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THE GREEN LIGHT.

(Concluded.)

Off he went. I went home, and, as I turned my head in the act of crossing the threshold, I saw the same ship still within a mile of the shore. The dusk was deepening fast into the obscurity of night, but I could see that she was making but slow progress, while there was every indication of a storm. I went up the ladder, lighted and arranged my lamps with my accustomed care, and then sat down to read for a while. At half past five I made such slight alterations in my dress as were necessary, threw my Mackintosh cloak over my shoulders, and after a glance at the beacon, prepared to set out. I had never before left the lamps to burn in my absence.

I had a long and disagreeable walk to Fruit Creek; the wind had begun to moan and shriek, my cloak flew out and tugged at my shoulders as if to hold me back, and my feet stumbled among the sand-hills. It was very dark, and rain and sleet came driving before the gale. After my weary tramp along the desolate shore, I thought that Daddy Brown's house, with a ruddy radiance streaming from its windows, and its principal apartment crowded with men, women, girls, and children, presented a cheerful scene. There was abundance of fun, laughter, and hearty mirth at this "frolic." An endless country dance was achieved by a score of couples, with an obligato accompaniment of stamping and clapping of hands; songs were sung, and blindman's buff, were played. At another time I should have watched the scene with keen interest; but on this particular evening my spirits were low, and my heart was heavy within me. Something like a foreboding weighed me down, in spite of all my efforts not to play the part of kill-joy. Daddy Brown seemed very glad to see me, and so did Japhet, but it struck me that Mrs. Brown looked at me with rather a scared glance. Curiously enough, though the three daughters were all dancing as vigorously as if life itself depended on their exertions, Seth and Symmachus, the younger sons, were absent.

"The boys are all right," said Daddy Brown, in answer to my inquiry; "they're out late; been over to the main, after ducks. We'll see 'em afore supper-time, Britcher."

I declined dancing, and for some time contented myself with the part of a spectator. But the fiddling, laughter, and loud talking jarred on my ears; I became more and more oppressed by the gloom that had clouded my mind, why, I knew not; and at last I could bear it no longer. Watching my opportunity, I slipped out unobserved, and set out on my lonely homeward walk.

About half-way from the light-house two men with their heads depressed, as they pushed their way against the wind and rain, came hurrying rapidly past, and crossed me without seeing me. They were of much the height and build of Seth Brown and his brother; but what errand could possibly have taken them to the Cape, when their father had accounted so plausibly for their absence?

A vague, formless misgiving came to chill my heart with dread. What errand could have led these two young men to my desolate dwelling on a night of revelry? I set my teeth and strode on faster. Was that lightning, that red flash through the darkness, seaward? No. After a pause came the sullen boom of a cannon. A signal of distress, no doubt, from some ship in peril. I pressed on. At last I could see the light-house, sending, as usual, its friendly beams of radiance far over the roiling sea. As usual?—No, for my practiced eye soon detected a change. The red light burned alone; the green lamp was gone!

"Great Heaven! I cried, aloud, 'this is some dreadful accident, or else villains have been tampering with the lights—those young ruffians—the ship—the invitation—I see it!' With a groan I set off to run at my utmost speed, hoping to arrive in time to light the extinguished lamp before the doomed ship, whose signal I had heard, should be lured to her fate. For at a glance I had divined the heartless schemes of the wreckers. The red light burning alone would be taken for that on Cape Lookout, and the captain, utterly deceived, would seek an imaginary channel where the fatal sand-bank lay.

Before I got home, however, flash upon flash, boom after boom, told of the urgent danger which the mariners had perceived when it was too late—Each report was nearer and nearer, and the vessel must be driving fast toward the lee-shore. I hurried to the house. Juba was asleep and snoring in a corner of the kitchen, and the negro was rocking herself before the fire, crooning out some plantation ditty. Evidently the blacks knew nothing of what had been done. I ran to the glazed chamber, where the lamps stood. Hastily I relighted that which had been extinguished, and then approached the glass and looked out. For a while I saw nothing but the flashes of the minute-guns; but presently a broad and lurid glare arose, and I could see by the

light of an enormous fire of tar-barrels and wood, which had been hastily piled upon the beach, that the vessel had already grounded. She was struck bows foremost, her upper spars and rigging had gone overboard, covering her deck with a tangled mass of ruin. The waves breaking furiously over her. Hard by I could see a number of men, their swart figures clearly defined in the blood-red light, bustling up and down the sands. They had lighted the fire—the wreckers. Without pausing to consider the possible consequences to myself, I hurried down the ladder, calling on Juba to follow me; and, rushing toward the beach, hoped that I might be in time to reach a helping hand to some of the poor perishing creatures. When I drew near I heard a great shout. The vessel had parted amidships. The whole sea, crimson with fire-lights, was covered all over with floating beams, bales, boxes, fragments of wreck, and struggling human forms. The latter were but few, and their cries for help were disregarded by the greedy wreckers on shore, who rushed, with loud shouts, waist-deep into the sea, to secure plunder. Chests, casks, and other prizes were hurriedly grasped, and rolled or dragged above the reach of the waves, while the wreckers encouraged each other in their unhalting task. It was a hideous scene, but I saw little of it, for my eye suddenly lighted on something like a bundle of clothes, lashed to a bench of light cane-work, which was floating in an eddy hard by. The white bundle stirred as it was swept past, and the long golden hair of a child, and the pale pretty face of a child, were clearly visible in the crimson light. In an instant I was standing in the foaming water, which reached above my waist, and I had a firm grasp on the object that had attracted my notice. The undertow nearly bore me off my feet, and I staggered, but I held the child fast, cut the cord that fastened her to the bench, and bore her in my arms to the beach. A sweet face, innocent and beautiful, the face of a seraph! She was wet and cold, but fear had not benumbed her faculties, for she clung to my shoulder with one tiny hand, while with the other she pointed to the sea, and murmured in a weak voice, "Mamma! Please help! On pray, pray save mamma!"

"Poor child! I looked on her with pity; no doubt was in my mind that her mother had perished in the disaster. The little girl—she could not have been above seven years old—pointed eagerly to a mass of wreck that turned and twirled in the eddy as it drifted past, and begged and prayed me passionately to help dear mamma."

The child was right: there was a human figure lashed to those spars, and the long brown hair and the streaming garments showed that the apparently lifeless form was a woman's. I laid the child lightly on the sand-bank, telling her not to be afraid, and throwing off my coat, plunged into the sea, and with great difficulty dragged the floating mass to shore. The little raft, hastily composed of a couple of studding-sail-booms and a hencoop, lashed together, had drifted far out before I reached it, and the strong current nearly sucked me out to sea as I swam back, panting and dripping wet; but I managed to drag the poor lady from the waves. She was quite insensible, her eyes were closed, and but for the very faintest action of the heart I should have thought life extinct. A pale, delicately-moulded face, with some resemblance to that of the beautiful child, though the complexion and color of the hair were very dissimilar. The little girl put her arms round her mother's neck, and kissed her a hundred times.

I now began very seriously to consider how I should get the sufferer conveyed to safe shelter. To the wreckers I dared not appeal. Fortunately they had been too busy to notice what was going on at a distance of fifty paces, or they had seen me at all they probably took me for one of the gang. But I dared not call to them for help. They wanted no living witnesses of their misdeeds, no living claimants of the property which they were lawlessly appropriating.

As I swam back with my second prize my face had been toward the wreck, and I had distinctly seen two human heads rise above the broken water, and two eager, gasping human faces, and the outstretched hands of two half-drowned men. Both were bareheaded and drenched with salt-water, but by the momentary glimpse I caught of them I should have said that the elder was a seaman, the other, who wore a dark mustache, a gentleman. They held out their hands, and cried for aid, but none came. Only a tall man, whose face I did not see, but whose figure was like that of Japhet Brown, repulsed them with a boat-hook he carried, and pushed them back into the deep water, amidst the jeers and yells of the wreckers on shore. And so they sank, murdered for the sake of gain. I felt that my own life hung on a thread. If any wreckers espied me, the villains would not hesitate at another crime. But how could I go? I could carry the child with ease, but her poor mother!

"Thank God!" Juba, in per-on! I had quite forgotten that I had ordered the young negro to follow me; I had far outstripped him, but I looked up and saw his black face. He was dreadfully alarmed at the fierce shouts and excited gestures of the wreckers, and was on the point of making off when I caught him by the collar. Between us we contrived to carry the young woman over the dreary sand-hills between us and the light-house, the child being sufficiently recovered to walk. We laid our patient on my bed, and when Aunt Polly had exhausted her first transports of astonishment, she proved an excellent nurse. Thanks to the care and zeal of the kind negroess Mrs. Fairfax gradually revived. It was from her own lips that I learned her name and position in life. She was the young wife of a gentleman of good fortune in North Carolina, and nephew to the Governor of that State. But—poor thing!—I could not disguise from her that she was a widow, though I spared her the additional pang of knowing that her husband had been one of those who had been inhumanly thrust back into the sea to perish, although I had little doubt that one of the murdered men had been Captain Fairfax, whose description tallied with that of the poor victim I had beheld.

Leaving the widow weeping over her recent loss, while she clasped her rescued child as if she feared to lose her too, I went to make preparations for leaving the island. Most fortunately I had employed my leisure in repairing a dismantled boat. True, it had no mast, but it was now water-tight, and a pair of the old oars were fit for use. Before I slept I brought the boat from the creek, and moored it to the quay ready for a start. My great fear was that, before we could escape, some of the wreckers might discover that I had been an eye-witness of their crimes, and had saved some of the passengers on board the foundered ship, which I now learned was the *Astoria*, of Boston. On this account, shortly after daybreak I caused mattresses and pillows to be placed in the boat; and Aunt Polly, Juba, and I, carried down Mrs. Fairfax, who was too much exhausted to walk. The child followed, and Aunt Polly arranged the blankets and cloaks around the invalid, while Juba was to take one, and I the other. The black lad was not wholly unused to a boat, having rowed on the river near Wilmington. In case of pursuit, which, however, seemed improbable, I had placed the loaded gun in the boat, had hidden one of the outlasses under my pea-coat, and concealed the other in the sand. We were just ready to push off when I remembered that my sketches and drawings, which I was loath to leave, were still within the light-house. I ran back, put the portfolio under my arm, and was on the threshold of my late dwelling, when the figure of a tall man appeared in the door-way—Japhet Brown!

