

The Stamford Journal.

VOLUME 18---NUMBER 36.

STANSTEAD, L. C., AUGUST 6, 1863.

WHOLE NUMBER 920.

THE JOURNAL
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
AT STANSTEAD, C. E.
By L. R. Robinson.
Office in Journal Building, near the
Covered Bridge, Rock Island.

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THE FEDERAL SPY.

It was at the beginning of the present
civil war, several of whose early
battles were fought in Missouri; nearly
all the young Germans in St. Louis who
could carry a musket and were not
bound to remain in the town had enlisted
in the volunteer regiments, in order
to oppose the desire of the Governor to
sever the state from the Union. The
adherence of Missouri to the North was
for the German element in the state not
only a political but a vital question; in
addition, business was at such a stand
still, there was such a lack of money
and work, that many took to soldiering
in order at least to make certain of a
livelihood. Still the entire force with
which General Lyon undertook his first
expedition into the interior of the state,
hardly exceeded seven thousand men,
of whom only the officers wore uniforms
but the exercise had been learned won-
derfully quick under the pressure of
circumstances. I had the good fortune
to be elected lieutenant, and confirmed
by government, but soon after the gen-
eral took me on his staff, principally be-
cause I was a ready writer.

It was an oppressively warm evening
and the main corps of our small army
was encamped in front of a wooded hill
waiting for Colonel Sigel to join us
with a still smaller corps. We had but
very undecided news about the enemy;
we knew that the Governor had sum-
moned the entire male population in
those parts under arms, and led them
to join the force of the rebels; but how
far off this force might be, or what its
strength was, were questions which we
had been unable to answer, in spite of
all the information we had collected.—
The entire district in which we now
were was attached to the Confederation.
Usually, when we approached a farm,
we did not see a single white face, but
merely grinning negroes, who stared at
us with amazement; but whenever we
got hold of an American or a farmer's
wife, we had found nothing but an os-
tententiously entire ignorance about our
opponents; for a long time past no one
had seen or heard anything of them,
and even the blacks who were at length
induced to speak, seemed to have a
thorough understanding with their mas-
ters.

I was lying in front of the general's
tent on the grass, enjoying the light
cool breeze which blew on us from the
mountains, and listening to the songs
which echoed from amid the encamped
troops. We had entire singing clubs
among us, who, in spite of the fatigue
of the march, allowed no evening to
pass without singing splendid quartets.
There was one song to a march tune,
written expressly for the Missouri vol-
unteers, which specially attracted me,
and which deserved to become the Mar-
shall of the Germans in the com-
mencing struggle.

When the last sounds of this song
died out on this evening, I was as usual,
so excited by it that I should have
liked to risk my life in some heroic deed,
careless of the danger. At this moment
the entrance of the tent was opened,
and the general stepped out, with a
sharp glance around him. I was on my
feet in a second and he gave a pleased
nod on noticing me. "Let us step
to one side for a moment, Reuter," he
said to me, and pushed back his gray
bushy hair—a movement I had con-
stantly noticed when any grave thoughts
occupied him; "I should like to speak
a couple of words with you." He
walked in front of me out of the camp,
until we stood half way between it and
our pickets, he looked sharply around
the landscape, which was brightly illu-
minated by the moon, and then began, in
a cautiously suppressed voice:

"I have received some vague informa-
tion about the present position of Gen.
Price, but am still utterly in the dark
as to the strength and nature of his
force. The ground is growing difficult,
demands the utmost caution, and if we
have to fight a superior force, which
has been besides, recruited from the
best strength of the counties, our young
fellows, in spite of their bravery, may
suffer a defeat, which must have a most
deleterious effect on the whole state at
the present moment. Everything de-
pends on my obtaining an accurate re-
port of the strength and position of the
Confederates. Do you know any one
among our people who will expose him-
self to the risk, but at the same time,
speaks English so fluently, and is so
well acquainted with the state of affairs
that he can pass as a settler of many
years standing in these parts?"

He uttered the last sentence more
slowly, but his flashing eye was fixed so
inquiringly on me, that I at once knew
what he intended by his question, though
I did not for a moment hesitate to satisfy
his expectations:

"If you consider it necessary that I
should go, general, you have only to
give the order," I replied.

"My explanation seemed to be almost
too quick for him, for he looked at me
as if undecided, as he passed his hand
through his hair.

"I confess that I certainly thought of
you," he at last said, slowly. "It is an
enterprise, on the success of which the
fate of all of us probably depends; still
remember, I must say one thing to you,
if you are detected you will not be treated
as a prisoner of war, or shot, but be
dishonorably hanged.

I may possibly have turned pale on
hearing this, for he turned away with a
painful frown.

"I am aware that few would under-
take this duty," he muttered. "The
strictest secrecy is the first requirement
and I dare not confide in many—"

"I will go general," I interrupted
him. I had quickly overcome the sudden
attack of moral weakness which had
taken possession of me. "If I am
hanged, I know why I have sacrificed
myself, and you will defend my honor.
However, I have to be caught first.—
Give me your instructions general."

He looked at me as if wishing to test
my seriousness; then he offered me his
hand, and pressed mine heartily.

"Come into my tent," he said short-
ly, and walked back ahead of me.

Half an hour later, dressed like a
farmer's boy, and escorted through our
lines by the general himself, I was pro-
ceeding towards the narrow road that
ran into the wooded hills. Over my
shoulder hung a canvas bag, containing
two live hens and a dozen eggs. To
the present day I do not know whence
the clothes I wore were obtained; but
lay waiting for me in the tent; but the
hens and eggs were stock laboriously
collected by the general's German ser-
vant to improve his scanty dinners, and
I shall not easily forget the look poor
Fred gave when he was ordered by the
general to place his *spolia opina* in my
sack. When the special history of the
present war comes to be written, a
memorial is certain for this German
lad. When a few weeks later, General
Lyon fell in the field as a glorious
example for his troops, he sank, with
the cry, "Fred, I am going up!" into
the arms of this faithful fellow, who
never left his side, and drew his last
breath on his bosom.

I turned into the path that led into
the hills as I said, and thought over the
part which was allotted to me. I must
give myself out as an enthusiastic se-
cessionist, who was making a long jour-
ney in order to offer the rebel general a
little fresh fare. That I, as a young
and powerful man, would not be let go
again, but forced to enlist, was natural;
hence it would be best for me to an-
nounce myself at once as a volunteer,
and try to escape again during the night.

Although darkness had already set in
it could not be more than eight o'clock,
and if the news the general had received
was trustworthy, I must reach the
enemy's camping-ground long before
ten o'clock. The farther I went the
clearer the night became. The wood
often fell back on both sides for a long
distance, and left space for cultivation.
Here and there a farm-house emerged
from the gloom, fireflies glistened all
around me, but the warm air produced
such an enfeebling effect on my nerves
that I should have certainly fallen into
a half-waking dream had not the con-
sciousness of my dangerous enterprise
aroused me with a jerk.

According to my watch I had been
walking for a good hour; the country
was more open, and now the path turned
into a high road, on whose side the
grass had been trodden down for many
yards wide and trampled. Now I knew
that I was on the right track. Cavalry
had passed here, an arm of which our
small army was almost ignorant, and it
was only the thought of our artillery,
which was served by veteran gunners,
that removed the unpleasant feeling
produced in me by this superiority on
the part of the foe. I went on as if
anxious only to reach my journey's end
for I might meet some one at any mo-
ment, in which case my external de-
meanor would be of great consequence.
In a few minutes the wood entirely re-
tired, and a brick house, surrounded by
densely foliated fruit-trees, a garden,
with a neat paling and a wide extent of
enclosed fields, became visible. A
wooden piazza seemed to run round the
house, and an open window could be
distinguished between the broad-leaved
creepers which had clambered up the
gable end. In the midst of the verdure
and silence it looked like an image of
peace, so that I almost began to doubt
the vicinity of the secessionists, tales
about whose cruelty were current in our
camp. I had involuntarily halted; at
the same moment, however, a voice
shouted to me no great distance off:

"Stop my fine fellow; I should like
to know whether you are bound."

At the same moment one of those
powerful young men, who may be so
often met in the interior of the land,
leaped over the fence, with a rifle on
his shoulder. I saw that the time had
arrived to begin playing my part.

"Have you any business in camp?"

he at length asked with a look full of
mistrust. "We hear that the Germans
are only six miles from here."

"I know it sir," I nodded, as calmly
as possible. "I even saw their outpost
but got out of their way, so as not to be
examined."

"It seems to me, though, in spite of
your fluent English, as if you were a
German yourself," he replied with a
sharp glance.

"There may be something of the sort
about my accent," I replied long pre-
pared for the remark. "My grand-
parents were German, and my mother
could be recognized for German up to
her death. But all that has nothing to
do with the matter. I was born in
Laclede county, and wish that all the
Republicans, Germans, Irish, or Ameri-
cans, may go to the devil—that is
all."

"And probably you now wish to join
the Governor's troops?" he asked, with
a cunning smile.

