

SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the redemption and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company.—The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. The immediate sinking fund will undoubtedly cover the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe.

EXCHANGE OF FIVE TWENTIES.—The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cent. Many holders of Five Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES.—All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXCESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, New York, Washington. Financial Agents Northern Pacific R.R. Co. By Banks and Bankers generally throughout the country.

NATIONAL BANK OF DERBY LINE—W. S. POSTER, Agent, Cochrane.

HAVE you seen OLIVER'S Stock of PRINTS and COTTONS? Barnston Corner?

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

PERUVIAN SYRUP is the best and most reliable stock of PRINTS and COTTONS, Barnston Corner. It has cash assets of nearly \$500,000. Deposited with the Minister of Finance for special security for Policy Holders, \$50,000. Branch Office for Province of Quebec. **Sweetbush, Q.** E. H. GOFF, Manager. All premiums received at this Branch are deposited in the Eastern Townships Bank and held there for payment of losses. All losses settled without reference to Head Office.

New Advertisements.

J. B. DALY & CO., Beg to announce to their Patrons and the Public generally, that they have received their

SPRING ASSORTMENT

—OF—

SEASONABLE GOODS!

Which surpasses in QUALITY AND STYLES, any heretofore offered, which they will sell at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices!

And solicit a call from all intending purchasers.

J. B. DALY & CO. Standard Plain, April 12, 1871. 12w6

Read This!

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for Beef Hides, Cat Skins, and Dairy Skins at Coatlock Lower Village. O. M. MOULTON, March 20, 1871. 10w4

A NEW supply of

Drugs and Medicines, just received by T. C. BUTLER, Drugist. Also on hand, a full supply of the most approved Patent Medicines, &c., &c. All Medicines sold at this Store warranted genuine. March 21, 1871. 16

LAZARUS & MORRIS' Celebrated

Perfect Spectacles & Eye Glasses. For sale by T. C. BUTLER, Agent, Derby Line, Vt. We employ no Peddlers. 18

IF you want CHEAP GROCERIES, go to R. W. OLIVER, Barnston Corner.

FARMERS Look to your Interest!

This Bush is never too Good!

Buy Bush's Improved Patent Horse Rake!

Patented November 27, 1870. It has a good spring steel, is easily hoisted with a Lever; will rake well over uneven and stony ground. It does not scratch up the dirt with the hay and injure the grass roots like the iron teeth rakes. The draft is easy for a horse. It is considered by those that have examined it the best in the market. It is just what you want. Please send in your orders.

A. B. CUSHING, Cochrane, Q., March 27, 1871. 17w20

R. W. OLIVER keeps on hand the best Stock Goods in the Country, at Barnston Corner.

GREAT BARGAINS

READY MADE CLOTHING,

AT THE CORNER OF MAPLE AVENUE.

We would prefer to have those parties who are owing us call and settle, and save us the painful necessity of employing a lawyer.

T. & C. O'ROURKE, Rock Island, Feb. 8, 1871. 1310

WHITE NORWAY OATS.

The subscriber has the pure seed of this oat, weighing 47 lbs. per bush, and in a good heavy yield, and by its use a bushel warranted to seed one acre of rich land, making a saving of 4 or 5 bushels of seed per acre, a much larger yield in measure, nearly double in weight, and 3 weeks earlier than any other Oats raised here. They can be obtained of the subscriber at Griffin's Corner, Standard, sent to any address. Price, \$2 per bushel, with bag, \$2.50. One peck, 60 cents. Address Beebe Plain.

MARTIN COMSTOCK, March 28, 1871. 17w3

A FARMER'S COMPANY.

Farmers and Owners of Detached Residences insure your Property in the Agricultural Insurance Co., and save one-half your money.

THIS old and reliable stock of PRINTS and COTTONS, Barnston Corner.

It has cash assets of nearly \$500,000. Deposited with the Minister of Finance for special security for Policy Holders, \$50,000. Branch Office for Province of Quebec. **Sweetbush, Q.** E. H. GOFF, Manager. All premiums received at this Branch are deposited in the Eastern Townships Bank and held there for payment of losses. All losses settled without reference to Head Office.

I. WOOD, Special Agent, County Standard, S. B. HUMPHREY, Agent, Barnston, Standard, Feb. 1, 1871. 1309

Insurance Notices.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. (FIRE AND LIFE.) Capital, ----- \$2,000,000, Stg. Annual Income, ----- \$800,000, Stg.

E. H. GOFF, Agent for Eastern Townships. ALFRED PERRY, Fire Inspector. H. L. ROUTH, Chief Agent, Montreal. I. WOOD, Agent, Standard.

Standard, March 20, 1871. 17

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CANADA. INCORPORATED 1849.

Assets September 10th 1870. \$574,072 11

Head Office, Toronto, Ontario.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. J. H. CAMERON, D. C. L., M. P.

VICE PRESIDENT—LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., of Moffatt, Murray & Beatty.