His face was swollen and conso with drink, and his fiery eyes drooped as they met mine.

"Whither away, chap? Yew seem in a plaguy hurry," he growled, and extended his hand.

"I am going out. I have no time for conversation."

The young villain burst out in oaths and curses.

"Conceded British hound, who be yew to refuse to shake an honest man's hand?"

"A murderer's hand, you mean?" I cried, indignantly, though I repented the words before they were well out.

Japhet turned livid with passion. "You know too much my gentleman. I'll stop your jaw pretty smart."

So saying he threw himself upon me but I was luckily armed, and I drove him out of the light-house, pursuing him, cutless in hand for a short distance.

Then I went back to the boat. Juba and I were not first-rate rowers, the boat was heavy, and our progress was slow. Before we were half-way across the sound I descried a swift white-boat cleaving the waters on our track. No doubt the wretch Japhet had given the alarm to his comrades, and had been overtaken the secret would have been preserved by the sacrifice of all our lives. But a sloop passing within half picked us up and carried us to the main land. Before nightfall we were able to place Mrs. Fairfax and her little daughter under the safe care of her husband's relations.

I have little more to tell. The gratitude of the Fairfax family pressed upon me a large pecuniary reward. This I declined, but I gladly accepted patronage which enabled me to leave for Europe two years later with—for an artist—a purse reasonably heavy. A States marshal, backed by an armed force, was dispatched to Cape Hatteras with a warrant for the apprehension of the guilty. But some delay had occurred, and the Browns fled to Texas, in which remote region, years afterward, I read of the execution, by lynch law, of Japhet and his father for robbery and murder.

Tom presented his bill to neighbor Joe for service rendered. The latter looked at it, and expressed much surprise at the amount. "Why, Tom, it strikes me that you have made out a pretty round bill here, eh?" "I'm sensible it's a round one," said Tom, "and I came to you for the purpose of getting it squared!"

Arrival of the Norwegian.

PORTLAND, Me., March 4. The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool 2.30 of the afternoon of the 20th, via Londonderry 21st, arrived at 3.15 this morning.

Orders had been received at Sheerness to dismantle all gunboats prepared for commission under the American difficulty.

The *Great Eastern* had been safely placed on the gridiron at Milford Haven.

The *Daily News* and *Star* publish correspondence with Mr. Seward relative to the passage of British troops through Maine. The latter journal accords great praise to Mr. Seward.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 19th were unimportant. The bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was passed to a second reading in the House of Commons by 214 to 133.

THE TRENT QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT. Mr. Bright expressed a strong opinion that the money which had been expended in recent circumstances connected with America had been worse than thrown away. He complained that on the day Lord John Russell's dispatch was written, measures were taken by the Government exactly such as would have been taken if the dispatch had not been a courteous demand for a just object, but rather a declaration of war. The effect upon the country was obvious. It created a universal impression that there was something the Government knew which the country did not, and which rendered expensive preparations for war necessary.

It had been represented that the President and Mr. Seward were favorable to war, but it did not rest with one man to dissolve the American Union under cover of a war with this country. It was also said that the American Government was under the control of a mob; that a simple courteous demand would not have been listened to, and that it was necessary to have this demonstration for the purpose of overruling the mob, which was supposed to rule the Government at Washington. ("Hear, hear," from Opposition.) He believed that, wherever a man had a vote, there was a disposition to respect the law, and the result was that mob-law and club-law disappeared. (Laughter.)

The noble lord at the head of the Government might say that, whatever the character of the policy might be, it had proved itself successful; but that was no proof that the policy was right. His own impression was that the only matter which rendered it uncertain whether the Commissioners would be surrendered, and war declared, was not the tenor of the dispatch from the Foreign Office; but the tone of the organs of the press which were known to be in connection with the Government, and the movements of regiments and ships, in a manner which operated as a menace to the Government of Washington. He had never any doubt from the first that the whole matter would be amicably settled. The American Government were utterly unable, acting in accordance with their past practices and principles, to resist the application of her Majesty's Government, unless difficulties were imposed upon them by the menaces of this country. All our interests were bound up with America, and it was in every respect undesirable to inflict a sting which it might take centuries to remove.

Mr. Dexter said he could not coincide with Mr. Bright in the censure he had passed upon the Government. At the same time, he was bound to admit that the language employed in the recent difficulty by certain organs of the public press in England was as disgraceful as the language used by the press of New York. He thought the Government had acted wisely in taking a decided stand in regard to the outrage upon the Trent. He wished how to ask Government whether the taxpayers of this country would be called upon to defray the present expenses of maintaining troops in the North American colonies, which up to the present time had contributed nothing toward the expenses of their military establishment.

Lord Palmerston admitted that Government were bound to respect the wish of the masses of the people, and even to listen to the singular opinions of Mr. Bright although these opinions were as nearly as possible confined to himself. The honorable member said that the Government at Washington were bound by international law to give up the persons who were taken on board the Trent. If the honorable member contended that the United States Government were bound by their own principles to do that which they were asked to do, and were quite free from any control exercised on them by any other class of the community—if the United States Government felt all along that they were bound by their own principles to disavow the act of Captain Wilkes, and therefore to afford redress, why did they wait for any demand upon them at all—(cheers)—why did they keep these four gentlemen in prison? The course they had taken afforded ample proof that in the earlier stages they did not arrive at the conclusion that it was an act they ought to disavow.

Mr. Bright said that the United States Government required no com-

pulsion, and that Her Majesty's Government were foolish and criminal in taking measures ostensibly for the purpose of self-defense, but in reality to provoke a war. But had Her Majesty's Government no grounds for believing that their demands would not be complied with? And would any one tell him that the people of England would tamely have submitted to a refusal?—The Government were bound to resort to means to secure a compliance with their courteous application. The people of the United States never waited to hear whether the seizure was right or wrong, but at once made Captain Wilkes a hero for having had the courage to insult the British flag. They gave him a regular ovation at Boston, many persons holding official situations joining in the general chorus of approbation. Nor were the Government themselves wholly free from blame, inasmuch as the Naval Department actually thanked him and approved the conduct of Captain Wilkes, hinted that he had exhibited a forbearance which they trusted would not be made a precedent; lastly, the House of Representatives passed a vote of thanks to Cap. Wilkes, so that we found a public Government and a branch of the Legislature uniting in expressing their approbation with these facts before their eyes.

Her Majesty's Government would have deserved condemnation and censure if they had not taken steps to enforce compliance with their demands, in the event of a refusal. (Cheers.)—As Canada and other North American provinces were considered by the Americans to be our weak point, it was the duty of Government to strengthen them, and to show the Americans that we were able to defend ourselves on a point which they regarded as most valuable and easily accessible to them. (Loud Cheers.) So far from blaming Government, they deserved commendation, though they did no more than their duty, which was promptly to resent the indignity offered to the British flag. (Cheers.) Instead of creating an ill-feeling between the two countries which would lead to future complications, he believed there was no better security for peace between two nations than a conviction on both sides that each must respect the other, that each was capable of defending itself against the other, and that any insult or injury would be immediately resented.

Under all circumstances, he was satisfied that the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government was much more likely than that suggested by Mr. Bright to ensure a continuance of peace. (Loud cheers.)

SECESSION ABROAD. "Malakoff," the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writes in his last letter: "Mr. Slidell has taken a handsome and extensive suit of apartments in a new house on the Champs Elysees, while Mr. Eastie is also handsomely located in the Rue de Rivoli. I understand that, in view of the little sympathy shown for their cause by the Government of France and England, the secession agents have fixed upon the following line of conduct: They will remain till June, or till the cotton crisis of the present year is at its height, and then, if they see no probability of an intervention, to return home, shut themselves up by passing a Light tariff bill, and then wait for England and France to come to them, which they certainly think they will, for it seems an impossibility to chase the illusion from a Southerner's mind that cotton is king. It does, indeed, appear incredible, but up to within ten days, up to the time when the Emperor Napoleon and the English Parliament declared against intervention, the Southern agents and the Southern politicians abroad, notwithstanding their stereotyped boast that all the statesmanship of America is in the South, firmly believed that France and England, but at least England, was going to declare at the opening of Parliament in favor of an intervention, or, at the very least, of a contingent intervention. You may judge how much the destruction of this illusion has cost them. Both at London and Paris the Southern agents have hired men, mostly Ministerial employees, to give them information as to the sentiments of the two Governments; and these men, knowing that good news is better paid for than bad, took care most probably, to furnish only the first.

Every one here recognizes that secession is dead in Europe. Sheffield and Lyons are making just now more of a row than Manchester and Rouen, and people all at once begin to see that there are other suffering interests besides cotton. From present indications, we should not be surprised to see France and England declare indirectly for the Union, as the shortest road for bringing about a revival of perishing commerce.

There is a strong feeling growing up also, against the Confederate privateers, because it is feared that they may, on the high seas, rob and destroy the ships and crews of neutral powers. The journals are demanding a guaranty against such a contingency.

M. Thouvenel emphatically denies that the French Government in July last, or at any other time, made propositions to the English Government to go into a Convention for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

We have a copy of the London-derry (Ireland) *Sentinel* of Feb. 21, which states, in a leading article, that no great battle had yet taken place between the Federals and Confederates, but it had information that it was rumored that Fort Sumter had been taken by the Federal forces. It further says that President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton are each to take charge of a marching army, and that it is impossible to foretell what may be the result of this movement. Truly, we have to go a long way from home to bear the news.