"That is the fact sir," I replied, with
decision, "if there is a gun left for me.
I have brought with me all that was
left on the farm—two fowls and a dozen
eggs—for the Governor or general;
others may have done more, but I have
nothing better to offer."

He still looked at me dubiously.

"Well, sir," the descendants of Ger-
mans have generally very little talent
for lying," he at length said, slowly.—
"There are many of them herabout
who are true friends of the South, and
so I will believe you. In any case we
are going the same road, and as I have
examined you here, it will save you
much talking on our arrival."

He threw his rifle over his shoulder,
signed to me to follow, and then walk-
ed on by my side. I however, regard-
ing this meeting as a lucky omen for the
execution of my design. Half legiti-
mized by this man, any special sus-
picion could hardly fall on me, and if I
managed matters with decent cleverness
my retreat during the course of the
night would not be very difficult.

"The Governor seems to have plenty
of cavalry with him," I commenced, af-
ter a short spell of silent marching, as
if to begin a conversation, and pointed
to the trampled grass.

"Perhaps you will like to know how
many?" he said, with so peculiar an in-
tonation that I turned round quickly
and found myself once again face to
face with my man.

"Why not, if you can tell me?" I re-
plied calmly. "Is the question not al-
lowed?"

"You seem to me to wear too fine
shirts for a farmer's lad from Laclede,"
he replied, pointing with a sharp, dis-
trustful laugh to my left sleeve, under
which my shirt-cuff was visible, and it
required all my self-possession for the
moment not to display an embarrass-
ment. Still the consciousness with
which I had set out, that I could only
gain my object by a bold course of ly-
ing, soon restored my coolness.

"Do you know," I said to him as I
pulled up my coat-sleeve and quietly
turned back my shirt-cuff, "that I was
disposed through your recent expres-
sions to take you for a German-Ameri-
can too? I was mistaken, I see for
otherwise you must have known that
most of the old German immigrants in-
to the state were members of the re-
spectable classes, and gave their chil-
dren and grandchildren the best edu-
cation in their power. I myself attended
the college of St. Louis, and if I hap-
pen to be wearing a good shirt now, it
is because I am used to it. My clothes
are bad, but I did not wish to run the
risk of having better ones torn off my
back. However, I have nothing to do
with you, but only with the general or
the Governor, to whom I am carrying
my fowls and eggs."

I turned away with an angry move-
ment and walked on, and my companion
followed in silence.

"Well sir," he said, after a while,
"you may be right. I am myself of a
German origin."

"You say so, and that is sufficient,"
I replied, without checking my pace,
"but I noticed nothing of it in your con-
duct to me."

From this moment we did not ex-
change another syllable, till at the ex-
piration of about a quarter of an hour
we reached a wide, treeless plateau,
and saw the flashing of several fires at
a short distance wonderfully blended
with the moonlight. Fifty paces farther
and a sturdy voice challenged us. "All
right," my companion replied; and,
with a sign to me to halt, walked up to
the sentry, who had emerged from be-
hind a bush. The couple only exchanged
a few words, then I was summoned,
and under the searching glance of the
contender for Southern rights, who, in
his ragged exterior, fully confirmed my
previous notions, I followed my guide,
who was rapidly advancing towards
the fires. So soon as we were near en-
ough to distinguish anything, all my
senses passed into my eyes. I was able
to survey the whole camp, and strove
to form an idea of the probable strength
of the foe; for, once inside the lines, I
should probably find no opportunity of
making an estimate, through fear of
asking dangerous questions.

On my left I could plainly see be-
tween the camp-fires the lines of horses
whose neighing reached our ears, and
all the arrangements taught me that the
chief command was in thoroughly prac-
ticed hands. The camp was considera-
bly larger than ours, and a wild buzzing

rose from it. I also noticed heavy guns
flashing in the firelight—two pieces,
however, were all I could discover, in
spite of the most careful search, and in
the anxiety to obtain a certainty as to
the strength of this army, I turned to
my companion:

"A couple more of those grumblers,
sir, would do no harm."

He quickly turned towards me with a
frown.

"Such remarks may injure you sir;
you have a remarkable sharp eye for a
peaceable farmer."

A loud "Hilloh Charley, whom have
we here?" at our rear, stopped my re-
plying, and the next moment we were
surrounded by five or six armed men,
probably returning from a patrol; their
leader however—one of those vagabonds
who are at home at the Mississippi
landing in St. Louis, and who was only
distinguished from the rest by having a
firelock—laid his broad-browed hand on
my shoulder. I felt an irresistible impulse
to lose his grasp, but overcame the
feeling in time.

"I am not quite clear myself," my
hitherto companion replied, while his
face, however, displayed a slight dis-
satisfaction at the familiarity of the
other fellow. "He says he comes from
Laclede county, and has fowls and eggs
for the Governor, or general, in his
sack."

"Hilloh, hilloh, eggs and fowls!" the
patrol leader suddenly laughed in the
coarse fashion of his breed, while his
hand clutched my shoulder more tightly.

"I say Charley, this child is suspicious,
otherwise he must know that the faith-
ful Missourians let their Governor and
general suffer no want of such dainties,
while the army it is true, must eat rus-
ty bacon and rotten salt pork. I pro-
pose that we examine him thoroughly
here; give him what he deserves, and
take what he has about him to pay the
costs of the court-martial."

"I think otherwise, sir and must re-
quest you to be good enough to set the
man at liberty," my companion said to
the patrol leader with a flushed face.—
"He has come voluntarily to our camp,
trusted to my protection, wishes to enter
our ranks, and no one shall say that
any improper violence has been done
him among us. Gen. Price shall him-
self settle about the man."

An ugly scowl settled about the
mouth of the first speaker.

"Oh! you have just come from a
good supper at your own house," he
said; "but if I consider the man sus-
picious, I trust that you will have no-
thing to say against it. I think I have
seen his face somewhere, and not in
Laclede county. Take care that you do
not draw suspicion on yourself, Mr.
Werner."

The speaker laid so marked a stress
on the German name, that it was at
once clear to me that this was sufficient
to weaken perfect confidence among the
secessionists; at the same time, how-
ever, I also guessed that the bearer of
this name belonged to the house which
had so struck me by the cleanliness and
order of its belongings.

"Well, sir," I said with decision,
preventing the answer of my companion.

"I will find my way to the general,
even though you may stop me here and
plunder me; but then we shall know
what those have to expect who come
into camp with the best will. I am of
German descent too, sir. My name is
Reuter, and if you want to know any-
thing more, I have a couple of strong
fists which can defend their owner. I
suppose all present do not want to play
the thief with him."

At the same moment, by a strong
jerk, I liberated myself from his grasp,
and stood opposite to him with clenched
fists. I knew that people of this
stamp must be addressed in their own
language if you wish to get anything
from them, and that giving way only
heightens their cowardly brutality; but
in this instance I appeared to have made
a mistake.

"Who do you call thief?" the man
yelled, as he raised his musket to his
cheek. At the same moment, however,
my companion struck up the gun, while
two men of the patrol sprang between
us.

"Stay, Stevens, stay; he seems to be
a worthy fellow. The general might
have a row to pluck with us, as it is,
about the fowls," I heard several fel-
low mutter. And Stevens lowered his
firelock with a poisonous glance.

"Very well, he can come with us in-
to the camp," he said, after a short vi-
sible struggle with himself; "but I'll be
hungry if I do not know the face, and
the Lord have mercy on him if all is
not right with him."

He gave his men a sharp order to
take me between them, and we started
for camp at quick march. Within
scarcely five minutes the groups round
the nearest camp-fire were clearly per-
ceptible, and I honestly confess that
my heart began to beat more impetu-
ously at the earnestness of the danger which
now rose distinctly before me. "Card
playing and swearing, with here and
there a funny fellow who imitated a
nigger, seemed to offer the sole amuse-
ment, and it was not till we reached
the centre of the camp that the noise
began to hush. Here I saw the uniform
of several regular militia companies to
which only full-blooded Americans be-
longed; then came a wide open space,
in the middle of which a camp-fire
blazed, and twenty yards from it a halt
was commanded, while the leader of

the patrol and my first guide walked to-
ward the fire.

I had perfect time to arrange my
ideas. We were certainly in the vicini-
ty of one of the general officers, and
my difficulties were really about to be-
gin; but how, even if I remained un-
suspected, I was to escape unnoticed
from the mob appeared to me for the
moment inexplicable, while it would be
utterly impossible, should I become an
object of suspicion, to weigh Stevens
seemed much inclined. Still, I had not
much time allowed me for useless re-
flections. Stevens returned, and order-
ed me to follow him, with a sulky
look. An officer in handsome attire,
with several aids, was now standing be-
hind the fire; behind it orderlies of the
St. Louis militia were walking about—
but the gentleman awaiting my arrival
was not General Price.

My examiner was a thorough south-
erner, with pale face, dark hair and
beard, and black flashing eyes, which
were fixed on me as I approached as if
they wished to penetrate to my very
soul.