OTHER DIRECTORS: C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Campbell & Cassels, Toronto. Hon. M. CAMERON, Ottawa. W. J. MACDONELL, Esq., President Toronto Savings Bank, Toronto. A. R. MCMASTER, Esq., of A. R. McMaster & Co., Toronto. GEORGE DUGGAN, Esq., Judge of the County Court, County York, Toronto. A. J. PULFORD, Esq., of Geo. Michie & Co., and Fulton, Michie & Co., Toronto. ANGELO MORRISON, Esq., Barrister, M. P. Toronto. JAMES S. CROCKER, Esq., Toronto. MANAGER—ARTHUR HARVEY, Esq., F. R. S., London, England.

Eastern Branch Office, Sackett's Bay, P. Q. E. H. GOFF, Manager.

This old and favorite company is second to none in the Province of Canada, and with which its losses are settled. No legal claim that has arisen under the present management has remained undischarged for a longer period than 10 days. Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all descriptions of property.

I. WOOD, Special Agent, County Standard, S. B. HUMPHREY, Agent, Barnston, Standard, Feb. 1, 1871. 1309

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE

AGENCY.

STANSTEAD PLAIN, P. Q.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED: ETNA of Hartford, CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, TRAVELLERS, Hartford, Conn.

Local Agents Wanted in all parts of the Country.

ALL of the above are first-class Life Insurance Companies, doing a large business throughout the United States and Canada, with large Capital, heavy incomes and making a large division of profits to policy holders annually.

For further information, apply personally or by letter to W. C. LYFORD, General Agent, Standard, Feb. 28, 1871. 1313

FIRE INSURANCE.

The undersigned has taken the agency of the

"North British and Mercantile"

Fire Insurance Company.

of London, Eng., one of the very best Companies doing business in Canada and the United States. Capital \$14,866,234 39. Rates as low as any responsible Company in the United States or Canada.

He also represents several of the best

AMERICAN FIRE CO'S,

whose rates and terms will be found reasonable and satisfactory. For particulars apply to W. C. LYFORD, Agent, Standard, Feb. 28, 1871. 1313

STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICERS: Hon. E. HALE, M. L. C. President. A. G. WOODWARD, Sec'y-Treas.

DIRECTORS: Hon. E. HALE, M. L. C. G. K. Foster, Esq. Hon. J. G. Robertson, Wm. King, Esq. Hon. T. Morris, Esq. Geo. Pomroy, Esq. Charles Allen, Esq. A. A. Adams, Esq. Eros Lebourdieu, Esq.

CAPITAL ----- \$348,400.00

This Company is one of the oldest Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in Canada, established in 1856. The smallness of its Office expense and the safe and careful manner in which the business has been conducted enables the Company to take ordinary risks at as low a rate as any Mutual Company in the Province, and much lower than any Stock Company can safely do.

Farmers in Standard Co., insure in your own Company. Patrons Home Institutions. The Mutual can't fail! GEORGE POMROY, Esq., Agent for Standard.

A. A. ADAMS, Esq., Agent for Barnston and Bedford, Standard, Jan. 10, 1871. 1308

TO LET.

A Carriage Shop, with good Water Power, Standing Machinery, and a Provender Mill, at King's Corner, Barnston. Also, for sale about 25 tons good Hay. For particulars inquire of PORTER NORTON, King Corner, Barnston, March 14, 1871.

Fashionable Tailor.

The undersigned begs leave to announce that he has opened a

Tailor's Shop

over Messrs. O'ROURKE & SHACKETT'S Store, formerly occupied by J. L. Terrell, Esq. Having had a great many years experience in the business in Boston as well as New York, is prepared to warrant goods made up in the best manner and latest styles. Clothes cleaned and repaired. JOHN E. BETTERS, Standard, March 21, 1871. 16m3

SPRING TRADE!!

1871.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Manufactured by

PIERCE & HALL,

ROCK ISLAND, Q.

They are warranted best in the market. Observe our Label on the bottom of every pair.

PIERCE & HALL, Rock Island, Feb. 21, 1871. 1312f

1826 USE THE "VEGETABLE"

Pulmonary Balsam for Cough, Cold, Consumption, "Whooping Cough," Croup, Sore Throat, Sore Lungs, &c., &c. Sold in Standard by S. F. HUMPHREY.

NOTICE!

Persons having claims against the Estate of the late HENRY G. PIERCE, will please leave them with the undersigned, properly authenticated.

And all those indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment.

ALBERT P. BAILL, Acting for Executor, Standard, Jan. 2, 1871.

FARM FOR SALE.

That place in Casville, known as the Taylor farm, consisting of 50 acres of good land, with suitable buildings, all in good repair. The land is well watered and fenced. The house is only a few rods from the Casville Church and School, and the location is one of the pleasantest in the neighborhood. For terms and particulars, apply to

AUSTIN A. LIBBY, Standard, March 7, 1871. 1314f

FOR SALE!