THE PRICE OF BATTLE. At the battle of Arcola, the Austrians lost 18,000 men; killed and wounded, 18,000 men; French, 15,000.

At Hohenlinden the Austrian loss was 14,000; the French, 9,000.

At Austerlitz the Allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed, wounded, or prisoners; the French lost only 12,000.

At Jena and Auerstadt, the Prussians lost 30,000 men killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all; and the French 14,000 in killed and wounded.

At the terrific battle of Eylau, the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded; and the French, 30,000.

At Friedland the Russian loss was 17,000 in killed and wounded; the French loss, 8,000.

At Wagram the Austrian and French lost each 25,000 men, 50,000 in all, in killed and wounded.

At Smolensko, the French loss was 18,000 men; that of the Russian, 10,000.

At Borodino, which is said to have been the most murderous and obstinately fought battle on record, the French lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 50,000 men; the Russians about the same number; making in all 100,000 men in one battle.

At Lutzen, the French loss was 18,000 men; the Allies, 15,000.

At Bautzen, the French lost 25,000 men; the Allies, 15,000.

At Dresden, where the battle lasted two days, the Allies lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,000 men, and the French between 10,000 and 12,000.

At Leipzig, which lasted three days, Napoleon lost two marshals, twenty generals, and about 60,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; the Allies, 1790 officers, and about 40,000 men—upward of 100,000 men in all.

Besides these were several other of minor importance to the foregoing as to the loss of men, but large in the aggregate. There were those of the Bridge of Lodi, a most desperately contested fight; the famous battle of the Nile, a sea fight, in which Nelson lost 895 men in killed and wounded, and the French 5225 men in killed and wounded, 3005 prisoners, and twelve out of seventeen ships engaged in the action.

The grandfather of a bright boy gave him 50 cents to buy a certain toy. On his way to make the purchase he met a poor woman with her family of children, whose extreme poverty moved him so much that he gave her the money and returned home without the toy. "What have you done with the money?" inquired the grandfather. "I have loaned it, sir." "To whom?" "To the Lord, sir." "To the Lord! what do you mean?" "Why grandfather, when I went out into the street I saw a poor woman with her family of children, and they looked so sorrowful I could not help giving her the money. In my Sabbath School lesson last week we passed: 'He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord—and that which he hath given will He pay him again.' I've only loaned it to the Lord, grandfather."

"Pooh," replied the grandfather, "you mustn't let every beggar you meet impose upon you in this manner. Here is another fifty cents now hold on to it and don't let anybody get it away from you this time." "Thank you, grandfather, thank you. I knew the Lord would pay me back the fifty cents, but I didn't suppose I should get it quite so soon."

THE GAL THAT TOOK ROOT.—A good story is told of a Bostonian's first appearance in polite society in Arkansas. The company were engaged in dancing, and the loveliest female present occupied a chair near the window without a partner. Stepping up to the lady with palpitating heart he exclaimed:

"Will you do me the honor to grace me with your company for the next set?"

Her lustrous eyes shone with unwonted brilliancy while her pearly teeth glistened, her snowy bosom rose and fell with joyful rapture, as she replied: "Yes sir—ree! for I've sot, and sot, and sot, till I've 'bout tak root!"

A young lady weeping and waving her handkerchief with much assiduity on the occasion of the departure of a regiment of soldiers, was asked what relatives she had in the regiment, and replied: "Cousins." "How many?" was solicitously queried. "Why, the whole regiment; aren't they Uncle Sam's boys?" laconically replied the lass.

Arrival of the Steamship Canada.

HALIFAX, March 5. The Royal mail steamship, Canada, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 22d and Queenstown 23d, arrived at 10.30 this morning. She has fifty-six passengers for Boston.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th, Mr. O'Donoghue moved for a return of the British vessels, with their captains and owners respectively, that have succeeded in running the American blockade; also for a similar return of British vessels captured or destroyed in attempts to break the blockade, and a return of British vessels that put in to Nassau and other Colonial ports with contraband of war and supplies for the Confederate States, and that have been permitted to refit and supply themselves at those places in contravention of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. He strongly censured the Government for not having taken active steps to prevent breaches of neutrality committed by British ships.

Mr. Layard said it would scarcely be convenient for him to enter into a discussion of the blockade, which would come on more regularly when the resolution, notice of which had been given came up. He must decline to consent to the return for two reasons: in the first place, Government had not got the information sought for, and in the second place, if they had, it would not be their office to furnish a list of wrong doers and violators of law. The papers relative to the blockade would probably be laid on the table on the 24th or 25th. It would contain a statement of the number of vessels which had broken the blockade, and perhaps their tonnage, and he hoped the information would satisfy Mr. O'Donoghue.

The Solicitor General explained the misapprehension of Mr. O'Donoghue. He said private vessels might carry contraband of war, but at their own risk. If detected, they must abide by the consequences.

Mr. C. Porteus confirmed the recent reports of gold mining in British Columbia.

Lord Palmerston in reply to Mr. Haliburton, said negotiations with the American government relative to the island of San Juan had been suspended in consequence of the civil war. An arrangement, however had been made that there should be a provisional joint occupation.

Mr. Maguire called attention to the serious distress in Ireland.

Sir Robert Peel related his assertions, and in the course of his remarks said no remarkable proof of the absence of grievance existed than that which occurred the other day when there was danger of a rupture with America. Ireland was full of American emissaries, trying to raise up a spirit of disloyalty, and a meeting was held in Dublin at which a few mania traitors tried to imitate the cabbage garden heroes of '49, but met with no response. Not a single man of respectability throughout the country answered the appeal made to them, and why? Because the Ireland of the present day was very different from the Ireland of the past.

In reply to a question on Italian affairs, Lord Palmerston said he believed there was a strong desire that Rome should be the capital of Italy, and that the Pope's temporal power should cease. The British government, however had taken no part in an expression of opinion, and no instruction had been given to Sir James Hudson to make any remonstrance on the subject at Turin.

It is stated that the army estimates are likely to show a saving of about a million sterling, arising chiefly out of repayments to troops in India. Another West India regiment is to be formed. The infantry regiments at home are to be reduced by fifty men each. Battalions in Canada are to be of full strength, 1027 men.

An influential deputation from the cotton manufacturing districts had an interview with Lord P. Iner to read Sir Charles Wood relative to the tariff on cotton goods in India and petitioned for redress of hardships arising from this tariff.

Lord Palmerston said the Government felt the greatest regret at the prevalent distress, but could not think it due to one cause only. Sir Charles Wood said the tax was not intended as a protective one, but originated in a financial necessity. The India Government had already reduced the duty on yarns, and hoped soon to do the same on manufactured goods, but could not promise at once.

Queen Victoria, in response to an application from the committee of the Albert Memorial Fund, expressed herself in favor of a grand obelisk, with statuary at the base, on the site of the great exhibition of 1851.

Another frightful coal pit accident had occurred by which about 50 miners were killed, at Methuon Tydill.

FRANCE. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "I cannot affirm that Sidiell has yet seen the Emperor, but I believe he has seen several if not all the ministers, of course not officially. He doubtless explained his views of the state of the South, but must understand that the time is not yet come for a decision."

ITALY. The Frankfort Journal positively asserts that the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by the Prussian government is actually decided upon. Another authority says Prussia has made overtures to Russia for a simultaneous recognition by both powers.

It is asserted that the Papal government was engaged in destroying or removing large quantities of secret documents in the archives of Rome.

MADRID. The 23rd. The Spanish squadron, under the command of Admiral Penson, starts for the Pacific in the beginning of April. It consists of

three frigates of 42 guns, and other ships. The squadron goes first to Montevideo and to other ports on the coast of America.

TELEGRAMS. Feb. 22. Notwithstanding the ministerial circular, manifestations continue in provincial towns against the temporal power of the Pope.

Berlin, Feb. 23. Berlin papers assert the recognition of Italy by Prussia as an accomplished fact. Prussia has notified the recognition to the Italian Ministry.

London, Sunday, Feb. 23. Washington's Birthday. The anniversary of the birth of Washington was celebrated yesterday by a public breakfast at Freemasons' Tavern. The Bishop of Ohio presided, and two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Hon. Mr. Adams, United States Minister, in proposing the toast, "The Memory of Washington," referred to the present crisis in America. The United States, he said, are engaged in throwing off the burden of a malignant power. The assault on the Federal Government carries with it an aggressive principle. It involved the knowledge of the prescriptive right of some men to rule over their fellow-men. We must then fully re-establish our fundamental doctrine of equal hazard. It will doubtless cost us a severe effort; men, money, time, disorder and perhaps confusion; but let us remember the trials which Washington endured. Let us trust that we are passing through this fire of purification only to gather as of yore the moral fruits of self-devotion.

The Bishop of Ohio proposed the health of Queen Victoria, which was drunk with much enthusiasm. Mr. Moss, the United States Consul at London, proposed the next toast which was "The Union." Mr. Cyrus W. Field proposed "England and America," and invoked the sympathy of England in favor of a cause which would ultimately remove from the United States the great cause which had produced the present troubles. The proceedings lasted upward of five hours, and terminated in a vote of thanks to the Bishop of Ohio.

The Journal de Iberia gives the following: We are informed that the Sumter has run down a ship, which although bearing the American colors, contained a cargo of coal for Spain. The commander of the squadron of instruction has consequently sent an agent to require explanations of the commander of the Sumter.

From the South.

ATLANTA, Feb. 28. The Confederacy of this morning states that Gen. Bushrod Johnson escaped from Fort Donelson and reached Murfreesboro last Sunday. The roads from Nashville are greatly damaged by the recent heavy rains.