"What has brought you into camp,
sir?" he asked sharply.

"The same thing that has brought
others, sir," I replied, giving my voice
all possible firmness. "I took the last
fowls and eggs from our farm to bring
them to the general, and to ask whether
there is a musket to spare for me."

"You say that you come from Laclede
county?" was the second query.

"Yes, sir, not far from Oakland."

"And what have you to say to the
contrary?" the examiner turned to
Stevens; "the affair seems to be quite
simple."

"I have only to say, colonel," Stevens
replied, while a hateful smile play-
ed round his lips, "that man can easily
give himself out for what he pleases;
but I know his face from St. Louis,
though I do not remember exactly who
he is; that the man is a German, and
that I, therefore, suspect he does not
come from Laclede county, but from
General Lyons, out of his soul."

A quick dark glance was darted at
me by the officer.

"You have heard sir?"

Though I felt most uncomfortable in
my mind, I mustered up enough cour-
age to shrug my shoulders contemptu-
ously.

"I think, sir, I know this man's face,
or, at least, some very like it, belong-
ing to the fellows called Levee Rats at
St. Louis—I was at college there—and
that I am not mistaken is proved by
the fact that this man proposed to his
patrol to plunder me of all I had before
entering the camp, and get rid of me
in some way or other."

"I can confirm the last statement,
colonel, although I am not disposed to
be asseverable for this person in any
way," my first companion now said,
who had been standing in the shade
aside from the fire; and, after a quick
glance at the speaker, the officer looked
at my accuser with a peculiar expres-
sion of disgust. I saw how he despised
the wretched fellows employed to regain
the so-called Southern rights, and, at
the same time, saw that my cause was
gained for the moment.

"Have you any answer to make to
this charge?" he asked shortly, as if he
repelled every superfluous word; and
when Stevens only replied with a fur-
ious glance at me, he turned to the
nearest officer:

"I see no reason for undue suspicion.
Let the man deliver what he has for
the general, and then place him in the
reserve with the new recruits." Then
he gave me a hasty nod. "If your sen-
timents are really what you describe
them, I thank you for your patriotism;
if not, you may be assured that you
will have a bullet in your back at the
first wrong step."

He walked to the other side of the
fire; I gave my fowls and eggs up, and
then, to my great relief, was led to the
extreme end of the camp, where, it is
true, the fires burned as brightly as
elsewhere but the idle way in which the
soldiers lay about revealed novices in
the art of war. I fancied I had quite
escaped any danger, when suddenly a
voice shouted up from the nearest fire:

"Reuter, old fellow, what has brought
the sheep among the goats—and what
business? Has the lieutenant secretly
bolted from his countrymen to enlist
under the right flag?"

At the first words my heart felt as if
it were standing still, but when I heard
Stevens's voice a short distance behind
me, a perfect horror seized upon me.—
In the last year I had been engaged in
one of the large mercantile firms of St.
Louis, where Stevens, who, like most
of his sort, probably gained a liveli-
hood as porter on the quay, had often
seen me. The young man, though,
who had addressed me, had been clerk
to a neighboring firm, knew me well,
and had, like myself, on the cessation
of all trade, taken up a musket, though
I was on the side of the Union; and he
on that of the rebels. My deception
must now be revealed, and the former
friend had, although involuntarily, ha-
rassed me over to the rope. I saw his
features assume an expression of sur-
prise on noticing my face, which must
have turned ashen white, and also heard
the officer accompanying me say, in so
peculiar a tone that it pierced my heart,
"Oh, Jim, so you know the gentleman." But I had only one thought, that be-

hind the nearest fires was freedom, and
that scarce two hundred paces from us
a sharp forest spur jutted into the plain.
At the same time I knew that I must
not hesitate a moment in acting, for if
I hoped to save myself, it must be ef-
fected by surprise, and I should have
a run for life. If I were shot down I
should still escape the rope. Hence the
officer had hardly finished his sen-
tence ere I bounded out of the throng,
and ran between the squatting soldiers
straight out into the plain.

I flew like a startled deer toward the
forest, and for two seconds everything
remained quiet behind me. Then,
however, they shouted all the more
wildly, "A spy! stop the spy!" I dis-
tinctly recognized the rough, hoarse
voice of Stevens. "Stop the spy!"
twenty voices repeated after him. At
this moment a man suddenly rose be-
fore me; it was one of the chain pick-
ets, but I ran him down ere he could
understand the matter; a bullet ping-
ed behind me, a second and a third
followed it, but I felt myself unthwarted,
and flew onward. Had not there been
only raw recruits behind me, and most-
ly unarmed, a worse lot would as-
suredly have befallen me. Still I felt
that the whole camp was alarmed, saw
Stevens dogging my heels like a blood-
hound, and knew that even the wood
would not save me from my pursuers,
unless some fortunate accident interven-
ed in my favor. In this way, without
daring to take a single backward glance,
I reached the trees, which at least secur-
ed me against further shots, but a sud-
den disappointment relaxed all my
muscles. What I had taken in the
moonshine for a wooded spur was only
a clump of bushes of small circumfer-
ence, and I could see the open, bare
plateau when I had forced my way
through the copse and reached the last
trees. A short distance behind me I
heard loud yells; every moment's de-
lay must land me over to my pursuers,
but in the midst of all the confusion I
thought with marvellous clearness, and
soon made up my mind while contin-
uing my flight at the top of my speed.—
On the right lay the road along which I
had come, and which I must reach
again, if I did not wish to get into an
utterly unknown country. The bushes
must for a while conceal the altered di-
rection of my flight, and even should it
be discovered, I had at any rate equally
swift feet and just as enduring lungs as
any of my enemies. I had not gone a
hundred yards, however, when loud
shouts behind me announced that I was
discovered on the bare, moonlit plain.
My road might have been cut off here
from the camp, and I took a hurried
glance in the direction, but as no
trace of new pursuers was visible here,
I prepared myself for the long race,
which must now infallibly ensue, and
the possibility which rose before me of
being able to escape after all poured
perfectly fresh life into my veins.

(Concluded next Week.)

The Siege of Charleston.

The New York Post says that authen-
tic intelligence from Morris Island to
the 21st instant, received through pri-
vate letters, shows, as the result of Gen.
Gillmore's operations, that he now pos-
sesses three-fourths of the island, and
that although the assault upon Fort
Wagner failed, he has succeeded in
planting his heavy batteries in a position
which commands Fort Sumter. The
General is not at all discouraged by his
failure at Wagner.

We find in the correspondence of the
Philadelphia Inquirer the following in-
cidents of the attack upon the rebel
fort:

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A BLACK
SOLDIER BY THE REBELS.

One of the colored soldiers who had
faithfully stood at his post, and refused
to fall back when the rebels drove in
our pickets, was afterward brought in
our lines. The rebels, not content
with having murdered him, had cut
both ears off and scalped him. As his
comrades looked upon this hideous sight
they grit their teeth and swore never to
take another prisoner; and I can as-
sure you that the rebels will find that
the Fifty-fourth will retaliate in this
case without waiting for special or gen-
eral orders.

A NEGRO SOLDIER CATCHES A REBEL.

One laughable incident connected
with this engagement is as follows:
After the rebels had retreated, a col-
ored sergeant belonging to the Fifty-fourth
Massachusetts, and very stunted, was
seen coming in with a secession prisoner.
The rebel was one of those tall speci-
mens of the chivalry who seem to have
been originally intended for astronomi-
cal observations, while his captor was a
stunted negro who could with ease have
walked between the legs of his prize.
It was a ludicrous sight—the little con-
traband, with expanding eyes, large
mouth, ivory glistening, lugging his
own arms and those of his prisoner, and
beside him was a long-haired, sunken-
jawed, sallow-faced specimen of south-
ern vegetation, humbly following his
enterprising colored brother.

WHAT THE DESERTERS SAY OF WAGNER.

The deserters who came into our lines
were examined separately, and from
them the following facts were elicited.

The number of men in Wagner at the
time of our assault was fifteen hun-
dred. They had been brought up from
Savannah the day previous, and landed
upon Cummings Point that night.—
All day Saturday, while the bombard-
ment was in progress, these troops were
not in Wagner, but concealed and pro-
tected by a high sand ridge which runs
from Wagner, along the course of the
beach, to Cummings Point; and as
soon as our forces marched up the beach
to the assault these troops were placed
in the fort, and in readiness to receive
us.

About an hour after we had retreated,
the fort was again reinforced by two
battalions from Charleston. Gen. Palm-
er of Mississippi is in command of
Wagner, and the armament of the fort
is as follows: A mortar and two siege
guns facing this way; and a mortar,
two 30-pound Parrotts, and a 10-inch
rifle gun bearing seaward. The fort
is built in the most perfect manner,
both as regards strength and the pro-
tection afforded to the gunners. In the
bombardment, the iron-clads dismoun-
ted two of her guns; and the Ironsides
was the terror of the garrison, especial-
ly her broadsides.

Notwithstanding the fierceness of the
bombardment, we only killed and wound-
ed fifty of the garrison, so well pro-
tected are they by bomb-proofs. The
troops from Savannah have been brought
to Charleston; and in the latter city
great consternation prevails—so much
so that the inhabitants have already
commenced to move their valuables to

New Publications.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. L. Scott & Co., New York.

We received yesterday the July number of Blackwood's Magazine. It contains Caxtoniana, Posthumous Reputation; from Craoov to Warsaw, Letter from Poland, No. 2; Ireland revisited; "Why has not Italy done more?" the London Art Season; under the Lime, Pen and Ink Photographs from Berlin; Chronicles of Carlingford, the perpetual Curate, part 2; and the State and Prospects of the Church of England. Our readers know the interest which ever attaches to this Magazine, and the ability of its writers.

Quebec papers announce the discovery of gold in considerable quantities on the Chaudiere River. Important discoveries of the same precious metal have been made in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Co., in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, and also on the Assiniboine River.

Two official papers recently emanating from the Confederate Government clearly show that the resources of the rebels are more exhausted than has been supposed. After Gen. Lee commenced his movement on Pennsylvania, he sent an urgent demand for more troops. The Adjutant General replied, by instruction from Jeff. Davis, that it was impossible to furnish more men, or to draw any from the armies of Gens. Beauregard or Bragg, as they were both threatened by Federal forces, and Richmond was also menaced.

After the defeat of Lee an order was made to conscript every able bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45, and the Richmond papers estimate that only from 70,000 to 90,000 men, if the draft is rigidly enforced, can be added to a Confederate force. The "beginning of the end" is foreshadowed in these official declarations.

J. M. Currier, member of Parliament from Ottawa, was formerly a resident of North Troy, Vt.

Several of the officers of the Potomac army are now in Vermont on business connected with the draft. Among them is Capt. D. G. Kenneson, Co. D, 3d Vermont, of this place.

Mr. W. M. Griffin, of Brown's Hill, has sent us a specimen of Timothy Grass 7 1/2 inches in length, which beats all the other numerous specimens sent us.

A complimentary Dinner was given to Mr. Webb, M. P. for Richmond, on Wednesday evening last at Danville, which appears to have been very successful, and to have passed off very successfully. We notice that Mr. Webb, in his remarks declared himself unpledged to any Ministry or party, and said that "any Government that governs the country with integrity and economy will have my support." Speeches were made by H. J. Clark, Esq. of Montreal, G. S. Carter, Esq., Principal Graham, and others, in which political allusions were general and devoid of partisan spirit. The occasion appears to have been a very pleasant one.

We have been shown a very ingenious invention by Mr. Leach, of Troy, Vt., in which the principle of perpetual motion is clearly shown to be practicable, notwithstanding its supposed impossibility. The small wheel with which this is demonstrated will be exhibited here next week. See advertisement.

On the 25th ult., Mrs. Conroy, of Sherbrooke, widow of Patrick Conroy, who was killed while in the act of coupling cars loaded with timber, cut her throat with a razor. She died on Wednesday night last.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—A correspondent of the Witness, writing from Ottawa says, with reference to the Government Buildings:—"The works go on, and it is surprising to see the progress made with so small a number of hands. The roof of the Parliament House begins to show; last year the rear wall was not up; and if I might judge, I should say that the Buildings will be roofed and slated completely before the Fall."

On Thursday morning, 23rd, inst., a destructive fire took place on King Street, Ingersoll, C. W. The total loss is about \$11,000. Various parties have suffered from the fire, but most of the property destroyed was insured.

A letter from A. C. Buchanan to the Mayor of Sherbrooke, announces the expected arrival in Quebec of 300 Emigrants, destined for Sherbrooke. An extract from a letter received by Mr. Buchanan, says:—"They are all strong able-bodied men, and all of good moral and religious character admirably adapted for the colony." Laborers may be obtained by making application to J. G. Robertson, Sherbrooke.

It is rumored that Dr. DesRosiers, of St. Hughes will oppose the re-election of Mr. Laframboise for the County of Bagot, who is to be the Commissioner of Crown Lands in place of Mr. Drummond.

The highest estimate of the number of men who can be gathered into the rebel army under the sweeping conscription proposed by Jeff. Davis is 70,000. This is an estimate by the Columbus, Ga., Times, based on census statistics, which makes no allowance for those who may be physically disqualified for service, or for the impossibility of enforcing the conscription in those parts of Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi which are under the control of the national

THE NORTH WEST.—The Toronto Globe announces that gold has been discovered at Fort Ellice, on the Assiniboine, as well as on the Saskatchewan. Governor Dallas himself has had personal demonstration of these facts, washing gold himself at Fort Edmonton. Red river settlers are going off to the diggings. The Globe seems also to be convinced that the new company intended to make over a considerable part of the territory to the Crown—only retaining sections to repay it for the expense of opening up the communications. The prospects of the great North West seem to be brightening.

MURDER IN VERMONT. The Rutland Herald says that a murder was committed in the town of Charlotte on Sunday night last. The body of the murdered man—Henry Dunn, a private in Co. 14th Vermont Regiment—was found on the roadside, near Leavenworth's Mills, Monday morning, perforated with shot. The officers have arrested an Irishman named Burns as the suspected murderer.

Hay is now progressing rapidly, although late from unsettled weather.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, July 28. The flag of truce steamer New York arrived from City Point last evening, in charge of Capt. Mulford. She brings no prisoners. She brings Richmond papers of the 27th.

The following are extracts from Richmond papers: The Fayetteville, (N. C.) Observer insists that D. Morris, President of the Telegraph Company, should dismiss the enterprising reporter, who invented the story of Gen. Lee taking 40,000 prisoners.

Dr. John H. Davies died in Richmond last Friday.

Gold worth \$11 in Richmond. Seventy-seven Yankee prisoners arrived yesterday forenoon from Culpepper and twenty from Wytheville.

The Mayor of Savannah has issued a proclamation requesting all residents of the city to organize for home defense, and all managers of stores, workshops and all other places of business to close them at 2 P. M. on Monday and Wednesday and Friday for the purpose of drilling. He directs that an enrollment be made of every man in the city capable of bearing arms in his defense.

A Washington Rumor. New York, July 29. The Herald's Washington dispatch says Earl Russell has been informed that the United States will not permit the fitting out of vessels of war in the British ports to prey upon our commerce, and if it is allowed to proceed we shall not hesitate to go into British ports and capture such vessels.

From the Southwest. Memphis, July 29. Jos. Johnston's army is said to be on Pearl river a few miles west of Meridian, where fortifications are being erected. Joe Johnston will make the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Okalona on the north, to Mobile on the south, his line of defense.

It is said to have received large reinforcements from Bragg's army. Mississippi is being abandoned by the rebels. There is a strong peace party in that State in favor of returning to the Union, upon a guarantee being given that the rights of the people under the Constitution of person and property and of conscience, shall be maintained.

Some say they would donate half their incomes to liquidate the public debt. The existing difficulties could be adjusted on a fair, just and honorable basis.

General George, commander of the Mississippi State militia, General Chalmers and other rebel officers are moving their commands from the northern and central portions of the State toward the south.

The removals of the slaves from Mississippi to Alabama and Georgia has been carried to such an extent that the Governors of those States have issued proclamations forbidding their further introduction and Johnston's pickets are said to have turned a large number back.

The steamer Empire Parish from Port Hudson 21, and Vicksburg 28, arrived to-day with about seven hundred of the 22d Maine regiment on board, who are homeward bound. Twenty-five sick men belonging to this regiment have been transferred to the hospital here. Following this regiment are the 21st, 20th, and 26th regiments from the same State—all nine months' men, whose time has expired. Still other nine months men from Gen. Banks' Department will return North via the Mississippi river.

All was quiet at Port Hudson and Vicksburg. The fortifications on the former place are being strengthened, and the enlistment of negro troops is progressing rapidly. Rumors prevailed that Gen. Weitzel had captured three thousand rebels at Donaldsonville; that Brashear city had been retaken by the Federals; and that Gen. Franklin had arrived at New Orleans to take command of Gen. Banks' army.

Gen. Grant has perfected a complete system of mounted patrols between Vicksburg and New Orleans, who with the gunboats, afford ample protection to the vessels. Everything quiet here. There are no signs of rebellion on either side.

Gen. Grant has ordered all sick soldiers here who are able, to go home, and all those permanently disabled to be discharged or placed in the invalid corps.