The Richmond Dispatch of today says: Gen. Wicks, Governor and other Federal prisoners to the number of 400 arrived here Friday from Columbia, S. C., and are awaiting transportation to Newport News. They, however, may not start for several weeks to come, as arrangements for sending them away have not been perfected. Col. Wilcox is the officer who was military governor of Alexandria when it was first occupied by the Federals.

It is reported from Richmond that John Minor Botts has been arrested and imprisoned for manufacturing Union provisions.

Rebel general orders, dated 1st, proclaim martial law over Richmond and the adjoining country for ten miles. All distillation and the sale of spirituous liquors is forbidden there on account of its demoralizing the army and causing disorder. All persons having arms of any description are requested to deliver the same to the Ordnance Department before the 15th of March—otherwise they will be seized.

The Dispatch says this measure will be hailed with satisfaction by all classes.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 2.—It is stated that on Saturday morning Tattall's fleet engaged one of the Federal batteries near Savannah, and had one man killed, when the fleet retired.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1862. About two o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the spacious mansion on George Town Heights occupied by Mr. Mercer, the French Minister. The building was destroyed, but the family slept, the Minister's papers, and a part of the furniture, were saved. The fire was caused by a defect in one of the furnace flues.

From the West.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Forty-nine rebel officers went to Fort Warren from Columbus yesterday. The Gazette of this city has a dispatch from Nashville giving the following proclamation from that city: "The committee representing the military authorities and people have discharged their duty by calling upon Gen. Buell at his headquarters in Edgefield, yesterday."

The interview was satisfactory to the committee, and there is every evidence of safety and protection to the people both in their persons and property. I therefore respectfully request that business be resumed, and that all our citizens of every trade and profession, will pursue their regular vocations.

The county elections will take place on the regular day, and all civil business will be conducted as heretofore.

Commanding General Buell assures me that I can rely upon his aid in enforcing our police regulations. One branch of business is entirely prohibited, viz: the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors.

I shall not hesitate to invoke the aid of Gen. Buell in case the recent laws upon the subject are violated. I most earnestly call upon the people of the surrounding country who are inside the Federal lines to resume their commerce with the city and bring in their market supplies especially wheat, butter and eggs, assuring them that they will be fully protected and amply remunerated.

(Signed) R. R. CHATHAM, Mayor.

The Nashville went directly up under the guns of a blockading vessel, almost within hailing distance, and then passing her, raised the rebel flag and moved directly toward Fort Macon. The blockading vessels immediately discovered the deception and started in pursuit of the Nashville, following her until within range of the guns of Fort Macon. Several shots were fired at the Nashville, but she reports that nobody was hurt. She claims to have brought into Wilmington a valuable cargo of bank-note and printing paper.

The Richmond Dispatch calls attention to mysterious writings on the wall, indicating that Union conspirators are at work. Among the writings are the following:—"Attention, Union men!" "Watch and wait!" "The Union forever!" "The day is dawning—the hour of deliverance approaches!"

It was these significant announcements that caused the arrest of John Minor Botts and twenty other respected citizens of wealth, character and position, and the proclamation of martial law.

The Richmond Dispatch urges summary measures for checking the progress of treason, and advocates the arrest and execution of the conspirators.

A Good Month's Work.

The progress of the armies of the Union in the month just closed is most cheering. Counting in the victories of Fort Mifflin, Lexington, with which the battle opened, which occurred in the last of January, but was not half told or half appreciated till the first of February—and we have the following glorious record of the month's work:

1. Defeat of Zollicoffer and Clifton at Mill Springs, Ky.

2. Capture of Roanoke Island, Edenton, and Elizabeth City, N. C., and occupation of the railroad to Norfolk.

3. Pursuit of Price from Springfield, Mo., to Fayetteville, Ark., with half a dozen victories on the route.

4. Capture of Fort Henry, Tenn.

5. Capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn.

6. Retreat of the rebels from Bowling Green, Ky., and Clarksville and Nashville, Tenn., and the occupation of these places by the national forces.

7. Evacuation of Columbus, Ky., by the rebels.

8. Occupation of Cumberland Gap by the Union forces.

In the battles of the month we killed one rebel general and captured four, with a great number of inferior officers, some 26,000 men, about the same number of guns, some 200 cannon and munitions and army supplies to the value of millions of dollars, while all the rebel gunboats on the North Carolina waters and the Tennessee river have been taken or destroyed.

The progress made at the West can be strikingly illustrated by drawing on the map the line occupied by the enemy a month ago, and the present line. For the first time since the war began, the line runs from Columbus, Ky., to Bowling Green, to Somerset, and thence to Richmond. For the present line starts at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and goes east to Memphis, to Murfreesboro, to Knoxville, and thence to Richmond. This shows a grand rebel retreat southward, clearing a wide road for the Union army, and more than half of Tennessee, and the two great western strongholds, which have been proclaimed impregnable. We need not fill up the columns to make the month's gains fully appreciated by those who have followed the daily history of these glorious events. The wisdom of the commander-in-chief has been vindicated; the energy and courage of our officers and soldiers placed beyond doubt; the Union men of the border states delivered from their cruel oppressors; and the rebel leaders driven to dismay and desperation. Now, both at the West, along the coast and in the Potomac, our armies stand ready to fling themselves against the hosts of the rebels, and this month's work equals that of the last, before the anniversary of the fall of Sumter the rebel armies will be defeated and dispersed, and our patriotic work substantially accomplished. Let us thank God and push on.—Springfield Republican, March 1.

New York, March 6.—The Herald Washington dispatch says: "The rebel army, after the capture of the Potomac, is now concentrating a large force in a direction opposite to the position of Gen. Hooker's division. There is reason to believe, also, that the rebel army of the Potomac has been greatly augmented since the recent Union victories in the West."

The Times' special says: Intelligence has been received here today that 650 rebel prisoners, captured in Missouri, and imprisoned at Alton, have been released on taking the oath of allegiance.

CHARLESTON, Va., March 6.—Nothing of special importance transpired yesterday. Reliable intelligence has been received that the rebel army is still in Winchester, and have completed fortifications at work this side, mounting 60 guns, including field batteries.

The work on the railroad progresses rapidly, and every point is strongly protected from the Confederates. The Rebels' every facility is allowed to the troops. A large force is employed on the bridge and iron trestle work at the Ferry. The work has been found in better condition than was supposed, and the engineer thinks a thorough connection can be made in ten days.

All the commands in this division are in excellent condition and anxious for a fight. Bunker Hill was occupied by the rebels yesterday, as the extreme western outpost. There is some movement of troops today. A scouting party of cavalry reports that the rebel army is still in Winchester, and have completed fortifications at work this side, mounting 60 guns, including field batteries.

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The city of Nashville is entirely quiet. Even the secessionists acknowledge that our military authorities are treating them extremely kind. All admit the vast superiority of our arms, equipments and the appearance of our troops, and say that so far there has been the most admirable discipline displayed.

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but deliberately. There has been and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical recognition of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow it. Such a promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come.

The proposition now made, though an offer only, I hope it may be esteemed no offense to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institution, and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not, within itself, a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it will give rise to more practical measures to my God and my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Stanstead Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

Owing to the lateness of the season and the imperfect notice which has been given, there will be no general Railroad meeting at Derby Line as intended. Local meetings will be held at Bodwell's, Griffin's Corner, Tuesday evening next, and Fitch Bay on Wednesday evening next.

People living in the West part of Stanstead interested in this enterprise, are requested to attend.

We publish to-day the news of the singular combat in Hampton Roads, which demonstrated the superiority of iron-clad vessels over wooden ones so thoroughly that even the naval department and Congress of the United States cannot be obtuse enough to ignore, although they seem capable of a degree of "pig-headedness" truly wonderful.

The "Monitor" is a gunboat or battery got up by private enterprise, to be purchased by the government if it proves itself useful, of which there now seems little doubt. Its guns throw round balls weighing 183 lbs., or conical balls weighing 350 lbs. It is truly providential that this formidable vessel arrived in time to save the remainder of the wooden blockading fleet from the destructive capabilities of the iron-clad Merrimack.

Coal, Oil.—The explosion of two coal oil manufactories quite recently, and several cases of lamp explosion, attended with loss of life, has called public attention to the subject. It is stated that many of the oils now sold for illuminating purposes are impure to a degree rendering their use dangerous as camphene or burning fluid, and the public are cautioned not to purchase any Kerosene or other coal oils, without first subjecting them to a test. The Scientific American, good authority, says they may be tested by the following simple process: "Pour a little into a vessel and apply a lighted taper to it; if it is adulterated, there will be a slight explosion, but if there is none, there is no danger in using it."

Mr. W. B. Hubbard, of Montreal, has addressed a communication to the Montreal Witness on the subject, in which he says: "That your readers may form an idea of the sort of oils now sold throughout Canada, let me give the result of some experiments carefully and recently made. At the following temperatures inflammable gas was emitted, which exploded on passing a lighted taper over the surface:—

Unknown Petroleum sold at 60 cents, ignited at 32°; Pennsylvania do, 50 cents, 24°; New York do, 30 cents, 80°; Boston do, 60 cents, 80°; Western do, 60 cents, 112°; Downer Kerosene, 60 cents, 132°.

The reader must not infer from this table that all samples of Downer or other Kerosenes are explosive only at 132°, or that all Petroleum from Pennsylvania is dangerous at a temperature of 72°. The results given were obtained from such samples as came conveniently to hand. Slight variations both in color, specific gravity, and inflammability will occur in the very finest of these products; but the lowest temperature at which I have ever heard of oils made under the 'Downer process' emitting inflammable gas is 112°, and this, though certainly far below his ordinary standard, is quite safe. Such variations only prove more strongly the expediency of using none but a first-class article. With oil of a high standard the variation of a few degrees is a matter of no importance; with that of a low standard, it may involve loss of life. Doubtless there will always be some who will continue to vend unsafe oils till the law interferes; and certainly, the importance of the matter seems to demand the appointment of an oil inspector on the part of the Government or City authorities."