A. H. Stevens' Late Mission.

New York, July 31. The Tribune has a letter dated Richmond, Va., 16th, stating that the late mission of A. H. Stevens to the rebels to prevail upon our Government to desist from arming negroes or they would retaliate by arming and organizing all the slaves in the south to operate against our armies under their masters as officers.—"The letter is an extraordinary one. It says: 'I came to assure you, on the good faith of his government, on the simple truth of the fact, that not one single regiment or corps of negroes has ever been brought into the Confederate service, and that no such negroes as have from time to time been found on breastworks and in the trenches have been caught with spears and pikes only in their hands; that such as have been found in regiments in insignificant numbers have been in all cases body servants, sometimes of officers, sometimes of privates, who of their own will, out of the love which you know they bear us, have chosen to follow their masters to the death, and these you have found among your prisoners. He came to talk to you of self preservation, of restoration, and all that is shocking in the meaning of that word. He came to tell you of the native devil that has slept so long, to be awake at last in the bosoms of a simple, dependent, affectionate race. He came to implore you in the name of God not to do this abominable thing, else he would have to fall back upon the statistics and the given probabilities of war and remind you that the 4,000,000 of negroes that appear in the tables of your census for 1860 are the working hands of both sexes only; that number does not include the superannuated or the infants. Out of these 4,000,000 at least 700,000 able bodied fellows, follow them to the mouths of your cannon. They can be enrolled, armed and drilled in three months. They can be effieced in every grade by their own masters, those who have seen most service and who most honor. They can be segregated regiment by regiment, with the white troops."

The French and English Burning and Sacking Japan Cities.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30. Late Japan dispatch state that Yeddo has been burnt by the French squadron. Thousands perished by the bombardment. Nagasaki has been sacked by the English, with horrible slaughter.

From Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, July 30. The steamer Warner from Vicksburg, arrived with Maj. Gen. Blair and staff en route for St. Louis. All was quiet in Vicksburg and vicinity.

Col. Richardson, the rebel guerrilla, has

The most stupendous blunder of the war is still the common topic among all firmly believe that had Lee been attacked on the Sunday previous to his commencing to retrace the Potomac, the rebellion to-day would have been at an end.

For the next month the cavalry will do most of the fighting.

As I have before stated, Longstreet's and Hill's commands, after passing through Thornton (not Chester) Gap, have encamped between Culpepper and Gordonsville. Ewell's command covered their rear and flank by guarding the Blue Ridge passes.

The bulk of this corps is now moving down the valley, and detachments threaten our lines. Yesterday morning at two o'clock our pickets were driven in near Annsville, and the indications to-day are that our outposts are liable to be forced in at any moment by superior detachments of the rebels.

There is but little sickness and the men are more liberally supplied with rations than ever before. This, taken with the recent Union successes, creates a general good feeling in the army.

A large number of officers have recently been detached to bring in drafted men.

A Times dispatch dated, Snicker's gap, Sunday, July 26, says: "The 5th Michigan cavalry took possession of this gap yesterday, meeting with a slight opposition only from a few of White's cavalry. The gap is now held by Lieut. Col. Britton of the 8th Pennsylvania. The enemy have a picket of fifteen men at the ford, who have seen fit to fire at every one wearing a blue uniform, but they finally without wounding any."

To-day it is reported that Mosby's cavalry is in our rear, looking after the army trains, but they are now sufficiently protected to prevent loss. Our cavalry is guarding the mountain passes. Lee's army is moving rapidly down the Shenandoah valley. Citizens who have seen his columns within the last two days say they are more like a mob than an army.

Rebel Movements in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—A. M. Yesterday morning Pegram's and Scott's forces, numbering 2500 across the Kentucky river and marched to Paris, where they arrived yesterday afternoon and attacked our forces.

After a severe engagement of two hours, the rebels were repulsed and driven away. It is thought they will make a flank movement on that place. A large Federal cavalry force is in the rear of the rebels.

The movement of the rebels is believed to be against Paris for the purpose of destroying the bridge there.

CINCINNATI, July 30, P. M. Pegram's force have retreated to Winchester, followed by our cavalry. A number of prisoners, several of Morgan's men are being brought into Columbus by the citizens and military.

There are now 1500 in Camp Chase. Authorities to be removed to Columbus this morning, and will be confined in the penitentiary.

From Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, July 31. The Commercial's special dispatch from Lexington says: "This morning our forces came upon the rebels at Lancaster, where a considerable fight ensued. The enemy lost 20 killed and wounded and nearly 100 prisoners.

A rebel force, 500 strong, took Stanford, Ky., about noon to-day, but were driven out by our cavalry, with considerable loss, and they have been hastily retreating toward Cumberland river."

From Port Hudson.

New York, August 2. Steamer Fulton, from Port Royal 31st ult., arrived to-night. The siege of Fort Wagner was still progressing. General Gillmore has mounted a number of 200-pounder siege guns within five miles of Sumter. He is confident of reducing both Fort Sumter and Wagner in a short time.

The New South says: "Just as we go to press it is reported that Gen. Rosecrans is within thirty miles of Savannah."

The Campaign in Virginia.

New York, Aug. 2. The Times' Washington dispatch, dated yesterday, contains the following: "The statement that Lee's forces are massed at Culpepper is not credited in military circles here. There is no doubt that he has a strong rear guard at that point, but the main body of his army is thought to be on the south bank of the Rapidan. The exact location and position of the rebel army will be ascertained within the next twenty-four hours."

The public will not be surprised to learn that Gen. Meade is about to make an important movement. Just what it is to be, of course it would not be prudent to state, but one thing is certain: rations for a long march have been issued.

A portion of our cavalry crossed the Rappahannock near Beverly Ford yesterday, and other forces are already on the move.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 2. Gen. Buford's cavalry, artillery and a supporting infantry force yesterday crossed the Rappahannock at Railroad Station, and from thence with his cavalry and artillery he proceeded towards Culpepper, driving Stuart's cavalry before him. When near Culpepper Gen. Buford encountered a large rebel force of infantry and artillery and a fierce fight ensued, lasting until dark, when he withdrew to a strong position east of Brandy Station.

The loss on both sides was considerable. This reconnaissance confirms the concentration of Lee's forces near Culpepper, and indicated that his present headquarters are at Stevensburg, four miles southeast of Culpepper.

The twenty-nine sutler wagons captured near Fairfax Thursday night by Mosby and his forces were recaptured with its contents on Friday morning near Aldie by the 2d Massachusetts cavalry.

A skirmish ensued between the guerrillas and our advanced guard, but on the approach of the main body, Mosby fled, closely pursued by our cavalry.

Seven of the enemy are reported to have been killed and wounded, but no report has yet been received of the result of the pursuit.

This morning a detachment of our cavalry killed two others of Mosby's band near New Baltimore and were engaged in ferreting out others.

Yesterday and to-day the weather has been far the hottest of the season.

Treatment of Colored Prisoners of War.

WAR BULLETIN—OFFICIAL.—War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 31. General Order No. 233.—The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned: Executive Mansion, Washington, July 30. It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the service of their country, and in the use of arms and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color and for no offense against the laws of war is a violation of the laws of war, and a crime against the civilization of the age. The government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offense shall be punished by retaliation on the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is, therefore, ordered, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel sol-

dier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Important from North Carolina.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 2. The steamer Escort arrived this afternoon with Newbern dates to August 1.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard denounces Jeff. Davis as a reprobator in whom no confidence can be placed, and whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a failure.

The Richmond Enquirer calls upon Jeff. Davis to suppress the Raleigh Standard and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The Standard says Governor Vance will stand by the Supreme Court and the Standard also, if necessary, and if Jeff. attemps to use physical force a revolution in North Carolina will be the result. It says John Mitchell, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, is an agent of Great Britain, which has long sought to divide the Southern and Northern people. North Carolina has furnished 95,000 soldiers for the causeless war, 40,000 of whom are killed or wounded.

The Standard says North Carolina should send a delegation to Washington at once, and see what terms can be obtained, and not wait for Jeff. Davis.

The recent cavalry raids from Norfolk to Jackson, N. C., found the enemy entrenched strongly at Jackson, which commands the approaches to Weldon. Major Anderson, on the 20th, captured the enemy's pickets, and the possession of an important bridge, thereby defeating the enemy in their intentions.

From the Indian Country.

New York, Aug. 2. A Fort Gibson dispatch of the 10th states: Gen. Blunt crossed the Arkansas night before last, and met the enemy's picket right across the river. After driving them a few miles, he met about 200 of the enemy and drove them many miles until he met the main force at Elk creek, the headquarters of Cooper, about 21 miles from Fort Gibson. Here the complete rout of the enemy resulted.

We captured three stands of colors, two howitzers and over sixty prisoners. The enemy's loss was two hundred killed and between three hundred and four hundred wounded. On loss is trifling—not over ten killed and twenty-five wounded. Among the latter is Col. Williams, who was shot (while leading the gallant 1st Kansas colored regiment to the charge) through the right lung, hand and face; but nobly his black boys avenged him, for they went in like tigers.

It is reported that the enemy has more reinforcements back of his last fighting place, if that is true, he will give another lively fight before long. The enemy buried at Elk Horn a large amount of commissary stores gathered there in warehouses. We took five hundred good guns.

New York, Aug. 1. The Herald's Washington dispatch says: "It is stated that the force of employes which was at Aquia Creek when Lee advanced northward is ordered to return there by Monday next. There were at the time of the last evacuation of that point over twenty immense storehouses, which have since been destroyed. A small force protected by gunboats could have securely protected the property."

From Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2. The rebels burned sixty wagons loaded with forage at Stamford, Ky., yesterday.

Col. Yandey reports to Gen. Burnside that he has captured 350 rebels near the Cumberland river, including Col. J. Ashby. The balance of the rebel army rapidly retreating, having abandoned their plunder at Irving, Ky.

Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, Aug. 2. The Steamships America, from Southampton 22d ult., arrived at noon to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN. In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll asked the Government to give facilities for establishing a ship canal from Lake Erie to Ottawa river, for conveying grain through Canada instead of the United States.

Earl Granville regretted that the Canadians had not provided sufficient militia for defense, in case of war, and said it was impossible for England to defend Canada effectively unless the Canadians aided.

In the House of Commons Mr. Horsman's resolution in favor of Poland was withdrawn.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, in referring to the terms of exchange announced in a recent War Gazette of the United States, says there was no agreement between the commanding Generals of the two armies, Gen. Johnston and Gen. Grant, which the enemy assert in this War Gazette to be required by the cartels. Gen. Pemberton could capitulate and surrender, but the exchange of prisoners captured must, according to this War Gazette, take place between the commanding Generals, or at the appointed place for exchange, namely, City Point. Nobody will have the right to complain if this War Gazette be promptly acted upon by our authorities, and Pemberton and his army may be declared no longer on the parole; since by the terms of the War Gazette they were not exchanged by the Generals commanding, nor at the appointed place, but irregularly and improperly, or if as soon as armed they are turned against the enemy.

THE DRAFT.—Some of our readers in the adjoining County of Orleans, request us to publish the names of the drafted men in that County, which we do for the information of all interested.

ALBANY.

Geo A. Bill, Eli Metcalf, John Anderson, Edson W. Davis, Schuyler Wilcox, John A. Cutter, Cornelius E. Rogers, Alonzo J. Spaulding, Jr., John C. Harvey, Brackett Fisher, Curtis E. Kinney, Chester M. Paige, Charles Howell, Geo. E. Smith, Nelson J. Brown, Byron Moore, William Pitcher, Timothy C. Delano, Martin B. Chaffee, Granville A. Cheney, Carlos Muxley.

BROWNINGTON.

Lester Bigelow, Benj Burroughs, Andrew France, Hiram Gray, Samuel J. Hall, John G. Brown, Geo. E. Smith, Nelson J. Brown, Ruel Wheeler, Moses S. Currier, Horace Smith, Daniel Skinner, Willard Aldrick, Gilman E. Bryant, John Eaton, George R. Weeks, Wm B. Moody, Seldon Gray, Jonathan Lewis, John W. Weeks.

BARTON.

Storrs T. Paine, William C. Cutler, Wm Foster, Henry Page, John M. Pierce, Horace Hopkins, Charles Clark, Lorenzo Jenkins, Geo. Page, Geo W. Lecland, Joseph Folsom, Geo B. Devereaux, Alex M. Stewart, Franklin Haddock, Myron W. Joslin, Henry Lewis, W. F. Massey, Geo. E. Smith, Nelson J. Brown, Harris Bickford, Ephraim Keyes, Governor Brown, Orrin Willis, Leonard Foster, John Leeland, Thomas Hamel, Edward F. Dutton, Carlos B. Drew, Samuel Leazer, Wm C. Brown, Joseph S. Kellam, Lyman Oretti, O. T. Wilbur, Archibald Mills, Martin J. Robinson, Albert Alford, J. G. Ladd, Henry D. Seavy, J. B. Baldwin.

CRAFTSBURY.

Marvin Mason, Charles E. Hopkins, Stillman J. Warren, Ephraim P. Dexter, James Paddock, Geo. Nelson, Peter B. Randall, John P. Seaver, Ira P. Sawyer, Jeremiah F. Dow, Charles A. Hoyt, Ira Davis, Daniel F. Hoyt, Geo. F. Shepard, Stephen H. Kenton, James Whitney, Wm Graves, Geo. Merritt, John S. Mison, Wm H. H. Merrill, Henry Sawyer, James J. Allen, B. F. D. Carpenter, Alford C. Avery, Geo W. Smith, Samuel Lathé, Alpheus Amis, Timothy S. Hoyt, Joshua H. Williams, David G. Moody, Job W. Allen, Jackson Hildren.

CHARLESTON.

Charles Allen, David S. Moody, Cornell D. Stevens, Alonzo Clough, Wm P. Bartlett, Denison Hildreth, James Switzer, Alvin R. Stokes, F. C. Calkins, Rinaldo F. Moffatt, Francis Fuller, Josiah Lord, John Q. A. Howler, Charles Carpenter, Wm Clark, Edson Dutton, Frederick Lawson, Albert G. Lewis, Samuel C. Streeter, Mortimer C. Davis, Albee Warren, Lorenzo D. Farr, Alonzo B. Stoddard, Christopher C. Davis, F. C. Harrington, Edmund Goodwin, Amos Piper.

CONVENTRY.

Elijah S. Cowley, Elisha B. Lock, Martin Lock, Edwin H. Taylor, Charles Cowley, Benjamin Ash, Geo. Belknap, Thomas H. Barman, Loren F. Gorham, Daniel Ashley, Charles R. Bailey, A. J. Joyce, Edward Haneock, Sam Piersons, Henry Howard, Madison J. Higgins, Horace Fairbrother, Geo C. Bean.

DERBY.

Isaac Carpenter, Truman Fairchild, Alben B. Lunt, Daniel R. Powers, Jerome Brooks, Lucius R. Carpenter, Geo Gilman, Wm Boyington, Everett Ekanan, Edward R. Sias, Samuel Gardner, J. Kanah C. Sweet, Parley O. Holt, Albert J. Martin, Perley M. Thompson, Horace Field, N. G. Dams, Curtis Willey, John Shields, Azo Coburn, Wm Collier, Daniel Abbey, Lucius Bailey, Martin B. Chaffee, Darius H. Hodge, James J. Darity, Alonzo Brooks, Zenas C. Blake, Edward S. Spaulding, Orasmus Hyder.

GREENSBORO.

Geo W. Wood, John Edson, Joseph A. Crane, Geo Young, Calvin E. Lumsden, Wm Caldwell, John Bartlett, Charles J. Silver, Allen Spiers, James W. Curtis, Justin G. Eastman, Charles M. Bailey, Benjamin Clark, Loren W. Hartson, John Harv, Wallace W. Goss, Wm B. Simpson, Edward C. Ward, Stephen A. Smith, Wm Caldwell, Christopher C. Prouty, Wm W. Blake, Geo D. White, Alex Caldwell, Samuel P. Campbell.

GLOVELL.

Thoms Anderson, William F. Scott, Marschal L. Gilman, Horace Haddad, Samuel King, Chester F. Sherman, Sidney Perkins, James Emerson, Fred P. Cheney, Geo B. Haven, Martin V. Cook, Henry W. Cisco, Henry F. Phillips, Harvey Lewis, Henry C. Seaver, Ruthy Lewis, Henckley W. Bickford, Prentiss C. Leonard, Wm A. Christie, Ezra L. Clark,

THE CAPTURE OF MORGAN.

The Cleveland Herald furnishes the following interesting particulars of the capture of John Morgan and his gang on Sunday, 26 of July:

On Saturday General Brooks commanding the department, proceeded to Wellsville and established his headquarters in the Cleveland and Pittsburg depot, where he was assisted by the managing officers of the road, who had placed the transportation and telegraph resources at his disposal. Finding that there was a probability that Morgan would cross the road in the vicinity of Wellsville, a train of cars was sent on the road about six o'clock Sunday morning with a regiment of six months' Pennsylvania infantry, under command of Colonel Gallagher. These were disembarked at Salineville and marched to a point about two miles distant, where the rebels were expected to cross. The infantry were posted on some rising ground commanding the road, with orders to prevent Morgan from passing.

At this time the utmost alarm existed along the people of Salineville. The houses were closed, doors and windows locked and warred, and women and children stampeding into the country with whatever portable property could be carried along. The men who had weapons and courage turned out to resist the progress of the dreaded rebel, while all the others fled with the women and children.

In a short time the expected rebels made their appearance, coming round a bend in the road. On catching sight of the infantry they halted, and turned their horses' heads in another direction. Before they could get out of the trap they found themselves surrounded by Major Way, with 250 men of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, dashed among them and commenced cutting right and left. The rebels made but a brief resistance. A few shots were fired by them, and then the whole party broke in utter confusion. Men dismounted, threw down their arms and begged for quarters, while others galloped around wildly in search of a place of escape, and were brought to time by a pistol shot or sabre stroke.

Morgan himself was riding in a carriage drawn by two white horses. Major Way saw him, and galloping up reached for him. Morgan jumped out of the other side of the carriage, leaped over a fence, seized a horse and galloped off as fast as horseflesh spurred by frightened heels could carry him. About a couple hundred of his men succeeded in breaking away and following their fugitive leader. In the buggy thus hastily evacuated by Morgan were found his 'rations,' consisting of a loaf of bread, some hard boiled eggs and a bottle of whisky.