UNIONISM IN THE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL.—The Richmond papers of the 3d inst. contain particulars of the arrest of John M. Botts, a well known Virginia politician, and some twenty or thirty others, charged with the heinous offence of loving the old Union better than the spurious Confederacy of Jeff. Davis. These persons, most of them of the better class of Virginia farmers, have been thrown into a filthy negro jail, to await the trial accorded them by the revolutionary tribunal at Richmond. The fact that parties are suspected of Union sentiments in the very heart of the rebel Confederacy, gives color to the repeated reports of the existence of a suppressed state of regard for the Union throughout the South, which only waits an opportunity of exhibiting itself.

The recent successes of the Federal arms in the West has emboldened the Union men, and a decisive victory in Virginia would probably redeem that State from its present position.

The election in Brome takes place on Friday and Saturday. An active canvass is going on. Mr. Austin's friends have hopes of his election.

We see by the last issue of the Sentinel that that paper is offered for sale.

The tax bill just laid before the U. S. Congress is published, and lays a tax upon almost every article of necessity or luxury. Railways are taxed on their passengers, newspapers on their advertisements and circulation, &c., &c. As it will doubtless receive essential modification, we shall not publish a synopsis of it until it becomes a law.

A block of buildings fell at Pittsburg, Mass. on the 4th, from the weight of snow on the roof. Two persons were killed, three others wounded.

John Brown, formerly a teacher at Sherbrooke, died in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 26th of February, while undergoing his sentence for burglary.

The mild weather of the last few days has settled the snow materially. There are some faint signs of the approaching Spring.

Mr. B. Sanderson of this village, shot an otter near one of the mill dams in this village on Thursday last. The furry gentleman had evidently strayed too far away from home.

Rev. J. M. Orrock will preach at Derby Line on Sunday, the 16th, at the usual hours.

Donation Visit.

For the Rev. A. Macdonald at the house of Dr. C. W. Cowles, Stanstead Plain, in the afternoon and evening of Friday, March 14. Invitation extended to all.

(For the Journal.)

Mr. Editor.—Knowing the interest you manifest in musical matters I send you a brief sketch of the annual meeting of the Orleans County Musical Association, held at North Craftsbury, Vt., on the 5th and 6th insts.

The exercises were conducted by Mr. Jas. Whitney of Craftsbury, and Mr. A. N. Whitney, Pianist.

The weather was favorable and the attendance large. The interest felt may be judged from the fact that musicians were present from all parts of the County, and even beyond its limits. An effective orchestra added much to the interest of the occasion.

The class upon the second day numbered some two hundred persons. The pieces rehearsed consisted of choruses from sacred and secular music, interspersed with quartettes, duets, solos, and instrumental pieces from the orchestra.

The exercises were closed on the evening of the second day with a concert, in which some of the best choruses were splendidly performed, along with an occasional quartette, &c., most admirably sung as you may well suppose, by B. F. Rix, James Whitney and others, whose execution on such pieces as "Home's Hierarchy," "Robin Hood," and the "Well Digger," brought down the house in great earnest.

I must not omit to mention that the enjoyment of the evening was increased by the presence of two clergymen, who, each in turn, addressed us briefly but pertinently with an appropriate speech.

The "Star Spangled Banner" served as the finale. It was sung with the "spirit and the understanding."

A vote of thanks to the Messrs. W. for their zeal and ability as conductors, to the singers from abroad for their attendance, and to the people of Craftsbury for their courtesy and hospitality, closed the exercises.

And now, sir, as brevity is said to be the "soul of wit," a word or two more and I am done. The St. Francis Musical Association has made arrangements by which its next public meeting is to be held on Stanstead Plain in the month of June next. I have shown how they do up these things, and of 45, and would merely say to those interested in the forthcoming June convention, "Go thou and do likewise."

Yours, &c., H.

Stanstead, March 10, 1862.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor.—I had the pleasure of attending a Concert a few evenings since, given by Messrs. W. M. and N. E. Skinner, but was greatly disappointed. I had heard so much of them that I expected something very nice, but their voices and style of singing quite astonished me, far surpassing my expectations. The large audience in attendance was evidently delighted throughout the evening.

"The Burning Ship" (as sung by W. M.) was finely rendered. He takes the heavier through the various scenes in a strikingly life-like manner; and "How gently, Deva," the celebrated duet, as sung by W. M. and N. E., was excellent. "The Battle Prayer," (sung by N. E.) is beautiful, and, in fact, all their pieces (comic not excepted) were very satisfactory.

I learn that they are soon to visit Italy to spend some time in study, and predict for them a brilliant future. I hope all their friends will hear them while they have an opportunity, as they have promised to give a few concerts more in the vicinity after the close of their schools. I am informed that their sister Jennie is soon to sing with them, which will add to the attraction.

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Compton, March, 1862.

AGGRESSIVE WARFARE DEMANDS. Smarting under the late terrible reverses to the Southern arms, the rebel editors are clamorously demanding that the war shall be carried into the Northern States. The Norfolk Daily Book says:

"To avenge our grievances, and to apply the scourge inflicted on us, ours must be an offensive as well as a defensive warfare."

We have to purchase peace at the price of our country's blood; past events have told us this. Foreign intervention is not to aid

us; nothing can be expected from England and France; they tell us this. In our own strength then are we to battle with the foe, and secure the liberties of freedom. We are self-reliant, and expect to fight out the destiny that awaits us; our mission is to achieve our own independence, and to exact from the Lincoln dynasty the confession of its humiliation, and the recognition of our young Confederacy.

But to fight valiantly we must give as well as take blows—plan as well as prepare for an attack. A defensive position in any contest is a weakening one. With a border of thousands of miles it is impossible to defend much of it successfully. The enemy, secure in his territory, fearing nothing from us, has but to concentrate a large body of his forces at any desirable position and it is taken.

Many are the advantages certainly lost to us; our weakness at different points is known; we lose the benefit of strategic movements; we give away, in fact, to the enemy their place and circumstances, to operate against our extensive frontier.

This struggle will be prolonged till the South feels the horror of defeat. Teach them that the desolations of their firesides mean. Let the threat and danger of war excite their quiet homes, and let the anxieties surround their habitations. Then will we secure the peace that we await them to give us.

though the moon shone brightly, and nothing but the occasional flashing of the guns could be seen. The Merrimack was also believed to be aground as she remained stationary at the distance of a mile from the Minnesota, making no attempt to attack or molest her.

Previous to the departure of the steamer for Baltimore, no guns had been fired from the Minnesota. Some persons declared that immediately after this last gun was fired a dense column of vapor was seen to rise from the Merrimack, indicating an explosion of her boiler. Whether this was so or not cannot be known; but it was the universal opinion that the rebel monster was hard aground.

Fears were of course entertained for the safety of the Minnesota and St. Lawrence in such an unequal contest; but if the Merrimack was really aground she could do no harm to them.

It was the intention of the Minnesota, with her picked and gallant crew, to run in to close quarters with the Merrimack, and her iron prow and board her. This the Merrimack seemed not inclined to give her an opportunity to do, being afraid to have the Minnesota crew approach her at close quarters when aground.

At 8 o'clock, when the Baltimore boat left a fleet of steam tugs were sent up to the relief of the Minnesota and St. Lawrence, and an endeavor was to be made to draw them off from the bar on which they had grounded.

In the meantime the firing had been suspended, whether from mutual consent or necessity could not be ascertained.

The rebel battery at Pig's Point was also enabled to join in the combined attack on the Minnesota and several guns were fired at her from Sewell's Point, as she went up.

None of them, however, struck her, but one or two of them passed over her.

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mail. A telegraphic dispatch from Island Pond last night says: "Manassas has been captured and is now held by the Federals. No particulars."

Dispatches from St. Louis announce a severe battle between Gen. Curtis' force and the forces of McCulloch, Price, Van Dorn and McIntosh, in Arkansas, where Gen. Curtis has followed the retreating columns of Price ever since he evacuated Springfield, Mo. The fight continued for three days, when the rebels fled, with the loss of arms, provisions, &c., and a very heavy loss in killed and wounded. The Federal loss is set down at 1000 men.

Cockpit Point on the Potomac has been evacuated by the rebels, and is now in possession of the Federals. Recent movements indicate an early evacuation of Virginia by the rebels.

By the arrival of the City of Washington we have four days' later news from Europe. The steamer was still at Gibraltar. O'Donoghue has challenged Sir Robert Peel for words spoken in debate. The government have warned Sir Robert against fighting. Continental news unimportant.

Special Notice.

The undersigned could say to all disposed to encourage "the Manufactures," to try Water-vile, and to meet the cash layer, will for the present offer from 5 to 10 per cent. discount on all purchases made here for ready cash at time of purchase.

WATERVILLE, March 10, 1862.

WEEKS' MAGIC COMPOUND.

This medicine is "a combination and a form" for healing and curing all the ills which affect us in the shape of coughs, colds and inflammation of the throat, lungs and chest. See advertisement in another column.

"I have used Weeks' Magic Compound in my family for some time past, and am free to say that I have never found its equal for coughs, colds and other difficulties for which it is recommended."

JOHN GRIFFITH.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD. THURSDAY MARCH 6, 1862.

At market 1036 cattle and 4030 sheep. PRICES.

Beef—Extra, \$6.50 a 7.00. First quality, \$6.00 a 6.25. Second quality, \$5.25 a 5.75. Third quality, \$4.00 a 5.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra, \$5.50. Working Oxen, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$9.00, \$12.00. Milch Cows, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50. Ordinary, \$1.25 a \$2.00.

Yearlings, \$8 a \$12; two years old, \$16 a \$17; three years old, \$18 a \$21.

Swine—Shots, wholesale, Columbia, &c., retail, 4 1-4 a 6 1-4; Western 4 3-8 a 1 1-2.

Hides, 5 1-2 a 6c. Calf Skins, 9c. Tallow, 6 a 7c. Pelts, \$1.75 a 2.00.

DEATH.

In Hatley, March 3d, POLLY B., wife of Chester Webster, and daughter of Samuel Bliss, Esq., of Stratford, Ct., aged 64 years.

In Concord, N. H., Feb. 26th, Mrs. SARAH JANE, wife of C. H. Stearns, aged 33 years, formerly of Stansfield.

In Stansfield, March 3, LYDIA HEATH, wife of Gilman Heath, aged 67 years and 11 months.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE!

AT ANY CORNER, Stansfield, about 50 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

Well watered and fenced, with a comfortable dwelling house, barn, mechanic's shop, and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of

M. E. HUNT. Brown's Hill, Stansfield, Mar. 11, 1862.

WATERVILLE MANUFACTURES.

HENRY'S CONDENSED SUGAR BOILERS.

Patented March 19th, 1860. No 1 \$16. No 2 \$14. No 3 \$12. Highly recommended.

Henry's Improved Fanning Mills.

Patented Dec. 26th, 1861. No 1 with 300 lbs. \$27. No 2 with 80 lbs. \$22. No 3 with 50 lbs. \$13. Extraneous material removed when required. (See circular—extra charge)—with iron shell to prevent shipping—warranted superior to any in use.

Henry's Complete Plough.

Patented Dec. 26th, 1861. Size A extra large for breaking-up, full size, \$12.00. B large breaking-up, full rigged, \$10.00. C light do, \$8.00. D do, \$7.00.

New Advertisements.

GRAND UNION CONCERT.

T. W. LEE, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF FORTY JUNIENI and ADULT VOCALISTS, will give his Home Concert at FITCH BAY, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 13th, And his last GRAND FINAL CONCERT at the UNION CHURCH, GRIFFIN'S CORNER.

Tuesday, March 18th.

N. R.—Should the weather and roads prove very unfavorable, the latter will be postponed until FRIDAY, MARCH 21st. For further particulars see hand-bills.

JOHN J. BULLLEY, Carriage and Sleigh Painter, House Painter, Grainer, Glazier and Paper Hanger,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has opened shop over Cobb's Store, Derby Line, where he is ready to answer all calls. All jobs entrusted to him will be done in a superior manner.

March 10, 1862. 847

Agricultural Notice.

THE SALE of the imported DURHAM BULL, "TWEEDSIDE," is adjourned to FRIDAY, the 14th day of MARCH instant, to take place at the Temperance Hotel, Stansfield Plain, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

L. R. BENTON, Sec'y-Treasurer. Stansfield, March 4, 1861. 846-2

AUCTION SALE!

WILL be sold at Public Sale at the residence of GILBERT BLAKE, on Magoon's Point, on

Saturday, March 22, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., the following property:

1 pair Working Oxen, 3 pairs Yearling Steers, 2 Cows—2 Yearlings, 1 two years old Colt, 1 yearling Colt, 21 Sheep, 1 Goat.

—ALSO— The FARM, consisting of 60 acres of good land, about 30 acres cleared. Said land is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, and has upon it a good set of buildings, consisting of Dwelling House, Barn, Shed, &c.

Also, a lot of FARMING TOOLS, 1 single sleigh, 1 harness, sleds, &c., &c. Terms made known on day of sale. E. F. G. BOWDLE, Auctioneer. Stansfield, March 4, 1862. 846w3

WANTED.

ONE copy each of the following numbers of the Stansfield Journal to complete a file: Vol. 4—Number 1. Vol. 5—No. 49. Vol. 6—No. 46. Vol. 7—Nos. 41—52. Vol. 8—Nos. 42—51. Vol. 9—Nos. 23—34. Vol. 10—Nos. 35—46. Vol. 11—Nos. 47—58. Vol. 12—Nos. 59—70. Vol. 13—Nos. 71—82. Vol. 14—Nos. 83—94. Vol. 15—Nos. 95—106. Vol. 16—No. 3.

The above papers have been borrowed from the Journal Office to establish legal claims, &c., and not returned. We will pay a fair price for copies to replace them.

Closing Sale

BEFORE THE SPRING CAMPAIGN!

P. & J. W. BAXTER

BEING very grateful for the SPLENDID Trade they have had the past Fall and early Winter, beg to assure the Trading public that they have still a very complete stock of all kinds of

GOODS, (purchased before the great advance) which they are determined to close off before making their purchases for the coming

Summer Trade, and will offer—

GREAT INDUCEMENTS to purchasers. Call and examine. Yellow Store, Rock Island, Feb. 17, 1862.

N. B. Bowner's Kerosene Oil

at 50 cents per gallon cash, or if wanted in large quantities, will give a discount on the oil wells of the West at much reduced rates. We are expecting still larger reductions in price, and shall not be responsible.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers his Farm in Stansfield, about a mile and a half way between Griffin's Corner and Bailey's (former Mack's) Mills, making the distance 3-4 of a mile from mills, and the same distance from school and church. Said Farm contains 150 acres of good land, is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation, with running water in the yard and good and durable well. The buildings are two houses with sheds attached, two barns of common size, and one larger with 50 feet shed, all in good state of repair.

For examination or further information inquire of Charles Clark on the premises, of J. W. Mack, or of the Subscriber at his residence at Barton Landing, Vt.

PHILIP C. VERBECK. February 8, 1862. 843w4

P. S.—The Stock and Farming Tools will be sold with the Farm if desired, and possession given immediately.

BLANKS

For Sale at the Journal Office.

WAR DECLARED!

CASH versus CREDIT!

CASH VICTORIOUS!!!

CREDIT PLAYED OUT!

GOODS can be sold from 10 to 25 per cent. less for CASH than for long credit. No charge for keeping Books, nor losses to make up of those who do not pay to offset against those who do not.

Those who "see it in that light" are invited to call and get their money's worth, and those who do not, are requested to call and be convinced.

—A large lot of—

NEW GOODS

just received, which will be sold at "fairly low" prices. All kinds of Produce taken at its cash value in exchange for Goods.

A. B. NELSON. Derby Line, February 12, 1862.

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

NEW YEARS!

T. W. WYMAN

—Is Receiving and has Received—

A RICHER ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

Suitable for the Season, than has ever yet been offered to the Public.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Stansfield Plain, December 16, 1861

UP TO THE TIMES!

The Subscriber, being satisfied that the READY PAY SYSTEM

is fully up to the times, and the system most conducive to the interests of the buyer and seller, has made large additions to his stock, which is offering at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Grateful to his friends and the public for the patronage so cheerfully and liberally extended to him, he would solicit their attention to the following list of Goods for which cash, produce, butter, cheese, poultry and all kinds of fatter, will be taken in exchange. A full Stock of

West India Goods & Provisions,

Tens, Tobaccos, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Soda, Saleratus, Cream of Tartar, South Osha-wa extra Flour, warranted to be a superior article for the kitchen—Corn meal, Rye meal, Oatmeal, Hop Yeast, concentrated, Lemon, Pork, Lard, Tripe, Butter, Cheese, table and sweet Potatoes, Onions, Pumpkins, Squashes, &c.

French, Durham, Siskinney, & Fry's, and Wm. Mustard, French Prepared Mustard, Mush-room, Walnut & Tomato Ketchup, Worcester-shire sauce, Assorted pickles, Capers, Pepper sauce.

Macearoni, Vermacelli, Tapioca, Sago, Arrow-root, split Peas, Pearl Barley, &c.

Dried Fruit.

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

Green Fruit.

Apples, Cranberries, Oranges and Lemons, &c.

CONFECTIONERY.

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

NUTS.

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

SPICES.

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

FISH.

White Fish, Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Halibut, pickled, dry and smoked Haddock, Napes and Fins, Tongues and Sounds, Codfish, Pollock, fresh Fish and Oysters.

SUNDRIES.

Soap of all kinds except soft soap, Kerosene Lamps, do. Lamps, Kerosene Oil, Fluid, Lamp Oil, all kinds of Custom Work, such as Shoeing Horses, Ironing Carriages, &c. &c. All jobs entrusted to him done in a workmanlike manner, and at fair prices.

WOODEN WARE.

Pails, Wash Tubs, Boxes, Butter Tubs, Brooms, Wash Boards, Baskets many small wares. Corn shellers, & Galles' Patent Hay Cutters.

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

S. W. WYMAN. Stansfield, N. 27, 1861. 1832

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The subscriber has opened a Blacksmith's Shop in Partlow's New Building, near Gifford's Shop, Rock Island, where he will attend to all kinds of Custom Work, such as Shoeing Horses, Ironing Carriages, &c. &c. All jobs entrusted to him done in a workmanlike manner, and at fair prices.

FRANCIS TESSIER. Rock Island, February 17, 1862. 841m2

Have You called at the Journal Office

AND SETTLED THAT LITTLE BILL YET?

"Ye Pring" owes money and wants his pay.

A Few Cords

OF FIREWOOD WANTED in payment for the Journal. 1 February 26.

NOTICE.

ON and after FEBRUARY FIRST, I shall sell Goods for

Cash and Ready Pay Only!

Almost all kinds of Goods taken at its cash value in exchange for Goods. Goods will be sold at a great reduction from what they are worth. Those who wish to satisfy themselves that a "nimble sennix" is better than a slow chaffing" will please to "drop in."

A. B. NELSON. Derby Line, January 28, 1862.

LADIES, PLEASE CALL.

MRS. CHASE HAS A FEW FASHIONABLE BONNETS, WHICH SHE WILL SELL LOW.

Derby Line, Jan. 7, 1862. 638

Intelligence Office,

Over Day & Bros. Store, North Side.