The number killed in flight was much less than at first reported. The number of killed rebels was set down as from twenty to thirty, but this must be overrated as we cannot learn of more than five or six dead bodies having been found. There was a considerable number of wounded, and about two hundred prisoners were taken, together with horses and arms. A single train was sent to Wellsville in the afternoon, with about a hundred and fifty prisoners captured in the fight or picked up in the neighborhood afterward.

Morgan and the remainder of his scattered forces pressed three citizens of Salineville into their service as guides, and continued their flight on the Salineville road. One of the impressed guides made his escape and rode back, conveying intelligence of the route taken, which it was believed was with the ultimate design of reaching the Ohio river higher up. Forces were immediately dispatched from Wellsville to head him off, while another force followed hotly in his rear, and a strong militia force from New Lisbon came down to meet him.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon these various detachments closed in around Morgan in the vicinity of West Point about midway between New Lisbon and Wellsville. The rebels were driven to a bluff from which there was no escape except by fighting their way through, or leaping from a lofty and almost perpendicular rock. Finding themselves thus encircled Morgan concluded that discretion was the better part of valor and 'came down' as gracefully as the coon did to David Crockett. He, with the remainder of his gang, surrendered to Col. Shackelford, who was well acquainted with the redoubtable John, and is said to be a distant relative.

The militia are constantly bringing into the lines, stray prisoners, picked up in the country. The hills are swarming with armed men hunting for fugitive rebels.

Morgan's men were poorly dressed, ragged, dirty, and very badly used up. Some of them were remnants of gray uniform, but most of them were attired in blue, gathered during their raid. They were very much discouraged at the result of their raid and the prospect of things generally.

Morgan himself appeared in good spirits, and quite unconcerned at his ill luck. He is a well-built man, of fresh complexion and sandy hair and beard.

SAD SCENES IN TENNESSEE. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Tullahoma, Tenn., July 16, says: "There is not a family between Tullahoma and Winchester, near the road, that is not totally destitute of provisions. Laid under contribution by both armies, the people have been left scarcely a single pound of provender, and the day I passed in return I found barefooted women, gray-headed men and ragged children plodding forward to Winchester after something to eat.

I was accosted by an old gentleman, as I passed a neat little log-cabin at the foot of the hills, where the road entered a small valley traversed by a clear stream of mountain water, and asked whether he could find work enough at the North to support his family.

I asked him his sentiments. He replied that, at both elections in Tennessee, he voted against secession; that since then, he had contributed nothing voluntarily to the rebellion, but that both armies had levied on his stock of provender, until his family were left destitute. He had nothing left but a crop of growing corn and that might, before the winter set in, be gathered by the army foraging parties. The case was a pitiable one, but there were hundreds of others equally so. The truth of the

For the "Journal." Lines on the Death of a Friend.

Mournfully, tenderly, let it be spoken, Oh! with sad, bitter tears be said, That the golden bowl at length is broken, And loosed is life's silver thread.

Destruction of Springs.

By the ignorant Asiatics, the falling of springs is attributed to the wrath of certain divinities provoked by the invasion of their sacred retreats; but Europeans, looking up to the neighboring hills, discover in their naked and barren aspect the true cause of the phenomenon.

In certain parts of the East, nature almost seems weary of generating fountains for the lazy inhabitants. As far back as the seventeenth century, a Persian nobleman, conversing one day with a European traveller, assured him that within a comparatively few years no less than four hundred springs had failed in the small province over which he ruled.

tarded by a depression of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy, 50 degrees Fahrenheit, all the cream will probably rise in 36 hours; but at 70 degrees it will perhaps rise in half that time; and when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, because it then becomes solidified.

ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—In 1848, while the Convention which nominated General Taylor, was in session at Philadelphia, a somewhat noted local politician from Pickaway county, Ohio, was in the city mingling in the mass.

EDWARD C. TERRILL, LAWYER. OFFICE—North Wing of Temperance House, STANSTEAD, C. E.

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

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

BENJ. H. STEELE, Attorney & Counsellor 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, [848] VERMONT.

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

DERBY LINE HOTEL, DERBY LINE, Vt. I have recently rented and opened this House, and hope to secure the patronage of the travelling public.

OWLS HEAD MOUNTAIN HOUSE, BY A. C. JENNINGS, MEMPHREMOGOG LAKE C. E.

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

T. DALY JR., AUCTIONEER, STANSTEAD (803) PLAIN, C. E.

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

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

W. M. KEYES, M. D., IS ASSOCIATED WITH DR. N. CHENEY, In the Reform Practice of Medicine, at GEORGEVILLE.

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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.

H. S. HUNTER, Harness-Maker, Particular Attention paid to Repairing, Knight's Block, Up Stairs, STANSTEAD PLAIN, C. E.

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

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

100 bbls. Extra Flour JUST RECEIVED direct from Chicago. A. T. FOSTER, Derby Line, Aug. 29, 1862. 871

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 Grist Mill, where he intends to keep on hand and manufacture to order Silver Plated, Brass Trimmed and Common Harnesses, Trunks, Valises, &c. &c.

AN EXPLANATION.—In answer to an intelligent contraband who wishes to learn something as to our politics, we beg to say that the Clear Grit party is composed principally of Scotchmen.—The term Grit itself happily indicates this, for it means either "Sandy particles" or "bran," (Sap Grytha).—Grumbler.

There is a grocer who is said to be so mean that he was seen to catch a fly off his counter, hold him up by the hind legs, and look in at the cracks of his feet to see if he hadn't been stealing some of his best sugar.

Obeying merely the letter of the law and not the spirit, is like flattering yourself that you are following the injunction, "Look not upon the wine when it is red," by using liquor of some other color.—Jersey lightning, for instance, which is a dirty yellow.

A Western editor was lately shot in an affray. Luckily the ball came against a bundle of unpaid accounts in his pocket, Gunpowder couldn't get through that.

Eastern Townships Estate Agency. PARTIES wishing to sell Farms, Land, Mills, &c., are recommended to communicate with RAYMOND & DE CHAMBERLAIN, Estate and Land Agents, Elmwood, Lennoxville, Eastern Townships.

Local Agent for Stanstead, Mr. WILLIAM S. HALL. No commission charged or expense incurred, unless a sale is effected. 889

Fall and Winter Stock!

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned, having closed off most of his stock of Goods, has just filled up from Australia and London with a General Assortment of Goods, Wares and Merchandise needed for the Winter

Trade.

Included in this large stock may be found a nice lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, GLOVES, Ribbons, Flowers, Hosiery, &c.

A large and well selected stock of Cloths, Made Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc. etc.

A good line of Brown Cottons, Denims, Batting, Ticking, Striped and Plain Shirtings, etc. etc.

FLOUR, PORK, SALMON, MACKEREL, HALIBUT, WHITE FISH, CODFISH, HERMING, POLLOCK, &c.

Paints and Oils, Lamp Oil, Kerosene Oil, Window Glass, Nails, Iron, Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Tea, Tobacco, Spices, and in fact a general stock of articles usually kept in country Stores, and which he is selling very low for cash or ready pay.

States' Money taken at Par. Give me a call and examine goods and prices. GEO. H. HOLMES, Rock Island, Nov. 11, 1862.

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

NOTWITHSTANDING the cost of Reprint- ing 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 shall continue for the year 1863, to furnish our complete, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz: 1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.) 2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.) 3. The North British Review, (Free Church.) 4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.) 5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.) TERMS. Per. ann. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 For any two of the four Reviews, 4 00 For any three of the four Reviews, 5 00 For all four of the Reviews, 7 00 For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 For Blackwood and one Review, 4 00 For Blackwood and two Reviews, 5 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 6 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00 These will be our prices to all who pay prior to the 1st of April. To those who defer paying till after that time, the prices will be increased to such extent as the increased cost of Reprint may demand—therefore, save your money, send your orders and save your money. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, No. 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

WE also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE. BY HENRY STRIPPES of Edinburgh and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1860 pages and numerous Engravings. PRICE.—\$6, for two volumes. By mail \$7. N. B.—Mail subscribers in Canada receiving the Periodicals free of U. S. Postage.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, RICHMOND, C. E. THE SUMMER SESSION of 13 weeks, will begin on MONDAY the 13th April, 1863.—As the vacancies in the family of the Principal are very few, and the number of applications from abroad should be made early. Applicants not known personally to any one of the instructors, will please bring certificates of recommendation. Superior facilities are provided for the study of the French and German languages. Students can enter the classes in the Grammar School at any time during the year. For circulars containing further information, address PRINCIPAL GRAHAM. W. E. JONES, A. M. Secretary.