The design of this office is as follows: Persons having any kind of property to dispose of, such as Produce of all kinds, Stock, new and second-hand Furniture, Carriages, Sleighs, Harnesses, etc. etc., by calling will have customers furnished; and all persons wishing to purchase any kind of property can obtain information by calling. Persons desiring employment, male or female, will do well to register their names here, and those wishing to hire any kind of help, will do well to make inquiries at this office. Information furnished "in regard to business affairs generally, and all confidential communications treated as such."

Persons having Seed Grain, or Seeds of any kind,—or those wishing to purchase seeds, will find it to their advantage to transact their business through this office.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. J. S. HEATH, Outside Manager. 638

FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber has in stock and offers for sale,

200 Barrels St. Louis FLOUR, 2000 Pounds MINERAL PAINTS, 1000 " WHITE LEAD, WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, Putty, Tin and Wooden Wares, Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, Window Bleached Lamp OIL, Burning Fluid, Lamps, &c. 500 Gallons KEROSENE OIL. 10 TONS NAILS, NAIL RODS, IRON, STEEL, ZINC, &c. &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A Large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, FURS, &c. &c.,

which having been recently purchased in a depressed market for CASH, is enabled to sell at prices defying competition.

Before buying elsewhere purchasers will please examine for themselves, as prices cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Wanted.

500 Bus. WHITE BEANS, 1000 Bus. Herd's Grass Seed, 2000 Bus. OATS.

ALBERT KNIGHT. Stansfield, January 1, 1862.

FALL & WINTER TRADE!

A LARGE ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

—AT—

W. B. COBB & CO'S

Selected with care for the Fall and Winter Trade,

And comprising a very general assortment,

Bought on Favorable Terms.

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

For Cash, good Credit, or Produce

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING WEEKLY.

W. B. COBB & CO.

NOTICE.

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

SAMUEL CHENEY, Deputy Collector. Derby Line, June 29, 1861.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES TO LET.

THE subscriber is now keeping 4 good Horses and Carriages to let at the Derby Line Hotel. Prices reasonable.

C. C. CLARK. Derby Line, March 4, 1861.

A great deal of Printing done for a little Money at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Stansfield Seminary.

THE SPRING TERM will commence Monday, January 6th, 1862, and continue 16 weeks. Tuition the same as heretofore. These desiring board or rooms can be accommodated by applying to the Principal.

W. H. LEE, Principal. 834w1

A NICE PAIR OF LINED BUFFALO ROBES for sale, which will be exchanged for Hay or Grain.

Voyage of the Good Ship Union.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"The midnight through my troubled dream
Loud is the tempest's cry;
Before the gale, with lathered sail,
A ship goes plunging by.
What name? Where bound? The rocks are
round—
Repeat the loud halloo.
—The good ship Union, Southward bound:
God help her and her crew!"

And is the old flag flying still,
That o'er your fathers flew,
With hands of white and rosy light,
And field of starry blue?
—Aye! look aloft, the fields all
Have braved the roaring blast,
And still shall fly when from the sky
This black typhoon has past!

Speak, pilot of the storm-tossed bark!
May I thy peril share?
—O landman, these are fearful seas
"The brave alone may dare!"
—Nay, ruler of the rebel deck,
The rocks that wreck your reeling deck
Will leave me nought to save!

O landman, art thou false or true?
What sign hast thou to show?
—The crimson stains from loyal veins
That hold my heart-blood glow!
—Enough! what more should honor claim?
I know the sacred sign!
Above thy head our flag shall spread,
—Our ocean path be thine!

The bark sails on: the Pilgrim's Cape
Lies low along her lee,
Whose headlands, crooked and anchor flukes
To look the shore and sea.
No treason here! it cost too dear
To win this barren rock!
And true and free the hands must be
That hold the whaler's helm!

Still on! Manhattan's narrowing bay
No rebel cruiser fears;
Her waters feel no pirate's keel
That flaunts the fallen stars.
—But watch the light on yonder height,
—Aye, pilot, have a care!
Some lingering cloud in mist may shroud
The eyes of Delaware!

Say, pilot, what this fort may be,
Whose sentinels look down
From moated walls that show the sea
The traitor's emblems brown?
The rebel heart claims all the coast,
—But these are friends, we know,
Whose footsteps spell the "sacred soil,"
And this is—Port Monroe!

The breakers roar,—how lears the shore?
—The traitor's wrecks' hands
Have quenched the blaze that poured its
rays
Along the Hatteras sands.
—Hail! say not so! I see its glow!
Again the clouds display
The Union flag that shines by night
—The Union Stars by day!

The good ship flies to milder skies,
The wave more gently flows,
The softening breeze wafts o'er the sea
The breath of Heaven's winds.
What fold is this the sweet winds kiss,
Far-striped and many-starred,
Whose shadows pall the orphaned walls,
The twins of Beaugregat?

What! hears you not Port Royal's doom?
How the black war-ships came
And turned the beacon's roses bloom
To redder wreaths of flame?
How from Rebellion's broken reed
We saw his emblem fall,
As soon his cursed poison-well
Shall pour from Sumner's wall?

On! on! Pulaski's iron hail
Falls harmless on Tybee!
Her topsails feel the freshening gale,
She strikes the open sea;
She rounds the point, she threads the keys
That guard the land of Flowers,
And rides at last where firm and fast
Her own Gibraltar towers!

The good ship Union's voyage is o'er,
At anchor she swings;
And loud and clear with cheer on cheer
Her joyous welcome rings:
Hurrah! Hurrah! it shakes the wave,
It thunders on the shore,
One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
—One Nation, evermore!

The Snow.

The snow was providently called the
"poor farmer's mantle" before scientific an-
alysis had shown that it contained a larger
percent of ammonia than rain. The snow
serves as a protecting mantle to the tender
herbage and the roots of all plants against
the fierce blasts and cold of winter. An
examination of snow in Siberia showed that
when the temperature of the air was seven-
ty-two degrees below zero, the temperature
of the snow a little below the surface was
twenty-nine degrees above zero, over one
hundred degrees difference. The snow
keeps the earth just below its surface in a
condition to take on chemical changes which
would not happen if the earth were bare
and frozen to a great depth. The snow pre-
vents exhalations from the earth, and is a
powerful absorbent, retaining and returning
to the earth gases arising from vegetable
and animal decomposition. The snow,
though it falls heavily at the door of the
poor, and brings death and starvation to
the fowls of the air and beasts of the field,
is yet of incalculable benefit to a climate
like ours, and especially at this time, when
the deep springs of the earth were failing
and the mill streams were refusing their
motive powers to the craving appetites of
man. If, during the last month, the clouds
had dropped rain instead of snow, we might
have pumped and bored the earth in vain
for water; but, with a foot of snow upon
the earth and many feet upon the moun-
tains, the hum of the mill-stones and the
harsh notes of the saw will soon and long
testify to its beneficence. Bridges, earth-
works, and the fruits of engineering skill
and toil may be swept away, but man will
still rejoice in the general good and adore
the benevolence of Him who orders all
things aright. The snow is a great purifier
of the atmosphere. The absorbent power
of capillary action of snow is like that of a
sponge or charcoal. Immediately after snow
has fallen, met in a clean vessel and taste
it, and you will find immediately evidences
of its impurity. Try some a day or two
old, and it becomes nauseous, especially in
cities. Snow water makes the mouth harsh
and dry. It has the same effect upon the
skin, and upon the hands and feet produces
the painful malady of chilblains. The fol-
lowing easy experiment illustrates beautiful

ly the absorbent property of snow: Take a
lump of snow (a piece of snow crust un-
derneath well) of three or four inches in length
and hold it in the flame of a lamp; not a
drop of water will fall from the snow, but
the water, as fast as formed, will penetrate
or be drawn up into the mass of snow by en-
capillary attraction. It is by virtue of this at-
traction that the snow purifies the atmos-
phere by absorbing and retaining its nox-
ious and noisome gases and odors.—Ex-
change.

Making Sugar.

MR. EDITOR:—There is no season of the
year so profitable to the farmer as in the
time of making sugar. Let an estimate be
made, and see: In a good season a second
growth maple will make about 4-1-2 pounds
of sugar. Five hundred trees, at 4-1-2
pounds per tree, will give 2250 pounds,
which at 10 cents per pound would give
\$225.

Cost:—One man can tend 500 trees with
ease, says,
One man 1 month, \$15.00
10 cords of wood at \$3 per cord, 30.00
Other necessary expenses, 20.00
Total, \$65.00

which, deducted from the income, leaves
\$160 as profit for one month's time.
I think my figures are not far from right.
Every one that can tap a tree ought to do
so, because we must be independent of all
duties as far as possible. To make sugar
you should have a good sap-house and a
convenient wash-shed, an area and a pen.
Sap boiled in a pan makes 5 per cent. more
sugar than sap boiled in a kettle, and saves
12-1-2 per cent. of wood. The syrup should
be boiled as thick as it can be conveniently,
and when done down to sugar it should not
be very dry; put it in a tin can made for
the purpose, and then drain about the first
of May, when you will have maple sugar of
the first quality. Tin buckets cost too much
to commence with; they are liable to get
ruined and cannot be kept from rusting.
Bucket-pails are just as good, with half the
cost, and last just as long.

JOSEPH E. WHITE.

Wallingford, Feb. 10, 1862.

—N. E. Farmer.

How to Set Fence Posts.

Please to tell farmers who are so often in-
quiring how to set fence posts so as not to
have them out by frost, to sharpen the end,
make a hole with an iron bar, drive the
post in, and it will stand fast for ever in
any wet land.

S. WALTER.

East Burke, Vt., 1862.

—N. E. Farmer.

White House Party Described.

BY ORTHUS C. KERR.

We took a hack to the White House, my
boy, and on arriving there, were delighted
to find that the rooms were already filling
with statesmen, Miss-statesmen, Mrs.-states-
men, and officers, who had so much more and
epaulettes upon them that they looked like
walking brass-boundaries with frost dross
open.