Notice. ON and after JANUARY 1, 1863, all Parcels and Packages must be deposited in the office before 8 o'clock, A. M. to insure their dispatch the same day. A. B. NELSON, Agent, Cheney & Co's Express Office, Derby Line, Vt. 889

A FEW bbls. new Oatmeal, for sale at retail for cash, by Feb. 10. HASKELL, KATHAN & Co.

NOT ENOUGH YET! States Money taken at Par for STORE GOODS, AND Waterville Manufactures. SEND IT IN! CHARLES BROOKS, Waterville, February, 1863. 880

Carpenters and Joiners WILL do well to examine my Stock of Tools consisting in part of Saws, Bead, Hatch and Moulding Planes, Filleters, Augers, Auger and Gimlet Bits, Squares, Chisels, Common and Bell Faced Hammers, Draw Shaves, Saws of all kinds, Shop Axes, Hatchets, Adze, Spirit Levels, Chisel, Saw, Auger, Plane, Hammer and Awl Handles, &c. The above with articles of the Best Quality and Manufacture far too numerous to mention can be bought Very Low at my establishment. A. T. FOSTER, Derby Line, Vt.

A Good Wagon For sale by HASKELL, KATHAN & Co.

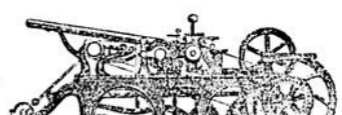
Advertise Your Business, or You will have no business!

In these "fast" days the man who does not employ the agencies of the Press to lay before the public the claims of his business to attention, will pretty surely be distanced in the race of competition.

The Stanstead Journal, Having a large circulation among the enterprising and intelligent people of the Eastern Townships and Vermont, is the very best

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THE JOURNAL



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

BLANKS For Sale at the Journal Office. WE would call the attention of Clerks of Courts, Secretary-Treasurers of Municipalities and School Commissioners, Magistrates, Bailiffs, &c., to our stock of Blanks, among which may be found: COMMISSION COURT.—Summons, Subpoenas, Executions, Process Verbalis, Arrest Simple before Judgment, Saize Capias, Saize Arrest before Judgment, Arrest Simple, &c. MUNICIPAL.—Secretary-Treas. Bonds, Collection Rolls, Road Lists, Valuation Rolls, Notice of Taxes Due, Notice of Meeting, Notice of Appointment to Office, Distress Warrants, Notice to meet Petitioners, &c. Also, a general stock School Commissioners', Magistrates and Bailiff's Blanks, Deeds of Sale, Blank Notes, &c. Forms not on hand will be furnished on short notice.

THE Finer Qualities usually kept in the country. All the variety may be found: BRANDES. Heimens's, Martell's, and the United Vineyard, by the gallon or dozen. A beautiful article of Danish Cherry Brandy. School on and Holland, by the gallon or dozen. London Old Tom, &c. WISKIES. Irish, Scotch, Bourbon, and Pure Canada.—This's celebrated Malt Whiskey. WINES. Port, Sherry, and Madeira, the finest imported. MISCELLANEOUS. Old Jamaica Rum, French, German, and Italian Liqueurs, Maraschino, Curacao, Barclay & Perkins, Guinness's and Tennet's London and Dublin Porter, in quarts and pints; Knox & Stewart, Albany, and Hays's Pure Apple Ale. All of the above are the best qualities and imported direct from the distiller and guarantee them to be pure. Yellow Store, Rock Island, Oct. 21, 1861.

BOOTS & SHOES

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, FOR THE MILLION! CHARLES PIERCE IS IN THE FIELD WITH Twenty Thousand Pairs of his best Custom Made BOOTS & SHOES, which he will RETAIL to the people of Stanstead, CHEAPER than they can buy the Southern Sale Boots and Shoes at the Stores.

My Goods do not need any pulling, as their reputation for DURABILITY is well known throughout the Eastern Townships. I would therefore invite all, when they come to Rock Island to buy Boots and Shoes, to call in and look my stock over. CHARLES PIERCE, Rock Island, May 29, 1862.

P. S. Do not be imposed upon with bogus Boots and Shoes when you buy at the stores, as none are of my manufacture unless they have my label on the bottom. 887

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened with a new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots & Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c., which are bound to sell LOW for CASH or Ready Pay. Please give us a call. A good stock of TEAS & TOBACCO for sale cheap. Shurtloff Brothers. Coaticook, May 2, 1863. 907

Notice to WAGON TRIMMERS.

I HAVE just received a Good Assortment of TRIMMINGS, which I will sell at a small advance on cost, viz: Patent Dash Leather, Enamelled " Patent Moleskin, Black Enamelled Cloth, Plain Black Furnishing Tacks, Silvered Black Hub Bands, Shaft Tips, Malleable Castings in great variety, Bolts, &c., &c., &c. A. T. FOSTER, Derby Line, Vt.

A Good Wagon For sale by HASKELL, KATHAN & Co.

INCORPORATED 1810.

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company, Of Hartford, Conn.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, NOV. 1, 1860, \$1,002,105.81. With a successful business experience of more than FIFTY YEARS. H. Huntington, President, T. C. Allen, Secy.

POLICIES issued and renewed; Losses equitably adjusted and paid; Immediately upon satisfactory proofs, by the undersigned, the only authorized agent. A. P. BALL, Agent. Stanstead, March 4, 1861. [794] 1

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscribers beg to announce to the PUBLIC generally, that they have opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE in the Building formerly occupied as the Custom House, Stanstead Plain, where they intend keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Choice Family Groceries and Provisions.

All who are in want of goods in the above line are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we intend to sell at the lowest possible price for ready pay. We have now in store, Flour, Pork, Lard, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Raisins, Sugar, Eggs, Salsarats, Macerated, Dried Apple, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c. Together with a thousand and one other articles. Please give us a call, one and all. SHAW & HALL. Stanstead, July 1, 1861. [811]

Furniture and Chairs

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. AT LIBBEY'S MILLS, STANSTEAD. G. F. & H. LIBBEY & CO. 800 Dining Chairs, 100 Large Rocking Chairs, 200 Sewing Machines, and a variety of other articles. Also, a large lot of Children's Rocking and High Chairs, Office Chairs, Bedroom sinks, Bureaus, Chamber Sets, Centre Tables, Half Round Tables, Console Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash, Toilet and Light Stands, Whatnots, Ottomans, Picture Frames, &c. Also, all kinds of repairs on Waggons and Sleighs and other work done to order. We would say to all desirous of purchasing anything in the Furniture line, that they will do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we will not be undersold. G. F. & H. LIBBEY. Stanstead, Oct. 21, 1862. 879

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

MESSRS. BAXTER wish to call the attention of medical men and the public generally, to their fine assortment of Pure Imported Spirits and Wines, and to assure them that their arrangements for obtaining pure spirits and wines of all kinds are perfectly reliable, and they guarantee the purity of all they sell. And they would further say that they keep a much greater variety of

than is usually kept in the country. All the variety may be found: BRANDES. Heimens's, Martell's, and the United Vineyard, by the gallon or dozen. A beautiful article of Danish Cherry Brandy. School on and Holland, by the gallon or dozen. London Old Tom, &c. WISKIES. Irish, Scotch, Bourbon, and Pure Canada.—This's celebrated Malt Whiskey. WINES. Port, Sherry, and Madeira, the finest imported. MISCELLANEOUS. Old Jamaica Rum, French, German, and Italian Liqueurs, Maraschino, Curacao, Barclay & Perkins, Guinness's and Tennet's London and Dublin Porter, in quarts and pints; Knox & Stewart, Albany, and Hays's Pure Apple Ale. All of the above are the best qualities and imported direct from the distiller and guarantee them to be pure. Yellow Store, Rock Island, Oct. 21, 1861.

JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID.

THIS MEDICINE is recommended even by the Medical Profession to be the best remedy known for Rheumatism, all sorts of Lame-ness, sudden Colds and Bowel Complaints, and all the best of the new discoveries in the treatment of RHEUMATISM. It is known to be efficient in such a variety of cases, that very few families now think they can do without it. Having a wonderful effect when taken internally, in quickening the circulation of the blood, it is invaluable to persons predisposed to Rheumatism, or subject to attacks of Heart Disease. In cases of DYSPERISIA, where food distresses, it affords prompt relief, and continued regularly for a short time, sets every thing right. The name of the Medicine is blown in each bottle of the genuine, and the purpose for which it is intended as well as the mode of using, attached. Nearly every man in Canada, who deals in medicines at all, sell.

JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID. Into whatever family or community or country this medicine has been introduced, it has invariably gained the same reputation, and this reputation is indicated by the following very brief extracts from letters that are full and explicit. From Jeffrey Hale, Esq., of Quebec, dated Nov. 6, 1861: "Your Liquid I have found to be more mercurial and efficacious than any other I have known." From Rev. Wm. Mansford, of Sherbrooke, dated Nov. 2, 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. Constable of Clarenceville, 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. 3, 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 this and adjoining Circuits, who know it to be of great benefit." Prepared only by C. JACOBS, Compton. All orders must be addressed to him, and will be answered without delay. 885

Notice.

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

Job Printing at this Office