The first object that attracted my special
attention, however, was a thing I took for a
large and ornamental pair of trousers, leaning
against a mantel, figured in blue enamel,
with a life-like imitation of a window-blush
on top. I directed the General's attention
to it, and asked him if it was one of the
unique gifts presented to the Government by
the late Japanese embassy.

"Thunder," says the General, "that's no
tongue. It's the young man which is Cap-
tain William Brown, of Acconia. Now that
I look at him," says the General, thought-
fully, "he reminds me of an old-fashioned
straddling."

Stepping from one lady's dress to another
until I reached the side of the Commander
of the Acconia, I slapped him on the back,
and says I:
"How are you, my blue-bird, and what
do you think of the brilliant assemblage?"
"Hail," says William, starting out of a
brown study, and putting some gloves in his
hobby, to disguise the water he'd drank on
his way from Acconia—"I was just think-
ing what my poor old mother would say if
she could see me and the other snobs here
to-night. When I look on the women of
America around me to-night," says William,
feelingly, "and see how much they've cut
off from the tops of their dresses, to make
bandages for our wounded soldiers, I can't
help feeling that their 'beck-or-nothing' ap-
pearance—as far from being indicative, is a
very delicate proof of their devoted love of
Union."

"I agree with you, my azure humanitarian-
ism," says I. "There's precious little *modest*
about such dresses."

William closed one eye, turned his head
one side like a facetious canary, and said:
"Now lovely woman scans her dress,
with bandages the sick to bless; and stoops
so far to war's alarm her very frock is un-
der arms."

I believe him, my boy!
Returning to the General, we took a turn
in the East Room, and enjoyed the pan-
orama of youth, beauty, and whiskers, that
would its variegated length before us.

The charming Mrs. L——, of Illinois,
was richly attired in gloves, and wore a
wreath of flowers from amarantine bowers.
She was adfable as an angel with a new pair
of wings, and was universally allowed to be
the most beautiful woman present.

The entrancing Miss C——, from Ohio's
was elegantly clad in a dress, and wore
number four gaiters. So brilliant was her
smile, that when she laughed at one of Lord
Lyons' witticisms, all one corner of the
room was wrapped in a glare of light, and
several nervous dangers cried "fire!" her
beauty was certainly the most beautiful wo-
man present.

The fascinating Miss L——, of Penn-
sylvania, was superbly robed in an attire of
costly material, with expensive flounces.—
She wore two gloves and a complete pair of

earrings, and spoke so musically that the
leader of the Marine Band thought there
was an aerial harp in the window. She
was certainly the most beautiful woman pre-
sent.

The bewitching Mrs. ——, from Mis-
souri, was splendidly dressed in a breast-pin
and lace flounces, and wore her hair brush-
ed back from a forehead like Mount Athos.
Her eyes reminded one of diamond springs
sparkling in the shade of whispering wil-
lows. She was decidedly the finest type of
beauty present.

The President wore his coat and whiskers,
and bowed to all salutations like a graceful
door-linge.

There was a tall Western Senator pres-
ent, who smiled so much above his stomach
that I was reminded of the beautiful lines:
"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves
the storm;

Though round its base a country's ruin
spread,
Eternal moorshine settles on his head."

Upon going into the supper room, my
boy, I beheld a paradise of eatables that
made me wish myself a knife and fork, with
nothing but a bottle of mustard to keep my
company.

There were oysters *a la fumant*; tur-
keys *a la ravigote*; chickens *a la Maitland*;
beef *a la Bull Run*; fruit *a la Maitland*;
jellies *a la Kalamazoo*; and ices *a la*
aguette.

The ornamental confectionery was beau-
tifully symbolic of the times. At one end
of the table there was a large lump of white
candy, with six carpet tracks lying upon it.
This represented the "tax upon sugar." At
the other end was a large platter containing
imitation mud, in which two candy big-
diers were swimming toward each other,
with their swords between their teeth.—
This symbolized "War."

These being very hard times, my boy, and
the executive not being inclined to be too
expensive in his marketing, a most ingeni-
ous expedient was adopted to make it ap-
pear that there was just twice as much of
certain costly delicacies on the table as
there really was. About the centre of the
table lay a large mirror, and on this were
placed a few expensive dishes. Of
course, the looking-glass gave them a dou-
ble effect. For instance, if there was a
pound of beefsteak on the plate, it produced
another pound in the glass, and the ef-
fect was two pounds.

When economy can be thus artistically
blended with plenty, my boy, money ceases
to be king, and butcher bills dwindle.—
Hereafter when I receive for my ration a
pint of transparent coffee and two granite
biscuits, I shall use a looking-glass for a
plate.

It was the very whiling hour of night
when the General and myself left the glitter-
ing scene, and we had to ask several pa-
trolls "which" way to go.

On parting with my comrade-in-arms says
I, "General, the tail is a success."

He looked at me in three winks, and says
he, "It was a success—particularly the
bowl of punch!"

Yours, for soda water,
ORTHUS C. KERR.
—Correspondence N. Y. Mercury.

Railroad trains are protected from accident
as houses are from lightning, by good con-
ductors.

NEW GOODS.

Cook, Box and Double Stores,
required in the country. Also a general stock of
Hallow Ware, Farmer Boilers,
Jerk Moulds, large and small,
Harrow Teeth, Wrenches,
Road and Door Scrapers,
Cart and Wagon Boxes,
Blacksmiths Tweezers,
Cora Shellers, Cultivators,
Cloths Reels, Boot Jacks,
Flat Iron and Coffee Pot Stands,
Cauldron Kettles,
Griddle Stone Cranks, &c., &c.

All kinds of JOB WORK done on short no-
tice, and at reasonable prices.
Strickland's Farming SIDE-HILL PLOWS
for sale. Old cast-iron wanted in exchange for
castings.

A. W. MORRILL.
July 3, 1861.

Rock Island and Derby Line
TIN SHOP.

QUIMBY & OVITT
WOULD respectfully announce to the in-
habitants of Stantford and Orleans Counties,
that they have opened a new shop on the E. C. in
the building formerly occupied by Geo. James,
near the covered bridge, where they will keep on
hand a large and good assortment of
TIN WARE.

GLASS WARE,
HOLLOW WARE,
BRASS WARE,
WOODEN WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
STOVES & PIPE,
PUMPS & SINKS,
LEAD PIPE, &c., &c.

Sugar Pans, all sizes and qualities; Patent sap
spouts; Shaker Boilers; Boston and Portland
Machines, together with a general assortment of
YANKEE NOTIONS.

Job Work promptly attended to.
STOVES! STOVES!
Cook, Dining Room, Parlor and Box Stoves,
all sizes with the latest improvements, which we
offer very low for

Ready Pay.
Nearly all kinds of Barter taken in exchange.
Liberal inducements to Farmers wishing to en-
gage in the business. Remember the place,
First Building South of the Covered Bridge,
Rock Island, C. E. & Derby Line, Vt.,
March 4, 1861.

CHOCOLATE
brought by the original package, and corre-
sponding at low figures, at
Derby Line, Vt., OCT.

50 OF WOOLLEY'S celebrated Plows for
sale by
HASSELL & KATHAN.

HASSELL & KATHAN are selling Boots
at wholesale prices.
Stantford, Oct. 16, 1861.

SHAW'S HAIR DYE for sale by
GEO. R. HOLMES.
Rock Island, Oct. 1, 1861.

INCORPORATED 1810.

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF Hartford, Conn.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, NOV. 1, 1860,

\$1,000,108.81.

With a successful business experience of
more than FIFTY YEARS.

POLICIES issued and renewed; Losses equi-
tably adjusted and paid immediately upon
satisfactory proofs, by the undersigned, the duly
authorized agent.

A. P. BALL, Agent. (July 1)

Stantford, March 4, 1861.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

—OF—

NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS

JUST ARRIVING AT

A. T. FOSTER'S,

which were bought with CASH, and

many of them at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

CALL AND SEE.

Derby Line, Dec. 10th, 1861.

Tailoring in all its Branches!

A. T. FRANKLIN, at his old stand on Stan-
ford Plain, over the Eastern Townships
Bank, where he
FALL & WINTER FASHIONS
have just come to hand; and where all the work is
executed by properly qualified Tailors, thereby
ensuring taste combined with durability, without
extra charge.
No. 15 Cutting for others to make with skill and
dispatch.
Stantford, Oct. 23, 1861.

COFFINS.

I KEEP on hand COFFINS, or will furnish
at short notice all kinds covered with cloth or
varnished, of prices that will satisfy, and deliver
free. My experience in the Junior business for
the last 25 years, enables me confidently to war-
rant all articles from my shop as manufactured in
good style and in a reliable manner. I will not
be bested on Price or Quality.

JOHN SON TAPLIN.

Fish Bay, May 14th, 1861.

MARBLE!

W. A. DUTTON, & Co.,
WOULD respectfully announce to the
people of Stantford and vicinity,
that they will henceforth carry on the
MARBLE BUSINESS
at the residence of A. A. YOUNG, Stan-
ford. They are now prepared to furnish
on short notice, every style and variety of
Monuments,
Head Stones,
Table Tops,
Mantle Pieces,
&c., &c.,

which will sell cheaper than the same
quality of Stock and Workmanship can be
furnished elsewhere. The public are invited
to call and examine for themselves.

W. A. DUTTON,
A. A. YOUNG.
Stantford, Nov. 26th, 1860.

NEW FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing
the public that he has commenced operations
at his new Foundry near the Grist Mill, Rock Is-
land, Stantford, and will keep on hand an assort-
ment of
Cook, Box and Double Stores,
required in the country. Also a general stock of
Hallow Ware, Farmer Boilers,
Jerk Moulds, large and small,
Harrow Teeth, Wrenches,
Road and Door Scrapers,
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